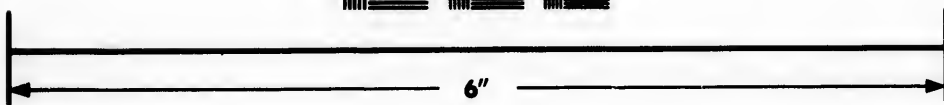
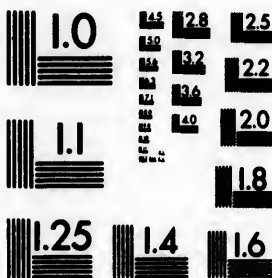


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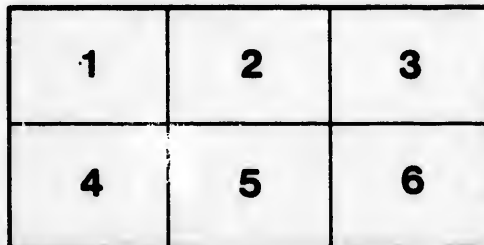
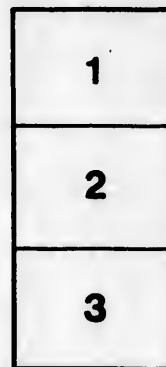
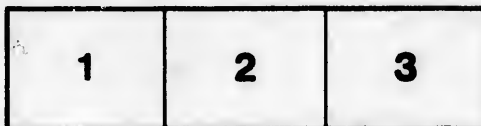
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Catherine Ann Whitmore
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Catherine Ann Whitmore's
Book

Winn Springs 7th Aug^r 1835
L.S.

Winn Houses land and all
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**THE
ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK,**

ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL. D.

RECTOR OF STONEFIELD; VICAR OF HURLEY;
CHAPLAIN TO THE KING OF NEVRA; AUTHOR OF THE ENGLISH METHOD,
NATURAL METHOD FOR SCHOOLS, UNIVERSAL ABBREVIATIONS,
&c. &c. &c.

From the Two Hundred and Eighteenth London Edition.

NIAGARA, U. C.
PRINTED BY A. HERRON

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P R E F A C E.

The parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of *Proper Names* pages 81, 82 and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 95; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 98 and the following pages to 104; the Pence, Multiplication, and other Tables, in pages 129 to 131; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 118 to 121. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The Church Catechism, the two short Catechisms by Dr. Watts, and the Social Catechism of Mr. Barrow, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of resembling words at page 88; the Stops and Marks at page 105; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at page 125 and 126; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. Franklin's Advice, in page 79; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 74; and the Survey of the Universe at page 107; may be intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

When the pupil has made some progress in this work, he will be qualified to proceed to Blair's Reading Exercises, and from thence to the Class Book and British Nones.

It was a remark of the Publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling-Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

D

A

a b

at

Ordina.

The Alphabet.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

DBC FGEHAXUYMVRWN

KPJQZQISLT

w x o e l y b d f p m n q v h

k r t g s e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQ

RSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopq

stuvwxyz

Double and Triple Letters.

n n n n n f f f f f
fl fi ff ffl ffl fl fi ff ffl ffl

B C E = e & &
AE OE ae oe and and

The Old English Letters.

abcdefghijklmnopqrs

utwxyz

Stops used in Reading.

; : . ?

Comma. Semicolon. Colon. Period. Interrog

Spelling 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		yi	yo	yu	
za		zi	zo	zu	zy

Syllables of two Letters.

Lesson 5.

by	eb	ec	ed	ef	ag	al
cy	eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	al
dy	ib	is	id	if	ig	il
fy	ob	oo	od	of	og	ol
	ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

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

Lesson 7.

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

Lesson 8.

ty	in	so	am	an	if	ha
vy	ay	oy	my	ye	he	as
wy	oh	it	on	go	no	us
zy	me	we	up	to	us	to

Lesson 9. two Letters.

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.

Lesson 12.

We go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?

bad
dad

bid
did

bag
fag

big
dig
fig

can
han

can
fan
man

tin
bon

cap
gap
hap

hob
lob

Easy words of twenty letters

Lesson 1.

bad	mad	pad	bad	lad	pad
dad	mad	sad	fad	nod	pad

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bid
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	pid

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	lag
fag	hag	nag	tag	bag	pag

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hog	peg
dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

can	gan	dim	rim	ham	can
ham	hem	him	gim	man	can

Lesson 6.

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

Lesson 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pin	tin
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tin

Lesson 8.

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

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	hob
lob	foh	fob	lop	pop	hob

Simple Words of THREE Letters.

Lesson 10.

cap	far	map	car	far	cur
bar	jar	par	wat	at	pur

Lesson 11.

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

Lesson 12.

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

Lesson 13.

fly	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
dry	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

LESSONS, in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS.

Lesson 1.

Lesson 2.

His pen is bad. Let me get a nap.
 I met a man. My hat was on.
 He has a net. His hat is off.
 We had an egg. 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.

Lessons by TRINITY Letters.

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.

cur
pus

kit
sit
dot
wit

nut
put

try
wry

and
fox
has

ERS.

nap,

on.

f.

p.

Words beginning with Letters.

cart	cash	call	camp	rank
dart	best	gill	hamp	link
hart	best	kill	damp	pink
wart	lash	mill	hump	sink
part	dash	pill	camp	wink
tart	rash	till	damp	monk
wart	sash	will	lamp	sunk
band	cast	doll	jump	pant
hand	fast	loll	rump	rant
land	last	poll	pump	bent
sand	past	roll	bend	dent
gall	vast	dull	send	lent
hall	hath	gull	mend	rent
mall	bath	hull	rend	sent
pall	lath	lull	send	tent
tall	path	bull	tend	vent
wall	balk	full	vend	went
feng	talk	pull	bind	dint
gang	walk	balm	find	hint
hang	halt	calm	hind	lint
pong	halt	palm	kind	mint
rung	salt	helm	mind	flat
bard	half	yelp	find	fant
card	pelf	help	wind	hunt
hard	wolf	belt	bond	runt
lard	bilk	felt	pond	barb
ward	milk	melt	fond	garb
pard	silk	pelt	fund	herb
yard	folk	welt	ling	verb
ward	bulk	gilt	ring	curb
bark	hulk	hilt	sing	herd
dock	bell	tilt	wing	bird
hark	cell	bolt	long	cord
hulk	fell	colt	song	lord
mark	hell	jamb	bung	ford
park	sell	lamb	dung	word
barm	tell	bomb	hung	cork
farm	well	comb	rung	fork
harm	yell	tomb	sung	pork
warm	bill	hemp	bank	walk

huck
 muck
 turk
 mar
 hurk
 purk
 form
 wor
 bark
 yark
 fern
 bor
 corn
 horn
 mo
 lorn
 torn
 wor
 bur
 turn
 carp
 har
 war
 bar
 care
 tars
 sort
 fort
 port
 war
 dish
 fish
 wish
 gush
 rush
 bush
 mess
 task
 bus
 dus
 hua

Words not containing the letter

tuck	cruck	guck	huck	chill
murk	ruck	just	lurk	drill
turk	tusk	must	hatch	skill
marl	gasp	rust	latch	spill
hurl	hasp	stir	catch	still
purll	rasp	with	fetch	swill
form	wasp	both	itch	droll
worm	lisp	doth	ditch	stroll
barn	bass	moth	pitch	qualm
yarn	lass	cow	witch	palms
fern	mass	bow	rhyme	whelm
born	pass	vow	thyme	whelp
corn	less	now	knack	smelt
horn	mess	nigh	knock	spelt
more	hiss	sigh	kneel	spilt
lorn	kiss	high	knob	stilt
torn	miss	gnat	know	thumb
worn	boss	gnaw	fight	dumb
burn	moas	awl	knight	cramp
turn	loss	bawl	light	stamp
carp	toss	owl	might	charp
harp	best	fowl	night	clamp
warp	jest	crawl	right	plump
bars	lust	drawl	sight	stump
cars	nest	growl	tight	thump
tars	pest	snish	blight	brand
sort	rest	troth	flight	grand
fort	test	both	plight	stand
port	vest	broth	bright	strand
wort	weat	broth	breeze	blend
dish	zest	clith	neeze	spend
fish	fist	froth	freeze	blind
wish	hist	welch	small	grind
gush	list	filch	stall	bring
rush	mist	milch	dwel	cling
bask	host	haunch	knell	fling
mask	moat	launch	quell	sling
task	post	bench	shell	sting
busk	cost	tench	smell	swing
dusk	lost	arch	spell	thing
huck	dust	march	swell	wring

Words beginning with Letters.

spring	plank	chink	crust	house
string	grank	churn	twist	cow
twang	shank	spit	ghast	gate
wrong	scant	short	ghost	east
strong	spant	short	thrust	west
throng	flant	spout	crust	north
frong	front	clash	trust	south
clung	blunt	crash	crest	dark
strung	grunt	flash	frost	light
flung	third	plash	dog	night
stung	board	squash	man	day
swung	sword	trash	boy	rain
wrung	board	quash	girl	snow
crank	dwarf	fresh	egg	hail
drank	scarf	brush	hen	wind
flank	wharf	crush	cock	stone
prank	scurf	flush	book	rock
shank	shark	plush	bee	teeth
blank	spark	brisk	coach	eyes
plank	frank	whisk	cart	nose
thank	snarl	clasp	pie	lips
brink	twirl	grasp	tart	tongue
chink	whirl	brass	milk	throat
olink	churl	glass	jack	cheeks
drink	stern	bless	tom	legs
blink	scorn	dress	sam	arms
shink	thorn	stress	will	feet
think	shorn	bliss	fire	hand
shunk	sworn	dross	smoke	head
drunk	churn	gloss	sun	face
trunk	spurn	gross	moon	neck
scythe	smart	blast	stars	whisp
schema	chart	blest	rod	swarm
scene	start	chest	stick	storm
school	quart			

Words to be known at sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	thy	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	these	was	should

for
from
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Of
And
For
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To
This
By

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con
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dal
dam
dar
dat
din
dol
dom
dot
fam

for	not	is	who	was	were	may
from	with	has	what	was	was	might
to	up	has	whole	what	has	can
on	on	we	which	is	has	could
by	if	is	you	is	had	must
The	Do	has	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	is	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	His	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	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	wire
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	per	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

will
would
shall
should

OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ax
An old man
A bow far

A hot colt
A fat cat
A lean cow

A live calf
A gold ring
A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck
He can call
You can tell
I am tall

A lame pig
You will fall
He must sell
I shall dig

A good dog
He may beg
I will run
Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well
You can walk
Do not slip
Fill that box

He did laugh
Ride your nag
Ring the bell
Spin the top

He is cold
Fly your kite
Give it me
Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book
A good boy
A bad man
A dear girl
A fine lad

Toss that ball
A sad dog
A soft bed
A nice cake
A long stick

Buy it for us
A new whip
Get your book
Go to the door
Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word
Do not cry
I love you
Look at it

Do you love me
Be a good girl
I like good boys
All will love you

Come and read
Hear what I say
Do as you are bid
Mind your book

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
stay till I call you in.

A
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kill the

Wh
Will y
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The
Maid,
girl.
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Bread

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Try
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own.
Speak
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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.

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 bawl; 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, Toby. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is the new dog, 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 buzz 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 flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must be gentle, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All things that have life can be hurt as you can.

Lesson 15.

Give me a plum. Here is one. Give me ten. Here are ten. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

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.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn his lessons. When he was in school, he kept his books till all his tasks were done, and then when he came home, 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.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing the DIPHTHONGS

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

AID	train	weigh	joint	freak
laid	twain	eight	point	sneak
maid	sprain	weight	pea	speak
paid	strain	rein	sea	scream
said	faint	vein	tea	squeak
waid	paint	feign	lea	deal
braid	saint	reign	plea	heal
plaid	plaint	heir	each	meal
staid	air	their	beach	peal
gain	fair	height	leach	teal
main	hair	voica	peach	teal
pain	pair	choice	reach	steal
rain	chair	void	teach	swail
blain	stair	soil	bleach	beam
brain	bait	toll	breach	ream
chain	gait	broil	preach	ream
drain	wait	spoil	beak	team
grain	plait	coin	peak	ream
slain	faith	join	leak	cream
stain	sait	loin	weak	dream
swain	neigh	groin	bleak	

gleam	steat	peat	thief	haunt
stead	least	coach	chieft	vaunt
stream	eat	poach	thief	caught
stream	beat	reach	thief	taught
bean	feat	goad	lege	fraught
dean	heat	load	mien	sunt
mean	moat	road	siege	loud
lean	neat	toad	field	cloud
clean	peat	woad	wield	plough
glean	seat	loaf	yield	bough
heap	teat	oak	shield	bound
leap	bleat	coal	force	found
reap	cheat	foal	piece	hound
cheap	treat	goal	tierce	pound
ear	wheat	shoal	grieve	round
dear	realm	roam	thieve	sound
fear	dealt	foam	lies	wound
hear	health	loam	pies	ground
near	wealth	loan	lies	sour
sear	stealth	moan	quest	flour
year	breast	groan	guest	bout
blear	sweat	oar	suit	gout
rear	threat	boar	fruit	doubt
ear	death	roar	juice	lout
spear	breath	soar	sluice	pout
ease	search	boast	bruise	rout
pease	earl	roast	cruise	bought
tease	pearl	toast	build	thought
please	earn	boat	guild	ought
seas	learn	coat	built	though
fleas	earth	goat	guilt	four
cease	dearth	moat	guise	pour
peace	hearth	float	fraud	tough
trease	heart	throat	daunt	rough
east	great	broad	jaunt	your
heast	bear	groat		

haunt
 vaunt
 caught
 taught
 fraught
 aunt
 loud
 cloud
 plough
 bough
 bound
 found
 hound
 pound
 round
 sound
 wound
 ground
 sour
 flour
 about
 gout
 doubt
 out
 out
 thought
 thought
 ought
 ough
 our
 our
 ough
 ough
 our

Ache	hinge	quack
adze	tee	eye
aisle	chair	quack
yacht	pique	che

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 slip 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 shawl 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.

Lesson 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did as 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 lesson

ask in her book, and she said, 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 little tables, 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 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 have loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you sick. Then he would drink as much as he eat. 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: at last 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

her Aunt
take you

Miss Cox
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dead; and then he went to the nest, and he found the poor old bird, and the 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! He did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who had fed them, and could take care of them? How could 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 burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not 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, what 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

Words of two Syllables.

bar ber
bare foot
bare ness
bar gain
bark ing
bar ley
bar ren
bar row
bar ter
base ness
bash ful
ba sin
bas ket
bas tard
bat ten
hat tle
bawl 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 her
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
boas t
boas ting
bob bin
bod kin
ho dy
bog gle
boil er
bold ness
bol ster
bond age
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
boun ty
bow en
bow er
box er
boy ish
brace let
brack et
brack ish
brag ger
bram ble
bran dish
brave ly
brawl ing
braw ny
bra zen
break fast

breast plate
breath less
breed ing
brew er
bri bar
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
hub ble
buck et
bue kle
buck ler
buck ram
bud get
buff fet
bug bear
bug gle
bul ky
bul let
bul rush
bul wark
bump per
bun dle
bun gle

ed the
to let
e has

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und a

ds

Words of two Syllables.

clever
 cli ent
 cli mate
 cling er
 clog gy
 clois ter
 clo ser
 clos et
 clou dy
 clo ver
 clo ven
 clown ish
 clus ter
 clam sy
 clot ty
 cob ler
 cob nut
 cob web
 cock pit
 cod lin
 cof fee
 cold ness
 col lar
 col lect
 col lege
 col lor
 co lon
 col our
 com bat
 come ly
 com er
 com et
 com fort
 com ma
 com ment
 com merce
 com mon
 com pact
 com 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
 cour ty
 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
 crys tal
 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
 cy cle
 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
 darl ing
 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

doubt less
 doubt ful
 doubt less
 dough ty
 dow er
 dow lass
 dow ny
 drag gle
 drag on
 dra per
 draw er
 draw ing
 dread ful
 dream er
 dri ver
 drop sy
 drub bing
 drum mer
 drunk ard
 du el
 duke dom
 dul ness
 du rance
 du ty
 dwell ing
 dwin die
 Ea ger
 ea gle
 east er
 eat er
 ear ly
 earth en
 ec ho
 ed dy
 ed ict
 ef fort
 e gress
 ei ther
 el bow
 el der

Words of two Syllables.

em ble	fa tal	fol ly	gal ley
em bot	fa ther	fond ler	gal lon
em pire	fa ty	fool ish	gal lop
emp ty	fa vour	foot step	gam ble
end less	fawn ing	fore cast	game ster
en ter	fear ful	fore most	gam mon
en try	feath er	fore sight	gan der
en voy	fee ble	fore head	gaunt let
en vy	feel ing	for est	gar bage
eph od	feign ed	for mal	gar den
ep ic	fel low	for mer	gar gle
e qual	fel on	fort night	gar land
er ror	fe male	for tune	gar ment
es say	fen cer	found er	gar ner
es sence	fen der	foun tain	gar nish
eth ic	fer tile	fowl er	gar ret
e ven	fer vent	fra grant	gar ter
ev er	fes ter	free ly	gath er
e vil	fet ter	fren zy	gau dy
ex it	fe ver	friend ly	ga zer
eye sight	fid dle	frig ate	geld ing
eye sore	fig ure	fros ty	gen der
fa ble	fil er	fro ward	gen tile
fa bric	fil thy	frow zy	gen tle
fa cing	fi nal	fruit ful	gen try
fac tor	fin ger	full er	ges ture
fag got	fin ish	fu my	get ting
faint ness	firm ness	fun nel	gew gaw
faith ful	fix ed	fun ny	ghast ly
fal con	flab by	fur nace	gi ant
low	flag on	fur nish	gib bet
hood	fla grant	fur row	gid dy
ne	flan nel	fur ther	gig gle
h	fla vour	fu ry	gild er
is	flesh ly	fus ty	gild ing
r	flo rist	fu tile	gim let
v	flow er	fu ture	gin ger
er	flus ter	Gab ble	gir dle
a	flut ter	gain ful	girl ish
	fol low	gal lant	giv er

ley
lon
lop
h ble
he ster
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der
nt let
bage
den
gle
land
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ner
r nish
r ret
r ter
th er
u dy
zer
ld ing
n der
n tile
n tle
n try
s ture
t ting
w gaw
ast ly
ant
o bet
d dy
g gle
ld er
ld ing
m let
n ger
r dle
rl ish
v 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
gold en
gos ling
gos pel
gos sip
gou ty
grace ful
gram mar
gran deur
gras sy
gra tis
gra ver
gra vy
gra zing
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
halt er
ham let
ham per
hand ful
hand maid
hand some
han dy
hang er
hang ings
han ker
hap pen
hap py
har ass
har bour
hard en
har dy
harm ful
harm less
har ness
har row
har vest
hast en

hat ter
hate ful
ha tred
haught ty
haunt ed
haz ard
ha zel
ha zy
hea dy
heal ing
hear ing
heark en
heart en
heart less
hea then
heav en
hea vy
he brew
hec tor
heed ful
hel met
help er
help ful
heip less
hem lock
herb age
herds man
her mit
her ring
hew er
hic cup
hig glet
high ness
hil lock
hil ly
hin der
hire ling
hob ble
hog gish
hogs head

hold fast
hol less
hol ly
his ty
hom age
home ly
hon est
hon our
hood wink
hope ful
hope less
hor rid
hor ror
host age
host ess
hos tile
hot house
hour ly
house hold
hu man
hum ble
hu mour
hun ger
hunt er
hur ry
hurt ful
hus ky
hys sop
I dler
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in fant
ink stand
in let
in mate
in most
in quest

in road	keep er	lea ky	low ness
in sect	ken nel	lean ness	loy al
in suit	ker nel	learn ing	lu cid
in sight	ket tic	leath er	lug gage
in stance	key hole	length en	lum ber
in stant	kid nap	lep er	lurch er
in step	kid ney	lev el	lurk er
in to	kin dle	le vy	luc ky
in voice	kind ness	li bel	lyr ic
i ron	king dom	li cense	Mag got
is sue	kins man	life less	ma jor
i tem	kit chen	light en	ma ker
Jab ber	kna vish	light ning	mal let
jag ged	kneel ing	lim ber	malt ster
jan gle	know ing	lim it	mam mon
jar gon	know ledge	lim ner	man drake
jas per	knuc kle	lin guist	man gle
jeal ous	La bel	li on	man ly
jel ly	la bour	list ed	man ner
jest er	lack ing	lit ter	man tle
Je sus	lad der	lit tle	ma ny
jew el	la ding	live ly	mar ble
jew ish	la dle	liv er	mar ket
jin gle	la dy	liz ard	marks man
join er	lamb kin	lead ing	mar row
join ture	lan cet	lob by	mar quis
jol ly	land lord	lob ster	mar shal
jour nal	land mark	lock et	mar tyr
jour ney	land scape	lo cust	ma son
joy ful	lan guage	lodg ment	mas ter
joy less	lan guid	lodg er	mat ter
joy ous	lap pet	lof ty	max im
judg ment	lar der	log wood	may or
jug gle	lath er	long ing	may pole
jui cy	lat ter	loose ness	mea ly
jum ble	laugh ter	lord ly	mean ing
ju ry	law ful	loud ness	mea sure
just ice	law yer	love ly	med dle
just ly	lead en	lov er	meek ness
Keen ness	lead er	low ly	mel low
			mem ber

men
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mor s
mor t
mor t
most
moth
mo ti
move

men ace	moun tain	net vous	o men
mend er	mourn ful	net tle	on set
men tal	mouth ful	new ly	o pen
mer cer	mud dle	new s	op tic
mer chant	mud dy	nib ble	o pal
mer cy	muf fle	nice ness	or ange
mer it	mum ble	nig gard	or der
mes sage	mum my	night cap	or gan
met al	mur der	nim ble	oth er
meth od	mur mur	nip ple	o ral
mid dle	mush room	no ble	ot ter
migh ty	mu sic	nog gin	o ver
mil dew	mus ket	non age	out cast
mild ness	mus lin	non sense	out cry
mill stone	mus tard	non suit	out er
mil ky	mus ty	nos tril	out most
mill er	mut ton	nos trum	out rage
mim ic	muz zle	noth ing	out ward
mind ful	myr tle	no tice	out work
min gle	mys tic	nov el	own er
mis chief	Nail er	nov ice	oys ter
mi ser	na ked	num ber	Pa cer
mix ture	name less	nurs er	pack age
mock er	nap kin	nur ture	pack er
mod el	nar row	nut meg	pack et
mod ern	nas ty	Oaf ish	pad dle
mod est	na tive	oak en	pad dock
mois ture	na ture	oat meal	pad lock
mo ment	na vel	ob ject	pa gan
mon key	naugh ty	ob long	pain ful
mon ster	na vy	o chre	paint er
month ly	neat ness	o dour	paint ing
mor al	neck cloth	of fer	pal ace
mor sel	need ful	of fice	pal ate
mor tal	nee dle	off spring	pale ness
mor tar	nee dy	o gle	pal let
most ly	ne gro	oil man	pam phlet
moth er	neigh bour	oint ment	pan oake
mo tive	nei ther	old er	pan ic
move ment	ne phew	ol ive	pan try

pa per	per son	pleas ant	preb end
pa pist	pert nee	pleas ure	pre cept
par boil	pes ter	plot ter	pre dal
par cel	pes tie	plu mage	pref ace
parc ing	pet ty	plum met	prel ato
parc ment	pew ter	plump ness	prel ude
par don	phi al	plun der	pres age
pa rent	phren sy	plu ral	pres ence
par ley	phys ic	ply ing	pres ent
par lour	pic kle	poach er	press er
par rot	pick lock	pock et	pric kle
par ry	pic ture	po et	prick ly
par son	pie ces	poi son	priest hood
part ner	pig my	po ker	pri mate
par ty	pil fer	po lar	prim er
pas sage	pil grim	pol ish	prin cess
pas sive	pil lage	pom pous	pri vate
pass port	pill box	pon der	pri vy
pas ture	pi lot	po pish	prob lem
pat ent	pim ple	pop py	proc tor
pave ment	pin case	port al	prod uce
pay ment	pin cers	pos set	prod uct
pea cock	pinch ing	post age	prof fer
peb ble	pi per	pos ture	prof it
ped ant	pip pin	po tent	prog ress
ped lar	pi rate	pot ter	pro ject
peep er	pitch er	pot tle	pro logue
pee vish	pit tance	poul try	prom ise
pelt ing	pi ty	pounce box	proph et
pendant	piv ot	pound age	pros per
pen man	pla ces	pound er	pros trate
pen ny	pla cid	pow er	proud ly
pen sive	plain tiff	pow der	prow ess
neo ple	plan et	prac tice	prowl er
pep per	plant er	prais er	pry ing
per fect	plas ter	pran cer	pru dence
per il	plat ted	prat tle	pru dent
per ish	plat ter	prat tler	psalm ist
per jure	play er	pray er	psalt er
per ry	play ing	preach er	pub lic

pub lich	Rab bit	rea son	rus fle
puc ker	rab ble	reb el	rug ged
pud ding	ra cer	re cent	ru in
pud dle	rack et	re kon	ru ler
puff er	rad ish	re tor	rum ble
pul let	raf fle	ref use	rum mage
pul pit	raf ter	rent al	ru mour
pump er	rag ged	rest less	rum ple
punc ture	rail er	rev el	run let
pun geat	rai ment	rib and	run ning
pun ish	rain bow	rich es	rup ture
pup py	rai ny	rid dance	rus tic
par blind	rais er	rid dle	rus ty
pure ness	rai sin	ri der	ruth less
pur pose	ra kish	ri fle	Sab bath
pu trid	ral ly	right ful	sa ble
puz zle	ram ble	rig our	sa bre
Quad rant	ram mer	ri ot	sack cloth
quag mire	ram pant	rip ple	sad den
quaint ness	ram part	ri val	sad dle
qua ker	ran cour	riv er	safe ly
qualm ish	ran dom	riv et	safe ty
quar rel	ran ger	roar ing	saf fron
quar ry	ran kle	rob ber	sail or
quar tan	ran sack	rock et	sad ad
quar ter	ran som	roll er	sal ly
qua ver	rant er	ro man	sal mon
queer ly	rap id	ro mish	salt ish
que ry	rap ine	roo my	sal vage
quib ble	rap ture	ro sy	sal ver
quick en	rash ness	rot ten	sam ple
quick ly	ra ther	round ish	san dal
quick sand	rat tle	ro ver	san dy
qui et	rav age	roy al	san guine
quin sy	ra ven	rub ber	sap ling
quint al	raw ness	rub bish	sap py
quit rent	ra zor	ru by	sat chel
quiv er	rea der	rud der	sat in
quo rum	rea dy	rude ness	sat ire
quo ta	re al	rue ful	sav age
	reap er		

cau cer	chab by	sin ful	sor ry
ca ver	chac kle	sing ing	sot tish
cau sage	shad ow	sing er	sound ness
saw yet	shag gy	sin gle	span gle
say ing	shal low	sin ner	spar kle
scab bard	sham ble	si ren	spar row
scaf fold	shame ful	sis ter	spat ter
scam per	shame less	sit ting	speak er
scan dal	shape less	skil ful	speech less
scar let	sha pen	skil let	spee dy
scat ter	sharp en	skim mer	spin dle
schol ar	sharp er	slack en	spin ner
sci ence	shat ter	slan der	spir it
scoff er	shear ing	slat tern	spit tle
scol lop	shel ter	sla vish	spite ful
scorn ful	shep herd	sleep er	splint er
scrib ble	sher iff	slee py	spo ken
scrip ture	sher ry	slip per	sport ing
scru ple	shil ling	sli ver	spot less
scuf fle	shi ning	slop py	sprin kle
scull e	ship wreck	sloth ful	spun gy
sculp ture	shock ing	slub ber	squan der
scur vy	short er	slug gard	squeam ish
seam less	short en	slum ber	sta ble
sea son	shov el	smell ing	stag ger
se cret	should er	smug gle	stag nate
seed less	show er	smut ty	stall fed
see ing	shuf fle	snaf fle	stam mee
seem ly	shut ter	snag gy	stand ish
sell er	shut tle	snap per	sta ple
sen ate	sick en	sneak ing	star tle
sense less	sick ness	snuf fle	state ly
sen tence	sight less	sock et	sta ting
se quel	sig nal	sod den	sta tue
ser mon	si lence	soft en	stat ure
ser pent	si lent	sol ace	stat ute
ser vant	sim per	sol emn	stead fast
ser vice	sim ple	sol id	stee ple
set ter	sin piy	sor did	steer age
set tle	sin ew	sor row	stic kle

stiff en
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 sud den
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tric kle	Um pire	vic ar	way lay
tri fle	un cle	vic tor	way ward
trig ger	un der	vig our	weak en
trim mer	up per	vil lain	wea ry
tri ple	up right	vint aer	weal thy
trip ping	up shot	vi ol	weap on
tri umph	up ward	vi per	weath er
troop er	ur gent	vir gin	weep ing
tro phy	u rine	vir tue	weigh ty
trou ble	u sage	vis age	wel fare
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tru ant	ush er	vix en	whis per
truc kle	ut most	vo cal	whis tle
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trum pet	Va cant	vom it	wick ed
trun dle	va grant	voy age	wid ow
trus ty	vain ly	vul gar	will ing
tuc ker	val id	vul ture	wind ward
tues day	val ley	Wa fer	win ter
tu lip	van ish	wag gish	wis dom
tum ble	van quish	wag tail	wit ness
ble	var let	wait er	wit ty
tu mid	var nish	wake ful	wo ful
tu mour	va ry	wal let	won der
tu mult	vas sal	wal low	wor ship
tun nel	vel vet	wal ker	wrong ful
tur ban	vend er	wal nut	Year ly
tur bid	ven om	wan der	yearn ing
tur key	ven ture	want ing	yel low
turn er	ver dant	wan ton	yeo man
tur nip	ver dict	war fare	yon der
turn stile	ver ger	war like	young er
tur ret	ver juice	war rant	young est
tur tle	ver min	war ren	youth ful
tu tor	ver sed	wash ing	Za ny
twi light	ver vain	wasp ish	zeal ot
twin kle	ve ry	waste ful	zeal ous
twit ter	ves per	wa ter	zen ith
tym bal	ves try	watch ful	ze phyr
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Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding TWO Syllables.

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.	The lion roars.
The hog grunts.	The wolf howls.
The pig squeaks.	The tiger growls.
The horse neighs.	The fox barks.
The cock crows.	Mice squeak.
The ass brays.	The frog croaks.
The cat purrs.	The sparrow chirps.
The kitten mews.	The swallow chatters.
The bull bellows.	The rook caws.
The cow lows.	The bittern booms.
The calf bleats.	The turkey gobbles.
Sheep also bleat.	The peacock screams.
The beetle hums.	The screech-owl shrieks.
The duck quacks.	The snake hisses.
The goose cackles.	Little boys and girls talk
Monkeys chatter.	and read.
The owl hoots.	

LESSON 2.

I want my dinner ; I want pudding. It is not ready yet : it will be ready soon, then Thomas shall have his dinner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates ? The clock strikes one ; take up the dinner. May I have some meat ? No : you shall have something nicer. Here is some apple dumpling for you ; and here are some peas, and some beans, and carrots, and turnips, and rice pudding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a little boy ; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I suppose he would have been wiser ; but this was a little boy, not higher than the door, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. It was a very pleasant morning ; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this little boy did not love his book much, for he was but a silly little boy, as I said before, and he had a great mind to play instead of going to school. And he saw a bee flying about, first

upon one flower, and then upon another; so he said, Pretty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be idle, I must go and gather honey.

LESSON 4.

Then the idle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be idle, I am going to watch my master's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the little boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pulling 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 idle, 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 idle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be idle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the little boy thought to himself, What, is nobody idle? then little boys must not be idle neither. So he made haste, and went to school, and learned his lesson very well, and the master said he was a very good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thomas, what a clever thing it is to read! A little while ago, you know, you could only read little words; and you were forced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pretty stories, and I am going to tell you some.

I will tell you a story about a lamb.—There was once a shepherd, 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 water to drink; and if they were sick, he was very good to them; and when they climbed up a steep hill, and the lambs were weary, he used to carry them in his arms; and when they were all eating their suppers in the field, he used to sit upon a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were happy sheep and lambs. But always at night this shepherd used to pen them up in a fold.

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LESSON 7.

Now they were all very happy, as I told you, and loved the shepherd dearly, that was so good to them, all except one foolish little lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up always at night in the fold; and she came to her mother, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I wonder why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is very hard, and I will get away if I can; that I will, for I like to run about where I please, and I think it is very pleasant in the woods by moonlight. Then the old sheep said to her, You are very silly, you little lamb, you had better stay in the fold. The shepherd is so good to us, that we should always do as he bids us; and if you wander about by yourself, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the little lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shepherd called them all to come into the fold, she would not come, but hid herself; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast asleep, she came out, and jumped, and frisked, and danced about; and she got out of the field, and got into a forest full of trees, and a very fierce wolf came rushing out of a cave, and howled very loud. Then the silly lamb wished she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seized her, and carried her away to a dismal dark den, spread all over 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 the cubs took her and growled over her a little while, and then tore her to pieces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

Once a little boy, who was a sad coward, almost any thing. He was afraid of any and Billy, when they came through the pales of the court; and the beard. What a silly little boy was his name? Nay, indeed,

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I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was very much afraid of dogs too: he always cried if a dog barked, and run away, and took hold of his mamma's apron like a baby. What a foolish fellow he was!

LESSON 10.

Well; this simple boy was walking by himself one day, and a pretty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the little boy, and jumped upon him, and wanted to play with him; but the little boy ran away. The dog ran after him, and cried louder, Bow, wow, wow; but he only meant to say, Good morning, how do you do? but this little boy was sadly afraid, and ran away as fast as he could, without looking before him, and he tumbled into a very dirty ditch, and there he lay crying at the bottom of the ditch, for he could not get out; and I believe he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the little boy lived, on purpose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house he scratched at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak any plainer. 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 servant, and pulled him by the coat, and pulled him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph between them got the little boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laughed at him because he was a coward.

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 thick clouds, and on that account he was some time in suspense. Being afraid of a shower of rain, he was so much affected that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down he would not suffer any one to

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	af flict	a muse	a tone
a bate	af front	an noy	at tend
ab hor	a fraid	ap peal	at test
ab jure	a gain	ap pear	at tire
a bove	a gainst	ap pease	at tract
a bout	ag gress	ap plaud	a vail
ab solve	ag grieve	ap ply	a vast
ab surd	a go	ap point	a venge
ac cept	a larm	ap proach	a verse
ac count	a las	ap prove	a vert
ac cuse	a lert	a rise	a void
ac quaint	a like	ar rain	a vow
ac quire	a live	ar rest	aus tere
ac quit	al lege	as cend	a wait
ad duce	al lot	as cent	a wake
ad here	al lude	a shore	a ware
ad jure	al lure	a side	a wry
ad just	al ly	as sault	Bap tize
ad mit	a loft	as sent	be cause
a dorn	a lone	as sert	be come
ad vice	a long	as sist	be dawb
ad vise	a loof	as sune	be fore
a far	a maze	as sure	be head
af fair	a mend	a stray	be hold
af tix	a mong	a stride	be lieve

de mand	de test	dis persè	em pale
de mican	de vise	dis place	em pland
de mise	de volve	dis plant	em play
de mit	de vote	dis play	em act
de mur	de vour	dis please	en chant
de mure	de vout	dis port	en close
de note	dif fuse	dis pose	en dear
de nounce	di gest	dis praise	en dite
de ny	di gress	dis sect	en dorse
de part	di late	dis solve	en due
de pend	dil ute	dis til	en dure
de pict	di rect	dis tinct	en force
de plote	dis arm	dis tort	en gage
de ponè	dis burse	dis tract	en grail
de port	dis cern	dis tress	en grave
de pose	dis charge	dis trust	en gross
de prave	dis claim	dis turb	en hance
de press	dis close	dis use	en join
de prive	dis course	di verge	en joy
de pute	dis creet	di vert	en large
de ride	dis cuss	di vest	en rage
de robe	dis dain	di vide	en rich
de scant	dis ease	di vine	en robe
de scend	dis gorge	di vorce	en rol
de scribe	dis grace	di vulge	en slave
de sert	dis guise	dra goon	en sue
de serve	dis gust	E clipse	en sure
de sign	dis join	ef face	en tail
de sire	dis junct	ef fect	en throne
de sist	dis like	ef fuse	en tice
des pair	dis mast	e ject	en tire
des pise	dis may	e lapse	en tomb
des pite	dis miss	e late	en trap
des poil	dis mount	e lect	en treat
des pond	dis own	e lude	en twine
des troy	dis pand	el lipse	e quip
de tach	dis part	em balm	e rase
de tain	dis pel	em bark	e rect
de tect	dis pend	em boss	es cape
de ter	dis pense	em brace	es cort

es pense	ex press	im bibe	in grate
e spy	ex punge	im bue	in here
es tate	ex tend	im mense	in ject
es teem	ex tent	im merse	in lay
e vade	ex tinct	im mure	in list
e vent	ex tol	im pair	in quire
e vert	ex tort	im part	in sane
e vict	ex tract	im peach	in scribe
e vince	ex tremé	im pede	in sert
e voke	ex ude	im pel	in sist
ex act	ex ult	im pend	in snare
ex ceed	Fa tigue	im plant	in spect
ex cel	fer ment	im plore	in spire
ex cept	fif teen	im ply	in stall
ex cess	fo ment	im port	in still
ex change	for bade	im pose	in struct
ex cise	for bear	im press	in sult
ex cite	for bid	im print	in tend
ex claim	fore bode	im prove	in tense
ex clude	fore close	im pure	in ter
ex cuse	fore doom	im pute	in thral
ex empt	fore go	in cite	in trench
ex ert	fore know	in cline	in trigue
ex hale	fore run	in clude	in trude
ex haust	fore shew	in crease	in trust
ex hort	fore see	in cur	in vade
ex ist	fore stal	in deed	in veigh
ex pand	fore tel	in dent	in vent
ex pect	fore warn	in duce	in vert
ex pend	for give	in dulce	in vest
ex pense	for lorn	in fect	in vite
ex pert	for sake	in fer	in voke
ex pire	for swear	in fest	in volve
ex plain	forth with	in firm	in ure
ex plode	ful fil	in flame	Ja pan
ex plois	Gal loon	in flate	je june
ex plore	ga zette	in flect	jo cose
ex port	gen teel	in flict	La ment
ex pose	grim ace	in form	lam poon
ex pound	gro tesque	in fuse	Ma raud

ma chine	ob trude	per suade	pro long
main tain	ob tuse	per tain	pro mote
ma lign	oc cult	per vade	pro mulge
ma nure	oc cur	per verse	pro nounce
ma rine	of fend	per vert	pro pel
ma ture	op pose	pe ruse	pro pense
mis cal	op press	pla card	pro pose
mis cast	or dain	pos sess	pro pound
mis chance	out bid	post pone	pro rogue
mis count	out brave	pre cede	pro scribe
mis deed	out dare	pre clude	pro tect
mis deem	out do	pre dict	pro tend
mis give	out face	pre fer	pro test
mis hap	out grow	pre fix	pro tract
mis judge	out leap	pre judge	pro trude
mis lay	out live	pre mise	pro vide
mis lead	out right	pre pare	pro voke
mis name	out run	pre pense	pur loin
mis spend	out sail	pre sage	pur sue
mis place	out shine	pre scribe	pur suit
mis print	out shoot	pre sent	pur vey
mis quote	out sit	pre serve	Re bate
mis rule	out stare	pre side	re bel
mis take	out strip	pre sume	re bound
mis teach	out walk	pre tence	re buff
mis trust	out weigh	pre tend	re build
mis use	out wit	pre text	re buke
mo lest	Pa rade	pre vail	re call
no rose	pa role	pre vent	re cant
Neg lect	par take	pro ceed	re cede
O bey	pa trol	pro claim	re ceipt
ob ject	per cuss	pro cure	re ceive
ob late	per form	pro duce	re cess
o blige	per fume	pro fane	re charge
ob lique	per fuse	pro fess	re cite
ob scure	per haps	pro found	re claim
ob serve	per mit	pro fuse	re cline
ob struct	per plex	pro ject	re cluse
ob tain	per sist	pro late	re coil
ob tend	per spire	pro lix	re coin

re cord	re lief	re quite	sub tract
re count	re lieve	re seat	sub vert
re course	re light	re scind	suc ceed
re cruit	re lume	re serve	suc cinct
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re daub	re main	re sist	sug gest
re deem	re mand	re solve	sup ply
re doubt	re mark	re spect	sup port
re dound	re mind	re store	sup pose
re dress	re miss	re tain	sup press
re duce	re morae	re tard	sur round
re fect	re mote	re tire	sur vey
re fer	re move	re treat	sus pend
re fine	re mount	re turn	sus pens
re fit	re new	re venge	There on
re flect	re nounce	re vere	there of
re float	re noun	re vile	there with
re flow	re pair	re volt	tor ment
re form	re past	re volve	tra duce
re tract	re pay	re ward	trans act
re frair	re peal	ro mance	trans cend
re fresh	re peat	Sa lute	trans cribe
re fund	re pel	se clude	trans fer
re fuse	re pent	se cure	trans form
re fute	re pine	se dan	trans gress
re gain	re place	se date	trans late
re gale	re plete	se duce	trans mit
re gard	re ply	se lect	trans pire
re grate	re port	se rene	trans plant
re gret	re pose	se vere	trans pose
re hear	re press	sin cere	pan
re ject	re prieve	sub due	trus tee
re joice	re print	sub duct	Un apt
re join	re proach,	sub join	un bar
re lapse	re proof	sub line	un bend
re late	re prove	sub mit	un bind
re lax	re pulse	sub orn	un blest
re lay	re pute	sub scribe	un bolt
re lease	re quest	sub side	un born
re lent	re quire	sub sist	un bought

Words of three Syllables.

un bound	un gird	un loose	un twist
un brace	un girt	un man	un wise
un case	un glue	un mask	un yoke
un caught	un hinge	un moor	up braid
un chain	un hook	un paid	up hold
un chaste	un horse	un ripe	u surp
un clasp	un hurt	un safe	Where as
un close	u nite	un say	with al
un couth	un just	un seen	with draw
un do	un knit	un shod	with hold
un done	un known	un sound	with in
un dress	un lace	un spent	with out
un fair	un lade	un stop	with stand
un fed	un like	un taught	Your self
un fit	un load	un tie	your selves
un fold	un lock	un true	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half crowns, and shillings, and six-pences. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made

of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called verdigris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, 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 dripping-pan and the reflector are all covered with tin.

Quicksilver 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 quicksilver in the weather-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver; 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 plumbs and sweetmeats, 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, this little boy was very sick, and every 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 somebody 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 another boy, who was one of Harry's school fellows, 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 slyly up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it several 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 obliged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well: there was another 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-fellows, 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-morrow.

He then went to play, and the boys all played together merrily. 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 employment for the mind of man is to study the works of his Creator. To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. 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 infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun remaineth in his place; while the comet wandereth through space, and returneth to its destined spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not diminish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power ordained the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who watereth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that provideth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

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

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 dit or
 au gu ry
 au thor ize
 Bach e lor
 back alt 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 fice
 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 ro wer
 bot tom less
 bot tom ry
 boun ti ful
 bro ther ly
 bur den some
 bur gla ry
 bu ri al
 Cab in et
 cal cu late

ca len dar
 cap it al
 cap ti vate
 car di nal
 care ful ly
 car mel ite
 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 ic al
 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
 con ju gal
 con quer or
 con se crate
 con se quence
 con son ant
 con sta ble
 con stan cy
 con sti tute
 con ti nence
 con tra ry
 con ver sant
 co pi ous
 cor di al
 cor mo rant
 cor o ner
 cor po ral
 cor pu lent
 cos tive ness
 cost li ness
 cov e nant
 cov er ing
 cov et ous
 cour sel lor
 coun ten ance
 coun ter feit
 coun ter pane
 cour te ous
 court li'ness
 cow ard ice
 craf ti ness
 cred i ble
 cred i tor
 crim i nal

erit
 croc
 croc
 cru
 cru
 cru
 cru
 cu b
 cu c
 cul p
 cul t
 cu ri
 cus t
 cus t
 Dan
 de c
 ded i
 del i
 dep t
 der o
 des o
 des p
 des ti
 des ti
 det ri
 dev i
 di a d
 di a le
 di a p
 dil i g
 dis ci
 dis lo
 doc u
 do lo
 dow a
 dra pe
 dul ci
 du ra
 Eb o
 ed it o

erit i cal
 croock o dile
 crook ed ness
 cru si fy
 cru di ty
 cru el ty
 crus ti ness
 cu bi cal
 cu cum ber
 cul ps ble
 cul ti vate
 eu ri ous
 cus to dy
 cus tom er
 Dan ger ous
 de cen cy
 ded i cate
 del i cate
 dep u ty
 der o gate
 des o late
 des pe rate
 des ti ny
 des ti tute
 det ri ment
 dev i ate
 di a dem
 di a logue
 di a per
 dil i gence
 dis ci pline
 dis lo cate
 doc u ment
 do lo rous
 dow a ger
 dra pe ry
 dul ci mer
 du ra ble
 Eb o py
 ed it or

ed u cate
 el e gant
 el e ment
 el e phant
 el e vate
 el o quence
 em in ent
 em pe ror
 em pha tis
 em u late
 en e my
 en er gy
 en ter prise
 es ti mate
 ev e ry
 ev id ent
 ex cel lence
 ex cel lent
 ex cre ment
 ex e crate
 ex e cute
 ex er cise
 ex pi ate
 ex qui site
 Fab u lous
 fac ul ty
 faith ful ly
 fal la cy
 fal li ble
 fa ther less
 faul ti ly
 fer ven cy
 fes ti val
 fe ver ish
 filth i ly
 fir ma ment
 fish e ry
 fiat te ry
 fiat u lent
 fool ish ness

fop pe ry
 for ti fy
 for ward ness
 frank in cense
 frau de lent
 free hold er
 friv o lous
 frow ard ly
 fu ne ral
 fur be low
 fu ri ous
 fur ni ture
 fur ther more
 Gain say ure
 gal lant ry
 gal le ry
 gar den er
 gar ni ture
 gar ris on
 gau di ly
 gen er al
 gen er ate
 gen er ous
 gen tle man
 gen u ine
 gid di ness
 gin ger bread
 glim mer ing
 glo ri fy
 glut ton ous
 god li ness
 gor man dize
 gov ern ment
 gov er nor
 grace ful ness
 grad u ate
 grati ful ly
 grat i fy
 grav it ate
 gree di ness

grievous ly	in fan cy	li on ess
gun pow der	In fi nite	lit er al
Hand i ly	in flu ence	lof ti ness
hand ker chief	in ju ry	low li ness
har bin ger	in ner most	lu na cy
harm less ly	in no cence	lu na tic
har mo ny	in no vate	lux u ry
haugh ti ness	in so lent	Mag ni fy
heav i ness	in stant ly	ma jes ty
hep tar chy	in sti tute	main ten ance
her ald ry	in stru ment	mal a pert
her e ry	in ter course	man age ment
her e tic	in ter dict	man ful ly
her it age	in ter est	man i fest
her mit age	in ter val	man li ness
hid é ous	in ter view	man u al
hind er most	in ti mate	man u script
his to ry	in tri cate	mat i gold
hoa ri ness	Joc u lar	mar in er
ho li ness	jol li ness	mar row bone
hon es ty	jo vi al	mas cu line
hope ful ness	ju gu lar	mel low
hor rid ly	jus ti fy	mel o dy
hos pi tal	Kid nap per	melt ing ly
hus band man	kil der kin	mem o ry
hyp o crite	kins wo man	men di cant
I dle ness	kna vish ly	mer can tile
ig no rant	knot ti ly	mer chan dise
im i tate	La bour er	mer ci ful
im pli ment	lar ce ny	mer ri ment
im pli cate	lat e ral	min e ral
im po tence	leg a cy	min is ter
im pre cate	len i ty	mir a cle
im pu dent	lep ro sy	mis chiev ous
in ci dent	leth ar gy	mod e rate
in di cate	lev er et	mon u ment
in di gent	lib er al	moun te bank
in do lent	lib er tine	mourn ful ly
in dus try	lig a ment	mul ti tude
in fa my	like li hood	mu si cal

mu ta ble
 mu tu al
 mys te ry
 Na ked ness
 nar ra tive
 nat u ral
 neg a tive
 neth er most
 night in gale
 nom i nate
 not a ble
 no ta ry
 no ti fy
 nov el ist
 nov el ty
 nour ish ment
 nu mer ous
 nun ne ry
 nur se ry
 nu tri ment
 Ob du rate
 ob li gate
 ob lo quy
 ob so lete
 ob sta cle
 ob sti nate
 ob vi ous
 oc cu py
 oc u list
 o di ous
 o do rous
 of fer ing
 om i nous
 op er ate
 op po site
 op u lent
 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
 pat ron age
 ptace a ble
 pec to ral
 pec u late
 ped a gogue
 ped ant ry
 pen al ty
 pen e trate
 pen i tence
 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 ic al

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 on er
 priv i lege
 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
 re kish ness
 rav e nous
 re cent ly
 reo om nence
 rem e dy
 ren o vate
 rep ro hate
 re qui site
 ret ro gado
 rev e rend
 rhet o ric
 rib ald ry
 right e ous
 rit u al
 riv u let
 rob ho ry
 rot ten ness
 roy al ty
 ru mi nate
 rus ti ente
 Sa cra ment
 sac ri fice
 sal a ry
 sanc ti fy
 sat ir ist
 sat is fy
 sau ci ness
 sa vou ry
 scrip tu ral

soru pu lous
 se cre cy
 sec u lar
 sen su al
 sep a rate
 ser vi tor
 sev er al
 sin is ter
 sic u ate
 slip pe ry
 soph is try
 sor ce ry
 spec ta cle
 stig ma tize
 strat a gem
 straw ber ry
 stren u ous
 sub se quent
 suc cu lent
 suf fo cate
 sum ma ry
 rup ple ment
 sus te nance
 sac a more
 syc o phant
 syl lo gism
 sym pa thize
 syn a gogue
 Tem po rize
 ten den cy
 ten der ness
 tes ta ment

tit u lar
 tol e rate
 trac ta ble
 treach er ous
 tur bu lent
 tur pen tine
 tyr an nise
 U su al
 u su rer
 u su ry
 ut ter ly
 Va can cy
 vac u um
 vag a bond
 ve he ment
 ven e rate
 ven om ous
 ver i ly
 vet e ran
 vic to ry
 vil lai ny
 vi o late
 Way far ing
 wick ed ness
 wil der ness
 won der ful
 wor thi ness
 wrong ful ly
 Yel low ness
 yes ter day
 youth ful ly
 Zeal ous ness

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A ban don
 a base ment
 a bat ment
 a bl ding
 a bol ish

a bor tive
 ab surd ly
 a bun dance
 a bu sive
 ac cept ance

ac com plish
 ac cord ance
 ac cus tom
 ac know ledge
 ac quain tance

ac quit tal
 a) mit tance
 ad mon ish
 a do rer
 a florn ing
 ad van tage
 ad ven ture
 ad vert ence
 ad vi ser
 ad um brate
 ad vow son
 at firm ance
 a gres ment
 a larm ing
 al low ance
 al migh ty
 a maze ment
 a mend ment
 a muse ment
 an gel ic
 an noy ance
 an oth er
 a part ment
 ap pel lant
 ap pend age
 ap point ment
 ap praise ment
 ap pren tice
 a quat ic
 ar ri val
 as sas sin
 as sem ble
 as sert or
 as sess ment
 as su ming
 as su rance
 a ston ish
 a ty lum
 ath let ic
 a tone ment

at tain ment
 at tem per
 at tend ance
 at ten tive
 at tor ney
 at trac tive
 at tri bute
 a vow al
 au then tic
 Bal co ny
 bap tis mal
 be com ing
 be fore hand
 be gin ning
 be hold en
 be liev er
 be long ing
 be nign ly
 be stow er
 be tray er
 be wil der
 blas phe mer
 bom bard ment
 bra va do
 Ca bal ler
 ca rous er
 ca the dral
 clan des tine
 co e qual
 co he rent
 col lect or
 com mand ment
 com mit ment
 com pact ly
 com pen sate
 com plete ly
 con demn ed
 con fis cate
 con found er
 con gres sive

con jec ture
 con joint ly
 con junct ly
 con jure ment
 con ni vance
 con sid er
 con sist ent
 con su mer
 con sump tive
 con tem plate
 con tent ment
 con tin gent
 con trib ute
 con tri vance
 con trol ler
 con vert er
 con vict ed
 cor rect or
 cor ro sive
 cor rupt ness
 cos met ic
 cre a tor
 De ben ture
 de can ter
 de ceas ed
 de ceit ful
 de ceiv er
 de ci pher
 de ci sive
 de claim er
 de co rum
 de crep id
 de cre tal
 de fence less
 de fen sive
 de fic ment
 de form ed
 de light ful
 de lin quent
 de liv er

SECOND

ish
 nce
 m.
 edge
 tance

de lu sive
 de mer it
 de mol ish
 de mon strate
 de mure neur
 de ni al
 de nu date
 de part ure
 de pend ant
 de po nent
 de po sit
 de scend ant
 de sert er
 de spond ent
 de stroy er
 de struc tive
 de ter gent
 de vour er
 dic ta tor
 dif fu sive
 di min ish
 di rect or
 dis a ble
 dis as ter
 dis bur den
 dis ci ple
 dis cov er
 dis cour age
 dis dain ful
 dis fig ure
 dis grace ful
 dis heart en
 dis hon est
 dis hon our
 dis junc tive
 dis or der
 dis par age
 dis qui et
 dis rel ish
 dis sem ble

dis ser vice
 dis taste ful
 dis til ler
 dis tinct ly
 dis tin guish
 dis tract ed
 dis trib ute
 dis trust ful
 dis turb ance
 div i ner
 div orce ment
 di ur nal
 di vul ger
 do mes tic
 dra mat ic
 Ec lec tic
 e clips ed
 ef fec tive
 ef ful gent
 e lec tive
 e lev en
 e li cit
 e lon gate
 e lu sive
 em bar go
 em bel lish
 em bez zle
 em bow el
 em broi der
 e mer gent
 em pao nel
 em plo y ment
 en a ble
 en am el
 en camp ment
 en chant er
 en coun ter
 en cour age
 en croach ment
 en cum ber

en deav or
 en dorse ment
 en du rance
 e ner vate
 en fet ter
 en large ment
 en light en
 en su rance
 en tic e ment
 en vel ope
 en vi rous
 e pis tle
 er ra tic
 es pou sals
 e stab lish
 e ter nal
 ex alt ed
 ex hib it
 ex ter nal
 ex sin guish
 ex tir pate
 Fa nat ic
 fan tast ic
 fo ment er
 for bear ance
 for bid den
 for get ful
 for sa ken
 ful fil led
 Gi gon tic
 gri mal kin
 Har mon ics
 hence for ward
 here af ter
 her met ic
 he ro ic
 hi ber nal
 hu mane ly
 I de a
 il lus trate

im a gine
 im mod est
 im pair ment
 im mor tal
 im peach ment
 im pel lent
 im port er
 im pos tor
 im pris on
 im pru dent
 in car nate
 in cen tive
 in clu sive
 in cul cate
 in cum bent
 in debt ed
 in de cent
 in den ture
 in duce ment
 in dul gence
 in fer nal
 in fla mer
 in form al
 in form er
 in fringe ment
 in hab it
 in he rent
 in her it
 in hib it
 in hu man
 in qui ry
 in sip id
 in spir it
 in stinct ive
 in struct or
 in vent or
 in ter ment
 in ter nal
 in ter pret
 in tes tate

in tes tine
 in trin sic
 in val id
 in vei glo
 Je ho vah
 La con ic
 lieu ten ant
 Ma lig nant
 ma raud er
 ma ter nal
 ma ture ly
 me an der
 me obsu ic
 min ute ly
 mis con duct
 mis no mer
 mo nas tic
 more o ver
 Neg lect ful
 noc tur nal
 Ob ject or
 ob li ging
 ob lique ly
 ob serv ance
 oc cur rence
 of fend er
 of fen sive
 op po nent
 or gan ic
 Pa cif ic
 par ta ker
 pa thet ic
 pel lu cid
 per fu mer
 per spec tive
 per verse ly
 po lite ly
 po ma tum
 per cep tive
 pre pa rer

pre sump tive
 pro ceed ing
 pro duc tive
 pro phet ic
 pro po sal
 pros pect ive
 pur su ance
 Quint es sence
 Re coin age
 re deem er
 re dun dant
 re lin quish
 re luc tant
 re main der
 re mem ber
 re mem brance
 re miss neas
 re mor se nest
 re noun ed
 re plen ish
 re ple vy
 re proach ul
 re sem ble
 re sist ance
 re spec ful
 re venge ful
 re view er
 re vi ler
 re vi val
 re volt er
 re ward er
 Sar cas tic
 scor bu tic
 se cure ly
 se du cer
 se ques ter
 se renc ly
 sin cere ly
 spec ta tor
 sub mis siv

Handwritten signature or mark on the right margin.

Tes ta tor
thinks giv ing
to bac co
to geth er
trans a rent
tri hu nal
tri um phant
Un cov er

un saunt ed
un e qual
un fruit ful
un god ly
un grate ful
un ho ly
un learn ed
un ru ly

un skil ful
un sta ble
un thank ful
un time ly
un wor thy
un com mon
Vice ge rent
vin dic tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac qui esce
af ter noon
al a mode
am bus cade
an ti pope
ap per tain
ap pre hend
Bal us trade
bar ri cade
bom ba zin
brig a dier
buc ca near
Car a van
cav al cade
cir cum scribe
cir cum vent
co in cide
com plai sance
com pre hend
con de scend
con tra dict
con tro vert
cor rea pond
coun ter mine
coun ter vail
Deb o nan
dis a buss
dis a gree
dis al low

dis an nul
dis ap pear
dis ap point
dis ap prove
dis be lieve
dis com mand
dis com pose
dis con tent
dis en chant
dis en gage
dis en thral
dis es teem
dis o bey
En ter tain
Gas con ade
gaz et teer
Here up on
Im ma ture
im por tune
in com mode
in com plete
in cor rect
in dis creet
in ter cede
in ter cept
in ter change
in ter fere
in ter lard
in ter lope

in ter mit
in ter mix
in ter vene
Mag a zine
mis ap ply
mis be have
O ver charge
O ver flow
o ver lay
o ver look
o ver spread
o ver take
o ver thrown
o ver turn
o ver whelm
Per se vere
Rec ol lect
rec om mend
re con vene
re in force
ref u gee
rep ar tee
rep re hend
rep re sent
rep ri mand
Ser e nade
su per scribe
su per cede
There up on

Un
un
un

Cion
sh
or
Ce, c
Cial,

Ac
an c
auc
Cap
cau
cau
con
con
Dic
Fac
fac
frac
frac
Gra
junc
Lo
lus

W

A do
at fec
af flic
ns pe
at ter
at tra

Un a ware
un be lief
un der go

un der mind
un der stand
un der take

under worth
Vi o lin
vol un teer

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

RULES.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like *shan*, either in the middle, or at the end of Words.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti, like *sh*.
Cial, tial, sound like *shal*.

Cion, tion, like *shan*.
Cient, tient, like *shent*.
Cious, scious, and tious, like *shus*.
Science, tiente, like *shence*.

Ac ti on
an ci ent
auc ti on
Cap ti ous
cau ti on
cau ti ous
con sci ence
con sci ous
Dic ti on
Fac ti on
fac ti ous
frac ti on
frac ti ous
Gra ci ous
junc ti on
Lo ti on
lus ci ous

Man si on
mar ti al
men ti on
mer si on
mo ti on
Na ti on
no ti on
nup ti al
O ce an
op ti on
Pac ti on
par ti ul
pas si on
pa ti ence
pa ti ent
pen si on
por ti on

po ti on
pre ci ous
Quo ti on
Sanc ti on
spe ci al
spe ci ous
sta ti on
suc ti on
Ten si on
ter ti an
trac ti on
Une ti on
ul ti on
Vec ti on
ver si on
vi si on

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

A dop ti on
at fec ti on
af flic ti on
as per sion
at ten ti on
at trac ti on

su spi ci ous
Ca pa ci ous
ces sa ti on
col la ti on
com pas si on
com pul si on

con cep ti on
con clo si on
con fes si on
con fu si on
con junc ti on
con struc ti on

con ten ti ous
 con ver si on
 con vic ti on
 con vul si on
 cor rec ti on
 cor rup ti on
 cre a ti on
 De cec ti on
 de tec ti on
 de fi ci ent
 de jec ti on
 de li ci ous
 de scrip ti on
 de struc ti on
 de trac ti on
 de vo ti on
 dis cus si on
 dis sen si on
 dis tinc ti on
 di vi si on
 E jec ti on
 e lec ti on
 e rup ti on
 es sen ti al
 ex ac ti on

ex clu si on
 ex pan si on
 ex pres si on
 ex pul si on
 ex tor ti on
 ex trac ti on
 Fal la ci ous
 foun da ti on
 Im mer si on
 im par ti al
 im pa ti ent
 im pres si on
 in junc ti on
 in scrip ti on
 in struc ti on
 in ven ti on
 ir rup ti on
 Li con ti ous
 lo gi ci an
 Ma gi ci an
 mu si ci an
 Nar ra ti on
 Ob jec ti on
 ob la ti on
 ob struc ti on

op pres si on
 op ti ci an
 o ra ti on
 Per fec ti on
 pol la ti on
 pre dic ti on
 pre scrip ti on
 pro mo ti on
 pro por ti on
 pro vin ci al
 Re jec ti on
 re la ti on
 re ten ti on
 Sai va ti on
 sub jec ti on
 sub stan ti al
 sub trac ti on
 sub ver si on
 suc ces si on
 suf fi ci ent
 sus pi ci on
 Tempt a ti on
 trans la ti on
 Va ca ti on
 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
 ac ri mo ny
 ac tu al ly
 au 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 na tive
 a mi a ble
 am ic a ble
 am o rous ly
 an im a ted
 an nu al ly
 an swer a ble
 an ti cham ber
 an ti mo ny

an ti qua ry
 ap o plectic
 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
 houn ti ful ness
 bril li an cy

bur
 Cap
 c
 c
 cel
 ceu
 cer
 cir
 cog
 com
 con
 com
 com
 com
 con
 con
 con
 con
 con
 con
 co p
 co p
 cor
 cor
 cor
 cred
 cus
 eqv
 Dan
 del i
 des
 dif fi
 dil i
 dis p
 drom
 du r
 Ef fi
 el e

si ou
an
on
ti on
i on
ti on
p ti on
ti on
ti on
ci al
ti on
on
i on
ti on
ti on
n ti al
ac ti on
si on
si on
ent
ci on
a ti on
a ti on
ti on
ti on

the FIRST

na ry
ee tic
ca ble
ra ry
ant ly
o ry
ry
rous ly
sul ly
it ed
ful ness
an oy

bur go mas ter
Cap i tal ly
crist ry
pil lar
cel ib a cy
ceu au ra ble
cer e mo ny
cir cu la ted
cog ni za ble
com fort a ble
conu 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 mid a ble
for tu nate ly
frau du lent ly
friv o lous ly
Gen e ral ly
gen er ous ly
gil li flow er
gov ern a ble
gra da to ry
Hab er dash er
hab it a ble
het er o dox
hon our a ble
hos pit a ble
hu mour ous ly
Ig no mi ny
im i ta tor
in do lent ly
in no cen cy
in tim a cy
in tric a cy
in ven to ry
Jan u a ry
ju di ca ture
jus ti fi ed
Lap i da ry
lit er al ly
lit er a ture
lo gi cal ly
lu mi na ry

Ma gis tra cy
mal le a ble
man da to ry
mat ri mo ny
mel an cho ly
mem o ra ble
men su ra ble
mer ce na ry
mil it a ry
mis er a ble
mod er ate ly
mo men ta ry
mor al i zer
mul ti pli er
mu sic al ly
mu ti nous ly
Nat u ral ly
ne ces sa ry
nec ro man cy
neg li gent ly
not a ble ness
nu mer ous ly
Ob du ra cy
ob sti na cy
ob vi ous ly
oc cu pi er
oc cu lar ly
op er a tive
or a to ry
or di na ry
Pa ci fi er
pal a ta ble
par don a ble
pat ri mo ny
pen e tra ble
per ish a ble
prac ti ca ble
preb en da ry
pref er a ble

de crop i tude
 de fen si ble
 de fin i tive
 de form i ty
 de gen er ate
 de ject ed ly
 de lib er ate
 de light ful ly
 de lin e ate
 de liv er ance
 de moc ra cy
 de mon stra ble
 de nom i nate
 de plo ra ble
 de pop u late
 de pre ci ate
 de si ra ble
 des pit e ful ly
 des pond en cy
 de ter mi nate
 de test a ble
 dex ter i ty
 di mis si ve
 dis cern a ble
 dis cov e ry
 dis crim in ate
 dis dain ful ly
 dis grace ful ly
 dis loy al ty
 dis or der ly
 dis pen sa ry
 dis sãt is fy
 dis sim il ar
 dis u ni on
 div in i ty
 dog mat i cal
 dox ol o gy
 du pli ci ty
 E bri e ty
 ef fec tu al

ef fem i nate
 ef fron te ry
 e gre gi ous
 e jac u late
 e lab o rate
 e lu ci date
 e mas cu late
 em pir i cal
 em pov er ish
 en am el ler
 en thu si ast
 e nu me rate
 e pis co pal
 e pit o me
 e quiv o cate
 er ro ne ous
 e the re al
 e var gel is
 e vap o rate
 e va sive ly
 e ven tu al
 ex am in er
 ex ceed ing ly
 ex ces sive ly
 ex cu sa ble
 ex ec u tor
 ex em pla ry
 ex fo li ate
 ex hil i rate
 ex on e rate
 ex or bit ant
 ex per i ment
 ex ter mi nate
 ex trav a gant
 ex trem i ty
 Fa nat i cism
 fas tid i ous
 fa tal i ty
 fe li ci ty
 fra gil i ty

fru gal i ty
 fu tu ri ty
 Ge og ra phy
 ge om e try
 gram ma ri an
 gram mat i cal
 Ha bil i ment
 ha bit u ate
 har mon ic al
 her met ic al
 hi lar i ty
 hu man i ty
 hu mil i ty
 hy poth e sis
 I dol a ter
 il lit e rate
 il lus tri ous
 im men si ty
 im mor tal ize
 im mu ta ble
 im pen i ment
 im pen i tence
 im pe ri ous
 im per ti nent
 im pet u ous
 im pi e ty
 im plac a ble
 im pol i tic
 im por tu nate
 im pos si ble
 im prob a ble
 im pov er ish
 im preg na ble
 im prove a ble
 im prov i dent
 in an i mate
 in au gu rate
 in ca pa ble
 in clem en cy
 in cli na ble

in con stan cy
 in cu ra ble
 in de cen cy
 in el e gant
 in fat u ate
 in hab it ant
 in grat it ude
 in sin u ate
 in teg ri ty
 in ter pret er
 in tract a ble
 in trep id ly
 in val i date
 in vet er ate
 in vid i ous
 ir rad i ate
 i tin e rant
 Ju rid i cal
 La bo ri ous
 le git i mate
 le gu mi nous
 lux u ri ous
 Mag nif i cent
 ma te ri al
 me trop o lis
 mi rac u lous
 Na tiv i ty
 non sen si cal
 no to ri ous

O be di ent
 ob ser va ble
 oin nip o tent
 o rac u lar
 o ri gi nal
 Par tic u lar
 pe nu ri ous
 per pet u al
 per spic u ous
 phi los o pher
 pos te ri or
 pre ca ri ous
 pre cip i tate
 pre des ti nate
 pre dom i nate
 pre oc cu py
 pre var i cate
 pro gen i tor
 pros per i ty
 Ra pid i ty
 re cep ta cle
 re cum ben cy
 re cur ren cy
 re deem a ble
 re dun dan cy
 re frac to ry
 re gen e rate
 re luct an cy
 re mark a ble

re mu ne rate
 re splen dent ly
 res to ra tive
 re su ma ble
 Sa ga ci ty
 si mil i tude
 sim pli ci ty
 so lemn i ty
 so li cit or
 so li cit ous
 sub ser vi ent
 su pe ri or
 su per la tive
 su pre ma cy
 Tau tol o gy
 ter ra que ous
 the ol o gy
 tri um phant ly
 tu mul tu ous
 ty ran ni cal
 U nan im ous
 u bi qui ty
 un search a ble
 Va cu i ty
 ver nac u lar
 vi cis si tude
 vi va ci ty
 vo lup tu ous

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Lessons in Natural History.

1. 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, huttons, &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 universally 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 untractable, stupid, and incapable of instruction ; 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 disagreeable, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are voracious ; yet where they find plentiful and delicious 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.

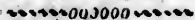


4. THE DEER.

DEER shed their horns annually 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. Shirit 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 prodigious swiftness.



5. 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.

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## 6. 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 security.

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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 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.

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### 8. THE DOG.

The dog is gifted with that sagacity, vigilance, and fidelity, which qualify him to be the guard, the companion, 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 companion 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 serviceable 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 master, and the friends of his family; who distinguishes a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and lamentations. A dog is the most sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of education. 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.

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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, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the extremity. 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, insensible 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, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. 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 community 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 seniority 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 cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, 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.

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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 black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable 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 inactivity and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

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## Select Fables.

### I. 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 delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eying them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so



Who acts a base, fictitious part,  
Will infamy and ruin meet.  
The lay ne'er will be better'd  
By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

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 behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, 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.  
The ox in his indigent friend,  
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,  
Is Heaven's godd 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 counsels to a jest,  
Takes the sure road to be undone.  
A Parent's counsels e'er reverse,  
And mingle confidence with fear.

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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 bóm i na ble ness	un próf it a ble ness
au thór i tá tive ly	un reá son a ble ness
Con cíl i a to ry	A pòs tól i cal ly
grát u la to ry	Be a tíf i cal ly
ter a ble ness	Cér e mó ni ous ly
á r o to ri ly	cir cùr á m bi ent ly
u le to ry	con sen tá ne ous ly
u le to ry	con tu mé li ous ly
u le to ry	Dí a ból i cal ly
u le to ry	dí a niét ri cal ly
u le to ry	dis o bê di ent ly



Em blem át i cal ly  
 In con síd er a te ly  
 in con vé ni ent ly  
 in ter róg a to ry  
 Ma gis té ri al ly  
 mer i tó ri ous ly  
 Re com ménd a to ry  
 Su per án nu a ted  
 su per nú me ra ry  
 An té di lú vi a  
 an ti mon árch i cal  
 arch i e pís co pal  
 a ris to crát i cal  
 Dis sat is fáct to ry  
 E ty mó ló gi cal  
 ex tra pa ró chi al  
 Fa mi li ár i ty  
 Ge ne a ló gi cal  
 ge ne ral ís si mo  
 He ter o gé ne ous

his to ri óg ra phér  
 Im nu ta bíl i ty  
 in fal lí bíl i ty  
 Pe cu li ár i ty  
 pre des ti ná ri an  
 Su per in ténd en cy  
 U ni ver sál i ty  
 un phi lo sóph i cal  
 An ti trin i tá ri an  
 Com men su ra bíl i ty  
 Dis sat is fáct i on  
 Ex tra ór di na ri ly  
 Im ma te ri ál i ty  
 im pen e tra bíl i ty  
 in com pat i bíl i ty  
 in con síd er a ble ness  
 in cor rupt i bíl i ty  
 in di vis i bíl i ty  
 Lat i tu di ná ri an  
 Val e tu di ná ri an

~~~~~  
William and Thomas,

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 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 difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden-impiciments, their father took them, on a fine day, in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared them, and called after their names. William, having much admired the beauty of these trees, filled with blossoms, their father told them,

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 neighborhood, 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 reasoning, 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.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

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 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 shews 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.

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 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.

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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, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring 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 every thing, 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.

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.

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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 further 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 expence; 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 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 expence, 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 forever.

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 expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences 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.

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Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments.

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| A bad don | Bar zil la i | E li hu |
| A bed ne go | Bash e nath | E lim e lech |
| A bi a thar | Be el ze bub | El i phaz |
| A bim e lech | Be er she ba | E liz a beth |
| A bin a dab | Bel shaz zer | El ka nah |
| A bra ham | Ben ha dad | El na than |
| Ab sa lom | Beth es da | El y mas |
| Ad o ni jah | Beth le hem | Em ma us |
| A grip pa | Beth sa i da | Ep a phras |
| A has u e rus | Bi thyn i a | E paph ro di tus |
| A him e lech | Bo a ner ges | E phe si ans |
| A hit o phel | Cai a phas | Eph e sus |
| Am a lek ite | Cal va ry | Ep i cu re ans |
| A min a dab | Can da ce | E sar had don |
| An a kims | Ca per na um | E thi o pi a |
| A nam e lech | Cen cre a | Eu roc ly don |
| An a ni as | Ce sa re a | Eu ty thus |
| An ti christ | Cher u bim | Fe lix |
| Ar che la us | Cho ra zin | Fes tus |
| Ar chip pus | Cle o phas | For tu na tus |
| Arc tu rus | Co ni ah | Ga bri el |
| A re op a gus | Dam as cus | Gad a renes |
| Ar i ma the a | Dan i el | Gal a ti a |
| Ar ma ged don | Deb o rah | Gal i lee |
| Ar tax erx es | Ded a nim | Ga ma li el |
| Ash ta roth | Del i lah | Ged a li ah |
| As ke lon | De me tri us | Ge ha zi |
| As syr i a | Di ot re phes | Ger ge senes |
| Ath a li ah | Did y mus | Ger i zim |
| Au gus tus | Di o nys i us | Gib e on ites |
| Ba ai Be rith | Dru sil la | Gid e on |
| Ba al Ham on | E bed me lech | Gol go tha |
| Bab y lon | Eb en e zer | Go mor rah |
| Bar a chi ah | Ek rons | Had ad e zer |
| Bar je sus | El beth el | Ha do ram |
| Bar na bas | E le a zer | Hal le lu jah |
| Bar thol o mew | E li a kiro | Ha nam e el |
| Bar ti me us | E li e zer | Han a ni |

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| Han a ni ah | Ki ka i on | Reph a im |
| Haz a el | Lo chiah | Reu ben |
| Her mog e nes | La mech | Rim mon |
| He ro di as | La od i ce a | Ru ha mah |
| Hez e ki ah | Laz a rus | Sa be ans |
| Hi e rop o lis | Leb a non | Sa ma ri a |
| Hil ki ah | Lem u el | San bal lat |
| Hor o na im | Lu ci fer | Sap phi ra |
| Ho san na | Lyd i a | Sa rep ta |
| Hy men e us | Ma ce do ni a | Sen a che rib |
| Ja az a ni ah | Mach p | Ser a phim |
| Ich a bod | Ma ha na im | Shi lo ah |
| Id u mæ a | Ma nas seh | Shim e i |
| Jeb u site | Ma no ah | Shu lam ite |
| Jed e di ah | Mar a nath a | Shu nam ite |
| Je ho a haz | Mat thew | Sib bo leth |
| Je hoi a kim | Maz za roth | Sil o ah |
| Je hoi a chin | Mel chis e dek | Sil va nus |
| Je ho ram | Mer i bali | Sim e on |
| Je hoeh a phat | Me ro dach | Sis e ra |
| Je ho vah | Mes o pa ta mi a | Sol o mon |
| Je phun nah | Me thu se lah | Steph a nas |
| Jer e mi ah | Mi chai ah | Su san nah |
| Jer i cho | Mi cha el | Sy ro phe nic i a |
| Jer o bo am | Mir i am | Tab e ra |
| Je ru sa lem | Mna son | Tab i tha |
| Jez a bel | Mor de cai | Te haph ne hes |
| In man u el | Mo ri ah | Ter a phim |
| Jon a dab | Na a man | Ter tul lus |
| Jon a titan | Na o mi | The oph i lus |
| Josh u a | Naph tha li | Thes sa lo ni ca |
| Jo si ah | Na than a el | Thy a ti ra |
| I sai ah | Naz a rene | Ti mo the us |
| Ish bo sheh | Naz a reth | To bi ah |
| Ish me el | Naz a rite | Vash ti |
| Is sa char | Neb u chad nez zar | U phar sin |
| Ith a mar | Neb u zar a dan | U ri jah |
| Kei lah | Ne he mi ah | Uz zi ah |
| Ke tu rah | Rem a li ah | Zac che us |

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| Zar e phath | Ze de ki ah | Ze lo phe ad |
| Zeb e dee | Zeph a ni ah | Zer u i ah |
| Zech a ri ah | Ze rub ba bel | Zip po rah |

PROPER NAMES which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

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| Ab er deen | By zan ti um | Dio ny sip o lis |
| Ab er ist 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 | Dom in 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 ge na | El e phan ta |
| Am phip 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 cy pha læ | Es cu ri al |
| Arch an gel | Chæ ro ni 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 | Fas cel li na |
| Bar ce lo na | Con stan ti no ple | Fer man agh |
| Ba va ri a | Co pen ha gen | Fon te ra bi a |
| Bel ve dere | Cor o man del | For te ven tu ra |
| Be ne ven to | Cor y pha si um | Fred er icks burg |
| Bes sa ra bi a | Cyc la des | Fri u li |
| Bis na gar | Da ghes tan | Fron tign i ac |
| Bok ha ra | Da le car li a | Fur sten burg |
| Bo na vis ta | Dal ma ti a | Gal li pa gos |
| Bos pho rus | Dam i et ta | Gal lip o lis |
| Bo rys the nes | Dar da nelles | Gal lo græ ci a |
| Bra gan za | Dar da ni a | Gan gar i dæ |
| Bran den burg | Dau phi ny | Gar a men tes |
| Bu thra tes | De se a da | Gas co ny |
| Bus so ra | Di ar be ker | Ge ne va |

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| Ger ma ny | Ma cas ser | Ra ven na |
| Gib ral tar | Mac e 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 |
| Guel der 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 di ni a |
| Hel voet sluys | Mo no e mu gi | Schaff hau sen |
| Her man stadt | Mo no mo ta pa | Se rin ga pa tam |
| Mi e rap o lis | Na to li a | Si be ri a |
| His pa ni o la | Ne ga pa tam | Spitz ber gen |
| Hyr ca ni a | Ne rins koi | Switz er land |
| Ja mai ca | Neuf cha teau | Tar ra go na |
| Il lyr i cum | Ni ca ra gua | Thu 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 bols koi |
| Kim bol ton | Nu rem berg | Ton ga ta boo |
| Kon igs burg | Oc za kow | Tran syl va ni a |
| La bra dor | Oo no las ka | Tur co ma ni a |
| Lac e dæ mo ni a | Os na burg | Val en cien nes |
| Lamp sa cas | O ta hei te | 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 va di a | Penn syl va ni a | West pha 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 i si a na | Pyr e nees | Xy lop o lis |
| Lu nen burg | Qui be ron | Zan gue bar |
| Lux em burg | Qui lo a | 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 |

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PROPER NAMES which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

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| Æs chi nes | Car ne a des | Em ped o cles |
| Ag es i la us | Cas san der | En dym i on |
| Al ci bi a des | Cas si o pe | E pam i non das |
| Al ex an der | Cas si ve lau nus | E paph ro di tus |
| Al ex an drep o lis | Ce the gus | Eph i al tes |
| A nac re on | Char i de mus | Eph o ri |
| An ax i man der | Cle oc ri tus | Ep i char mus |
| An doc i des | Cle o pa tra | Ep ic te tus |
| An tig o nus | Cli tom a chus | Ep i cu rus |
| An tim a chus | Clyt em nes tra | Ep i men i des |
| An tis the nes | Col la ti nus | Er a sis tra tus |
| A pel les | Com a ge na | Er a tos the nes |
| Ar chi me des | Con stan tinc | Er a tos tra tus |
| Ar e the sa | Co ri o la nus | Er ich tho ni us |
| Ar is tar chus | Cor ne li a | Eu ne nes |
| A ris ti des | Cor un ca nus | Eu no mus |
| A ris to de mus | Cor y ban tes | Eu rip i des |
| Ar is toph a nes | Cra tip pus | Eu ry bi a des |
| Ar is to tle | Ctes i phon | Eu ryt i on |
| Ar tem i do rus | Dam a sis tra tus | Eu thy de mus |
| Ath en o do rus | Da moc ra tes | Eu tych i des |
| Ba ja zet | Dar da nus | Ex ag o |
| Bac chi a dre | Daph ne pho ri a | Fa bi us |
| Bel ler o phon | Da ri us | Fa bric i us |
| Ber e cyn thi a | De ceb a lus | Fa vo ri nus |
| Bi sal te | Dem a ra tus | Fau sti na |
| Bo a dic e a | De mon i des | Fau stu lus |
| Bo e thi us | De moc ri tus | Fi de næ |
| Bo mil car | De mos the nes | Fi den ti a |
| Bracli ma nes | De mos tra tus | Fla min i us |
| Bri tan ni cus | Deu ca li on | Flo ra li a |
| Bu ceph a lus | Di ag o ras | Ga bi e nus |
| Ca lig u la | Din dy me ne | Ga bin i us |
| Cal lic ra tes | Di nom a che | Gan gar i dre |
| Cal lic rat i das | Di o scor i des | Gan y me de |
| Cal lim a chus | Do don i des | Gar a man tes |
| Cam by ses | Do mit i a nus | Gar ga ris |
| Ca mil lus | E lec try on | Ger man i cus |
| | El eu sin i a | H |

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|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Gor di a nus | Le o tych i des | Nu mi tor |
| Gor go nes | Le os the nes | Oc ta vi a nus |
| Gor goph o ne | Lib o phœ ni ces | Ud i pus |
| Gra ti a nus | Lor gim a nus | O lym pi o do rus |
| Gym nos o phis tæ | Lu per ca li a | Om o pha gi a |
| Gyn æ co thœ nas | Lyc o phron | On e sic ri tus |
| Hæl i ear nns. sus | Lyc o me des | On o mac ri tus |
| Har poc ra tes | Ly cur gi des | Or thag o ras |
| Hec a tom pho ni a | Ly cur gus | Os cho pho ri a |
| Heg e sis tra tus | Ly sim a chus | Pa ca ti a nus |
| Heg e tor i des | Ly sis tra tus | Pa læph a tus |
| He li o do rus | Man ti ne us | Pal a me des |
| Hel i co ni a des | Mar cel li nus | Pal i nu rus |
| He li o ga ba lus | Mas i nis sa | Pan ath e næ a |
| Hel la noc ra tes | Mas sag e tæ | Par rha si us |
| He lo tes | Max im i a nus | Pa tro clus |
| He phæ s ti on | Meg a ra | Pau sa ni as |
| Her a cli tus | Me gas the nes | Pel o pon ne sus |
| Her cu les | Me la nip pi des | Pen the si le a |
| Her mag o ras | Mel e ag ri des | Phi lip pi des |
| Her maph ro di tus | Me nal ci das | Phil oc te tes |
| Her mi o ne | Me nec ra tes | Phi lom bro tus |
| Her mo do rus | Men e la us | Phil o me la |
| He rod o tus | Me nœ ce us | Phil o pœ men |
| Hes per i des | Met a git ni a | Phi lo steph a nus |
| Hi e ron y mus | Mil ti a des | Phi los tra tus |
| Hip pag o ras | Mith ri da tes | Phi lox e nus |
| Hip poc ra tes | Mne mo sy ne | Pin da rus |
| Hy a cin thus | Mne sim a chus | Pis is trat i des |
| Hy dro pho rus | Nab ar za nes | Plei a des |
| Hys tas pes | Na bo nen sis | Pol e mo cra ti a |
| I phic ra tes | Nau cra tes | Pol y deu cea |
| Iph i ge ni a | Nec ta ne bus | Pol y do rus |
| I soc ra tes | Ne o cles | Pol y gi ton |
| Ix i on i des | Ne op tol e mus | Pol yg no tus |
| Jo cas ta | Ni cag o ras | Pol y phe mus |
| Ju gur tha | Ni coch ra tes | Por sen na |
| Ju li a nus | Nic o la us | Pos i do ni us |
| La om e don | Ni com a chus | Prax it e les |
| Le on i das | Nu me ri a nus | Pro tes i la us |

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|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Psam met i chus | Sis y phus | Tim o de mus |
| Pyg ma li on | Soc ra tes | Ti moph a nes |
| Py læm e nes | Sog di a nus | Tis sa pher nes |
| Py thag o ras | Soph o cles | Tryph i o do rus |
| Quin til i a nus | Soph o nis ba | Tyn da rus |
| Quir i na li a | Spith ri da tes | Val en tin i a nus |
| Qui ri nus | Ste sim bro tus | Va le ri a nus |
| Qui ri tes | Ste sich o rus | Vel i ter na |
| Rhad a man thus | Stra to ni cus | Ven u le i us |
| Rom u lus | Sys i gam bis | Ver o doc ti us |
| Ru tu pi nus | Sy sim e thres | Ves pa si a nus |
| San cho ni a thon | Te lem a chus | Vi tel li us |
| Sar dan a pa lus | Tha les tri a | Xan tip pus |
| Sat ur na | The mis to cles | Xe nag o ras |
| Sat ur ni | The oc ri tus | Xe noc ra tes |
| Sca man | The oph a nes | Xe noph a nes |
| Scri bo ni a | The o pol e mus | Xen o phon |
| Se leu ci dæ | Ther mop y læ | Zen o do rus |
| Se mir a mis | Thes moth e tæ | Zeux id a mus |
| Se ve ri a nus | Thi od a mas | Zor o as ter |
| Si mon i des | Thu cyd i des | |

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha-les; Archimedes, Ar-chim-e-des.

The dipthong *aa* sounds like short *a*.

The dipthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

Æ sounds like single *e*.

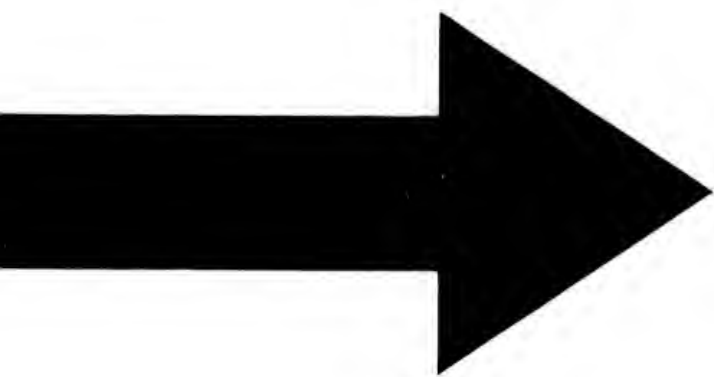
e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel-o-pe.

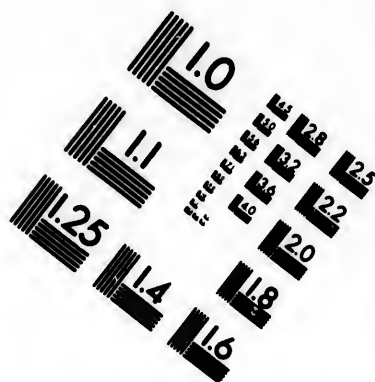
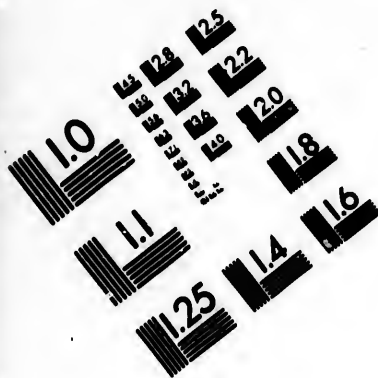
Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as Ptolomy, Tol-o-my.

G has its hard sound in most names.

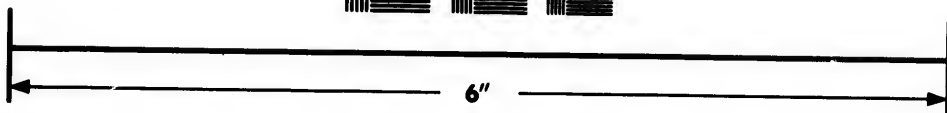
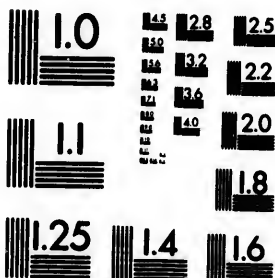
Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Krist; or Antioch, An-ti-ok.







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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>Haunt</i> , to frequent | <i>Belle</i> , a young lady |
| <i>Accidents</i> , chances | <i>Ascent</i> , going up | <i>Berry</i> , a small fruit |
| <i>Account</i> , esteem | <i>Assent</i> , agreement | <i>Bury</i> , to inter |
| <i>Accompt</i> , reckon-
ing | <i>Assistance</i> , help | <i>Blew</i> , did blow |
| <i>Acts</i> , deeds | <i>Assistants</i> , helpers | <i>Blue</i> , a colour |
| <i>Ax</i> , hatchet | <i>Augur</i> , a sooth-
sayer | <i>Boar</i> , a beast |
| <i>Hacks</i> , doth hack | <i>Auger</i> , carpenter's
tool | <i>Boor</i> , a clown |
| <i>Adds</i> , doth add | <i>Sail</i> , a surety | <i>Bore</i> , to make a
hole |
| <i>Adze</i> , a cooper's
ax | <i>Bale</i> , large parcel | <i>Bore</i> , did bear |
| <i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or
to make sick | <i>Ball</i> , a sphere | <i>Bolt</i> , a fastening |
| <i>Ale</i> , malt liquor | <i>Bawl</i> , to cry out | <i>Boult</i> , to sift meal |
| <i>Hail</i> , to salute | <i>Beau</i> , a fop | <i>Boy</i> , a lad |
| <i>Hail</i> , frozen rain | <i>Bow</i> , to shoot with | <i>Buoy</i> , a water-
mark |
| <i>Hale</i> , strong | <i>Bear</i> , to carry | <i>Bread</i> , baked flour |
| <i>Air</i> , to breathe | <i>Bear</i> , a beast | <i>Bred</i> , brought up |
| <i>Heir</i> , oldest son | <i>Bare</i> , naked | <i>Burrow</i> , a hole in
the earth |
| <i>Hair</i> , on the head | <i>Base</i> , mean | <i>Borough</i> , a cor-
poration |
| <i>Hare</i> , an animal | <i>Bass</i> , a part in
music | <i>By</i> , near |
| <i>Are</i> , they be | <i>Base</i> , bottom | <i>Buy</i> , to purchase |
| <i>Ere</i> , before | <i>Bays</i> , bay leaves | <i>Bye</i> , indirectly |
| <i>All</i> , every one | <i>Be</i> , the verb | <i>Brews</i> , breweth |
| <i>Awl</i> , to bore with | <i>Bee</i> , an insect | <i>Bruise</i> , to break |
| <i>Hall</i> , a large room | <i>Beer</i> , to drink | <i>But</i> , except |
| <i>Haul</i> , to pull | <i>Bier</i> , a carriage
for the dead | <i>Butt</i> , two hogs-
heads |
| <i>Allowed</i> , granted | <i>Bean</i> , a kind of
pulse | <i>Calendar</i> , alma-
nack |
| <i>Along</i> , with a noise | <i>Ben</i> , from to be | <i>Calender</i> , to smooth |
| <i>Altar</i> , for worship | <i>Beat</i> , to strike | |
| <i>Alter</i> , to change | <i>Beet</i> , a root | |
| <i>Halter</i> , a rope | <i>Bell</i> , to ring | |
| <i>Ant</i> , an eunnet | | |
| <i>Aunt</i> , parent's sis-
ter | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Cannon , a great gun | Consort , a companion | Draft , drawing |
| Canon , a law | Cousin , a relation | Urn , a vessel |
| Carvas , coarse cloth | Coxen , to cheat | Earn , to gain by labour |
| Carvass , to examine | Council , an assembly | East , a point of the compass |
| Cart , a carriage | Counsel , advice | Yeast , barm |
| Chart , a map | Cruise , to sail up and down | Eminent , noted |
| Cell , a cave | Crews , ship's companies | Imminent , impending |
| Cell , to dispose of | Current , small fruit | Ewe , a female sheep |
| Cellar , under ground | Current , a stream | Yew , a tree |
| Seller , one who sells | Creek , of the sea | You , thou, or ye |
| Censer , for incense | Creak , to make a noise | Hew , to cut |
| Censor , a critic | Cygnat , a young swan | Hue , colour |
| Censure , blame | Signet , a seal | Hugh , a man's name |
| Cession , resigning | Dear , of great value | Your , a pronoun |
| Session , assize | Deer , in a park | Ewer , a kind of jug |
| Centaury , an herb | Dew , moisture | Eye , to see with |
| Century , 100 years | Due , owing | I , myself |
| Sentry , a guard | Descent , going down | Fain , desirous |
| Choler , anger | Dissent , to disagree | Fane , a temple |
| Collar , for the neck | Dependance , trust | Feign , to assemble |
| Ceiling , of a room | Dependants , those who are subject | Faint , weak |
| Sealing , of a letter | Devices , invention | Feint , pretence |
| Clause , of a sentence | Decease , death | Fair , handsome |
| Claws , of a bird or beast | Disease , disorder | Fair , merry-making |
| Coarse , not fine | Doe , a she deer | Fare , charge |
| Course , a race | Dough , paste | Fare , food |
| Corse , a dead body | Done , performed | Feet , part of the body |
| Complement , the remainder | Dun , a colour | Feat , exploit |
| Compliment , to speak politely | Dun , a ballif | File , a steel instrument |
| Concert , of music | Draught , of drink | Foil , to overcome |
| | | Fillicy , a snap with the finger |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>App</i> , a man's name | <i>Elm</i> , a tree | <i>Knead</i> , to work dough |
| <i>Fir</i> , a tree | <i>Hear</i> , the sense | <i>Need</i> , want |
| <i>Fur</i> , of a skin | <i>Here</i> , in this place | <i>Knew</i> , did know |
| <i>Flee</i> , to run away | <i>Heard</i> , did hear | <i>New</i> , not worn |
| <i>Flea</i> , an insect | <i>Herd</i> , cattle | <i>Knight</i> , a title of honour |
| <i>Flew</i> , did fly | <i>I</i> , myself | <i>Night</i> , darkness |
| <i>Flue</i> , down | <i>Hie</i> , to haste | <i>Key</i> , for a lock |
| <i>Flue</i> , of a chimney | <i>High</i> , lofty | <i>Quay</i> , a wharf |
| <i>Flour</i> , for bread | <i>Hire</i> , wages | <i>Knot</i> , to untie |
| <i>Flower</i> , of the field | <i>Irè</i> , great anger | <i>Not</i> , denying |
| <i>Forth</i> , abroad | <i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i> | <i>Know</i> , to understand |
| <i>Fourth</i> , the number | <i>Hymn</i> , a song | <i>No</i> , not |
| <i>Frays</i> , quarrels | <i>Hole</i> , a cavity | <i>Leak</i> , to run out |
| <i>Phrase</i> , a sentence | <i>Whole</i> , not broken | <i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion |
| <i>Frances</i> , a woman's name | <i>Hoop</i> , for a tub | <i>Lease</i> , a demise |
| <i>Francis</i> , a man's name | <i>Whoop</i> , to halloo | <i>Lees</i> , dregs |
| <i>Gesture</i> , action | <i>Host</i> , a great number | <i>Leash</i> , three |
| <i>Jester</i> , a joker | <i>Host</i> , a landlord | <i>Lead</i> , metal |
| <i>Gilt</i> , with gold | <i>Idle</i> , lazy | <i>Led</i> , conducted |
| <i>Guilt</i> , sin | <i>Idol</i> , an image | <i>Least</i> , smallest |
| <i>Grate</i> , for fire | <i>Aisle</i> , of a church | <i>Lest</i> , for fear |
| <i>Great</i> , large | <i>Isle</i> , an island | <i>Lesser</i> , to make less |
| <i>Grater</i> , for hating | <i>Impostor</i> , a cheat | <i>Lesson</i> , in reading |
| <i>Greater</i> , larger | <i>Imposture</i> , to sit | <i>Lo</i> , behold |
| <i>Groan</i> , sigh | <i>In</i> , within | <i>Low</i> , mean, humble |
| <i>Grown</i> , increased | <i>Inn</i> , a public house | <i>Loose</i> , slack |
| <i>Guess</i> , to think | <i>Incite</i> , to stir up | <i>Lose</i> , not win |
| <i>Guest</i> , a visiter | <i>Insight</i> , knowledge | <i>Lore</i> , learning |
| <i>Hunt</i> , deer | <i>Incite</i> , to dictate | <i>Lower</i> , more low |
| <i>Heart</i> , in the stomach | <i>Indict</i> , to accuse | <i>Made</i> , finished |
| <i>Art</i> , skill | <i>Ingenious</i> , skilful | <i>Maid</i> , a virgin |
| <i>Heal</i> , to cure | <i>Ingenuous</i> , frank | <i>Main</i> , chief |
| <i>Heel</i> , part of a shoe | <i>Intense</i> , excessive | <i>Manc</i> , of a horse |
| <i>Hel</i> , a fish | <i>Intents</i> , purposes | <i>Male</i> , he |
| <i>Helin</i> , a rudder | <i>Kill</i> , to murder | <i>Mail</i> , armour |
| | <i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt | |
| | <i>Knave</i> , a rogue | |
| | <i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Mail</i> , post-coach | <i>Nay</i> , denying | <i>Pier</i> , of a bridge |
| <i>Manner</i> , custom | <i>Neigh</i> , as a horse | <i>Pillar</i> , a round column |
| <i>Manor</i> , a lordship | <i>Noose</i> , a knot | <i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on |
| <i>Mare</i> , a big-horse | <i>News</i> , tidings | <i>Pint</i> , half a quart |
| <i>Mayor</i> , of a town | <i>Oar</i> , to row with | <i>Point</i> , a sharp end |
| <i>Marthal</i> , a general | <i>Ore</i> , uncast metal | <i>Place</i> , situation |
| <i>Martial</i> , warlike | <i>Of</i> , belonging to | <i>Plaice</i> , a fish |
| <i>Mean</i> , low | <i>Off</i> , at a distance | <i>Pray</i> , to beseech |
| <i>Mean</i> , to intend | <i>Oh</i> , alas! | <i>Prey</i> , booty |
| <i>Mean</i> , middle | <i>Owe</i> , to be indebted | <i>Precedent</i> , an example |
| <i>Mien</i> , behaviour | ed | <i>President</i> , governour |
| <i>Meat</i> , flesh | <i>Old</i> , aged | or |
| <i>Meet</i> , fit | <i>Hold</i> , to keep | <i>Principal</i> , chief |
| <i>Mete</i> , to measure | <i>One</i> , in number | <i>Principle</i> , rule or cause |
| <i>Medlar</i> , a fruit | <i>Won</i> , did win | <i>Raise</i> , to lift |
| <i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body | <i>Our</i> , of us | <i>Rays</i> , beams of light |
| <i>Message</i> , errand | <i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes | <i>Raisin</i> , dried grape |
| <i>Messuage</i> , a house | <i>Pail</i> , bucket | <i>Reason</i> , argument |
| <i>Metal</i> , substance | <i>Pale</i> , colour | <i>Relic</i> , remainder |
| <i>Mettle</i> , vigour | <i>Pale</i> , a fence | <i>Relict</i> , a widow |
| <i>Might</i> , power | <i>Pain</i> , torment | <i>Right</i> , just, true |
| <i>Mite</i> , an insect | <i>Panc</i> , square of glass | <i>Right</i> , one hand |
| <i>Moan</i> , lamentation | <i>Pair</i> , two | <i>Rite</i> , ceremony |
| <i>Mown</i> , cut down | <i>Pare</i> , to peel | <i>Sail</i> , of a ship |
| <i>Moat</i> , a ditch | <i>Pear</i> , a fruit | <i>Sale</i> , the act of selling |
| <i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye | <i>Palate</i> , of the mouth | <i>Salary</i> , wages |
| <i>Moor</i> , a fen, or marsh | <i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board | <i>Colery</i> , an herb |
| <i>More</i> , in quantity | <i>Pallet</i> , a little bed | <i>Scent</i> , a smell |
| <i>Mortar</i> , to pound in | <i>Pastor</i> , a minister | <i>Sent</i> , ordered away |
| <i>Mortar</i> , made of lime | <i>Pasture</i> , grazing land | <i>Sea</i> , the ocean |
| <i>Muslin</i> , fine linen | <i>Patience</i> , mildness | <i>See</i> , to view |
| <i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth | <i>Patients</i> , sick people | <i>Seam</i> , joining |
| <i>Naught</i> , bad | <i>Peuce</i> , quietness | <i>Seem</i> , to pretend |
| <i>Naught</i> , nothing | <i>Piece</i> , a part | <i>So</i> , thus |
| | <i>Peer</i> , a nobleman | |

Words of nearly the same Sound, &c.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| So, to cast seed | Tenure, occupa- | Weight, for scales |
| Sew, with a needle | tion | Wet, moist |
| Sole, alone | Their, belonging | Whet, to sharpen |
| Sole, of the foot | to them | Wail, to mourn |
| Soul, the spirit | There, in that | White, fish |
| Soar, to mount | place | Ware, merchan- |
| Sore, a wound | Threw, did throw | dise |
| Some, part | Through, all along | Wear, to put on |
| Sum, amount | Thyme, an herb | Were, from to be |
| Straight, direct | Time, leisure | Where, in what |
| Strait, narrow | Treaties, conven- | place |
| Sweet, not sour | tions | Way, road |
| Suite, attendants | Treatise, discourse | Weigh, in scales |
| Supplice, white | Vain, foolish | Wey, a measure |
| robe | Vane, a weather- | Whey, of milk |
| Surplus, over and | cock | Week, seven days |
| above | Vein, a blood- | Weak, faint |
| Subtile, fine, thin | vessel | Weather, state of |
| Subtle, cunning | Vial, a small | the air |
| Talents, good parts | bottle | Whether, if |
| Talons, claws | Viol, a fiddle | Wither, to decay |
| Team, of horses | Wain, a cart, or | Whither, to which |
| Teem, to overflow | waggon | place |
| Tenor, intant | Wane, to decrease | Which, what |
| | Wait, to stay | Witch, a sorceress |

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,
including 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.—See *Young's Farmer's Calendar*.

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.—See *Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business*.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the heights, 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, Pallas, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun, and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets, and millions of fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—See *Blair's Grammar of Philosophy*.

Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences.

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.—See the *British Nèpos* and *abridged Plutarch*.

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 results 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 in 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.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—See *Volta's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.

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. *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.

20. *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.

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

22. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. *Law*.—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, Juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided.

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

25. *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.

26. *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.

27. *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.

28. *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.

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

30. *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.

31. *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.

32. *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.

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

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

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

36. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *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.

38. *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.

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

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

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

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

43. *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 moment.

44. *Tides.*—The tides are the ebb and flow, or flux and reflux of the sea, which generally happens every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. *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.

N. B. For further particulars on all these and many other subjects, the tutor should put into the hands of his pupils, Blair's *Universal Preceptor, or General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge*; or *Watkins's Portable Encyclopædia*; or Blair's *Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.



OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

The circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *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 twenty-five thousand 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 continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A **CONTINENT** is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, 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, and Iceland.*

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 that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precup, in Tartary.

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

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, 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, gulphs, 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 narrowest 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 great 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 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

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 coast 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 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> | <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Norway and }
Denmark } | Copenhagen | Wirtemberg .. | Stutgard |
| Sweden | Stockholm | Saxony | Dresden |
| Russia | Petersburgh | England | London |
| Prussia | Berlin | Scotland | Edinburgh |
| Austria | Vienna | Ireland | Dublin |
| Bavaria | Munich | Batavia (or }
Holland) } | Amsterdam |

Outlines of Geography.

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> | <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| France | Paris | Naples | Naples |
| Spain | Madrid | Hungary | Buda |
| Portugal | Lisbon | Turkey | Constantinople |
| Switzerland | Bern, &c. | Greece | Athens |
| Italy | Milan | Republic of
the Seven
Islands } | Cefalonia |
| Etruria | Florence | | |
| Popedom | Rome | | |

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> | <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| China | Pekin | India | Calcutta |
| Persia | Teheran | Tibet | Lama |
| Arabia | Mecca | Japan | Yedo |

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 four thousand two 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 | Tegoua |
| Algiers | Algiers | Negroland | Madinga |
| Tunis | Tunis | Guinea | Benin |
| Tripoli | Tripoli | Nubia | Dangola |
| Egypt | Cairo | Abyssinia | Gondar |
| Biledulgerid | Dara | 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>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> | <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Georgia " " " | Savannah | Vermont " " " | Bennington |
| South Carolina " " | Columbia | Connecticut " " " | Hartford |
| North Carolina " " | Newburn | New Hampshire " " | Portsmouth |
| Virginia " " " | Richmond | Massachusetts " " | Boston |
| Maryland " " " | Annapolis | Kentucky " " " | Lexington |
| Pennsylvania " " | Philadelphia | Tennessee " " " | Knoxville |
| New Jersey " " " | Trenton | Louisiana " " " | New Orleans |
| New York " " " | New York | Ohio | |
| Rhode Island " " | Providence | | |

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Capitals. |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Florida " " " " | St. Augusta |
| Mexico " " " " | Mexico |
| New Mexico " " " " | St. Fe |
| California " " " " | St. Juan |

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Capitals. |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Upper Canada }
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 :

| Countries. | Chief Places. | Belongs to |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Terra Firma " " " | Panama " " " " | Spain |
| Peru " " " " " | Lima " " " " " | Ditto |
| Amazonia " " " " | " " " " " " " | " " " " |
| Guiana " " " " | Surinam " " " " | Holland |
| | Cayenne " " " " | France |
| Brazil " " " " " | St. Sebastian " " " " | Portugal |
| Paraguay " " " " | Buenos Ayres " " " | Spain |
| Chili " " " " " | St. Jago " " " " | Ditto |
| Patagonia " " " " | " " " " " " " | " " " " |

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 contain England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :

| Counties. | Chief Towns. | Counties. | Chief Towns. |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Northumberland ... | Newcastle | Buckinghamshire ... | Aylesbury |
| Durham | Durham | Northamptonshire .. | Northampton |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | Bedfordshire | Bedford |
| Westmoreland | Appleby | Huntingdonshire ... | Huntingdon |
| Yorkshire | York | Cambridgeshire ... | Cambridge |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | Norfolk | Norwich |
| Cheshire | Chester | Suffolk | Bury |
| Shropshire | Shrewsbury | Essex | Chelmsford |
| Derbyshire | Derby | Hertfordshire | Hertford |
| Nottinghamshire ... | Nottingham | Middlesex | London |
| Lincolnshire | Lincoln | Kent | Canterbury |
| Rutland | Oakham | Surry | Guildford |
| Leicestershire | Leicester | Sussex | Chichester |
| Staffordshire | Stafford | Berkshire | Abingdon |
| Warwickshire | Warwick | Hampshire | Winchester |
| Worcestershire ... | Worcester | Wiltshire | Salisbury |
| Herefordshire ... | Hereford | Dorsetshire | Dorchester |
| Monmouthshire ... | Monmouth | Somersetshire ... | Wells |
| Gloucestershire ... | Gloucester | Devonshire ... | Exeter |
| Oxfordshire | Oxford | Cornwall | Launceston |

Outlines of Geography.

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :

| <i>Shires.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Shires.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Edinburgh | Edinburgh | Argyle | Inverary |
| Haddington | Dunbar | Perth | Perth |
| Merse | Dunse | Kincardin | Bervie |
| Roxburg | Jodburg | Aberdeen | Aberdeen |
| Selkirk | Selkirk | Inverness | Inverness |
| Peebles | Peebles | Nairne & Cromartie | Nairne, Cromartie |
| Lanark | Glasgow | Fife | St. Andrew's |
| Dumfries | Dumfries | Forfar | Montrose |
| Wigtown | Wigtown | Bamfif | Bamfif |
| Kirkcudbright | Kirkcudbright | Sutherland | Strathy, Darnoch |
| Ayr | Ayr | Clacmannan & Kinross | Clacmannan, Kinross |
| Dunbarton | Dunbarton | Ross | Taine |
| Bute & Caithness | Rothsay | Elgin | Elgin |
| Renfrew | Renfrew | Orkney | Kirkwall |
| Stirling | Stirling | | |
| Linlithgow | Linlithgow | | |

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Flintshire | Flint | Radnorshire | Radnor |
| Denbighshire | Denbigh | Brecknockshire | Brecknock |
| Montgomeryshire | Montgomery | Glamorganshire | Cardiff |
| Anglesea | Beaumaris | Pembrokeshire | Pembroke |
| Caernarvonshire | Caernarvon | Cardiganshire | Cardigan |
| Merionethshire | Harlech | Caermarthenshire | 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 :

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Dublin | Dublin | Antrim | Carrickfergus |
| Louth | Drogheda | Londonderry | Derry |
| Wicklow | Wicklow | Tyrone | Omagh |
| Wexford | Wexford | Ferriarath | Enniskilling |
| 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 | Nas & Athy | Clare | Ennis |
| Carlow | Carlow | Cork | Cork |
| Down | Downpatrick | Kerry | Tralee |
| Armagh | Armagh | Limerick | Limerick |
| Monaghan | Monaghan | Tipperary | Clonmel |
| Cavan | Cavan | Waterford | Waterford |

For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical Works of Goldsmith.

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EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

*From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815 ;
abstracted from DR. ROBINSON'S Grammar of
History.*

Before Christ.

- 4004 Creation of the world
3875 The murder of Abel
2348 The deluge
2247 The tower of Babel built
2100 Semiramis, queen of the
Assyrian empire, flourished
2000 The birth of Abraham
1726 Joseph sold into Egypt
1571 The birth of Moses
1451 The Israelites under Joshua,
pass the river Jordan
1400 Sesostris the Great, king
of Egypt
1184 Troy taken
1117 Sennacherib betrayed to the
Philistines
1095 Saul anointed
1070 Athens governed by archons
1048 Jerusalem taken by David
1004 Solomon's dedication of the
temple
926 The birth of Lycurgus
907 Homer supposed to have
flourished
753 The building of Rome
587 Jerusalem taken by Nebu-
chadnezzar
539 Pythagoras flourished
536 Cyrus founded the Persian
empire
525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
520 Confucius flourished
515 The temple of Jerusalem
finished

Before Christ.

- 490 The battle of Marathon
431 Beginning of the Pello-
ponnesian war
390 Plato, and other eminent
Grecians flourished
336 Philip of Macedon killed
323 The death of Alexander
the Great, aged 33, after
founding the Macedonian em-
pire
322 Demosthenes put to death
264 Beginning of the Punic war
218 The second Punic war be-
gan. Hannibal passed the Alps
187 Antiochus the Great de-
feated and killed
149 The third Punic war began
146 Carthage destroyed by
Publius Scipio
107 Cæsar 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
31 The battle of Actium.
Marc 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

A. C.

- 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
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius
 597 St. Augustin arrives in England
 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
 1015 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

A. C.

- 1227 The Tartars under Gengiskan, over-ran the Saracen empire
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
 1295 The regular succession of the English parliaments began
 1346 The battle of Cressy
 1356 The battle of Poictiers
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
 1299 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
 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 applied to printing with blocks
 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard, who ascended the throne
 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies
 1517 The Reformation begun by Luther
 1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.
 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada
 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne
 1608 The invention of telescopes
 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members
 1645 The battle of Naseby

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| <p><i>A. C.</i>
 1649 King Charles beheaded
 1660 The restoration of Charles II.
 1666 The great fire of London
 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned
 1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough
 1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
 1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36
 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
 1760 George II. died
 1775 The American war commenced
 1783 America acknowledged independent
 1789 The revolution in France
 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded</p> | <p><i>A. C.</i>
 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson
 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France
 1803 War re-commenced between France and England
 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed
 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland and Spain
 1811 George, Prince of Wales, declared Regent
 1812 The burning of Moscow
 1814 Napoleon abdicated the Throne of France, and the Bourbons restored
 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba.</p> |
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### 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 round 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 that 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 shown 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 shown 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 all 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 star.

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 and 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.

Every thing 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 his 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 thro' the night:  
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays  
 A strong reflection of primeval rays;  
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,  
 Scarcely enlightened with the solar beams;  
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,  
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height;  
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,  
 And six attendant luminaries drags;  
 Investing with a double ring his pace,  
 He circles thro' 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 *Aries* wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves;  
 The *gemini* *Twins* admit his genial ray;  
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way;  
 The *Leo*, flaming, bears the solar power;  
 The *Virgo* faints beneath the sultry shower.  
 Next the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,  
 The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course;  
 The scabbled *Archer* clouds his languid face;  
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race;  
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,  
 And the cold *Pisces* and the chinking bear.

*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 the Sun in E. 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.                        | 9,360                     | 69,000,000                             | 69,000                |
| Earth.....              | 365 d. 6 h.                         | 7,970                     | 95,000,000                             | 59,000                |
| Moon.....               | 28 d. 6 h.                          | 2,180                     | 25,000,000                             | 2,200                 |
| Mars.....               | 686 d. 23 h.                        | 5,150                     | 145,000,000                            | 47,000                |
| Jupiter...              | 4332 d. 12 h.                       | 94,100                    | 495,000,000                            | 26,000                |
| Saturn....              | 10759 d. 7 h.                       | 77,950                    | 908,000,000                            | 18,000                |
| Herschel..              | 3484-5 d. 1 h.                      | 35,109                    | 1800,000,000                           | 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.

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P O E T R Y .
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I. 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.

Your 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 shade.

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.

## 2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

*By Addison.*

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

Though in the path 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 deserts lonely wilds I stray,  
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile ;  
 The barren wilderness shall smile,  
 With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,  
 And streams shall murmur all around.

## 3. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

*Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.**By Mrs. BARBAULD.*

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

For here forlorn and sad I sit  
 Within the wire's confine,  
 And tremble at the 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 guiltless blood,  
 Thy heavenly heart,  
 Nor triumph that thy wills 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!

1. MY MOTHER.

*By Miss Taylor.*

Was fed me from her gently breast,  
 And hush'd me in her arms to rest;  
 And on my cheek sweet kisses press'd?

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 gas'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 sooth thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,  
 'Twill 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.

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 5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

By Couper.

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 sov'reign wisdom made them all.

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 6. OMNIPOTENCE.

*By Addison.*

THE spacious firmament on high,  
 With all the blue etherial 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 woe's sad 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 their 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."

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7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.

From BARROW's Young Christian's Library.

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,
 How righteous is this rule of thine :
*Never to deal with others worse
 Than we would have them deal with us !*

This golden lesson, short and plain,
 Gives not the mind or man'ry pain ;
 And every conscience must approve
 This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,
 Where all our tend'rest wishes rest ;
 We draw it from our inmost veins,
 Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss ?—
 Call in self-love to judge the cause ;
 And let our fondest passion show,
 How we should treat our neighbours too.

How bliss would every nation prove,
 Thus rul'd by equity and love !
 All would be friends without a foe,
 And form a paradise below.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From HARLOW'S Young Christian's Library

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 mind can cheer?

The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs?

The Bible.

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

The Bible.

APPENDIX.

SECT. 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 *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound; all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *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, *besall, 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 particles 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, bravely; 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 derivatives; as, *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; 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 follow:

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 comparison; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished 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 be also 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 corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

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

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 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 Gramatically.

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 man 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*.

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.

See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Adair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.

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 *emphatical* 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 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 its 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 *Hope-well*, &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 in 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
corrupt manners.*

^

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.

I. IST
PR
Er

[T
likely
in a s
to exp
thoug
Thos
simple
shout
Phrus

Aid-c
sist
A-la-
fast
Antiq
An
A pro
pur
the
Auto
fait
Haga
Beau
ion
Beau
of t
Belle
ion
Belle
lite
Billet
lett
Bon
wit
Bon t
Boud
pri
Carte
con
Chate
Chef
ter
Ci-de
only

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

[The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult Bossuet's First Book of 3000 Words, and his little Phrase Book.]

- Aid-de-camp (*aid-de-camp*). Assistant to a general.
- A-la-mode (*al-a-mode*). In the fashion.
- Antique (*an-tek*). Ancient, or Antiquity.
- A propos (*ap-ra-po*). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.
- Auto da fe (*auto-da-fe*). Act of faith, (burning of heretics.)
- Bagatelle (*bag-a-tel*). Trifle.
- Beau (*bo*). A man drest fashionably.
- Beau monde (*bo-mond*). People of fashion.
- Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion or beauty.
- Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite literature.
- Billet doux (*bil-le-doo*). Love letter.
- Bon mot (*bon-mo*). A piece of wit.
- Bon ton (*bon-tong*). Fashion.
- Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private apartment.
- Carte blanche (*cart-blansh*). Unconditional terms.
- Chateau (*shat-o*). Country seat.
- Chef d'œuvre (*she-deuvre*). Master-piece.
- Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.
- Comme il faut (*com-e-fa*). As it should be.
- Con amore (*con-a-mo-re*). Gladly.
- Congee d'elire (*congee de-leer*). Permission to chioose.
- Corps (*core*). Body.
- Coup de grace (*coo-de-grass*). Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main (*coo-de-main*). Sudden enterprize.
- Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View, or Glance.
- Debut (*de-bu*). Beginning.
- Denouement (*de-nooa-mong*). Finishing, or Winding up.
- Dernier ressort (*dern-yuir res-sor*). Last resort.
- Depot (*dee-po*). Store, or Magazine.
- Dieu et mon droit (*dew-a-mon-druau*). God and my right.
- Double entendre (*doo-ble an-tander*). Double meaning.
- Douceur (*doo-seur*). Present, or Bribe.
- Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-mong*). Explanation.
- Eclat (*ec-la*). Splendour.
- Eleve (*el-ave*). Pupil.
- En bon point (*an-bon-point*). Jolly.
- En flute (*an-flute*). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.

En masse (<i>an-mass</i>). In a mass.	Nephalance (<i>non-shal-ance</i>).
En passant (<i>an-pas-sang</i>). By the way.	Indifference.
Ennui (<i>an-wee</i>). Tiresomeness.	Outre (<i>oot-ray</i>). Preposterous.
Entrée (<i>an-tray</i>). Entrance.	Perdus (<i>per-dus</i>). Concealed.
Faux pas (<i>fo-pa</i>). Fault; or Misconduct.	Petit maître (<i>petite a maister</i>). Fop.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (<i>ho-nee-swaue kee mal e panss</i>). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.	Protege (<i>prah-te-ahay</i>). A person patronised and protected.
Ich dien (<i>ik deen</i>). I serve.	Rouge (<i>rooge</i>). Red, or red paint
Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown.	Sang froid (<i>sang-froau</i>). Coolness.
In petto. Hid, or In reserve.	Sans (<i>sang</i>). Without.
Jo ne scals quoi (<i>ge-ne-say-kwau</i>) I know not what.	Savant (<i>sav-ang</i>). A learned man.
Jeu de mots (<i>zheu-de-mo</i>). Play upon words.	Soi-disant (<i>swau-dee-xang</i>). Pretended.
Jeu d'esprit (<i>zheu de-spric</i>). Play of wit.	Tapis (<i>tap-ec</i>) Carpet.
L'argent (<i>lar-zhang</i>). Money, or Silver.	Trait (<i>tray</i>). Feature.
Mal-a-propos (<i>mal ap-rop-o</i>). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably	Tete a tete (<i>tait-a-tait</i>). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Mauvaise honte (<i>mo-vaitz honte</i>). Unbecoming bashfulness.	Unique (<i>yew-neek</i>). Singular.
Nom de guerre (<i>nong des giair</i>). Assumed name.	Valet de chambre (<i>val-e-de-shamb</i>). Footman.
	Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev la bag-a-tel</i>). Success to trifles.
	Vive le roi (<i>veev-ler-wau</i>). Long live the king.

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.

Ad arbitrium. At pleasure	A posteriori. From a latter reason, or Behind
Ad captandum. To attract	A priori. From a prior reason
Ad infinitum. To infinity	Arcana. Secrets
Ad libitum. At pleasure	Arcanum. Secret
Ad referendum. For consideration	Argumentum ad hominem. Personal argument
Ad valorem. According to value	Argumentum baculinum. Argument of blows
A fortiori. With stronger reason	Audi alteram partem. Hear both sides
Alia. Otherwise	Bona fide. In reality
Aliibi. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere	
Alma mater. University	
Anglice. In English	

Cacoethes scribendi. <i>Passion for writing</i>	In propria persona. <i>In person</i>
Compos mentis. <i>In one's senses</i>	In stato quo. <i>In the former state</i>
Credat, or Credat Judæus. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not)</i>	In terrorem. <i>As a warning</i>
Cum multis aliis. <i>With many others</i>	Ipsæ dixit. <i>Mere assertion</i>
Cum privilegio. <i>With privilege</i>	Ipsa facta. <i>By the mere fact</i>
Datum, or Data. <i>Point or points settled or determined</i>	Item. <i>Also, or Article</i>
De facto. <i>In fact</i>	Jure divino. <i>By divine right</i>
Dei gratia. <i>By the grace or favour of God</i>	Locum tenens. <i>Deputy</i>
De jure. <i>By right</i>	Magna charta (kar-ta). <i>The great charter of England</i>
Desunt cætera. <i>The rest is wanting</i>	Memento mori. <i>Remember that thou must die</i>
Domine dirige nos. <i>O Lord direct us</i>	Meum and tuum. <i>Mine and thine</i>
Dramatis personæ. <i>Characters represented</i>	Multum in parvo. <i>Much in a small space</i>
Durante bene placito. <i>During pleasure</i>	Nemo me impune læset. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with impunity</i>
Durante vita. <i>During life</i>	Ne plus ultra. <i>No further, or Greatest extent</i>
Ergo. <i>Therefore</i>	Nolens volens. <i>Willing or not</i>
Errata. <i>Errors</i>	Non compos, or Non compos mentis. <i>Out of one's senses</i>
Esto perpetua. <i>May it last forever</i>	O tempora, O mores. <i>O the times, O the manners</i>
Ex. <i>Late. As, The ex-minister means, The late minister</i>	Omnes. <i>All</i>
Ex officio. <i>Officially</i>	Onus. <i>Burden</i>
Ex parte. <i>On the part of, or One side</i>	Passim. <i>Every where</i>
Fac simile. <i>Exact copy or resemblance</i>	Per se. <i>Alone, or by itself</i>
Felo de se. <i>Self-murderer</i>	Pro bono publico. <i>For the public benefit</i>
Fiat. <i>Let it be done, or made</i>	Pro and con. <i>For and against</i>
Finis. <i>End</i>	Pro forma. <i>For form's sake</i>
Gratia. <i>For nothing</i>	Pro hac vice. <i>For this time</i>
Ibidem. <i>In the same place</i>	Pro re nata. <i>For the occasion</i>
Idem. <i>The same</i>	Pro tempore. <i>For the time, or For a time</i>
Id est. <i>That is</i>	Quis seperabit. <i>Who shall separate us?</i>
Imprimatur. <i>Let it be printed</i>	Quo animo. <i>Intention</i>
Imprimis. <i>In the first place</i>	Quoad. <i>As to</i>
In caelo quies. <i>(se-lo qui-ese). There is rest in heaven</i>	Quondam. <i>Former</i>
In forma pauperis. <i>As a pauper, or poor person</i>	Requiescat in pace. <i>May he rest in peace!</i>
In commendam. <i>For a time</i>	Resurgam. <i>I shall rise again</i>
	Rex. <i>King</i>

Scandalum magnatum. Scandal
against the nobility
Semper eadem, or semper idem.
Always the same
Seriaticum. In regular order
Sino die. Without mentioning
any particular day
Sine qua non. Indispensable re-
quisite, or condition
Spectas et tu spectabere. You
see and you will be seen
Sui generis. Singular, or Unpa-
ralleled
Summum bonum. Greatest good
Tria juncta in uno. Three joined
in one

Una voce. Unanimously
Utile dulci. Utility with pleasure
Vade mecum. Constant compa-
nion
Veluti in speculum. As in a look-
ing glass
Versus. Against
Via. By the way of
Vice. In the room of
Vice versa. The reverse
Vidv. See
Vivant rex et regina. Long live
the king and queen
Vulgo. Commonly

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (*artium baccalaureus*). Bachelor of arts
A. D. (*anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord
A. M. (*ante meridiem*). Before noon. Or (*anno mundi*). In the year of the world
A. U. C. (*anno urbis condita*)
In the year of Rome
Bart. Baronet
B. D. (*baccalaureus divinitatis*). Bachelor of divinity
B. M. (*baccalaureus medicinae*). Bachelor of medicine
Co. Company
D. D. (*divinitatis doctor*). Doctor of divinity
Do. (Ditto). The like
F. A. S. (*fraternitatis antiquariorum socius*). Fellow of the antiquarian society
F. L. S. (*fraternitatis Linneanae socius*). Fellow of the Linnean society
F. R. S. & A. S. (*fraternitatis regiae socius et associatus*). Fellow of the royal society, and associate
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. (*ibidem*). In the same place
Knt. Knight
K. B. Knight of the Bath
K. G. Knight of the Garter
L. L. D. (*legum doctor*). Doctor of laws
M. D. (*medicinae doctor*). Doctor of medicine
Mem. (*memento*). Remember
M. B. (*medicinae baccalaureus*). Bachelor of medicine
Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
M. P. Member of parliament
N. B. (*nota bene*). Take notice
Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (*nemine contradicente, or Nemine dissentiente*). Unanimously
No. (*numero*). Number
P. M. (*post meridiem*). Afternoon
St. Saint, or Street
Ult. (*ultimo*). Last, or Of last month
Viz. (*videlicet*). Namely
&c. (*et cetera*). And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten
Eleven
Twelve
Thirteen
Fourteen
Fifteen
Sixteen
Seventeen
Eighteen
Nineteen
Twenty
One

A

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	Roman.		Arabic.	Roman.
One	1	I	Twenty-one ...	21	XXI
Two	2	II	Twenty-five ...	25	XXV
Three	3	III	Thirty	30	XXX
Four	4	IV	Forty	40	XL
Five	5	V	Fifty	50	L
Six	6	VI	Sixty	60	LX
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Eighty	80	LXXX
Nine	9	IX	Ninety	90	XC
Ten	10	X	One Hundred	100	C
Eleven	11	XI	Two Hundred	200	CC
Twelve	12	XII	Three Hundred	300	CCC
Thirteen	13	XIII	Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Fourteen	14	XIV	Five Hundred	500	D
Fifteen	15	XV	Six Hundred	600	DC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Seven Hundred	700	DCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Nineteen	19	XIX	One Thousand	1000	M
Twenty	20	XX			
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty...			1820...	MDCCCXX	

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

MONEY TABLE.

	s.	d.		£.	s.
12 Pence is	1	0	20 Shillings are	1	0
20	1	8	30	1	10
30	2	6	40	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
160	13	0	170	8	10
200	16	8	180	9	0
240	20	or	190	9	10
one Pound			200	10	0

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

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

Money Table.

	s.	d.
A Dollar is ...	4	9
Half-a-Crown ...	2	6
A Crown	5	0
Half-a-Guinea ..	10	6
A Guinea	21	0
A Noble	6	8
A Mark	13	4

Troy Weight.

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

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drains make 1 Ounce
16 Ounces ... 1 Pound
28 Pounds ... 1 Quarter
4 Quarters ... 1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt. 1 Ton.

Bread.

A peck loaf weighs ...	17	6
A Half Peck	8	11
A Quartern	4	5½

Wine Measure.

2 Pints make 1 Quart
4 Quarts 1 Gallon
10 Gallons ... 1 Anker
31½ Gallons ... 1 Barrel
42 Gallons ... 1 Tierce
63 Gallons ... 1 Hoghead
84 Gallons ... 1 Puncheon
2 Hogheads ... 1 Pipe
2 Pipes 1 Tun

Apothecaries' Weight.

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

4
12
3
6
5½
40
8
3
69½
144 S
9 S
30½
40 S
4 S
640 S
1728
27
Sq
N

2 P
4 Q
9 G
2 M
2 K
54 G
2 H

Long Measure.

4	Inches	make	1	Hand
12	Inches	~	1	Foot
3	Feet	~	1	Yard
6	Feet	~	1	Fathom
5½	Yards	~	1	Rod or Pole
40	Poles	~	1	Furlong
8	Furlongs	~	1	Mile
3	Miles	~	1	League
69½	Miles	~	1	Degree

Square Measure.

144	Square Inches	1	Square Foot
9	Square Feet	1	Square Yard
30½	Square Yards	1	Square Pole
40	Square Poles	1	Square Rod
4	Square Rods	1	Square Acre
640	Square Acres	1	Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728	Cubic inches	1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	1	Cubic Yard

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	Sqrs.	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

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	Pints	make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	~	1	Gallon
9	Gallons	~	1	Firkin
2	Firkins	~	1	Kilderkin
2	Kilderkins	~	1	Barrel
54	Gallons	~	1	Hogshead
2	Hogsheads	~	1	Butt

Hay.

A Load	contains	36	Trusses
A Truss	weighs	56	Pounds

Cloth Measure.

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

Dry Measure.

2	Pints	make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	~	1	Gallon
2	Gallons	~	1	Peck
4	Pecks	~	1	Bushel
8	Bushels	~	1	Quarter
36	Bushels	~	1	Chaldron

Time.

60	Secs. ds	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	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 Eighteen

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.

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE'S ARITHMETIC.

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. Yea, 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, 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 generations 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 manservant, 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, 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 king and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order me 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, 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 from uncleanness, 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 him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for 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 into 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 I 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 of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby stedfastly 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 sponsors; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why is 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: stedfastly 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.

N.B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable Catechisms of DR. WATTS, and a very instructive Social Catechism by MR. BARROW. These, with the aid of MRS. PELHAM'S First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.

THE 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.*

The Catechism of the 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 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 lion's 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.

The 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.

Q. *Who was Joseph the Carpenter?*—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

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 before the Jews.

Q. *Who was Caesar?*—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 Nathanael?—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, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's 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 was Joseph of Arimathea?—A. A rich man, that buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists?—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who 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 Paul?—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A 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 Apollonius?—A. A warm and lively preacher of 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 young 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.

(From BARROW'S Young Christian's Library.)

Q. What are your social duties?

A. As a subject of the king 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 King, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the King?

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-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death?

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. For what offences are criminals transported?

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported ?

A. Those who are transported for life are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England ; and those for fourteen or seven years, are 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 ; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained ?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons 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 king'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 theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, 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 a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him **NOT GUILTY**. But if they find him **GUilty**, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike ?

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment ; but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences ?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation ; to shun bad or loose 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 de-

clarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocency 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 of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace 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 king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishment. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The king'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 king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Jurymen?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly 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 Jurymen?

A. One 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 Petit Jurymen 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.

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 authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. 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 the King's 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 king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; 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.*

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1820.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.*</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>					
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1067 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	33 3	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	Q. Elizabeth 1	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	W. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	15 0
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 8	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 2	1727 Jun. 11	35 4
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	55
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2	George 4	1820 Jan. 28	
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2	Ireland united, Jan. 1801.		

* Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

P R A Y E R S.

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 begun, 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

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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, Lord King GEORGE, our gracious QUEEN CAROLINE, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his 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.

Whosoever 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 for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, our gracious Queen CAROLINE, 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 prayers and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple 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.

Inclin. 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 be 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 teen 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 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.*

THE END.

