

THE
PARENTS' AND TUTORS'
FIRST CATECHISM,

OF THE DAWNINGS OF
JUVENILE KNOWLEDGE;

Calculated to excite their Curiosity and enlarge their Minds

With Engravings,

REPRESENTING THE ACCIDENTS OF CHILDREN.

BY MARGARET PELHAM,

Author of the London Primer,

REVISED AND IMPROVED BY THE
REV. DAVID BLAIR.

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PREFACE.

THE Authoress, in her walks and conversations with her own children, has found them either totally ignorant, or possessed of very confused ideas, on topics which are the most common. She was not, however, surprised at the circumstance, when she considered that there existed no mode of conveying early instruction on such points; that they do not come within the province of any scholastic pursuit; and that, as facts of ordinary occurrence must be collected by the young in an irregular and accidental manner, it is not to be wondered, that thousands acquire no precise knowledge of them even through life.

To fill up this vacuity in the means of instructing children, and to bring together these "odds and ends," these unclassed details of useful worldly wisdom, has been the Author's object in writing these pages. If by smoothing the path to knowledge, if by exhibiting facts in a pleasing form, and if by simplifying truth, she should be the means of adding many youthful votaries to Books and Literature, she shall consider her time as having been well employed.

Independently of the originality of her plans,

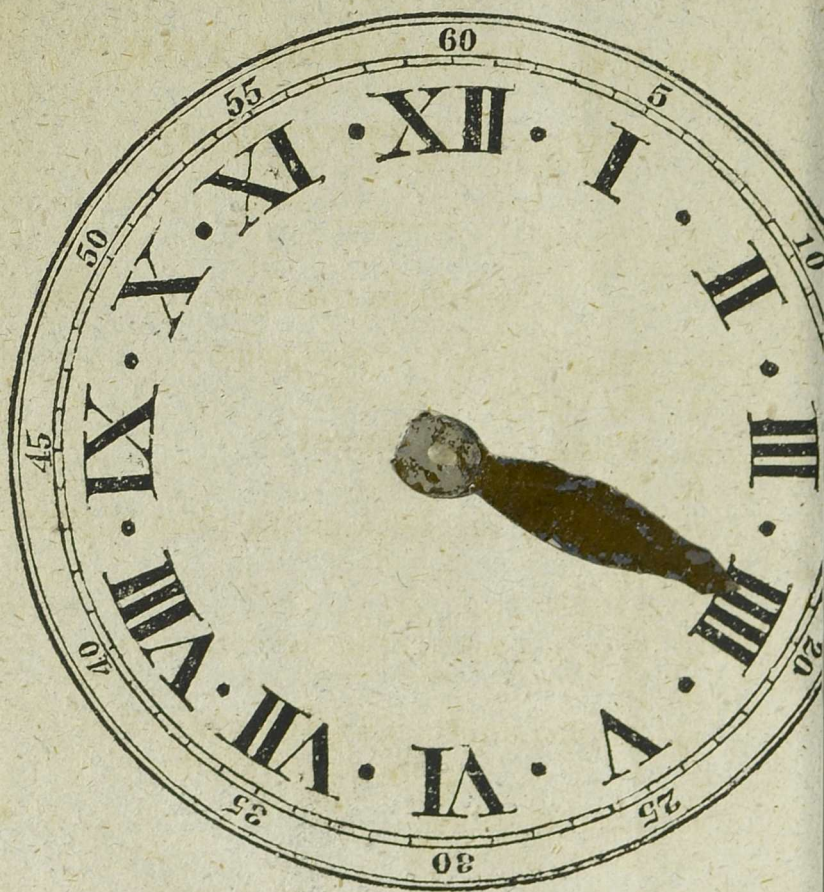
the Authoress of the present work rests her hopes of success on the extensive reception of her LONDON PRIMER. That work has passed through above one hundred editions of 3,000 or 4,000 each, a sale paralleled only by that of MAJOR'S SPELLING BOOK; and, what is not less complimentary, it has had at least a dozen unblushing imitators, who have copied her plan, her type, and her arrangement, so closely, that, on a slight inspection, she has scarcely been able to distinguish the piracies from her own original. She trusts, however, to the moral sympathy of the public to do her justice, and to repel such attempts to rob her of the reward of her labour. In like manner, her present work has been pirated and imitated in various ways and shapes, by the same *honest people*; but she is in the hands of a generous public, who have it in their power to protect her rights, and to repel these base attempts to invade them.

In ordering either of her works, the public are requested to designate them as *Pelham's London Primer*, and *Pelham's First Catechism*.

Nov. 1821.

M. Pelham Phillips
Remington





THE
PARENTS AND TUTORS'
FIRST CATECHISM.

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I. NAME AND LOCALITY.

Q. What is your Christian name?

A. My Christian name is

Q. What is your surname?

A. My surname is

Q. What is the name of the place of your residence?

A. I live at

Q. Is it in a town, or in the country?

A. In

Q. In what street, and what number?

A. In                      Street, and Number

Q. In what parish?

A. In the parish of

Q. Is it near a river, and what river?

A. The river

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\* In all these cases Parents or Tutors would do well to insert, in a neat print hand, the exact answer applicable to the circumstances of each child.

## LOCALITY.

Q. In what county?

A. In the county of

Q. In what kingdom?

A. In the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Q. In what quarter of the world?

A. In Europe.

Q. How far is from London, the metropolis of Great Britain?

A. miles.

Q. What large towns are in the vicinity?

A. (*Name two or three of the next market towns, or nearest county towns.*)

Q. How far are they distant?

A. is distant miles;  
and is distant miles.

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## II. OF TIME, AND ITS DIVISIONS.

Q. How old are you?

A. I am years old.

Q. When is your birth-day?

A. On the day of

Q. What is the date of the present year?

A. 1822.

Q. What month is this?

A. This is the month of



Q. What day of the week is this ?

A. This is

Q. How many days are there in a week ?

A. Seven.

Q. What are their names ?

A. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Q. How many months are there in a year ?

A. Twelve.

Q. What are their names ?

A. 1. January. 4. April. 7. July. 10. October.  
2. February. 5. May. 8. August. 11. November.  
3. March. 6. June. 9. September. 12. December.

Q. How many weeks are there in a year ?

A. Fifty-two.

Q. How many days are there in a year ?

A. Three hundred and sixty-five.

Q. How many days are there in the first three months, or first quarter ?

A. Thirty-one in January; twenty-eight in February, or twenty-nine in leap year; and thirty-one in March.

Q. How many days in the second three months, or second quarter ?

A. Thirty in April; thirty-one in May; and thirty in June.

Q. How many days are there in the third three months, or third quarter ?

A. Thirty-one in July; thirty-one in August; and thirty in September.

Q. How many days are there in the fourth three months, or fourth quarter?

A. Thirty-one in October; thirty in November; and thirty-one in December.

Q. Is there not a brief way of recollecting the number of days in the respective months?

A. Yes; by the following lines:

Thirty days hath September,

April, June, and November:

February hath twenty-eight alone,

And all the rest have thirty-one.

Q. Are not certain days called quarter days?

A. Yes;

Lady-day on the 25th of March;

Midsummer-day on the 24th of June;

Michaelmas-day on the 29th of September;

Christmas-day on the 25th of December.

Q. Why are these quarter days remarkable?

A. Because on these days rents of houses and lands are paid, and many transactions are reckoned by them.

Q. What then are the parts of a year?

A. Four quarters; twelve months; fifty-two weeks; three hundred and sixty-five days.

Q. Of what does a day consist?

A. Of twenty-four hours, being from midnight to mid-night, or from noon in one day, till noon on the following day.



Q. How are the twenty-four hours divided?

A. Into two periods of twelve hours each.

Q. What are the two periods called?

A. *Before-noon* and *after-noon*.

Q. And how many hours are in the part of the day, called *before-noon*?

A. Twelve hours, and other twelve hours in the following part, or *after-noon*.

Q. What hour of the clock is it at noon?

A. Twelve, commonly called twelve o'clock.

Q. What hour of the clock is it at mid-night?

A. Twelve, commonly called twelve o'clock at night.

Q. What means the word *o'clock*?

A. It is a short expression for of the clock, or on the clock; twelve o'clock, meaning it is twelve on the clock, or that the clock marks twelve.

Q. Does the same clock tell the hour *before*, and the hour *after*, noon?

A. No; the clock counts but twelve hours, the time of the day is named by the speaker.

Q. What are those times of the day?

A. Morning, afternoon, evening, and night.

Q. What is morning?

A. *Morning* lasts twelve hours, from twelve o'clock at night, till twelve o'clock at noon, during the latter part of which time the sun ascends.

Q. What is afternoon?

A. *Afternoon* extends to six or seven hours, from twelve o'clock to six or seven o'clock, during which time the sun descends.

Q. What is evening ?

A. *Evening* is only two or three hours, from six or seven, to nine or ten, including the period of sun-set and twilight.

Q. What is twilight ?

A. The faint light before and after sun-rise, and sun-set ; when it is neither day nor night.

Q. What is night ?

A. *Night* is after twilight, and properly includes the whole period, from the setting to the rising of the sun, but it is usually called night, from nine or ten in the evening till midnight.

Q. What then are the first twelve hours called ?

A. I o'clock in the morning.

II o'clock in the morning.

III o'clock in the morning.

IV o'clock in the morning.

V o'clock in the morning.

VI o'clock in the morning.

VII o'clock in the morning.

VIII o'clock in the morning.

IX o'clock in the morning.

X o'clock in the morning, or forenoon.

XI o'clock in the morning, or forenoon.

XII o'clock at noon.



Q. What are the second twelve hours called ?

A. I o'clock in the afternoon.

II o'clock in the afternoon.

III o'clock in the afternoon.

IV o'clock in the afternoon.

V o'clock in the afternoon.

VI o'clock in the evening.

VII o'clock in the evening.

VIII o'clock in the evening.

IX o'clock in the evening.

X o'clock at night.

XI o'clock at night.

XII o'clock at night, or mid-night.

Q. How are hours divided ?

A. Into two halves and four quarters.

Q. What is a half, and a quarter ?

A. A half divides the hour equally in the middle ; and a quarter into four equal parts.

Q. Give an example of each.

A. We say it is *half past two o'clock*, when it is a middle time between two and three ; and we say it is *a quarter past two o'clock*, when it is only a quarter of the way from two towards three.

Q. Has the hour no other division besides halves and quarters ?

A. Yes ; it is divided into sixty minutes ;

60 minutes of time making an hour ;

30 minutes making half an hour ;

15 minutes making a quarter of an hour ;

and 5 minutes making the twelfth part of an hour.

Q. What then are the divisions of that time which measures our lives, the chief parts of which we idly trifle away?

A. A year is divided into months and weeks; months and weeks into days; days into twenty-four hours; hours into sixty minutes; and minutes into sixty seconds.

Q. How then is the hour of the day determined?

A. By means of a clock, which is a piece of machinery, moved by weights, or by a spring, so as to turn two hands, one of which goes round the dial in twelve hours to tell the hour, and the other in one hour, to tell the parts of an hour.

Q. What are those hands called?

A. One, the shortest, is called the hour hand, and is only to be considered in regard to the hour; and the other, the longest, is called the minute hand, and is to be consulted for the halves, the quarters, or minutes.

Q. When required to tell what o'clock it is, what are you to do?

A. To look *first* at the short hand, for the hour it points to; and *then* to the minute hand, to find out the number of minutes that are past the hour.

Q. Do you always name the minutes past?

A. No; when it is beyond the half hour, we

look to the next hour, and say it wants so many minutes of that hour.

Q. Look to the clock-face in the front of this work, and tell what o'clock it is when the two hands are set in the following positions :

1. The hour hand after IV and the minute hand at 20.
2. The hour hand after X and the minute hand at 50.
3. The hour hand at II and the minute hand at 60.
4. The hour hand after XI and the minute hand at 35.
5. The hour hand after VIII and the minute hand at 25.
6. The hour hand after XII and the minute hand at 40.

Q. Set the hour and minute hands for the following hours :

1. 10 minutes after 6.
2. 12 minutes after 2.
3. 3 o'clock.
4. 10 o'clock.
5. A quarter before 8.
6. A quarter after 12.
7. 20 minutes after 9.
8. Half-past 1.

*N.B. The exercises may be multiplied, indefinitely, till the child is perfect. If a family clock has no minute figures, it should be explained that every hour, with reference to the minute hand, is equivalent to five minutes.*

Q. What means the date of the year, as 1822?

A. It signifies the number of years that have elapsed since the birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, and is, therefore, called the year of Christ.

Q. It appears then to be 1822 years since that great event; but how many years was it before the birth of Christ to the Deluge and Creation?



A. It was 2348 years before Christ to the Deluge ; and 4004 years before Christ to the Creation ; so that it is now 5824 years since the Creation.

Q. What is the usual period of the life of man ?

A. The average of the length of life of the whole human race, is not more than twenty years ; but man does not die of old age till seventy, eighty, or ninety, though there are a few instances of men living to be a 150 and 160 years old.

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### III. OF NUMBERS.

Q. Can you count twelve ?

A. Yes ; one (1,) two (2,) three (3,) four (4,) five (5,) six (6,) seven (7,) eight (8,) nine (9,) ten (10,) eleven (11,) and twelve (12.)

Q. What is beyond twelve ?

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| A. Three and ten, or thir-teen | 13 |
| Four and ten, or four-teen     | 14 |
| Five and ten, or fif-teen      | 15 |
| Six and ten, or six-teen       | 16 |
| Seven and ten, or seven-teen   | 17 |
| Eight and ten, or eigh-teen    | 18 |
| Nine and ten, or nine-teen     | 19 |
| Two tens, or twenty            | 20 |

Q. What follows twen-ty ?

A. Another ten is added, making—

|             |             |       |    |
|-------------|-------------|-------|----|
| Three tens, | or thir-ty  | ..... | 30 |
| Four tens,  | or for-ty   | ..... | 40 |
| Five tens,  | or fif-ty   | ..... | 50 |
| Six tens,   | or six-ty   | ..... | 60 |
| Seven tens, | or seven-ty | ..... | 70 |
| Eight tens, | or eigh-ty  | ..... | 80 |
| Nine tens,  | or nine-ty  | ..... | 90 |

Q. What are ten tens called ?

A. A hundred, 100.

Q. What are ten hundred called ?

A. A thousand, 1,000.

Q. What is ten hundred thousand called ?

A. A million, 1,000,000.

Q. What is a million of millions called ?

A. A billion, 1,000,000,000,000.

Q. How is the date of the present year expressed ?

A. One thousand, 1,000.

Eight hundred, 800.

Twenty, 20.

And Two, 2.

Which, by taking away the cyphers, is written, 1822, and so on with all other numbers.

Q. Repeat the multiplication Table ?

A. *Twice two is four.*

*Twice three is six.*

*Twice four is eight.*

*Twice five is ten.*

As in the following table, which should be

committed to memory in small portions at a time.

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

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

## IV. OF THE SEASONS AND WEATHER.

Q. Besides months and quarters, the year is divided into seasons; what are they?

A. There are four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Q. What is the spring season?

A. Spring is that pleasant season, when the days increase in length, the weather becomes warm, the leaves grow, and the flowers and blossoms decorate all nature.

Q. What is the summer season?



A. Summer is that delightful season, when the days are longest, the weather is warmest, and the fruits and the produce of the earth grow towards maturity.

Q. What is the autumn?

A. Autumn is that season when the fruits and corn, having ripened, are laid in store, reaped and gathered into barns, as food for the rest of the year; when also the days grow shorter, and the heats of the summer abate.

Q. What is winter?

A. Winter is that gloomy season when the days are shortest; when the trees lose their leaves; when the cold requires additional clothing; when the waters are frozen into ice, and the country covered with snow.

Q. In what months do these seasons occur?

A. In our climate the *Winter* extends through November, December, January, February, and March.

The *Spring* extends through April and May.

The *Summer* through June, July, and August.

And the *Autumn* through September and October.

Q. What characterizes *January*, the first month?

A. The severity of winter—clear dry frost, or deep snow—long nights, and short days—warm clothing and good fires—with great dis-

tress among the poor, who require the aid of the rich.

Q. What characterizes *February*, the second month?

A. Some abatement of cold—thaws of the ice and snow—the music of woodlarks and thrushes—the appearance of the snow-drop, and the flowers of the alder.

Q. What characterizes *March*?

A. Easterly, and other severe winds, checking the progress of vegetation—days lengthening, and becoming equal to the nights—leaves, buds, and flowers, putting forth in great beauty.

Q. What characterizes *April*?

A. Variable rain and sun-shine—spring commencing—the return of the swallow—the singing of the nightingale and cuckoo—all vegetable nature bursting forth in leaves and blossoms.

Q. What characterizes *May*?

A. Spring confirmed, and nature rich in beauties. The oak, beech, and ash, acquire their foliage. The birds hatch their young, and fill the woods with their notes. The day breaks delightfully at three or four in the morning.

Q. What characterizes *June*?

A. June is the loveliest month of the year. The warm weather becomes settled. The days then acquire their utmost length. The sheep-



shearing and hay harvest commence. Vegetables ripen, and blossoms are converted into fruit.

Q. What characterizes *July*?

A. Accumulated heats and confirmed summer.—Ripening fruits.—Numerous insects. Lightning and thunder, with occasional storms of rain. Hay harvest completed.

Q. What characterizes *August*?

A. Weather sultry; fruits ripening; the corn harvest begins with rye and oats, and the harvest-home is completed with barley and wheat. Hops also are picked in this delightful month.

Q. What characterizes *September*?

— A. Days shortening to the length of the nights; mornings and evenings cool; the harvest completed; apples, pears, grapes, peaches, and nectarines, ripen. Swallows disappear, and leaves begin to fall.

Q. What characterizes *November*?

A. Winter clothing, and fires, become necessary; herbaceous vegetables die or perish to the ground; trees and shrubs lose their leaves and tender parts, and may now be transplanted; corn and seed put in the ground for the next year's crops.

Q. What characterizes *November*?

A. Wintry storms; the fall of the leaf; gloomy fogs, and long dark nights.



Q. What characterizes *December*?

A. Stern winter, frost, snow, and dismal storms; days but seven or eight hours long; charity, calling for relief to the poor, is seldom denied at the jovial season of Christmas, which happily cheers this dismal month.

Q. When is the shortest, and when the longest, day?

A. The shortest day is on the 21st of December, and the longest on the 21st of June.

Q. When are the equinoxes, or equal day and night?

A. On the 21st of March and September.

Q. Are there the same seasons, at the same time, all over the globe of the earth?

A. No; they are directly contrary on the south side of the globe. When it is summer and long days on the northern side, it is winter and short days on the southern side; and as the days increase in the north, they decrease in the south; and the contrary.

Q. What! are there seasons constantly opposite to our's in this northern hemisphere?

A. Yes—when it is spring here, it is autumn in the southern hemisphere—when it is summer here, it is winter there—autumn here, spring there—and winter here, summer there.

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#### V. OF DISTANCES AND MOTION.

Q. What is a mile?

A. 1760 yards, (one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.)

Q. How much is a yard?

A. The length of a tall man's arm, or two steps of a child, and one of a tall man.

Q. How many miles can be walked in an hour?

A. A child will walk two miles in an hour; a man, at his leisure, three miles, or in haste four miles.

Q. How fast do horses travel?

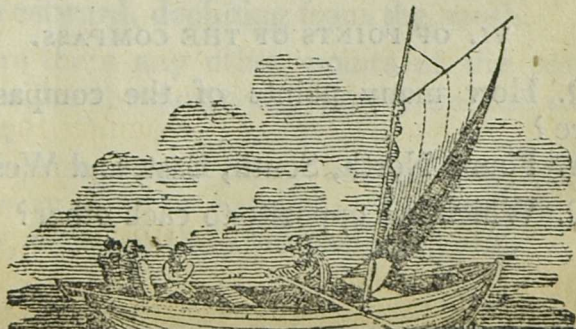
A. A horse, in an hour, walks from three to five miles; trots from six to nine miles; and gallops from twelve to eighteen miles.

Q. How fast does a ship sail, or a balloon move?

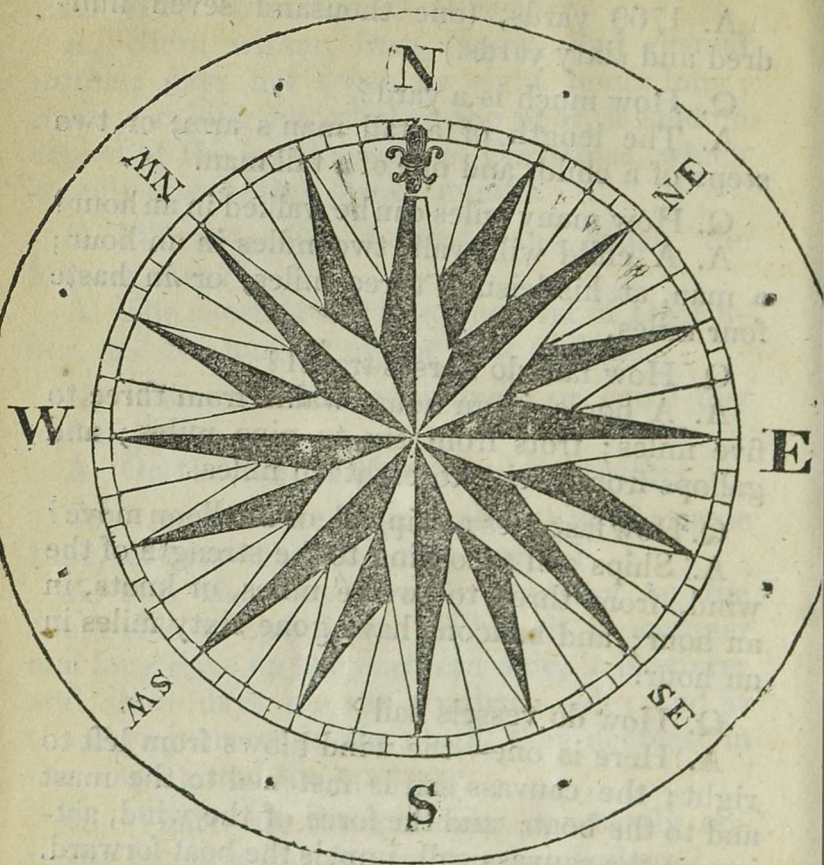
A. Ships sail according to the strength of the wind, from three to twelve miles, or knots, in an hour; and balloons have gone sixty miles in an hour.

Q. How do vessels sail?

A. Here is one—the wind blows from left to right; the canvass sail is fastened to the mast and to the boat; and the force of the wind, acting on the canvass sail, impels the boat forward.







# VI. OF POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

Q. How many points of the compass are there?

A. Four; North, South, East, and West.

Q. Which are opposite to each other?



A. The north is opposite to the south ; and the east is opposite to the west.

Q. How are they known ?

A. The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west ; therefore, by observing where the sun is in the morning and evening, we determine the EAST and the WEST.

Q. How do you determine the north and the south ?

A. At twelve o'clock, or at noon, every day, the sun is exactly in the SOUTH ; and the NORTH is opposite to the south.

Q. How do you know the east and west in the middle of the day ?

A. If I turn my back to the sun, or my face to the north, my right hand is the east, and my left hand is the west.

Q. In what quarter is the sun during the morning ?

A. Eastward, rising towards the south.

Q. In what quarter is the sun during the afternoon ?

A. Westward, declining from the south.

Q. Are there any other points of the compass, besides the north and south, and the east and west ?

A. Mariners make thirty-two points, but it is necessary only to remember those which lie mid way, between the four cardinal points.

Q. What are these mid-way, or half-points, called ?

A. The north-west, the north-east, the south-west, and the south-east.

Q. Do you understand the preceding compass ?

A. Yes ; I am supposed to be in its centre ; the circle is the horizon, or the line where the earth and clouds seem to meet ; and the letters express the points ; as N. for north, N. E. for north-east, N. W. for north-west S W. for south-west, and so on.

*(The pupil should be instructed to lay the annexed figure on a table, or on the ground, with the N. to the north, the other letters pointing also to their respective points of the real horizon.)*

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#### OF THE WORLD.

Q. What is the shape of the world in which we live ?

A. It is round like a ball, or an orange, the roughness of whose rind is equal to that of the mountains and hills on the earth.

Q. How large is it ?

A. It is 8,000 miles through, and 25,000 miles round.

Q. Of what does it consist ?

A. Its surface consists three parts of water,

and one of land. Its contents beneath the surface are unknown to man, the deepest mines not exceeding a mile in depth.

Q. Is it inhabited on all sides ?

A. Yes ; every thing being pressed to the centre of the earth ; and the centre being, in regard to all things on its surface, the lowest part ; it is the common place to which they all endeavour to fall, on which ever side they are placed.

Q. What are the names of the great seas on the earth's surface ?

A. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Northern Ocean, and the Southern Ocean.

Q. What is the shape of the lands on the earth's surface ?

A. It consists of two great masses of land, or continents, one called the *Old* Continent, and the other the *New* Continent.

Q. Of what does the Old Continent consist ?

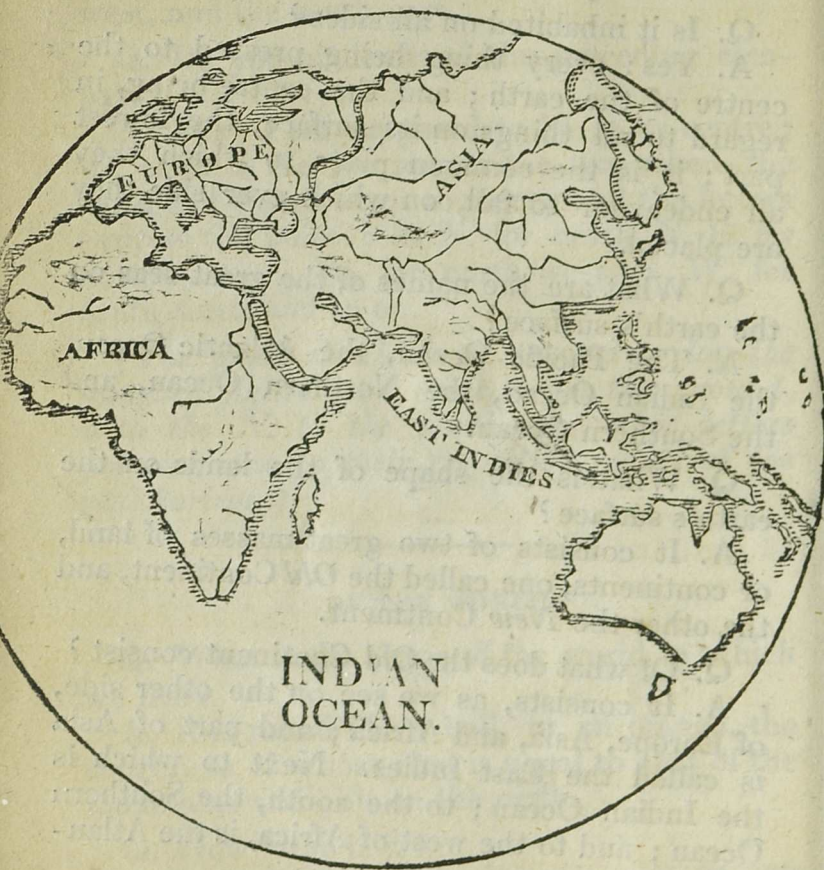
A. It consists, as we see on the other side, of Europe, Asia, and Africa ; and part of Asia is called the East Indies. Next to which is the Indian Ocean ; to the south, the Southern Ocean ; and to the west of Africa, is the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. But tell me something more of Europe ?

A. Europe is the smallest, but inhabited by the most ingenious and powerful of mankind,



THE OLD CONTINENT  
OF EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.



and it contains the British Empire, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, and Italy.

Q. What is remarkable of Asia?

A. Asia is the largest and most populous division of the world, containing China, Turkey, Tartary, Persia, India, and Arabia, besides numerous islands.

Q. What is known of Africa?

A. It is large, but filled with deserts, and the country of lions, tigers, elephants, and enormous serpents. Its chief countries are Egypt, Morocco, and Abyssinia.

Q. Of what does the New Continent consist?

A. It is on the other side, and consists, as you see, of North and South America, with the West Indies in the middle; the Great Pacific Ocean to the West; and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

Q. How is America divided?

A. In several independent republics; as the twenty-one United States, the republics of Columbia, that of Buenos Ayres, and Mexico; the rest consists of colonies of the English, Dutch, and Portuguese.

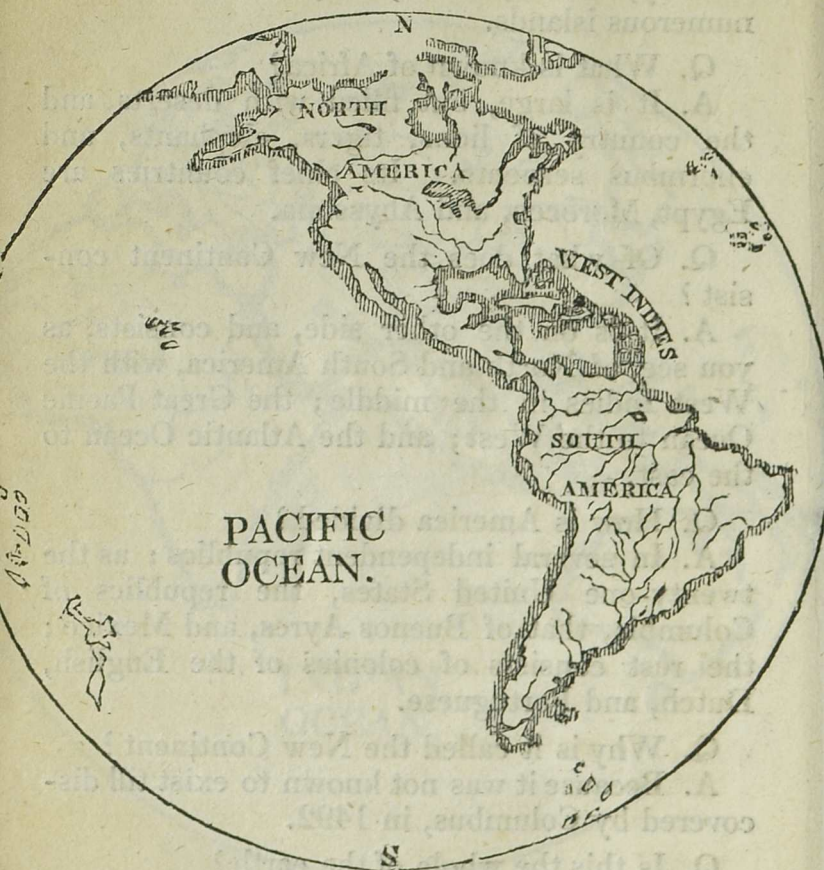
Q. Why is it called the New Continent?

A. Because it was not known to exist till discovered by Columbus, in 1492.

Q. Is this the whole of the earth?

A. Yes; and it seems inconsiderable; yet it measures 8,000 miles through its centre, and 25,000 miles round; containing innumerable nations, tribes, and people, whom it furnishes

# THE NEW CONTINENT OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.



with every production adapted to their subsistence, comfort and happiness.

Q. How is a knowledge of all those to be acquired?



A. By consulting books of Geography ; and the best for your purpose are the Grammars, and other books, by Goldsmith ; also, Blair's Universal Preceptor.

Q. I am curious to know more of Great Britain, and the British Islands ?

A. To gratify your curiosity, here is a plan, or map, of the British Islands.

Q. Of what do the several parts consist ?

A. On the north is SCOTLAND, with Edinburgh its capital.

South of Edinburgh is ENGLAND, with London, the metropolis of the empire.

On the west is WALES.

To the west of Wales lies IRELAND, with Dublin its capital.

Between Wales and Ireland, lies the sea called the Irish Channel ; to the south of England lies the British Channel ; to the east is the German Ocean ; to the north of the whole, is the Northern Ocean, and to the west of the whole is the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Great Britain ?

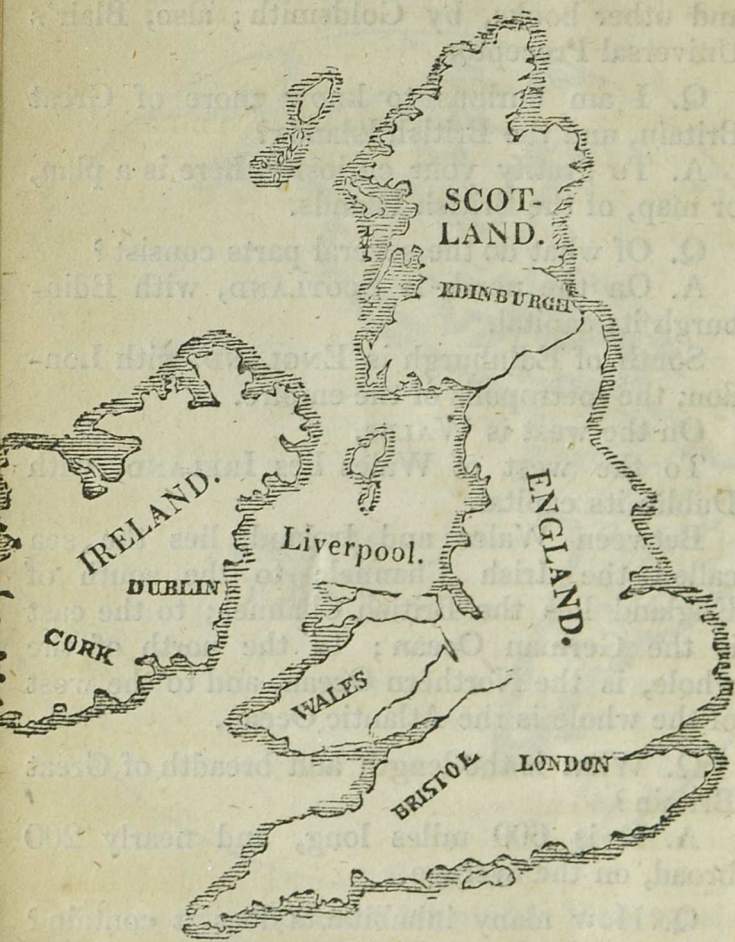
A. It is 600 miles long, and nearly 200 broad, on the average.

Q. How many inhabitants does it contain ?

A. Scotland contains two millions, and England and Wales ten millions and a half.

Q. What are the chief towns of Scotland ?

## THE BRITISH ISLANDS.



A. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

Q. What are the chief towns of England?

A. London, the largest, most wealthy, and

most populous city in the world, containing 200,000 houses, and a million of inhabitants.

*Liverpool*, a famous sea-port in Lancashire, containing 100,000 inhabitants.

*Manchester*, a famous manufactory of cotton and muslins, containing 90,000 inhabitants.

*Birmingham*, a famous manufactory of steel and iron, containing 70,000 inhabitants.

*Leeds*, a famous manufactory of woollen cloths, containing 50,000 inhabitants.

*Sheffield*, a famous manufactory of cutlery, containing 50,000 inhabitants.

*Bristol*, a famous sea-port in the west of England, containing 60,000 inhabitants.

*Hull*, a famous sea-port in the east of England, containing 40,000 inhabitants.

*Newcastle*, a port famous for its coal trade, containing 70,000 inhabitants.

*Portsmouth*, a famous arsenal for the royal navy, with 50,000 inhabitants.

*Plymouth*, another famous arsenal for the royal navy, with 50,000 inhabitants.

*Nottingham*, a famous manufactory of hosiery, with 40,000 inhabitants.

*Oxford*, a justly celebrated seat of learning, filled with splendid colleges.

*Cambridge*, another equally celebrated seat of learning.

Besides the above, there are the famous cities of *York*, *Bath*, *Norwich*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Worcester*, *Coventry*, *Gloucester*, and *Canterbury*.



And also the great towns of *Leicester, Derby, Bolton, Stockport, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Reading, Brighton, Cheltenham, Maidstone*, and many others.

Q. What are the chief towns in Wales?

A. Carmarthen, Swansea, Haverfordwest, Carnarvon, and Holywell.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Ireland?

A. It is nearly 300 miles long, and 200 broad.

Q. How many people does it contain?

A. Upwards of five millions.

Q. What are its chief towns?

A. Dublin, the capital; Cork, a famous sea-port; Limerick, Waterford, and Belfast.

\* \* \* See Goldsmith's British Geography.

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OF THE GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE.

Q. How are the people of England governed?

A. By laws made, and powers created, by the Legislature.

Q. What is the Legislature?

A. The King, the Lords, and the Commons; the consent of each of which is necessary to annul, alter, or make, any law.

Q. Who put the laws in force?

A. The King, or his deputies, the sheriffs and judges, and hence the king is called the executive power.

Q. What are the Lords ?

A. The house of Lords consists of about 400 Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and Bishops.

Q. What is the Commons ?

A. The house of Commons consists of 658 members, chosen every seven years, or oftener, by the people, whose interests they are bound to support.

Q. What is a sheriff ?

A. One who executes all writs, and inflicts all punishments.

Q. What is a justice of the peace, or mayor ?

A. One who keeps the peace, and commits all offenders to prison.

Q. Who is the present King of England ?

A. GEORGE the FOURTH.

Q. How long has he been king ?

A. Two years, or since January, 1820.

Q. When was he born ?

A. On the 12th of August, 1762.

Q. Who was king before George IV ?

A. George the third.

Q. How long did George the third reign ?

A. Nearly sixty years.

Q. What is the king's title ?

A. King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith.

Q. Of what family is the King ?

A. Of the House of Brunswick, Elector of Hanover, in Germany, and of the family name of Guelph.

Q. How long has the House of Brunswick, or Guelph sat on the English throne?

A. Above 100 years, or since 1714, when George the First became king; he died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son, George the Second.

Q. What family was on the throne before the House of Brunswick?

A. The House of Stuart, which began with James I. in 1603, and continued through Charles I. and II. James II. and Anne, to 1714.

Q. What family preceded the House of Stuart?

A. The House of Tudor, which began with Henry VII. in 1485, and continued through Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, to 1603.

Q. What family preceded the House of Tudor?

A. The House of York, which began with Edward IV. 1461, and continued through Edward V. and Richard III. to 1485.

Q. What family preceded the House of York?

A. The House of Lancaster, which began with Henry IV. 1399, and continued through Henry V. and VI. to 1461.



Q. What family preceded the House of Lancaster ?

A. The Plantagenet race, which began with Henry II. 1154, and continued 350 years, to the murder of Richard II. in 1399.

Q. What family preceded the Plantagenets ?

A. The Norman race, which began at the conquest, 1066, under William I. and continued under William II. Henry I. and Stephen, till 1154.

Q. Who preceded the Normans ?

A. A line of Saxon Kings, from Egbert, in 828.

Q. What was the state of the island before Egbert ?

A. It was divided into seven kingdoms besides Wales and Scotland, from the year 400.

Q. What was its state before the seven kingdoms or heptarchy ?

A. It was a province or conquest of the Roman empire, for upwards of 400 years.

Q. What was its state before its conquest by the Romans ?

A. It belonged to its original barbarous inhabitants, the Britons, who lived almost naked in woods and caverns, and subsisted by the chase, and on wild fruits.

Q. What are the most remarkable events in English History ?

A. 1. Its conquest by the Romans under Julius Cæsar.

2. Their departure about 400.

3. The union of the heptarchy under Egbert, in 828.

4. The conquest by the Danes under Canute, in 1017.

5. The Norman conquest in 1066.

6. The conquest of France by Edward III. and Henry V.

7. The reformation in 1540.

8. The beheading of Charles I. in 1649.

9. The revolution in 1688.

10. The independence of America in 1783.

Q. What great men has England produced?

A. Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, Locke, Dryden, Pope, and Johnson.

#### OF MONEY.

Q. Have you any money?

A. Yes, I have a half-penny to buy an apple with, and a penny to buy two apples with. For I can buy twice as much with a penny, as I can with a half-penny.

Q. You speak of copper money, but have you any silver money?

A. Yes, I have a sixpence and a shilling, and I can buy 12 apples with a sixpence, and 24 apples with a shilling, because a sixpence is

worth 12 half-pence, and a shilling is worth two sixpences.

Q. And can you buy nothing besides apples with your money?

A. O yes! I can buy cakes, and bread, and toys, and books, and clothes, with money. People will sell any thing, or do any thing, for money, and I can buy any thing, or get any thing done, if I have money.

Q. Money then is very useful; and is there no money but half-pennies, pennies, sixpences, and shillings?

A. Yes; there is money of higher value, to buy more costly articles with. Here is a sovereign, worth twenty shillings; and a half-sovereign, worth ten shillings; a guinea, worth twenty-one shillings; and a half-guinea, worth ten shillings and sixpence.

Q. What are the various silver coins?

A. Crown-pieces, worth five shillings; half-crowns, worth two shillings and sixpence; shillings and sixpences.

Q. May any one make money?

A. No; none can make it but the King, and others who make it are guilty of felony, and liable to be hanged as unlawful coiners.

Q. Well, but there is also paper money, or bank notes?

A. Yes; but these are only substitutes for money—they are not money, but only *promises*



to find money, which *promises*, being considered good, serve most of the purposes of real money.

Q. What then is the amount of these *paper promises*, or *bank notes*, as they are generally called?

A. It is of course, as easy to write *fifty* as *five*, or a *hundred* as *one*; the paper promises, or bank notes, therefore, are of any amount, which the maker chooses to put upon them.

Q. How is paper money generally reckoned?

A. It is generally reckoned in pounds, each of which used to be a pound of silver, but has long been twenty shillings, or only the third of a pound of silver.

Q. I understand that those who make *paper promises*, or *bank notes*, can make them of what amount they please, but of what amount are they generally made?

A. We have bank of England or country bank notes in general circulation, of

One Pound.

Two Pounds.

Five Pounds.

Ten Pounds.

Twenty Pounds.

Fifty Pounds.

and

One Hundred Pounds.

Q. Are *bank notes* as good as money?

A. Yes, when those who make them have the money to give for them on demand. As *promises*, they are only good as long as what they promise can be performed.

Q. Repeat that most useful table called the PENCE TABLE ?

| d.                    | s. | d. | d.                   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| 20.... Pence are..... | 1  | 8  | 84.... Pence are.... | 7  | 0  |
| 24.....               | 2  | 0  | 90.....              | 7  | 6  |
| 30.....               | 2  | 6  | 96.....              | 8  | 0  |
| 36.....               | 3  | 0  | 100.....             | 8  | 4  |
| 40.....               | 3  | 4  | 108.....             | 9  | 0  |
| 48.....               | 4  | 0  | 110.....             | 9  | 2  |
| 50.....               | 4  | 2  | 120.....             | 10 | 0  |
| 60.....               | 5  | 0  | 130.....             | 10 | 10 |
| 70.....               | 5  | 10 | 132.....             | 11 | 0  |
| 72.....               | 6  | 0  | 140.....             | 11 | 8  |
| 80.....               | 6  | 8  | 144.....             | 12 | 0  |

### OF TRADE, &C.

Q. What is a trader ?

A. One who buys goods at one price, and sells them again at a higher price, so as to live by the profit.

Q. Give me an example ?

A. A grocer buys sugar by the hogshead, at eight pence a pound, and sells it by the pound at nine pence ; or tea at seven shillings a pound, and sells it at eight ; or a publican buys ale at sixpence a pot, and sells it at eight pence.

Q. What is a manufacturer ?

A. One who buys commodities, or raw ma-

terials, and makes them into articles of useful consumption.

Q. Give an example ?

A. A baker buys flour, and yeast, and salt, and makes them into bread; a brewer buys malt and hops, and makes them into beer; or a weaver buys thread or worsted, and makes it into cloth, linen, or stockings.

Q. What is a merchant ?

A. One who buys by wholesale, or in large quantities, and sells again to those who sell by retail, or who exports to foreign countries in ships.

Q. What is a banker ?

A. One who deals in money, in bank notes, or in bills of exchange, or promissory notes; and who has a strong room to lock up the money of his customers.

#### OF FOREIGN PRODUCE.

Q. Where does tea come from ?

A. From China, the only country where it grows, and from whence it is brought in ships.

Q. Where does sugar come from ?

A. From the West Indies, where it grows in canes, and is extracted by the labour of negroes.

Q. Where does coffee come from ?

A. Coffee is a berry which grows on a shrub in Arabia, and the West Indies; the berry is



burnt and ground, when it produces the fragrant powder called coffee.

Q. Where do spices come from?

A. Chiefly from the East Indies; cloves and nutmegs, from the Molucca islands; and pepper from Bencoolen.

Q. Where does wine come from?

A. Red Port from Portugal; white wines from Spain; Madeira from Madeira; and Burgundy, Claret, and Champagne, from France.

Q. Where do figs, currants, and raisins come from?

A. From Spain, Sicily, and Turkey.

Q. Where does rice come from?

A. Partly from the East Indies, and partly from South Carolina.

Q. Where does cotton come from?

A. From the West Indies, where it grows in pods, on trees.

Q. Where do gold and silver come from?

A. They are dug in ores, out of mines in South America, or found in the sand of rivers in Africa and Asia.

Q. What other metals are there besides gold and silver?

A. Copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, and iron which last is the most useful of all the metals.

Q. What are coals?

A. They are a mineral dug out of mines in

many parts of Great Britain, particularly at Newcastle upon Tyne, at Whitehaven, in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

## OF MANUFACTURES.

Q. How are carpets made ?

A. Of wool, wove in upright looms, chiefly at Worcester and Wilton.

Q. How is mahogany furniture made ?

A. By cabinet-makers out of mahogany wood, which grows in Jamaica, and is brought from thence in ships.

Q. How is glass made ?

A. It is produced by melting flint and kali, and when in a fluid or soft state, is formed into vessels of various shapes.

Q. How are grates and iron utensils made ?

A. Stones, containing iron ore, are put in a furnace, when the iron runs down ret hot, and may then be cast into any required shape.

Q. Where are knives, scissors, nails, and other iron and steel articles made ?

A. Chiefly at Birmingham and Sheffield, where many thousand families are employed in those manufactures.

Q. How are silks made ?

A. The silk is made by silk worms ; it is then spun into threads, and the threads are wove into silk for garments, and dyed of various colours.

Q. How is woollen cloth made ?

A. The sheep is shorn of his fleece—the fleece is carded and spun into thread, and this is wove by the weaver into cloth, which is then dyed and pressed for use.

Q. How is leather made ?

A. By a process called tanning ; the skins of animals are converted into leather, by expelling from the pores all the greasy particles, and substituting a preparation of bark which preserves the skin.

Q. How is paper made ?

A. Paper is made of rags, which are beat up to a pulp with water, and the pulp is then taken up in a sieve the size of the sheet, when the water runs through, and leaves a pulpy sheet of the size of the sieve, which when dried, becomes a sheet of paper.

Q. How are houses made ?

A. The walls are built with bricks or stones, cemented with mortar—the floors, doors, and windows, are made of wood, generally of deal from Norway—and the roofs are covered with slates, tiles, or lead.

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#### OF FARMING.

Q. What is a farmer ?

A. A farmer is one who ploughs the land, and produces various necessities of life.



Q. What are his chief articles ?

A. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye, to feed man ; and grass, turnips, and beans, to feed cattle, which, when killed, make beef, veal, mutton, and pork.

Q. What is a gardener ?

A. A gardener is one who digs the soil, and produces table vegetables and fruits.

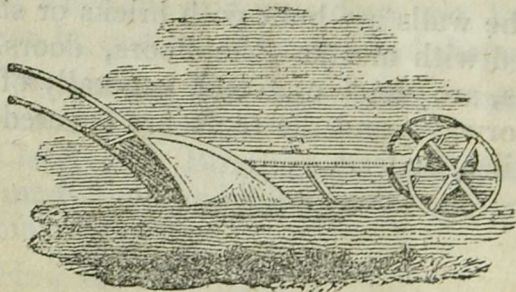
Q. What are his chief articles ?

A. Potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, asparagus, and sallads ; besides apples, pears, gooseberries, currants, &c.

Q. What are their implements ?

A. The farmer uses the plough, the harrow, the drill, the scythe, and the sickle ; and the gardener the spade and the hoe.

## THE PLOUGH,



Q. What is the chief use of wheat, barley, and oats ?

A. From wheat, flour is ground in the mill,

and made into bread, puddings, and pies ; from barley, malt is made for brewing ale and beer ; and from oats, is made oatmeal.

Here is an ear of each.

BARLEY. WHEAT. OATS.

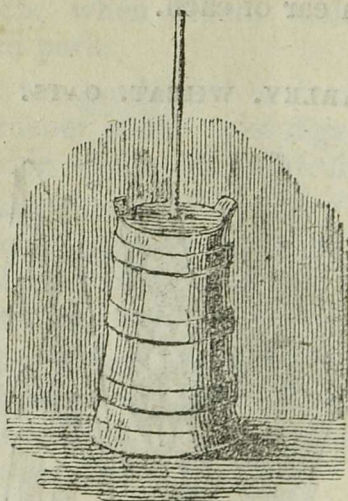


Q. Are not butter and cheese made by farmers?

A. Yes, by dairy farmers; butter is made from cream, by churning, and consists of the oily part of the cream ; and cheese is made by putting runnet to the milk, which turns it into curd, from which the whey is pressed, and the dry curd becomes cheese.

## THE CHURN

FOR MAKING BUTTER.



OF WEATHER, &amp;c.

Q. What is a fog?

A. A fog is the steam of the earth, the seas, and the waters.

Q. What is a cloud?

A. A cloud is a fog or steam, which floats in the air from a quarter of a mile, to five miles high.

Q. What is rain?

A. Rain is the sudden falling of a cloud or fog, in drops of water.



Q. What is hail ?

A. Hail is frozen drops of water.

Q. What is snow ?

A. Snow is a frozen fog or cloud, before it began to fall in drops.

Q. What is the tide ?

A. The rising and falling of the waters of the sea, twice in every twenty-five hours, nearly owing to the rotation of the earth.

Q. What is wind ?

A. The motion of one part of the air or atmosphere towards some other point, at the rate of from 5 to 100 miles an hour.

Q. Give an illustration ?

A. Men, and all animals, live within the air, just as fish live within the water. When the water moves in a stream, it becomes to the fish like a wind to animals ; a stream of air, called wind, being exactly like a stream of water.

Q. What is lightning ?

A. A stream of electric fluid, such as may be seen in an electrical machine, passing from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds.

Q. What is thunder ?

A. The explosion of the lightning, just like the report of a cannon, with the echoes between the clouds and the earth.

Q. What should be done to escape from lightning ?

A. If in a house, sit in the middle of the room, and as far as possible from bell wires, picture frames, and looking-glasses; if in bed, pull the bedstead from the wall, and lie still; if in the open air, lie down rather than stand, and avoid trees and large animals.

Q. What is a thermometer?

A. An instrument which ascertains degrees of heat by expansion, generally of Mercury.

Q. What is a barometer?

A. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere in inches of Mercury.

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#### OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

Q. What is the sun?

A. The sun is a vast ball, 800,000 miles in diameter, which gives light and heat to the earth in which we live, and to various other planets.

Q. What is the earth?

A. A large ball, 8000 miles in diameter, covered with sea and land, and lighted and warmed by the sun.

Q. How far is the sun distant from the earth?

A. Ninety-six millions of miles.

Q. So vast a distance is beyond my comprehension; but suppose a man had wings, and could fly 20 miles an hour, what time would it require to go to the sun?

A. It would occupy 200,000 days, or 550 years. It is consequently impossible for any man to go to the sun.

Q. What is the moon?

A. The moon is a much smaller ball than the earth, and much nearer than the sun. It derives its light from the sun, and is but 2000 miles in diameter, and only a quarter of a million of miles from the earth.

Q. In what time does the moon move round the earth?

A. In twenty nine days and a half, being the period between new moon and new moon, or full moon and full moon.

Q. What are the stars, and how many are there?

A. About three hundred stars may be seen with the naked eye on a clear night, and many thousands with a telescope. The stars are ten thousand times more distant from the earth than the sun, and are themselves independent suns.

Q. What is meant by planets?

A. The earth is a planet to the sun, being indebted to the sun for light and heat, or for days and seasons; and several other similar planets revolve round the sun, besides the earth.

Q. What are they called?

A. Mercury, which is 36 millions of miles



from the sun ; Venus, 68 millions ; Mars, 145 millions ; Jupiter, 500 millions ; Saturn, 900 millions ; and Herchel, 1800 millions.

Q. What then is the moon ?

A. An attendant on the earth, and in like manner, Jupiter has four moons, Saturn seven, and Herchel six.

Q. What motions have these bodies ?

A. The sun and stars stand still ; but the planets move round the sun in stated periods, producing their years, and they turn round on their own centres or axis, producing alternate day and night.

Q. Does the globe move in this manner ?

A. Yes, it turns on its own axis, every 24 hours, producing night and day, and making all the heavens appear to turn round ; it moves also completely round the sun in 365 days, producing a year.

Q. By these two motions, how many miles do we move in an hour ?

A. A thousand miles by the diurnal, and fifty-eight thousand by the annual motion.

Q. What is an eclipse of the moon ?

A. The earth's shadow falling on the moon.

Q. What is an eclipse of the sun ?

A. The moon's shadow falling on the earth.

Q. And as all the stars are suns, are they surrounded, in like manner, by planets and moons ?

A. Our reason teaches us to suppose they are ; and consequently, we are led to believe, that the universe is filled with thousands of suns, and tens of thousands of planets, all of them filled with inhabitants, like our own planet, affording so many wonderful instances of divine power, wisdom, and goodness.

END OF THE CATECHISM.

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## THE ACCIDENTS OF CHILDREN.

*The Authoress conceives she cannot render a more acceptable service to the rising generation and to parents, than by annexing to this nursery volume an account of the accidents to which children, from inexperience or carelessness, are liable. If generally studied, it will save the lives of thousands, and relieve many families from long and unavailing misery. This interesting chapter distinguishes this edition from all others, and will enable the public to discriminate between the genuine Work, and its unprincipled piracies.*

## TUMBLING DOWN STAIRS.

No accidents are more common and more alarming than tumbling down stairs, from haste, want of care, looking another way, and omitting to hold the bannisters.



From this poor child's misfortune learn,  
A flight of stairs to dread ;  
Lest while with careless steps you turn,  
You fall and break your head.



## SETTING CLOTHES ON FIRE.

A DRAUGHT of air always passes to a fire place, and carries to the flames the light dresses of children, by which they are burnt to death in dreadful torments. The only means of escape is to lie down and prevent the ascent of the flames to the face and head.



Unthinking child, she's leaning o'er the fire,  
Which seizes treacherously on her gown :  
Behold the smoke, the flame, misfortune dire ;  
She has no chance, but instant to lie down.

## THROWING STONES.

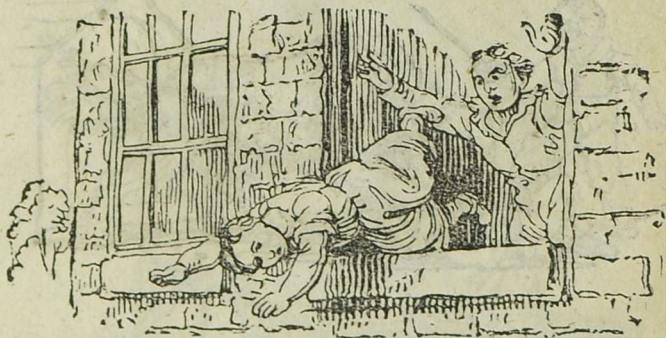
WICKED and malicious boys often throw stones, by which they not only hurt and maim one another, but often knock out an eye, and are disfigured for life.



In throwing stones, you know not where they  
fly,  
The one just thrown, has struck that poor boy's  
eye;  
Take warning then, nor dang'rous sports pur-  
sue,  
For those you hurt, may do the same to you.

## TUMBLING OUT OF WINDOW.

HUNDREDS of children are killed every year, from leaning out of window. They overbalance themselves, and then all the world cannot save them.



See, in spite of ev'ry warning,  
Foolish, curious Betsy Deck ;  
Who from the window too far leaning,  
Tumbled down and broke her neck.



## BOYS WORRIED BY DOGS.

MANY children tease dogs and without caution go too near them, by which they get miserably torn and mangled. A watch dog in a kennel should always be avoided.



That faithful Dog, his master's house does guard,

Yet naughty boys with sticks the dog came round ;

Growler took vengeance quick, their sport soon marr'd,

And there behold one luckless culprit on the ground.

## PLAYING WITH FIRE ARMS.

No child should touch a gun or pistol, or on any account present one at another person. We behold a little boy shooting his sister dead, an accident that too often occurs for want of warning.



Two children dear, one day some fire arms got  
 Delightful sport they thought it was, to shoot :  
 Present ! Fire ! both cried, as it is said,  
 When off the pistols went, and both fell dead !

## BOYS FIGHTING.

WICKED boys fight like dogs and other brutes, by which they often do each other great injury, while by such conduct they disgrace the human form and christian character.



Unhappy wicked boys, like brutes you are fighting,

Let's hope in return, you will get a sound flogging;

Your true weapon is reason, when discord arises,

Not fists, bloody noses, brutal force, or black eyes.



## CLIMBING THE BACK OF THE CHAIR.

NUMBERS of accidents happen owing to little children climbing on chairs on which persons are sitting. The person gets up, and the chair falls back on the poor child who gets sadly hurt.



At that too common scene look well, my dear,  
A silly boy climbing his mamma's chair ;  
Mamma gets up, the heavy chair falls down,  
He tumbles on the grate, and breaks his crown.

## PLAYING WITH KNIVES.

Nothing is so foolish and dangerous as to play with knives, scissors and forks. Bad wounds are often the consequence and many children have thus lost their lives.



Mark well, my child, ne'er play with sharpen'd tools,  
 None do it, but young children and great fools;  
 Behold that girl, fighting with knife so wild,  
 Cuts her poor brother's hand, warning every child.

## PLAYING WITH CANDLES.

HERE we see some thoughtless children in their nursery playing with candles. One has set the bed curtains on fire, and the other her cap, and is in great danger; learn from this never to play with candles.



Mamma or maid has left the room,  
 And these poor children meet their doom;  
 One fires her cap, and shrieks in pain!  
 One fires her bed, and calls in vain!



## PLAYING WITH FIRE.

IN the absence of their parents, giddy children often light paper in the fire and play with it, and here we behold one poor child has set her clothes on fire, and from not lying down will soon be burnt to death in cruel torments.



Woe to those who play with fire,  
Dreadful is their luckless fate;  
In sad torments they'll expire,  
And repent when it's too late!

## RUNNING ACROSS THE ROAD.

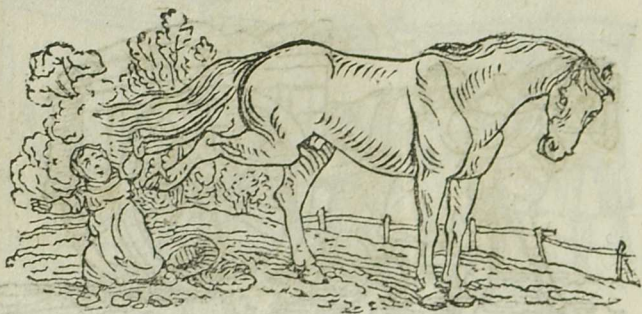
CARELESS children in spite of warning, often run across the street and are knocked down and run over. Here we see a wretched child under the wheel of a loaded cart, where it will be crushed to death in spite of the efforts of the man to stop the horse.



Hear the sad screams of that unhappy boy,  
Who heedless ran against a loaded cart ;  
No care can save him, tho' his mother's joy,  
The world and he must now for ever part.

## THE KICK OF A HORSE.

HORSES are most useful, but very dangerous animals. To be kicked by them is certain death, and children often play about and go near their heels without being sensible of their danger. In the engraving we see a little innocent pulling a horse by the tail, when the horse by a kick of one leg, lays him lifeless on the ground.



A silly boy in playful mood,  
 Pulled by the tail a vicious horse;  
 The beast resentful gave a kick,  
 And laid him low, a wretched corse.



## BOYS BATHING.

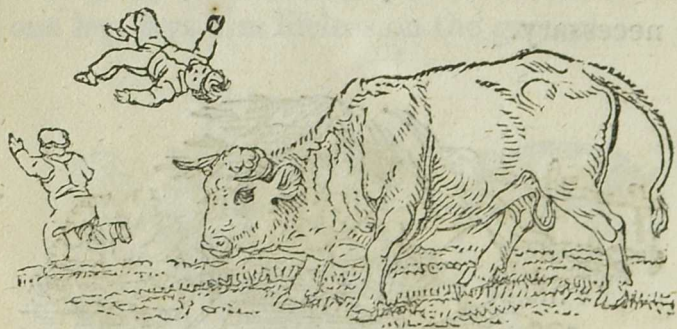
HUNDREDS of poor boys are drowned every year from not being sensible of the danger of water. They go into ponds and rivers without knowing their depth, and by one fatal step they sink never to rise again. Boys should never bathe but in baths made for the purpose, or should be attended by those who can help them if necessary.



Behold that luckless boy seeking an early grave,  
 By going into water-deep, where none can save ;  
 Take warning therefore, children, to your parents  
 dear ;  
 And shun the pond, unless some friendly aid is  
 near.

## TOSSED BY A BULL.

THE bull is a noble looking, but ferocious and terrible creature. When enraged they toss and gore any one to death. They should be carefully avoided, and never be teased by children.



Two boys one day beheld a noble bull,  
 To teaze him, thought they, would be glorious  
 fun !  
 The bull indignant threw one in the air,  
 The other wisdom taught, away did run.

## TUMBLING OUT OF A COACH.

THE fastnings of coach-doors are never to be depended upon, and children should never lean upon them or against them. The door flies open, they tumble out, the wheel goes over them, and they are often killed on the spot.



A little girl on a coach door leaning,  
Thinking it fast, but oh ! hapless her lot !  
The door flying open, headlong she fell,  
The wheel passing on, she's kill'd on the spot.



## DRINKING FROM A HOT TEA-POT.

LITTLE children who can just reach to the top of a table often endeavour to drink from the spout of a tea-pot; and in consequence scald their mouths and throats, and die miserable deaths in a few hours.

Some have been even so thoughtless as to drink out of the spout of a tea-kettle, and have instantly been scalded to death in great torments.



Alas ! dear children, see the lot  
 Of that unthinking little boy;  
 Who drinking from the boiling pot,  
 Scalded his throat, and soon did die.

## RIDING A WILD HORSE.

MANY little boys lose their lives by getting on their papa's horse. Their light weight encourages the animal to frisk and gallop; and the child terrified falls off, his feet drag in the stirrups, and he is kicked, or otherwise dashed in pieces.



How many tender mothers mourn  
 A boy's desire to ride a horse;  
 See that poor fellow kill'd in turn,  
 And carried home a lifeless corse.

## SCALDED IN A KITCHEN.

CHILDREN should beware of scalding water. Nothing is more dangerous or causes more pain. They often run about a kitchen when the cook is preparing the dinner, and get sadly burnt or scalded; and sometimes they play with the tea-kettle or tea-urn in the parlour, and repent their folly, by getting sadly scalded.



Rushing onward, giddy creature,  
Heedless of the boiling pot ;  
She scalded every lovely feature,—  
Think of Lucy's mournful lot.



## CLIMBING TREES.

NEVER climb trees for any purpose whatever. The boughs often break, or boys miss their hold, when down they come and often break their bones or necks. Many boys do it, to steal fruit, or cruelly to take the nests of poor birds, and are severely punished for their crime.



Let every boy, who would not crippled be,  
Forbear to climb great trees, like him we see ;  
While filling harmless birds with dire alarm,  
The bough breaks short—he falls and breaks  
his arm !

## FAMILY POEMS.

FROM PELHAM'S LONDON PRIMER.

## MY MOTHER.

When first my eyes beheld the light,  
 Who said my little eyes were bright,  
 And that I was her soul's delight?

My Mother.

Who watch'd my cradle ev'ry hour,  
 And pray'd to the Almighty pow'r,  
 Upon her babe his gifts to show'r?

My Mother.

When first my lisping accents came,  
 And call'd mamma's beloved name,  
 Who felt a transport thrill her frame?

My Mother.

And when I crept from chair to chair,  
 Who watch'd my steps with anxious care,  
 Lest I should fall and hurt a hair?

My Mother.

Who taught my bosom to rejoice  
 In God alone, who hears my voice,  
 And make his ways my pleasant choice?

My Mother.

And should I live to see her old,  
 O! may she then in me behold,  
 Whate'er her fondest hopes foretold.

My Mother.

## MY FATHER.

Who call'd me first his little boy,  
 His source of hope and future joy,  
 And bade me not those hopes destroy ?  
 My Father.

Who laugh'd to see me skip and play,  
 And brought me playthings every day,  
 And taught me pretty words to say ?  
 My Father.

Who taught me when a poor man came  
 To ask for something, in God's name,  
 To give with all my heart the same ?  
 My Father.

For him I'll labour to excel,  
 And strive to read and write so well,  
 That all my friends, with pride may tell  
 My Father.

I'll guard my words in every place,  
 And pray to God to grant me grace.  
 That I may bless, and not disgrace  
 My Father.

## MY BROTHER.

Who shar'd with me our parent's love,  
 And when my tender limbs could move,  
 Would all my infant ways approve ?  
 My Brother.

Who strove to give my heart delight,  
 Would blow for me balloons so bright,  
 And fly his flutt'ring paper kite ?  
 My Brother.



And if perchance he heard me cry,  
O! who would to my succour fly,  
And gently wipe my streaming eye?

My Brother.

And when a present he had got,  
O! who was it that ne'er forgot,  
To share with me his happy lot?

My Brother.

O! may I live to see him rise  
To man's estate, rever'd and wise,  
To glad our friends' delighted eyes,

My Brother.

### MY SISTER.

Who was it, when we both were young,  
First prais'd me with her gentle tongue,  
And on whose neck I always hung?

My Sister.

For she would cry if I was beat,  
And if she got a dainty treat,  
She gave me half of it to eat?

My Sister.

And when to school I went to stay,  
For boys must learn as well as play,  
Who cried to see me go away?

My Sister.

For naughty boys and girls, 'tis true,  
Do pinch each other black and blue,  
But they are not like me or you,

My Sister.

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