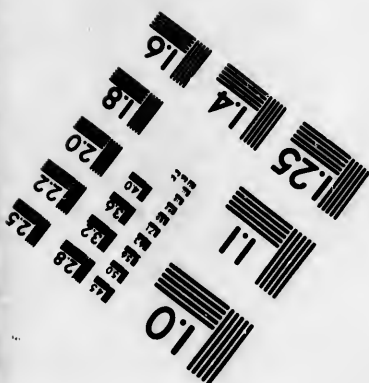
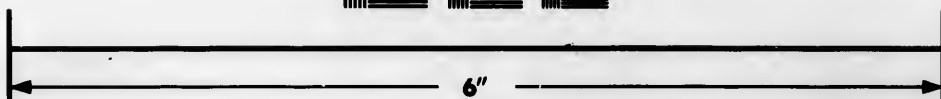
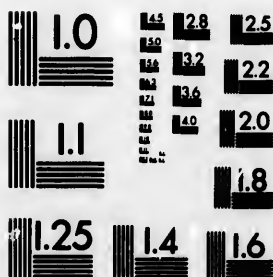
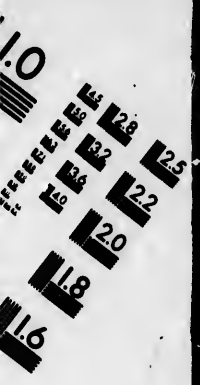


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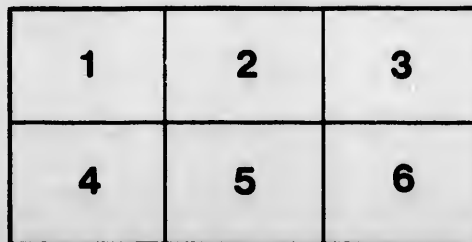
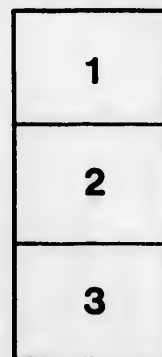
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From



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THE ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK

ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
OF
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION
TO
THE READING AND SPELLING
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.,
RECTOR OF WOODSTOCK, ETC.

From the 34th London Edition, Revised and Improved.

MONTREAL :

CHARLES G. DAGG.

1863.





*Delightful Task! to rear the tender thought,
 To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
 To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
 To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
 The generous purpose in the glowing breast.*

THOMSON



No
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 ougl
 defe
 foun

P R E F A C E.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for young children, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared a single introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyehe, Dilworth, and Fenning.

For the neglect which we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean as that of compiling a SPELLING BOOK. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to honourable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that can reflect no discredit on the most illustrious talents.

Our sentiments and our conduct are much more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinged with the nature of its source: a just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent and fixed. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the morals they inculcate be eradicated.

Hence, in the compilation of this little Volume, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, it is hoped something will be found either to please or improve. The *Appendix* may be learned by heart, in part or wholly, at the discretion of the master. The short Prayers and Catechism of the Church ought early to be taught; for that education must always be defective, and even dangerous, which has not religion for its foundation!

thought,
,
mind,
to fix
breast.
HOMSON

A a**Ape****B b****Bell****C c****Cock****D d****Dog****E e****Ea-gle****F f****Fox****G g****Goose****H h****Horse****I i****Ink-stand**

The English Alphabet.

7

Jj

Kk

Ll



Jug

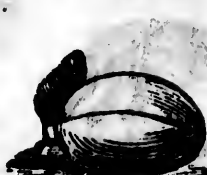
Kite

Li-on

Mm

Nn

Oo



Mouse

Nut

Owl

Pp

Qq

Rr



Pig

Queen

Rab-bit

8

The English Alphabet.

Ss

Tt

Uu



Ship

Trumpet

U-ni-corn

Vv

Ww

Xx



Vul-ture

Wolf

Xer-xes

Yy

Zz



Yew-tree

Ze-bra

The Alphabet.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J

O Z Q I S L T

**s w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g
e j a u i**

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S

T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The Vowels are, *a e i o u y*

The Consonants are, *b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s
t v w x z*

Double and Triple Letters.

ff ff ff ff ff

fl fi ff ffi ffl

Diphthongs, &c.

Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&c.
AE	OE	ae	oe	and	et cetera.

Old English Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Old English small.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Stops used in reading.

,	;	:	.	?	!
Comma.	Semi-colon.	Colon.	Period.	Interrogation.	Exclamation.



orn

X



-xes



a

Syllables of Two Letters.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul



Syllables of two Letters

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.



12712

Lessons of two Letters.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us
It is my ox.
Do as we do.

Ah me, it is so.
If we do go in.
So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.
I am to do so.
It is to be on.

Is it so or no?
If I do go in.
Am I to go on?

Easy Words of THREE Letters.

Lesson 1.

ba l	lad	pad	bed	led	red
da l	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

bi l	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
di l	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
dig	hog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

tin
bor
cap
gap
hap
hol
lob
tar
bar
ba
ca
fa
ha
go
ho
sh
th
fo
m
a

Easy words of THREE Letters.

13

Lesson 7.

tin	doh	bun	fun	pun	sun
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
bat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

so.
n.
on.

?
n ?

red
wed

bud
mud

leg
peg

pug
rug
tug

sum
rum

kin
pin
sin

LESSONS, in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS.**Lesson 1.**

His pen is bad.
 I met a man.
 He has a net.
 We had an egg.

Lesson 2.

Let me get a nap.
 My hat was on.
 His hat is off.
 We are all up.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
 Bid him get my hat.
 I met a man and a pig.
 Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.
 I can eat an egg.
 The dog bit my toe.
 The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy, if you pull off the leg of a fly.
 A fox got the old hen, and ate her.
 Our dog got the pig.
 Do as you are bid, or it may be bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat.
 Do not let the cat lie on the bed.
 Pat her, and let her lie by you.
 See how glad she is now I pat her.
 Why does she cry mew?
 Let her run out.

Words of ONE Syllable.

By attending to the *Leading Sound of the Vowel*, the following classification will be found to combine the advantages both of a SPELLING and a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

cart	hark	half	jull	rump
dart	lark	balm	bull	pump
hart	mark	calm	full	bend
mart	park	palm	pull	fend
part	barm	bilk	poll	mend
tart	farm	milk	roll	rend
band	harm	silk	toll	send
hand	cash	bulk	pelf	tend
land	bash	hulk	helm	vend
sand	gash	bell	help	bind
gall	lash	cell	yelp	find
hall	mash	fell	belt	hind
mall	rash	hell	felt	kind
pall	sash	sell	melt	mind
tall	cast	tell	pelt	rind
wall	fast	well	welt	wind
fang	last	yell	gilt	bond
gang	past	bill	hilt	pond
hang	vast	fill	tilt	fond
pang	bath	gill	bolt	font
rang	lath	kill	colt	fund
hard	path	mill	camp	ling
card	balk	pill	damp	ring
hard	talk	till	lamp	sing
lard	walk	will	hemp	wing
nard	folk	doll	limp	long
pard	halt	loll	bump	song
yard	malt	dull	dump	hung
hark	salt	gull	hump	dung
dark	calf	hull	jump	hung

rung	third	cars	jest	dwarf
sung	cord	tars	lest	wharf
bank	lord	dish	nest	swarm
rank	cork	fish	pest	storm
sank	fork	wish	rest	form
link	lurk	with	test	sort
pink	murk	gush	vest	quart
sink	turk	rush	west	wolf
wink	marl	bask	zest	womb
sunk	hurl	mask	fist	tomb
monk	purl	task	hist	jamb
pant	ford	busk	list	lamb
rant	fort	dusk	mist	straw
bent	port	husk	host	gnaw
dent	pork	musk	most	awl
lent	word	rusk	post	bawl
rent	work	tusk	dust	owl
sent	worm	gasp	gust	fowl
tent	wort	hasp	just	growl
vent	barn	rasp	must	crawl
went	yarn	lisp	rust	drawl
dint	fern	lass	cost	smith
hint	born	mass	lost	pith
lint	corn	pass	cow	both
mint	horn	less	bow	sloth
tint	lorn	mess	vow	broth
hunt	morn	hiss	now	cloth
runt	burn	kiss	nigh	froth
barb	turn	miss	sigh	moth
garb	torn	boss	high	wroth
herb	worn	moss	ward	welch
verb	carp	loss	warm	filch
curb	harp	toss	warp	milch
herd	bars	best	wart	haunch
bird			wasp	

laun
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kno
kne
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knc
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a

Words of FIVE and SIX Letters.

launch	freeze	trump	thank	spark
bench	small	brand	blank	snarl
tench	stall	grand	flank	twirl
arcu	dwell	stand	plank	whirl
march	knell	strand	plant	churl
parch	quell	blend	brink	churn
batch	shell	spend	chink	spurn
hatch	smell	blind	clink	stern
latch	spell	grind	drink	scorn
catch	swell	bring	blink	thorn
fetch	chill	cling	slink	shorn
itch	drill	fling	think	sworn
ditch	skill	sling	slunk	sport
pitch	spill	sting	drunk	smart
witch	still	swing	trunk	chart
gnat	swill	thing	rhyme	start
knack	droll	wring	thyme	shirt
knock	stroll	spring	scene	skirt
kneel	qualm	string	scythe	spirt
knob	psalm	twang	scheme	short
know	whelm	wrong	school	snort
fight	whelp	strong	grant	clash
knight	smelt	throng	slant	crash
light	spelt	prong	scent	flash
might	spilt	clung	spent	plash
night	stilt	strung	flint	smesh
right	thumb	flung	blunt	trash
sight	dumb	stung	grunt	wash
tight	bomb	swung	front	squash
blight	cramp	wrung	board	flesh
flight	stamp	crank	hoard	fresh
plight	champ	drank	sword	brush
bright	clamp	frank	scarf	crush
breeze	plump	prank	scurf	flush
sneeze	stump	shank	shark	

Words not exceeding six Letters.

plush	crest	bee	house	teeth
brisk	twist	couch	cow	eyes
whisk	ghast	cart	gate	nose
whisp	ghost	pie	east	lips
clasp	thrust	tart	west	tongue
grasp	crust	milk	north	throat
brass	trust	jack	south	cheeks
glass	crost	tom	dark	legs
bles	frost	sam	light	arms
dress	dog	will	night	feet
stress	man	fire	day	hand
bliss	boy	smoke	rain	head
dross	girl	sun	snow	comb
gloss	egg	moon	hail	
blast	hen	stars	wind	hath
blest	cock	rod	face	hast
chest	book	stick	neck	doth
				dost

Common Words to be known at sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by	if	us	you	am	had	must

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals.

The	For	By	If	He	Him	Our
An	On	Up	No	As	Her	You
Of	To	Or	All	She	We	Be
And	This	But	Not	It	Us	Might

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals. 19

Would	Could	Whole	Whom	Those	Which	Was
Shall	Will	Has	Are	With	Your	Were
May	Had	Am	Who	They	What	Been
Can	From	Art	Their	When	These	Have
Should	That	Is	Them	Some	There	Must

Lessons on the E final.

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

teeth
eyes
nose
lips
tongue
throat
cheeks
legs
arms
feet
hand
head
comb
hath
hast
cloth
dost

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will
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shall
should
may
might
can
could
must

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Our
You
Be
Might

*Lessons of ONE Syllable.**Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE Syllable.*

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Speak out	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

21

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it: if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.

What are ears for?—To hear with.

What is a tongue for?—To talk with.

What are teeth for?—To eat with.

What is a nose for?—To smell with.

What are legs for?—To walk with.

What are books for?—To learn with.

Syllable.

lf
ing
muff

log
beg
n
hot

f
kite
e
bat

us
p
book
door
e fire

ead
l say
re bid
book

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not hawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite, if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can, and should not be hurt.

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

23

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond: they got him out, but he was wet and cold; and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

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Read as

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*Exercise in words of ONE SYLLABLE, containing the
DIPHTHONGS.*

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	speak	leap
laid	fair	coin	scream	reap
maid	hair	join	squeak	cheap
paid	pair	loin	deal	ear
waid	chair	groin	meal	dear
braid	stair	joint	peal	fear
staid	bait	point	seal	hear
gain	gait		teal	near
main	wait	pea	steal	sear
pain	said	sea	sweal	year
rain	saith	tea	beam	blear
blain		flea	ream	clear
chain	neigh	plea	seam	smear
brain	weigh	each	team	spear
drain	eight	beach	bream	ease
grain	weight	leach	cream	pease
train	reign	peach	dream	tease
slain	vein	reach	fleam	please
stain	feign	teach	gleam	seas
swain	rain	bleach	steam	fleas
twain	heir	breach	scream	cease
sprain	their	preach	stream	peace
strain	height	beak	bean	grease
faint	voice	peak	dean	eust
paint	choice	leak	mean	beast
saint	void	weak	lean	least
plaint	soil	bleak	clean	least
plait	toil	freak	glean	eat
teith	broil	sneak	heap	beat

Words with Diphthongs.

feat	heart	boast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast		bough
neat	pear	boat	quest	bound
peat		coat	guest	found
seat	coach	goat		hound
teat	poach	moat	uit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realm	toad		cruise	
dealt	wood	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien		lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	rout
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	groan	pierce	taught	four
learn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	boar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve		rough
hoarth	soar	lies	loud	your

Words of arbitrary sound.

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.**LESSON 1.**

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good; she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? —No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

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LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not, she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess

of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt; nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane; her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which

hurt her much, and gave her great pain, and she cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them, if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation. The double accent (") when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"-py, pronounced cop-py.

AB-BA	al-mond	ar-dour	bad-ness
ab-hot	al"-oe	ar-gent	baf- <u>f</u> le
ab-ject	al-so	ar-gue	bag-gage
a-ble	al-tar	ar-id	bai-liff
ab-scess	al-ter	arm-ed	ba-ker
ab-sent	al-um	ar-mour	bal-ance
ab-stract	al-ways	ar-my	bald-ness
ac-cent	am-ber	ar-rant	bale-ful
a"-cid	am-ble	ar-row	bal-lad
a-corn	am-bush	art-ful	bal-last
a-cre	am-ple	art-ist	bal-lot
ac-rid	an-chor	art-less	bal-sam
ac-tive	an-gel	ash-es	band-age
ac-tor	an-ger	ask-er	band-box
act-ress	an-gle	as-pect	ban-dy
ad-age	an-gry	as-pen	bane-ful
ad-der	an-cle	as-sets	ban-ish
ad-dle	an-nals	asth-ma	bank-er
ad-vent	an-swer	au-dit	bank-rupt
ad-verb	an-tic	au-thor	ban-ner
ad-verse	an-vil	aw-ful	ban-quet
af-ter	a-ny	ax-is	ban-ter
a-ged	ap-ple	a-zure	bant-ling
a-gent	a-pril	Bab-ble	bap-tism
a"-gile	a-pron	bab-bler	barb-ed
a-gue	apt-ness	ba-by	bar-ber
ail-ment	ar-bour	back-bite	bare-foe
ai-ry	ar-cher	back-ward	bare-ness
ald-der	arc-tic	ba-con	bar-gain
al-ley	ar-dent	bad-ger	bark-ing

LLABLE.

it unavoidable
 at is to be pro-
 nounced cop-py.

bad-ness
 baf-fle
 bag-gage
 bai-liff
 ba-ker
 bal-ance
 bald-ness
 bale-ful
 bal-lad
 bal-last
 bal-lot
 bal-sam
 band-age
 band-box
 ban-dy
 bane-ful
 ban-ish
 bank-er
 bank-rupt
 ban-ner
 ban-quet
 ban-ter
 bant-ling
 bap-tism
 barb-ed
 bar-ber
 bare-foe
 bare-ness
 bar-gain
 bark-ing

bar-ley
 bar-on
 bar-ren
 bar-row
 bar-ter
 base-ness
 bash-ful
 ba-sin
 bas-ket
 bas-tard
 bat-ten
 bat-tle
 brawl-ing
 bea-con
 bea-dle
 bea-my
 beard-less
 bear-er
 beast-ly
 beat-er
 beau-ty
 bed-ding
 bee-hive
 beg-gar
 be-ing
 bed-lam
 bed-time
 bel-fry
 bel-man
 bel-low
 bel-ly
 ber-ry
 be-som
 bet-ter
 be"-vy
 bi-as
 bib-ber

bi-ble
 bid-der
 big-ness
 big-ot
 bil-let
 bind-er
 bind-ing
 birch-en
 bird-lime
 birth-day
 bish-op
 bit-ter
 bit-tern
 black-en
 black-ness
 blad-der
 blame-less
 blan-dish
 blan-ket
 bleak-ness
 bleat-ing
 bleed-ing
 blem-ish
 bless-ing
 blind-fold
 blind-ness
 blis-ter
 bloat-ed
 blood-shed
 bloo"-dy
 bloom-ing
 blos-som
 blow-ing
 blub-ber
 blue-ness
 blun-der
 blunt-less

blus-ter
 board-er
 boast-er
 boast-ing
 bob-bin
 bod-kin
 bo"-dy
 bog-gle
 boil-er
 bold-ness
 bol-ster
 bon-dage
 bon-fire
 bon-net
 bon-ny
 bo-ny
 boo-by
 book-ish
 boor-ish
 boo-ty
 bor-der
 bor-row
 bot-tle
 bot-tom
 bound-less
 houn-ty
 bow-els
 bow-er
 box-er
 boy-ish
 brace-let
 brack-et
 brack-ish
 brag-ger
 bram-ble
 bran-dish
 brave-ry

brawl-ing
 brow-ny
 bra-zen
 break-fast
 breast-plate
 breath-less
 breed-ing
 brew-er
 bri-er
 brick-bat
 brick-kiln
 bri-dal
 bride-maid
 bri-dle
 brief-ly
 bri-ar
 bright-ness
 brim-mer
 brim-stone
 bring-er
 bri-ny
 bris-tle
 brit-tle
 bro-ken
 bro-ker
 bru-tal
 bru-tish
 bub-ble
 buck-et
 buc-kle
 buck-ler
 buck-ram
 bud-get
 buf-fet
 bug-bear
 bu-gle
 bul-ky

bul-let	can-vas	chang-ing	ci-pher
bul-rush	ca-per	chan-nel	cir-cle
bul-wark	ca-pon	chap-el	cis-tern
bun-per	cap-tain	chap-lain	cit-ron
bump-kin	cap-tive	chap-let	ci"-ty
bun-dle	cap-ture	chap-man	clam-ber
bun-gle	car-case	chap-ter	clam-my
bun-gler	card-er	char-coal	clam-our
bur-den	care-ful	char-ger	clap-per
bur-gess	care-less	charm-er	clar-et
burn-er	car-nage	charm-ing	clas-sic
burn-ing	car-rot	char-ter	clat-ter
bur-nish	car-pet	chas-ten	clean-ly
bush-el	car-ter	chat-tels	clear-ness
bush-ty	carv-er	chat-ter	cler-gy
butch-er	case-ment	cheap-en	clev-er
but-ler	cas-ket	cheap-ness	cli-ent
but-ter	cast-or	cheat-er	cli-mate
but-tock	cas-tle	cheer-ful	cling-er
bux-om	cau-dle	chem-ist	clog-gy
buz-zard	cav-il	cher-ish	clois-ter
Cab-bage	cause-way	cher-ry	clo-ser
cab-in	caus-tic	ches-nut	clo-set
ca-ble	ce-dar	chief-ly	clou-dy
cad-dy	ceil-ing	child-hood	clo-ver
ca-dence	cel-lar	child-ish	clo-ven
call-ing	cen-sure	chil-dren	clown-ish
cal-lous	cen-tre	chim-ney	clus-ter
cam-brid	ce-rate	chis-el	clum-sy
cam-let	cer-tain	cho-ler	clot-ty
can-cel	chal-dron	chop-ping	cob-ble
can-cer	chal-ice	chris-ten	cob-nut
can-did	chal-lenge	chuc-kle	cob-web
can-dle	cham-ber	churl-ish	cock-pit
can-ker	chan-cel	churn-ing	cod-lin
can-nor	chand-ler	ci-der	cof-fee
cant-er	chan-ger	cin-der	cold-ness

ci-pher
 cir-cle
 cis-tern
 cit-ron
 ci"-ty
 clam-ber
 clam-my
 clam-our
 clap-per
 clar-et
 clas-sic
 clat-ter
 clean-ly
 clear-ness
 cler-gy
 clev-er
 cli-ent
 cli-mate
 cling-er
 clog-gy
 clois-ter
 clo-ser
 lo-set
 lou-dy
 lo-ver
 lo-ven
 own-ish
 us-ter
 um-sy
 ot-ty
 b-blet
 b-nut
 b-weir
 ck-pit
 l-lin
 -fee
 d-ness

col-lar
 col-lect
 col-lege
 col-lop
 co-lon
 col-our
 com-bat
 come-ly
 com-er
 com-et
 com-fort
 com-ma
 com-ment
 com-merce
 com-mon
 com-pact
 coin-pass
 com-pound
 com-rade
 con-cave
 con-cert
 con-cord
 con-course
 con-duct
 con-duit
 con-flict
 con-gress
 con-quer
 con-quest
 con-stant
 con-sul
 con-test
 con-text
 con-tract
 con-vent
 con-vert
 con-vex

con-vict
 cool-er
 cool-ness
 coop-er
 cop-per
 co"-py
 cord-age
 cor-ner
 cos-tive
 cost-ly
 cot-ton
 cov-er
 coun-cil
 coun-sel
 coun-ter
 coun-ty
 coup-let
 court-ly
 cow-ard
 cou-sin
 crack-er
 crac-kle
 craf-ty
 crea-ture
 cred-it
 crib-bage
 crook-ed
 cross-ness
 crotch-et
 crude-ly
 cru-el
 cru-et
 crum-ple
 crup-per
 crus-ty
 cry-stal
 cud-gel

cul-prit
 cum-ber
 cun-ning
 cup-board
 cu-rate
 cur-dle
 cur-few
 curl-ing
 cur-rant
 curt-sey
 cur-rent
 cur-ry
 curs-ed
 cur-tain
 cur-ved
 cus-tard
 cus-tom
 cut-ler
 cyn-ic
 cy-press
 Dab-ble
 dan-ger
 dag-ger
 dai-ly
 dain-ty
 dai-ry
 dal-ly
 dam-age
 dam-ask
 dam-sel
 dan-cer
 dan-dle
 dan-driff
 dan-gle
 dap-per
 dark-ness
 dar-ling

das-tard
 daz-zle
 dear-ly
 dear-ness
 dead-ly
 death-less
 debt-or
 de-cent
 de-ist
 del-uge
 dib-ble
 dic-tate
 di-et
 dif-fer
 dim-ness
 dim-ple
 din-ner
 dis-cord
 dis-mal
 dis-tance
 dis-tant
 do-er
 dog-ger
 dol-lar
 dol-phin
 do-nor
 dor-mant
 doub-let
 doubt-ful
 doubt-less
 dough-ty
 dow-er
 dow-las
 dow-ny
 drag-gle
 drag-on
 dra-per

draw-er	en-voy	fawn ing	fond-ler
draw-ing	en-vy	fear-ful	fool-ish
dread-ful	eph-od	feath-er	foot-step
dream-er	ep-ic	fee-ble	fore-cast
dri-ver	e-qual	feel-ing	fore-most
drop-sy	er-ror	feign-ed	fore-sight
drub-bing	es-say	fel-low	fore-head
drum-mer	es-sence	fel-on	for-est
drunk-ard	eth-ic	fe-male	for-mal
du-el	e-ven	fen-cer	for-mer
duke-dom	ev-er	fen-der	fort-night
dul-ness	e-vil	fer-tile	for-tune
du-rance	ex-it	fer-vent	found-er
du-ty	eye-sight	fes-ter	foun-tain
dwelling	eye-sore	fet-ter	fowl-er
dwin-dle	Fa-ble	fe-ver	fra-grant
Ea-ger	fa-bric	fid-dle	free-ly
ea-gle	fa-cing	fig-ure	fren-zy
east-er	fac-tor	fill-er	friend-ly
eat-er	fag-got	fil-thy	frig-ate
ear-ly	faint-ness	fi-nal	fros-ty
earth-en	faith-ful	fin-ger	fro-ward
ech-o	fal-con	fin-ish	frow-zy
ed-dy	fal-low	firm-ness	fruit-ful
ed-ict	false-hood	fix-ed	full-er
ef-fort	fam-ine	flab-by	fu-my
e-gress	fam-ish	flag-on	fun-nel
ei-ther	fa-mous	fla-grant	fun-ny
el-bow	fan-cy	flan-nel	fur-nace
el-der	farm-er	fla-vour	fur-nish
em-blem	far-row	flesh-ly	fur-row
em-met	far-ther	flo-rist	fur-ther
em-pire	fas-ten	flow-er	fu-ry
emp-ty	fa-tal	flus-ter	fus-ty
end-less	fath-er	flut-ter	fu-tile
en-ter	faul-ty	fol-low	fu-ture
en-try	fa-vour	foi-ty	Gab-ble

d-ler
l-ish
t-step
e-cast
e-most
e-sight
e-head
-est
-mal
-mer
t-night
-tune
nd-er
n-tain
vl-er
-grant
e-ly
n-zy
end-ly
g-ate
s-ty
-ward
w-zy
it-ful
l-er
my
-nel
-ny
-nace
-nish
-row
-ther
ry
-ty
tile
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b-ble

gain-ful
gal-lant
gal-ley
gal-lon
gal-lop
gam-ble
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gaunt-let
gar-b
gar-den
gar-gle
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ret
gar-ter
gath-er
gau-dy
gazer
geld-ing
gen-der
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ges-ture
get-ting
gew-gaw
ghast-ly
gi-ant
gib-bet
gid-dy
gig-gle
gil-der
gild-ing

gim-let
gin-ger
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
go-er
gol-den
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur
gras-sy
gra-tis
gra-ver
gra-vy
graz-ing
grea-sy
great-ly
great-ness
gree-dy
green-ish

greet-ing
griev-ance
griev-ous
grind-er
gris-kin
gris-ly
grist-ly
groan-ing
gro-cer
grot-to
ground-less
gruff-ness
guilt-less
guil-ty
gun-ner
gus-set
gus-ty
gut-ter
guz-zle
Hab-it
hack-ney
had-dock
hag-gard
hag-gle
hail-stone
hai-ry
hal-ter
ham-let
ham-per
hand-ful
han-d-maid
hand-some
han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
han-ker
hap-pen

hap-py
har-ass
har-hour
hard-en
har-dy
harm-ful
harm-less
har-ness
har-row
har-vest
has-ten
hat-ter
hate-ful
ha-tred
haugh-ty
haunt-ed
haz-ard
ha-zel
ha-zy
hea"-dy
heal-ing
hear-ing
hear-ken
heart-en
heart-less
hea-then
heav-en
hea"-vy
he-brew
hec-tor
heed-ful
hel-met
help-er
help-ful
help-less
hem-lock

herds-man	hunt-er	Je-sus	La-bel
her-mit	hur-ry	jew-el	la-bour
her-ring	hurt-ful	jew-ish	lack-ing
hew-er	hus-ky	jin-gle	lad-der
hic-cup	hys-sop	join-er	la-ding
hig-gler	I-dler	join-ture	la-dle
high-ness	i-dol	jol-ly	la-dy
hil-lock	im-age	jour-nal	lamb-kin
hil-ly	in-cense	jour-ney	lan-cet
hin-der	in-come	joy-ful	land-lord
hire-ling	in-dex	joy-less	land-mark
hob-ble	in-fant	joy-ous	land-scape
hog-gish	ink-stand	judg-ment	lan-guage
hogs-head	in-let	jug-gle	lan-guid
hold-fast	in-mate	jui-cy	lap-pet
hol-land	in-most	jum-ble	lar-der
hol-low	in-quest	ju-ry	lath-er
ho-ly	in-road	just-ice	lat-ter
hom-age	in-sect	just-ly	laugh-ter
home-ly	in-sult	Keen-ness	law-ful
hou-est	in-sight	keep-er	law-yer
hon-our	in-stance	ken-nel	lead-en
hood-wink	in-stant	ker-nel	lead-er
hope-ful	in-step	ket-tle	lea-ky
hope-less	in-to	key-hole	lean-ness
hor-rid	in-voice	kid-nap	learn-ing
hor-ror	i-ron	kid-ney	leath-er
host-age	is-sue	kin-dle	length-en
hos-tess	i-tem	kind-ness	lep-er
hos-tile	Jab-ber	king-dom	lev-el
hot-house	jag-ged	kins-man	le"-vy
hour-ly	jan-gle	kitch-en	li-bel
house-hold	jar-gon	kna-vish	li-cense
hu-man	jas-per	kneel-ing	life-less
hum-ble	jeal-ous	know-ing	light-en
hu-mour	jel-ly	know-ledge	light-ning
hun-ger	jest-er	knuc-kle	lim-ber

a-bel
 a-bour
 ack-ing
 ad-der
 a-ding
 a-dle
 a-dy
 amb-kin
 an-cet
 and-lord
 and-mark
 and-scape
 an-guage
 an-guid
 ap-pet
 ar-der
 ath-er
 at-ter
 ough-ter
 w-ful
 w-yer
 ad-en
 ad-er
 a-ky
 an-ness
 arn-ing
 ath-er
 ngth-en
 p-er
 v-el
 /-vy
 bel
 cense
 e-less
 ht-en
 ht-ning
 n-ber

Words of two Syllables.

lim-it	mak-er	mes-sage	unud-dy
lim-ner	mal-let	met-al	unuf- le
lin-guist	malt-ster	me-thod	mum-ble
li-on	man-mon	mid-dle	mum-my
list-ed	man-drake	migh-ty	mur-der
lit-ter	man-gle	mil-dew	mur-mur
lit-tle	man-ly	mild-ness	mush-room
live-ly	man-ner	mill-stone	mu-sic
liv-er	man-tle	mil-ky	mus-ket
liz-ard	ma-ny	mil-ler	mus-lin
lead-ing	mar-ble	mim-ic	mus-tard
lob-by	mar-ket	mind-ful	mus-ty
lob-ster	marks-man	min-gle	mut-ton
lock-et	mar-row	mis-chief	muz-zle
lo-cust	mar-quis	mi-ser	myr-tle
lodg-ment	mar-shal	mix-ture	mys-tic
lodg-er	mar tyr	mock-er	Nail-er
lof-ty	ma-son	mod-el	na-ked
log-wood	mas-ter	mod-ern	name-less
long-ing	mat-ter	mod-est	nap-kin
loose-ness	max-im	mois-ture	nar-row
lord-ly	may-or	mo-ment	nas-ty
loud-ness	may-pole	mon-key	na-tive
love-ly	mea-ly	mon-ster	na-ture
lov-er	mean-ing	month-ly	na-vel
low-ly	meas-ure	mo-ral	naugh-ty
low-ness	med-dle	mor-sel	na-vy
loy-al	meek-ness	mor-tal	neat-ness
lu-cid	mel-low	mor-tar	neck-cloth
lug-gage	mem-ber	most-ly	need-ful
lum-ber	men-ace	moth-er	nee-dle
lurch-er	men-der	mo-tive	nee-dy
lurk-er	men-tal	move-ment	ne-gro
luc-ky	mer-cer	moun-tain	neigh-bour
ly-ric	mer-chant	mourn-ful	nei-ther
Mag-got	mer-cy	mouth-ful	ne''-p hew
ma-jor	mer-it	mud-dle	ner- vous

net-tle	old-er	pal-let	pen-sive
new-ly	ol-ive	pamph-let	peo-ple
new-ness	o-men	pan-cake	pep-per
nib-ble	on-set	pan-ic	per-fect
nice-ness	o-pen	pan-try	per-il
nig-gard	op-tic	pa-per	per-ish
night-cap	o-pal	pa-pist	per-jure
nim-ble	o-range	par-boil	per-ry
nip-ple	or-der	par-cel	per-son
no-ble	or-gan	parch-ing	pert-ness
nog-gin	oth-er	parch-ment	pes-ter
non-age	o-ral	par-don	pes-tle
non-sense	ot-ter	pa-rent	pet-ty
non-suit	o-ver	par-ley	pew-ter
nos-tril	out-cast	par-lour	phi-al
nos-trum	out-cry	par-rot	phren-sy
noth-ing	out-er	par-ry	phy-sic
no-tice	out-most	par-son	pic-kle
nov-el	out-rage	part-ner	pick-lock
nov-ice	out-ward	par-ty	pic-ture
num-ber	out-work	pas-sage	pie-ces
nur-ser	own-er	pas-sive	pig-my
nur-ture	oy-ster	pass-ports	pil-fer
nut-meg	Pa-cer	pas-ture	pil-grim
Oaf-ish	pack-age	pat-ent	pil-lage
oak-en	pack-er	pave-ment	pill-box
oat-meal	pack-et	pay-ment	pi-lot
ob-ject	pad-dle	pea-cock	pim-ple
ob-long	pad-dock	peb-ble	pin-case
o-chre	pad-lock	ped-ant	pin-cers
o-dour	pa-gan	ped-lar	pinch-ing
of-fer	pain-ful	peep-er	pi-per
of-fice	pain-ter	pee-vish	pip-pin
off-spring	paint-ing	pelt-ing	pi-rate
o-gle	pal-ace	pen-dant	pitch-er
oil-man	pal-ate	pen-man	pit-tance
oint-ment	pale-ness	pen-ny	pi"-ty

pen-sive
 peo-ple
 pep-per
 per-fect
 per-il
 per-ish
 per-jure
 per-ry
 per-son
 pert-ness
 pes-ter
 pes-tle
 pet-ty
 pew-ter
 phi-al
 phren-sy
 phy-sic
 pic-kle
 pick-lock
 pic-ture
 pie-cies
 pig-my
 pil-fer
 pil-grim
 pil-lage
 pill-box
 pi-lot
 im-ple
 in-case
 in-cers
 in-ching
 i-per
 p-pin
 -rate
 tch-er
 t-tance
 -ty

piv-ot
 pla-ces
 pla''-cid
 plain-tiff
 plan-et
 plant-er
 plas-ter
 plat-ted
 plat-ter
 play-er
 ply-ing
 pleas-ant
 plea-sure
 plot-ter
 plu-mage
 plum-met
 plump-ness
 plun-der
 plu-ral
 ply-ing
 poach-er
 pock-et
 po-et
 poi-son
 po-ker
 po-lar
 pol-ish
 pomp-ous
 pon-der
 po-pish
 pop-py
 port-al
 pos-set
 post-age
 pos-ture
 po-tent
 pot-ter

pot-tle
 pou-try
 pounce-box
 pound-age
 poun-der
 pow-er
 pow-der
 prac-tice
 prais-er
 pran-cer
 prat-tle
 prat-tler
 pray-er
 preach-er
 preb-end
 pre-cept
 pre-dal
 pref-ace
 prel-ate
 prel-ude
 pres-age
 pres-ence
 pres-ent
 press-er
 pric-kle
 prick-ly
 priest-hood
 pri-mate
 prim-er
 prin-cess
 pri-vate
 pri''-vy
 prob-lem
 proc-tor
 prod-uce
 prod-uct
 prof-fer

prof-it
 prog-ress
 pro'-ject
 pro-logue
 prom-ise
 proph-et
 pros-per
 pros-trate
 proud-ly
 prow-ess
 prow-ler
 pry-ing
 pru-dence
 pru-dent
 psalm-ist
 psal-ter
 pub-lic
 pub-lish
 puck-er
 pud-ding
 pud-dle
 puff-er
 pul-let
 pul-pit
 pump-er
 punc-ture
 pun-gent
 pun-ish
 pup-py
 pur-blind
 pure-ness
 pur-pose
 pu-trid
 puz-zle
 Quad-rant
 quag-mire
 quaint-ness

qua-ker
 qualm-ish
 quar-rel
 quar-ry
 quar-tan
 quar-ter
 qua-ver
 queer-ly
 que''-ry
 quib-ble
 quick-en
 quick-ly
 quick-sand
 qui-et
 quin-sy
 quint-al
 quit-rent
 quiv-er
 quo-rum
 quo-ta
 Rab-bit
 rab-ble
 ra-cer
 rack-et
 rad-ish
 raf-fle
 raf-ter
 rag-ged
 rail-er
 rai-ment
 rain-bow
 rai-ny
 rais-er
 rai-sin
 ra-kish
 ral-ly
 ram-ble

ram-mer	ri-der	rup-ture	scam-per
ram-pant	ri-fle	rus-tic	scan-dal
ram-part	right-ful	rus-ty	scar-let
ran-cour	rig-our	ruth-less	scat-ter
ran-dom	ri-ot	Sab-bath	schol-ar
ran-ger	rip-ple	sa-ble	sci-ence
ran-kle	ri-val	sa-bre	scoff-er
ran-sack	riv-er	sack-cloth	scol-lop
ran-som	riv-et	sad-den	scorn-ful
rant-er	roar-ing	sad-dle	scrib-ble
rap-id	rob-ber	safe-ly	scrip-ture
rap-ine	rock-et	safe-ty	scru-ple
rap-ture	roll-er	saf-fron	scuf-fle
rash-ness	ro-man	sail-or	scull-er
rath-er	ro-mish	sal-ad	sculp-ture
rat-tle	roo-my	sal-ly	scur-vy
rav-age	ro-sy	sal-mon	seam-less
ra-ven	rot-ten	salt-ish	sea-son
raw-ness	round-ish	sal-vage	se-cret
ra-zor	ro-ver	sal-ver	seed-less
read-er	roy-al	sam-ple	see-ing
rea-dy	rub-ber	san-dal	seem-ly
re-al	rub-bish	san-dy	sell-er
reap-er	ru-by	san-guine	sen-ate
rea-son	rud-der	sap-ling	sense-less
reb-el	rude-ness	sap-py	sen-tence
re-cent	rue-ful	satch-el	se-quel
reck-on	ruf-fle	sat-in	ser-mon
rec-tor	rug-ged	sat-ire	ser-pent
ref-use	ru-in	sav-age	ser-vant
rent-al	ru-ler	sau-cer	ser-vice
rest-less	rum-ble	sa-ver	set-ter
rev-el	rum-mage	sau-sage	set-tle
rib-and	ru-mour	saw-yer	shab-by
rich-es	rum-ple	say-ing	shac-kle
rid-dance	run-let	scab-bard	shad-ow
rid-dle	run-ning	scaf-fold	shag-gy

shal-low	sing-ing	sor-did	stat-ute
sham-ble	sing-er	sor-row	stead-fast
shame-ful	sin-gle	sor-ry	stee-ple
shame-less	sin-ner	sot-tish	steer-age
shape-less	si-ren	sound-ness	stic-kle
sha-pen	sis-ter	span-gle	stiff-en
sharp-en	sit-ting	spar-kle	sti-ple
sharp-er	skil-ful	spar-row	still-ness
shat-ter	skil-let	spat-ter	stin-gy
shear-ing	skim-mer	speak-er	stir-rup
shel-ter	slack-en	speech-less	stoin-ach
shep-herd	slan-der	spec-dy	sto-ny
sher-iff	slat-tern	spin-dle	stor-my
shier-ry	sla-vish	spin-ner	sto-ry
shil-ling	sleep-er	spir-it	stout-ness
shi-ning	slee-py	spit-tle	strag-gle
ship-wreck	slip-per	spite-ful	stran-gle
shock-ing	sli-ver	splint-er	strick-en
short-er	slop-py	spo-ken	strict-ly
short-en	sloth-ful	sport-ing	stri-king
shov-el	slub-ber	spot-less	strip-ling
should-er	slug-gard	sprin-kle	struc-ture
show-er	slum-ber	spun-gy	stub-born
shuf-fle	smell-ing	squan-der	stu-dent
shut-ter	smug-gle	squeam-ish	stum-ble
shut-tle	smut-ty	sta-ble	stur-dy
sick-en	snaf-fle	stag-ger	sub-ject
sick-ness	snag-gy	stag-nate	suc-cour
sight-less	snap-per	stall-fed	suck-ling
sig-nal	sneak-ing	stam-mer	sud-den
si-lence	snuf-fle	stand-ish	suf-fer
si-lent	sock-et	sta-ple	sui-len
sim-per	sod-den	star-tle	sul-ly
sim-ple	soft-en	state-ly	sul-tan
sim-ply	sol-ace	sta-ting	sul-try
sin-ew	sol-emn	sta"-tue	sum-mer
sin-ful	sol-id	stat-ure	sum-mit

sum-mons	tan-kard	thou-sand	tra-ding
sun-day	tan-sy	thrash-er	traf-fic
sun-der	ta-per	threat-en	trai-tor
sun-dry	tap-ster	throb-bing	tram-mel
sup-per	tar-dy	thump-ing	tram-pie
sup-ple	tar-get	thun-der	tran-script
sure-ty	tar-ry	thurs-day	trans-fer
sur-feit	tar-tar	tick-et	trea-cle
sur-ly	taste-less	tic-kle	trea-son
sur-name	tas-ter	ti-dy	treas-ure
sur-vice	tat-tle	tight-en	trea-tise
swab-by	taw-dry	fill-age	treat-ment
swad-dle	taw-ny	till-er	trea-ty
swag-ger	tai-lor	tim-ber	trem-ble
swal-low	tell-er	time-ly	tren-cher
swan-skin	tem-per	tinc-ture	tres-pass
swar-thy	tem-pest	tin-der	trib-une
swear-ing	tem-ple	tin-gle	tric-kle
swea"-ty	tempt-er	tin-ker	tri-ple
sweep-ing	ten-ant	tin-sel	trig-ger
sweet-en	ten-der	tip-pet	trim-mer
sweet-ness	ter-race	tip-ple	tri"-ple
swel-ling	ter-ror	tire-some	trip-ping
swift-ness	tes-ty	ti-tle	tri-umph
swim-ming	tet-ter	tit-ter	troop-er
sys-tem	thank-ful	tit-tle	tro-phy
Tab-by	thatch-er	toi-let	trou"-ble
ta-ble	thaw-ing	to-ken	trou-sers
tac-kle	there-fore	ton-nage	tru-ant
ta-ker	thick-et	tor-ment	tru-ckle
tal-ent	thiev-ish	tor-rent	tru-ly
tal-low	thim-ble	tor-ture	trum-pet
tal-ly	think-ing	to-tal	trun-dle
tame-ly	thirs-ty	tot-ter	trus-ty
tam-my	thor-ny	tow-el	tuck-er
tam-per	thorn-back	tow-er	tues-day
tan-gle	thought-ful	to-wn-ship	tu-lip

ra-ding
raf-fic
rai-tor
ram-mel
ram-pie
ran-script
rans-fer
rea-cle
rea-son
reas-ure
rea-tise
reat-ment
rea-ty
rem-ble
ren-cher
res-pass
rib-une
ric-kle
ri-fle
rig-ger
rim-mer
rip-ple
rip-ping
rumph
rop-er
ruphy
rup-ble
rup-sers
rup-ant
rup-kle
rup-ly
rup-n-pet
rup-dle
rup-ty
rup-er
rup-day
rup

tum-ble
tumb-ler
tu-mid
tu-mour
tu-mult
tun-nel
tur-ban
tur-bid
tur-key
turn-er
tur-nip
turn-stile
tur-ret
tur-tle
tu-tor
twi-light
twi-nkle
twit-ter
tym-bal
ty-rant
Um-pire
un-cle
un-der
up-per
up-right
up-shot
up-ward
ur-gent
u-rine
u-sage
use-ful
ush-er
ut-most
ut-ter
Va-cant

va-grant
vain-ly
val-id
val-ley
van-ish
van-quish
var-let
var-nish
va-ry
vas-sal
vel-vet
vend-er
ven-om
ven-ture
ver-dant
ver-dict
ver-ger
ver-juice
ver-min
ver-sed
ver-vain
ve"-ry
ves-per
ves-try
vex-ed
vic-ar
vic-tor
vic-tor
vig-our
vil-lain
vint-ner
vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin
vir-tue
vis-age

vis-it
vix-en
vo-cal
vol-ley
vo-mit
voy-age
vul-gar
vul-ture
Wa-fer
wag-gish
wag-tail
wait-er
wake-ful
wal-let
wal-low
walk-er
wal-nut
wan-der
want-ing
wan-ton
war-fare
war-like
war-rant
war-ren
wash-ing
wasp-ish
waste-ful
wat-er
watch-ful
wa-ver
way-lay
way-ward
weak-en
wea-ry
weal-ty

wea-pon
wea-ther
weep-ing
weigh-ty
wel-fare
wheat-en
whis-per
whis-tle
whole-some
wick-ed
wid-ow
will-ing
wind-ward
win-ter
wis-dom
wit-ness
wit-ty
wo-ful
won-der
wor-ship
wrong-ful
Year-ly
yearn-ing
yel-low
yeo-man
yon-der
young-er
young-est
youth-ful
Za-ny
zeal-ot
zeal-ous
zen-ith
ze"-phyr
zig-zag

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words
not exceeding TWO Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.
 The hog grunts.
 The pig squeaks.
 The horse neighs.
 The cock crows.
 The ass brays.
 The cat purrs.
 The kit-ten mews.
 The bull bel-lows.
 The cow lows.
 The calf bleats.
 Sheep al-so bleat.
 The li-on roars.
 The wolf howls.
 The ti-ger growls.
 The fox barks.
 Mice squeak.

The frog croaks.
 The spar-row chirps.
 The swal-low twit-ters.
 The rook caws.
 The bit-tern booms.
 The tur-key gob-bles.
 The pea-cock screams.
 The bee-tle hums.
 The duck quacks.
 The goose cac-kles.
 Mon-keys chat-ter.
 The owl hoots.
 The screech-owl shrieks.
 The snake hiss-es.
 Lit-tle boys and girls talk
 and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No; you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some pease, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser: but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-oth-er; so he said, Pretty bee, will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog, will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird, will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse, will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle: I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-

in words

s.
chirps.
twit-ters.

boms.
ob-bles.
screams.

ms.
eks.
kles.

t-ter.

owl shrieks.
s-es.
and girls talk

ng. It is
oon, then
the cloth.
and plates?
ner. May
ave some-
mp-ling for
ome beans,
-ding, and

self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle either. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read. A lit-tle while ago, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-d up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he used to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. And every night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safe-ty from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up?

lit-tle boys
haste, and
ve-ry well,
od boy.

o read. A
on-ly read
pell them,
ad pret-ty
ne.

o. There
eat many
al of care
ass to eat,
were sick,
hen they
nbs were
rms; and
rs in the
lay them
were hap-
his shep-
keep them

told you,
s so good
nb. And
ut up at
moth er,
r, I won-
the dogs
shut up?

I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off: and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, " Here I have brought you a young fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her, and growl-ed o-ver her a lit-tle while and then tore her to pie-ces, and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad coward. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and

Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed louder, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him; and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay, cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on pur-pose to-tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house, he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak any plain-er. So they came to the door, and said, what do you want, you black dog? we do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween

them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch; but he was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning, had done all this good.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second

A-base	a-bove	ac-cept	ac-quire
a-bate	a-bout	ac-count	ac-quit
ab-hor	ab-solve	ac-cuse	ad-duce
ab-jure	ab-surd	ac-quaint	ad-here

ad-jure	a-muse	a-vert	be-troth
ad-just	an-noy	a-void	be-tween
ad-mit	ap-peal	a-vow	be-wail
a-dorn	ap-pear	aus-tere	be-ware
ad-vice	ap-pease	a-wait	be-witch
ad-vice	ap-plaud	a-wake	be-yond
a-tar	ap-ply	a-ware	blas-pheme
af-fair	ap-point	a-wry	block-ade
af-fix	ap-proach	Bap-tize	hom-bard
af-flict	ap-prove	be-cause	bu-reau
af-front	a-rise	be-come	Ca-bal
a-fraid	ar-raign	be-daub	ca-jole
a-gain	ar-rest	be-fore	cal-cine
a-gainst	as-cend	be-head	ca-nal
ag-gress	as-cent	be-hold	ca-price
ag-grieve	a-shore	be-lieve	car-bine
a-go	a-side	be-neath	ca-ress
a-larm	as-sault	be-nign	car-mine
a-las	as-sent	be-numb	ca-rouse
a-lert	as-sert	be-quest	cas-cade
a-like	as-sist	be-seech	ce-ment
a-live	as-sume	be-seem	cock-ade
al-lege	as-sure	be-set	co-herc
al-lot	a-stray	be-sides	col-lect
al-lude	a-stride	be-siege	com-bine
al-lure	a-tone	be-smear	com-mand
al-ly	at-tend	be-smoke	com-mend
a-loft	at-test	be-speak	com-ment
a-lone	at-tire	be-stir	com-mit
a-long	at-tract	be-stow	com-mode
a-loof	a-vail	be-stride	com-n une
a-maze	a-vast	be-tide	com-mute
a-mend	a-venge	be-time	com-pact
a-mong	a-verse	be-tray	com-pare

e-troth
 e-tween
 e-wail
 e-ware
 e-witch
 e-yond
 las-pheme
 lock-ade
 om-bard
 ou-reau
 Ca-bal
 a-jole
 al-cine
 a-nal
 a-price
 ar-bine
 a-ress
 ar-mine
 a-rouse
 as-cade
 e-ment
 ock-ade
 e-here
 bl-lect
 om-bine
 om-mand
 om-mend
 om-ment
 om-mit
 om-mode
 om-n une
 om-mute
 om-pact
 om-pare

om-pel
 om-pile
 om-plain
 om-plete
 om-ply
 om-port
 om-pose
 om-pound
 om-press
 om-prise
 om-pute
 n-ceal
 n-cede
 n-ceit
 n-ceive
 n-cern
 n-cert
 n-cise
 n-clude
 n-coct
 n-cur
 n-demn
 n-dense
 n-dign
 n-dole
 n-duce
 n-duct
 n-fer
 n-fess
 n-fide
 n-fine
 n-firm
 n-form
 n-found

con-front
 con-fuse
 con-fute
 con-geal
 con-join
 con-joint
 con-jure
 con-nect
 con-nive
 con-sent
 con-serve
 con-sign
 con-sist
 con-sole
 con-sort
 con-spire
 con-strain
 con-straint
 con-struct
 con-sult
 con-sume
 con-tain
 con-tempt
 con-tend
 con-tent
 con-toxt
 con-test
 con-tract
 con-trast
 con-trol
 con-vene
 con-verse
 con-vert
 con-vey

con-vict
 con-vince
 con-voke
 con-vulse
 cor-rect
 cor-rupt
 cur-tail
 De-bar
 de-base
 de-bate
 de-bauch
 de-cay
 de-cease
 de-ceit
 de-ceive
 de-cide
 de-claim
 de-clare
 de-cline
 de-coct
 de-coy
 de-cree
 de-cry
 de-duct
 de-face
 de-fame
 de-feat
 de-fect
 de-fence
 de-fend
 de-fer
 de-fine
 de-form
 de-fraud

de-grade
 de-gree
 de-ject
 de-lay
 de-light
 de-lude
 de-mand
 de-mean
 de-mise
 de-mit
 de-mur
 de-mure
 de-note
 de-nounce
 de-ny
 de-part
 de-pend
 de-pict
 de-plore
 de-pone
 de-port
 de-pose
 de-prave
 de-press
 de-privé
 de-pute
 de-ride
 de-robe
 de-scant
 de-scant
 de-scribe
 de-vert
 de-serve
 de-sign

de-sire	dis-ease	dis-turb	en-dure
de-sist	dis-gorge	dis-use	en-force
de-spair	dis-grace	di-verge	en-gage
de-spise	dis-guise	di-vert	en-g'ail
de-spite	dis-gust	di-vest	en-grave
de-spoil	dis-join	di-vide	en-gross
de-pond	dis-junct	di-vine	en-hance
de-stroy	dis-like	di-vorce	en-join
de-tach	dis-mast	di-vulge	en-joy
de-tain	dis-may	dra-goon	en-large
de-tect	dis-miss	E-clipse	en-rage
de-ter	dis-mount	ef-face	en-rich
de-test	dis-own	ef-fect	en-robe
de-vice	dis-pand	ef-fuse	en-rol
de-volve	dis-part	e-ject	en-slave
de-vote	dis-pel	e-lapse	en-sue
de-vour	dis-pend	e-late	en-sure
de-vout	dis-pense	e-lect	en-tail
dif-fuse	dis-perse	e-lude	en-throne
di-gest	dis-place	el-lipse	en-tice
di-gress	dis-plant	em-balm	en-tire
di-late	dis-play	em-bark	en-tomb
di-lute	dis-please	em-boss	en-trap
di-rect	dis-port	em-brace	en-treat
dis-arm	dis-pose	em-pale	en-twine
dis-burse	dis-praise	em-plead	e-quip
dis-cern	dis-sect	em-ploy	e-raise
dis-charge	dis-solve	en-act	e-rect
dis-claim	dis-til	en-chant	e-scape
dis-close	dis-tinct	en-close	es-cort
dis-course	dis-tort	en-dear	e-spouse
dis-creet	dis-tract	en-dite	e-spy
dis-cuss	dis-tress	en-dorse	e-state
dis-dain	dis-trust	en-due	e-steem

en-dure
 en-force
 en-gage
 en-grail
 en-grave
 en-gross
 en-hance
 en-join
 en-joy
 en-large
 en-rage
 en-rich
 en-robe
 en-rol
 en-slave
 en-sue
 en-sure
 en-tail
 en-throne
 en-tice
 en-tire
 en-tomb
 en-trap
 en-treat
 en-twine
 e-quip
 e-raise
 e-rect
 e-scape
 es-cort
 e-spouse
 e-spy
 e-state
 e-steem

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 pense
 pert
 pire
 plain
 plode
 ploit
 xplore
 x-port

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 pose
 ex-pound
 ex-press
 ex-punge
 ex-tend
 ex-tent
 ex-tinct
 ex-tol
 ex-tort
 ex-tract
 ex-treme
 ex-ude
 ex-ult
 Fa-tigue
 fer-ment
 fit-teen
 fo-ment
 for-bade
 for-bear
 for-bid
 fore-bode
 fore-close
 fore-doom
 fore-go
 fore-know
 fore-run
 fore-shew
 fore-see
 fore-stal
 fore-tel
 fore-warn
 for-give
 for-lorn
 for-sake

for-swear
 forth-with
 ful-fil
 Gal-loon
 ga-zette
 gen-teel
 grim-ace
 gro-tesque
 In-bibe
 im-bue
 im-mense
 im-merse
 im-mure
 im-pair
 im-part
 im-peach
 im-pede
 im-pel
 im-pend
 im-plant
 im-plore
 im-ply
 im-port
 im-pose
 im-press
 im-rint
 im-prove
 im-pure
 im-pute
 in-cite
 in-cine
 in-clude
 in-crease
 in-cur

in-deed
 in-dent
 in-duce
 in-dulge
 in-fect
 in-fer
 in-fest
 in-firm
 in-flame
 in-flate
 in-flect
 in-flict
 in-form
 in-fuse
 in-grate
 in-here
 in-ject
 in-lay
 in-list
 in-quire
 in-sane
 in-scribe
 in-sert
 in-sist
 in-snare
 in-spect
 in-spire
 in-stall
 in-still
 in-struct
 in-sult
 in-tend
 in-tense
 in-ter

in-thral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
in-trench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
in-trigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
in-trude	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
in-trust	mis-spend	out-face	pla-card
in-vade	mis-place	out-grow	pos-ess
in-veigh	mis-print	out-leap	post-ponè
in-vent	mis-quote	out-live	pre-cede
in-vert	mis-rule	out-right	pre-clude
in-vest	mis-take	out-run	pre-dict
in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail	pre-fer
in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine	pre-fix
in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot	pre-judge
in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit	pre-mise
Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare	pre-pare
je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip	pre-pense
jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk	pre-sage
La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh	pre-scribe
lam-poon	ob-late	out-wit	pre-sent
Ma-raud	o-blige	Pa-rade	pre-serve
ma-chine	ob-lique	pa-role	pre-side
main-tain	ob-scure	par-take	pre-sume
ma-lign	ob-serve	pa-trol	pre-tence
ma-nure	ob-struct	per-cuss	pre-tend
ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form	pre-text
ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fumè	pre-vail
mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse	pre-vent
mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps	pro-ceed
mis-chance	oc-cuit	per-mit	pro-claim
mis-count	oc-cur	per-plex	pro-cure
mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist	pro-duce
mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire	pro-fane
mis-give	op-press	per-suade	pro-fess
mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain	pro-found

bles.

per-vade
 per-verse
 per-vert
 pe-ruse
 pla-card
 pos-ess
 post-pone
 pre-cede
 pre-clude
 pre-dict
 pre-fer
 pre-fix
 pre-judge
 pre-mise
 pre-pare
 pre-pense
 pre-sage
 pre-scribe
 pre-sent
 pre-serve
 pre-side
 pre-sume
 re-tence
 re-tend
 re-text
 re-vail
 re-vent
 re-ceed
 re-claim
 re-cure
 re-duce
 re-fane
 re-fess
 re-found

Words of two Syllables.

re-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
re-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
re-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
re-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
re-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
re-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent
re-mulge	re-cline	re-hear	re-pine
re-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject	re-place
re-pel	re-coil	re-joice	re-plete
re-pense	re-coin	re-join	re-ply
re-pose	re-cord	re-lapse	re-port
re-pound	re-count	re-late	re-pose
re-rogue	re-course	re-lax	re-press
re-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay	re-prieve
re-tect	re-cur	re-lease	re-print
re-tend	re-daub	re-lent	re-proach
re-test	re-deem	re-lief	re-proof
re-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve	re-prove
re-trude	re-dound	re-light	re-pulse
re-voide	re-dress	re-lume	re-pute
re-voke	re-duce	re-ly	re-quest
re-voine	re-fect	re-main	re-quire
re-sue	re-fer	re-mand	re-quite
re-suit	re-fine	re-mark	re-seat
re-vey	re-fit	re-mind	re-scind
re-bate	re-flect	re-miss	re-serve
re-bel	re-float	re-morse	re-sign
re-boun	re-flow	re-mote	re-sist
re-biff	re-form	re-move	re-solve
re-build	re-tract	re-mount	re-spect
re-buke	re-frain	re-new	re-store
re-call	re-fresh	re-nounce	re-tain
re-cant	re-fund	re-nown	re-tard
re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair	re-tire

re treat	sug-gest	un-born	un-lock
re-turn	sup-ply	un-bought	un-loose
re-venge	sup-port	un-bound	un-man
re-vere	sup-pose	un-brace	un-mask
re-vile	sup-press	un-case	un-moor
re-volt	sur-round	un-caught	un-paid
re-volve	sur-vey	un-chain	un-ripe
re-ward	sus-pend	un-chaste	un-safe
ro-mance	sus-pense	un-clasp	un-say
Sa-lute	There-on	un-close	un-seen
se-clude	there-of	un-cough	un-shod
se-cure	there-with	un-do	un-sound
se-dan	tor-ment	un-done	un-spent
se-date	tra-duce	un-dress	un-stop
se-duce	trans-act	un-fair	un-taught
se-lect	trans-cend	un-fed	un-tie
se-rene	trans-cribe	un-fit	un-true
se-vere	trans-fer	un-fold	un-twist
sin-cere	trans-form	un-gird	un-wise
sub-due	trans-gress	un-girt	un-yoke
sub-duct	trans-late	un-glue	up-braid
sub-join	trans-mit	un-hinge	up-hold
sub-lime	trans-pire	un-hook	u-surp
sub-mit	trans-plant	un-horse	Where-as
sub-orn	trans-pose	un-hurt	with-al
sub-scribe	tre-pan	u-nite	with-draw
sub-side	trus-tee	un-just	with-hold
sub-sist	Un-apt	un-knit	with-in
sub-tract	un-bar	un-known	with-out
sub-vert	un-bend	un-lace	with-stand
suc-ceed	un-bind	un-lade	Your-self
suc-cinct	un-blest	un-like	your-selves
suf-fice	un-bolt	un-load	

and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in, and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead; and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-ping-pan and the re-lect-or are all covered with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver: and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You

cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, sil-ver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweatmeats, orange and citron: and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy: and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.— But soon after, the little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry; he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has

made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept sily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and

eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one and a piece to another, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played together mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have nobody to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work, I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intended to have eaten another day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shêws what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wis-dom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

*Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
FIRST Syllable.*

Ab-di-cate	ab-so-lute	ac-tu-ate
ab-ju-gate	ac-ci-dent	ad-ju-tant
ab-ro-gate	ac-cu-rate	ad-mi-ral

ad-vo-cate
 af-fa-ble
 ag-o-ny
 al-der-man
 a-li-en
 am-nes-ty
 am-pli-fy
 an-ar-chy
 an-ces-tor
 an-i-mal
 an-i-mate
 an-nu-al
 ap-pe-tite
 ar-a-ble
 ar-gu-ment
 ar-mo-ry
 ar-ro-gant
 at-tri-bute
 av-a-rice
 au-di-tor
 au-gu-ry
 au-thor-ize
 Ba'-che-lor
 back-sli-der
 back-ward-ness
 bail-a-ble
 bal-der-dash
 ban-ish-ment
 bar-ba-rous
 bar-ren-ness
 bar-ris-ter
 bash-ful-ness
 bat-tle-ment
 beau-ti-ful

ben-e-lice
 ben-e-fit
 big-ot-ry
 blas-phe-my
 blood-suck-er
 blun-der-buss
 blun-der-er
 blun-der-ing
 blus-ter-er
 bois-ter-ous
 book-bind-er
 bor-row-er
 bot-tom-less
 bot-tom-ry
 boun-ti-ful
 broth-er-ly
 bur-den-some
 bur-gla-ry
 bu-ri-al
 Cab-i-net
 cal-cu-late
 cal-en-dar
 cap-i-tal
 cap-ti-vate
 car-di-nal
 care-ful-ly
 car-me-lite
 car-pen-ter
 cas-u-al
 cas-u-ist
 cat-a-logue
 cat-e-chise
 cat-e-chism
 cel-e-brate

cen-tu-ry
 cer-ti-fy
 cham-ber-maid
 cham-pi-on
 char-ac-ter
 char-i-ty
 chas-tise-ment
 chiv-al-ry
 chem-i-cal
 chem-is-try
 cin-na-mon
 cir-cu-late
 cir-cum-flex
 cir-cum-spect
 cir-cum-stance
 clam-or-ous
 clar-i-fy
 clas-si-cal
 clean-li-ness
 co-gen-cy
 cog-ni-zance
 col-o-ny
 com-e-dy
 com-fort-less
 com-i-cal
 com-pa-ny
 com-pe-tent
 com-ple-ment
 com-pli-ment
 com-pro-mise
 con-fer-ence
 con-fi-dence
 con-flu-ence
 con-gru-ous

of man
 To him
 ev-e-ry
 mind is
 his life
 nal wis-
 ds, will
 rs? If
 e worm
 power
 while
 comet
 to its
 have
 ndour!
 their
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 ee its
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 ss to
 ons?
 eep,
 pro-

con-ju-gal	croc-o-dile	dra-pe-ry
con-que-ror	crook-ed-ness	dul-ci-mer
con-se-crate	cru-ci-fy	du-ra-ble
con-se-quence	cru-di-ty	Eb-o-ny
con-so-nant	cru-el-ty	ed-i-tor
con-sta-ble	crus-ti-ness	ed-u-cate
con-stan-cy	cu-bi-cal	el-e-gant
con-sti-tute	cu-cum-ber	el-e-ment
con-ti-nence	cul-pa-ble	el-e-phant
con-tra-ry	cul-ti-vate	el-e-vate
con-ver-sant	cu-ri-ous	el-o-quence
co-pi-ous	cus-to-dy	em-i-nent
cor-di-al	cus-tom-er	em-pe-ror
cor-mo-rant	Dan-ger-ous	em-pha-sis
cor-o-ner	de-cen-cy	em-u-late
cor-po-ral	ded-i-cate	en-e-my
cor-pu-lent	de-li-cate	en-er-gy
cos-tive-ness	de-pu-ty	en-ter-prise
cost-li-ness	der-o-gate	es-ti-mate
cov-e-nant	des-o-late	ev-e-ry
cov-er-ing	des-pe-rate	ev-i-dent
cov-et-ous	des-ti-ny	ex-cel-lence
coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute	ex-cel-lent
coun-te-nance	det-ri-ment	ex-cre-ment
coun-ter-feit	de-vi-ate	ex-e-crate
coun-ter-pane	di-a-dem	ex-e-cute
cour-te-ous	di-a-logue	ex-er-cise
court-li-ness	di-a-per	ex-pi-ate
cow-ar-dice	dil-i-gence	ex-qui-site
craft-i-ness	dis-ci-pline	Fab-u-lous
cred-i-ble	dis-lo-cate	fac-ul-ty
cred-i-tor	doc-u-ment	faith-ful-ly
crim-i-nal	dol-o-rous	fal-la-cy
crit-i-cal	dow-a-ger	fal-li-ble

fath-
 faul-
 fer-v
 fes-t
 fe-ve
 filth
 fir-n
 fish-
 flat-
 flat-
 fool
 fop-
 for-
 for-
 fran
 frau
 free
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fath-er-less	gen-tle-man	his-to-ry
faul-ti-ly	gen-u-ine	hoa-ri-ness
fer-ven-cy	gid-di-ness	ho-li-ness
fes-ti-val	gin-ger-bread	hon-es-ty
fe-ver-ish	glim-mer-ing	hope-ful-ness
filth-i-ly	glo-ri-fy	hor-rid-ly
fir-ma-ment	glut-ton-ous	hos-pi-tal
fish-e-ry	god-li-ness	hus-band-man
flat-te-ry	gor-man-dize	hyp-o-crite
flat-u-lent	gov-ern-ment	l-dle-ness
fool-ish-ness	gov-er-nor	ig-no-rant
fop-pe-ry	grace-ful-ness	im-i-tate
for-ti-fy	grad-u-ate	im-ple-ment
for-ward-ness	grate-ful-ly	im-pli-cate
frank-in-cense	grat-i-fy	im-po-tence
fraud-u-lent	grav-i-tate	im-pre-cate
free-hold-er	gree-di-ness	im-pu-dent
friv-o-lous	griev-ous-ly	in-ci-dent
fro-ward-ly	gun-pow-der	in-di-cate
fu-ne-ral	Hand-i-ly	in-di-gent
fur-below	hand-ker-chief	in-do-lent
fu-ri-ous	har-bin-ger	in-dus-try
fur-ni-ture	harm-less-ly	in-fa-my
fur-ther-more	har-mo-ny	in-fan-cy
Gain-say-er	haugh-ti-ness	in-fi-nite
gal-lant-ry	heav-i-ness	in-flu-ence
gal-le-ry	hep-tar-chy	in-ju-ry
gar-den-er	he"-rald-ry	in-ner-most
gar-ni-ture	he"-re-sy	in-no-cence
gar-ri-son	he"-re-tic	in-no-vate
gau-di-ly	he"-ri-tage	in-so-lent
gen-e-ral	her-mit-age	in-stant-ly
gen-e-rate	hid-e-ous	in-sti-tute
gen-er-ous	hind-er-most	in-stru-ment

in-ter-course	lu-na-tic	mu-si-cal
in-ter-diet	lux-u-ry	mu-ta-ble
in-ter-est	Mag-ni-fy	mu-tu-al
in-ter-val	ma-jes-ty	mys-te-ry
in-ter-view	main-te-nance	Na-ked-ness
in-ti-mate	mal-a-pert	nar-ra-tive
in-tri-cate	man-age-ment	nat-u-ral
Joc-u-lar	man-ful-ly	neg-a-tive
jol-li-ness	man-i-fest	neth-er-most
jo-vi-al	man-li-ness	night-in-gale
ju-gu-lar	man-u-al	nom-i-nate
jus-ti-fy	man-u-script	not-a-ble
Kid-nap-per	mar-i-gold	no-ta-ry
kil-der-kin	mar-i-ner	no-ti-fy
kins-wo-man	mar-row-bone	nov-el-ist
kna-vish-ly	mas-cu-line	nov-el-ty
knot-ti-ly	mel-low-ness	nour-ish-ment
La-bour-er	mel-o-dy	nu-me-rous
lar-ce-ny	melt-ing-ly	nun-ne-ry
lat-e-ral	mem-o-ry	nur-se-ry
leg-a-cy	men-di-cant	nu-tri-ment
len-i-ty	mer-can-tile	Ob-du-rate
lep-ro-sy	mer-chan-dize	ob-li-gate
leth-ar-gy	mer-ci-ful	ob-lo-quy
lev-er-et	mer-ri-ment	ob-so-lete
lib-er-al	min-e-ral	ob-sta-cle
lib-er-tine	min-is-ter	ob-sti-nate
lig-a-ment	mir-a-cle	ob-vi-ous
like-li-hood	mis-chiev-ous	oc-cu-py
li-on-ess	mod-e-rate	oc-cu-list
lit-er-al	mon-u-ment	o-di-ous
lof-ti-ness	moun-te-bank	o-do-rous
low-li-ness	mourn-ful-ly	of-fer-ing
lu-na-cy	mul-ti-tude	om-i-nous

op-e-rate
 op-po-site
 op-u-ient
 or-a-cle
 or-a-tor
 or-der-ly
 or-di-nance
 or-gan-ist
 or-i-gin
 or-na-ment
 or-tho-dox
 o-ver-flow
 o-ver-sight
 out-ward-ly
 Pa-ci-fy
 pal-pa-ble
 pa-pa-cy
 par-a-dise
 par-a-dox
 par-a-graph
 par-a-pet
 par-a-phrase
 par-a-site
 par-o-dy
 pa-tri-arch
 pa"-tron-age
 pe-a-ce-a-ble
 pec-to-ral
 pec-u-late
 ped-a-gogue
 ped-ant-ry
 pen-al-ty
 pen-e-trate
 pen-i-tent

pen-sive-ly
 pen-u-ry
 per-fect-ness
 per-ju-ry
 per-ma-nence
 per-pe-trate
 per-se-cute
 per-son-age
 per-ti-nence
 pes-ti-lence
 pet-ri-fy
 pet-u-lant
 phys-i-cal
 pi-e-ty
 pil-fer-er
 pin-na-cle
 plen-ti-ful
 plun-der-er
 po-et-ry
 pol-i-cy
 pol-i-tic
 pop-u-lar
 pop-u-lous
 pos-si-ble
 po-ta-ble
 po-ten-tate
 pov-er-ty
 prac-ti-cal
 pre-am-ble
 pre-ce-dent
 pres-i-dent
 prev-a-lent
 prin-ci-pal
 pris-o-ner

priv-i-lego
 prob-a-ble
 prod-i-gy
 prof-li-gate
 prop-er-ly
 prop-er-ty
 pros-e-cute
 pros-o-dy
 pros-per-ous
 prot-est-ant
 prov-en-der
 prov-i-dence
 punc-tu-al
 pun-ish-ment
 pu-ru-lent
 pyr-a-mid
 Qual-i-ty
 quan-ti-ty
 quar-rel-some
 quer-u-lous
 qui-et-ness
 Rad-i-cal
 ra-kish-ness
 rav-en-ous
 re-cent-ly
 re"-com-pence
 rem-e-dy
 ren-o-vate
 rep-ro-bate
 re-qui-site
 re"-tro-grade
 rev-e-nd
 rhet-o-ric
 rib-ald-ry

right-e-ous	soph-is-try	tur-pen-tine
rit-u-al	sor-ce-ry	tyr-an-nize
ri-vu-let	spec-ta-cle	U-su-al
rob-be-ry	stig-ma-tize	u-su-rer
rot-ten-ness	strat-a-gem	u-su-ry
roy-al-ty	straw-ber-ry	ut-ter-ly
ru-mi-nate	stren-u-ous	Va-can-cy
rus-ti-cate	sub-se-quent	vac-u-um
Sac-ra-ment	suc-cu-lent	vag-a-bond
sac-ri-fice	suf-fo-cate	ve-he-ment
sal-a-ry	sum-ma-ry	ven-e-rate
sanc-ti-fy	sup-ple-ment	ven-om-ous
sat-ir-ist	sus-te-nance	ver-i-ly
sat-is-fy	syc-a-more	vet-e-ran
sau-ci-ness	syc-o-phant	vic-to-ry
sa-vou-ry	syl-lo-gism	vil-lai-ny
scrip-tu-ral	sym-pa-thize	vi-o-late
scru-pu-lous	syn-a-gogue	Way-far-ing
se-cre-cy	Tem-po-rise	wick-ed-ness
sec-u-lar	ten-den-cy	wil-der-ness
sen-su-al	ten-der-ness	won-der-ful
sep-a-rate	tes-ta-ment	wor-thi-ness
ser-vi-tor	tit-u-lar	wrong-ful-ly
sev-er-al	tol-e-rate	Yel-low-ness
sin-is-ter	trac-ta-ble	yes-ter-day
sit-u-ate	treach-er-ous	youth-ful-ly
slip-pe-ry	tur-bu-lent	Zeal-ous-ness

*Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.*

A-ban-don	a-bor-tive	ac-cept-ance
a-base-ment	ab-surd-ly	ac-com-plish
a-bi-ding	a-bun-dance	ac-cord-ance
a-bol-ish	a-bu-sive	ac-cus-tom

ac-know-ledge	a-tone-ment	con-gres-sive
ac-quaint-ance	at-tem-per	con-jec-ture
ad-mon-ish	at-tend-ance	con-joint-ly
a-do-er	at-ten-tive	con-jure-ment
a-dorn-ing	at-tor-ney	con-ni-vance
ad-van-tage	at-trac-tive	con-si-der
ad-vert-ence	at-trib-ute	con-sist-ent
ad-vi-ser	au-then-tic	con-su-mer
ad-um-brate	Bal-co-ny	con-sump-tive
ad-vow-son	bap-tis-mal	con-tem-plate
af-firm-ance	be-com-ing	con-tent-ment
a-gree-ment	be-gin-ning	con-tin-gent
al-low-ance	be-hold-en	con-tri-vance
Al-migh-ty	be-liev-er	con-trol-ler
a-maze-ment	be-long-ing	con-vict-ed
a-mend-ment	be-stow-er	cor-rect-or
an-gel-ic	be-tray-er	cor-ro-sive
an-noy-ance	be-wil-der	cor-rupt-ness
an-oth-er	blas-phe-mer	cos-met-ic
a-part-ment	bom-bard-ment	cre-a-tor
ap-pel-lant	bra-va-do	De-ben-ture
ap-pend-age	Ca-bal-ler	de-can-ter
ap-point-ment	ca-rous-er	de-ceit-ful
ap-pren-tice	ca-the-dral	de-ceiv-er
a-quat-ic	clan-des-tine	de-ci-pher
ar-ri-val	co-e-qual	de-ci-sive
as-sas-sin	co-he-rent	de-claim-er
as-sem-ble	col-lect-or	de-co-rum
as-sess-ment	com-mand-ment	de-crep-id
as-su-ming	com-pact-ly	de-fence-less
as-su-rance	com-pen-sate	de-fen-sive
a-ston-ish	com-plete-ly	de-file-ment
a-sy-lum	con-fis-cate	de-form-ed
ath-let-ic	con-found-er	de-light-ful

de-lin-quent	dis-junc-ture	en-am-el
de-liv-er	dis-or-der	en-camp-ment
de-lu-sive	dis-par-age	en-chant-er
de-mer-it	dis-rel-ish	en-count-er
de-mol-ish	dis-sem-ble	en-cour-age
de-mon-strate	dis-ser-vice	en-croach-ment
de-mure-ness	dis-taste-ful	en-cum-ber
de-ni-al	dis-tinct-ly	en-deav-our
de part-ure	dis-tin-guish	en-dorse-ment
de-pend-ant	dis-tract-ed	e-ner-vate
de-po-nent	dis-trib-ute	en-fet-ter
de-pos-it	dis-trust-ful	en-large-ment
de-scend-ant	dis-turb-ance	en-light-en
de-spond-ent	di-vorce-ment	en-su-rance
de-stry-er	di-ur-nal	en-tice-ment
de-struc-tive	di-vul-ger	en-vel-ope
de-ter-gent	do-mes-tic	en-vi-rons
de-vour-er	dra-mat-ic	e-pis-tle
dic-ta-tor	Ec-lec-tic	er-rat-ic
dif-fu-sive	ef-fec-tive	e-spou-sals
di-min-ish	ef-ful-gent	e-stab-lish
di-rect-or	e-lec-tive	e-ter-nal
dis-a-ble	e-lev-en	ex-alt-ed
dis-as-ter	e-li"-cit	ex-hib-it
dis-bur-den	e-lon-gate	ex-ter-nal
dis-ci-ple	e-lu-sive	ex-tin-guish
dis-cov-er	em-bar-go	ex-tir-pate
dis-cour-age	em-bel-lish	Fa-nat-ic
dis-dain-ful	em-bez-zle	fan-tas-tic
dis-fig-ure	em-broi-der	fo-ment-er
dis-grace-ful	e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance
dis-heart-en	em-pan-nel	for-bid-den
dis-hon-est	em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful
dis-hon-our	en-a-ble	for-sa-ken

Gi-gan-tic	in-hab-it	Ob-ject-or
gri-mal-kin	in-he-rent	o-bli-ging
Har-mon-ic	in-he"-rit	ob-lique-ly
hence-for-ward	in-hi-bit	ob-serv-ance
here-af-ter	in-hu-man	oc-cur-rence
her-met-ic	in-qui-ry	of-fend-er
he-ro-ic	in-sip-id	op-po-nent
hi-ber-nal	in-spir-it	or-gan-ic
hu-mane-ly	in-stinct-ive	Pa-cif-ic
I-de-a	in-struct-or	par-ta-ker
il-lus-trate	in-ven-tor	pa-thet-ic
im-a"-gine	in-ter-ment	pel-lu-cid
im-mod-est	in-ter-nal	per-fu-mer
im-mor-tal	in-ter-pret	per-spec-tive
im-peach-ment	in-tes-tate	per-verse-ly
im-pel-lent	in-trin-sic	po-lite-ly
im-port-er	in-val-id	po-ma-tum
im-pos-tor	in-vei-gle	per-cep-tive
im-pri-son	Je-ho-vah	pre-sump-tive
im-pru-dent	La-con-ic	pro-ceed-ing
in-car-nate	lieu-ten-ant	pro-duc-tive
in-cen-tive	Ma-lig-nant	pro-phet-ic
in-clu-sive	ma-raud-er	pro-po-sal
in-cul-cate	ma-ter-nal	pros-pec-tive
in-cum-bent	ma-ture-ly	Quin-tes-sence
in-debt-ed	me-an-der	Re-coin-age
in-de-cent	me-chan-ic	re-deem-er
in-den-ture	mi-nute-ly	re-dun-dant
in-duce-ment	mis-con-duct	re-lin-quish
in-dul-gence	mis-no-mer	re-luc-tant
in-fer-nal	mo-nas-tic	re-main-der
in-for-mal	more-o-ver	re-mem-ber
in-form-er	Neg-lect-ful	re-mem-brance
in-fringe-ment	noc-tur-nal	re-miss-ness

re-morse-less	se-ques-ter	un-e-qual
re-plen-ish	se-rene-ly	un-fruit-ful
re-ple"-vy	sin-cere-ly	un-god-ly
re-proach-ful	spec-ta-tor	un-grate-ful
re-sem-ble	sub-mis-sive	un-ho-ly
re-sis-tance	Tes-ta-tor	un-ru-ly
re-spect-ful	thanks-giv-ing	un-skil-ful
re-venge-ful	to-bac-co	un-sta-ble
re-vi-val	to-gether	un-thank-ful
re-ward-er	trans-pa-rent	un-time-ly
Sar-cas-tic	tri-bu-nal	un-wor-thy
scor-bu-tic	tri-um-phant	un-com-mon
se-cure-ly	Un-cov-er	Vice-ge-rent
se-du-cer	un-daunt-ed	vin-dic-tive

*Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the
LAST Syllable.*

Ac-qui-esce	con-de-scend	dis-en-gage
af-ter-noon	con-tra-dict	dis-en-thral
al-a-mode	con-tro-vert	dis-es-teem
am-bus-cade	cor-re-pond	dis-o-bey
ap-per-tain	coun-ter-mine	En-ter-tain
ap-pre-hend	Deb-o-nair	Gas-con-ade
Bal-us-trade	dis-a-buse	gaz-et-teer
bar-ri-cade	dis-a-gree	Here-up-on
bom-ba-zin	dis-al-low	Im-ma-ture
buc-ca-neer	dis-an-nul	im-por-tune
Ca"-ra-van	dis-ap-pear	in-com-mode
cav-al-cade	dis-ap-point	in-com-plete
cir-cum-scribe	dis-be-lieve	in-cor-rect
cir-cum-vent	dis-com-mend	in-dis-creet
co-in-cide	dis-com-pose	in-ter-cede
com-plais-ance	dis-con-tent	in-ter-cept
com-pre-hend	dis-en-chant	in-ter-change

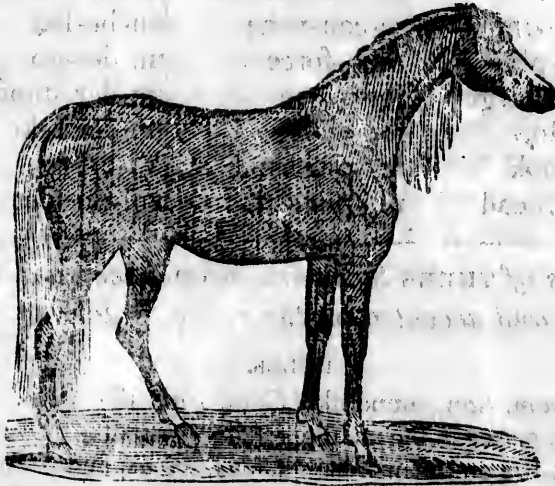
in-ter-ferere	o-ver-take	re''-pri-mand
in-ter-lard	o-ver-throw	Ser-e-nade
in-ter-lop	o-ver-whelm	su-per-scribe
in-ter-mit	Per-se-vere	su-per-sede
in-ter-mix	Re''-col-lect	There-up-on
in-ter-vene	re''-com-mend	Un-a-ware
Mag-a-zine	re-con-vene	un-be-lief
mis-ap-ply	re-in-force	un-der-go
O-ver-charge	ref-u-gee	un-der-stand
o-ver-flow	rep-ar-tee	un-der-take
o-ver-look	re''-pre-hend	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-spread	re''-pre-sent	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO, and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

RULES.

<i>Cion, ston, tion, sound like shon, either in the middle or at the end of words.</i>	<i>Cian, tian, like shan.</i>
<i>Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti, like sh.</i>	<i>Cient, tient, like shent.</i>
<i>Cial, tial, commonly sound like shal.</i>	<i>Cious, scious, and tious, like shus.</i>
	<i>Science, tience, like shence.</i>

Ac-ti-on	Junc-ti-on	op-ti-on	spe''-ci-al
an-ci-ent	Lo-ti-on	Pac-ti-on	spe-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	lus-ci-ous	par-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Cap-ti-ous	Man-si-on	pas-si-on	suc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mar-ti-al	pa-ti-ence	Ten-si-on
cau-ti-ous	men-ti-on	pen-si-on	ter-ti-an
con-sci-ence	mer-si-on	por-ti-on	trac-ti-on
con-sci-ous	mo-ti-on	po-ti-on	Unc-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	Na-ti-on	pre''-ci-ous	ul-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	no-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
frac-ti-on	nup-ti-al	Sanc-ti-on	ver-si-on
Gra-ci-ous	O-ce-an	sec-ti-on	vi''-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.**I. THE HORSE.**

THE Horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable; he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

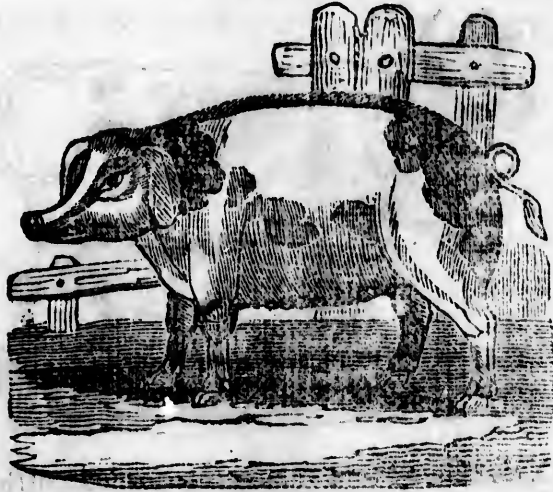
The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the Cow, is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns, their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more universal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind, than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.

THE Hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-capable of in-struc-ti-on; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig: that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring; if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

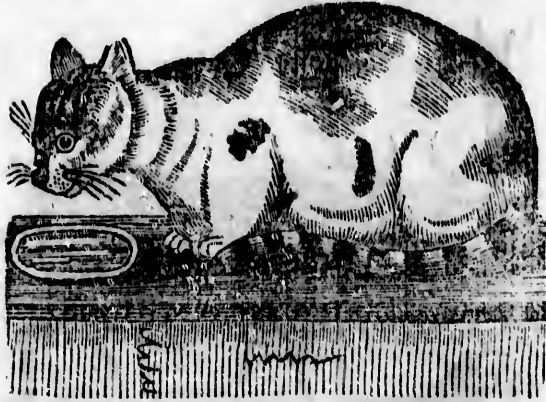
Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gious swiftness.

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6. THE CAT.

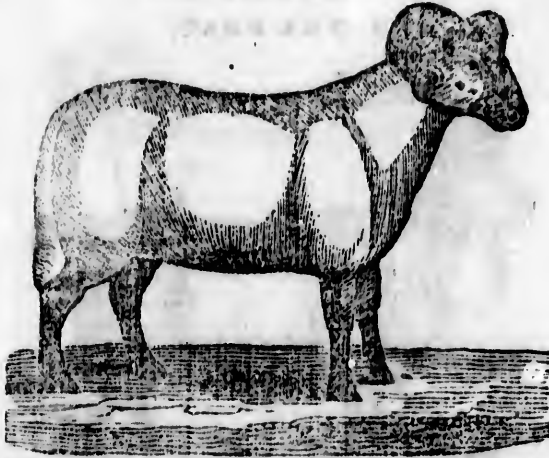


THE Cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise, then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner; they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

G. THE SHEEP.



SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an Ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers.

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his attention. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

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7. THE GOAT.

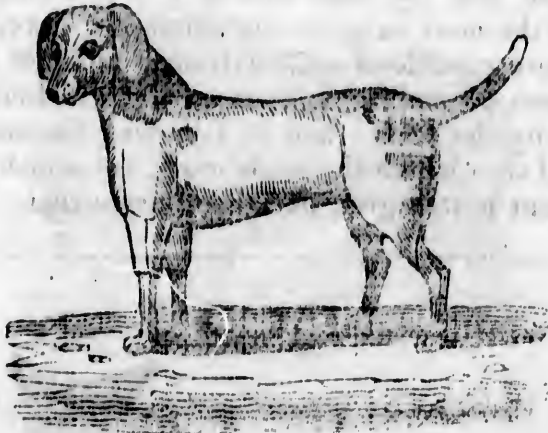


A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a Kid: the flesh of the kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

3. THE DOG.



THE Dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay, even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his mas-ter, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

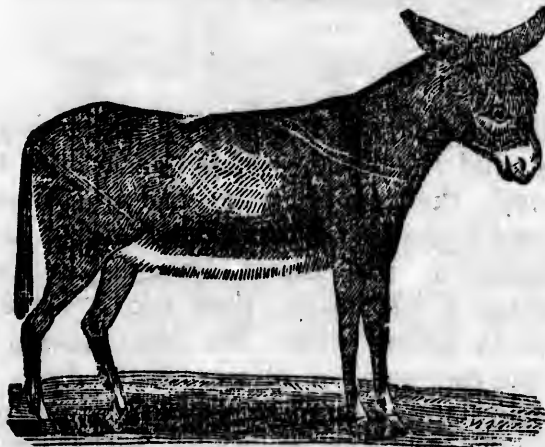
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domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.

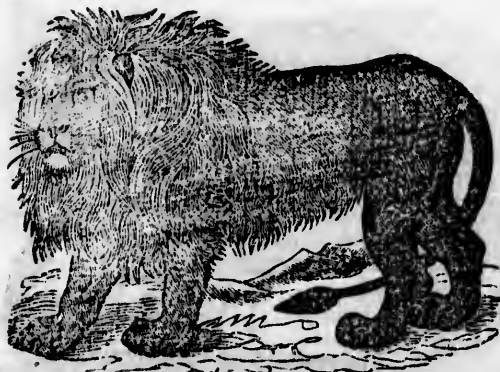


THE Ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

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10 THE LION.



THIS noble animal has a large head, short, round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail, tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

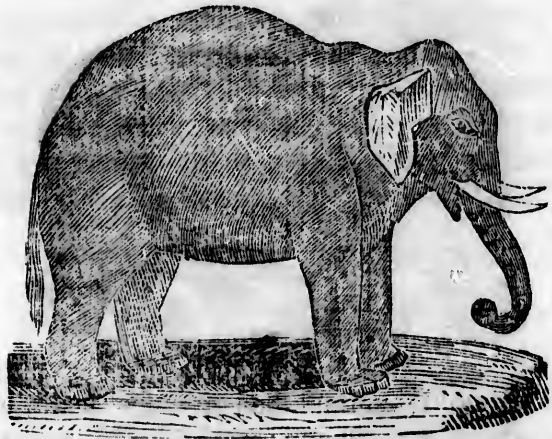
Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, in-sen-si-ble of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

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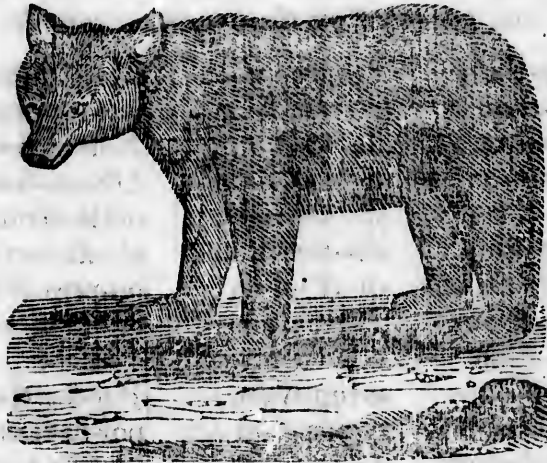
11. THE ELEPHANT



THE Elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider: and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of Bears ; such as the Black Bear, the Brown Bear, and the White Bear.

The Black Bear is a strong, powerful animal, covered with dark glossy hair, and is very common in North A-mer-i-ca. It is said to subsist wholly on ve-ge-ta-ble food ; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-ac-tiv-i-ty and abstinence from food.

The White, or Greenland Bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of pro-di-gi-ous size and strength ; its body frequently mea-sures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on flesh, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on	de-struc-ti-on	Ma-gi"-ci-an
af-fec-ti-on	de-trac-ti-on	mu-si"-ci-an
af-flic-ti-on	de-vo-ti-on	Nar-ra-ti-on
as-per-si-on	dis-cus-si-on	Ob-jec-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	dis-sen-si-on	ob-la-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ob-struc-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous	di-vi"-si-on	op-pres-si-on
Ca-pa-ci-ous	E-jec-ti-on	op-ti"-ci-an
ces-sa-ti-on	e-lec-ti-on	o-ra-ti-on
col-la-ti-on	e-rup-ti-on	Per-fec-ti-on
com-pas-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	pol-lu-ti-on
com-pul-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	pre-dic-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on	ex-clu-si-on	pre-scrip-ti-on
con-clu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on	pro-mo-ti-on
con-fes-si-on	ex-pres-si-on	prop-or-ti-on
con-fu-si-on	ex-pul-si-on	pro-vin-ci-al
con-junc-ti-on	ex-tor-ti-on	Re-jec-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on	ex-trac-ti-on	re-la-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous	Fal-la-ci-ous	re-ten-ti-on
con-ver-si-on	fun-da-ti-on	Sal-va-ti-on
con-vic-ti-on	Im-mer-si-on	sub-jec-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	im-par-ti-al	sub-stan-ti-al
cor-rec-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ent	sub-trac-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on	im-pres-si-on	sub-ver-si-on
cre-a-ti-on	in-junc-ti-on	suc-ces-si-on
De-coc-ti-on	in-scrip-ti-on	suf-fi"-ci-ent
de-fec-ti-on	in-struc-ti-on	sus-pi"-ci-on
de-fi"-ci-ent	in-ven-ti-on	Temp-ta-ti-on
de-jec-ti-on	ir-rup-ti-on	trans-la-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous	Li-cen-ti-ous	Va-ca-ti-on
de-scrip-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-so-lute-ly
 ac-ces-sa-ry
 ac-cu-ra-cy
 ac-cu-rate-ly
 a"-cri-mo-ny
 ac-tu-al-ly
 ad-di-to-ry
 ad-e-quate-ly
 ad-mi-ra-ble
 ad-mi-ral-ty
 ad-ver-sa-ry
 ag-gra-va-ted
 al-a-bas-ter
 a-li-en-ate
 al-le-go-ry
 al-ter-a-tive
 a-mi-a-ble
 ami-ca-ble
 am-o-rous-ly
 an-i-ma-ted
 an-nu-al-ly
 an-swer-a-ble
 an-ti-cham-ber
 an-ti-mo-ny
 an-ti-qua-ry
 ap-o-plec-tic
 ap-pli-ca-ble
 ar-bi-tra-ry
 ar-ro-gant-ly
 au-di-to-ry
 a-vi-a-ry

Bar-ba-rous-ly
 beau-ti-ful-ly
 ben-e-fit-ed
 boun-ti-ful-ness
 bril-li-an-cy
 bur-go-mas-ter
 Ca-pi-tal-ly
 cas-u-is-try
 cat-er-pil-lar
 cel-i-ba-cy
 cen-su-ra-ble
 ce-re-mo-ny
 cir-cu-la-ted
 cog-ni-za-ble
 com-fort-a-ble
 com-men-ta-ry
 com-mis-sa-ry
 com-mon-al-ty
 com-pa-ra-ble
 com-pe-ten-cy
 con-fi-dent-ly
 con-quer-a-ble
 con-se-quent-ly
 con-sti-tu-ted
 con-ti-nent-ly
 con-tro-ver-sy
 con-tu-ma-cy
 co-pi-ous-ly
 co"-py-hold-er
 cor-po-ral-ly
 cor-pu-lent-ly

cor-ri-gi-ble
 cred-it-a-ble
 cus-tom-a-ry
 cov-et-ous-ly
 Dan-ger-ous-ly
 del-i-ca-cy
 des-pi-ca-ble
 dif-fi-cul-ty
 dil-i-gent-ly
 dis-pu-ta-ble
 drom-e-da-ry
 du-ra-ble-ness
 Ef-fi-ca-cy
 el-e-gant-ly
 el-i-gi-ble
 em-i-nent-ly
 ex-cel-len-cy
 ex-e-cra-ble
 ex-o-ra-ble
 ex-qui-site-ly
 Fa-vour-a-bly
 feb-ru-a-ry
 fig-u-ra-tive
 fluc-tu-a-ting
 for-mi-da-ble
 for-tu-nate-ly
 fraud-u-lent-ly
 friv-o-lous-ly
 Gen-er-al-ly
 gen-er-ous-ly
 gil-li-flow-er

gov-ern-a-ble	mod-e-rate-ly	prom-is-so-ry
gra- <u>ci</u> -a-to-ry	mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-as-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er
hab-it-able	mo"-ral-i-zer	Rat-i-fi-er
het-er-o-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
hon-our-a-ble	mu-si-cal-ly	righ-te-ous-ness
hos-pit-a-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sa-cri-fi-er
hu-mour-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sanc-tu-a-ry
Ig-no-mi"-ny	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sat-is-fi-ed
im-i-ta-tor	ne-cro-man-cy	sec-re-ta-ry
in-do-lent-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	sep-a-rate-ly
in-no-cen-cy	not-a-ble-ness	ser-vice-a-ble
in-ti-ma-cy	nu-mer-ous-ly	slov-en-li-ness
in-tri-ca-cy	Ob-du-ra-cy	sol-i-ta-ry
in-ven-to-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sov-er-eign-ty
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-vi-ous-ly	spec-u-la-tive
ju-di-ca-ture	oc-cu-pi-er	spir-it-u-al
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-u-lar-ly	stat-u-a-ry
Lap-i-da-ry	op-er-a-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
lit-er-al-ly	or-a-to-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lit-er-a-ture	or-di-na-ry	ter-ri-fy-ing
lo"-gi-cal-ly	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-to-ry
lu-mi-na-ry	pal-a-ta-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	pa-don-a-ble	tol-er-a-ble
mal-le-a-ble	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tran-si-to-ry
man-da-to-ry	pen-e-tra-ble	Val-u-a-ble
ma"-tri-mo-ny	per-ish-a-ble	va-ri-a-ble
mel-an-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	ve"-get-a-ble
mem-o-ra-ble	pre-ben-da-ry	ven-er-a-ble
men-su-ra-ble	pref-er-a-ble	vir-tu-ous-ly
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vol-un-ta-ry
mil-i-ta-ry	prev-a-lent-ly	War-rant-a-ble
mis-er-a-ble	prof-it-a-ble	

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the
SECOND Syllable.

Ab-bre-vi-ate	as-tron-o-mer	con-test-a-ble
ab-dom-i-nal	at-ten-u-ate	con-tig-u-ous
a-bil-i-ty	a-vail-a-ble	con-tin-u-al
a-bom-i-nate	au-then-ti-cate	con-trib-u-tor
a-bun-dant-ly	au-thor-i-ty	con-ve-ni-ent
a-bu-sive-ly	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-vers-a-ble
ac-cel-e-rate	be-at-i-tude	co-op-e-rate
ac-ces-si-ble	be-com-ing-ly	cor-po-re-al
ac-com-pa-ny	be-ha-vi-our	cor-rel-a-tive
ac-count-a-ble	be-nef-i-cence	cor-rob-o-rate
ac-cu-mu-late	be-nev-o-lence	cor-re-sive-ly
a-cid-i-ty	bi-og-ra-phy	cu-ta-ne-ous
ad-min-is-ter	bi-tu-mi-nous	De-bil-i-tate
ad-mon-ish-er	Ca-lam-i-tous	de-crep-i-tude
ad-ven-tu-rer	ca-lum-ni-ous	de-fen-si-ble
a-gree-a-ble	ca-pit-u-late	de-fin-i-tive
al-low-a-ble	ca-tas-tro-phe	de-form-i-ty
am-bas-sa-dor	cen-so-ri-ous	de-gen-e-rate
am-big-u-ous	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-ject-ed-ly
am-phis-i-ous	chro-nol-o-gy	de-lib-e-rate
a-nat-o-mist	con-form-a-ble	de-light-ful-ly
an-gel-i-cal	con-grat-u-late	de-lin-e-ate
an-ni-hil-ate	con-sid-er-ate	de-liv-er-ance
a-nom-a-lous	con-sist-o-ry	de-moc-ra-cy
an-tag-o-nist	con-sol-i-date	de-mon-str-a-ble
an-tip-a-thy	con-spic-u-ous	de-nom-i-nate
an-ti ^{ty} -qui-ty	con-spi-ra-cy	de-plo-ra-ble
a-pol-o-gize	con-su-ma-ble	de-pop-u-late
a-rith-me-tic	con-sist-en-cy	de-pre-ci-ate
as-sas-sin-ate	con-tam-i-nate	de-si-ra-ble
as-trol-o-ger	con-tempt-i-ble	de-spite-ful-ly

de-spond-en-cy	e-pis-co-pal	Ha-bil-i-ment
de-ter-min-ate	e-pit-o-me	ha-bit-u-ate
de-test-a-ble	e-quiv-o-cate	har-mon-i-cal
dex-te''-ri-ty	er-ro-ne-ous	her-met-i-cal
di-min-u-tive	e-the-re-al	hi-la''-ri-ty
dis-cern-i-ble	e-van-gel-ist	hu-man-i-ty
dis-cov-e-ry	e-vap-o-rate	hu-mil-i-ty
dis-crim-i-nate	e-va-sive-ly	hy-poth-e-sis
dis-dain-ful-ly	e-ven-tu-al	I-dol-a-ter
dis-grace-ful-ly	ex-am-in-er	il-lit-er-ate
dis-roy-al-ty	ex-ceed-ing-ly	il-lus-tri-ous
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ces-sive-ly	im-men-si-ty
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-cu-sa-ble	im-mor-tal-ize
dis-sat-is-fy	ex-ec-u-tor	im-mu-ta-ble
dis-sim-i-lar	ex-em-pla-ry	im-ped-i-ment
dis-u-ni-on	ex-fo-li-ate	im-pen-i-tence
di-vin-i-ty	ex-hil-a-rate	im-pe-ri-ous
dog-mat-i-cal	ex-on-e-rate	im-per-ti-nent
dox-ol-o-gy	ex-or-bi-tant	im-pet-u-ous
du-pli''-ci-ty	ex-pe''-ri-ment	im-pi-e-ty
E-bri-e-ty	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-plac-a-ble
ef-fec-tu-al	ex-trav-a-gant	im-pol-i-tic
ef-fem-i-nate	ex-trem-i-ty	im-por-tu-nate
ef-fron-te-ry	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-pos-si-ble
e-gre-gi-ous	fas-tid-i-ous	im-prob-a-ble
e-jac-u-late	fa-tal-i-ty	im-pov-er-ish
e-lab-o-rate	fe-li''-ci-ty	im-preg-na-ble
e-lu-ci-date	fra-gil-i-ty	im-prov-a-ble
e-mas-cu-late	fru-gal-i-ty	im-prov-i-dent
em-pir-i-cal	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-an-i-mate
em-pov-er-ish	Ge-og-ra-phy	in-au-gu-rate
en-am-el-ler	ge-om-e-try	in-ca-pa-ble
en-thu-si-ast	gram-ma-ri-an	in-clem-en-cy
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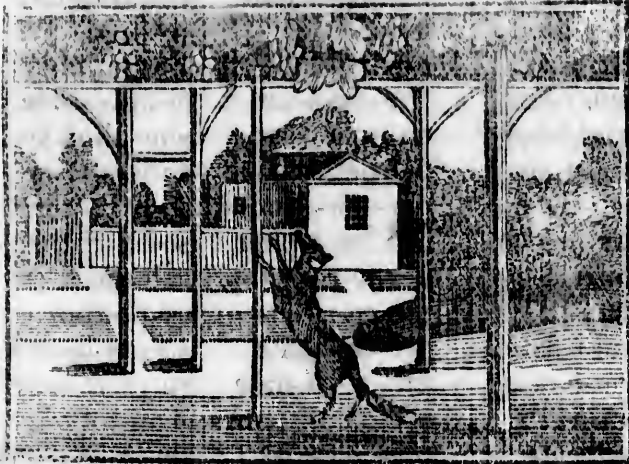
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in-hab-i-tant	Par-tic-u-lar	si-mil-i-tude
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in-ter-pre-ter	phi-los-o-pher	so-li"-ci-tous
in-tract-a-ble	pos-te-ri-or	sub-ser-vi-ent
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in-val-i-date	pre-cip-i-tate	su-per-la-tive
in-vet-e-rate	pre-des-ti-nate	su-prem-a-cy
in-vid-i-ous	pre-dom-i-nate	Tau-tol-o-gy
ir-rad-i-ate	pre-oc-cu-py	ter-ra-que-ous
i-tin-e-rant	pre-va"-ri-cate	the-ol-o-gy
Ju-rid-i-cal	pro-gen-i-tor	tri-um-phant-ly
La-bo-ri-ous	pros-per-i-ty	tu-mul-tu-ous
le-git-i-mate	Ra-pid-i-ty	ty-ran-ni-cal
le-gu-mi-nous	re-cep-ta-cle	U-nan-i-mous
lux-u-ri-ous	re-cum-ben-cy	u-bi"-qui-ty
Mag-ni-fi-cent	re-cur-ren-cy	un-search-a-ble
ma-te-ri-al	re-deem-a-ble	Va-cu-i-ty
me-trop-o-lis	re-dun-dan-cy	ver-nac-u-lar
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Na-tiv-i-ty	re-gen-e-rate	vi-va-ci-ty
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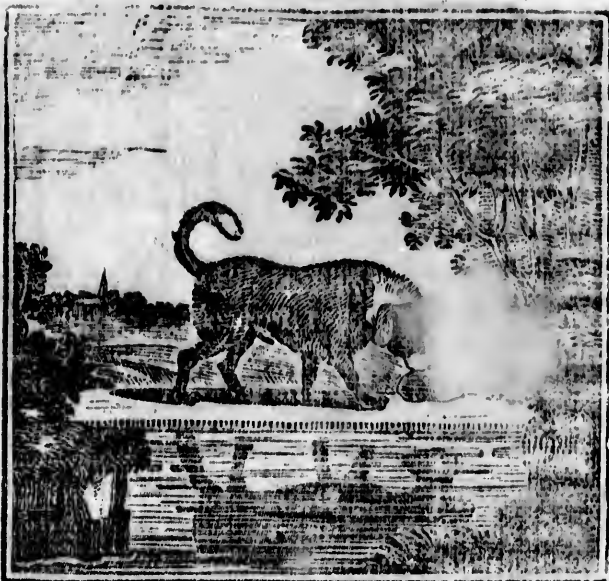
SELECT FABLES.

1. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their de-li-ci-ous juice ; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-cable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed this business if I had been so disposed ; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

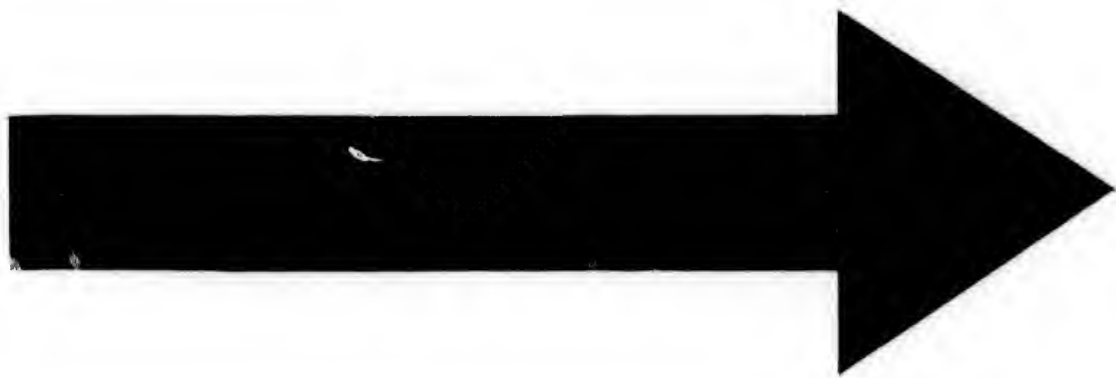
The Vain, contending for the prize
 'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost ;
 But still self-love will say—" Despise
 " What others gain at any cost !
 " I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
 " Then let me sneer at those who do."

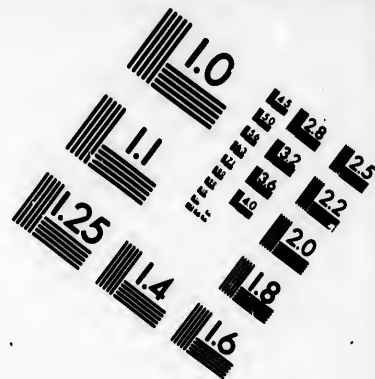
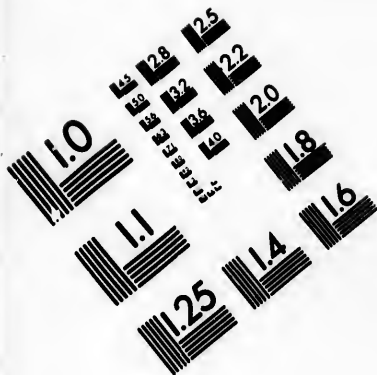
II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

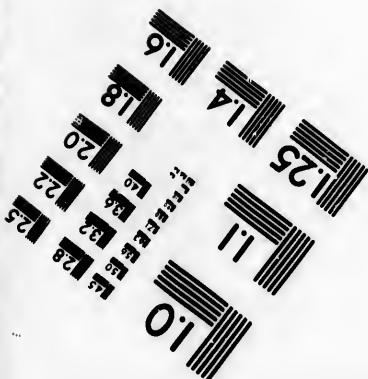
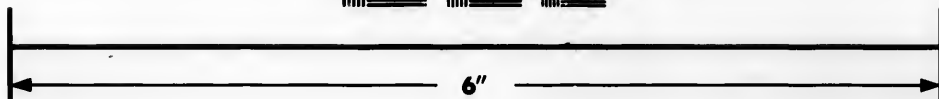
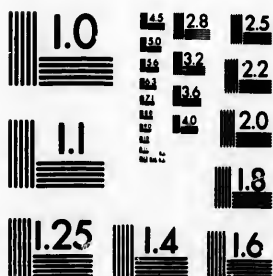
With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade;
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store.

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**IMAGE EVALUATION
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III THE SHEPHERD BOY AND THE WOLF.



A Shepherd Boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in re-a-li-ty, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
 Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
 Who acts a base, fictitious part
 Will infamy and ruin meet.
 The liar ne'er will be believed
 By those whom he has once deceived.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger, an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A Wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth with cautious breast
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun:
 Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
 Takes the sure road to be undone.
 A Parent's counsels e'er reverse,
 And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb,—my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r

Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;

In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,

And seek to make the weak their prey.

No equal rights obtain regard,

When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bo'm-i-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
au-thor-i-ta'-tive-ly	an-ti-mo-na'r-ch-i-cal
Con-ci'l-i-a-to-ry	arch-i-e-pi's-co-pal
con-gra't-u-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-cra't-i-cal
con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness	Dis-sat-is-fa'c-to-ry
De-cla'r-a-to-ri-ly	E''-ty-mo-lo''-gi-cal
E-ja'c-u-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
ex-po's-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi-li-a'r-i-ty
In-to'l-er-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo''-gi-cal
in-vo'l-un-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ral-i's-si-mo
Un-pa'r-don-a-ble-ness	He-ter-o-ge'-ne-ous
un-pro'f-it-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-o'g-ra-pher
un-rea'son-a-ble-ness	Im-mu-ta-bi'l-i-ty
A-pos-to'l-i-cal-ly	in-fal-i-bi'l-i-ty
Be-a-ti'f-i-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-a'r-i-ty
Cer-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
cir-cum-a'm-bi-ent-ly	Su-per-in-ten-den-cy
con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sa'l-i-ty
con-tu-me'-li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-so'ph-i-cal
Di-a-bo'l-i-cal-ly	An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an
di-a-me't-ri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bi'l-i-ty
dis-o-be'-di-ent-ly	Dis-sat-is-fa'c-ti-on
Em-blem-a't-i-cal-ly	Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-si'd-e-rate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-a'l-i-ty
in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly	im-pen-e-tra-bi'l-i-ty
in-ter-ro'g-a-to-ry	in-com-pat-i-bi'l-i-ty
Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly	in-con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
me-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly	in-cor-rupt-i-bi'l-i-ty
Re-com-me'nd-a-to-ry	in-di-vis-i-bi'l-i-ty
Su-per-a'n-nu-a-ted	Lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an
su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry	Va-le-tu-di-na'-ri-an

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INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED,

A Tale by Dr. PERCIVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference. As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy, than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken

skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reason-

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tag, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas, assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning, when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend, who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does do no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

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The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature, when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you is to be considered, before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful, or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune; unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, sets a man's invention upon the rack, and requires the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells everything, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding, are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

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He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another, is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes farther than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a-day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or a multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again, it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a-year is but a groat a-day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry and frugality*; that is, waste neither *time nor money*, but make the best use of both.

GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOPKEEPERS.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

- 1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.
- 2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock

every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a foot-way from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some articles cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper,—for nothing is got by it.

15.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table: and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

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Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 109

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek, —repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

21.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22.—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to master and servant.

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for they justly consider, that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realised your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.

A-bad'don	A-bim'e-lech	Arc-tu'rus
A-bed-ne'go	A-hith'o-pher	A-re-op'a-gus
A-bi-a'thar	A-mal'e-kite	Ar-i-ma-the'a
A-bim'e-lech	A-min'a-dab	Ar-ma-ged'don
A-bin'a-dab	An'a-kims	Ar-tax-er'xes
A'bra-ham	A-nam'e-lech	Ash'ta-roth
Ab'sa-lom	A-na-ni'as	As'ke-lon
Ad-o-ni'jah	An'ti-christ	As-syr'i-a
A-grip'pa	Ar-che-la'us	Ath-a-li'ah
A-has-u-e'rus	Ar-chip'pus	Au-gus'tus

110 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Bá'al Bé'ri th	Did'y-mus	Ge-ha'zi
Bá'al Ham'ón	Di-o-nys'i-us	Ger-ge-senes
Bab'y-lon	Dru-sil'la	Ger'i-zim
Bar-a-chi'ah	E-bed'me-lech	Gib'e-on-ites
Bar-je'sus	Eb-en-e'zer	Gid'e-on
Bar'na-bas	Ek'ron	Gol'go-tha
Bar-thol'o-mew	El-beth'el	Go-mor'rah
Bar-ti-me'us	E-le-a'zar	Had-ad-e'zer
Bar-zil'la-i	E-li'a-kim	Ha-do'ram
Bash'e-math	E-li-e'zer	Hal-le-lu'jah
Be-el'ze-bub	E-li'hu	Ha-nam'e-el
Be-er-she'ba	E-lim'e-lech	Han'a-ni
Bel-shaz'zar	El'i-phaz	Han-a-ni'ah
Ben'ha-dad	E-liz'a-beth	Haz'a-el
Beth-es'da	El'ka-nah	Her-mo'ge-nes
Beth'le-hem	El-na'than	He-ro'di-as
Beth-sa'i-da	El'y-mas	He-ze-ki'ah
Bi-thyn'i-a	Em'ma-us	Hi-e-rop'o-lis
Bo-a-ner'ges	Ep'a-phras	Hil-ki'ah
Cai'a-phas	E-paph-ro-di'tus	Hor-o-na'im
Cal'va-ry	E-phé'si-ans	Ho-san'na
Can-da'ce	Eph'e-sus	Hy-men-e'us
Ca-per'na-um	Ep-i-cu-re'ans	Ja-az-a-ni'ah
Cen'cre-a	E'sar-had-don	Ich'a-bod
Ce-sa're-a	E-thi-o'pi-a	Id-u-mæ'a
Cher'u-bim	Eu-roc'ly-don	Jeb'u-site
Cho-ra'zin	Eu'ty-chus	Jed-e-di'ah
Clé'o-phas	Fe'lix	Je-ho'a-haz
Co-ni'ah	Fes'tus	Je-hci'a-kim
Dam-as'cus	For-tu-na'tus	Je-hoi'a-chin
Dan'i-el	Ga'bri-el	Je-ho'ram
Deb'o-rah	Gad-a-renes'	Je-hosh'a-phat
Ded'a-nim	Gal-a-ti-a	Je-ho'vah
Del'i-lah	Gal'i-lee	Je-phun'neh
De-me'tri-us	Ga-ma'li-el	Jer-e-mi'ah
Di-ot're-phas	Ged-a-li'ah	Jer'i-cho

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Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 111

Jer-o-bo'am	Me-ro'dach	Shu'nam-mite
Je-ru'sa-lem	Mes-o-po-ta mi-a	Sib'bo-leth
Jez'e-bel	Me-thu se-lah	Sil'o-ar
Im-man'u-el	Mi-chai'ah	Sil-va'nus
Jon'a-dab	Mi'cha-el	Sim'e-on
Jon'a-than	Mir'i-am	Sis'e-ra
Josh'u-a	Mna'son	Sol'o-mon
Jo-si'ah	Mor-de-cai	Steph'a-nas
I-sa'iah	Mo-ri'ah	Su-san'nah
Ish'bo-sheth	Na'a-man	Sy-ro-phe-ne'ci-a
Ish'ma-el	Na'o-mi	Tab'e-ra
Is'sa-char	Naph'ta-li	Tab'i-tha
Ith'a-mar	Na-than'a-el	Te-haph'e-nes
Kei'lah	Naz'a-rene	Ter'a-phim
Ke-tu'rah	Naz'a-reth	Tef-tul'lus
Ki-ka'i-on	Naz'a-rite	The-oph'i-lus
La'chish	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar	Thes-sa-lon'i-ca
La'mech	Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Thy-a-ti-ra
La-o-di-ce'a	Ne-he-mi'ah	Ti-mo'the-us
Laz'a-rus	Rom-a-li'ah	To-bi'ah
Leb'a-non	Reph'a-im	Vash'ti
Lem'u-el	Reu'ben	U-phar'sin
Lu'ci-fer	Rim'mon	U-ri'jah
Lyd'i-a	Ru'ha-mah	Uz-zi'ah
Ma'ce-do'ni-a	Sa-be'ans	Zac-che'us
Mach-pe'lah	Sa-ma'ri-a	Zar'e-phath
Ma-ha-na'im	San-bal'lat	Zeb'e-dee
Ma-nas'seh	Sap-phi'ra	Zech-a-ri'ah
Ma-no'ah	Sa-rep'ta	Ze-de-ki'ah
Mar-a-nath'a	Sen-na-che'rib	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Mat'thew	Ser'a-phim	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Maz'za-roth	Shi-lo'ah	Ze-lo'phe-had
Mel-chiz'e-dek	Shim'e-i	Zer-u-i'ah
Mer'i-bah	Shu'lam-ite	Zip-po'rah

112 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deer	By-zan'ti-um	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Ab-er-isth'with	Caf-fra'ri-a	Di-os-cu'ri-as
Ac-a-pul'co	Cag-li-a'ri	Do-do'na
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Cal-a-ma'ta	Do-min'go
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Cal-cut'ta	Do-min'i-ca
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Cal-i-for'ni-a	Dus'sel-dorf
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Ca-pra'ri-a	Dyr-rach'i-um
Al-es-san'dri-a	Car-a-ma'ni-a	Ed'in-burgh
A-mer'i-ca	Car-tha-gé'na	El-e-phan'ta
Am-phil'o-lis	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	E-leu'the-ræ
An-da-lu'si-a	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	Ep-i-dam'nus
An-nap'o-lis	Ce-pha-le'na	Ep-i-dau'rus
An-ti-pa'ros	Ce-rau'ni-a	Ep-i-pha'ni-a
Ap-pen-nines	Cer-cyph'a-læ	Es-cu'ri-al
Arch-an'gel	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Es-qui-maux'
Au-ren-ga'bad	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Es-tre-ma-du'ra
Ba-bel-man'del	Chan-der-na-gore'	E-thi-o'pi-a
Bab'y-lon	Chris-ti-a'na	Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Bag-na'gar	Chris-ti-an-o'ple	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Bar-ba'does	Con-nec'ti-cut	Fal-lip'o-lis
Bar-ce-lo'na	Con-stan-ti-no'ple	Fas-cel'li-na
Ba-va'ri-a	Co-pen-ha'gen	Fer-man'agh
Bel-ve-dere'	Cor-o-man'del	Fon-te-ra'bi-a
Be-ne-ven'to	Cor-y-pha'si-um	For-te-ven-tu'ra
Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Cyc'la-des	Fred'er-icks-burg
Bis-na'gar	Da-ghes'tan	Fri-u'li
Bok-ha-ra	Da-ls-car'li-a	Fron-tign-i-ac'
Bo-na-vis'ta	Dal-ma'ti-a	Fur-sten-burg
Bos-pho-rus	Dam-i-et'ta	Gal-li-po'gos
Bo-rys'the-nes	Dar-da-nelles	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Bra-gan'za	Dar-da'ni-a	Gan-gar'i-da
Bran'den-burg	Dau'phi-ny	Gar-a-man'tes
Bu-thra'tes	De-se-a'da	Gas'co-ny
Bus-so'ra	Di-ar-be'ker	Ge-ne'va

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 113

Ger'ma-ny	Ma-cas'sar	Ra-ven'na
Gill-ral'tar	Ma'ce-do'ni-a	Ra'vens-burg
Glou'ces-ter	Mad-a-gas'car	Ro-set'ta
Gol-con'da	Man-ga-lore'	Rot'ter-dam
Gua-de-loupe'	Mar'a-thon	Sal-a-man'ca
Guelf-dor-land	Mar-ti-ni'co	Sa-mar-cand'
Gu'za-rat	Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Sa-moi'e'da
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Sar-a-gos'sa
Hei'del-burg	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Sar-din'i-a
Hel-voet-sluys'	Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Schaff-hau'sen
Her-man-stadt'	Mo-no-mo-ta'pa	Se-rin-ga-pa'tara
Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Na-to'li-a	Si-be'ri-a
His-pan-i-o'la	Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Spitz-bar'gon
Hyr-ca'ni-a	Ne-rins'koi	Switz'er-land
Ja-mai'ca	Neuf-cha-teau'	Ta-ra-go'na
Il-lyr'i-cum	Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Thi-on-ville'
In-nis-kil'ling	Nic-o-me'di-a	Thu-rin'gi-a
Is-pa-han'	Ni-cop'o-lis	Tip-pe-ra'ry
Kamts-chat'ka	No-vo-go'rod	To-hols'koi
Kim-bol'ton	Nu'rem-burg	Ton-ga-ta-boo'
Konigs-burgh	Oc'za-kow	Tran-syl-va'ni-a
La-bra-dor'	Oo-no-las'ka	Tur-co-ma'ni-a
Le-e-de-mo'ni-a	Os'na-burg	Val-en-cien'nes
Lamp'sa-cus	O-ta-heit'e	Ver-o-ni'ca
Lan'gue-doc	O-ver-ys'sel	Ve-su'vi-us
Lau'ter-burg	Pa-lat'i-nate	Vir-gin'i-a
Leo-min'ster	Paph-la-go'ni-a	U-ran'i-berg
Li-thu'a'ni-a	Pat-a-go'ni-a	West-ma'ni-a
Li-ys'di-a	Penn-syl-va'ni-a	West-pba'li-a
Lon-don-der'ry	Phi-lip-ville'	Wol-fen-but'tle
Lou'is-burg	Pon-di-cher'ry	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Lou'is-i-a'ne	Pyr-e-nees	Xy-lop'o-lis
Lu'neu-burg	Qui-be-ron'	Zan-gue-bar'
Lux'em-burg	Qui-lo's	Zan-zi-bar'
Lyc-a'o'ni-a	Quir-i-na'lis	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Rat'is-bon	Zo-ro-an'der

114 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	Cal-lic-rat'i-das	Deu-ca'li-on
A-ges-i-la'us	Cal-lim'a-chus	Di-ag'o-ras
Al-ci-bi'a-des	Cam-by'es	Din-dy-me'ne
Al-ex-an'der	Ca-mil'us	Di-nom'a-che
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	Car-ne'a-des	Di-os-cor'i-des
A-nae're-on	Cas-san'der	Do-don'i-des
An-ax-i-man-der	Cas-si'o-pe	Do-mi'ti'a-nus
An-do'ci-des	Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	El-ec'tri-on
An-tig'o-nus	Ce-the'gus	El-eu-sin'i-a
An-tim'a-chus	Char-i-de'mus	Em-ped'o-cles
An-tis'the-nes	Cle-oc'ri-tus	En-dym'i-on
A-pel'les	Cle-o-pa'tra	E-pam-i-non'das
Ar-chi-me'des	Cli-tom'a-chus	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ar-e-thu'sa	Clyt-em-nes'tra	Eph-i-al'tes
Ar-is-tar'chus	Col-la-ti'nus	Eph'o-ri
Ar-is-ti'des	Corn-a-ge'na	Ep-i-char'mus
A-ris-to-de'mus	Con'stan-tine	Ep-ic-te'tus
Ar-is-top'h'a-nes	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Ep-i-cu'rus
Ar-is-to'tle	Cor-ne'li-a	Ep-i-men'i-des
Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Cor-un-ca-nus	Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Ath-en-o-do'rus	Cor-y-ban'tes	Er-a-tos'the-nes
Ba'ja-zet	Cra-tip'pus	Er-a-tos'tra-tus
Bac-chi'a-dæ	Ctes'i-phon	Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Bel-ler'o-phon	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	Eu'me-nes
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a	Da-moc'ra-tes	Eu'no-mus
Bi-sal'tæ	Dar'da-nus	Eu-rip'i-des
Bo-a-di'ce-a	Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Bo-e'thi-us	Da-ri'us	Eu-ryt'ion
Bo-mil'car	De-ceb'a-lus	Eu-thy-de'mus
Brach-ma'nes	Dem-a-ra'tus	Eu-tych'i-de
Bri-tan'ni-cus	De-mon'i-des	Ex-ag'o-nus
Bu-ceph'a-lus	De-moc'ri-tus	Fa'bi-us
Ca-lig'u-la	De-mos'the-nes	Fa-bri'ci-us
Cal-lic'ra-tes	De-mos'tra-tus	Fa-vo'ri-nus

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Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 115

Faus-ti'na	Hip-pag'o-ras	Met-a-git'ni-a
Faustu-lus	Hip-poc'ra-tes	Mil-ti'ades
Fi-de'næ	Hy-a-cin'thus	Mith-ri-da'tes
Fi-den'ti-a	Hy-dro-pho'rus	Mne-mos'y-ne
Fla-min'i-us	Hys-tas'pes	Mne-sim'a-chus
Flo-ra'li-a	I-ptic'ra-tes	Nab-ar-za'nes
Ga-bi-e'nus	I-ph-i-ge'ni-a	Na-bo-nen'sis
Ga-bin'i-us	I-soc'ra-tes	Nau'cra-tes
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Ix-i-on'i-des	Nec'ta-ne-bus
Gan-y-me'des	Jo-casta	Ne'o-cles
Gar-a-man'tes	Ju-gur'tha	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Gar-ga-ris	Ju-li-a'nus	Ni-cag'o-ras
Ger-man'i-cus	La-om'e-don	Ni-coch'ra-tes
Gor-di-a'nus	Le-on'i-das	Nic-o-la'us
Gor-goph'o-ne	Le-o-tych'i-des	Ni-com'a-chus
Gra-ti-a'nus	Le-os'the-nes	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	Lon-gim'a-nus	Nu'mi-tor
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Lu-per-ca'li-a	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Har-poc'ra-tes	Lyc'o-phron	CEd'i-pus
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Lyc-o-me'des	O-lyni-pi-o-do'rus
He-ge-sis tra-tus	Ly-cur'gi-des	Om-o-pha'gi-a
Heg-e-tor'i-des	Ly-cur'gus	On-e-sic'ri-tus
He-li-o-do'rus	Ly-sim'a-chus	On-o-mac'ri-tus
He-li-co-ni'a-des	Ly-sis'tra-tus	Or-thag'o-ras
He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Man-ti-ne'us	Os-cho-pho'ri-a
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Mar-cel-li'nus	Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
He-lo'tes	Mas-i-nis'sa	Pa-læph'a-tus
Her-a-cli'tus	Mas-sag'e-tæ	Pal-a-me'des
Her'cu-les	Meg'a-ra	Pal-i-nu'rus
Her-mag'o-ras	Me-gas'the-nes	Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Me-la-nip'pi-des	Pa-tro'cius
Her-mi'o-ne	Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Pau-sa'ni-as
Her-mo-do'rus	Me-nal'ci-das	Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
He-rod'o-tus	Me-nec'ra-tes	Pen-the-si-le's
Hes-per'i-des	Men-e-la'us	Phi-lip'pi-des
Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Me-no'e-ce-us	Phil-oc-te'tes

116 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Phi-lom'bru-tus	Rhad-a-man'thus	The-oc'ri-tus
Phil-o-me'la	Rom'u-lus	The-oph'a-nes
Phil-o-poc'men	Ru-tu-pi'nus	The-o pol'emus
Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Ther-mop'y-las
Phi-los'tra-tus	Sar-dan-a-pa'lus	Thes-moth'e-tas
Phi-ox'e-nus	Sat-ur-na'lia	The-od'a-mas
Pin'da-rus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Thu-cyd'i-des
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Sca-man'der	Tim-od'e'nus
Plei'a-des	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Ti-moph'a-nes
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Se-leu'ci-das	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Pol-y-deu'ce-a	Se-mir'a-mis	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Pol-y-do'rus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Tyn'da-rus
Pol-y-gi'ton	Si-mon'i-des	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Pol-yg-no'tus	Sis'y-phus	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Pol-y-phe'mus	Soc'ra-tes	Vel-i-ter'na
Por-sen'na	Sog-di-a'nus	Ven-u-le'i-us
Pos-i-do'ni-us	Soph'o-cles	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Prax-it'e-les	Soph-o-nis'ba	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Pro-tes-i-la'us	Spith-ri-da'tes	Vi-tel'li-us
Psara-met'i-chus	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Xan-tip'pus
Pyg-ma'li-on	Ste-sich'o-rus	Xe-nag'o-ras
Py-laem'e-nes	Stra-to-ni'cus	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Py-thag'o-ras	Sys-i-gam'bis	Xe-noph'a-nes
Quin-til-i-a'nus	Sy-sim'e-thres	Xen'o-phon
Quir-i-na'li-a	Te-lem'a-chus	Zen-o-do'rus
Qui-ri'nus	Tha-les'tri-a	Zeux-id-a'mus
Qui-ri'tes	The-mis'to-cles	Zo-ro-as'ter

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*. *e* at the end of many words
es at the end of names is gene- forms a syllable, as Penelope,
rally a long syllable; like double *Pe-nel-o-pe*.
e, as Thales, Tha'-les; Archime- *Pt* sounds like *t* by itself, as
des, Ar-chim'e-des. Ptolemy, Tol'e-my.
The diphthong *aa* sounds like *G* has its hard sound in most
short *a*. names.
The diphthong *æ* sounds like *Ch* sounds like *k*, as Christ,
long *e*.—*Æ* sounds like simple *e*. Krist; or An-ti-ok.

Words of nearly the same Sound.

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ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of *Words, nearly the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.*

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Ax</i> , a hatchet	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Butt</i> , two hogheads
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Calendar</i> , almanack
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Buse</i> , mean	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bay</i> s, bay leaves	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Cellar</i> , under ground
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Centaur</i> y, an herb
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , did bear	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Haut</i> , to frequent	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Clause</i> , a part of a sentence
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or beast
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Buoy</i> , a water mark	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour	<i>Courte</i> , a race
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Corse</i> , a dead body
<i>Auger</i> , a carpenter's tool	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth	

<i>Complement</i> , number	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely.	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Consort</i> , a companion	<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>You</i> , thou, or ye	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmegs
<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Currant</i> , a small fruit	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Grown</i> , a sigh
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>Ewer</i> , a kind of jug	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Guess</i> , to think
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Guest</i> , a visiter
<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Hart</i> , a deer
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Heart</i> , the vital part in animals
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Art</i> , skill
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Heal</i> , to cure
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>Feint</i> , pretence	<i>Heel</i> , part of a shoe
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Eel</i> , a fish
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Fair</i> , merry-making	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Fare</i> , charge	<i>Elm</i> , a tree
<i>Dependance</i> , -dence, trust	<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Ear</i> , the sense
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Feat</i> , part of the body	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>File</i> , a steel tool	<i>Herd</i> , cattle
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Fail</i> , to overcome	<i>I</i> , myself
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Hie</i> , to haste
<i>Deer</i> , a she-deer	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>High</i> , lofty
<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Fir</i> , a tree	<i>Hire</i> , wages
<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin	<i>Ire</i> , great anger
<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Flee</i> , to run away	<i>Him</i> , from he
<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flea</i> , an insect	<i>Hymn</i> , a song
<i>Draught</i> , of drink	<i>Flew</i> , did fly	<i>Hole</i> , a cavity
<i>Draft</i> , a drawing	<i>Flue</i> , down	<i>Whole</i> , not broken
<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney	<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub
<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flour</i> , for bread	<i>Whoop</i> , to halloo
	<i>Flower</i> , of the field	<i>Host</i> , a great number
	<i>Forth</i> , abroad	<i>Host</i> , a landlord
	<i>Fourth</i> , the number	<i>Idle</i> , lazy
	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels	<i>Idol</i> , an image
	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence	

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out of different Significations.

<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying up
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Naught</i> , had
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Naught</i> , nothing
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Lower</i> , to look gloomy	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Muin</i> , chief	<i>Ore</i> , uncast meal
<i>Ingenious</i> , skillful	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Of</i> , at a distance
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Oh</i> , alas!
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt on	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Nave</i> , the middle of a wheel	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Pail</i> , a bucket
<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pale</i> , colour
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pale</i> , a fence
<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meat</i> , flesh	<i>Pane</i> , square of glass
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Meet</i> , fit	<i>Pair</i> , two
<i>Knot</i> , to unite	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	<i>Parse</i> , to peel
<i>Knot</i> , a mile at sea	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Message</i> , an errand	<i>Pallot</i> , a little bed, a painter's board
<i>No</i> , not	<i>Messuage</i> , a house	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Metal</i> , substance	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land
<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour	<i>Patience</i> , mildness
<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Might</i> , power	<i>Patients</i> , sick people
<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Mite</i> , an insect	<i>Peace</i> , quietness
<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation	<i>Peace</i> , a part
<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Mown</i> , cut down	<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman
<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch	<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Mote</i> , a small particle	<i>Pillar</i> , a column
<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh	<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on
<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>More</i> , in quantity	<i>Pint</i> , half a quart
<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in	<i>Point</i> , a sharp end
	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime	

<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Precedent</i> , example	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wain</i> , a sort of cart or waggon
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Principle</i> , a rule or cause	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Raisin</i> , a dried grape	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Were</i> , from <i>to be</i>
<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Way</i> , a road
<i>Sale</i> , the act of sell- ing	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Whey</i> , serum of milk
<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Cent</i> , a small coin	<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Through</i> , all along	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Time</i> , leisure	<i>Which</i> , what
<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse	

**BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, in-
cluding Explanations of some of the Phenomena of
Nature.**

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2 *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts, in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, thirteen moons are attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these, there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the result of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapour suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce*.—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it, one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography*.—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew*.—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating on the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An Earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected; has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam, generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Galvanism*.—A branch of the electrical science, which shews itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

20. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

21. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

22. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain, congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

23. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events,

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relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

24. *Law*.—The rule of right, and the perfection of reason, when duly made and impartially administered; without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

25. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously, in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

26. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

27. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

28. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

29. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

30. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

31. *Natural History*.—Natural History includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

32. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

33. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

34. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

35. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

36. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

37. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, ge-

nerally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

38. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. *Rainbow*.—The Rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

40. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his revealed will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

41. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone, and other hard substances, into images.

42. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds, the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

43. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations, by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

44. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters.

46. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound, as they do in rhyme.

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OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69½ English, or 60 geographical miles; and it consists of four great divisions, namely, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

The figure of the Earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about 25,000 miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are called continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land, containing several regions, which are not entirely separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

AN ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, Jamaica, Otaheite.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea, in Greece; the Crimea, in Tartary.

AN ISTHMUS is a neck of land which connects a peninsula with the main land, or two continents together; as Corinth, in Greece, and Suez, which connects the African and Asiatic continents.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land, running out into the sea, the end of which is called a CAPE; as the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, and Cape Horn, in South America.

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country, as the Appennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed, are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulfs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the *Eastern* and the *Western Continents.*

The EASTERN CONTINENT comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the South.

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the Isthmus of Darien, which, in the nar-

rowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated **THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD**. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The **POPULATION** of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500 millions of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 7 millions; of America, 40 millions; and 230 millions are assigned to Europe; whilst Australia, and the other islands of the Pacific, probably contain about 20 millions.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The **PACIFIC OCEAN** occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan-Ho, and Kian-Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The **ATLANTIC OR WESTERN OCEAN**, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The **INDIAN OCEAN** lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles, and the poles, have been styled the **ARCTIC** and **ANTARCTIC OCEANS**; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of

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which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sweden & Norway.....	Stockholm
Denmark.....	Copenhagen
Russia.....	Petersburgh
Prussia.....	Berlin
Austria.....	Vienna
Bavaria.....	Munich
Wurtemberg.....	Stutgard
Saxony.....	Dresden
England.....	London
Scotland.....	Edinburgh
Ireland.....	Dublin
Holland.....	Amsterdam
Belgium.....	Brussels

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
France.....	Paris
Spain.....	Madrid
Portugal.....	Lisbon
Switzerland.....	Berne
Italy.....	Milan
Tuscany.....	Florence
Popedom.....	Rome
Naples.....	Naples
Hungary.....	Buda
Bohemia.....	Prague
Turkey.....	Constantinople
Greece.....	Athens
Ionian Isles.....	Cefalonia.

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations and their capital cities, are—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China.....	Pekin
Persia.....	Ispahan
Arabia.....	Mecca

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
India.....	Calcutta
Thibet.....	Lassa
Japan.....	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow neck of land, called the isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and three

thousand five hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians (those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians), who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers.....	Algiers	Negroland.....	Madinga
Tunis.....	Tunis	Guinea.....	Benin
Tripoli.....	Tripoli	Nubia.....	Dangola
Egypt.....	Cairo	Abyssinia.....	Gondar
Biledulgerid.....	Dára	Abex	Suaquam

AMERICA.

THIS division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers; and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and, with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which, in some places, is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent, are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.		<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>		
Maine	Portland	Connecticut.....	Hartford
New-Hampshire.....	Concord	New-York.....	Albany
Vermont	Montpelier	New-Jersey.....	Trenton
Massachusetts.....	Boston	Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh
Rhode Island.....	Providence	Delaware.....	Wilmington
		Maryland	Baltimore

States.
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Outlines of Geography.

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<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Virginia	Richmond
North Carolina.....	Newbern
South Carolina.....	Charleston
Georgia.....	Savannah
Alabama	Mobile
Mississippi.....	Natchez
Louisiana	New Orleans
Tennessee	Nashville
Kentucky	Lexington
Ohio.....	Cincinnati
Indiana.....	Vincennes
Illinois.....	Kaskaskia
Missouri.....	St. Louis
Florida.....	Augustine
Arkansas.....	
Michigan	

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.	
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Mexico.....	Mexico
New-Mexico.....	St. Fe
California.....	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Upper Canada	Toronto
Lower Canada	Quebec
Hudson's Bay.....	Fort York
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick ..	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Places.</i>	
Terra Firma.....	Panama.....	Independent
Peru	Lima.....	Ditto
Amazonia.....	Native Tribes
Guiana.....	{ Surinam	Dutch
	{ Cayenne	French
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Portuguese
Paraguay.....	Buenos Ayres	Independent
Chil.....	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia.....	Native Tribes

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :—

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland ..	Newcastle	Salop, or Shropshire	Shrewsbury
Durham	Durham	Derby	Derby
Cumberland.....	Carlisle	Nottingham.....	Nottingham
Westmoreland	Appleby	Lincoln	Lincoln
York.....	York	Rutland.....	Oakham
Lancaster	Lancaster	Leicester.....	Leicester
Chester.....	Chester	Stafford	Stafford

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Outlines of Geography.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Warwick.....	Warwick
Worcester.....	Worcester
Hereford.....	Hereford
Monmouth.....	Monmouth
Gloucester.....	Gloucester
Oxford.....	Oxford
Buckingham.....	Aylesbury
Northampton.....	Northampton
Bedford.....	Bedford
Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon
Cambridge.....	Cambridge
Norfolk.....	Norwich
Suffolk.....	Bury

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Essex.....	Chelmsford
Hertford.....	Hertford
Middlesex.....	London
Kent.....	Canterbury
Surry.....	Guildford
Sussex.....	Chichester
Berkshire.....	Abington
Hampshire.....	Winchester
Wiltshire.....	Salisbury
Dorset.....	Dorchester
Somerset.....	Wells
Devon.....	Exeter
Cornwall.....	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:—

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh.....	Edinburgh
Haddington.....	Dunbar
Berwick.....	Dunse
Roxburgh.....	Jedburgh
Selkirk.....	Selkirk
Peebles.....	Peebles
Lanark.....	Glasgow
Dumfries.....	Dumfries
Wigton.....	Wigton
Kirkcudbright.....	Kirkcudbright
Ayr.....	Ayr
Dumbarton.....	Dumbarton
Bute.....	Rothsay
Renfrew.....	Renfrew
Stirling.....	Stirling
Linlithgow.....	Linlithgow
Argyle.....	Inverary

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Perth.....	Perth
Kincardine.....	Stonehaven
Aberdeen.....	Aberdeen
Inverness.....	Inverness
Nairn.....	Nairn
Caithness.....	Wick
Cromarty.....	Cromarty
Fife.....	Cupar
Forfar.....	Forfar
Banff.....	Banff
Sutherland.....	Dornoch
Clackmannan.....	Clackmannan.
Kinross.....	Kinross
Ross.....	Tain
Elgin, or Moray..	Elgin
Orkney & Shet- land.....	} Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties:—

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flint.....	Flint
Denbigh.....	Denbigh
Montgomery.....	Montgomery
Anglesea.....	Beaumaris
Caernarvon.....	Caernarvon
Merioneth.....	Harlech

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Radnor.....	Radnor
Brecknock.....	Brecknock
Glamorgan.....	Cardiff
Pembroke.....	Pembroke
Cardigan.....	Cardigan
Caermarthen.....	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long, and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties:—

Counties.
 Dublin.....
 Louth.....
 Wicklow.....
 Wexford.....
 Longford.....
 East Me.....
 West Me.....
 King's C.....
 Queen's.....
 Kilkenn.....
 Kildare.....
 Carlow.....
 Down.....
 Armagh.....
 Monagh.....
 Cavan.....

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Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim.....	Carrickfergus
Louth.....	Drogheda	Londonderry.....	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh.....	Enniskillen
Longford.....	Longford	Donegal.....	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim.....	Carrick-on-Shannon
West Meath.....	Mullingar	Roscommon.....	Roscommon
King's County....	Phillipstown	Mayo.....	Ballinrobe
Queen's County..	Maryborough	Sligo.....	Sligo
Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny	Galway.....	Galway
Kildare.....	Naas & Athy	Clare.....	Ennis
Carlow.....	Carlow	Cork.....	Cork
Down.....	Downpatrick	Kerry.....	Tralee
Armagh.....	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Tipperary.....	Clonmel
Cavan.....	Cavan	Waterford.....	Waterford.

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1820.

B. C.		B. C.	
4004	Creation of the world.	589	Pythagoras flourished.
3875	The murder of Abel.	536	Cyrus founded the Persian empire.
2248	The deluge.	525	Cambyses conquered Egypt.
2247	The tower of Babel built.	520	Confucius flourished.
2100	Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished.	515	The temple of Jerusalem finished.
2000	The birth of Abraham.	490	The battle of Marathon.
1728	Joseph sold into Egypt.	431	Beginning of the Peloponnesian war.
1571	The birth of Moses.	390	Plato and other eminent Grecians flourished.
1451	The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan.	336	Philip of Macedon killed.
1400	Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt.	323	Death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire.
1184	Troy taken. [Philistines.]	322	Demosthenes put to death.
1117	Samson betrayed to the Philistines.	264	Beginning of the Punic war.
1095	Saul anointed. [Chonans.]	218	The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps.
1070	Athens governed by aristocracy.	187	Antiochus the Great defeated and killed.
1048	Jerusalem taken by David.	149	The third Punic war began.
1004	Solomon's dedication of the temple.	146	Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio.
926	The birth of Lycurgus.		
907	Homer supposed to have flourished.		
753	The building of Rome.		
587	Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.		

B. C.

- 107 Cicero born.
55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain.
48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar.
44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56.

A. C.

- 31 The battle of Actium. Mark Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus.
8 Augustus became emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent.
4 Our Saviour's birth.

Christian Era.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola.
27 John baptized our Saviour.
33 Our Saviour's crucifixion.
36 St. Paul converted.
43 Claudius's expedition into Britain.
53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.
61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans.
70 Titus destroys Jerusalem.
286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations.
319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians.
325 The first general council of Nice.
406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain.
410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric.
426 The Romans leave Britain.
449 The Saxons arrive in Britain.
455 Rome taken by Genseric.
507 St. Augustin arrives in England.
536 Rome taken by Belisarius.
606 The power of the Popes began.
622 The flight of Mahomet.
637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne.
828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert.
886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great.
1012 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England.
1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks.
1066 The conquest of England under William, Duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror.
1096 The first crusade to the Holy land.
1147 The second crusade.
1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland.
1189 The Kings of England and France went to the Holy Land.
1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon.
1215 Magna Charta signed by king John.
1227 The Tartars under Gengis-khan, overran the Saracen empire.
1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First.
1293 The regular succession of the English Parliaments began.
1346 The battle of Cressy.
1356 The battle of Poitiers.
1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection.
1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king.
1420 Henry V. conquered France.
1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1423 Henry VI., an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris.
1440 The art of seal engraving

Chronology.—Survey of the Universe. 133

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| applied to printing with blocks. | George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England. |
| 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard. | 1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36. |
| 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII. | 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died. |
| 1490 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet. | 1760 George II. died. |
| 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies. | 1775 The American war commenced. |
| 1517 The Reformation begun by Luther. | 1785 America acknowledged independent. |
| 1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII. | 1789 The Revolution in France. |
| 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada. | 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded. |
| 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland ascended the English throne. | 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson. |
| 1608 The invention of telescopes. | 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France. |
| 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members. | 1803 War recommenced between France and England. |
| 1649 The battle of Naseby. | 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson; who was killed. |
| 1649 King Charles beheaded. | 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain. |
| 1660 The restoration of Charles II. | 1812 The burning of Moscow. |
| 1666 The great fire of London. | 1814 Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons restored. |
| 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned. | 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba. |
| 1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough. | 1815 Battle of Waterloo, and the Bourbons reinstated. |
| 1714 Queen Anne dies, and | 1820 George the Third died, and George the Fourth proclaimed, January 31. |

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

“The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.” The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times;

and first sung that majestic hymn, which future, and more enlightened ages, should chant forth in praise, to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and around which, several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other; attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are, with equal wisdom, contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong—the only one accessible to us—and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars, which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the Sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites, or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite, or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shewn us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The Comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies; their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the Sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive; that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy, we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very

poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our Earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles : yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What, then, must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance ! The Sun is, about a million times greater than the Earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together ; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our Earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds : an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring ; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away, and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the Earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase or decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the Sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest : these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon : whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon ; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts : and considerable changes have been seen among

these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Everything in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

The Sun revolving on its axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day;
 More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories through the night;
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic through the spacious height.
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And six attendant luminaries drags;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles through immensity of space.
 On the Earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines;
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves;
 Next glaring wat'ry through the *Bull* he moves;
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray;
 Now burning, through the *Crac* he takes his way.
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.

Select Poetry.

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Now the just *Balanoe* weighs his equal force,
The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;
The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race ;
Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes composing the Solar System.

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Dist. from Sun in Eng. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly Motion.</i>
SUN...	820,000
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus ..	224 d. 17 h.	8,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth...	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon...	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars...	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter..	4,332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	23,000
Saturn .	10,759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel	348,465 d. 1 h.	35,109	1,800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.

LOVE GOD with all your soul and strength,
With all your heart and mind ;
And love your neighbour as yourself—
Be faithful, just, and kind.
Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you ;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE LORD my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a Shepherd's care ;
His presence shall my wants supply
And guard me with a watchful eye ;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant,
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads,
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
 Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread,
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill,
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still,
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile,
 The barren wilderness shall smile,
 With sudden green and herbage crown'd,
 And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

You house erected on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
 For Plenty there a residence has found,
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
 Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome:
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold;
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
 For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs ;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grate ;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.

Oh ! do not stain with guileless blood
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice, may share,
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare !

5. MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest ;
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest ? My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry ? My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed ;
And tears of sweet affection shed ? My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept, for fear that I should die ? My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say ? My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well ? My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day ;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way ? My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me ? My Mother.

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care, My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will soothe thy pains away, My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'T will be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed, My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise My Mother

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

THE spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found;
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

8. THE BIBLE, THE BEST OF BOOKS.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause,
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws? The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this Power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more? The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell? The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine? The Bible.

When pining, cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What soothes and turns e'en these to gain? The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please? The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my heart can cheer? The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which them directs? The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death? The Bible.

9. THE BLIND BOY.

O SAY, what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the sight?
O tell your poor Blind Boy!

You talk of wondrous things you see;
You say the sun shines bright:
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

Mother.

Mother.

Mother.

Mother.

Mother

sense,

General Rules for Spelling.

My day and night myself I make,
 Whene'er I sleep or play ;
 And could I always keep awake,
 With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
 You mourn my hapless woe ;
 But sure with patience I can bear
 A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have,
 My cheer of mind destroy ;
 While thus I sing, I am a king,
 Although a poor Blind Boy.

APPENDIX.**SECTION I.—Of Letters and Syllables.**

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art*.

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as, *mill, sell*.

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as *mail, sail*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each, as, *fulfil, skilful*.

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as *faithful, delightful*. Except *besfall, recall, unwell*.

RULE V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully*.

RULE VI.—All participles in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, having; amuse, amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see, seeing; agree, agreeing*.

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravelly; refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous* from *disaster*; *monstrous* from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless*. Except *always, also, and deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivation; as, *sin, sinner; ship, shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivation; as, *sleep, sleepy; troop, trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit, committee; compel, compelled*.

SECT. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follows:—

1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an, and the*.

2. A **NOUN** is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as, *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, *a good man, a fine city, a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparisons; as, *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or dimi-

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nished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate.*

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, their.* Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, who, this, that, those, these, which, what,* and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run.* In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run,* are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it*; as, the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, *I am; thou art; he, she, or it, is; we are; you are; they are; I was, thou wast; he, she, or it was; we were; ye were; they were.*

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving, teaching, heard, seen.*

7. AN ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as, *yesterday I went to town; you speak truly; here comes John.*

Some adverbs admit of comparison; as, *often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest.* These may also be compared by the other adverbs, *much, more, most, and very.*

Adverbs have relation to time; as, *now, then, lately, &c.*: to place; as, *here, there, &c.*: and to number or quantity; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as, *John and James; neither the one nor the other. Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions; but these six following are sometimes adverbs: *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other; as, *I go with him; he went from me; divide this among you.*

The prepositions are as follow: *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. AN INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! O or oh! alas! hark!*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH;

With figures over each word, corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions.

1 2 5 1 3 2 3 2 8 4 5 1 2
 The bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the wisest
 9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3
 of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical
 2 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1
 notes, which fill the woods, and charm the ear in the
 2 1 3 2 7 7 3 1 2
 spring; a little brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow.
 1 2 5 1 2 9 2 8 2 3
 The bee is a pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy
 5 1 2 8 3 5 1 2 4 7 5
 is the man, and happy are the people, who wisely follow
 3 1 3 2
 such a prudent example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 1 5 5 4 5
 Praise the Lord, O my soul! While I live, will I sing
 2 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6.
 praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

SECT. IV.—Syntax, or short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say, the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they laughs.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as, the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me, us, him, her,* are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions; as, he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

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RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons, as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatica* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question; and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into the *country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—*Directions for Reading with Propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c., and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and

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easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon the proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:—

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopswell*, &c.
5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written capitals: as, “when *I* walk,” “thou, *O* Lord!”

SECT. VIII. — *Stops and Marks used in writing.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two, and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect, but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete, and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a

period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of Hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out, as, *Evil communications good manners.*
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The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words, as *watch-ing well-taught.*

The apostrophe (') at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lov'd, tho'*, for *loved, though*, &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy*, meaning, *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or (") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger (* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand, (☞) signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important



Mauvais honte (<i>mo-vaiz hont.</i>) Unbecoming bashfulness.	Soi-disant (<i>swau-dee-zang.</i>) Pretended.
Nom de guerre (<i>nong de gair'.</i>) Assumed name.	Tapis (<i>tap-ee'.</i>) Carpet.
Nonchalance (<i>non-shal-ance.</i>) Indifference.	Trait (<i>tray.</i>) Feature.
Outre (<i>oot-try'.</i>) Preposterous.	Tête-a-tête (<i>tait-a-tait'.</i>) Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Perdue (<i>per-due.</i>) Concealed.	Unique (<i>yew-neeek'.</i>) Singular.
Petit maitre (<i>pettee-maitre.</i>) Fop.	Valet de chambre (<i>val'e-de-shamb.</i>) Footman.
Protege (<i>pro-te-zhay'.</i>) A person patronized and protected.	Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev-la-bag-a-tel'.</i>) Success to trifles.
Rouge (<i>rooge.</i>) Red, or red paint.	Vive le roi (<i>veev'-ler-wau.</i>) Long live the king.
Sang froid (<i>sang-frouau.</i>) Coolness.	
Sans (<i>sang.</i>) Without.	
Savant (<i>sa-vung.</i>) A learned man.	

EXPLANATION of LATIN Words and Phrases in common use among English Authors.

N.B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit-ri-um. <i>At pleasure.</i>	Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. <i>Passion for writing.</i>
Ad cap-tan'dum. <i>To attract.</i>	Com'-pos men'-tis. <i>In one's senses.</i>
Ad in-fin'i-tum. <i>To infinity.</i>	Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'us. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not.)</i>
Ad hb'-it-um. <i>At pleasure.</i>	Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. <i>With many others.</i>
Ad ref-er-en'-dum. <i>For consideration.</i>	Cum pri-vi-le'-gi-o. <i>With privilege.</i>
Ad va-lo'-rem. <i>According to value.</i>	Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. <i>Point or points settled or determined.</i>
A for-tio'-ri. <i>With stronger reason.</i>	De fac'-to. <i>In fact.</i>
A'-li-as. <i>Otherwise.</i>	De-i gra'-ti-a. <i>By the grace or favour of God.</i>
Al'-i-bi. <i>Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.</i>	De ju'-re. <i>By right.</i>
Al'ma ma'-ter. <i>University.</i>	De'-sunt cæ'te'-ra. <i>The rest is wanting.</i>
Ang'-li-ce. <i>In English.</i>	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. <i>O Lord direct us.</i>
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. <i>From a latter reason, or Behind.</i>	Dram'-a-tis per-so-næ. <i>Characters represented.</i>
A pri-o'-ri. <i>From a prior reason.</i>	Du-ran'-te be'-ne-plac'-i-to. <i>During pleasure.</i>
Ar-ca'-na. <i>Secrets.</i>	Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. <i>During life.</i>
Ar-ca'-num. <i>Secret.</i>	Er'-go. <i>Therefore.</i>
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. <i>Personal argument.</i>	
Ar-gu-men'-tum ba-cu-li'-num. <i>Argument of blows.</i>	
Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem. <i>Hear both sides.</i>	
Bo'-na fi'-de'. <i>In reality.</i>	

Er-ra'-ta. <i>Errors.</i>	O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the times, O the manners.</i>
Est'-o per-pet'-u-a. <i>May it last for ever.</i>	O'-nus. <i>Burden.</i>
Ex. <i>Late. As, The ex-minister means the late minister.</i>	Pas'-sim. <i>Everywhere.</i>
Ex of-fic'-i-o. <i>Officially.</i>	Per se. <i>Alone, or By itself.</i>
Ex par'-te. <i>On the part of, or one side.</i>	Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. <i>For the public benefit.</i>
Fac sim'-i-le. <i>Exact copy.</i>	Pro et con. <i>For and against.</i>
Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer.</i>	Pro for'-ma. <i>For form sake.</i>
Fi'-at. <i>Let it be done, or said.</i>	Pro hac vi'-ce. <i>For this time.</i>
Fi'-nis. <i>End.</i>	Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion.</i>
Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing.</i>	Pro tem'-po-re. <i>For the time, or for a time.</i>
Ib'-i'-dam. <i>In the same place.</i>	Quis sep-a-ra-bit. <i>Who shall separate us.</i>
Id est. <i>That is.</i>	Quo an'-i-mo. <i>Intention.</i>
Im-pri-ma'-tur. <i>Let it be printed.</i>	Quo-ad. <i>As to.</i>
Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place.</i>	Quon'-dam. <i>Former.</i>
In cae'-lo qui'-es. <i>There is rest in heaven.</i>	Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'ce. <i>May he rest in peace.</i>
In for'-ma pau'-per-is. <i>As a pauper, or poor person.</i>	Re-sur'-gam. <i>I shall rise again.</i>
In com-men'-dam. <i>For a time.</i>	Rex. <i>King.</i>
In pro'-pria per-so'-na. <i>In person.</i>	Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. <i>Scandal against the nobility.</i>
In sta'tu quo. <i>In the former state.</i>	Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. <i>Always the same.</i>
In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning.</i>	Se-ri-a'tim. <i>In regular order.</i>
Ip'-se dix'-it. <i>Mere assertion.</i>	Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning any particular day.</i>
Ip'-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact.</i>	Si'-ne qua non. <i>Indispensible requisite, or condition.</i>
I'-tem. <i>Also, or Article.</i>	Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. <i>You see and you will be seen.</i>
Ju'-ra di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right.</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or unparalleled.</i>
Lo'-cum te'-nens. <i>Deputy.</i>	Sum'-mum bo'-num. <i>Greatest good.</i>
Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta.) <i>The great charter of England.</i>	Tri'-a junct'-a in uno. <i>Three joined in one.</i>
Me-men'to mo'-ri. <i>Remember that thou must die.</i>	U'-na vo'-ce. <i>Unanimously.</i>
Me'-um et tu'-um. <i>Mine and thine.</i>	U'-ti-le dul'-ci. <i>Utility with pleasure.</i>
Mul'-tum in par'-vo. <i>Much in a small space.</i>	Va'-de me'-cum. <i>Constant companion.</i>
Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-cēs'-set. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with impunity.</i>	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. <i>As in a looking-glass.</i>
Ne plus ul'-tra. <i>No farther, or Greatest extent.</i>	Ver'-sus. <i>Against.</i>
No'-lens vo'-lens. <i>Willing or not.</i>	Vi'-a. <i>By the way of.</i>
Non com'pos, or Non compos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses.</i>	
Omn'-nes. <i>All.</i>	

Vi'-ce.
Vi'-ce v
Vi'-de.

A. B. c
lau'-
A. D. (year
A. M. (noon
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tae.)
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Abbreviations—Figures and Numbers. 153

Vi-cc. *In the room of.*
Vi-cc ver'-sa. *The reverse.*
Vi'-de. *See.*

Vi-vant rex et re-gi'-na *Long live the king and queen.*
Vul'-go. *Commonly.*

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (*ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of arts.
A. D. (*an'-no Dom'-i-ni.*) In the year of our Lord.
A. M. (*an'-te me-rid'-i-em.*) Before noon. Or (*an-no mun-di.*) In the year of the world.
A. U. C. (*an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ.*) In the year of Rome.
Bart. *Baronet.*
B. D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis.*) Bachelor of divinity.
B. M. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-na.*) Bachelor of medicine.
Co. *Company.*
D. D. (*div-in-i-ta'-tis doc'-tor.*) Doctor in Divinity.
Do. (*Ditto.*) The like.
F. A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-quo-ri-um so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the antiquarian society.
F. L. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-ne-ana so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the Linnæan society.
F. R. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-e so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the Royal society.
F. S. A. *Fellow of the society of arts.*
G. R. (*Georgius rex.*) George king.

i. e. (*id est.*) That is.
Inst. *Instant, or Of this month.*
Ibid. (*ib-i-dem.*) *In the same place.*
Knt. *Knight.*
K. B. *Knight of the Bath.*
K. G. *Knight of the Garter.*
L. L. D. (*le'-gum latorum doc'-tor.*) Doctor of laws.
M. D. (*med-i-ci-næ doc'-tor.*) Doctor of medicine.
Mem. (*me-men'-to.*) *Remember.*
M. B. (*med-i-ci-na bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of medicine.
Messrs. or MM. *Messieurs, or Misters.*
M. P. *Member of Parliament.*
N. B. (*no'-ta be'-ne.*) *Take notice.*
Nem. Con., or Nem. diss. (*nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te, or nem'-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.*) *Unanimously.*
No. (*nu'-me-ro.*) *Number.*
P. M. (*post me-rid'-i-em.*) *Afternoon.*
St. *Saint, or Street.*
Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo.*) *Last, or of last month.*
Viz. (*vi-del'-i-cet.*) *Namely.*
&c. (*et cet'-er-a.*) *And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.*

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabic.	Roman.	Ar.	Rom.	Ar.	Rom.
One 1	I.	Fourteen 14	XIV.	Seventy 70	LXX.
Two 2	II.	Fifteen 15	XV.	Eighty 80	LXXX.
Three 3	III.	Sixteen 16	XVI.	Ninety 90	XC.
Four 4	IV.	Seventeen 17	XVII.	One hundred 100	C.
Five 5	V.	Eighteen 18	XVIII.	Two hundred 200	CC.
Six 6	VI.	Nineteen 19	XIX.	Three hundred 300	CCC.
Seven 7	VII.	Twenty 20	XX.	Four hundred 400	CCCC.
Eight 8	VIII.	Twenty-one 21	XXI.	Five hundred 500	D.
Nine 9	IX.	Twenty-five 25	XXV.	Six hundred 600	DC.
Ten 10	X.	Thirty 30	XXX.	Seven hundred 700	DCC.
Eleven 11	XI.	Forty 40	XL.	Eight hundred 800	DCCC.
Twelve 12	XII.	Fifty 50	L.	Nine hundred 900	DCCCC.
Thirteen 13	XIII.	Sixty 60	LX.	One thousand 1000	M.
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.				1841.	MDCCCXLI.

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	×	:: So is.	$\frac{1}{3}$ One third.
- Minus, or less.	÷	: To.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Half.
+ Plus, or more.	:	$\frac{1}{4}$ Quarter.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>hills.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>
12 pence is	1 0	1	0	
20	1 8	1	10	
30	2 6	49	2 0	
40	3 4	50	2 10	
50	4 2	60	3 0	
60	5 0	70	3 10	
70	5 10	80	4 0	
80	6 8	90	4 10	
90	7 6	100	5 0	
100	8 4	110	5 10	
110	9 2	120	6 0	
120	10 0	130	6 10	
130	10 10	140	7 0	
140	11 8	150	7 10	
144	12 0	160	8 0	
180	15 0	170	8 10	
200	16 8	180	9 0	
240	20 or	190	9 10	
one Pound		200	10 0	

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half-a-Crown is	2 6
A Crown	5 0
Half-a-Guinea	10 6
A Guinea	21 0
A Sovereign	20 0
A Half-Sovereign	10 0
A Noble	6 8
A Mark	13 4

Multiplication Table.

Twice 2 are	4	5 times 8 are	40
3	6	9	45
4	8	10	50
5	10	11	55
6	12	12	60
7	14	6 times 6 are	36
8	16	7	42
9	18	8	48
10	20	9	54
11	22	10	60
12	24	11	66
3 times 3 are	9	12	72
4	12	7 times 7 are	49
5	15	8	56
6	18	9	63
7	21	10	70
8	24	11	77
9	27	12	84
10	30	8 times 8 are	64
11	33	9	72
12	36	10	80
4 times 4 are	16	11	88
5	20	12	96
6	24	9 times 9 are	81
7	28	10	90
8	32	11	99
9	36	12	108
10	40	10 times 10 are	100
11	44	11	110
12	48	12	120
5 times 5 are	25	11 times 11 are	121
6	30	12	132
7	35	12 times 12 are	144

Practice Tables.

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	a Pound	<i>d.</i>	a Shilling
10 0	is	6	is	6
6 8	...	4	...	4
5 0	...	3	...	3
3 4	...	2	...	2
2 0	...	1 1/2	...	1 1/2
1 8	...	1	...	1

Square and Cube Numbers.

No.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound

TABLES.

1/3 One third.
1/2 Half.
3/4 3 Quarters.

Table.

times 8 are	40
... 9 ..	45
... 10 ..	50
... 11 ..	55
... 12 ..	60
times 6 are	36
... 7 ..	42
... 8 ..	48
... 9 ..	54
... 10 ..	60
... 11 ..	66
... 12 ..	72
times 7 are	49
... 8 ..	56
... 9 ..	63
... 10 ..	70
... 11 ..	77
... 12 ..	84
times 8 are	64
... 9 ..	72
... 10 ..	80
... 11 ..	88
... 12 ..	96
times 9 are	81
... 10 ..	90
... 11 ..	99
... 12 ..	108
times 10 are	100
... 11 ..	110
... 12 ..	120
times 11 are	121
... 12 ..	132
times 12 are	144

Numbers.

<i>Cubes.</i>	8
	27
	64
	125
	216
	343
	512
	729
	1000

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces.....	1 Pound
28 Pounds.....	1 Quarter
4 Quarters or 112 lb.	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt.....	1 Ton

Bread.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>
A Peck loaf weighs.....	17	6
A Half Peck.....	8	11
A Quartern.....	4	5 1/2

Wine Measure.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons.....	1 Anker
31 1/2 Gallons.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons.....	1 Tierce
63 Gallons.....	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes.....	1 Ton

Hay.

A Load contains	36 Trusses
A Truss weighs	56 Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples.....	1 Dram
8 Drams.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces.....	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches make	1 Hand
12 Inches.....	1 Foot
3 Feet.....	1 Yard
6 Feet.....	1 Fathom
5 1/2 Yards.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs.....	1 Mile
3 Miles.....	1 League
69 1/2 Miles.....	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30 1/2 Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

Cloth Measure.

2 1/2 Inches make	1 Nail
4 Nails.....	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 inches	1 Yard
5 Quarters.....	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts.....	1 Gallon
8 Gallons.....	1 Firkin Ale
9 Gallons.....	1 Firkin Beer
2 Firkins.....	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins.....	1 Barrel
54 Gallons.....	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads.....	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
4 Quarts.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks.....	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks	1 Quarter
36 Bushels.....	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds make	1 Minute
60 Minutes.....	1 Hour
24 Hours.....	1 Day
7 Days.....	1 Week
4 Weeks.....	1 lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours,	make 1 Year

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets are	1 Quire
20 Quires.....	1 Ream
2 Reams.....	1 Bundle
4 Pages.....	1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages.....	1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages.....	1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages.....	1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages.....	1 Sheet Eighteens

The Months.
Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same, unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them,

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nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?*

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. *What is thy duty towards God?*

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name, and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. *What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?*

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call forth by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not unto temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. *What desirest thou of God in this prayer?*

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do, and pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. *How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?*

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Q. *What meanest thou by this word sacrament?*

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. *How many parts are there in a sacrament?*

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. *What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?*

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. *What is the inward and spiritual grace?*

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for being by nature born in sin, and the children in wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. *What is required of persons to be baptized?*

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. *Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?*

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. *Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?*

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. *What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?*

A. Bread and wine; which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. *What is the inward part, or thing signified?*

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. *What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. *What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?*

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

A FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. *Can you tell me, child, who made you?*—**ANSWER.** The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. *What doth God do for you?*—**A.** He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. *And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?*—**A.** I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. *Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?*—**A.** In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. *Have you learned to know who God is?*—**A.** God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. *What must you do to please him?*—**A.** I must do my duty both towards God, and towards man.

Q. *What is your duty to God?*—**A.** My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. *What is your duty to man?*—**A.** My duty to man is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. *What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?*—**A.** Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. *And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?*—**A.** Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. *Why are you afraid of God's anger?*—**A.** Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. *But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?*—**A.** Yes, I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. *What do you mean by sinning against God?*—**A.** To sin against God is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. *And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?*—**A.** I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. *Will God forgive you if you pray for it?*—**A.** I hope he

will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—A. He is God's own Son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked, I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God, I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

—

Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by Dr. WATTS.

QUESTION. Who was *Adam*?
—**ANSWER.** The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was *Eve*?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was *Cain*?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was *Abel*?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was *Enoch*?—A. The man who pleased God and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was *Noah*?—A. The

good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was *Job*?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was *Abraham*?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. Who was *Isaac*?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was *Sarah*?—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. Who was *Jacob*?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was *Israel*?—A. A

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new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. Who was *Joseph*?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. Who were the *twelve Patriarchs*?—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was *Pharaoh*?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was *Moses*?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was *Aaron*?—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the *Priests*?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was *Joshua*?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was *Samson*?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was *Eli*?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was *Samuel*?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the *Prophets*?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was *David*?—A. The man after God's own heart, who

was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was *Goliath*?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was *Absalom*?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was *Solomon*?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was *Josiah*?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was *Isaiah*?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was *Elijah*?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was *Elisha*?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was *Gehazi*?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was *Jonah*?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was *Daniel*?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lions' den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were *Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego*?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was *Nebuchadnezzar*?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was *Jesus Christ*?—**A.** The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was *the Virgin Mary*?—**A.** The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

Q. Who were *the Jews*?—**A.** The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were *the Gentiles*?—**A.** All the nations besides the Jews.

Q. Who was *Cæsar*?—**A.** The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was *Herod the Great*?—**A.** The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town, in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was *John the Baptist*?—**A.** The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was *the other Herod*?—**A.** The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were *the Disciples of Christ*?—**A.** Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was *Nathaniel*?—**A.** A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was *Nicodemus*?—**A.** The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was *Mary Magdalene*?—**A.** A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was *Lazarus*?—**A.** A friend of Christ, who raised him to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was *Martha*?—**A.** Lazarus' sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was *Mary the sister of Martha*?—**A.** The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were *the Apostles*?—**A.** Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. Who was *Simon Peter*?—**A.** The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was *John*?—**A.** The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was *Thomas*?—**A.** The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. Who was *Judas*?—**A.** The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was *Caiaphas*?—**A.** The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was *Pontius Pilate*?—**A.** The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who were *the four Evangelists*?—**A.** Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who each wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were *Ananias and Sapphira*?—**A.** A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was *Stephen*?—**A.** The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. Who was *Apollos*?—**A.** A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. Who was *Paul*?—**A.** A man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was *Dorcas*?—**A.** A

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good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was *Elymas*?—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was *Eutychus*?—A. A youth who slept at sermon;

and, falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was *Timothy*?—A. A minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was *Agrippa*?—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL, OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips. (Amended.)

Q. *What are your social duties?*

A. As a subject of the Queen of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. *Why were they made?*

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. *What mean you by protection?*

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. *What do you mean by security?*

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. *How are the laws of England made?*

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of Queen, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. *What is the Queen?*

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. *What is the House of Lords?*

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. *What is the House of Commons?*

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. *What are the chief objects of the laws?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. *For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?*

A. For treason, murder, house-burning, and other heinous crimes.

Q. *How are criminals put to death?*

A. Traitors are beheaded; other criminals are hanged by the neck.

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For housebreaking, forgery, coining, breach of trust, buying stolen goods, theft, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. *Where are they transported?*

A. Those who are sentenced to transportation for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for small periods, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. *For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by putting in the pillory.

Q. *How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial men are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. *Is there no other investigation?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. *When and where do trials of criminals take place?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the Queen's twelve judges.

Q. *What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as robbery, house-burning, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. *After his trial what becomes of him?*

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him **NOT GUILTY**. But if they find him **GUILTY**, he receives the sentence of the law, which is carried into effect, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the royal pardon.

Q. *Does the law punish first and second offences alike?*

A. Not wholly so; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining the royal pardon.

Q. *What are the means of avoiding offences?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. *What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?*

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of in-

nocency and virtue ; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable ?

A. An officer, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break it in his presence ; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace ?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the sovereign, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial ; in others, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to the poor, publicans, &c., and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff ?

A. The sovereign's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial ; to keep and maintain the courts of law ; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially ; to preside at county elections ; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant ?

A. The sovereign's deputy in a county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the preservation of the peace in the county.

Q. What is a Grand Juryman ?

A. A freeholder usually of £100 per annum, and upwards, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Juryman ?

A. A freeholder of at least £10 per annum, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial ; and, according to that evidence, to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Juryman important ?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families, being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury ; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced ; and because every juryman is sworn and bound to decide, according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others. A jury may be *common* or *special*.

Q. What is a Member of Parliament?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the House of Commons, or great council of the nation; where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorized by law to elect members of parliament. They must have qualifications in property, such as either possessions in freehold land or houses of a certain value, or paying rents to a certain amount for houses or lands. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector, is as important to the country, as that of a juryman to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of its forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the queen and her magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the queen or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage disaffection; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*



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KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST to 1838.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Reigned</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Reigned</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>			<i>The Houses united.</i>		
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 0
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	0 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>			Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1603.</i>		
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	W. & Ma.	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
<i>The House of York.</i>			William 4	1830 June 26	
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	Q. Victo.	1838	
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2	<i>Ireland united with Britain in 1801.</i>		
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2			

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger: but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begin, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories,

to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under her Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father! we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect, that thy name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness of them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all

our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciples of thy son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires:—*Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me:—*Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night: begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour: in whose words I conclude my prayer:—
Our Father, &c.

A short Prayer on first going into the seat at Church.

LORD! I am now now in thy house; assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities: disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

**Weight and Value of Gold Coins current in this Province,
in Currency, and Livres, and Sols.**

English, Portuguese, and American.	GOLD. Weight. dwts. gra.	Currency.		Old Curren. Liv. sols.
		£.	s. d.	
A Guinea	5 6	1 3 4		28 0
A half do	2 5	0 11 8		14 0
A third do	1 18	0 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Johannes	18 0	4 0 0		96 0
A half do	9 0	2 0 0		48 0
A Moldore	6 18	1 10 0		36 0
An Eagle	11 6	2 10 0		60 8
A half do	5 15	1 5 0		30 0
Spanish and French.				
A Doubloon	17 0	3 14 6		89 8
A half do	8 12	1 17 3		44 14
A Louis d'Or coined before 1793	5 4	1 2 8		27 4
A Pistole do do	4 4	0 18 3		21 18
The 40 francs coined since 1792	8 6	1 16 2		45 8
The 20 francs	4 3	0 18 1		21 14

N. B. Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese, and American gold; and two pence one-fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in gold above £20 may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese, and American at 8*s.* per oz.; French and Spanish at 8*s.* 8*d.* deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one-ninth part of the Sterling sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

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