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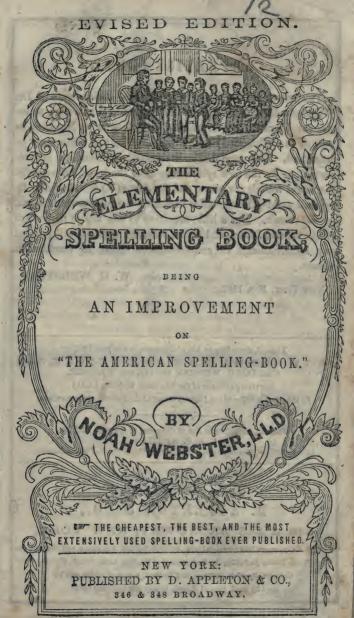
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NEW YORK, May, 1857.

W. G. WEBSTER.

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The tables intended for *Exercises* in spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These tables will answer the important purposes, of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in the United States and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowledge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, I have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English u as yu, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing d before u into j, as gradual [grajual], and t into ch, as in nature [nachure], and one author went so far as to change s into sh, in words beginning with super, as superior, [shooperior]; with a like affectation, d before i in immediate, obedience, was changed into j [immejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and can not be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil; and a recent writer on orthoepy has rejected the chu, and dje, and dju, from every word in the language.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have adopted, both in this work, and in my dictionary, that orthography which is most simple, and which is now the best authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be legitimate, and rendered all classes of words, falling within the rules, uniform in orthography If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

In this work, the sounds of the vowels in accented syllables are represented by points or marks attached to the letters. It is highly desirable that this mode of remedying, in some measure, the evils of a very irregular orthography, which can not be reformed, might be adopted in all printed books. It was adopted in the Hebrew language, and is used in the German, Swedish, and Danish at this day. This would serve to fix the pronunciation of words, facilitate the acquisition of it both by foreigners and our own children, and probably contribute to the propagation of the English language, and of Christianity, among distant nations.

. The vowels in unaccented syllables are, for the most part, left unpointed; as I am convinced that any attempt to designate sounds so slight and indeterminate, would do more harm than good.

Letters printed in the Italic characters are mute; but by the classification of words here adopted, few of these characters are necessary.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

It is useful to teach children the significations of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words, whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach orthography and pronunciation, it is judged most proper to adapt the various tables to these specific objects and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete System of Elements for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

In the plan and execution of this work, I have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced instructors in New York, to whom I would present my grateful acknowledgments.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the

expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in eb, ed, et. The articulations are represented by the letters called consonants. The sounds made with the organs open, are called vowels, as a, e, o.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the *ear*; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order,

compose what is called an Alphabet.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The compounds ch, sh, th, and ng are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by si, or z; as, in brasier, azure, pronounced brā'zher, ăzh'ur.

Of the foregoing letters, a, e, o, are always vowels; i and u are vowels or diphthongs; w is also a vowel; and y is either a vowel, a diphthong, or a consonant.

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain occasional sounds which occur more rarely, as that of a in last, far, care, tall, what; e in her, there, prey; i in firm, marine; o in dove, book, wolf, prove; and u in rude and pull. These will now be considered distinctly.

A. The regular long sound of a is denoted by a hori-

zontal mark over it; as, ān' cient, pro-fāne'; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, eăt, păr'ry.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sourd is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fä'ther;—the broad, or German sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad a, by a single dot under it; as, what, quad'rant;—the short sound of the Italian a, by a single dot over it; as, fast, last;—the sound of a before r in certain words like care, fair, &c., is represented by a caret over the a, as, care, hair, fair, &c.

E. The regular long sound of e is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mete, se-rene'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as met, re-bel'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of e like a in care is indicated by a caret over the e, as in thêir, whêre; and of short e before r in cases where it verges toward short u, by a single dot over it; as, her, pre-fer'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of i, o, and u are indicated like those of a and e by a horizontal mark or curve; as, bind, bin; dole, doll; tune, tun.

Occasional sounds.—When i has the sound of long e it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', ma-rine'; —when o has the sound of short u, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dove, son;—when it has the sound of oo, it is marked with two dots over it; as, move, prove;—the two letters oo, without marks, have the sound of the French ou; as, boom, loom;—when u is sounded like short oo, it has two dots under it; as, full, pull; while its occasional sound, as when preceded by r, is indicated as in rûde, rû'ral, rû'by.

Note.—The long u in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of short oo, preceded by y, as in educate, pronounced ed'yoo-kāte; nature, pronounced

mateyoor.

The long sound of a in late, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of e in let; as, adequate, disconsolate, inveterate.

The long e, when shortened, coincides with the short i in pit; as, in feet, fit. This short sound of i is that of y unaccented, at the end of words; as, in glory.

The short sound of broad a in hall, is that of short o in

holly, and of a in what.

The short sound of oo in pool, is that of u in pull, and oo in wool.

The short sound of o in not, is somewhat lengthened before

r, s, th, and ng; as in nor, cross, broth, belong.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; thus, eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice, are called *close*, or *mute*, as eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et. Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called semi-vowels, as, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called

labials; as, eb, ef, em, ep, ev.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called dentals; as, ed, et, eth.

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called

palatals; as, eg, ek, eng.

The letters s and z are called also sibilants or hissing letters. B and p represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but p indicates a closer pressure of the lips, which instantly stops all sound.

D and t stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper teeth; but t stands for a closer articulation than d, and

stops all sound.

F and v stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but f indicates an aspiration or expulsion of breath without sound; v, with sound.

Th in think and in that represent one and the same articulation; the former with aspiration; the latter with sound.

S and z stand for one and the same articulation, attended

with hissing; s without sound; z with sound.

Sh and zh have the same distinction as s and z, aspirated and vocal; but zh not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by si or other letters; as, in fusion, osier, azure.

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue

with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in sing, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in finger, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by nk, as in bank. The difference is obvious in bang, anger, bank, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

. B has one sound only, as in bite; and after m is mute, as

in dumb

C has the sound of k before a, o, and u, as in cat, cot, cup; and of s before e, i, and y, as in cell, cit, cycle. It may be considered as mute before k; as, in sick, thick. C, when followed by e or i before another vowel, unites with e or i to form the sound of sh. Thus, cetaceous, gracious, conscience, are pronounced ce-ta'shus, gra'shus, con'shense.

D has one sound only; as, in day, bid.

F has one sound only; as, in life, fever, except in of, in

which it has the sound of v.

G before a, o, and u, is a close palatal articulation; as, in gave, go, gun; but before e, i, and y, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like j; as, in gem, gin, gyves. Before n it is silent; as, in gnaw.

II is a mark of breathing or aspiration. After r it has no

sound; as, in rhetoric.

I in certain words has the use of y consonant; as, in million, pronounced mill'yun. Before r it has the sound of short u; as, in bird, flirt.

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by

dzh; as, in joy.

K has one sound only; as, in king. It is silent before n;

as, in knave.

L has one sound only; as, in lame, mill. It is sometimes silent before k, as in walk; before m, as in calm; and before f, as in calf.

M has one sound only; as, in man, flame.

N has one sound only; as, in not, sun. It is silent after m; as, in hymn, solemn.

P has one sound only; as, in pit, lap. Before s it is silent;

as, in psalm.

Q has precisely the power of k, but it is always followed by

u; as, in question.

S has its proper sound; as, in *send*, *less*, or the sound of z; as, in *rise*. Followed by i preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of sh; as, in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of zh; as, in *osier*, pronounced o'zher.

When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a

vertical line through it; as \$.

T has its proper sound; as, in turn, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before i, followed by another vowel, it unites with i and forms the sound of sh, as in nation, partial, patience, pronounced na'shon, par'shal, pa'shense. A few exceptions are, when s or x precede t, as in bastion, christian, mixtion, pronounced băst'yun, krīst'yan, mīkst'yun.

V has one sound only; as, in voice, live, and is never silent. W before r is silent, as in wring, wrong. In most words be-

ginning with wh, the h precedes the w in utterance.
when is pronounced hwen.

X represents ks, as in wax; but is sometimes pronounced like gz; as, in exact. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like z; as, in Xenophon.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal s, or a

hissing with sound; as, in maze.

Ch have the sound nearly of tsh; as, in church, or the

sound of k; as, in character; or of sh, as in machine.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: cough, chough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough. These words close with the sound of f, so that gh may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of f, as in philosophy, except in Stephen,

pronounced Ste'ven.

Sh have one sound only; as, in shall.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in think, both; and vocal, as in thou, this. When vocal, the th are marked thus, (th), as in thou.

Sc have the sound of sk, before a, o, u, and r; as, in scale, scoff, sculpture, scroll; and the sound of s only before e, i, and y; as, in scene, scepter, science, Scythian.

Two vowels in a syllable, when only one is pronounced, are

called a digraph.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs oi and oy is the same

and uniform; as, in join, joy.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs ou and ow is the same and uniform; as, in sound, now. But in the termination ous, ou is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is us; as, in pious, glorious.

The digraphs ai and ay, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of a long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of a is nearly or quite lost;

as, in certain, curtain. The digraphs au and aw, have the sound of broad a, as in fall; ew, that of u long, as in new; and ey, in unaccented syllables, that of y short, as in valley.

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the

other has no sound; as, in court, road, slow.

The digraphs ea, ee, ei, ie, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of e long; as, in near, meet, seize, grieve. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph oa, unless pointed, has the sound of o long.

In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are

distinguished by this mark +.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and e final, are long; as, in fate, mete, mite, note, mute, unless pointed, as in dove, give.

The accented syllable of words is designated by the mark ('). The double accent (") in such words as pre"cious, am-bi"tious (Section 135), shows that the subsequent c or t has the sound of sh.

The double accent in such words as an"ger, clan"gor (Section 139), indicates that ng are pronounced with a close articulation.

OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in glory; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in habit.

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in superfluity,

literary.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, ink-stand, church-yard.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a par-

ticular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE POINTED LETTERS

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Long.—ā, as in fame; ē, as in mete; ī, as in fine; ō, as in note; oo, as in moon; ū, as in mute; y, as in fly. SHORT.—ă, as in fat; ĕ, as in met; ĭ, as in fin; ŏ, as in not; ŭ, as in but; ў, as in any.

OCCASIONAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

	EXAMPLES.
â as in care ,	âir, shâre, pâir, beân
ä Italian,	fäther, fär, bälm, päth.
à as in last;	ásk, gráss, dánce, bránch
a as in all,	call, talk, haul, swarm.
a as in what,	wan, wanton, wallow.
é like â,	fhère, hèir, whère, ère.
ė as in term,	verge, verdure, prefer.
e like long a,	prey, they, trey.
i like long e,	pique, machine, mien.
i as in bird,	firm, virgin, dirt.
o like short u,	dove, son, done, worm.
ö like long oo,	prove, do, move, tomb.
o like short oo,	wolf, wolsey.
00 (short 00),	foot, book, wool, wood.
$\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ long, preceded by r , .	rûde, rûmor, rûral.
u like oo (short oo),	bull, put, push, pull.
e (italic) marks a letter silent,	fallen, token.

CONGONANTS

COMBONANI	0.
	EXAMPLES.
e soft (unmarked), like s sharp,	cede, mercy.
e hard, like k ,	eall, earry.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose.
ch soft, like sh,	machine, chaise.
eh hard, like k ,	ehorus, epoeh.
g hard (unmarked),	go, gallant.
g soft, like j,	gentle, aged.
s sharp (unmarked),	same, gas.
\$ soft, like z,	has, amuse.
th sharp (unmarked),	thing, path.
th flat or word	thine their.

THE ALPHABET.

OMAN LETTERS.		ITAI	IC.	NAMES OF LETTERS.
a	A	α	A	a .
b	В	Ъ	B	be
c d	C	C	C	ce
	D	d	D	de
e f g h i j k	E	е		e
f	F	f	F	ef
g	G	g	G	je he, or aytch
h	H I J	$egin{array}{c} g \\ h \\ i \\ j \\ k \end{array}$	H_{\sim}	he, or aytch
1	Ī	i	I	1 - 1
j	J	1	J	ja
K	K	le	K	ka .
1	L	I	T.	el
m	K L M N O	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	en
0	D .	0	0	0
$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{q} \\ \mathbf{r} \end{array}$	P Q R S	p	P	pe
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V	W	v	W	νe
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	X		V	wi or ye
y	\ddot{Z}	$\frac{y}{z}$	7.	
8		2 de	*	ze and
1	100	a		anu

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffl, fi, fl, ffi.

^{*} This is not a letter, but a character standing for and. Children therefore should be taught to call it and; not and-per-se.

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, care, fall, what; her, prey, thêre

OLD ENGLISH.

AUCDEFGMEJULUA OPORSTUUUXZX abcdefghijklmnopqrs tubwrp3

SCRIPT.

ABCDETGH

FJHLMNO

PDBJUV

WPRYZ

abcdefghijhlmnopq

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210. 2. 2.	No.	1	I	
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ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
€a	ce	ci	€o	• eu	cy
da	de	di	do	'do	dy
fa	fe .	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

	SP	ELLII	NG-BOO	K.	. 17
bied, mabine	bîrd, marîne; möve, són, wolf; bûle, prll; & as k; & as j; & as z; Ch as sh.				
go	on k	y me			s he
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an	ox c	lo go	on	it c	n us
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jā	jē	jī	jō	jū	jÿ
kā	kē	kī	kō	kū	kÿ
_lā/	lē	lī	lō .	lū	lÿ
mā	mē	mī	mō	mū	mÿ
nā	nē	nī	nō	nű	nÿ
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	e is in	Tdo	go on	it is	
	he up	is it	SO	is it	
	e is up	it is		it is	
	1 1275	No.	3.—III.		
pā	рē	pī	pō	рū	рў
rā	rē	rī	rō.	rū	rÿ
รลี	sē	sī	sõ	sū	sÿ
tā	tē	tī .	tō	tū	tÿ
vā	vē	vī	VÕ	vū	νÿ
wā	wĕ	wī	wō	wū.	wÿ
is he to	20 %	is it 1	by us	we	go to it
he is to	80	it is l	by us	he	is by me
am I to	go	if he	is in	so]	he is up
I am to			p to it		I am up
apla.	919		4.—I V.		
ăb	ĕb		(b	ďĎ	ŭb
ăe	ĕe		íe e	ŏe	ŭe
ăd	ĕd		id -	ŏd	ŭd.
ăf	ĕf		f	ŏf	ŭf
ăg	ĕg		íg	ŏg	ŭg

	LAST, CÂRE, FALL, WHAT;	

, Ē, &c., long ;	I, E, &c., short	;—Bäb, läst,	Gâre, Fal	l, what; her	, PHEY, THERE
am]	I to go in	N. T	so he	is to go	up
Ian	to go in	A	is he	to be by	me
is he	to go in	The state of	he is	to be by	me
he is	s to go in	,714,	Iam	to be by	it
	* 143	No. 5	-V.	100	
ăj	ĕj	ĭj	7.0	ŏj	ŭj
ăk	ěk	ĭk	133	ŏk	ŭk
ăl	ĕl	ĭl	10	ŏl	ŭl
ăm	ĕm	ĭm	vil -	ŏm	ŭm
ăn	ĕn	ĭn	1	ŏn	ŭn
ăp	ěp	ĭp	La:	ŏp	ŭp
`	7 642	No. 6	-V.I.	100	14 AL.
är	ėr	ir	77	ŏr	ŭr
ăs	ĕs	ĭs		ŏs	ŭs
ăt	ĕt	ĭt	245-14	ŏt	ŭt
ăv	ĕv	ĭv		ŏv:	ŭv
ăx	ěx	ĭx	-	ŏx	ŭx
ăz	ěz	ĭz		ŏz	ŭz
is he to	do so b	y me	it is t	o be by	me
	do so b		by m	e it is to	be
	a to be in			to be as	
he is to	go up k	y it.	he is	to be as	Iam
		No. 7	VII.	-	
blā	blē	blī	blō	b lū	blÿ
elā	elë	elī	elō	elū	elÿ
flā	flē	flī	flō	flū	flÿ
glā	glē	glī	glō	glū	glÿ
· plā	plē	plī	plō	plū	ply
slā	slē	slī	slō	slū	sly
- 20		No. 8V		38	12
· brā '	brē	brī	brō	brû	bry
erā	erā	eri .	erō	erû	erÿ
drā.	drē	drī	drō	drû	drÿ

	S	PELLIN	IG-BOOL	ζ.	19
Bied, Marine;	MÖVE, BÓN,	wolf; rôle,	PRLL; e as k	; Ġ AS J; S AS	z; čh as sh.
frā	frē	frī	frō	frû	fry
grā	grē	grī	grō	grû	grÿ
1000 3		No. 9	-IX.		
prā	prē	prī	prō	prû	prÿ
trā	trē	trī	trō	trû	trÿ
wrā	wrē	wrī	wrō	wrû	wry
chā	chē	chī	chō	chū	chÿ
shā	shē	shī	shō	shū	shÿ
skā	skē	skī -	skō	skū.	skÿ
She fed t	ho old 1	han	Sho mut	how hat	on the
The hen			bed	her hat	on me
See how				get my	hat
run			I did no	ot get th	e hat
I met hin	in the	lot	My hat	is on the	e peg
The cow			She may	y go and	
See how		sun is	hat	banker	No. 1983
It is hot		Tient.		go and	see the
See the d She has a			man Ho sita	on a tin	hor
one has a	HEW I	Sold	1 7000	on a un	DOX.
Arit 30	- 307	No. 1	0.—X.	in both	
phā	phē	phī	phō.	phū	phy
quā	quē	quī	quō	gill 5%	
spā	spē-	spī	spō	spū	spy
stā	stē	stī	stō	stū	stÿ
seā swā	scē	scī swī	seō	seū	scÿ
SWa.	swē	door I	swō	swū.	swÿ
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	de la serie	No. 1	1.—XI.	DECHE	Sir 28
splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	sply
sprā	sprē	sprī	sprō	sprû	spry
strā	strē	strī	strō	strû	stry
shrā	shrē	shrī	shrō	shrû	shrÿ

20		111	77 77 77	III II II I Z	TIL	
I, Ē, &c.,	long; l	, k, &c., shor	rt ;—Bär, l <i>l</i>	st, eîre, f,	LL, WHAT; HE	, PREY, THÊBE;
sera		serē	serī	serō	serû	serÿ
selā	i	selē	selī	selō	selū	selÿ
7			No. 12.	-XII.		* 1
€ăb	fĭb	gŏb	€ŭb	săp	lăd bĭ	
dăb	gĭb	hŏb	dŭb	rĭp	măd hĩ	0

máb Jib . Job nip påd did hod sub năb nĭb lŏb hŭb sŏp săd lĭd sŏd tăb rĭb mŏb lŭb băd lĕd rĭd _nŏd něb i bŏb rŏb rŭb dăd rěd pĭd ŏdd găd wěb €ŏb sŏb tŭb sĕd kĭd pŏd bĭb fob bŭb lăp hăd wed mid rŏd

A new tab cap
A cob-web
He has got a new tub
He is not a bad boy
The lad had a new pen
He saw a mad dog
She led him to bed

I hid it in the box
Put on his new bib
Do not go in the mob
She can rub off the dust
She put my cap in the tub
He had a new red cap
I can do as I am bid

No. 13.-XIII.

fag lŏg eŭd dŭg pŭg tag pig kam hặg rặg dŏg mǔd fig hŭg rŭg lăm bŏg wăg băg jăg. rig . jŭg dăm mam lăg lĕg tŭg hăm răm bŭd eăg wig bŭg rŭd săg mŭg jăm yăm năg keg

She has a new bag for Do not let a bug get on
me
the bed
I can tag the boy
I put the mug in my

I can tag the boy
A big dog can run

I put the mu
new tin box

He has fed the pig I can rub the ink off my
The man can put on his pen on a rag

wig

THe may put the red jug

My nag can run in the lot in my new tin box

BÎRD, MABÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; Ġ AS J; S AS Z; ĈH AS SIL

No. 14X	•		7.
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mĕn dăn rĕn fin hèm gŭm win gŭn hĭn €ŏn ģĕm hŭm făn běn pěn pŭn măn dĕn těn kĭn dŏn rŭn dĭm. mŭm păn wĕn pĭn bŭn hĭm. rum fĕn " sun rĭm sum răn hĕn bĭn sĭn dŭn tŭn dŭm băn tăn kĕn din tin fun nŭn

No. 15,-XV.

hăp găp pĭp mŏp fär făt văt nět dĭp top! tär răt bět wet răp sĭp hĭp kĭp jär hăt jět pět măp pŏp mär măt gĕt sĕt lăp rĭp nĭp sŏp păp lŏp pär săt lĕt vět tip fŏp băt tăp hŏp bär păt mět hă\$ lĭp

No. 16.-X VI.

gŏt nŭt bĭt pit jŏt věx fox €ăn rŭt fĭx cĭt sit lŏt wŏt wad €ăp fĭt. wit nŏt bŭt lăx mĭx eăt wan lit bŏt pŏt eŭt tăx pĭx war săp mit eŏt rot hŭt wax SIX was ġĭn nĭt dŏt sŏt jut_ sex bŏx chĭt wat

Ann can hem my cap
She has a new fan
He hid in his den
The pig is in his pen
I see ten men
He had a gun
I saw him run
The map is wet
She will sit by me
He has cut my pen
I had a nut to eat
Can you fix my hat

It is on my lap
I will get a new map
A bat can fly
A cat can eat a rat
I met the boy
He sat on my box
Now the sun is set
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me

I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me
I put the pin on my tin
box
Let him get the tax

Let him get the tax

I, ē, &c., long; I, ĕ, &c., short;—Bär, Last, Gâre, fall, wh	

I, ā, &c.,	long; A, E, &c.,	short;—Bär, 1	Ast, Câre, Fai	L, WHAT; HÈR,	PREY, THÊRE		
	No. 17.—X VII.						
bābe	hīde n	rode āç	e bic	e eāģe	lāke		
€āde	rīde le	ode da	ice dīce				
fāde	sīde n	ōde fā	ce līce		māke		
jāde	tīde r	ōde lā	ce mic	e rāģe	rāke		
lāde	wide la	be pā	ice nīce		sāke		
māde			ce rīce	e dōġe	fāke		
wāde			āce vīce	- 0 -	wāke		
bīde	eōde t	übe īc	e āģe	bāke	eāke		
	5-1 - 35	No. 18	-XVIII.		17/10		
dīke	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme		
līke	dūke	māle	nīle	hōle	dāme		
pīke	lūke	hāle	pīle	mõle	fāme		
tīke	pūke	pāle	tīle	pōle .	gāme		
eōke	āle	sāle	vīle	sõle	lāme		
jōke	bāle	tāle	wile	tōle	nāme		
pōke		bīle	bōle	müle	sāme		
woke	gāle	fīle	eōle	rüle	tāme		
is fally	serve and	No. 19.	-XIX.	35 450			
āpe ·	rīpe	mope	ōre	omore -	wove		
€āpe	. wipe	hōpe	bōre	sōre	gāze		
tāpe.	type	rōpe	€ōre	tōre	hāze		
nāpe	eōpe	mēre	fōre	yōre	māze		
rāpe	pōpe	hēre	gōre	€ōve	rāze		
pīpe	lõpe	sēre	lōre	rove	erāze		
	No. 6 (8)	No. 20).—X X .	ama of	1		
eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bite	dose		
lūre	nīne	māne	dāte	cīte	bone		
pūre	pine	pāne	gāte	kīte	eōne		
dine	sīne	sāne	fāte "	·mīte	zone		
fīne	wine	eāne	hāte	rīte	none		
līne	vīne	wāne	lāte	sīte	tone		
mīne	bāne	bāse	māte	dīve	june		

Bird, marine; Möve, són, Wolf; Rúle, Pull; e ab k; é as j; b as z; Ch as se						
tīne	vane	€āse	pāte ·	hīve	tūne	
fāne	väse	rāte	rīve •	füme	sāne	
-	1-6650	4.25	and the same of	Tento	Butto	
da Ser	A Dian	No. 21.	-XXI.	America .	Justa	
tōrn	ălps	€ămp	ĭmp	bŭmp	rŭmp	
worn	seălp	lămp	gĭmp	dŭmp	€rŭmp	
swörn	hĕlp	elămp	lĭmp	chŭmp	pŭmp	
ŭrn	kĕlp	rămp	pĭmp	jump	trump	
bŭrn	yĕlp	erămp	erimp	lŭmp	earp	
chŭrn	gŭlp	stămp	shrimp	elŭmp	seärp.	
spurn	pŭlp	vămp	pŏmp	plŭmp	härp	
tŭrn	dămp	hĕmp	rŏmp	mŭmp	shärp	
		No. 22	XXII.	LOW DOWN	N THUS	
åsp	erĭsp	chŏps	pĭet	råft	weft	
gåsp	wĭsp	ăet	strĭet	eraft	gĭft	
håsp	drĕg\$	făet	dŭet	dråft	shĭft	
elasp	tŏng\$	păet	åft	gråft	lĭft	
rasp	lŭngs	tăet	båft.	waft	rĭft	
gråsp	len\$	trăet	håft	hĕft	drĭft	
lĭsp	gŭlf	sĕet	shaft	lĕft	sĭft	
No. 23.—XXIII.						
ŏft	~×1+	eōlt	ant	scĕnt	dĭnt	
lŏft *	pělt wělt	dolt	chant	brent	lint	
sŏft	gilt	jölt	grånt		flint	
tŭft	hilt	võlt	slånt	spěnt rěnt	splint	
bělt	mĭlt	eănt	běnt	sĕnt	mint	
fělt	spĭlt	seänt	děnt	těnt	print	
mělt	tilt	plänt	lĕnt	věnt	tint	
smělt	bölt	rănt	pěnt	went	stint	
pilicit	DOL	Tant	bent	WELL	SUILL	
	No. 24XXIV.					
brunt	wĕpt	smärt	snŏrt	last .	zĕst	
grunt	swept	pärt	sŏrt .	blåst.	hĕst	
rŭnt	ärt	tärt	tŏrt	mast	chěst	

I, E, &c., long	; I, E, &c., sh	ort ;—Bär, L	ist, eâre, fal	l, whạt; hêr,	PREY, THERE
ăpt	eärt	· stärt	hŭrt	påst	jĕst
chăpt	därt •	pert	shirt	våst	lĕst
kĕpt	härt .	vert	flirt	dĭdst	- blěst
slĕpt	chärt	wert	east	mĭdst	nĕst
erept	märt	shŏrt	fast	bĕst	pĕst
duna ga	(Deco	No. 25.	-xxv.		1000
rĕst	quĕst	lĭst	€ŏst	thirst	lŭst
erĕst	wĕst	mĭst	first	bŭst	mŭst
drĕst	zĕst	grĭst	bŭṛst	dŭst	rŭst
tĕst	cyst	wĭst	€ŭrst	gŭst	erŭst
věst	fĭst	lŏst	dŭrst	jŭst -	trŭst

Fire will burn wood and coal. Coal and wood will make a fire. The world turns round in a day. Come and help me pin my frock. Do not sit on the damp ground. We burn oil in tin and glass lamps. The lame man limps on his lame leg. We make ropes of hemp and flax. A rude girl will romp in the street. The good girl may jump the rope. A duck is a plump fowl. The horse drinks at the pump. A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs. Good boys and girls will act well.

Test is a decisive trial.

He came in haste, and left his book. Men grind corn and sift the meal. We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes. Boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can. Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp. bied, maeïne; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; & as k; & as j; b as z; Th as sh.

No. 26,-XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker sō lar tro ver wo ful pā pal shā dy elō ver pō lar pō em €ō pal lā dy do nor lū nar vī al fo rum vā por sō ber sā tan pē nal tī dv fā vor fū el hō ly pā cer vē nal fi nal lī my flā vor rā cer dū el sli my erû el ō ral sā vor grö cer grû el hō ral bō ny hā lo cī der sō lo spī der pō ny pū pil mū ral nā \$al pō ker hē ro wā fer lā bel tī ler nē gro €ā per lī bel fā tal €ā per · ty ro tī ger lō eal nā tal pā per bū bo mā ker fō €al rû ral tā per sā go tā ker võ eal vī tal vī per lē gal tū lip rā ker tō tal bi ter cë dar rē gal sē ton ō val brī er fe ver rû in dī al pli ant ö ver frī ar hỹ men trī al ģī ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day. Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The black-berry grows on a brier.

seär

spur

ă, ë; &c., long; ă, ě, &c., short;—bäb, list, câbe, fill, what; her, prey, thêre

Cider is made of apples.

A tiger will kill and eat a man.

A raker can rake hay.

A vial is a little bottle.

A giant is a very stout, tall man. The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.-XXVII.

seăb	erĭb	grŭb	blĕd	plŏd	stăg
stăb	drĭb	shrub	brěd	trŏd	serăg
blăb	squib	stŭb	spěd	seŭd	snäg
slăb	chŭb	shăd	sĥrĕd	stŭd	drăg
erăb	elŭb	elăd	shĕd	slŭg	swäg
drăb	snŭb	glăd	slěd	brăg	flăg
glĭb	serŭb	brăd	shŏd	erăg	shăm
snĭb	drŭb	flĕd	elŏd	shăg	erăm

No. 28.-XXVIII.

elăm	prĭm	seăn	spĭn	trăp	slĭp
drăm	trĭm	€lăn	grĭn	serăp	grip
slăm	swĭm	plăn	twĭn	străp	serip
swăm	frŏm	spăn	chăp	chĭp	drĭp
stěm	seŭm	brăn	elăp	shĭp	trĭp
skĭm	plŭm	glĕn	flăp	skĭp	strip
brĭm	grŭm	chĭn	slăp	elĭp	frĭt
grĭm	drum.	skĭn	snăp	flĭp	splĭt
				733544	EF TYDE

No. 29.-XXIX.

chŏp	chär	flăt	slĭt	blŏt	slut
shŏp	spär	plăt	smĭt	elŏt	smŭt
slop	stär	spăt	spĭt	plŏt	glut
erőp	stir	brăt	split	spot ·	strut
stŏp	blŭr	frĕt	grĭt	grŏt	flăx
swop	slŭr	whet	seŏt	trŏt	flŭx

trět

shŏt

shut

flöss

bîed, marîne; möve, son, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; à as j; 8 as z; în as sh.

Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a dram: A shad can swim.

He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat. The boy can ride on a Ships go to sea.

sled. The boy can chop.

A plum will hang by a The man shot a ball. I saw her skim the milk stem. I saw her sk The boy had a drum. in a pan.

No. 30:-X X X.

bulb bold bănd brănd wĕnd fond bärb eold hănd ĕnd blend pond gärb gold lănd běnd bind find fold herb rănd fĕnd find bärd verb hold bland lend hind eärd eŭrb mold grand mend kind härd gländ rend mind chīld sold lärd. mīld töld sănd sĕnd rind pärd seöld ständ tend wind wild seärf ōld and stränd vend bond bird

No. 31.-XXXI.

herd sŭrf sŭch lanch bunch lätch seurf filch blanch hunch eŭrd mătch milch branch lunch · patch rĭch sŭrd much pătch stanch turfpunch snätch ärch pouch erotch ditch switch erutch hĭtch märch erouch bötch twitch dutch torch blotch pitch stärch skětch plush stĭtch strětch. härsh church itch flush märsh lürch bitch witch elutch erush

To filch is to steal; we must not filch. A bird sits on a branch to sing.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, list, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre;

No. 32.-XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re elāim a bāse un sāy ben zoin de bāse pro elāim as-sāy a void in ease dis elāim a wāy de voir a bāte ex elāim o bey a droit de bāte de mēan ex ploit eon vey se date be mōan pur vey de eoy re tāin ere ate sur vey en joy ob lāte re māin de fy al loy re late en gröss af fy em ploy in flate dis ereet de ny an noy eol late al lay de erv de stroy trans late de lāy re boil eon voy mis state re lāy tur moil es pouse re plēte in lay de spoil ea rouse com plete mis lāv em broil de vour se erēte wāy lāy re coil re dout sub join eon erēte dis play de vout ad join re cite de eāy a mount in cīte dis māy re join sur mount dis mount po lite de frāy en join ig nite ar rāy eon join re count dis join re deem be trāy re nown mis join por tray en dow es teem de elāim pur loin a strāy a vow.

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters. Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter

than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

Bied, maeïne; möve, son, wolf; eûle, pull; & as k; & as j; & as z; ch as sh.

Good men obey the laws of God. I love to survey the starry heavens.

Careless girls mislay their things.

The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.

The fowler decoys the birds into his net.

Cats devour rats and mice.

The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.

Wise men employ their time in doing good to all

around them.

2

In the time of war, ships have a convoy.

Kings are men of high renown,

Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.

God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.-XXXIII.

deed breed glee sleek steel green feed seed peek free deem seen heed weed tree reek seem teen bleed bee eel teem steen ereek meed fee feel sheen queen greek need heel seek keen ween see spleen leek speed lee peel week. reed flee cheek beef reel sereen

No. 34.-XXXIV.

deep leer brood lees meet weep sheep sweep fleer bee\$ greet geese keep beer sneer beet street fleece sleep deer peer feet sweet sleeve peep cheer sheet food reeve seer fleet ereep sheer steer. mood breeze rood steep jeer sleet freeze queer

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, låst, eåre, fall, what; hêr, prey, thêre

No. 35,-XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook.
€oom ,	boon	600	stoop	choo\$e	brook
doom	loon ·	twö,	swoop	noo\$e	erook
loom	moon	€oop	boor	eook	took
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
room	soon i	sloop	loose	stook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool .	boot	root	proof	son s
pool	stool	eoot	roof	blood	won
tool	roost	moot	woof	flood	ton

Plants grow in the ground from seeds. The man cuts down trees with his ax. Eels swim in the brook. Sharp tools are made of steel. The sun seems to rise and set each day. The ax has a keen edge and cuts well. In the spring the grass looks green and fresh. I have seen the full moon. A king and queen wear crowns of gold. I will kiss the babe on his cheek. We go to church on the first day of the week. The man put a curb round our deep well. Wool makes the sheep warm. Men keep their pigs in pens. We lie down and sleep in beds. The new broom sweeps clean. The wild deer runs in the woods. The red beet is good to eat. If I meet him in the street-I will greet him with

a kind look and show him my new book.

Bird, marine; move, son, woaf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as J; B as Z; Ch as sh.

No. 36.-XXXVI.

To the băck snäck quăck quick rick wick hăck păck běck / chick brick eŏck · děck elĭck elŏck iăck răck erick. läck eräck chěck kĭck lŏck prick black něck lĭck träck trick blöck pěck slĭck elăck säck sĭck hŏck spěck släck tăck nĭck tĭck shŏck smäck stäck rěck přek stick flŏck

No. 37.-XXXVII.

pŏck chŭck stuck bŭlk * elănk prănk rŏck lŭck ĕlk hŭlk flänk tănk brŏck elŭck wělk skulk plănk ĭnk yĕlk erŏck plŭck bănk slănk lĭnk frock mŭck ĭlk dănk ränk blĭnk mŏck truck bĭlk hănk erank elink sĭlk shănk sŏck struck drănk slink bŭck mĭlk frănk sŭck lănk sink dŭck blank shrank tŭck kĭlt brĭnk

No. 38.-XXXVIII.

prĭnk drunk märk irk ask dĭsk dirk shrink trunk pärk bask rĭsk mĭnk sŭnk spärk kirk eask brĭsk stärk quirk frĭsk wink slunk hask jerk drĭnk flask busk ärk eŏrk elerk fŏrk dŭsk pĭnk lärk mask spunk därk smerk störk task hŭsk junk härk. perk lŭrk děsk bŏss skunk shärk chirk whisk tuft turk

The smell of the pink is sweet.

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—bär, last, câre, fall, what; ueb, peby, tuere;

bŭsk mŭsk rŭsk tŭsk dŭsk märl	snärl twirl whirl eŭrl fŭrl hŭrl	No. 39.— churl purl člm hělm film ärm	bärm färm härm chärm sperm term	bärn yärn kern fern stern quern	börn eörn seörn mörn lörn hörn
Line	Sam	No. 40	-XL	200	Straffe
gaff staff quaff skiff eliff tiff stiff, off	seoff doff buff euff huff luff bluff muff	pŭff rŭff stŭff ădd ŏdd jăgg all ball	eall fall gall hall mall pall tall stall	wall thrall small squall smell spell sell tell	quell well dwell swell ill bill egg ebb
	Mill !	No. 41.	-XLI.	19000	: Solina
gĭll gĭll hĭll mĭll rĭll drĭll frĭll	kill skill shrill spill trill sill fill	střil quřil squřil wřil swřil böll pöll	röll seröll dröll tröll ströll töll eŭll	dŭll gŭll . hŭll skŭll lŭll mŭll trŭll .	ĭnn bĭn wrĕn bŭrr pŭrr bush push
No. 42.—XLII.					
åss båss låss glåss elåss måss påss	tråss bråss gråss cĕss drĕss prĕss strĕss	guess less bless mess eress chess tress	kiss bliss miss swiss boss boss gloss	mŏss erŏss drŏss eŏst bŭss fŭss mŭss	trŭss bŭst bŭr bull full puss hŭrt

BIED, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ČE AS SH.

No. 43.-XLIII.

SINGULAR. PLUBAL. SINGULAR. PLUBAL. SINGULAR	. PLUBAL.
stāve stāve\$ ĕgg ĕgg\$ quill	quill\$
eliff eliffs hall halls poll	põll\$
mĭll mĭll\$ wall wall\$ skŭll	skŭll\$
pill pills bill bills inn	ĭnn\$
ball balls sills bell	běll\$

A skiff is a small row-boat.
A cliff is a high steep rock.
Leave off your bad tricks.
Do not take much snuff.
A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm. A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good how will try to spell and read well

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose nor sell your books. A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bone on the top of the head.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea-bass are as large as shad.

I, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre

Brass is made of zinc and copper.
The rain will make the grass grow.
You must keep your dress neat and clean.
The moon is much less than the sun.
I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.-XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

pŏt ash	pĭtch er	băn dy
fĭl lip	butch er	eăn dy
gŏs sip	ŭsh er	hănd y
bĭsh op	witch eraft	stur dy
găl lop	tăn gent	stud y
shăl lop	pun gent	lăck ey
trŏl lop	är gent	jöck ey
bĕg gar	ŭr gent	mon key
vŭl gar	tăl ent	tŭrn kēy
ăsh lar	fräg ment	měd ley
cĕl lar	sĕg.ment	ăl ley
pĭl lar	fig ment	găl ley
€ŏl lar	pig ment	văl ley
dŏl lar	păr rot	vŏl ley
pŏp lar	pĭv ot	pul ley
grām mar	băl lot	bär ley
nĕe tar	mär mot	pärs ley
tär tar	răm pärt	mot ley
mŏr tar	mŏd est	kĭd ney
jăb ber	tĕm pest	hack ney
rŏb ber	fŏr est	chim ney
	fil lip gös sip bish op găl lop shăl lop tröl lop běg gar vůl gar äsh lar cěl lar pil lar eŏl lar dŏl lar pŏp lar grăm mar něe tar tär tar mŏr tar jăb ber	fil lip butch er gös sip ush er bish op witch eraft găl lop tăn gent shăl lop pun gent tröl lop är gent beg gar ur gent vul gar tăl ent ăsh lar frăg ment cel lar seg ment pil lar fig ment döl lar păr rot păp lar grăm mar băl lot nee tar măr mot tär tar răm pärt mor tar mod est jăb ber ten witch vish er sie la lot nee tar măr mot tär tar mod est jăb ber tem pest

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

	trăn sit	lŭb ber	ĭn quest	hon ey
	eăn to	blub ber	eŏn quest	mon ey
	shĭv er	ăm ber	här vest	jour ney
	sĭl ver	mĕm ber	ĭn mōst	eum frey
m	eov er	lĭm ber	ŭt mōst	lăm prey
	sŭl phur	tĭm ber	ĭm pōst	jer sey
	mŭr mur	ŭm ber	chest nut	ker sey
	mŭf fler	eŭm ber	eŏn test	eler gy
	săm pler	lum ber	jäck daw	tăn \$y
	mĕl on	num ber	mĭl dew	răl ly
	ser mon	bärb er	eŭr few	săl ly
	drăg on .	mer cer	ĕd dy	tăl ly
	eöu pon	won der	gĭd dy	jĕl ly
	grand son	yŏn der	mŭd dy	sĭl ly
	läck er	ġĭn ġer	rŭd dy	fŏl ly
	grŏt to	chärg er	ģen try	jŏl ly
	kĭd nap	trěnch er	sŭl try	ōn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust. Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, list, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre;

No. 45.-XLV.

bădġe	slĕdġe	bŭdġe	swinge	gŏrġe	pärse
fädge	wĕdġe	jŭdġe	twinge	ŭrģe	ėrse
ĕdġe	mĭdġe	grŭdġe	Iounge	gŭrĝe	terse
hĕdġe	rĭdġe	hĭnġe	plunge	pŭrģe	vėrse
lĕdġe	bridge	eringe	sėrėe	sŭrģe	eŏrse
plĕdge-	lŏdġe	fringe	verge	ġėrm	gŏrse
flĕdġe	pŏdġe	sĭnġe	dirge	eŏpse	mŏrse
		7.4	W. C. C C. C		

No. 46.-XLVI.

house	rĭch	quěnch	munch	kětch
louse	bělch	stěnch	gŭlch	rětch
mouse	birch	wench *	bătch	flĭtch
souse	bĕnch	ĭnch	hătch .	nŏtch
eŭrse	blěnch	elĭnch *	eătch	pŏtch
pŭrse	drěnch	fĭnch	snätch	hŭtch
pärch	french	flĭnch	serătch	sylph
perch	těnch	pĭnch	ĕtch	lymph
seŏrch	trĕnch	winch	fĕtch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

Bird, marine; move, son, wolf; eule, pull; e as k; & as j; s as z; de as sh.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

· No. 47.-XLVII.

rīše elōše ūše guīde thyme nō\$e fū\$e guile shrine wī\$e guīse rose mūse quīte sphēre prose phrase phleme chō\$e grīme

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it. The sun will set at the close of the day. Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe. In the nose are the organs of smell. We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.
Style not in verse is called prose. A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.-XLVIII

void point noise hoist pound spoil oil broil eoin poise joist round loin eoif moist ground boil soil toil join quoif bound sound eoil foil oint groin quoit found wound joint quoin foist hound mound roil.

ă, ē, &c., long; ă, ĕ, &c., short ;—bär, lâst, câre, fall, what; hêr, prev, thêre

No. 49.-XLIX.

pouch flour loud trout mount elout proud chouse foul out: Sour flout eloud grouse owl bout snout €ount. shroud spouse eowl fount seout pout ounce rouse prowl fowl gout spout bounce browse seowl howl shout sprout flounce touse stout growl lout choice pounce erown brown rout voice ·Our grout frown eouch elown poi\$e seour slouch erout town gown hour noi\$e

We burn fish-oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
One hand of a watch goes round once in an
hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire. We move our limbs at the joints.

bîrd, mabîne; möve, són, wolf; bûle, pull; e as k; à as j; s as z; čh as sh.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists: these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.-L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gourd	pēace	hēave
pēa	goad	lāid	sõurce	lēase	wēave
flēa	lōad	māid	eõurse	prāise	lēave
plēa	road	stāid.	erëase	ēōarse	blūe
bead	toad.	board	grēase	hōarse	flüe
mēad	woad	hōard	cēase	brēve	glūe

No. 51.-LI.

bye	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lye	rāi\$e	fiēf	bēach	eōach	fleak
•					
ēa\$e	shëaf	liēf	pēach	bröach	
tēa\$e	lēaf	brief	rēach	lēash	snēak
sēize	nëaf	grief	brēach	bēak	erēak
cheese	ōaf	wāif	prēach	lēak	frēak
tēa\$e sēize	lēaf nēaf	liēf briēf griēf	rēach brēach	lēash bēak	erēak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

breāk č steāk s strēak s serēak b squēak d wēak h shriēk n twēak

nēal

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—BIR, LAST, CÂRE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÊRE;

agree a	No. 5	2LII.		Land Line	
bak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil	
erōak	sēal	āil	snāil	vāil	
ōak	vēal -	bāil	pāil	quāil	
pēal	weal	fāil	rāil	wāil	
lēal.	zēal	hāil	frāil	bōwl	
rēal	eōal	jāil	grāil	sõul	
nēal 🦼	foal	flāil	trāil	bēam.	

māil

sāil

drēam

No. 53.-LIII.

gōal

flēam	stēam	bēan	mien	grain	plāin
glēam	fōam	dēan	mōan	brāin	slāin
ET.		lēan	lōan	strāin	māin
brēam		elēan	rōan	1	pāin
	āim	glēan	grōan		rāin
serēam		mēan	fāin	lāin	drāin
tēam	māim	wēan	gāin -	blāin	trāin

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak. The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; C AS K; Ğ ÁS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called yeal.
Apples are more plenty than peaches.

Apples are more plenty than peaches.

The preacher is to preach the gospel.

Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.

A roach is a short thick flat fish.

Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.

The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill. Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.-LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bŏt' a ny fel o ny ĕl e ġy €ŏl o ny prod i gy här mo ny ĕf fi ġy bět o ny glut ton y ĕb o ny eăn o py ěn er gy lĭt ur ġy ŏe eu py ĭn fa my quan ti ty bĭg a my săl a ry blas phe my seăm mo ny bĕg gar y ěn e my bŭr gla ry tĭf fa ny grăn a ry vil lain y eom pa ny glöss a ry lăe ta ry lit a ny her ald ry lär ce ny. dĕs ti ny hus band ry eăl um ny rŏb ber y tyr an ny chăn ce ry

sör cer y ĭm age ry witch er y butch er y fish er y quack er y eröck er y möck er y eook er y eŭt ler y găl ler y răr i ty ĕm er y nun ner y frip per y föp per y ŏr re ry är te ry mås ter y

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bär, läst, gâre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre

mys ter y	lĭv er y	fãe to ry
båt ter y	eăv al ry	vie to ry
flăt ter y	rěv el ry	hĭs to ry
lŏt ter y	bŏt tom ry	bläck ber ry
but ter y	pĭl lo ry	bär ber ry
ĕv er y	měm o ry	sym me try
rěv er y	ärm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song. A prodigy is something very wonderfu An effigy is an image or likeness of a person. Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God. Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God. Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished. Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds. A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.-LV.

blāde	chide	glōbe	spāce `	trīce	brāke
shāde	glide	prōbe	brāce	twice	drāke
glāde	slīde	glēbe	grāce	stāģe	slāke.
spāde	bride	ģībe	trāce	shāke	quāke
grāde	pride	brībe	slīce	flāke	strīke
trāde	strīde	serībe	mīce	stāke	spike
brāid	erûde'	trībe	spice	snāke	chōke
jāde	prûde	place	price,	spāke	pōke

bird, maeïne; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; є as k; š as j; s as z; õh as sh.

brōke smīle shāme slīme spūme spōke stīle blāme prīme chīne smōke spīle elīme erīme swīne strōke frāme chīme plūme twīne

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56.-LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn'ter	măt ter	lĭe tor	tăn ner
eăn ter	tăt ter	vie tor	ĭn ner
cĕn ter	lĕt ter	dŏe tor	dĭn ner
ĕn ter	fĕt ter	tĭn der	tĭn ner
win ter	ĕl der	pĕd dler	sĭn ner
fĕs ter	nĕv er	tĭl ler	eŏr ner
pĕs ter	ĕv er	sŭt ler	hăm per
tĕs ter	sĕv er	hăm mer	păm per
sĭs ter	lĭv er	răm mer	tăm per
fŏs ter	rĭv er	sum mer	tĕm per
băt ter	măn or	lĭm ner	tĕn ter
hặt ter	tĕn or	băn ner	sĭm per

							-	-				The second second	-
Ā,	E,	&c., lor	ıg; .	A, I	, &c.,	short	;—BAR,	LAST,	CARE,	FALL,	WHẠT; HẾ	E, PRHY	, THÊRE;

elăp per	tŭn nel	hŏv el	ăn vil
pĕp per	fun nel	nŏv el	běz el
dĭp per	kër nel	mär vel	eŏr al
eŏp per	gŏs pel	pĕn cil	bär ter
hŏp per	băr rel	măn ful	eärt er
ŭp per	sŏr rel	sĭn ful	mås ter
sup per	dŏr sal	aw ful	eas tor
věs per	mŏr sel	pěr il	pås tor
rĕb el	vĕs sel	tŏn sil	pär lor
eăn cel	tĭn sel	dŏs sil	gär ner
eăm el	grăv el	fõs sil	fär del
păn nel	bĕv el .	lĕn til	ärt ful
kĕn nel	lĕv el	eăv il	där nel
en nel	rĕv el	cĭv il	härp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter. The little sister can knit a pair of garters. Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples. The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels. The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon. I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper. The farmer puts his cider in barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;

and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his

horse.

BÎBD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; 6 AS K; 4 AS J; 8 AS Z; 7H AS SH.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags. Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.-LVII.

mõurn	gröwn	hēap	fēar.	spēar	ōar -
bōrne	vāin	chēap	yēar	rēar	hōar
shōrn	wāin	lēap	hēar	drēar	rōar
ōwn	swāin	nēap	shēar	sēar	sõar
shōwn	twāin	rēap	blēar	tēar	bōar
blown	trāin	sōap	elēar	weâr	piēr
flown	stāin	ēar	smēar	sweâr	tiēr
sōwn	lāne	dēar	nēar	teâr	biēr

No. 58.-LVIII.

âir	your	stĭlts	pēat	möat	wāit
fâir	töur	chintz	trēat	groat	brûit
hâir	ēave\$	ēat	sēat	eight	frûit
	lēave\$	bēat	greāt	freight	süit
		fēat	ōat	weight	milt
	pāin\$	hēat	bloat	bāit	built
	shēar\$		eōat		guĭlt
	guĕss				eōurt
four .	guĕst	nēat	float	trāit	sāint
châir lâir pâir stâir hêir	lēave\$ grēave\$ pāin\$ shēar\$	bēat fēat hēat blēat mēat	greāt ōat blōat	freight weight	sūit mĭlt buĭlt guĭlt eōurt

No. 59.-LIX.

,	elew	spew	yew	mow
dew	flew	erew	bow	row
few	brew	serew	show	snow
hew	slew	drew	low	erow
chew	mew	grew	blow	grōw
jew	new	shrew	flow	strow
view	shew	strew	glow	· sōw
blew	pew	stew	slōw	stōw
	hew chew jew view	dew flew few brew hew slew chew mew jew new view shew	dew flew erew few brew serew hew slew drew chew mew grew jew new shrew view shew strew	dew flew erew bow few brew serew show hew slew drew low chew mew grew blow jew new shrew flow view shew strew glow

We mourn the loss of a good man. If you do a bad trick you should own it. a, ē, &c., long; X, ē, &c., short;—bār, last, care, fall, what; her, pret, there

We do not like to see our own sins. I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and he can hear

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint-glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild-boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose. A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

BÎRD, MABÎNE; MÖYE, SÔN, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; Ğ AS J; B'AS Z; ĈII AS SIL

däunt	täunt ·	slånt	bärge
häunt	väunt	lärge	sälve
fläunt	grant	chärge	seärf

No. 60.-LX.

				٠.
fraud	squash	awl .	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
eau\$e	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elau\$e	hawk	drawk	spawn	aught
pau\$e	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	eaught

No. 61.-LXI.

brīne	serape	seõpe	shāve	drīve
tine	chāpe	trope	slāve	drōve
shone	shāpe	snōre	plāte	strove
erone	erāpe	slāte	prāte	gröve
drone	grāpe	stāte	quite	elove
prone	snipe	grāte	smīte	glōze
stōne	grīpe	grāve	spīte	frōze'
prûne	stripe	brāve	sprīte	prīze
drûpe	trīpe	erave	trīte	smōte

Forks have two, three, or four tines. We keep salt meat in brine. Grapes grow on vines in clusters. Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove. The boy loves ripe grapes. Bed-cords are long ropes.

Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the v

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard. Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ĕ, &c., short;—bäb, lāst, câre, fall, what; her, pbey, thêre

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate. Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow. Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.-LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm' i ty ŏb lo quy dy nas ty jŏl li ty sĭn ew y gāy e tỷ nŭl li ty găl ax y loy al ty pŏl i ty ped ant ry roy al ty ĕn mi ty in fant ry ū \$u ry săn i ty găl lant ry rā pi er văn i ty big ot ry nau ti lus ăn ces try băl eo ny pau ci ty lĕn i ty tăp es try moi e ty dĭg ni ty dys era sy min is try prěl a cy dĕp ū ty in dus try trin i ty păn so phy ăl i quot păr i ty cent ū ry măn i fest €ŏm i ty mer eu ry ŭp per most ver i ty ĭn ju ry ŭt ter most dĕn si ty eŏn tra ry pėr ju ry ĕn ti ty pěn ū ry cĕl er y eav i ty lŭx ü ry plē na ry sā li ent lev i ty hĕr e sy lăx i ty ĕm bas sy lē ni ent pen al ty de i ty vē he ment nov el ty fe al ty brī er y fãe ul ty pī e ty boun te ous moun tain ous mŏd est y po e sy prob i ty erû el ty eoun ter feit fraud ū lent ăm nes ty pū ri ty bŏt a ny nū di ty wa ter y

Bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; \$ as z; Th as sh.

No. 63.-LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse ment al lūre ment de bāse ment in cīte ment ex cīte ment en slāve ment a māze ment in quī ry un ēa \$y eon vey ance pur vey or sur vey or sur vey ing

dis bürse ment in dörse ment ärch bish op ad věnt üre dis från chişe en från chişe mis eön strûe de pöş it re pöş it at trib üte im möd est un lück y ap pěn dix

au tum nal
how ev er
em bar rass
in stall ment
in thrall ment
hy draul ies
en joy ment
em ploy ment
a mass ment
em bar go
im prove ment
at tor ney
an noy ance

No. 64.-LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blem ish bur nish blăn'dish nour ish skĭt tish brăn dish skir mish pun ish văn ish elown ish slut tish für bish snăp pish lăv ish rŭb bish fin ish sĕlf ish gär nish păr ish răv ish churl ish tär nish cher ish pub'lish vär nish flour ish pŏt ash für nish

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

A, ē, &c., long; A, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, låst, eâre, fall, what; hkr, prey, thêre

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65:-LXV.

hörse back hĕm lock jour nal lămp black fet lock răs eal băr rack măt tock spī nal răn sack hood wink eon trīte hăm mock bul wark trib üte hăd dock pitch fork stăt ūte păd lock dăm ask eŏn eāve wed lock sym bol eŏn elāve fire lock ver bal ŏc tave hill ock med al rĕs eūe bull ock ver nal văl ūe

No. 66.-LXVI.

eli mate sen' ate stag nate fī nīte prěl ate ĭn grāte fil trāte post age păl ate pros trate vi brāte plū maģe stěl läte frus trate pī rate trī umph ĭn māte die tate eū rate state ment mĕss māte tĕs tāte prī vate rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger. Riding on horseback is good exercise. BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; RÛLE, PRILL; CASK; CASJ; SASZ; CHASSH.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets. Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper-House of

congress.
Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.
Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.
Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as a reward at school. We punish bad men to prevent crimes. We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.-LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST AND THE SECOND ON THE THIRD.

lū' mi na ry eū li na ry mö ment a ry nū ga to ry nū mer a ry brē vi a ry ĕf fi ea cy děl i ea cy in tri ea cy eŏn tu ma cy ŏb sti na cy ăe eu ra cy ĕx i gen cy ĕx cel len cy eŏm pe ten cy ĭm po ten cy mĭs cel la ny něc es sa ry

ig no mi ny cer e mo ny ăl i mo ny măt ri mo ny păt ri mo ny pär si mo ny ăn ti mo ny tĕs ti mo ny drom e da ry prěb end a ry see ond a ry ĕx em pla ry ăn ti qua ry tĭt ū la ry eŭs tom a ry hon or a ry pär ce na ry měd ul la ry

mer ce na ry mĭl li ner y ŏr di na ry sĕm i na ry pŭl mo na ry sŭb lu na ry lit er a ry form ū la ry är bi tra ry ăd ver sa ry ĕm is sa ry €ŏm mis sa ry cem e ter y sĕe re ta ry mĭl i ta ry sŏl i ta ry sĕd en ta ry vŏl un ta ry

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, lāst, eâre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre

trĭb ū ta ry dys en ter y măn da to ry săl ū ta ry pres by ter y pur ga to ry ăn cil la ry prom is so ry dĭl a to ry eăp il la ry pred a to ry or a to ry ăx il la ry prěf a to ry dor mi to ry eŏr ol la ry pul sa to ry mon i to ry min a to ry măx il la ry těr ri to ry ăd ver sa ry aud it o ry trăn si to ry ăl a bas ter ex ere to ry in ven to ry plăn et a ry jăn i za ry eŏn tro ver sy mon as ter y lĕġ is lā tĭve stăt ū a ry sănet ū a ry ăl le go ry lěg is lāt ūre sŭmpt ū a ry des ul to ry lĕġ is lā tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our

kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and

ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony. A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns. Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

BÎRD, MAEINE; MÔVE, SỐN, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SIL

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and a good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

course.

Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public

speaking. The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a dis-

No. 68.-LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mor' tal in fer nal re plěv in pa rent al a băn don ma ter nal ae quit tal pa ter nal pi as ter en am el e ter nal pi läs ter im păn el in ter nal as sev er dis sev er ap păr el dī ŭr nal de liv er ū těn sil noe tur nal un civ il pro eŏn sul e lĭx ir trī ŭmph al un cer tain pre cep tor in form al in elem ent eom pos ite bap tis mal de ter mine en ăm or hī ber nal as săs sin to bae eo

A, E, &o., long; A, E, &c., short; -- BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÊRH

sur ren der a pos tate sī roe eo dis ör der de me men to pro mul gate när cis sus pi měn to in ear nate mu lăt to €o lŏs sus vol ea no pal mět to im per feet Oe to ber en věl op in elō sure in ter pret de věl op in hab it dis elō sure De cem ber eo hab it eom po sure Sep tem ber pro hib it ex po sure No věm ber dis ered it fore elo sure en eum ber de erep it dis eov er in her it eon sid er dis eol or be wil der de mer it re eov er mis fort une pome gran ate dis eom fit me an der al ter nate dis äs ter en gen der in tes tate re pass ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die. Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for

females.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods. Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the in-

firmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

Bied, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; e as k; à as j; s as z; čh as sh.

No. 69LXIX

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
dāy	lāy	māy	frāy	strāy	prey
fāy	elāy	nāy	grāy	sāy	trey
gāy	flāy	pāy	prāy	stāy	dey
hāy	plāy	rāy	sprāy	wāy	bey

No. 70.-LXX.

boy joy toy haw elaw raw saw eoy eloy eaw jaw flaw eraw law hoy troy daw draw maw straw paw

No. 71.-LXXI.

swamp smalt port live glove swart spalt quart most eome work wasp dŏll salt pork some . worst was . fort 1ŏ11 dove shove halt want love malt wart sport gĭve monk

No. 72.-LXXII.

dirt bow worm squirt sow mow flirt front first €0W VOW now shirt kēy how brow wont ward skirt wort plow prow lēy warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay. Bricks are make of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on the mow of hay. A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we cat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed. I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—BIR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÊRE

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.-LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lăd' der shel ter chärt er chär nel bläd der fil ter löb ster băr ren måd der mil ler lit ter flör in föd der chăp ter mon ster rŏb in eŏf fin nil cer sŭf fer glis ter muf fin pĭl fer ean cer chăt ter ŭd der băd ger shat ter bŏd kin shud der elut ter wĕl kin lĕd ġer rud der bănk er flut ternăp kin pud der eank er plät ter pĭp kin găn der hänk er smät ter bŭs kin gŏb lin păn der tum bler spät ter gen der săd dler shiv er mĕ\$ lin slen der ant ler sliv er tif fin rĕn der skim mer quiv er băr on glim mer tĕn der eŭl ver fläg on cin der prop er tor por wăg on hin der elăp per fĕl on er ror găl lon pon der skip per ter ror ŭn der slĭp per mir ror lĕm on blun der hor ror găm mon erop per plun der as per . cen sor mam mon thun der prös per spon sor eŏm mon ean non. siin der less er see tor dress er săch el ~or der cĭt ron bör der åft er flăn nel těn on råft er mür der chăp el eăn ton dĭf fer ' ränt er grăv el pis ton

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, POLF; RÛLE, PULL; C AS K; Č AS J; S AS Z; ČH AS SH.

ŏf fer proe tor trav el sex ton chăn nel pom mel eŏf fer kim bo eŭd ġel seŏf fer bush el stŭe eo hătch el chăn cel dĭt to prof fer

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates. The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.-LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāce let	drī ver	tū mor	erī sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
quī et	mī nor	tā bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	jū ror	€ō lon	bō lus
to phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eye let	tū tor	ī ron	· vā grant
tū mult	prī or	ā pron	tÿ rant
böl ster	rā zor	dew lap	de cent
hōl ster	trē mor	erû et	rē cent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō cent
quā ver	rû mor	phā sis	lū cent

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—Bäb, list, sâre, fill, what; her, prey, thêre

trī dent	vā eant	need y	hā zy
prû dent	flū ent	erō ny	lā zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā ġent	sē quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē ģent	rī ot	dū ty	jäs per
€ō ġent	pī lot	nā vy	bär gain
sī lent	bâre foot	grā vy	eăp tain
eāse ment	prē cept	safe ty	cer tain
pāve ment	post seript	sûre ty	mŭr rain
möve ment	ō vert	glō ry	vĭl lain
mō ment	rû by	stō ry	vī \$or
põ nent	spī cy	erā zy	slän der
	. 90000		

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.

A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood. A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS,K; & AS J; S AS Z; ĈII AS SE.

No. 75.-LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val ap pröv al €o ë val re fū \$al re pri \$al pe rû sal de erē tal re cī tal re qui tal prī mē val un ē qual eo ē qual re new al ī dē al il le gal de nī al de erī al tri bū nal a eu men le gū men dis sēi zin in cī sor ere ā tor spee ta tor

die tā tor tes tā tor en vi ron pa gō da tor pë do bra vā do tor nā do lum bā go vī rā go far rā go pro vī \$0 po tā to oe tā vo sub serī ber re vi val en dan ger de cī pher ma neū ver hī ā tus qui ē tus eon fess or ag gress or sue cess or pre fig ūre

dis fig ure. trans fig üre eon jeet üre de bent ure. in dent üre en răpt ūre eon text ure eom mixt üre eon tin ūe for bid ding un er ring pro ceed ing ex ceed ing sub al tern es pous al en coun ter ren eoun ter a vow al ad vow son dis lov al dis cour age en cour age mo las ses de pärt üre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

I, ē, &c., long; I, ē, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre:

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes. Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a

virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling. The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.-LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin su per vēne in ter vēne im por tune op por tune in se eure in ter fere pre ma ture im ma tūre ad ver tīse re com pose de €om pō\$e in ter pöse pre dis pose re in state im po lite re ū nīte dis ū nīte dis re pute in ter leave in ter weave mis be have un de ceive

pre con ceive o ver drīve dis ap pröve o ver reach o ver look dis in thrall re in stall dis es teem mis de mēan un före seen fore or dain o ver strāin as cer tāin en ter tain re ap pēar dis in ter in ter sperse re im burse cir eum völve o ver häng o ver mätch dis em bärk ın der sell

dis af feet o ver whělm mis in form coun ter act in di rĕet in eor reet in ter sĕet eon tra diet o ver set in ter mit rep re sent dis eon tent cir eum vent un der went o ver shoot in ter cept in ter rupt o ver top re ap point un der gō o ver lēap o ver sleep dis ap pēar

BÎRD, MABÎNE; MÜVE, SÔN, WOLF; EÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SH.

fin an cier o ver east moun tain eer brig a diēr re in věst en gin eer eo ex ĭst dom i neer gren a dier bom bar diër mu ti neer prē ex ĭst deb o nâir pī o neer in ter mix aue tion eer res er voir o ver throw o ver joy o ver flow o ver seer o ver lāv prī va teer mis em ploy es pla nāde dis o bey vol un teer dis al low gaz et teer in ex pert

No. 77.-LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăt' las hŭr ry flab by €ор у shab by flur ry sŭ€ eor hặp py hon or här py tăb by pop py lŏb by răn eor ĕn try pup py grit ty eăn dor sŭn dry sen try dŭsk y put ty splěn dor běl fry fel ly lĕv y rig or pal try běv y vĭg or ear ry vĕs try văl or pit y priv v mär ry ĕn vy fer vor păr ry seăn ty bĕr ry plen ty dŏx y seŭlp tor elăm or fĕr ry tes ty prox y těn nis cher ry bět tv €ol or elăs sis pět ty wor ry měr ry pěr ry jet ty pär ty ăx is dit ty făn cy sor ry är bor här bor eŭr ry wit ty pěn ny

An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, &c., short;—bār, lāst, gâre, fall, what; hêr, prev, thêre;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs. We cross the ferry in a boat. The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies. Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower. Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.-LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment blän dish ment pun ish ment rav ish ment pĕd i ment sĕd i ment ăl i ment eŏm pli ment lin i ment mer ri ment det ri ment sen ti ment dŏe ū ment těg ū ment mon ū ment ĭn stru ment eon ti nent eăl a mint ĭd i ot găl i ot chăr i ot

pol v glot ber ga mot ăn te past in ter est pen te cost hal i but für be low běd fel low cie a trix păr a dox sär do nyx Săf ur day hŏl i day rŭn a wāy eăr a wāv east a way lěg a cy făl la cy pol i cy ĭn fan cy

eŏn stan cy

těn den cy pun gen cy elĕm en cy eŭr ren cy sŏl ven cy bănk rupt cy sŭm ma ry lănd la dy rěm e dy eŏm e dy per fi dy měl o dy mon o dy par o dy pros o dy eŭs to dy erû ci fix dī a leet ō ri ent ā pri eot vā ean cy

bìrd, marïne; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; є as k; è as j; s as z; čh as sh.

vā gran cy lū na cy dē cen cy pā pa cy rē ġen cy pī ra cy eō ġen cy sē ere cy prī va cy pō ten cy plī an cy flū en cy mū ti ny serû ti ny pī o ny ī ron y ŏb' lo quy dī a ry rō \$a ry nō ta ry vō ta ry grō cer y drā per y ī vo ry

No. 79.-LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

no tā ri al

a-ē ri al an nū i ty. me mö ri al de mō ni ae am mo ni ae ad jū di eāte e lū ci dāte im mē di ate re pû di āte eol le gi ate. ex fo li ate in ē bri āte, v. ex eō ri āte ap pro pri āte in fū ri āte al le vi ate ab brē vi āte an ni hi late ae eŭ mu late il lu mi nate e nu mer ate re mû ner āte in eŏr po rāte

ma tē ri al im pē ri al ar të ri al ärm ō ri al ·mer eū ri al em po ri um sen so ri um tra pē zi um erī tē ri on cen tū ri on al lo di al al lo di um en eō mi um tra ge di an eom ē di an eol le gi an ce rû le an bar bā ri an gram mā ri an in fē ri or su pē ri or an të ri or

in tē ri or pos tē ri or ex të ri or pro pri e tor ex tra ne ous spon tā ne ous eu tā ne ous er ro ne ous ter rā que ous tär tā re ous €om mō di ous fe lo ni ous har mõ ni ous gra tū i tous for tū i tous lux ū ri ant e lū so ry il lū so ry eol lū so ry so cī e ty im pū ri ty se €ū ri ty ob seū ri ty

ã, ē, &c., long; ă, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, lâst, câre, fall, what; hèr, prev, thêre ;

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Grave-stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior, is

that within.

No. 80.-LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eŏr ban	eŏn gress	ăb jeet
kĭtch en	prog ress	ŏb jeet
chĭck en	för tress	sub jeet
mär tin	mis tress	ver diet
slov en	but tress	rĕl iet
grif fon.		dĭs triet
		ĭn stinet
dŏl phin		prē cinet
přp pin		ġĭb bet
här ness		sher bet
wit ness		dŭl cet
ĭn gress	per feet	lăn cet
	kitch en chick en mär tin slöv en grif fon ür chin döl phin pip pin här ness wit ness	kitch en progress chick en for tress mär tin mis tress slov en but tress grif fon rick ets ur chin spir its döl phin nön plus pip pin gräm pus här ness mys tie wit ness brick bat

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; 6 AS K; G AS J; 8 AS Z; OH AS SH.

bŭf fet	bŭck et	bĭl let	eŏr net
fĭd ġet	blänk et	fĭl let	hŏr net
bŭd get	mär ket	skĭl let	bŭr net
răck et	bås ket	mĭl let	trum pet
lătch et	eas ket	eŏl let	lăp pet
frĕsh et	brĭs ket	gŭl let	tĭp pet
jäck et	mŭs ket	mŭl let	eär pet
pläck et	văl et	eăm let	elär et
brăck et	tăb let	hăm let	găr ret
tĭck et	trĭp let	gĭm let	fĕr ret
erĭck et	gŏb let	ĭn let	tŭr ret
wick et	eŏrse let	bŏn net	ŏff set
dŏck et	măl let	sŏn net	ŏn set
pŏck et	păl let	rŭn net	eŏr set
sŏck et	wal.let	gär ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language. The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea-fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead. Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

I, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre

No. 81.-LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re věnge ful for gĕt ful e věnt ful neg lěet ful dis gust ful dis trust ful su€ cĕss ful un skill ful eol lĕet ĭve pros pĕet ĭve per spěet ĭve cor rect ive in věe tive vin die tive af fliet ive at trăet ĭve dis tinet ive sub june tive eon june tive in dŭet ĭve pro dŭet ive de strue tive eon struct ive in cen tive . re ten tive at ten tive pre věnt ĭve

in vent ive per cep tive pre sump tive eon sump tive de cep tive as sert ive a bor tive di gest ive ex pul sive com pul sive im pul sive re pul sive de fen sive of fen sive sub ver sive dis eur sive ex eŭr sive in eŭr sive sue cess ive ex cess ive pro gress ive op press ive ex press ive im press ive sub mis sive per mis sive trans mis sive

in ae tive de feet ive ef feet ive ob jĕet ĭve e lĕet ĭve ad hē sīve eo hē sīve de cī sīve €or rō sive a bū sīve €on elū sive ex elū sĭve in elū sive e lū sĭve de lū sīve al lū sĭve il lū sīve eol lû sive ob trû sive in trû sive pro trû sive e vā sīve per suā sive as suā sīve dis suā sīve un fād ing un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

Bird, Marine; Möve, son, Wolf; Rûle, Pull; & As K; & As J; & As Z; On As Sh.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things

at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whisky, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little; and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.-LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū di ea tūre ex pli ea tīve păl li a tīve spēe ū la tīve eŏp ū la tīve nŏm i na tīve ŏp er a tīve fīg ū ra tīve vēģ e tā tīve im i tā tīve spĭr it ū ous spĭr it ū al lĭn e a ment vĭ\$ ion a ry mĭs sion a ry dĭe tion a ry stā tion a ry ĕst ū a ry mėr ce na ry měs en ter y eăr i ea tūre těm per a tūre lǐt er a tūre ăg ri eul tūre hŏr ti eul tūre prěs by ter y děs ul to ry prŏm on to ry pěr emp to ry eă\$ ū is try

No. 83.-LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rěl a tive ăb la tive năr ra tive lăx a tive ĕx ple tive něg a tive prim i tive pur ga tive len i tive trăn si tive sen si tive sub stan tive ăd jee tĭve ŏb vi ous ĕn vi ous pēr vi ous păt ū lous pĕr il ous ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ĕ, &c., short;—bār, last, câre, fall, what; hêr, prey, thêre

seur ril ous sĕd ū lous pop ū lous mär vel ous glănd ū lous quer û lous friv o lous grăn ū lous ĭn fa mous pend ū lous făb ū lous blas phe mous serof ū lous dē vi ous něb ü lous glŏb ū lous ĕm ū lõus prē vi ous erĕd ū lous trem ū lous lī bel ous

No. 84.-LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bon fire spend thrift eal dron wor ship săm phīre chăl dron sur feit stär light săf fron săp phire des eant mid night möd ern quăg mire ped ant ŭp right ĕm pīre. pend ant bĭck ern in sight ŭm pire ver dant lăn tern for feit wěl fâre sur feit. sŏl emn cis tern härd wåre eŏl umn păt tern non sūit wind pipe vŏl ūme slät tern pris on băg pīpe an swer bit tern gär den eŏn quer tăv ern mer chant hörn pipe eŏr sâir doŭb let brim stone gov ern fore head săn guine grănd eur stub born pris tine phys ies chěck er vine yard trib une tăe ties vĭe ar euck oo fört une ŏp ties hĕif er €oop er lănd seāpe eăl end\$ chăm fer wa ter păm phlet for ward pärs nep mawk ish proph et rĭch es friend ship awk ward eŏn traet härd ship dwarf ish ăsh es

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth. Children should answer questions politely.

When the san shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

BİRD, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SÓN, WQLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; B AS Z; TH AS SH.

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes. Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals. The cuckoo-visits us early in the spring.

Parsneps and carrots have long tapering roots.

At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.-LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' û bim
sěr a phim
mär tyr dom
id i om
draw ing room
eăt a pla\$m
ös tra ci\$m
găl li ci\$m
skěp ti ci\$m
sýl lo ġi\$m
hěr o i\$m
bär ba ri\$m
äs ter i\$m
aph o ri\$m
măg net i\$m

pŏr eu pīne
ŏr i gin
jāv e lin
rāv e lin
här le quin
mỹr mi don
lĕx i eon
dĕe a gon
ŏe ta gon
pĕn ta gon
hĕp ta gon
hĕp ta gon
pŏl y gon
chăm pi on
pon pi on

seŏr pi on băr ris ter dul ci mer măr i ner eŏr o ner eăn is ter min is ter sin is ter pres by ter quick sil ver met a phor băch e lor chân cel lor eŏn cel ā, ē, &c., long; ǎ, ĕ, &e., short;—bär, lāst, câre, fạll, whạt; uér, prev, thêre;

sen a tor €ā pi as. pow er ful eā ri ēs €ā ve at or a tor coun sel or ā ri ē\$ bāy o net ĕd it or ū ni eorn rō\$e ma ry erĕd it or por ti eo frûit er y mon i tor au dit or fool er y al ma nae dröll er y an ces tor păr a möur wa ter fall straw ber ry eŏp per as quad ra türe qual i ty pŏl i ties eov ert ūrė lau re ate hem or rhoids wa ter man house wife ry ăs ter oids salt cel lar buöy an cy dĕnt ist ry rē qui em ē qui nox dī a phragm eoun ter poise soph ist ry chām ber lain eoun ter märch por phy ry dī a per eoun ter sign proph e cy më te or boun ti ful off seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam. A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words. Goliath was the champion of the Philistines. Pompions are commonly called *pumpkins*. The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews. Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor,

Bied, marïne; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Zh as sh.

No. 86.-LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pěl be get pro jěet, v. ex tinet dis pel tra jĕet for gĕt de funet ob jěet, v. de eŏet ex pěl re grět re pěl sub jěet, v. be set de dŭet un fit de jĕet in duet im pěl sub mit de fěet pro pěl eon duet, v. ad mit af fěet före těll ob struet ful fill e mit ef feet . in struet dis till re mit in feet eon struet re plant in still trans mit e leet ex tĭll eom mit se lĕet im plant per mit, v. re flěet ex tol sup plant ja păn 🗈 in flěet tom tit dis plant neg lĕet tre păn ae quit trans plant out wit eol lĕet le vănt rat ăn di văn re aet eon nĕet de scent be gin en ăet re spěet la ment with in eom păet sus pěet aug ment, v. un pĭn re frăet e rĕet af fĭx, v. hēre ĭn in fraet eor rĕet pre fĭx, v. sub trăet a nŏn di reet in fix up ŏn de trăet de těet trans fix re trăet per häps pro těet pro lix re volt eon trăet, v. ad dĭet eom mix a dŭlt pro trăet pre dĭet ce ment, v. af fliet re sult ab străet, v. eon sent in fliet dis trăet in sült, v. fo ment eon sult ex trăet, v. eon fliet, v. fer ment de eant trans ăet de piet dis sent re eant re jeet re striet in tent a bět e iĕet sue cinet con tent ea dět in jeet dis tinet ex tent

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short; -- Bar, Last, Cabe, fall, what; Her, prev, there

e věnt	eom plaint	ae count	be low
re print	re strāint	al low	be stow
pre těxt	eon straint	en dow	af front
re lăx	dis trāint	ba shaw	eon front
per plex	ae quaint	be dew	re pröve
an něx	ap point	es chew	dis pröve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im pröve
a loud	a noint	fore show	re ply

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

The tomtit is a pretty little bird.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never

neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor. The word is often spelled *Pacha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.-LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

		pĭt eōal	mĕn tal	tĭm brel
Į	ŏf fal	mŏr al	mŏr tal	mon grel
	förm al	cĕn tral	věs tal	quar rel
	dĭ\$ mal	văs sal		squir rel
1000	chär eōal 🗱	dĕn tal	găm brel	min strel

bîrd, marîne; möve, sóx, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; čh as sh.

hănd sel hŭrt ful eŭs tom kĭns man chĭ\$ el wist ful bot tom hunts man dăm sel lŭst ful plăt form foot man trăv ail măd am sär easm grög ram těn dril mĭll dăm mī asm eăp stan bĕd lam stěr ĭle fan tasm sĭl van nŏs tril bŭck ram sŏph i\$m tur ban trăn quil bal sam băp ti\$m făm ĭne hănd bill ăl um ĕm blem sär dine věl lum wind mill prob lem ĕn ġĭne găm bol min im mär line sys tem nŏs trum er mine sym bol pil grim foot stool king dom frus trum ver min pĭs tol sĕl dom tur ban jăs mine hănd ful earl dom răp ĭne ŏr gan ŏr phan věnge ful wis dom dŏe trĭne wish ful hörse man des tine věn om băsh ful mush room eär man phal anx skĭll ful work man sī ren trăn som help ful pĕn man blös som ĭn grāin blĭss ful phăn tom ger man pär boil frĕt ful church man breech ing symp tom

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal. Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents. Try to be a skillful workman.

An artist is one who is skillful in some art. A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king. A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge. A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

No. 88.-LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED, ON THE FIRST.

boat swain fore top rē gress peâr main māin top cy press chief tain chām ber fā mous shoul der neū ter spī nous möld er pew ter vī nous bēa ver rān ģer sē rous elēav er mān ģer po rous wēav er strān ģer nī trous dan ger griev ous sew er lāy er cī pher trēat ment prây er twi light wāin seot moon light māy or māin mast dāy līght hind most ō yer sky light fore most eol ter mō hâir fore sight sīgn post trāi tor por trait by law home ward rāin bow bow sprit fly blow out ward tī dings eā lix wā ģes dö ing\$ breech es phē nix moor ing\$ erāy on fīre ärms rē flux ā com twee zers week day home spun heed less Frī day snow drop pāy dāy ē gress

> The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging. Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead. The fur of the beaver makes the best hats. The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, publ; & as k; à as j; & as z; Th as sh.

Oak-trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them. Spring is the first season of the year.

The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.

The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.

The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.

Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master: that is, he gave him up to his enemics.

The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.

The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.

We should be attentive and helpful to strangers. Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.

Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.

Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.

The United States have a large extent of sea-coast.

The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.

A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.

Mohair is made of camel's hair.

Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.

Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for: to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.-LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		SENDERCK MOUT IN	V HELLINGS IN
du rĕss	ea rĕss	dis tress	ro bŭst
a mass	ad drěss	as sess	ad jŭst
re pass	re drĕss	° pos sĕss	un jüst
sur pass	ag gress	a mĭss	in trust
eui răss	trans gress	re miss	dis trŭst
mo răss	de press	dis miss	mis trŭst
ae cĕss	re press	em bŏss	un mixt
re cĕss	im press	a erŏss	be twixt
ex cĕss	op press	ma trŏss	avert
eon fess	sup press	dis eŭss	sub vert
eun lĕss	ex press	ae eŏst	re vert

ā, ē, &c., long ; ā, ē, &c., short ;—bār, lāst, sāre, fall, what ; uée, pegt, thêre ;

di vėrt	im port, v.	eon trast, v.	di věst
eon vert, v.	eom port	a mĭdst	in věst
per vert, v.	sup port	in fĕst	be quest
a lert	trans port, v.	sug ġĕst	re quest
in ert	re \$ŏrt	di ġĕst, v.	sub sist
ex pert	as sŏrt	be hest	re șist
de \$ert	de tŏrt	mo lĕst	de sĭst
in sert	re tŏrt	ar rëst	in sĭst
as sert	eon tört	de test	eon sist
es eŏrt, v.	dis tört	€on tĕst, v.	per sist
de port	ex tort, v.	pro těst, v.	as sĭst.
re põrt	un hürt	at tëst	un twist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them. Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

Good children will not molest the little birds in their nest, nor steal their eggs.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.-XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

trī ĕn ni al	sep těn ni al lix ĭv i um
lix ĭv i al	sex těn ni al e ques tri an
mil lĕn ni al	ter res tri al il lit er ate
quad ren ni al	eol lät er al a dul ter ate
per ĕn ni al	de lir i um as sev er ate

Bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; čk as sh.

de cem vi rate e rad i eate ae eom mo date e lăb o rate cer tif i eate eom měn su rate eor rob o rate in děl i cate in věs ti gate in vig or āte pre văr i eate re tăl i ate de lin e āte au then ti eate eon cil i ate do měs ti cate ca lum ni ate e văp o rāte in ăe eu rate prog nos ti cate de mon stra tive ea păc i tate in tox i cate de riv a tive re sus ci tate re cip ro eate eon serv a tive e quiv o eate de fin i tive de bil i tate fa cĭl i tāte in văl i date in fin i tive de eăp i tate eon sŏl i dāte re trib ū tive pre cĭp i tāte in tim i date eon sĕe ū tĭve în dĕf i nĭte di lăp i date ex ĕe ū tĭve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed

once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits. Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth. A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison. Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.-XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Ae quire	per spīre	re quire	ex plore
ad mīre	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pīre	ex pīre	es quire	se eure
re spīre	de şīre	a dōre	pro eure
trans pire	re tīre	· be fore	ob seure
in spīre	en tire	de plore	en dūre
een spire	at tire	im plore	ab jūre

A. E. &c., long; A. E. &c., short; -Bär, list, câre, fall, what; her, prev. thêre:

-,	7		
ad jūre		re cēive	im pēach
al lure	de nōte	per cēive	ap prōach
de mūre	re fute	de rīvė	en erōach
im mūrei l	eon fute	de prīve	re proach
ma nūre	sa lūte	ar rīve	be seech
in ūre	di lute	eon trīve	eon ġēal
	pol lūte	re vīve	re pēal
as sûre	-	sur vīve	ap pēal
ma tūre	per mūte	un glūe	re vēal
de cēase	eom pūte	al eōve	gen teel
de erease	de pûte	re bāte	as sāil
re lēase	dis pūte	un trûe	out sāil
in erēase	be have	re möve	de tāil
pre cīse	en slāve	be hoove	re tāil
eon cise	for gave	ap pröve	en tāil
mo rōse	en grāve	ae erûe	eur tāil
jo eōse	de prāve	dis sēize	a vāil
im brûe	sub dūe	ap prī\$e	pre vāil
dis eourse	in dūe	aş sīze	be wail
ū nīte	a chieve	re liēf	eon tröl
ig nīte	ag griēve	be hoof	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trōl
re mōte	re trieve	re proof	ob līģe
		-	

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is

more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time, from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest

labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

BÉRD, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ČH AS SIL

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his

Ord couling of the over to rule the days and

protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

CHO CO COLORADO	remit caused for	COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	D) Townstern order
be tween	sus tāin	en twine	re vēre
ea reen	€a jōle	post pone	se vēre
eam pāign	eon söle	de thrône	eom peer
ar rāign	pis tōle	en throne	ea reer
or dāin	mis rûle	a tone	bre viēr
dis dāin	hu māne	je jūne	bab oon
re gāin	in sāne	trī ūne	buf foon
com plāin	ob scēne.	eom mune	dra goon
ex plāin	gan grēne	at tune	rae eoon
a māin	ter rēne	es eāpe	doub loon
de māin-	eon vēne	e lõpe	bal loon
do māin	eom bine	de elâre	gal loon
re frāin	de fine	in snâre	shal loon
re strāin	re fine	de spâir	plat oon
dis trāin	eon fine	pre pâre	lam poon
eon strāin	sa līne	re pâir	här poon
eon tāin	de elīne	eom pâre	mon soon
ob tāin	ea nîne	im pâir	bas soon
de tāin	re pine	sin cēre	fes toon
per tāin	su pine	ad hēre	pol troon
at tāin	en shrine	eo hēre	di\$ ōwA
dis tāin	di vīne	aus tēre	un knōwn
	7		

ā, ē, &c., long; ĭ, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, låst, eâre, fall, what; hêr, prey, thêre;

un sōwn	a līght	a wāit	eon töur
a dö	de līght	de cēit	be sīde\$
out dö	a rīght	eon cēit	re cēipt
a gō	af frī <i>gh</i> t	a möur	re liëve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

"God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and

stars to give light by night."

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or

in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees. Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

BİRD, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÜLE, PULL; & AS K; Ġ AS J; S AS Z; ČH AS SH.

No. 93.-XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD,
AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te ced ent dis a gree ment cir eum jā cent re en force ment pre en gage ment en ter tain ment in eo her ent in de cī sive su per vi sor eon ser vā tor des pe rā do bas ti na do brag ga dō cio mis de mēan or ap pa rā tus af fi dā vit ex ul tā tion ad a man tine man ü făet üre su per struet ure per ad vent ure met a mör phōse in nu ĕn do su per ear go in ter nun cio är ma dil lo man i fes to laz a ret to dis en eum ber pred e cĕs sor in ter ces sor

mal e făe tor ben e fãe tor met a phys ies math e măt ies dis in her it ev a nes cent con va les cent ef flo res cent eor res pond ent in de pend ent re im burse ment dis een tent ment om ni prěs ent in ad vert ent pre ex ist ent €o ex ĭst ent in ter mit tent in ter mär ry o ver shad ow ae ci dent al in ci dent al o ri ent al fun da ment al or na ment al sae ra ment al reg i ment al det ri ment al mon ū ment al in stru ment al hor i zŏn tal dis a vow al

82.

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

ā, ē, &c., long; X, ē, &c., short;—bār, last, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêbr;

To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.

dried that a ve

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending

man.

No. 94.—XCIV. im Tar no mi

WORDS OF THREE	SYLLABLES, ACCENTE	D ON THE FIRST.
NOUNE.	Nouns.	ADJECTIVES.
cĭn' na mon	pŏr rin ġer	dū te ous -
ět y mon	stom a cher	ā que ous
grid i ron	ŏb se quie\$	dū bi ous
and i ron	prŏm is e\$	tē di ous
skěl e ton	eom pass e\$ □	ō di ous
sim ple ton	ĭn dex e\$	stū di ous
bŭf fa lo	ăm ber grïs	€ō pi ous
eăp ri eorn		eā ri ous
eăl i €o	dī o cēse	sē ri ous
ĭn di go	ōlio	glō ri ous
vėr ti go	ō ver plus	€ū ri ous
eăl i ber	pū is sance	fū ri ous
bĕd chām ber	nū ele us	spū ri ous
cĭn na bar	rā di us	lū mi nous
ŏf fi cer	ter mi nus	glū ti nous
eol an der	blun der buss	mū ti nous
lăv en der	syl la bus -	rû in ous
prov en der	ĭn eu bus	lū di erous
cyl in der	sär di us	dan ger ous
ĭn te ġer		hid e ous
seğv en ger		ĭn fa mous
här bin ger		ster to rous

bîrd, marîne; möve, són, wolf; kûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Th as sh.

nū mer ous
ō dor ous
hū mor ous
rī ot ous
trāi tor ous
per vi ous
hĭd e ous
hĭz ard ous
pĭt e ous
plĕn te ous
im pi ous
vĭl lain ous
mĕm bra nous

răv en ous ŏm i nous rĕ\$ in ous glŭt ton ous bär ba rous ŭl cer ous slăn der ous pŏn der ous mŭr der ous gĕn er ous prŏs per ous răn eor ous răg or ous vig or ous
val or ous
val or ous
elam or ous
elam or ous
tim or ous
sul phur ous
vent ur ous
rapt ur ous
ard u ous
mis chiev ous
stren u ous
tyr an nous

No. 95.-XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēase re pose dis plēase pro pose dis ēase im pō\$e e rāse €om pō\$e pre mise trans pose sur mīse a būse, v. de spīse ae €ū\$e a rīse ex eūse, v. com prise re fūse chas tīse ef füse ad vise dif fūse suf fūse de vise re vise in füse dis guise eon füse fore elose a mūse in előse re erûit de feat dis elōse

re pēat en trēat re trēat un loose de bauch re call be fall with al fore stall fore warn de fault as sault pa paw with draw a sleep en dēar

es chēat

re hear be smēar ap pēar tat too en trăp in wrap un ship e quip en eămp de eamp un stöp ū sŭrp un elasp de bär un bär a fär ap plause I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short; Bär, låst, cåre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre;

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, th have the aspirated sound, as in think, thin.

	WALL STREET	
thōle	trŏth	tĭlth
thrõe	nŏrth	smith
throve	slŏth	thrăsh
teeth	thought	thaw
threw-	thŏrn	thrall
thrīve	thrŏb	thwart
mēath	throng	warmth
thrĕad	thŏng	swath
thrĕsh	thing	päth
thrĭft	thĭnk	bäth
thrŭst	thĭn	läth
thrŭm	thănk	wräth
děpth	thĭck	heärth
wĭdth	thrĭll	tooth
filth	thŭm b	birth
frĭth	thŭmp	mirth
plinth	lĕngth	third
spilth	strěngth	thirst
thwäck	hăth	thirl
brŏth	withe	worth
elŏth	thătch	month
frŏth	thĭll	south
lŏth	thĕft	mouth
mŏth	thrŭsh	drouth
	thröe thröve teeth threw thrive meath thread thresh thrift thrust thrum depth width filth frith plinth spilth thwäck broth eloth froth	thrōe nŏrth thrōve slŏth teeth thought threw thŏrn thrīve thrŏb mēath thŏng thrĕad thŏng thrĕsh thĭng thrĭft thĭnk thrŭst thĭn thrüm thänk dĕpth thĭck wĭdth thrĭll fĭlth thŭmb frǐth thŭmp plǐnth lĕngth spīlth strĕngth thwăck hǎth brŏth wǐthe elŏth thằll lŏth thĕft

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF th.

11114	A TWEEDS TILTS A	OUNI DOULD OF	. 6708
NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	-VERBS.
elŏth	elothe	shēath	shēathe
bäth	bāthe	wrēath	wrēathe
mouth	mouth.	swath	swathe.
brĕath	brēathe	teeth	teeth

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; & AS Z; ČH AS SH.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.

A king may sit upon a throne.

Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.

A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.

A pious youth will speak the truth.

Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.

The water in the canal has four feet of depth. A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.

The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.

The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length

Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.

The thresher threshes grain with a flail.

A severe battle thins the ranks of an army,

Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common

One good action is worth many good thoughts.

A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.

Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.

It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.

Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.

We breath fresh air at every breath.

hal/last

No. 97.-XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Track dor

com biex	rues day	ver y
ver tex	Wĕdne\$ day	drĭz zly
vŏr tex	Thurs day	grĭ\$ ly .
eŏn vex	mĭd wāy	guilt y
lăr ynx	gang way	păn şy
ăf flux	päth wāy	fren zy
€ŏn flux	ĕs say	quĭn \$y
ĕf flux	eom fort	ġĭp sy
ĭn flux	eov ert	tĭp sy
eŏn text	bom bast	drop sy
bow line	eourt ship	serub by
mĭd dāy	flĭm \$y	shrub by
Sun day	elŭm \$y	stub by
Mon day	swel try	nŭt meg
	vėr tex vŏr tex eŏn vex lăr ynx ăf flux eŏn flux ĕf flux in flux eŏn text bōw lĭne mĭd dāy Sŭn day	ver tex vor te

ā, ē, &c., long; X, ĕ, &c., short;—bār, lāst, câre, fall, what; hēr, prey, thêre;

ŏff ing	hēar sāy	dāi ly	frāil ty
stuff ing	drēar y	dāi \$y	dāin ty
brī ny	wēa ry	ēa \$y	eām brie
nō\$e gāy	quē ry	trēa ty	shōul der

No. 98.-XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE O OF THE DIGRAPH OW HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

alan.	the lower of a	where we will die to	- Village and and College
bŏr/rōw	bĭl low	hăr rōw	win dow
ĕl bōw	hŏl lōw	spăr rōw	wĭn nōw
fěl lōw	ăr rōw	yar row	wĭl lōw
fől löw	fãr row	yĕl lōw	měl low
eăl low	năr rōw	tăl lōw	mŏr rōw
mĕad ōw	măl lōw	făl lōw	sŏr rōw
shăd ōw	pĭl lōw	shăl lōw	bŭr rōw
hăl lōw	mĭn nōw	fŭr rōw	swal low
běl lōw	măr rōw	wid ow	wal low
-			

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-

setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feath-

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and

tallow.

Sto spile

bird, marīne; move, són, wolf; eûle, pull; e'as k; á as j; s as z; oh as sh.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground. Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.-XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

wee vil rā\$ ure snow ball sēiz ūre bride well trēa tīše līke wīse möle hill. door ease fe rine stâir eāse mind ful sēa horse pēace ful brī dal hāte ful feū dal wāke ful oat mēal guile ful dole ful spī-ral flo ral shāme ful bāne ful neū tral tune ful plū ral port al hope ful brû tal eâre ful vī tal īre ful ē qual dīre ful sur feit use ful ān ģel grāte ful an cient spite ful wäste ful wēa \$el faith ful iew el vouth ful new el erew el gāin ful tew el pain ful spoon ful trē foil

möurn ful fēar ful cheer ful right ful frûit ful boast ful aw ful law ful plāy dāy thrall dom watch man watch ful free dom bö som lūke warm trī form glow worm dē ism ōak um quo rum strā tum sēa man free man fore man yeō man sāle\$ man states man in jure

sports man brāin. păn mön ster free stone mile stone grave stone hāil stone hy phen au tumn au burn sauce pan war fâre făc ile serv ĭle dăe tvl due tile mĭs sĭle păn tile rĕp tĭle fer tile hös tile sex tile flĕx ĭle verd üre ord ure fig ure.

A, E, &c., long; A, K, &c., short: BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÊRE

frăet ūre	mŏr tĭse	lĕg ate
eŭlt üre		frig ate
fĭxt ūre	trăv erse	ĭn grāte
eăm phor	ăd verse	phys ie
grănd sīre	păck horse	jon quil
prŏm ĭse	ref ūse	sŭb tile
ăn ĭse	măn date	fĕr ule
tŭr key	ăg ate	eŏn dor
-	fixt ūre eăm phor gränd sīre prŏm ĭse ăn ĭse	eŭlt ūre prăe tĭce fĭxt ūre trăv erse eăm phor ăd verse grănd sīre păck horse prŏm ĭse rĕf ūse

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.-C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad věnt ūr ous a nŏn y mous sy nŏn y mous un ġĕn er ous mag năn i mous ū năn i mous as păr a gus pre cřp i tous ne cěs si tous am phřb i ous mi răe ū lous a năl o gous per fřd i ous fas třd i ous BİBD, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SÓN, WQLF; RÜLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ČU AS SH.

in sĭd i ous in vid i ous eon spie ū ous per spie ū ous pro mis eu ous as sid ū ous am big ū ous eon tig ū ous mel lif lu ous su per flu ous in gĕn ū ous eon tin ū ous in €ŏn gru ous im pět ū ous tu mult u ous vo lupt ū ous tem pest ū ous sig nif i eant ex trăv a gant pre dom i nant in töl er ant ī tin er ant in hab it ant eon eom i tant ir rěl e vant be něf i cent mag nĭf i cent mu nĭf i cent eo in ci dent non rěs i dent im prov i dent

in těl li gent ma lev o lent be nev o lent pre die a ment dis par age ment en eour age ment en från chise ment dis fran chise ment en tan gle ment ae knowl edg ment es tăb lish ment em bel lish ment ae eom plish ment as ton ish ment re lin quish ment im pëd i ment ha bĭl i ment im pris on ment em bär rass ment in těg ū ment e mol ū ment pre em i nent in eon ti nent im per ti nent in dif fer ent ir rev er ent om nip o tent mel lif lu ent cir eum flu ent ae eöu ter ment eom mū ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

ā, ē, &c., long; X, ĕ, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, pall, what; hêr, pret, thêre;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is with-

in human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident

than the little ants.

No. 101.-CI

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

as per i ty do cil i ty se věr i tv a gil i ty pros pěr i ty fra gil i ty aus těr i ty nī hĭl i ty dex ter i ty hu mil i ty in těg ri ty ste ril i ty ma jör i ty vī rĭl i ty seur ril i ty prī ŏr i ty. mī nŏr i ty due til i ty plu răl i ty gen til i ty fa tăl i ty fer til i ty vī tăl i ty hos til i tv mo răl i ty tran quil li ty mor tăl i ty ser vil i ty bru tăl i ty pro pin qui ty fi děl i ty ea lăm i ty sta bil i ty ex trem i ty mo bil i ty sub lim i ty no bil i ty prox im i ty fa cil i ty eon form i ty

e nör mi ty ur băn i ty eu pid i ty tur gid i ty va lid i ty ea lid i ty so lid i ty ti mid i ty hu mid i ty ra pĭd i ty stu pĭd i ty a rid i ty flo rid i ty fe eun di tv ro tun di ty eom mod i tv ab surd i ty lo eăl i ty vo eal i ty ras eăl i ty

BİBD. MARÏNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; JH AS SH.

re ăl i ty de spond en cy hy poe ri sy le găl i ty e mer gen cy tī mŏe ra cy re găl i ty in elem en cy im pī e ty fru găl i ty con sist en cy va rī e ty for mål i ty in sölv en cy e brī e ty eär năl i ty de lin quen cy so brī e ty neū trăl i ty . mo not o ny pro pri e ty as cend en cy a pos ta sy sa tī e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half. Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two men, ten dogs.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plu-

rality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation. Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem. Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.-CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tem' po ra ry ex tem po ra ry de rog a to ry ap pěl la to ry eon sol a to ry de făm a to ry

de elam a to ry ex elăm a to ry in flam ma to ry ex plan a to ry de elăr a toay pre par a to ry

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—bär, last, sâre, fall, what; hêr, prey, thêre;

dis pěn sa to ry
sub sĭd i a ry
in cěn di a ry
stī pěn di a ry
e pĭs to la ry
vo eăb ū la ry
im ăġ in a ry
pre lǐm i na ry
eon fěe tion er y
un něc es sa ry
he rěd i ta ry
in vŏl un ta ry
re \$ĭd ū a ry
tu mŭlt ū a ry
vo lūpt ū a ry

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

Bird, marine; move, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Th as sh.

No. 103.-CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri ăl' i ty il lib er ăl i ty ū ni ver săl i ty in hos pi tăl i ty in stru ment ăl i ty spir it ū ăl i ty im prob a bil i ty im pla ea bil i ty mal le a bil i ty in flam ma bil i ty in ea pa bil i ty pen e tra bil i ty im mu ta bil i ty in ered i bil i ty il leg i bĭl i ty re fran ģi bĭl i ty in fal li bil i ty di vis i bil i ty in sen si bil i ty im pos si bil i ty

eom press i bil i ty eom pat i bil i ty de struct i bil i ty per cep ti bil i ty re sist i bil i ty eom bus ti bil i ty in flex i bil i ty dis sim i lăr i ty par tie ū lăr i ty ir reg ū lăr i ty in fe ri or i ty su pe ri ŏr i ty im pet ū ŏs i ty gen er al is si mo dis ci plin ā ri an pre des ti nā ri an an te di lū vi an het e ro ge ne ous me di a tō ri al in quis i tō ri al

No. 104,-CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

běn' e fit ăl pha bet păr a pet sǔm mer set mǐn ū et pŏl y pus ĭm pe tus eăt a raet in tel leet cir eum speet pick pock et flow er et lev er et pen ny weight eat a pult

men di eant

sŭp pli eant per ma nent mis ere ant ter ma gant ël e gant lit i gant ăr ro gant ël e phant I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, pret, thêre;

sỹe o phant pět ū lant ăd a mant eov e nant €ŏn so nant per ti nent tŏl er ant €ŏr mo rant ig no rant eŏn ver sant mil i tant ăd ju tant rel e vant in no cent ăe ci dent ĭn ci dent dĭf fi dent eŏn fi dent res i dent prěs i dent prov i dent ĭn di gent nĕg li ġent ăm bi ent prev a lent pës ti lent ex cel lent red o lent

· ĭn do lent tur bu lent sŭe eu lent fĕe ū lent ĕs eu lent ŏp ū lent vĭr û lent flăt ü lent lig a ment pär lia ment fil a ment ärm a ment săe ra ment test a ment măn age ment ĭm ple ment eŏm ple ment eŏm pli ment băt tle ment set tle ment ten e ment in ere ment ĕm bry o pärt ner ship fěl low ship eăl en dar vin e gar ĭn su lar

sĭm i lar pŏp ū lar tăb ū lar glöb ū lar sĕe ū lar ŏe ū lar jŏe ū lar cir eu lar mus eu lar rĕg ū lar cĕl lu lar ăn nu lar seăp ū lar ĭn su lar eŏn su lar eap su lar tĭt ū lar sub lu nar cim e ter bă\$ i lisk eăn ni bal eŏch i nēal mär tin gal hŏs pi tal pĕd es tal tū bu lar jū gu lar fü ner al

No. 105.-CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty eon ti gū i ty eon tra rī e ty im por tū ni ty op por tū ni ty per pe tū i ty bied, maeïns; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Th as sh.

su per flū i ty in ere du li ty in se eū ri ty im ma tū ri ty per spi eū i ty as si dū i ty eon ti nū i ty in ge nū i ty in €on grû i ty fran gi bil i ty fal li bĭl i ty fēa și bĭl i ty vis i bĭl i ty sen si bil i ty. pos si bil i ty plau și bil i ty im be cil i ty in do cĭl i ty vol a til i ty ver sa til i ty ea pa bil i ty in si pid i ty il le găl i ty prod i găl i ty eor di ăl i ty per son ăl i ty prin ci păl i ty lib er ăl i ty gen er al i ty im mo răl i ty hos pi tăl i ty im mor tăl i ty in e qual i ty sen sû ăl i ty

punet ū ăl i ty mūt ū ăl i ty in fi děl i ty prob a bil i ty in a bil i ty da ra bil i ty dis a bil i ty in sta bĭl i ty mu ta bil i ty ered i bil i ty tan gi bil i ty so cia bil i ty traet a bil i ty pla ea bil i ty in ū tĭl i ty in ci vĭl i ty ū ni form i ty non eon form i ty eon san guin i ty sin gu lăr i ty joe ū lăr i ty reg ū lăr i ty pop ū lăr i ty me di ŏe ri ty in sin cer i ty sin ū ŏs i ty eu ri ŏs i ty an i mos i ty gen er ös i ty flex i bil i ty im mo bil i ty sol ū bĭl i ty vol ū bĭl i ty mag na nim i ty

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, gâre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre

ū na nĭm i ty in hu măn i ty ar is tŏe ra cy in ad ver ten cy phra \$e ŏl o ġy os te ŏl o ġy a er ŏl o ġy no to rī e ty

No. 106.-CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ces sa! tion lī bā tion pro bā tion va €ā tion lo eā tion vo eā tion gra dā tion foun da tion ere ā tion ne gā tion pur gā tion mī grā tion ob la tion re lā tion trans la tion for mā tion stag nā tion dam nā tion eär nā tion vī brā tion nar rā tion pros trā tion du rā tion pul sā tion sen sā tion odie tā tion cī tā tion

plan tā tion no tā tion ro tā tion quo tā tion temp tā tion prī vā tion sal vā tion e quā tion vex ā tion tax ā tion sa nā tion com plē tion se ere tion eon ere tion ex ere tion e mo tion pro mo tion de vo tion pro por tion ap por tion ab lū tion so lū tion pol lū tion dī lū tion at trăe tion re frăe tion sub trăe tion

de trăe tion eon trae tion pro trăe tion dis trăe tion ex trăe tion eon nee tion af fee tion eon fee tion per fee tion in fee tion sub jee tion de jĕe tion re jee tion in jee tion ob jee tion pro jee tion e lee tion se lee tion re flee tion eol lee tion in spěe tion di ree tion eor rée tion dis see tion de těe tion af flie tion re strie tion

mied, maeïne; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; c as k; à as j; s as z; čh as se.

eon vie tion eom pul sion ex pul sion eon vul sion ex păn sion as cen sion de scen sion di men sion' sus pën sion dis sĕn sion pre těn sion sub mer sion e mer sion im mer sion as per sion dis per sion a ver sion sub ver sion re ver sion di ver sion in ver sion eon ver sion per ver sion eom pas sion ae ces sion se ces sion eon ces sion pro ces sion eon fes sion pro fes sion ag gres sion di gres sion pro gres sion re gres sion

de pres sion im pres sion op pres sion sup pres sion ex pres sion pos ses sion sub mis sion ad mis sion e mis sion re mis sion com mis sion o mis sion per mis sion dis mis sion eon eŭs sion dis eŭs sion re ae tion eon june tion in june tion com pune tion de eŏe tion eon eŏe tion in frae tion ab due tion de due tion re due tion se due tion in due tion ob strue tion de strue tion in strue tion eon strue tion de ten tion in ten tion

re ten tion eon ten tion dis ten tion at ten tion in věn tion eon ven tion de cep tion re cep tion eon cep tion ex cep tion per cep tion as erip tion de serip tion in serip tion pre serip tion pro serip tion re demp tion eon sump tion a dop tion ab sorp tion e rup tion eor rup tion de ser tion in ser tion as ser tion ex er tion eon tor tion dis tor tion ex tine tion ex ten sion ex tor tion ir rup tion com plex ion de flux ion

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short; Bär, list, câre, fall, what; her, prey, there

No. 107.-CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion lit i gā tion rep li ea tion mit i gā tion im pli eā tion in sti gā tion eom pli eā tion nav i gā tion ap pli eā tion pro mul gā tion des o lā tion sup pli eā tion pro lon gā tion ex pli eā tion ab ro gā tion rep ro bā tion sub ju gā tion ap pro bā tion fas ci nā tion per tur bā tion me di ā tion in eu bā tion pal li ā tion ab di eā tion ex pi ā tion ded i eā tion va ri ā tion med i tā tion de vi ā tion in di ea tion ex ha lā tion vin di eā tion eon ge la tion del e gā tion mu ti lā tion ob li gā tion in stal la tion al le gā tion ap pel la tion eon stel la tion ir ri gā tion

dis til la tion per eo la tion vī o lā tion im mo lā tion eon so la tion eon tem plā tion leg is la tion trib ū lā tion pee ū lā tion spee ū lā tion eal eu lā tion cir eu lā tion mod ū lā tion reg ū lā tion gran ū lā tion stip ū lā tion pop ū lā tion grat ū lā tion re tär da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their

legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

Bird, Marine; Möve, son, Wolf; Bûle, Pull; & As K; & As J; & As Z; Th As Sh.

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their

dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.-CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nĭte ăp po site op po site ĭn fi nĭte hyp o erite păr a sīte ŏb so lēte ĕx pe dīte rĕe on dīte săt el lite ĕr e mīte ăp pe tite ăn ee dote pros e eute per se euteex e eute ăb so lūte dĭs so lūte sŭb sti tūte

des ti tūte in sti tūte eŏn sti tūte pros ti tūte pros e lyte bär be eūe rĕ\$ i dūe věs ti būle rĭd i eūle mŭs ea dine brig an tine eăl a mine cĕl an dīne ser pen tine tur pen tine por eu pine ăn o dyne těl e seope hŏr o seōpe

mī ero seope ăn te lope pro to type hem is phere ăt mos phēre eŏm mo dōre sve a more vŏl a tĭle ver sa tile mer ean tile ĭn fan tile dĭs ci plĭne măs eu line fem i nine nĕe tar ĭne gen ū ine běr yl lĭne fā vor ĭte pū er ĭle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bär, Läst, Gâre, fall, what; her, pryy, thêre

No. 109.-CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re sŏlve eon fer eon dense re märk un måsk trans fer im mense dis sŏlve ea băl de fĕnse e vŏlve se cern pre pense de volve re běl eon cern of fense re vŏlve fâre wĕll dis cern dis pense un fürl sub ŏrn €on vŏlve a dorn a bode de form pre tense re form for lörn eol läpse un nerve ob serve in form ad journ im merse as perse eon förm re turn sub serve per förm före run dis perse de serve trans form era văt a verse re serve eon děmn re verse pre serve eo quět in verse eon serve in ter a baft her self be set eon verse a:ver ab hör a löft per verse my sĕlf at tăch o€ eŭr trans verse un apt in dörse de tặch in eŭr eon těmpt en rĭch eon eŭr at tempt re morse un hörse re trěnch re eŭr a dopt dis burse in trench de mŭr ab rupt dis pătch de terge a las eor rupt di verge mis mătch a mend a pärt mis give a fresh de fer de pärt out live re fer im pärt re fresh de bärk a mong for give pre fer ab sŏlve em bärk in fer be long

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us: they are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or

two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. Th

bied, marïne; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pyll; e as k; & as j; & as z; čh as sh.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before

the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to

this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.-CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan or re māin der en tīce ment en fōrce ment di vōrce ment in dūce ment a gree ment en gāġe ment de fīle ment in cīte ment ex cīte ment re fīne ment eon fīne ment e lōpe ment

re tire ment
ae quire ment
im pëach ment
en eroach ment
eon cëal ment
eon gëal ment
at tain ment
de po nent
op po nent
eom po nent
ad ja cent
in de cent
vice gë rent
en roll ment

Jesom-eor-

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, låst, eâre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre

im prû dent in her ent ad her ent eo her ent at tend ant as cend ant de fĕnd ant in tes tines pro bos cis el lip sis syn op sis com mand ment a mend ment bom bärd ment en hance ment ad vance ment a merce ment. in fringe ment de tăch ment at tăch ment in trench ment re trěnch ment re fresh ment dis cern ment pre fer ment a måss ment al lot ment a pärt ment

de pärt ment ad just ment. in vest ment a but ment as sist ant in ces sant re lue tant im por tant as sist ant in eŏn stant in eum bent pu tres cent trans cend ent de pend ent in dul gent re ful gent ef ful gent e mul gent as trin gent re strin gent e mer gent de ter gent ab hör rent eon eŭr rent eon sist ent re sŏlv ent de lin quent re eum bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
Elopement is a running away or private departure.
Impeachment signifies accusation.
Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; c as k; ć as j; s as z; čh as sh.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing. A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another. A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things. Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.-CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD, WHEN MARKED LONG.

des' o late, v. ăd vo eate, v. věn ti lāte tĭt il lāte scin til läte per eo late ĭm mo lāte spěe ū lāte eăl eu late cir eu late mŏd ū lāte rĕg ū lāte ŭn du lāte ĕm ū lāte stim ū lāte grăn ū lāte stĭp ū lāte eŏp ū lāte pop ū lāte eŏn su late sub li mate, v. ăn i mate, v.

in ti mate, v. ĕs ti māte, v. făs ci năte ŏr di nate ful mi nate nom i nate ger mi nāte per son ate păs sion ate fört ü nate dis si pate sep a rate, v. cĕl e brāte des e erate eon se erate ex e erate ver ber ate ŭl cer āte mod er āte, v. ăg gre gate ver te brate gen er ate

ven er ate tem per ate ŏp er āte ăs per ate des per ate ĭt er āte ĕm i grāte trăns mi grāte ăs pi rate, v. dĕe o rāte per fo rate €ŏr po rate pěn e trāte per pe trate är bi trāte ăe eu rate lăm i nate ĭn du rāte săt ū rāte sŭs ci tāte měd i täte ĭm i tāte

I, ē, &c., long; I, ē, &c., short;—bäb, last, câre, fall, what; hèb, prev, thêre

ĭr ri tāte	săl i vāte	sĭt'ū ate
hĕ\$ i tāte	eŭl ti vāte	ĕst ū āte
grăv i tāte	eăp ti vāte	ĕx pi āte
ăm pu tāte	rěn o vāte	dē vi āte
ĕx ea vāte	ĭn no vāte	vī o lāte
ăg gra vāte	ăd e quate	rû mi nāte
grăd ū āte	fluet u ate	lū eu brāte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it

more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good

men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turn-

eth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.-CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chĭl' blāin	ăn nal\$	măn ner\$	ĕnd less
vĭl lain	ĕn trail\$	nĭp per\$	zĕal ous
mört mäin	mit tens	scĭ\$ \$or\$	jĕal ous
plănt ain	sŭm mon\$	eär eass	pŏmp ous
vėr vāin	for ceps	eŭt lass	won drous
eŭr tain	pĭnch er\$	eom pass	lĕp rous
dŏl phin	glän der\$	măt rass	mŏn strous
some time\$	jäun dice	măt tress	nėrv ous
tréss es	snuf fers	ăb scess	tor ment
trăp ping\$	stăg gers	lär ģess	věst ment

BÎRD, MABÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PYLL; & AS K; & AS J; & AS Z; ČH AS SH.

ser pent	sŏlv ent	fag ot	rĕd hot.
tŏr rent	eŏn vent	măg got	zĕal ot
eur rent	fer ment	big ot	tăp root
ăb sent	sŭn burnt	spig ot	gråss plot
prěs ent	ăb bot	ĭn got	bŭck et
ăd vent	tŭr bot	blood shot	bū gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion. or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming: ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.-CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eăl' o mel	ăl eo hol	gär ni türe
cĭt a del	vĭt ri ol	fŭr ni tūre
ĭn fi del	păr a sol	sĕp ul tūre
sĕn ti nel	sī ne eūre	păr a dīse
măck er el	ĕp i eūre	mer chan dise
eŏck er el	lig a ture	ĕn ter prī\$e
eŏd i cil	sig na ture	hand ker chief
dŏm i cĭle	eŭr va tūre	sĕm i brēve
dăf fo dil	för feit üre	pĕr i wig
	Control of the Contro	

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short; -Bär, låst, eåre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre;

ăn ti pode ree om pense hol ly hock ăl ka lī hem i stieh au to graph păr a graph ĕp i taph ăv e nue rev e nue rět i nūe dĕs pot i\$m păr ox y\$m mī ero eosm mĭn i mum pěnd ū lum măx i mum tym pa num pěl i can guär di an

styg i an way fâr ing hort ū lan fū ģi tīve hŭ\$ band man pū ni tive gen tle man nu tri tive mus sul man ē go tism al der man pro to eol jour ney man bĭsh op rie elėr gy man coun try man mē di āte, v. vět er an ăl eo ran won der ful sŏr rōw ful ăn a gram ĕp i gram mon o gram dī a gram ū ni vėrse sēa fâr ing

dū pli eate rō \$e ate fū mi gāte mē di um ō di um ō pi um prē mi um spō li āte ō pi ate ō vert ūre jū ry man pū ri tan phī lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

THE REPORT OF POST A SE

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town. A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation. An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation. Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicil is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin. A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

Bird, marïne; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Ch as sh.

No. 114.-CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF a IN all or what.

wan der squan der slaugh ter au' thor draw ers plaud it al ter sau cy wal nut gaud y brawn y fal ter quar ter eau sey taw ny quar ry flaw y law yer pal try taw dry saw yer haw thorn draw back saw pit fault y al most pau per law sūit seal lop want ing squad ron wa ter wal lop daugh ter war ren sau cer

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents. The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl. The skin of the Indians is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax. Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mĭs' sĭve sprink ling gŏ\$ ling twink ling nŭrs ling eăp tive fĕs tĭve shil ling făt ling săp ling bănt ling eŏs tĭve seant ling strip ling măg pie dump ling něst ling some thing stock ing där ling hĕr ring mid dling stär ling ŏb long world ling hĕad long ster ling

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—Bar, list, care, fall, what; her, prev, thare;

für long	pärch ment	plāin tĭve
hĕad āehe	plĕa\$ ant	mō tĭve
tooth āehe	pĕa\$ ant	sport ive
heärt äche	dĭs tant	hire ling
ŏs trich	ĭn stant	yēar ling
găl lant	eŏn stant	dāy spring
dŏr mant	ěx tant	trī umph
tĕn ant	sex tant	trī glyph
prěg nant	lăm bent	trû ant
rěm nant	ăe cent	är dent
pĕn nant	ăd vent	mas sive
flĭp pant	eres cent	păs sive
quad rant	sĕr aph	stăt ūe
ăr rant	stā tĭve	stăt ūte
war rant	nā tǐve	virt ūe

No. 116.-CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

The state of the s	MARKET AND ASSESSED FOR THE PARTY.	03 0 63
mō' tion	frăe tion	ŭne tion
nō tion	trăe tion	fune tion
lō tion	měn tion	june tion
pō tion	pĕn sion	sŭe tion
por tion •	cĕs sion	spŏn sion
nā tion	tĕn sion	tŏr tion
rā tion	mer sion	mĭs sion
stā tion	ver sion	eăp tion
măn sion	sĕs sion	ŏp tion
păs sion		flee tion
făe tion	dĭe tion	aue tion
ăe tion	fĭe tion	eau tion

Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

BÎUD. MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.-CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prěm' a cy the ŏe ra cy de mŏe ra cy eon spir a cy ģe ŏg ra phy bī ŏg ra phy eos mög ra phy ste nog ra phy zo ŏg ra phy to pog ra phy ty pog ra phy hy drog ra phy phi los o phy a eăd e my e eŏn o my a năt o my zo ŏt o my e piph a ny phi lan thro py mis an thro py pe riph er y är til le ry hy drop a thy de liv er y dis eov er y

eom pul so ry ol fãe to ry re frae to ry re fee to ry di ree to ry eon sis to ry ī dŏl a try ģe ŏm e try im měn si ty pro pěn si ty ver bos i ty ad ver si ty di ver si ty ne ces si ty ī dĕn ti ty eon eav i ty de prăv i ty lon gev i ty ae eliv i ty na tĭv i ty ae tiv i ty eap tiv i ty fes tiv i ty per plex i ty eon věx i ty

pro lix i ty un cer tain ty im mod est y dis hon est y so lil o quy hu mặn i ty a měn i ty se rĕn i tv vi cĭn i ty af fin i ty di vĭn i ty in dem ni ty so lĕm ni ty fra ter ni ty e ter ni ty bär băr i ty vul găr i ty dis păr i ty ce leb ri ty a lăe ri ty sin cer i ty ce ler i ty te mer i ty in teg ri ty dis til ler y

ā, ē, &c., long; ĭ, ē, &c., short;—bär, last, eâre, fall, what; hêr, prey, thêre

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth. Biography is a history of a person's life. Cosmography is a description of the world. Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signi-

fies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd' i eal
eon vĭv i al
dī ăg o nal
pen tăg o nal
tra dĭ" tion al
in tĕn tion al
per pĕt ū al
ha bĭt ū al
un mer ci ful

fa năt i cişm
ex ŏr di um
mil lĕn ni um
re pŭb lie tn
me rĭd i an
un năt ū ral
eon jĕet ūr al
cen trĭp e tal
eon tĭn ū al
ef fĕet ū al

ob lĭv i on
in eŏg ni to
eo pärt ner ship
dis sĭm i lar
ver năe ū lar
o răe ū lar
or bĭe ū lar
pär tĭe ū lar
ir rĕg ū lar
bī vălv ū lar

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SH.

un pŏp ū lar trī ăn" gu lar pa rĭsh ion er dī ăm e ter ad mĭn is ter em băs sa dor pro ġĕn i tor eom pŏ\$ i tor me trŏp o lis e phĕm e ris a năl y sis
de lĭr i ous
in dŭs tri ous
il lŭs tri ous
las cĭv i ous
ob lĭv i ous
a nŏm a lous
e pĭt o mīze
a pŏs ta tīze
im mŏr tal īze

ex tem po re en tab la ture dis com fit ure pro con sul ship dis con so late a pos to late ob se qui ous oc ca sion al pro por tion al heb dom a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH WHEN MARKED LONG.

as sim' i late prog nos tie āte per ăm bu late e jăe ū lāte im măe îi late ma trie ū lāte ges tie ū lāte in õe ū lāte eo ăg ū lāte de pop ū lāte con grăt ū lāte ea pit ū lāte ex post ū lāte a măl ga māte ex hil a rāte le git i mate, v. ap prox i māte eon eăt e năte sub ŏr di nāte. v. o rig i nāte

eon tăm i nāte dis sem i nate re erim i nāte a bom i nate pre dom i nate in tem per ate re gen er āte, v. eo op er ate ex as per ate eom mis er āte in vet er ate re it er ate ob lit er ate e văe ū āte at ten ū āte. v. ex těn ū āte in ăd e quate ef feet ū āte per pet ū āte as săs sin āte

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short; -BAB, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÊRE;

pro eras ti nate pre des ti nate, v. com pas sion ate, v dis pas sion ate af fee tion ate un fort ū nate e man ci pate de lib er āte, v. in eär cer āte eon fĕd er āte, v. eon sid er ate pre pon der ate im mod er ate ae cel er ate

in dĭe a tĭve pre rog a tive ir rěl a tíve ap pěl la tíve eon tem pla tive su per la tive al ter na tive de elăr a tive €om păr a tĭve im pěr a tive in děm ni fy per son i fy re stor a tive dis qual i fy

No. 120.-CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on pe tro le um ce rû le an le vī a than lī brā ri an a grā ri an pre eā ri ous vī eā ri ous no tō ri ous ne fā ri ous ux ō ri ous gre gā ri ous in jū ri ous o vā ri ous pe nū ri ous op pro bri ous ū \$ū ri ous

sa lū bri ous im pē ri ous mys te ri ous la bō ri ous in glō ri ous cen sō ri ous vie to ri ous

lux ū ri ous vo lū mi nous o be di ent ex pē di ent in grē di ent im mū ni ty €om mū ni ty im pū ni ty eom pla cen cy in de cen cy di plo ma cy trans par en cy

A library is a collection of books. A librarian is a person who has charge of a library. The laborious bee is a pattern of industry. That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are pre-

carious.

BİRD, MARÏNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; O AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SIL

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.-CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri ăl' i ty
in di vis i bĭl i ty
in di vid ū ăl i ty
in eom pat i bĭl i ty
in de struet i bĭl i ty
im per cep ti bĭl i ty
ir re sist i bĭl i ty
in eom bus ti bĭl i ty

im pen e tra bil i ty
in el i gi bil i ty
im mal le a bil i ty
per pen die ū lăr i ty
in com press i bil i ty
in de fen si bil i ty
val e tu di nā ri an
an ti trin i tā ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bil' i ty in com pre hen si bil' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

S. S. Sales

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short; BAR, LAST, CARE, PALL, WHAT; HER, PEEY, THERE

No. 122.-CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH th HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED

ě' ther jā' cinth the' sis zē' nith thĭck' et thun' der this' tle thros' tle thrŏt' tle thirst'y thrĭft' v lĕngth' wī\$e length' y threat' en ing au' thor au' thor ize au thŏr' i ty au thor' i ta tive měth' od ăn' them diph' thong ĕth' ies păn' ther săb' bath thim' ble Thurs' day triph' thong in thrall' a thwart' be troth' thirty

thor ough thir' teen thou' sand ā' the ism the ory the o rem hỹ' a cinth eăth' o lie ap' of thegm ĕp' i thet lăb' y rinth leth' ar gy plěth' o ry plěth' o rie sym' pa thy ăm' a ranth ăm' e thyst ăp' a thy eăn' the rus măth' e sis syn' the sis pan the on e the re al €ăn' tha ris ea the dral ū rē' thra au then' tie pa thěť ie syn thet' ie a eăn' thus

ath let' ie me theg' lin ea thär tie a the ist' ie the o ret' ie al me thod' ie al math e măt' ies le vī' a than en thū' si asm thun' der bolt an tip' a thy a rith' me tie an tith' e sis mis ăn' thro py phi lăn' thro py ean thăr' i des the ŏe' ra cy the ol' o gy the od' o lite ther mom' e ter ea thŏl' i eon my thol' o gy or thog' ra phy hy poth' e sis li thŏg' ra phy li thot' o my a pŏth' e ea ry ap o the o sis pŏl' y the ism bib li o the eal ieh thy ŏl' o gy or ni thol' o gy

bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; e as k; è as j; s as z; ön as sh.

No. 123.-CXXIII.

words in which th have their vocal sound.

něth er broth er ēi' fher nëi ther weth er wor thy hēa then prith ee möth er elöth ier bur then . smoth er răth er ofh er south ern fath om těth er with ers găth er thith er be neath' hith er with er be queath fur ther with draw' läfh er fä ther an oth er brěth ren whith er fär thing to gĕth' er wheth er für fhest un wor thy lĕath er there with al' poth er feath er broth el nev er the less

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.-CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae eŏm' plish di mĭn ish ex tĭn" guish es tāb lish ad mŏn ish re lĭn quish em bĕl lish pre mŏn ish ex eŭl pāte a bŏl ish as tŏn ish eon cĕn trāte re plĕn ish dis tĭn" guish re mŏn strazce

I, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—Bär, låst, câre, fall, what; hêr, pêby, thêre;

il lus trāte mo ment ous trī umph ant em broid er por tent ous as sāil ant a bun dant so nō rous e nor mous re dun dant a cē tous dis as trous dis eor dant eon eā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human

character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them. Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame. Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.-CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē' di ate dis pro por tion ate cer e mō ni al mat ri mō ni al pat ri mo ni al an ti mō ni al tes ti mō ni al im ma tē ri al mag is tē ri al min is tē ri al im me mo ri al sen a tō ri al die ta tō ri al e qua tō ri al in ar tře ū late il le git i mate ir de term in ate

e qui pon der ate pär ti cĭp i al in di vid ū al in ef feet n al in tel lěet ū al pu sil lăn i mous dis in gen ū ous in sig nĭf i eant e qui pon der ant cir eum ăm bi ent an ni vėr sa ry pär lia ment a ry tes ta ment a ry al i ment a ry sup ple ment a ry el e ment a ry sat is fae to ry

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; C AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ĈH AS SH.

eon tra dĭe to ry
val e dĭe to ry
in tro dŭe to ry
trig o nŏm e try
a re ŏm e try
mis cel lā ne ous
sub ter rā ne ous
sue ce dā ne ous
sī mul tā ne ous
in stan tā ne ous

hom o gē ne ous eon tu mē li ous ae ri mō ni ous pär si mō ni ous del e tē ri ous mer i tō ri ous dis o bē di ent in ex pē di ent eon ti nū i ty im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang outang is intermediate between man

and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.-CXXVI.

dělve twělve nėrve eŭrve ělf shělf	eăsh dăsh găsh hăsh lăsh	smäsh räsh eräsh träsh flěsh měsh	pĭsh wĭsh gŭsh hŭsh blŭsh	těxt twĭxt mĭnx sphĭnx chānġe mānġe
eŭrve	hăsh	trăsh	hŭsh	sphĭnx
			blŭsh	
shĕlf	flăsh	mĕsh	erŭsh	mānģe
sĕlf	plăsh	frěsh	frŭsh	rānģe
pĕlf	släsh	dĭsh	tŭsh	grānģe
ăsh	măsh	fĭsh	nĕxt	förge

ī, ē, &c., long;	X, ž, &c., sho	rt ;—Bär, läst, є	âre, fall, what; hê	r, pret, thêre
la Sata	Asta	1=mb4		C

flute light night frounce blight chāstè mūte wight rounce plight hāste brûte right trounce wāste fight sight tight ehäsm slight lūte hight blowze prism

MONOSYLLABLES WITH th VOCAL.

the thy fhem tithe smooth thō\$e thěn fhence lithe soothe this thus fhăn writhe they fhăt thou blithe scythe : thêre thine thêir thee hithe though

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF $t\hbar$ IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bäth bäth\$ swath swath\$ mouth mouth\$ läth läth\$ elŏth elŏth\$ wrēath wreath\$ päth päth\$ mŏth mŏth\$ shēath sheath\$

The number twelve forms à dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farm-house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How

BÎBD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; C AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SH.

much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.-CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, h is pronounced before w; thus whale is pronounced hwale; that is, hooale: when, is hwen; that is, hooen.

		A Property of the Parket	Office Street,
whāle	whět	whĭz	whip stock
wheat	which	whêre	whis per
wharf	whilk	whey	whĭs ky
what .	whĭff	wher'ry	whis ker
wheel ·	whĭg	whĕth er	whis tle
wheeze	whĭm	whet stone	whith er
whee' dle	whĭn	whif fle	whit low
whine	whĭp	whig gish	whit tle
while	whělm	whig gism	whirl
white	whelp.	whim per	whirl pool
whi' ten	when	whin ny	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin yard	whirl bat
whī tish	whisk -	whip eord	whirl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip graft	wharf age
why	whit	whip saw	wharf in ger
The same of the same	20 3	THE RESERVE	

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, W IS SILENT.

whö	whö ev er
whöm	whö so ĕv er
whö\$e	whöm so ĕv er
whōle	whole sale
whoop	whole some

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.

ā, ē, &c., long; a, ĕ, &c., short;—bar, lâst, câre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre;

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on whoels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a penknife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the

whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, x Passes into the sound of gz.

ex ăet'	ex ăġ' ġer āte	ex ŏr' di um
ex alt'	ex ăm' ĭne	ex ŏt' ie
ex empt'	ex ăm ple	ex ĕm' plar
ex ert	ex ăn' i mate	ĕx' em pla ry
ex haust'	ex ăs' per āte	x ĕm' pli fy
ex hŏrt'	ex ĕe' ū tĭve	$\exp \check{e}mp^{7}$ tion
ex île'	ex ĕe' ū tor	ex ŏn' er āte
ex ĭst'	ex ĕe' ū trix	ex ŏr' bi tance
ex ŭlt'	ex hīb' it	ex ŏr' bi tant
ex hāle'	ex ĭst' ence	ex ū' ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

Bird, Marine; Möve, són, Wolf; Rûle, Pull; & As K; & As J; S As Z; CH As SH.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.
To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good. We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the United States is the chief executive officer

of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services. Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence. The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129 .- CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, tian and tion are pronounced nearly chun.

băs' tion ad ŭs' tion in di ģĕs' tion
Chrĭs tian eon ġĕs tion ex haus tion
mĭx tion di ġĕs tion ex üs tion
quĕs tion ad mĭx tion sug ġĕs tion
fŭs tian eom bŭs tion in ġĕs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, i IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A YOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE y consonant; thus āl ien, is pronounced āl yen, and eloth ier, eloth yer.

āl ien sāv ior sēn ior eōurt ier pāv ior bĭl ious elōth ier jūn ior bĭll ion ā, ē, &c., long; I, ē, &c., short;—bär, lāst, câre, fall, what; mér, prev, thêbe

văl iant bĭll iard\$ eom păn' ion eŭll ion on ion ras eăl' ion mill ion do min' ion bull ion āl' ien āte mo dill' ion mĭn ion o pĭn' ion bĭl' ia ry min ious pĭll ion brill' ian cy re běll' ion brill' iant ly pĭn ion re běll ious runn ion mil' ia ry ci vĭl' ian seull ion val' iant ly dis ūn' ion trĭll ion văl' iant ness be hav' ior com mūn' ion pe cūl' iar trunn ion brill iant ver mil' ion in tăgl' io fil ial pa vil' ion se răql' io pos till' ion fa mĭl' iar ĭze eŏll ier fa mĭl' iar o pĭn' ion ist pănn ier pon iard bat tăl' ion o pin' ion a ted

No. 130.-CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES sier AND zier ARE PRONOUNCED zher or zhur, sion ARE PRONOUNCED zhun, AND sia ARE PRONOUNCED zha.

bra sier
glā zier
grā zier
hō \$ier
ō \$ier
erō șier
fū sion
af fū' \$ion
eo hē' \$ion
ad hē' \$ion
de lū' sion
e rō' \$ion
e vā' \$ion

pro fū' \$ion il lū' \$ion a brā' sion in fū' sion eol lū' sion eon elū' sion eon fū' sion €or rō' sion oe eā' sion am brō' sia per vā' sion e lū' sion dif fū' sion dis plo' sion ex plō' \$ion ef fū' \$ion

in vā' sion suf fū' \$ion dis suā' \$ion per suā' sion am brō' sial ob trû' sion de trû sion in trû' sion pro trû' \$ion ex trû' sion

Bird, marïne; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; e as k; é as j; s as z; čh as sh.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED zhun, or the vowel i may be considered as liquid, like y.

ab sci\$/ \$ion
eol li\$ ion
de ci\$ ion
de ri\$ ion
e li\$ ion
pre ei\$ ion

pro vis ion re vis ion re scis sion oon cis ion ex cis ion di vis ion

mis prīs ion
pre vīs ion
e lys ian
cir eum cīs' ion
sub di vīs' ion

in cis ion

No. 131,-CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH C BEFORE h HAS THE SOUND OF k.

Christ ehvle sehēme äehe ehă\$m ehrism. ehord ehyme lŏeh sehool ehoir chō' rus €hō ral är ehīves €hā os ā ehor ĕp oeh ī ehor ō eher trō ehee ăn ehor

ehem ist Christ mas Chris tian mäs tieh čeh o ehrŏn ie sehĕd üle păs chal ehlō rite ehŏl er ehō rist sehŏl ar mon arch stom ach ăn' ar ehy ehrys' o lite €hăr' ae-ter eăt' e chism pen' ta teueh sĕp' ul eher těch' nie al

ăn' eho ret äreh' i teet äreh' i trāve äreh' e type hep' tar ehy măch' i nāte Chris ten dom brăeh' i al lăeh' ry mal săe' eha rine syn' ehro nism mieh' ael mas ehor' is ter ehrŏn' i ele ŏr' ehes tra ŏeh' i my pā' tri areh eū' eha rist ehi mē' ra pa rō' ehi al eha mē' le on

124

A, E, &c., long; A, H, &c., short; —Bär, låst, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre;

ehro măt' ie syn ĕe' do ehe the ŏm' a ehy me chăn' ie mo närch' ie al měl' an chol v eha ŏt' ie bron ehŏt' o my pā' tri äreh y seho lăs' tie ehro nŏl' o ġy hī' er äreh y ea chěx' y ehī rŏg' ra phy ŏl' i gär ehy eha lyb' e ate eho rog' ra phy eat e ehet' ie al a năch' ro nism chro nom' e ter ich thy ol' o gy

Experience keeps a near school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great

patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo. The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.-CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH g HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE e i AND V.

gēar	ēa ger	erăg ged	gĭb bous
geese	mēa ger	dĭg ger	gĭd dy
gĕld	gew gaw	dĭg ging	gĭg gle
gĭft	tī ger /	rig ging	gig gling
gĭve	tō ged	rĭg ged	gĭg let
gĭg	bĭg gin \	rĭg ger	gĭz zard
gĭld .	brăg ger	flăg ging	gĭm let
gĭmp	dăg ger	fläg gy	girl ish
gird	erăg gy	sŏg gy	jäg ged
girth	bug gy.	gib ber	jäg gy

Bìrd, marine; move, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Th as sh.

lĕg ged twig ged nŏg gin găg ging lĕg gin twig gen tär get brag ged flŏg ged pig gin twig gy brăg ging wag ging flög ging băg ging quag gy răg ged wag gish gift ed gĕld ing trig ger au ger hŭg ged gild ing serag ged bŏg gy hug ging gild ed fŏg gy shrug ged gild er serăg gy swäg ger shăg gy elŏg ged shrug ging rŭġ ged elŏg ging shăg ged swäg gy gird le slug gish elŏg gy tug ged lŭg ger €ŏg ged tug ging gird er be gĭn' snäg ged €ŏg ger lŭg ged dŏg ged lug ging wăg' ged shăg gy dŏg gish sprig gy mug gy wăg' ger y sprig ged jŏg ged fäg ged • lŏg' ger hĕad făg ging or gil' lous stäg ger jög ging stăg ger\$ găg ged to gĕth' er jög ger

No. 133.-CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, c accented, or ending a syllable, has the sound of s, and g, that of j.

		•
măġ' ie	tăc' it	păc' i fy
trăġ' ie	ăġ' i tate	păġ' i nal
ăġ' ĭlė	lĕġ' i ble	rĕġ' i cīde
ăc' id	vĭġ' i lant	rĕġ' i men
dĭġ' it	rěg' i ment	rěg' is ter
făc' ĭle	prec' e dent	spěc' i fy
frăġ' ĭle	prec' i pice	măc' er āte
frĭġ' id	rĕc' i pe	măģ' is trāte
rĭġ' id	dĕc' i mal	măġ' is tra cy
plăc' id	dĕc' i māte	trăġ' e dy
sĭġ' il	lăc' er āte	vĭc' i nage

3

A, B, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, gâre, fall, what; hie, prey, thère

věg' e tāte věg' e ta ble lŏġ' ie proc' ess eŏġ' i tāte prog' e ny il lĭc' it im plic'it e lĭc' it ex plic' it so lic' it im ăġ' ĭne au dăc' i ty ea păc' i ty fu găc' i ty lo quăc' i ty men dăc' i ty il lěg' i ble o rĭġ' i nāte so lic' i tor fe lĭc' i ty mu nĭc' i pal an tic' i pāte

pär tĭc' i pāte sim plĭc' i ty me dĭc' i nal so lĭc' i tūde trī plic' i ty ver tĭc' i ty rus tĭc' i ty ex ăġ ger āte mor dăc' i ty nu gặc' i ty o păc' i ty ra păc' i ty sa găc' i ty ·bel lig' er ent o rig' i nal ar mig' er ous ver tig' i nous re frig' er ate rec i tā' tion veg e tā' tion ag i tā' tion eog i tā' tion o le ăg' i nous

au then tic' i ty e las tĭc' i ty du o děc' i mo in ea păc' i tāte ab o rig' i nal ee cen trĭc' i ty mu ci lăg' i nous mul ti plic' i ty per spi eăc' i ty per ti năc' i ty tac i tur' ni ty mag is te' ri al a trŏc' i ty fe roc' i ty ve lŏc' i ty rhī nŏc' e ros rec i proc' i ty im ag in a tion ex ag ger a' tion re frig er a' tion so lĭc i tā' tion fe lic i tā' tion leg er de māin'

No. 134.-CXXXIV.

words in which ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as sh.

Grē' cian grā cious spā cious spē cious spē ciē\$ sō cial ġĕn tian ter tian eŏn science
eăp tious
făe tious
fĭe tious
lŭs cious
frăe tious
eau tious

€ŏn scious

as sō' ciāte, v.
eon sō ciāte, v.
dis sō ciāte
e mā ciāte, v.
ex erû ciāte
ex pā tiāte
in grā tiāte
ne gō tiāte

Bied, marine; move, son, wolf; etle, pull; & as k; & as J; s as Z; Ch as sh.

in sā tiate an nun ciate lī cen tiate sub stăn tiāte nŭp' tial pär tial es sen' tial po těn tial pro vin cial pru den tial eom mer cial im pär tial sub stăn tial eon se quen' tial eon fi den tial pen i ten tial prov i děn tial rev e ren tial e qui nŏe tial

un sub stăn tial ve rā cious un es sen tial in flu ĕn tial pes ti lĕn tial au dā' cious ea pā cious fá cē tious fal la cious a tro cious fe ro cious lo quā cious pro eā cious ra pā cious sa gā cious se qua cious te nā cious vex ā tious vi vā cious vo rā cious

erus tā ceous eon těn tious in fee tious sen ten tious lī cĕn tious in eau tious €on tu mā' cious ef fi eā cious os ten tā tious per spi eā-cious per ti nā cious con sci čn tious pā' tient quō tient an cient trăn sient pär tiăl' i ty im pär tiăl'i ty

No. 135 .- CXXXV.

WHICH ci AND ti ARE PRONOUNCED AS sh, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

pre" cious spě" cial vi" cious vĭ" tiāte ad di" tion am bi" tious aus pi" cious of fi" cious ea pri" cious nu tri" tious de li" cious

am bi" tious fae ti" tious fie ti" tious pro pi" tiāte den ti" tion fru i" tion es pe" cial op ti" cian mo ni" tion mu ni" tion eon tri" tion

at tri" tion nu tri" tion €og nĭ" tion ig ni" tion eon di" tion in i" tiāte de fi" cient de li" cious dis ere" tion e di" tion ef fi" cient

ā, ē, &c., long; ĭ, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, last, câre, fall, what; hée, prev, thêre

fla ġĭ" tious fru i" tion ju dĭ" cial lo gi" cian ma ġĭ" cian ma li" cious mi lĭ" tia mu '\$ĭ"cian no vi" tiate of fi" ciāte of fi" cious pa tri" cian pär ti" tion per di" tion per ni" cious pe ti" tion pro fi" cient phy si" cian po \$i" tion pro pi" tious se di" tion se di" tious sol sti" tial suf fi" cient sus pi" cious

vo li" tion ab o li" tion ae qui \$ĭ" tion ad mo ni" tion ad ven ti" tious am mu'nĭ" tion pre mo ni" tion dis qui \$i" tion in qui \$i" tion rep e ti" tion in hi bi" tion ex po \$i" tion ap pa ri" tion är ti fĭ" cial ap po \$i" tion eb ul li" tion er û di" tion ex hi bi" tion im po \$i" tion op po \$i" tion prej u di" cial pol i ti" cian prep o \$i" tion prop o \$i" tion pro hi bi" tion

su per fi" cial su per sti" tion sup po \$i" tion sur rep ti" tious mer e tri" cious av a ri" cious in au spi" cious ben e fi" cial eo a li" tion eom pe ti" tion com po \$1" tion def i ni" tion dem o li" tion dep o \$i" tion dis po \$i" tion prae ti" tion er a rith me ti" cian ae a de mi" cian ge om e tri" cian in ju di" cious de fi" cien cy ef fi" cien cy pro fi" cien cy ju dĭ" cia ry un pro pi" tious

No. 136.-CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN ic, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE al ADDED AFTER ic, As comic, comical; and the adverbs in ly derived from these words always have al, as in classically. The accent is on the syllable next preceding ic.

eau' stie	elĭn ie	erĭt ie	ĕth ie
cĕn trie	eŏm ie	eū bi€	ĕth nie
elăs sie	eŏn ie	cyn ie	lŏġ ie

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PULL; C AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH

lvr ie ŏp tie stăt ie trăg ie măġ ie phthis ie stō ie typ ie · skep tiet styp tie rus tie mū sie mys tie sphěr ie top ie grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION al FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED ly TO FORM THE ADVERB; As, agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.

ab băt ie a erŏn ie a gres tie al ehem ie as cet ie ath let ie au then tie bär băr ie bo tăn ie ea thär tie elas sĭf i€ eos mět ie dī dăe tie do mes tie dog mặt ie dra măt ie dru id ie dys pep tie ee cen trie ee lĕe tie ee stăt ie e lee trie em pĭr ie er răt ie fa năt ie fo rën sie

ge nër ie gym năs tie har mön ie he brā ie her met ie hys ter ie ī den tie in trin sie la eŏn ie lu cĭf ie lu erif ie mag nět ie mag nif ie ma jes tie me ehăn ie mo năs tie mor bif ie nu měr ie ob stět rie or găn ie os sĭf i€ pa cĭf ie pa thet ie pe dănt ie phleg măt ie phre nět ie

pla ton ie pneū măt ie po lem ie. prag măt ie pro lif ie pro phět ie rhap sŏd ie ro măn tie ru bĭf ie sa tĭr ie schis măt ie seho lăs tie seor bū tie so phist ie spėr măt is sta lăe tie stig măt ie sym mět rie syn ŏd ie ter rif ie the ist ie ty răn nie vī vĭf ie e lăs tie bom bast ie sta tĭst ie

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prey, thêre;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a děm'ie al ehem ist ie al pha bět ie ap o plěe tie an a lög ie an a lyt ie an a tom ie ap os tol ie ar ith met ie as tro lög ie as tro nom ie a the ist ie at mos pher ie bar o met rie be a tif ie bī o grăph ie eab a list ie eal vin ĭst ie eas ū ist ie eat e chet ie eat e gor ie ehro no log ie eol or if ie dem o erăt ie. dī a bŏl ĭe dī a lĕe tie dip lo măt ie dī a mět rie dī ū rĕt ie

dol o rif je em blem ăt ie en er get ie e nig măt ie ep i lĕp tie ep i dem ie ep i sŏd ie er e mit ie eū eha rĭst ie ex e get ie frig or if ie ģe o lŏģ ie ge o mět rie hem is pher ie his tri ŏn ie hyp o erit ie hy per bol ie hy po stăt ie hy po thet ie id i ŏt ie in e lăs tie jae o bin ie lap i dĭf ie eos mo graph ie math e mat ie met a phor ie met a phys ie myth o log ie ne o těr ie

par a lyt ie par a phrăst ie par a sit ie par en thet ie par a bol ie path o lög ie pe ri ŏd ie phil o log ie phil o soph ie phil an throp ie phar i sā ie prob lem ăt ie pu ri tăn ie pyr a mid ie pyr o těeh nie scī en tĭf ie sye o phant ie syl lo gis tie sym pa thet ie sys tem at ie tal is man ie the o lög ie the o erat ie the o ret ie to po graph ie ty po graph ie zo o graph ie zo o lŏġ i€ or tho graph ie un pre lat ie ge o cen trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

pan the ist ie

BİED, MARÏNE; MÖYE, SON, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; & AS Z; ČH AS SH.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie ar is to erat ie ehar ae ter is tie ee ele și ăs tie en thu si ăs tie en to mo log ie ep i gram măt ie

gen e a log ie lex i eo graph ie mon o syl läb ie or ni tho log ie os te o lög ie phys i o log ie ieh thy o log ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

bī quad răt' ie eăth' o lie ce phăl' ie eha ŏt' ie eon cen' trie ē lē' ģi ae ee stăt' ie ĕp'ie ex ŏt' ie

găl' lie gŏth' ie hym' nie ī tăl' ie me dăl' lie me te ŏr' ie me tăl' lie o lym' pie par e gŏr' ie

plăs' tie pŭb' lie pū' ni€ re pub' lie tăe' tie äre' tie pĕp' tie fus' tie cvs' tie

USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN al.

bĭb' li eal ea non' ie al ehī mĕr' i eal elĕr' ie al eŏ\$' mi eal eŏr' ti eal do mĭn' i eal fĭn' i €al

il lög' ie al in ĭm' i eal me thod' ie al fär' ci eal měď i cal trop' ie al tŏp' ie al drŏp' si eal

eŏm' ie al měť ri cal phys' ie al prăe' ti eal răd' i cal ver' ti eal vŏr' ti eal whim \$i eal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

bis muth ie splěn e tie ehŏl' er ie lū' na tie

ap o stroph' ie pleth' o rie sū' ber i€ sul phū' rie

tal mud' ie the o rie tur' mer ie e mět' ie

A, A, &c., long; A, E, &c., short; BAR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE;

WORDS ENDING IN an, en, or on, in which the vowel is mute or slightly pronounced.

ärt' i \$an hěr' is son jět' ti son běn' i \$on găr' ri son oř' i \$on ea păr' i son cĭt' i zen pär' ti \$an eom păr' i son děn' i zen ū' ni son eoŭr' te \$an ăm' a zon yěn' i \$on

WORDS ENDING IN ism, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo năs' ti ci\$m ne ŏl' o gi\$m ăt' ti ci\$m gŏth' i ci\$m pa răl' o ģi\$m A měr' i can ism ĕp' i eu ri\$m Jěš' u it ism lib er tin ism ma të' ri al ism mon' o the ism năt' ū ral i\$m pā' tri ot ism pŏl' y the ism pros' e lyt ism. phar' i sa ism Prŏt' est ant i\$m prop' a gand ism

per i pa těť i ci\$m pro vĭn' cial i\$m ăn" gli ci\$m văn' dal ism găl' li cism pěď a gog ism pū' ri tan ism Pre\$ by tē' ri an i\$m păr' a sit ism păr' al lel ism sā' bi an ism hū' lo the ism fā' vor it ism so cĭn' i an i\$m pa răeh' ro nism re pūb' lie an i\$m see tā' ri an i\$m seho lăs' ti ci\$m

No. 137.-CXXXVII.

WORDS ENDING IN ize, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au' thor īze mor' al īze mag' net īze bas' tard īze dram' a tīze mod' ern īze ean' on īze gal' van īze pul' ver īze lē' gal īze her' bo rīze ster' il īze

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; C AS K; Č AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

sŭb' si dīze ŏr' gan īze drăm' a tīze tyr' an nīze păt' ron īze fer til īze sys' tem īze săt' ir īze ġĕn' til īze měth' od īze tăn' tal īze ī' dol īze jour' nal īze tär' tar īze měl' o díze ŏx' vd īze brû' tal ize vō' eal īze pō' lar īze eŏl' o nīze eau' ter īze bär bar īze rē' al īze ĕn' er ġīze. ē' qual īze bŏt' a nīze the' o rize gär ga rīze dăs' tard īze trăn' quil īze děť o nize hū' man īze těm' po rīze Jū' da īze dŏg' ma tīze Rō' man īze

No. 138.-CXXXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

ăl' eo hol īze prod' i gal īze lĭb' er al īze ăl' le go rīze ma të' ri al īze pros' e lyt īze a năth' e ma tīze me mō' ri al īze pū' ri tan īze ăn' i mal īze mĭn' er al īze pro verb' i al īze e pĭs' to līze mo nop' o līze re pub' lie an ize bes' ti al īze hy dro gen īze sănet ū a rīze eär' di nal īze năt' ū ral īze see' ū lar īze e nĭg' ma tīze mē' te or īze sĕn' sû al īze ehăr' ae ter īze · ŏx' y ġen īze spĭr' it ū al īze cĭt' i zen īze par tĭe' ū lar īze sye' o phant īze păn' e gyr īze e the re al īze vĭt' ri ol īze pe eū' liar īze vŏl' a til īze ģĕl' a tin īze ġĕn' er al īze pŏp' ū lar īze chev' er il īze

No. 139,-CXXXIX.

THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS ng has two sounds, the open, as in sing, singer, long; and the close, as in finger, linger, longer.

IN THIS WORK, THE OPEN SOUND OF ng IN ACCENTED SYLLA-

ā, ē, &c., long; I, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, last, câre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre;

BLES, IS MARKED WITH A SINGLE ACCENT, AND THE CLOSE SOUND WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND. .

among' hang' er sing' ing strung bằng hằng man sŏng string' ing hăng' ing\$ sung strŏng bring bring ing hung släng strong' ly bung king sling swing elăng ling sling' er swing' er eling löng slung swing' ing eling' ing lungs spring swung elung păng spräng tăng dŭng prŏng făng răng spring' er thing spring' ing thong fling ring sting tongue fling' er ring' ing sting' er fling' ing ring' let sting' ing twang wang flung găng rŭng stung wring săng string wring' er sĭng hăng string ed wring ing string er wrong hăng' ed sĭng' er

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SOUND OF ng IS CLOSE, AND IS MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

15 MARE	LED WITH A DOUBL	ACCENT.
ăn" ger	elăn" gor	: jăn" gler
ăn" gry	€ŏn" go	jăn" gling
ăn" gle	dăn" gle	jĭn" gle lăn" guid
ăn" gler	dĭn" gle	lăn" guid
ăn" gli ean	făn" gle	lăn" guish
ăn" gli ci\$m	fĭn" ger	lŏn" ger
ăn" gli cīze	fun" gus	lŏn" gest
ăn" guish	hŭn" ger	măn" gle
ăn" gu lar	hŭn" gry	măn" gler
brăn" gle	ĭn″ gle jăn″ gle	măn" go
bŭn" gle	jăn" gle	mĭn" gle

Bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as J; & as z; Th as sh.

mon" ger	strŏn" gest	e lŏn" gāte
mon" grel	tăn" gle	e rÿn" go
sprĭn" gle	tĭn" gle	sy rĭn" ga
strŏn" ger	wrăn" gle	străn" gu ry

No. 140.-CXL.

The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoppy.

Natshure, jointshure, etc., with u long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England nor the United States being ever pronounced with u long.

2. Natshur, jointshur, etc., with u short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.

3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of y to u short, is at present fashionable, among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

eăpt' ūre seŭlpt' ūre nāt' ūre cĭnet' ūre nŭrt' ūre stăt' ūre 'fēat' ūre påst' ūre striet' ūre fūt' ūre punet' ure struet' ure pĭet' ūre sūt' ūre joint' ūre iŭnet' ūre post' ūre text' ūre răpt' ūre lĕet' ūre tinet' ūre mĭxt' ūre rupt' ūre tort' ure moist' ūre věsť ūre Seript' üre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

ī, ē, &c., long; ĭ, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, lāst, €âre, fall, what; hēr, prey, thêre;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English. Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger

than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 141.-CXLI.

g and k before n are always silent.

١	gnär	knāv' ish	knŏck' er
	gnärl	knāv' ish ly	knōll
	gnăsh	knāv' ish ness	knŏt
	gnăt	knead	knŏt' gråss
	gnaw	knee	knŏt' ted
	gnō' mon	kneel	knŏt' ty
	gnŏs' ties	knīfe	knŏt' ti ly
	gnŏs' ti ci\$m	knight	knŏt' ti ness
	knăb		knŏt' less
	knäck	knight' hood	knout
	knăg	knīght' ly	know
	knäg gy	knĭt	knōw' a ble
	knăp	knĭt' ter	knōw' er
	knăp' sack	knĭt' ting	knōw' ing
	knăp' weed	knŏb	know' ing ly
	knur	knŏb' bed	knŏwl' edge
	knāv' er y	knŏck	knŭrl
	knāve knāv' er y	knöb' by knöck	knűek' le knűrl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.

Bied, Marine; Möve, son, Wolf; Eûle, Pull; & as k; & as j; B as z; Ch as sh.

No. 142.-CXLII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ch have the sound of sh, and in most of them i has the sound of e long.

chāise
cha māde'
cham pāign'
chi eāne'
chev a lier'
chiv' al ry
chăn de lier'
che mïse'
chăn' ere

eap ū chin'
mag a zine'
sub ma rine'
trans ma rine'
bom ba \$in'
brig a diēr'
ean non iēr'
cap a piē'
eär bin iēr'

eav a liēr'
eor de liēr'
man da rīn'
eash iēr'
ma rīne'
der niēr'
po lïce'
fas cīne'
fron tiēr'

No. 143.-CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL α OF THE DIGRAPH ea, has no sound, and e is short. Thus, bread, earth, tread, are pronounced bred, erth, tred. It is very desirable that this useless and perplexing letter α should be rejected. Its loss would do no harm, but much good.

brĕad. ear ly sweat dĕad search earn est hĕad hĕalth re search trĕad wealth elĕan ly drěad stĕalth hĕav en stěad elĕan\$e lĕav en thread earl hĕav v rěad v sprěad pearl brĕast. hĕalth y earn brěadth wealth y learn brěath yearn feath er earth měant lĕath er dearth lĕath ern drěamt threat rĕalm trĕad le

jĕal ous y
zĕal ous y
zĕal ous ly
zĕal ot plĕa\$ ant
pĕa\$ ant
plĕa\$ ure
mĕa\$ ure
trĕach er y
en dĕav or
re hearse
thrĕat en

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short; -BAB, LAST, GABE, FALL, WHAT; HEB, PREY, THÊRE;

No. 144.-CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, g IS SILENT.

P. stands for past tense; PPR. for participle of the present tense.

VERBS.	P. PPR.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.
sīgn	ed ing	er	re \$īgn	ed	ing	er
as sign			im pūgn			
eon sign			op pügn			
de \$īgn			im prēgn			
ma līgn	ed ing	er	eoun' ter	sīgr	ed.	ing

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dīgn in dīgn fŏr' eign ĕn' sīgn be nīgn ma līgn sov' e reign ĕn' sīgn cy

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF g is resumed.

as sig nā' tion	in dĭg' ni ty	im prěg' na ble
des ig nā' tion	in dĭg' nant	op pug' nan cy
res ig nā' tion	dĭg' ni ty	re pug' nant
be nig' nant	dĭg' ni fy	re pug nan cy
be nig' ni ty	prěg' nant	sĭg' ni fy
ma lĭg' ni ty	prĕg' nan cy	sig ni fi eā' tion
ma lĭg' nant	im preg' nate	sig nĭf' i eant

No. 145.-CXLV.

Words in which e, i, and o, before n, are mute. Those with v annexed, are, or may be used as verbs, admitting ed for the past time, and ing for the participle.

bā' eon	brā' zen	bĭd' den
bēa' eon	brō' ken	bŏx' en
beech' en	blăck' en	bound' en
bā' sin	băt' ten	bŭt' ton
bēat' en	běck' on	broad' en
bĭt' ten	bŭr' den	chō' \$en
blā' zon	bŭr' then	elō' ven

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WQLF; EĈLE, PULL; C AS K; Č AS J; S AS Z; ĈH AS SH.

No. 146.-CXLVI.



This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch-dog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.



THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

I, E, &c., long; X, E, &c. short; -- Bär, last, gâre, fall, what; hèr, prey, thêre;



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

BİRD, MABÏNE; MÖVE, SON, WOLF; BÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; & AS Z; CH AS SH.

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat

him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.



THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILE-PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short; -+BIB, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HEB, PREY, THÊRE;

price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The vil-

Bird, marine; möve, són, wolf; rûle, pull; & as k; & as j; 8 as z; Th as sh.

lagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is your bull that has killed one of my oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And if!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an if, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them.

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?"

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prev, thêre;

"Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?"
"Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour" "Sixty."
"How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured

by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 147.-CXLVII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid. are, plural of am. ac cept, to take. ex cept, to take out. af fect, to impress. ef fect, what is produced. ac cede, to agree. ex ceed, to surpass. a cre, a piece of land. a chor, a scald head. ac cess, approach. ex cess, superfluity. al lu sion, hint, reference. il lu sion, deception. e lu sion, evasion. acts, deeds. ax, a utensil for cutting. as say, trial of metals. es say, attempt, a writing. af fu sion, a pouring on.

ef fu sion, a pouring out.

al low ed, admitted, granted.
a loud, with a great voice.
er rand, a message.
er rant, wandering.
ad di tion, something added.
e di tion, publication.
bal lad, a song.
bal let, a dance.
bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
creak, to make a noise.
creek, a cove or stream.
clothes, garments.
close, conclusion.
con sort, husband or wife.
con cert, harmony.

de scent, a falling, a slope.

de cease, death.
dis ease, sickness.
dost, 2d per. of do.
dust, fine powder.

dis sent, a differing.

bird, marine; move, son, wolf; rûle, pull; e as k; & as j; s as z; ûn as sil

e lie' it, to call forth. il lic' it, unlawful. earn, to deserve. urn, a vessel im merge, to plunge. e merge, to come forth.

fat, fleshy. vat, a tub or cistern. gest ure, motion. jest er, one who jests.

harsh, rough. hash, minced meat.

i dle, not employed. i dol, an image. im pos tor, a deceiver. im post ure, deception. naugh ty, bad.

knot ty, full of knots. in gen u ous, frank. in ge ni ous, skillful.

morse, the sea-horse. moss, of a tree. line, extension in length. loin, part of an animal. loom, a frame for weaving. loam, a soft loose earth. med al, an ancient coin. med dle, to interpose. pint, half a quart. point, a sharp end. rad ish, a root. red dish, somewhat red. since, at a later time. sense, faculty of perceiving. ten or, course continued. ten ure, a holding. tal ents, ability. tal ons, claws.

val ley, low land.

mow, a pile of hay.

re' pent, creeping.

mow, to cut with a scythe.

read, to utter printed words.

read [red], past tense of read.

re pent', to feel sorrow.

rec' ol lect, to call to mind.

re col lect', to collect again.

re' form, to make anew. rec' re ate, to refresh.

re' cre ate, to create anew.

slough, a place of mud. slough [sluff], a cast skin.

re form', to amend.

val ue, worth.

live, having life.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month. au gust', grand. bow, to bend. bow, for shooting arrows. bass, a tree, a fish. bāss, lowest part in music. con jure, to entreat. con' jure, to use magic art. dove, past tense of dive. dove, a pigeon.

gal lant, brave, gay. gal lant', a gay fellow. gill, the fourth of a pint. gill, part of a fish.

hin der, to stop. hind er, further behind. in' va lid, one not in health. in val' id, not firm or binding. low er, to be dark.

low er, not so high, live, to be or dwell.

tär ry, like tar. tar ry, to delay. . tears, waters of the eyes.

tears, [he] rends. wind, air in motion. wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

ail, to be in trouble. ale, malt liquor .. air, the atmosphere. heir, one who inherits. all, the whole. awl, an instrument.

al tar, a place for offerings. al ter, to change. ant, a little insect. aunt, a sister to a parent. ark, a vessel.

arc, part of a circle.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short; BAR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THÈRE

as cent, steepness.

as sent, agreement. au ger, a tool.

au gur, one who foretells...

bail, surety.

bale, a pack of goods.

ball, a sphere.

bawl, to cry aloud. base, low, vile.

bass or base, in music.

beer, a liquor.

bier, to carry dead bodies.

bin, a box.

been, participle of be. ber ry, a little fruit.

bury, to inter.

beat, to strike.

beet, a root.

blew, did blowblue, a dark color.

boar, a male swine.

bore, to make a hole.

bow, to bend the body. bough, a branch.

bell, to ring.

belle, a fine lady.

beau, a gay gentleman.

bow, to shoot with.

bread, a kind of food. bred, educated.

bur row, for rabbits.

bor ough, an incorporated town.

by, near at hand.

buy, to purchase.

bye, a dwelling.

bay, an inlet of water.

bey, a Turkish governor.

be, to exist.

bee, an insect.

beach, sea-shore.

beech, a tree.

boll, a pod of plants.

bowl, an earthen vessel. bole, a kind of clay.

but, a conjunction.

butt, two hogsheads.

brake, a weed.

break, to part asunder.

Cain, a man's name. cane, a shrub or staff.

eall, to cry out, or name.

caui, a net inclosing the bowels.

can non, a large gun.

can on, a law of the church. ces sion, a grant.

ses sion, the sitting of a court.

can vas, coarse cloth.

can vass, to examine.

ceil, to make a ceiling. seal, to fasten a letter.

seal ing, setting a seal.

ceil ing, of a room.

cens er, an incense pan.

cen sor, a critic.

course, way, direction.

coarse, not fine.

cote, a sheep-fold.

coat, a garment.

core, the heart. corps, a body of soldiers.

cell, a hut. sell, to dispose of.

cen tu ry, a hundred years.

cen tau ry, a plant.

chol er, wrath.

col lar, for the neck.

cord, a small rope.

chord, a line.

cite, to summon.

site, situation.

sight, the sense of seeing. chron i cal, of long continuance.

chron i cle, a history.

com ple ment, a full number. com pli ment, act of politeness.

cous in, a relation.

coz en, to cheat.

cur rant, a berry:

cur rent, a stream.

deer, a wild animal.

dear, costly.

cask, a vessel for liquids. casque, a helmet.

ce dar, a kind of wood.

ce der, one who cedes.

cede, to give up.

seed, fruit, offspring.

cent, the hundredth part of a dollar sent, ordered away.

scent, a smell.

cel lar, the lowest room. sell er, one who sells.

clime, a region.

climb, to ascend.

Bird, Marine; Möve, son, Wolf; Rûle, Pull; Cas k; Gas J; sas z; Tu as sh

coun cil, an assembly.

coun sel, advice.

sym bol, a type.

cym bal, a musical instrument.

col or, hue.

cul lor, one who selects.

dam, to stop water. damn, to condemn.

dew, falling vapors.

due, owing.

die, to expire. dye, to color.

doe, a female deer.

dough, bread not baked.

fane, a temple. feign, to dissemble.

dire, horrid.

dy er, one who colors.

dun, to urge for money. dun, a brown color.

done, performed. dram, a drink of spirit.

drachm, a small weight.

e lis ion, the act of cutting off. e lys ian, a place of joy.

ero, before time.

ear, the organ of hearing.

you, second person.

yew, a tree. ewe, a female sheep

fair, handsome.

fare, customary duty.

feat, an exploit.

feet, plural of foot. freeze, to congeal.

frieze, in a building.

hie, to hasten. high, elevated, lofty.

flea, an insect. flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat.

flow er, a blossom. forth, abroad.

fourth, in number.

foul, filthy. fowl, a bird.

gilt, with gold. guilt, crime.

grate, iron bars. great, large.

grown, increased.

groan, an expression of pain.

hail, to call, or frozen rain, hale, healthy.

THE PARTY hart, a beast. heart, the seat of life.

hare, an animal.

hair, the fur of animals.

. Houshere, in this place.

hear, to hearken.
hew, to cut.
hue, color.

him, objective of he.

hymn, a sacred song. hire, wages.

high er, more high:

heel, the hinder part of the foot. heal, to cure.

haul, to drag.

hall, a large room. I, myself.

eye, organ of sight. isle, an island.

aisle, of a church.

in, within.

inn, a tavern.

in dite, to compose. in dict, to prosecute.

kill, to slay.

kiln, for burning bricks. knap, a protuberance.

nap, a short sleep. knave, a rogue.

nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough. need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee. neal, to heat.

knew, did know.

new, fresh, not old. know, to understand.

no, not.

knight, a title. night, darkness.

knot, a tie. not, no, denying. lade, to fill, to dip.

laid, placed. lain, did lie.

lane, a narrow street. leek, a root.

leak, to run out.

less on, a reading. les sen, to diminish.

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—BIR, LAST, GIRE, FALL, WHAT; HEE, PREY, THÊRE;

li ar, one who tells lies. li er, one who lies in wait

lyre, a harp.

lead, a heavy metal.

lie, an untruth,
lye, water drained through ashes.

lye, wate

low, humble.

lac, a gum. lack, want.

lea, an inclosed field.

lee, opposite the wind. leaf, of a plant.

lief, willingly.

loan, that is lent.

low er, more low-

lock, a catch to a door.

main. ocea

main, ocean, the chief.

made, finished.

maid, an unmarried woman.

male, the he kind.

mail, armor, or the bag for letters.

man ner, mode of action.
man or, lands of a lord.

meet, to come together. meat, flesh, food. mete, measure.

mien, countenance. mean, low, humble.

mewl, to cry.
mule, a beast.

mi ner, one who works in a mine.

mi nor, less, or one under age. moan, to grieve.

mown, cut down.

moat, a ditch. · mote, a speck.

more, a greater portion. mow er, one who mows.

mite, an insect.

might, strength. met al, gold or silver, &c.

met tle, briskness. nit, egg of an insect.

knit, to join with needles.

nay, no.

neigh, as a horse.

net, a woven snare.

nett, or net, clear of charges.

aught, any thing. ought, bound. oar, a paddle.

ore, of metal.

one, a single thing. won, did win.

oh, alas. owe, to be indebted.

our, belonging to us.

plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line.

pale, without color.

pail, a vessel.

pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.

pal ate, part of the mouth.

pal let, a painter's board, a bed. pleas, pleadings.

please, to give pleasure. pole, a long stick.

pole, a long stick

peel, to pare off the rind.

peal, sounds. pair, a couple.

pare, to cut off the rind. pear, a fruit.

pear, a multi

plain, even or level. plane, to make smooth.

pray, to implore.

prey, a booty, plunder. prin' ci pal, chief.

prin' ci ple, rule of action.

proph et, a foreteller. prof it, advantage.

peace, quietude.

pan el, a square in a door, pan nel, a kind of saddle.

raise, to lift.

raze, to demolish.

rain, water falling from clouds.

reign, to rule.

wrap, to fold together.

read, to peruse. reed, a plant.

red, a color. read, did read.

reek, to emit steam.

bìed, marîne; möve, són, wolf; eûle, pull; & as k; & as j; s as z; Th as sh.

wreak, to revenge.

rest, to take ease.

wrest, to take by force.

rice, a sort of grain.

rise, source, beginning.

rye, a sort of grain.

wry, crooked.

ring, to sound, a circle

wring, to twist.

rite, ceremony.

right, just.

write, to make letters with a pen.

wright, a workman.

rode, did ride. road, the highway

rear, to raise.

rear, the hind part.

rig ger, one who rigs vessels.

rig or, severity.

rout, a confused quarrel. route, rout, a way or course.

rough, not smooth.

ruff, a neck-cloth.

rote, repetition of words.

wrote, did write.

roe, a female-deer.

row, a rank.

row er, one who rows.

rab bet, to join.

rab bit, a quadruped.

sail, the canvas of a ship.

sale, the act of selling. sea, a large body of water.

see, to behold.

sa ver, one who saves.

sa vor, taste or odor.

seen, beheld.

scene, part of a play.

seine, a fish net.

sen ior, older.

seign ior, a Turkish king.

seam, where the edges join.

seem, to appear. shear, to cut with shears.

sheer, clear, unmixed.

sneer, clear, unmixed.

scent, smell.

shore, sea-coast.

shore, a prop.

so, in such a manner. sow, to scatter seed. sum, the whole.

some, a part.

sun, the fountain of light.

son, a male child.

stare, to gaze. stair, a step.

steel, hard metal.

steal, to take by theft.

suc cor, help.

suck er, a young twig. sleight, dexterity.

slight, to despise.

sole, of the foot.

soul, the spirit.

slay, to kill.

sley, a weaver's reed. sleigh, a carriage on runners.

los e fruit

sloe, a fruit.

stake, a post.

steak, a slice of meat. stile, steps over a fence.

style, fashion, diction.

tacks, small nails.

tax, a rate, tribute.

throw, to cast away.

throe, pain of travail.

tear, to rend.

tare, a weed, allowance of weight.

tear, water from the eyes.

tier, a row.

team, of cattle.

teem, to produce.

tied, fastened.

their, belonging to them.

there, in this place.

the, definite adjective.

thee, objective case of thou.

too, likewise. two, twice one.

two, twice one tow, to drag.

toe, extremity of the foot.

vail, a covering.

vale, a valley.

viol, a fiddle.

vein, for the blood.

vane, to show which way the wind blows.

vice, sin. vise, a screw.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, &c., short;—bār, lāst, câre, fall, what; hêr, prev, thêre

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

What ails the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The awl is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the *crown* of England. We breathe *air*. The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.

Cruel horsemen beat their horses. Some people make molasses from

A fine beau wears fine clothes.

The rainbow is caused by the sun's

shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is an excellent drink for the

table.

A bier, is a hand-barrow on which

dead bodies are carried.

The great bell in Moscow, weighs

two hundred and twenty tons.

The belles and the beaux are fond of

fine shows.

Black berries and raspberries grow

on briers.

The farmer when he plants seeds,

buries them in the ground.

Wheat is a better grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a bettor.

The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.

A father's or mother's sister is an aunt. The little ants make hillocks

Carpenters bore holes with an auger. An augur foretells.

Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.

week, seven days, weak, not strong. wood, timber. would, past time of will. weather, state of the air. wether, a sheep.

weigh, to find the weight.

We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves. Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the beach.

A wild boar is a savage beast.

Miners bore holes in rocks, and
burst them with powder.

The boll of plants is a seed vessel.

The turner makes bowls.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper bolts.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called bolts.

The breech of a gun is its butt or club end. A ram butts with his head, and we import butts of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing. Well bred people do not always eat

wheat bread.

A butt contains two hogsheads; but

a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of people's motives by their actions.

We can not buy a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with

Almanac makers publish new calendars every year.

Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.

The courts of New York hold their sessions in the City Hall.

Since the cession of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in caufs:

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.

BIRD, MABÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; BÛLE, PYLL, C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons. Farmers are sellers of apples and

eider, which fill our cellars.

A liar is not believed.

The lyre is a musical instrument. Galileo made the telescope.

Virginia was a handsome maid. The Missouri is the main branch of

the Mississippi.

A horse's mane grows on his neck. The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The mail is opened at the post-of-

Children should imitate the manners of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called manors.

A mite is an insect of little might. . Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.

Lying is a mean practice. We mean to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.

Salt will preserve meat. Miners work in mines.

Minors are not allowed to vote. David moaned the loss of Absalom.

When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.

Forts are surrounded by a moat. Mote is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.

Mowers mow grass.

Brass is a compound metal. A lively horse is a horse of mettle. Fishes are caught in a net. Clear profits are called net gain. Boats are rowed with oars.

Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird flew over the house. The smoke ascends in the flue.

Gums ooze through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into ooze. We carry water in pails. Gardens are sometimes surrounded

by a pale fence. Sick people look pale. Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.

Pains are distressing. Shoes are sold by pairs.

People pare apples to make pies. Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his palate can not speak plain.

The fine painter holds his pallet in his hand.

The child sleeps on a pallet.

The comma is the shortest pause in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their

Good people love to live in peace. Our largest piece of silver coin is a

The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen

thousand feet high. The Jews had a pique or ill will

against the Samaritans. On the fourth of July, the bells ring

a loud peal.

The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.

The carpenter planes boards with his

The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.

Babylon stood upon an extended plain.

Polite people please their companions. The courts of common pleas are held in the court-houses.

The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular. One dollar is one hundred cents.

The worst gambler won the money.

Plums grow on trees. The cat preys upon mice.

We should pray for our enemies.

The student pores over his books. The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

ā, ē, &c., long; X, ž, &c., short;—bāb, last, gâre, fall, what; hèb, prey, thêrb;

We sweat through the pores.

The Hudson is the principal river of New York.

A man of good principles merits our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swearing.

The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.

The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his rain on the just and unjust.

Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.

Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.

The barber shaves with a razor. Farmers are raisers of grain.

The Laplander wraps himself in furs in the winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps.

We should read the Bible with seri-

We should often think upon what we have read.

A hyacinth is a large red flower.

Nero wreaked his malice upon the
Christians.

Brutus held up the dagger recking with the blood of Lucretia.

We rest on beds.

The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates.

The rise of the Missouri is in the

Rocky Mountains.

Ladies are fond of gold rings.

The bell rings for church.
Washerwomen wring clothes.

Riggers rig vessels.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.

Baptism is a rite of the Christian church.

It is not right to pilfer.

Wheelwrights make carts and wagons. Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.

King David rode upon a mule. Watt Tyler made a great rout in

England.
The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters. Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good

Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.

Paste is made of rye flour.

Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.

A roe deer has no horns. Corn is planted in rows.

Oarsmen row boats with oars. The joiner rabbets boards.

Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the

Black sea.
Owls can not see well when the sun

shines.

Seals are caught in the southern seas.

We seal letters with wafers and sealing-wax.

Masons ceil with lime-mortar.

A plastered ceiling looks better than
a ceiling made of boards.

We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.

A thunder storm is a sublime scene. Fishermen catch shad in seines.

The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.

John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior.

The Grand Seignior of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun seems to rise and set.

Neat sowers make handsome seams. Sheep-shearers shear the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.

Waves dash against the shore. When ship-builders build vessels

they shore them up with props. The writer signs his name.

Heavy clouds are signs of rain.

Mankind slay each other in oruel

A sleigh runs on snow and ice.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÜLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

Children should never slight their parents.

Indians live in very slight buildings. Some have a good sleight at work.

A sloe is a black wild plum. The sloth is slow in moving. The lark soars into the sky.

A boil is a sore swelling. A sower sows-his seeds.

We all have some knowledge.
The sum of four and five is nine.

The sole of a shoe is the bottom. The sun is the sole cause of day.

Our souls are immortal.

Tents are fustened with stakes.

Beef-steaks are good food.
"A wise son makes a glad father."
Without the sun all animals and

vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.

The owl stares at the moon.

Let not children stare at strangers. Stiles are steps over fences. Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.

Saul threw his javelin at David. The Israelites went through the sea.

Tares grow among wheat.
Grocers subtract the tare from the

gross weight. Never *tear* your clothes.

The plumb-line hangs straight toward the center of the earth.

The straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress.

Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.

People pay a heavy tax.

Lions have long bushy tails.

The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

31 914

Ladies wear sashes round the waist. Foolish children waste their time in idleness.

Time waits for no one. *Butter is sold by weight.

Earthen ware is baked in furnaces.

A Turk wears a turban instead of a

hat.

Sickness makes the body weak. Seven days constitute one week.

We weigh gold and silver by Troy weight.

The way of a good man is plain.

The weather is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.

Wether sheep makes the best mut-

ton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot. Horses *tow* the canal boats. *Tow* is hatcheled from flax.

Good scholars love their books.

There are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear vails.

The valley of the Mississippi is the largest vale in the United States.

The vane shows which way the wind blows.

Arteries convey the blood from the

heart and veins.

A vial of laudanum.

A base-viol is a large fiddle, and a violin is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.

Ships often carry two tiers of guns.

A team of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.

Farmers rejoice when their farms teem with fruits.

The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.

A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

ā, ē, &c., long; ă, ĕ, &c., short;—bär, lāst, câre, fall, what; hêr, prey, turre

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn' ny	girl	gėrl	should	shood
	měn ny	firm	fėrm	debt	dĕt
disme	deem	ghost	göst	phlegm	flĕm
ba teau	ba tō'	corps	€ōre	croup	€roop
beau	bō	ache	āke	tomb	toom
	bōze		häf	womb	woom
bu reau	bū' ro.	calf	eäf	wolf	woolf
	bĭn	calve	ۊv .	yacht	yŏt
	bĕr' ry	one	wŭn	dough	dō
	běr' e al		wŭnce	neigh	nā
	bĭz' zy	done	dŭn	sleigh	slā
			gaun	weigh	wā
is land	ī land	folks		gauge	gāġe
does			rā' sho	bough	bou
	sĕz		va lēce	slough	slou
said	_	o cean	ō' shun		
lieu	lū	could		is sue	
a dieu	a dū'	would.	wood	tis sue	tĭsh' shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	bĭz' ness	flam beau	flăm' bo
bus i ly	bĭz' i ly	right eous	rī chus
co lo nel	eŭr' nel	car touch	eär tooch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vāy
masque	måsk	sur tout	sur toot'
sou, sous	800	ron deau	ron dō'
guit ar	git är'	wo men`	wĭm' en
pur lieu	pŭr' lu	bis cuit	bĭs' kit
su gar	shọọg ar	cir cuit	sir' kit
vis count	vī' eount	sal mon	săm' on
ap ro pos	ap ro pō	isth mus	ĭst' mus

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖVE, SÔN, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; & AS K; & AS J; & AS Z; ZH AS SH.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bor	mort gage	mŏr' gaje
piq uant	pĭk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan cy	pĭk' an cy	se ragl io	se răl' yo
ptis an .	tĭz' an	asth ma	ăst' ma
phthis ie	tĭz' ie	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te ous
vict uals .	vĭt' tl\$	bdel lium.	dĕl' yum
ca tarrh	ea tär'	ca noe	€a noo'
pty a lism	tī' a li\$m	dia mond	dī' mond
bru nette	bru něť	plaid	plăd
ga zette	ga zĕt'	schism	sĭzm
in debt ed	in děť ed	feoff ment	fĕf' ment
lieu ten ant	lu těn' ant	hal cy on	hăl' se on
qua drille	ka drĭl'	mis tle toe	mĭz' zl to
pneu mat ic	nu măt' ik	psal mo dy	săl' mo dy
100	- D	- 1000 N 1000 N	11-11-1

IN THE FOLLOWING, l IS SILENT.

balk chalk talk ealk stalk walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF f.

chough rough eough [eauf] elough slough trough [trauf] hough e nough läugh [läf]

h after r is silent.

rheūm rhữ barb
rheū mặt' ie rhĕt' o rie
rheū' ma ti\$m rhặp' so dy
rhyme rhī nŏc' e ros

g is silent before n.

deign ed ing reign ed ing feign ed ing poign' ant

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—Bär, last, câre, fall, what; her, prey, there;

l before m is silent in the following.

eälm y em bälm y eälm ness älm\$
be eälm älm\$ hou

be eälm älm\$ house bälm älm\$ gĭv ing psälm quälm quälm ish psälm ist hölm

IN THE FOLLOWING, geon and gion are pronounced as jun; cheon, as chun; geous and gious, as jus.

blŭd' ġeon dŭd' ġeon gŭd' ġeon bŭr' ġeon tŭr' ġeon lē' ġion rē' ġion eon tā' ġion re lĭ" ġion

sŭr' ġeon sŭr ġeon cy dŭn' ġeon pĭġ' eon wĭd' ġeon lŭn' cheon eon tā' ġious e grē' ġious re li" ġious pro di" gious pun' cheon trun' cheon seutch eon es eut' cheon eur mud' geon gor' geous sae ri le" gious ir re li" gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, ou and au are pronounced as aw, and gh are mute.

bought brought fought ought sought thought

wrought naught fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, we AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plāgue vāgue lēague tēague brōgue rōgue vogue tongue mosque ob lique' o paque' ū nique' pïque har ăngue' ăp' o lŏgue eăt' a lŏgue dī' a lŏgue ĕe' lŏgue Bird, Marine; Möve, son, Wolf; Rûle, Pull; & As K; & As J; & As Z; TH AS SH.

No. 149.-CXLIX.

Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a for agent.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	'al low	od	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
· sow	ed	ing	ab scond	ed.	ing	rep re sent		ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	. an noy	ed	ing

Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant after a single vowel, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.				ppr.	
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
		ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
		ning						in cur			
Presia	200		2402		2000						

Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

	p.	ppr. a.		p.	ppr. a.		p.	ppr. a.
soal	ed	ing er	claim		ing er	re coil		
heal	ed	ing er	cool	ed	ing er.	ve neer		
oil	ed	ing er	ap pear	ed	ing er	a vail		
hail	ed	ing er ing er ing er ing er	re peat	ed	ing er	o strain	ed.	ing er

Verbs ending in two consonants, do not do::... the last.

	p.	ppr.	α .		p.	ppr.	a.			p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed	ing	er	dress				S 137	ro sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er		con vert			
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	or		dis turb	ed	ing	er

Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowe, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.

0	bi as bev el can cel car ol cav il chan nel	ed ed ed ed ed	ppr. ing ing ing ing ing	lev el coun sel cud gel driv el du el e qual	ed ed ed ed ed	ppr. ing ing ing ing ing	grav el grov el hand sel jew el kern el la bel	p. ed ed ed ed ed	ing ing ing ing
	chis el	ed	ing	gam bol		ing	lau rel		ing

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ĕ, &c., short; -bäe, lāst, câre, fall, what; hêr, prev, thíar;

District Control of the last o	-							-	months and
lev el	ed	ing		ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	-	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing		shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel		ing		shriv el	ed ·	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil		ing	36	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	-ed	ing
pom mel	ea	ing		trav el		ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
luar rel	ed	ing			ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
ev el	ed	ing		wor ship	. ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.

When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus abate, abated, abating.

2.4									
ab di cate	· d	ing	de	grade .	d	ing	cor rode	d	ing
led i cate			Su	f fo cate	o d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i tate			- ed	l u cato	d	ing	in trude	d	ing
m pre cate				vade		ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	co	n cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is dropped and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abasto. Before ing, e is dropped.

a base	d	ing	pro nounce	d-	ing	crit i ciso	d	ing
a bridge	d	ing	man age	d	ing	em bez zle	d	ing
con fine	d	ing	re joice	d	ing	dis o blige	d	ing
com pose	d	ing	cat e chise	d	ing	dis fig ure	d	ing
re fuse	d	ing	com pro mise	d	ing	un der val u	10 'd	ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by addingness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but blessedness must be in three.

Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ow, and oy, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.

Aldres .					3				
ar ray	ed	ing	al loy	ed	ing		re new	ed	ing
al lay	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing		.con vey	ed	ing
pray	ed	ing	de stroy	ed	ing	1	fol low	ed	ing
stray		ing	an noy	ed	ing		be stow	ed	ing
de lay	ed	ing	en dow	ed	ing		con vey	ed	ing

A few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

ery de fy	cried	ery ing	1	dry ·	dried	dry ing
do fy	de fied	de fy ing		car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	101	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

BÎRD, MARÎNE; MÖYE, SÔN, WOLF; RÛLE, PULL; 6 AS K; Ġ AS J; S AS Z; ĈII AS SH.

Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and in the name of the agent. Thus:

	Solemn Style.	Familiar Style.	Agen
I ery	thou criest	he crieth he cries	crier
T tru	thou triest	he trieth - he tries .	trier

I try thou triest he trieth he tries tr

I cried thou criedst he we ye they cried thou triedst he we yo they tried Verbs ending in ie are thus formed.

ppr. thou diest he dieth or dies dying I lie thou liest he lieth or lies lying he tieth or ties I tie thou tiest tving T bie thou hiest he hieth or hies hying he vieth or vies T vie thou viest. vving

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died lied tied hied vied

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of s to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like z after all the consonants except f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.

sing. sing. plu. sing. plu. slab slabs roll rolls straits strait lad lads ham hams post posts chief chiefs chain * chains port . ports bag bags crop crops sight . sights back backs tear tears sign signs

When the noun ends in c, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable:

bride brides knave knaves bone bones blade blades date dates cake cakes smile smiles note notes flame flames

If a will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms on additional syllable.

When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of cs.

church churches bush bushes dress dresses peach peaches class classes fox foxes

Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of es; the termination ics being pronounced ize, in monosullables, and is, in most other words.

fly	flies		du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	and.	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
	skies	Bed.	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies		la dy	la dies	ya oan cy	va can cies

I, E, &o, long; I, E	, &c., short;—Bär,	låst, eåre, fai	L, what; her	, PREY, THÈRE
Nouns ending	in ay, ey, oy, ow	, ew, take so	nly to form t	he plural.
day days	val ley mon ey	val leys	bo	y boys
way ways	mon ey	mon eys	bo	w bows
de law de law	at tor n	ey at tor he	ys vo	w yows
do lay do lay	Nouns ending in			w crews
sea seas	hoe hoes			pie pies
When the singular		ural is usually with es.	formed by ci	hanging f int
life lives	loaf	loaves	calf	
wife wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife knives beef beeves	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef beeves	shelf wharf	wharves	thief	thieves
	ctives formed from			
n a bulk y	eilk v	n pith meal	u V	n a
flesh y	milk v	meal	y	hill y
-				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
flatra flatra	Some nouns when scale	strong tuned j,	ooo o jerran	one otomas
plume plumy	8mo	ke smoky	bo	ne bony
Transit Transit	Adjectives form	ad from moun	e har bre	
1 1 1 1	n a	ea ji one nous	oy iy.	
n a friend ly		mon	lor.	oorth lr
home ly	love ly time ly	cost	a ly ly	lord ly
Nouns formed fro	om adjectives in y	, by changing	y into i and	taking ness.
a n	a n	a	78	a n
hap py i ness loft y i ness	la zy i ness	drow sy	i ness s	ha dy i nes
		tion of ly.		•
a ad	a ad	a	ad	a - ad
· craft y i ly	17000			
Advert	bs formed from a	djectives by the	e addition of 1	у.
a. ad	a	ad		a ad
fer vent ly	brill ia	nt ly	emir	ient ly
pa tient ly	a brill ia op u le	ent ly	per m	a nent ly
	Nouns formed fr	om adjectives	by ness.	or street
		92	<i>a</i> .	n
au da cious n	ess of fi ci	ous ness	ra pa ci	ous ness
ca pa cious n	ess li cen i	nous ness	m go m	ous noss
	d from nouns by	less, adverbs b		
		bla nec	me less ly	nees
fear less			h less ly	
. hope less	s ly ness	Rait	ii icas ij	HCDS

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art ist form al ist loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo ol o gy zo ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

date ante-date chamber ante-chamber diluvian ante-diluvian past ante-past penult ante-penult nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ anti-christ Christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

daub be-daub dew be-dew friend be-friend labor be-labor siege be-siege moan be-moan speak be-speak sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before 1.

co-equal co-exist co-habit con-form co-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance counter-balance act counter-act evidence counter-evidence plead counter-plead work counter-work part counter-part

The prefix de denotes from or down.

base de-base bar de-bar compose de-compose cry de-cry form de-form fame de-fame face de-face garnish de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.

able dis-able agree dis-agree allow dis-allow belief dis-belief credit dis-credit esteem dis-esteem grace dis-grace honor dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode fore-bode father fore-father know fore-know noon fore-noon tell fore-tell taste fore-taste warn fore-warn run fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as, bank, imbank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material im-material moderate im-moderate mutable im-mutable

pure in-pure active in-active applicable in-applicable articulate attention in-attention cautious in-cautious defensible in-defensible discreet in-discreet distinct in-distinct religious ir-religious reverent ir-reverent revocable ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance non-appearance compliance non-compliance conformist resident non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.

leap out-leap live out-live venom out-venom weigh out-weigh

Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balanco over-balance bold over-bold burden over-burden charge over-charge drive over-drive feed over-feed flow over-flow load over-load pay over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant trans-plant Atlantic trans-atlantic

Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank. .

caution pre-caution determine pre-determine eminent pre-eminent mature pre-mature cccupy pre-occupy suppose pre-suppose conceive pre-conceit pre-concert exist pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

bound re-bound assure re-assure assert re-assert embark re-embark enter · re-enter dissolve re-dissolve capture re-capture collect re-collect assume re-assume 'conquer re-conquer examine re-examine commence re-commence re-export pay re-pay people re-people export

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed un-abashed abated un-abated abolished un-abolished acceptable un-acceptable adjusted un-adjusted attainable un-attainable biased un-biased conscious un-conscious equaled un-equaled graceful ungraceful lawful un-lawful supported un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound super-abound eminent super-eminent mundane supra-mundane charge sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.
Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.
The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue,
who do not practice it.

The path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FTGTTD	s. Letters.	NAMES. NUM	BAL ADJECTIVES.
FIGURE	T	one I	first
2	II	two II	second
3	III	three III	third
4	IV	four IIII	fourth
5	V	five IIIII	fifth
6	VI	six IIIIII	sixth
7	vir	seven IIIIIII	seventh
8	VIII	eight IIIIIII	eighth
9	IX	nine IIIIIIII	ninth
10	X	ten IIIIIIIIII	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh .
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
- 13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14 .	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	- XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty.	fortieth
50	L	fitty	fiftieth
60	LX.	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	CC.	one hundred	one hundredth two hundredth
300	CCC	two hundred three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hund	
1	1 .10	the contract of the contract of	
2	one half.	done sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1,	1	1,11111	1,111111111
1	one third.	4 one seventh.	½ two fifths.
_	11	1,111111	11,111
-			
1 one fourth.		done eighth.	$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.
1,	111	1,1111111	1111,1
1	one fifth.	tone ninth.	9 nine tenths.
1.	1111	1,111111111	1111111111,1
		-,	

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.

Ad finem, L. to the end.

Ad hominem, L. to the man.

Ar infinitum, L. to endless extent. Au libitum, L. at pleasure.

Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. value. Ad valorem, L. according to the Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother. A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.

Anglice, L. in English, or the En-

glish manner.

Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.

Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.

Beau monde, F. the gay world. Bona fide, L. in good faith. Bon mot, F. a lively phrase. Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.

Caput mortuum, L. dead matter. Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.

Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece. Comme il faut, F. as it should be. Compos mentis, L. of sound mind. Coup de main, F. a dextrous enter-

prise.

Dernier resort, F. the last resort. Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.

Ennui, F. lassitude.

E pluribus unum, L. one of many, union, confederation; the motto of the United States.

Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.

Excelsior, L. more elevated; motto of the State of New York.

Ex officio, L. by virtue of office. Ex parte, L. on one side only. Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or

commission of a crime. Fac simile, L. a close imitation.

Fille de chambre, F. a chamber-

maid.

Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.

Gens d'armes, F. armed police.

Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; a writ for delivering a person from prison.

Hic jacet, L. here lies.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.

Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.

Impromptu, L. without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

In statu quo, L. in the former state.

In toto, L. in the whole. Ipse dixit, L. he said.

Ipso facto, L. in fact.

Jet-d' eau, F. a water-spout. Jeu d' esprit, F. a play of wit.

Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye. Literatim, L. letter for letter. Locum tenens, L. a substitute.

Magna charta, L. the great charter. Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.

Minimum, L. the smallest.

Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell. Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.

Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unanimously.

Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent. Nolens volens, L. whether be will

Non compos mentis, L. not of a

sound mind. Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair

of brothers. Pater patriæ, L. the father of his

country. Per annum, L. by the year.

Per diem, L. by the day. Per cent., L. by the hundred.

Prima facie, L. at the first view.

Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion. good.

Pro bono publico, L. for the public Pro et con., L. for and against. Pro patria, L. for my country.

bird, marîne; möve, son, wolf; rûle, pull; e as k; & as j; s as z; čh as sh.

Pro tempore, L. for the time. Pro re nata, L. as the occasion re-

quires. Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and

Quantum, L. how much.

Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient

quantity. Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.

Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger. Re infecta, L. the thing not done. Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of

Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.

Sans souci, F. free and easy. Secundum artem, L. according to art. Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus

passes away the glory of the world. Sine die, L. without a day specified. Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.

Soi disant, F. self-styled.

Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner. Sub judice, L. under consideration.

Summum bonum, L. the chief good. Toties quoties, L. as often as.

Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.

Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.

Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.

Veni, vidi, vici, L. I camo, I saw, I conquered.

Versus, L. against. Via, L. by the way of. Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.

Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the Cwt. Hundred weight. American Academy. A. B. Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop. Acct. Account.

year of our Lord. Ala. Alabama.

A. M. Master of Arts:

year of the world. Apr. April. Atty. Attorney.

Aug. August. Bart. Baronet.

vinity.

B. V. Blessed Virgin. Bbl. Barrel.

C. Centum, a hundred. Cant. Canticles.

Capt, Captain. Chap. Chapter. Col. Colonel.

Co. Company. Com. Commissioner, Commodore.

Cr. Credit.

Chron. Chronicles. Cor. Corinthians. Conn. or Ct. Connecti- Ep. Epistle.

A. D. Anno Domini, the C. S. Keeper of the Etc. and so forth, et Seal.

C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.

before noon; in the C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Acade- Fr. France, my.

Ol. Clerk, Clergyman. Cons. Constable. Cts. Cents.

B. D. Bachelor of Di- D. D. Doctor of Divin- Gen. General. ity.

Dea. Deacon. Dec. December. Del. Delaware. Dept. Deputy.

Deut. Deuteronomy. Do. Ditto, the same. Dr. Doctor, or Debtor. E. East.

Eccl. Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Edition, Editor. E. G. for example.

Eng. England, English. Eph. Ephesians. Esa. Esaias.

Esq. Esquire. cætera.

Ex. Exodus, Example. Exr. Executor. Feb. February.

French, Frances. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]

Gal. Galatians. Gent. Gentleman. Geo. George, Georgia. Gov. Governor.

G. R. George the King of England.

H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

Heb. Hebrews. Hon. Honorable. Hund. Hundred.

H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.

H. C. M. His most Mat. Matthew. Christian or Catholic M. D. Doctor of Physic. q. l. as much as you King [of France and Md. Maryland. please. [tity. Spain]. Me. Master, Sir. Regr. Register. Hhd. Hogshead. Ibid. In the same place. Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs. Rep. Representative.

i. e. that is [id est]. MS. Manuscript. id. the same. MSS. Manuscripts. Ind. Indiana. Mrs. Mistress. Inst. Instant.

Is. Isaiah.

Kt. Knight. ern Territory. S. T. P. Professor of K. C. B. Knight Com- N. Y. New York. mander of the Order Obj. Objection. of the Bath. Obt. Obedient. S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.

Lev. Leviticus. the yard. Tho. Thomas. Lieut. Lieutenant. Per Cent. By the hun- U. C. Upper Canada.

Lond. London. dred. Ult. the last, or the last Lon. Longitude. et. Peter. month. Ldp. Lordship. Philip. Philip. U. S. A. United States

M. B. Bachelor of Phys- Prof. Professor. &. And. ic or Medicine. Q. Question, Queen. &c. And so forth.

N. North.

N. B. Take notice. Jan. January. N. C. North Carolina. S. South, Shilling.

K. King.

N. S. New Stylo.

Sept. September.

K. Kingdom.

N. W. T. North West- Servet. Servant.

K. G. C. Knight of the Oct. October.

Grand Cross. [Garter. O. S. Old Style.

K. G. Knight of the Parl, Parliament. [nia. Tenn. Tennessee.

L. C. Lower Canada.

Pa. Penn. Pennsylva- Theo. Theophilus. L. or Ld. Lord or Lady. per, by; as, per yard, by Thess. Thessalonians.

Lat. Latitude.

pians.

of America.

Lou. Louisiana.

Philom. A lover of learnV. Vide, See.

IL. D. Doctor of Laws.

lbs. Pounds.

P. M. Post Master, Af- viz. to wit, namely.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing one. The symicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

. The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, what

do nou see?

Rev. Reverend, Reve-

q. d. as if he should say.

Rt. Hon. Right Honor-

R. I. Rhode Island.

Ja. James. N. H. New Hampshire. S. C. South Carolina. Jac. Jacob. N. J. New Jersey. St. Saint.

Josh. Joshua. No. Number. Sect. Section.
Jun. Junior. Nov. November. Sen. Senator, Senior.

L. S. Place of the Scal.
M. Marquis, Meridian.
P. O. Post Office.
Maj. Major.
P. S. Post cript.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.

M. B. Papalor of Div.

M. B. Papalor of Div.

M. B. Papalor of Div.

M. S. Papalor of Div.

M. S. Papalor of Div.

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BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SO

An exclamation point tion, expressed by the force

A parenthesis () includes which are to be uttered in a lower tone of vo. ..

Brackets or hooks [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (--) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires

a pause, but of no definite length.

A-caret (A) shows the emission of a word or letter, thus, give me book.

An apostrophe (') denotes one omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd tho't.

A quotation is indicated by these points "" placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (\P) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed. The paragraph (\P) denotes the beginning of a new subject. The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, \P), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diaresis (") denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with

the preceding vowel ..

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence, and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should

begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

No. 150.-CL.

THE LETTER q IS EQUIVALENT TO k.

ăq' ue duet	in ĭq' ui tous	lĭq' uid āte
ăq' ui līne	lĭq' uid	liq uid ā tion
an tĭq' ui ty	lĭq' uid ness	lĭq' uid ness
	lĭq' uor	ob lĭq' ui ty
ĕq' ui ta ble	lĭq' ue fy	u bǐq' ui ty .
ěq' ui ta ble ness	liq ue făe' tion	pĭq' uant
ĕq' ui ta bly	lĭq' ue fī a ble	rĕq' ui sĭte
in iq' ui ty	lĭq' ue fy ing	req. ui \$i" tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, t IS NOT PRONOUNCED.

chas ten	glis' ten	moist' e
hās ten	fast' en	ŏft' en
ehrĭs ten	lĭst' en	sŏft' en

AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

words with the same

ften at a loss to recol-

ranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER C STANDS BEFORE 2.

cēil dissēize recēive cēiling dissēizee recēipt dissēizin eoncēit sēignior eoncēive ēither sēine decēit nēither sēize decēive obēisance sēizin obēisant percēive. sēizure

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER & STANDS BEFORE e.

achieve fierce lief .griēve grievance liēģe grievous lienaggriēve mien belief piēce believe piēr brief pierce chief priest relief fief field relieve fiend bombardier brigadier grenadiēr breviër eannoniër

reliēvo
retriēve
shiēld
shriēk
siēģe
thiēf
thiēve
tiēr
tiērce
wiēld
yiēld
financiēr
eavaliēr
ēhevaliēr



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