

ROBERTSON

WVORPS

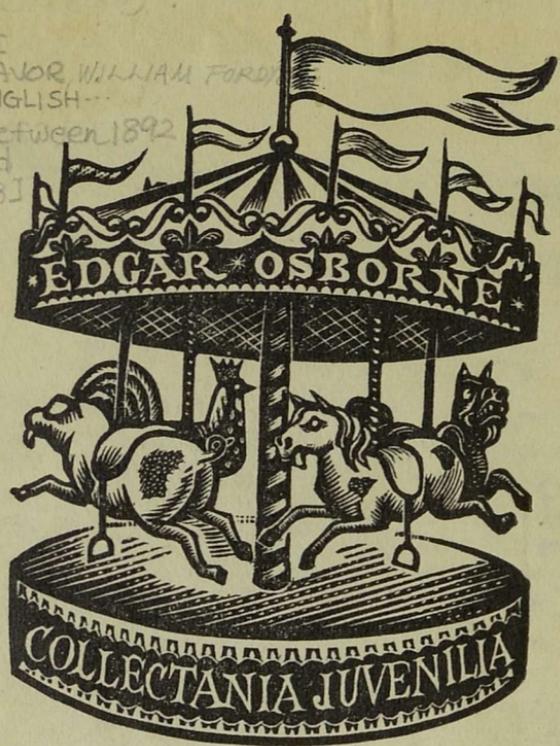
WVORPS

WVORPS

BI
 MAJOR WILLIAM FORD
 ENGLISH
 [between 1892
 and
 1898]

R

RIES
 S.



1/6

hibiting the
 of Words;
 Orthoepists;
 Latin, and
 ical Names,
 evised and
 tionary can

8/6

Dictionary
 Derivations,
 pendices for
 Dictionary

37131 009541582

II, 723

of NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D., edited under the supervision of
 NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D., President of Yale College, by
 DORSEY GARDNER, with over 1,500 Illustrations. Crown 8vo;
 or half-bound, 5s.

ROUTLEDGE'S NUTTALL, 1887.

2/6 Nuttall's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language;
 Founded on the labours of WALKER, WEBSTER, WORCESTER,
 CRAIG, OGILVIE, and other distinguished Orthologists, and
 enriched with many thousand Modern Words connected with
 Science, Literature, and Art. By P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. 140th
 Thousand, thoroughly revised by JAMES H. MURRAY, and em-
 bodying the latest additions to the Language. One Volume,
 756 pages.

The Cheapest Three-and-Sixpenny Dictionary ever issued.

3/6 Nuttall's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.
 With a Dictionary Appendix, comprising—1. Foreign and Classi-
 cal Words and Phrases. 2. Abbreviations used in Writing and
 Printing. 3. A Selection of Familiar Sayings. In all, 832
 pages.

George Routledge & Sons, Limited.

Corbary

Dictionaries, etc.—*continued.*

- 1/- **Routledge's New Dictionary Appendix.** In crown 8vo, cloth, comprising—Foreign and Classical Words and Phrases; Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing; a selection of Familiar Sayings; Prefixes and Suffixes; Word Competitions; Alphabetical List of the Cities, Boroughs, and principal Towns in England and Wales; Directions for Addressing Persons of Rank; a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Biblical, Classical, Mythological, Historical, and Geographical Proper Names.
- 5/- **Knowles' Large-Type Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language,** incorporating the labours of SHERIDAN and WALKER, with 50,000 Additional Words, and a Key to the Pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names. Tenth Edition, revised. Royal 8vo.
- 3/6 **Walker's Rhyming Dictionary,** in which the whole Language is arranged according to the Terminations. Revised and Enlarged by Dr. LONGMUIR. 720 pages. Demy 8vo.
- 31/6 **Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics.** New and Enlarged Edition. 640 pages. Royal 8vo.
- 3/6 **Simmonds' (P. L.) Commercial Dictionary of all Words and Names** used in Trade; Manufacturing and Commercial Terms; Money, Weights and Measures of all Nations. Crown 8vo.
- 5/- **A Counting-House Dictionary.** Containing an Explanation of the Technical Terms used by Merchants and Bankers in the Money Market and on the Stock Exchange. With a minute Description of the Coins on which the Exchanges of the World are based, and in Terms of which Prices are Quoted. By RICHARD BITHELL, B.Sc., Ph.D. In crown 8vo, 320 pages.
- 3/6 **Lempriere's Classical Dictionary:** Containing a Copious Account of all the Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors; with the Value of Coins, Weights and Measures used among the Greeks and Romans, and a Chronological Table. 667 pages, demy 8vo.
- 3/6 **Crabb's English Synonyms,** explained in Alphabetical Order, with copious Illustrations and Examples. 638 pages.
- 1/- **Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,** with the Accentuation, Ortho-
1/6 graphy, and Pronunciation of the English Language distinctly
roan. shown according to the Best Authorities. To which are added an Introduction to English Grammar, the Pronunciation of the most important European Languages, a Chronological Table, and a variety of Useful Information. In Fcap. 8vo, 256 pages.

MAYOR'S SPELLING BOOK



LONDON:
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED,
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL.

THE ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF EASY AND
FAMILIAR LESSONS:

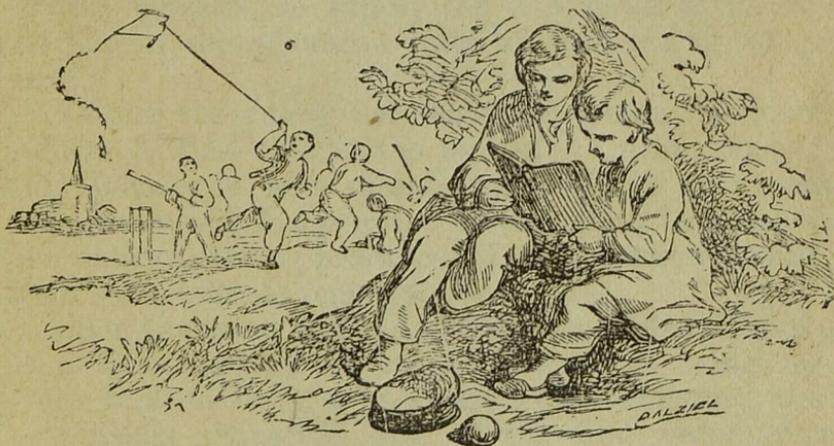
INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE READING AND SPELLING
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND IMPROVED,

By CECIL HARTLEY, A.M.



LONDON:
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED,
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL.

In Fcap. 8vo, cloth, strongly bound, 2s.

LANDMARKS OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. JAMES WHITE, A.M.

This excellent epitome of English history has a most complete index, and is specially designed for School uses and Mechanics' Institutions. Parties who have not time to study, or means to purchase more extended histories, will find this a most valuable work.

P R E F A C E.

It is a trite adage that "good wine needs no bush." Never was that adage more forcibly exemplified, than by the enduring and increasing popularity of Dr. MAJOR'S *English Spelling Book*; an elementary little Work, which we confidently assert to be capable, even unaided by the attentions of a teacher, of inculcating, diffusing, and permanently fixing in the youthful mind, a larger portion of truly useful and valuable knowledge, scholastic, moral, and religious, than any other production of its class of similar size and extent.

It has triumphantly withstood the rivalry of more than half a century; yet, not one of its pages can be pronounced obsolete, "stale, flat, or unprofitable." On the contrary, though without the actual freshness of novelty, they still bear the vivid impress of intelligence and originality in their facile modes of instruction.

A conviction of these truths has induced the Publishers of the present edition, not only to subject it to a careful literary revision, but to call in the aid of the designer and of the engraver, to supply for it a series of illustrations worthy of the advanced state of the arts at the present time.

Neither the young nor the elderly reader has now to be informed, that this is the age of "CHEAP BOOKS." By this phrase is here meant, *books of the first quality at unprecedentedly low prices*. Could there be a doubt upon the subject, the appearance of this volume would more than suffice for its removal.

Upon the same plan, and in the same liberality of spirit, it is the intention of its proprietors to bring forward, from time to time, a succession of elementary works of established character, and of the first order of merit. On this ground they have made up their minds to *deserve* success; and they consider the *result* to be *certain*.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

A a



Ass

B b



Bull

C c



Cat

D d



Deer

E e



Eagle

F f



Fish

G g



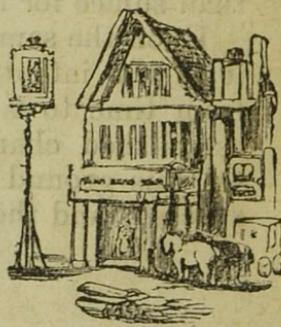
Grenadier

H h



Horse

I i



Inn

J j



Jay

K k



King

L l



Lion

M m



Miser

N n



Nurse

O o



Owl

P p



Pig

Q q



Queen

R r



Raven

LESSON 1.

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

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

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

* Pronounced se, si.

LESSON 5.

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

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

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

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

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

LESSON 10.

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

LESSON 11.

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

LESSON 12.

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

LESSON 13.

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

LESSON 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

LESSON 2.

bid	hid	lid	God	nod	bud
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

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

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

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

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

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

LESSON 10.

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

LESSON 11.

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

LESSON 12.

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

LESSON 13.

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

LESSON 14.

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

Lessons in Words not exceeding Three Letters.

LESSON 1.

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

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

You are a bad boy, if you pull off the leg of
 a fly.

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are told, or it may be bad for you.

LESSON 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

Easy Words not exceeding Six Letters.

half	gall	tell	gill	doll
pelf	hall	well	kill	loll
wolf	pall	yell	mill	poll
balk	tall	dwell	pill	droll
talk	wall	knell	till	roll
walk	small	quell	will	stroll
bilk	stall	shell	chill	dull
milk	bell	smell	drill	gull
silk	cell	spell	skill	hull
folk	fell	swell	spill	lull
bulk	hell	bill	still	full
hulk	sell	fill	swill	bull

pull	thumb	blend	long	drink
balm	cramp	spend	song	slink
calm	stamp	bind	prong	think
palm	hemp	find	wrong	monk
qualm	limp	hind	strong	sunk
psalm	bump	kind	throng	drunk
helm	dump	mind	bung	slunk
whelm	hump	rind	dung	trunk
yelp	camp	blind	hung	pant
skelp	damp	grind	rung	rant
whelp	lamp	wind	sung	grant
halt	champ	bond	clung	plant
malt	clamp	fond	flung	slant
salt	jump	pond	stung	bent
belt	pump	fund	swung	dent
felt	stump	fang	wrung	lent
meit	thump	gang	strung	rent
pelt	trump	bang	bank	sent
welt	hymn	pang	rank	tent
smelt	limn	rang	blank	vent
spelt	band	twang	crank	went
gilt	hand	ling	drank	scent
hilt	land	ring	flank	scene
jilt	sand	sing	plank	scythe
tilt	brand	wing	prank	scheme
spilt	grand	bring	shank	school
stilt	stand	cling	thank	spent
bolt	strand	fling	link	dint
colt	bend	sling	pink	hint
jamb	fend	sting	sink	lint
lamb	mend	swing	wink	mint
bomb	rend	thing	blink	tint
comb	send	wring	brink	flint
tomb	tend	spring	chink	font
dumb	end	string	clink	front

hunt	shark	scorn	short	bush
blunt	spark	thorn	snort	push
grunt	frank	lorn	fort	bask
barb	cork	torn	port	cask
garb	fork	mourn	sport	mask
herb	stork	worn	wort	task
verb	pork	shorn	cash	flask
curb	work	sworn	dash	desk
bard	lurk	burn	gash	risk
card	murk	turn	hash	brisk
hard	turk	churn	lash	frisk
lard	marl	spurn	mash	whisk
yard	snarl	carp	rash	busk
herd	twirl	harp	sash	dusk
ward	whirl	sharp	clash	husk
bird	hurl	bars	crash	musk
third	purl	cars	flash	rusk
cord	churl	stars	gnash	tusk
lord	barm	cart	plash	gasp
ford	farm	dart	smash	hasp
word	harm	hart	trash	rasp
sword	charm	mart	quash	clasp
board	warm	part	wash	grasp
hoard	swarm	smart	flesh	wasp
scarf	form	start	fresh	lisp
dwarf	storm	tart	dish	crisp
wharf	worm	chart	fish	lass
turf	barn	quart	wish	mass
scurf	yarn	warp	gush	pass
bark	fern	wart	rush	brass
dark	stern	flirt	blush	class
hark	born	shirt	brush	glass
lark	corn	skirt	crush	grass
mark	horn	spirt	flush	less
park	morn	sort	plush	mess

18 WORDS NOT EXCEEDING SIX LETTERS.

bless	zest	sloth	owl	aisle
chess	blest	doth	fowl	laugh
dress	chest	moth	growl	yacht
tress	crest	wroth	gnat	cat
stress	fist	broth	gnaw	dog
hiss	hist	cloth	rhyme	man
kiss	list	froth	thyme	boy
miss	mist	troth	knack	girl
bliss	grist	welch	kneel	egg
boss	twist	filch	knob	hen
moss	whist	milch	know	cock
dross	wrist	haunch	knock	book
gloss	host	launch	knight	bee
cross	most	bench	fight	fly
loss	post	tench	light	coach
toss	ghost	arch	might	cart
fuss	cost	march	night	stick
truss	lost	parch	right	pen
cast	tost	batch	sight	ink
fast	crost	hatch	tight	pie
last	dust	latch	blight	tart
mast	gust	catch	flight	milk
past	just	fetch	plight	jack
vast	must	itch	bright	tom
blast	rust	ditch	breeze	sam
ghast	crust	pitch	sneeze	will
best	thrust	witch	freeze	fish
jest	hath	awl	lymph	man
lest	bath	bawl	nymph	dad
nest	lath	crawl	nigh	bed
pest	path	drawl	thigh	fire
rest	pith	cow	sigh	smoke
test	smith	bow	high	sun
vest	with	vow	ache	moon
west	both	now	adze	stars

desk	south	mud	hands	buoy
rod	dark	mire	head	schism
stick	light	rock	face	czar
cane	night	teeth	neck	tow
house	day	eyes	toe	drachm
cow	rain	nose	choir	gaol
gate	snow	lips	pique	quoit
east	hail	legs	lieu	aye
west	wind	arms	quay	quoif
north	stone	feet	mulct	ewe

Common Words to be known at Sight.

And	but	he	who	when	had
an	no	she	whom	be	will
the	not	it	whole	am	would
of	with	him	which	art	shall
for	up	her	you	is	should
from	down	we	your	are	may
to	or	us	what	was	might
on	if	our	these	were	can
by	all	they	those	been	could
this	none	them	there	have	must
that	as	their	some	has	try

Words to be known at Sight with Capitals.

The	But	We	Could	Are	What
An	If	Us	Will	Who	These
Of	No	Our	Had	Their	There
And	All	You	From	Them	Was
For	Not	Be	That	Those	Were
On	He	Might	Whole	With	Been
To	As	Would	Has	They	Have
This	She	Shall	Am	When	Must
By	It	May	Art	Some	Boy
Up	Him	Can	Is	Which	Girl
Or	Her	Should	Whom	Your	Child

Lessons on the E final.

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

Progressive Lessons, consisting of Easy Words of One Syllable.

LESSON 1.

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

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

She is well	He does hope	He is not cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not hop	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

Spell that word	I like good boys
Do not cry	But not bad ones
I love you	Come and read
Look at it	Hear what I say
Do you love me	Do as you are told
Be a good lad	Mind your book

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

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

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

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

LESSON 10.

What are eyes for? To see with.
 What are ears for? To hear with.
 What is a tongue for? To talk with.
 What are teeth for? To eat with.
 What is a nose for? To smell with.
 What are legs for? To walk with.

LESSON 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as though

The words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you.

LESSON 12.

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

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

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

LESSON 13.

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

LESSON 14.

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

LESSON 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

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

LESSON 16.

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

LESSON 17.

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

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

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

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

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

Words of One Syllable, containing the Diphthongs.

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

<i>ai</i>	chair	<i>ea</i>	ream	pease
Aid	stair	pea	seam	tease
laid	bait	sea	team	please
maid	gait	tea	bream	seas
paid	wait	flea	cream	fleas
braid	said	plea	dream	cease
staid	saith	each	fleam	peace
gain	<u><i>ei</i></u>	beach	gleam	grease
main	neigh	leach	steam	east
pain	weigh	peach	scream	beast
rain	eight	reach	stream	feast
blain	weight	teach	beam	least
brain	reign	bleach	dean	eat
chain	vein	breach	mean	beat
drain	feign	preach	lean	feat
grain	rein	beak	clean	heat
train	heir	peak	glean	meat
slain	their	leak	heap	neat
stain	<u>height</u>	weak	leap	peat
swain	<u><i>oi</i></u>	bleak	reap	seat
twain	voice	freak	cheap	teat
sprain	choice	sneak	ear	bleat
strain	void	speak	dear	cheat
faint	soil	scream	fear	treat
paint	toil	squeak	hear	wheat
saint	broil	deal	near	realm
plaint	spoil	meal	sear	dealt
plait	coin	peal	year	health
faith	join	seal	blear	wealth
air	loin	teal	clear	stealth
fair	groin	steal	smear	breast
hair	joint	sweal	spear	sweat
pair	point	beam	ease	threat

death	coal	<i>ie</i>	<i>ui</i>	bough
breath	foal	brief	suit	bound
search	goal	chief	fruit	found
earl	shoal	grief	juice	hound
pearl	roam	thief	sluice	pound
earn	foam	liege	bruise	round
learn	loam	mien	cruise	sound
earth	loan	siege	build	wound
dearth	moan	field	guild	ground
hearth	groan	wield	built	sour
heart	oar	yield	<u>guilt</u>	flour
great	boar	shield	<i>au</i>	gout
bear	roar	fierce	fraud	doubt
<u>pear</u>	soar	pierce	daunt	lout
<i>oa</i>	boast	tierce	jaunt	pout
coach	roast	grieve	haunt	rout
poach	toast	thieve	vaunt	bought
roach	boat	lies	caught	thought
goad	coat	pies	taught	ought
load	goat	ties	fraught	though
road	moat	flies	<u>aunt</u>	four
toad	float	_____	<i>ou</i>	pour
woad	throat	<i>uo</i>	loud	tough
loaf	broad	quest	cloud	rough
oak	groat	guest	plough	your

Lessons in Words of One Syllable.

LESSON 1.

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

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

LESSON 2.

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

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

LESSON 3.

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

So Miss Rose went with her aunt, and Miss

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

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could not well see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice-milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so; no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, it was thought

he would die : but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth : you do not know what ails it ; but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could stir the fire, though she had been told she must not do it ; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried ; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate ; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain ; and she can not work, or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys ; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart ; but it was full of great stones, and he could not

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

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

LESSON 9.

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

Words of Two Syllables Accented on the First.

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

Ab-ba	a''-cid	ad-der	a''-gile
ab-bot	a-corn	ad-dle	a-gue
ab-ject	a-cre	ad-vent	ail-ment
a-ble	ac-rid	ad-verb	ai-ry
ab-scess	ac-tive	ad-verse	al-der
ab-sent	ac-tor	af-ter	al-ley
ab-stract	act-ress	a-ged	al-mond
ac-cent	ad-age	a-gent	a''-loe

al-so	ar-rant	band-box	beat-er
al-tar	ar-row	ban-dy	beau-ty
al-ter	art-ful	bane-ful	bed-ding
al-um	art-ist	ba"-nish	bee-hive
al-ways	art-less	bank-er	beg-gar
am-ber	ash-es	bank-rupt	be-ing
am-ble	as-pect	ban-ner	bed-lam
am-bush	as-pen	ban-quet	bed-time
am-ple	as-sets	ban-ter	bel-fry
an-chor	asth-mia	bant-ling	bell-man
an-gel	an-dit	bap-tism	bel-low
an-ger	au-thor	barb-ed	ber-ry
an-gle	aw-ful	bar-ber	be-som
an-gry	ax-is	bare-foot	bet-ter
an-cle	a-zure	bare-ness	be"-vy
an-nals	Bab-ble	bar-gain	bi-as
an-swer	bab-bler	bark-ing	bi-ble
an-tic	ba-by	bar-ley	bid-der
an-vil	back-bite	oa"-ron	big-ness
a-ny	back-ward	bar-ren	bi-got
ap-ple	ba-con	bar-row	bil-let
a-pril	bad-ger	bar-ter	bind-er
a-pron	bad-ness	base-ness	bind-ing
apt-ness	baf-fle	bash-ful	birch-en
ar-bour	bag-gage	ba-sin	bird-lime
arch-er	bai-liff	bas-ket	birth-day
arc-tic	ba-ker	bat-ten	bish-op
ar-dent	ba"-lance	bat-tle	bit-ter
ar-dour	bald-ness	bawl-ing	bit-tern
ar-gent	bale-ful	bea-con	black-en
ar-gue	bal-lad	bea-dle	black-ness
ar-id	bal-last	bea-my	blad-der
ar-med	bal-lot	beard-less	blame-less
ar-mour	bal-sam	bear-er	blan-dish
ar-my	band-age	beast-ly	blan-ket

bleak-ness	boo-ty	brit-tle	buz-zard
bleat-ing	bor-der	bro-ken	Cab-bage
bleed-ing	bor-row	bro-ker	ca"-bin
ble"-mish	bot-tle	bru-tal	ca-ble
bless-ing	bot-tom	bru-tish	cad-dy
blind-fold	bound-less	bub-ble	ca-dence
blind-ness	boun-ty	buck-et	call-ing
blis-ter	bow-er	buc-kle	cal-lous
bloat-ed	box-er	buck-le	cam-brie
blood-shed	boy-ish	buck-ram	cam-el
bloo"-dy	brace-let	bud-get	cam-let
bloom-ing	brack-et	buf-fet	can-cel
blos-som	brack-ish	bug-bear	can-cer
blow-ing	brag-ger	bu-gle	can-did
blub-ber	bram-ble	bul-ky	can-dle
blue-ness	bran-dish	bul-let	can-ker
blun-der	brave-ly	bul-rush	can-non
blunt-less	brawl-ing	bul-wark	cant-er
blus-ter	braw-ny	bum-per	can-vass
board-er	bra-zen	bump-kin	ca-per
boast-er	break-fast	bun-dle	ca-pon
boast-ing	breast-plate	bun-gle	cap-tain
bob-bin	breath-less	bun-gler	cap-tive
bod-kin	breed-ing	bur-den	cap-ture
bo"-dy	brew-er	bur-gess	car-cass
boil-er	bri-ber	burn-er	card-er
bold-ness	bri-dal	burn-ing	care-ful
bol-ster	bri-dle	bur-nish	care-less
bond-age	brief-ly	bush-el	car-nage
bon-fire	bri-er	bus-tle	car-rot
bon-net	bright-ness	butch-er	car-pet
bon-ny	brim-mer	but-ler	cart-er
boo-by	brim-stone	but-ter	carv-er
book-ish	bri-ny	but-tock	case-ment
boor-ish	bris-tle	bux-om	cas-ket

east-or	cheap-ness	cler-gy	com-mon
cas-tle	cheat-er	cle"-ver	com-pact
cau-dle	cheer-ful	cli-ent	com-pass
ca"-vil	che"-mist	cli-mate	com-pound
cause-way	che"-rish	clog-gy	com-rade
caus-tic	cher-ry	clois-ter	con-cave
ce-dar	chest-nut	clo-ser	con-cert
ceil-ing	chief-ly	clo"-set	con-cord
cel-lar	child-hood	clou-dy	con-course
cen-sure	child-ish	clo-ver	con-duct
cen-tre	chil-dren	clo-ven	con-duit
cer-tain	chim-ney	clown-ish	con-flict
chal-dron	chi"-sel	clus-ter	con-gress
chal-ice	cho-ler	clum-sy	con-quer
chal-lenge	chop-ping	clot-ty	con-quest
cham-ber	chris-ten	cob-bler	con-stant
chan-cel	chuc-kle	cob-web	con-sul
chand-ler	churl-ish	cock-pit	con-test
chan-ger	churn-ing	cod-lin	con-text
chang-ing	ci-der	cof-fee	con-tract
chan-nel	cin-der	cold-ness	con-trite
cha"-pel	ci-pher	col-lar	con-vent
chap-lain	cir-cle	col-lect	con-vert
chap-let	cis-tern	col-lege	con-vex
chap-man	ci"-tron	col-lop	con-vict
chap-ter	ci"-ty	co-lon	cool-er
char-coal	clam-ber	co"-lour	cool-ness
char-ger	clam-my	com-bat	coop-er
charm-er	cla"-mour	come-ly	cop-per
charm-ing	clap-per	com-er	co"-py
char-ter	cla"-ret	co"-met	cord-age
chas-ten	clas-sic	com-fort	cor-ner
chat-tels	clat-ter	com-ma	cos-tive
chat-ter	clean-ly	com-ment	cost-ly
cheap-en	clear-ness	com-merce	cot-ton

co'-ver	cur-rent	ce'-ruge	drunk-ard
coun-cil	cur-ry	dic-tate	duke-dom
coun-sel	curs-ed	di-et	dul-ness
coun-tar	cur-tair	dif-fer	du-rance
coun-ty	cur-ved	dim-ness	du-ty
coup-let	cus-tard	dim-ple	dwell-ing
court-ly	cus-tom	din-ner	dwin-dle
cow-ard	cut-ler	dis-cord	Ea-ger
cou-sin	cyn-ic	dis-mal	ea-gle
crac-kle	cy-press	dis-tance	east-er
crack-er	Dab-ble	dis-tant	eat-er
cras-ty	dag-ger	do-er	ear-ly
crea-ture	dai-ly	dol-lar	earth-en
cre"-dit	dain-ty	dol-phin	e"-cho
crib-bage	dai-ry	do-nor	ed-dy
crook-ed	dal-ly	dor-mant	e-dict
cross-ness	da"-mage	doub-let	ef-fort
crotch-et	da"-mask	doubt-ful	e-gress
crude-ly	dam-sel	doubt-less	ei-ther
cru-el	dan-cer	dough-ty	el-bow
cru-et	dan-dle	dow-er	el-der
crum-ple	dan-driff	dow-las	em-blem
crup-per	dan-gle	down-ward	em-met
crus-ty	dap-per	dow-ny	em-pire
crys-tal	dark-ness	drag-gle	emp-ty
cud-gel	darl-ing	dra"-gon	end-less
cul-prit	das-tard	dra-per	en-ter
cum-ber	daz-zle	draw-er	en-try
cun-ning	dear-ly	draw-ing	en-voy
cup-board	dear-ness	dread-ful	en-vy
cu-rate	dead-ness	dream-er	eph-od
cur-dle	death-less	dri-ver	e"-pic
cur-few	debt-or	drop-sy	e-qual
curl-ing	de-cent	drub-bing	er-ror
cur-rant	de-ist	drum-mer	es-say

es-sence	fel-low	fore-sight	gal-lop
e"-thic	fe"-lon	fore-head	gam-ble
e-ven	fe-male	fo"-rest	game-ster
e"-ver	fen-cer	for-mal	gam-mon
e-vil	fen-der	for-mer	gan-der
ex-it	fer-tile	fort-night	gaunt-let
eye-sight	fer-vent	for-tune	gar-bage
Fa-ble	fes-ter	found-er	gar-den
fa'-bric	fet-ter	foun-tain	gar-gle
fa-cing	fe-ver	fowl-er	gar-land
fac-tor	fid-die	fra-grant	gar-ment
fag-got	fi"-gure	free-ly	gar-ner
faint-ness	fill-er	fren-zy	gar-nish
faith-ful	fil-thy	friend-ly	gar-ret
fal-con	fi-nal	fri"-gate	gar-ter
fal-low	fin-ger	fros-ty	ga-ther
false-hood	fi"-nish	fro-ward	gau-dy
fa"-mine	firm-ness	fruit-ful	ga-zer
fa"-mish	fix-ed	full-er	geld-ing
fa-mous	fla"-gon	fu-my	gen-der
fan-cy	fla-grant	fun-nel	gen-tile
far-mer	flan-nel	fun-ny	gen-tle
far-row	fla-vour	fur-nace	gen-try
far-ther	flesh-ly	fur-nish	ges-ture
fast-en	flo-rist	fur-row	get-ting
fa-tal	flo-wer	fur-ther	gew-gaw
fa-ther	flus-ter	fu-ry	ghast-ly
faul-ty	flut-ter	fus-ty	gi-ant
fa-vour	fol-low	fu-tile	gib-bet
fawn-ing	fol-ly	fu-ture	gid-dy
fear-ful	fon-dle	Gab-ble	gig-gle
fea-ther	fool-ish	gain-ful	gild-er
fee-ble	foot-step	gal-lant	gild-ing
feel-ing	fore-cast	gal-ley	gim-let
feign-ed	fore-most	gal-lon	gin-ger

gir-dle	griev-ance	hap-py	hem-lock
girl-ish	griev-ous	ha''-rass	herb-age
giv-er	grind-er	har-bour	herds-man
glad-den	gris-kin	hard-en	her-mit
glad-ness	gris-ly	har-dy	her-ring
glean-er	grist-ly	harm-ful	hew-er
glib-ly	groan-ing	harm-less	hic-cup
glim-mer	gro-cer	har-ness	hig-gler
glis-ten	grot-to	har-row	high-ness
gloo-my	ground-less	har-vest	hil-lock
glo-ry	guilt-less	hast-en	hil-ly
glos-sy	guil-ty	hat-ter	hin-der
glut-ton	gun-ner	hate-ful	hire-ling
gnash-ing	gus-set	ha-tred	hob-ble
gob-let	gus-ty	haugh-ty	hog-gish
god-ly	gut-ter	haunt-ed	hogs-head
gold-en	guz-zle	ha-zard	hold-fast
gos-ling	Ha''-bit	ha-zel	hol-land
gos-pel	hack-ney	ha-zy	hol-low
gos-sip	had-dock	hea''-dy	ho-ly
gou-ty	hag-gard	heal-ing	ho''-mage
grace-ful	hag-gle	hear-ing	home-ly
gram-mar	hail-stone	heark-en	ho''-nest
gran-deur	hai-ry	heart-en	ho''-nour
gras-sy	halt-er	heart-less	hood-wink
gra-tis	ham-let	hea-then	hope-ful
gra-ver	ham-per	hea''-ven	hope-less
gra-vy	hand-ful	hea''-vy	hor-rid
gra-zing	hand-maid	he-brew	hor-ror
grea-sy	hand-some	hec-tor	hos-tage
great-ly	han-dy	heed-ful	host-ess
great-ness	hang-er	hel-met	hos-tile
gree-dy	hang-ing	help-er	hot-house
green-ish	han-ker	help-ful	hour-ly
greet-ing	hap-pen	help-less	house-hold

hu-man	jan-gle	king-dom	length-en
hum-ble	jar-gon	kins-man	le''-per
hu-mour	jas-per	kitch-en	le''-vel
hun-ger	jea''-lous	kna-vish	le''-vy
hun-ter	jel-ly	kneel-ing	li-bel
hur-ry	jest-er	know-ing	li-cense
hurt-ful	Je-sus	know-ledge	life-less
hus-ky	jew-el	knuc-kle	light-en
hys-sop	jew-ish	La-bel	light-ning
I-dler	jin-gle	la-bour	lim-ber
i-dol	join-er	lack-ing	li''-mit
i''-mage	join-ture	lad-der	lim-ner
in-cense	jol-ly	la-ding	lin-guist
in-come	jour-nal	la-dle	li-on
in-dex	jour-ney	la-dy	list-ed
in-fant	joy-ful	lamb-kin	lit-ter
ink-stand	joy-less	lan-cet	lit-tle
in-let	joy-ous	land-lord	live-ly
in-mate	judg-ment	land-mark	li''-ver
in-most	jug-gle	land-scape	li''-zard
in-quest	jui-cy	lan-guage	lead-ing
in-road	jum-ble	lan-guid	lob-by
in-sect	ju-ry	lap-pet	lob-ster
in-sult	just-ice	lar-der	lock-et
in-sight	just-ly	la''-ther	lo-cust
in-stance	Keen-ness	lat-ter	lodg-ment
in-stant	keep-er	laugh-ter	lodg-er
in-step	ken-nel	law-ful	lof-ty
in-to	ker-nel	law-yer	log-wood
in-voice	ket-tle	lead-en	long-ing
i-ron	key-hole	lead-er	loose-ness
is-sue	kid-nap	lea-ky	lord-ly
i-tem	kid-ney	lean-ness	loud-ness
Jab-ber	kin-dle	learn-ing	love-ly
jag-ged	kind-ness	lea-ther	lo''-ver

low-ly	mea-ly	mo-ment	nap-kin
low-ness	mean-ing	mon-key	nar-row
loy-al	mea-sure	mon-ster	nas-ty
lu-cid	med-dle	month-ly	na-tive
lug-gage	mee-k-ness	mo"-ral	na-ture
lum-ber	mel-low	mor-sel	na-val
lurch-er	mem-ber	mor-tal	naugh-ty
lurk-er	me"-nace	mor-tar	na-vy
luc-ky	mend-er	most-ly	neat-ness
ly"-ric	men-tal	mo"-ther	neck-cloth
Mag-got	mer-cer	mo-tive	need-ful
ma-jor	mer-chant	move-ment	nee-dle
na-ker	mer-cy	moun-tain	nee-dy
mal-let	me"-rit	mourn-ful	ne-gro
malt-ster	mes-sage	mouth-ful	neigh-bour
mam-mon	me"-tal	mud-dle	nei-ther
man-drake	me"-thod	mud-dy	ne"-pew
man-gle	mid-dle	muf-fie	ner-vous
man-ly	migh-ty	mum-ble	net-tle
man-ner	mil-dew	mum-my	new-ly
man-tle	mild-ness	mur-der	new-ness
ma-ny	mill-stone	mur-mur	nib-ble
mar-ble	mil-ky	mush-room	nice-ness
mar-ket	mill-er	mu-sic	nig-gard
marks-man	mi"-mic	mus-ket	night-cap
mar-row	mind-ful	mus-lin	nim-ble
mar-quis	min-gle	mus-tard	no-ble
mar-shal	mis-chief	mus-ty	nog-gin
mar-tyr	mi-ser	mut-ton	non-age
ma-son	mix-ture	muz-zle	non-sense
mas-ter	mock-er	myr-tle	non-suit
mat-ter	mo"-del	mys-tic	nos-tril
max-im	mo"-dern	Nail-er	nos-trum
may-or	mo"-dest	na-ked	no"-thing
may-pole	mois-ture	name-less	no-tice

no''-vel	out-most	par-rot	pew-ter
no''-vice	out-rage	par-ry	phi-al
num-ber	out-ward	par-son	phren-zy
nur-ture	out-work	part-ner	phy''-sic
nut-meg	own-er	par-ty	pic-kle
Oaf-ish	oys-ter	pas-sage	pick-lock
oak-en	Pa-cer	pas-sive	pic-ture
oat-meal	pack-age	pass-port	pig-my
ob-ject	pack-er	pas-ture	pil-fer
ob-long	pack-et	pa''-tent	pil-grim
o-chre	pad-dle	pave-ment	pil-lage
o-dour	pad-dock	pay-ment	pill-box
of-fer	pad-lock	pea-cock	pi-lot
of-fice	pa-gan	peb-ble	pim-ple
off-spring	pain-ful	pe''-dant	pin-case
o-gle	paint-er	ped-lar	pin-cers
oil-man	paint-in	peep-er	pinch-ing
oint-ment	pa''-lace	pee-vish	pi-per
old-er	pa''-late	pelt-ing	pip-pin
o''-live	pale-ness	pen-dant	pi-rate
o-men	pal-let	pen-man	pitch-er
on-set	pam-phlet	pen-ny	pit-tance
o-pen	pan-cake	pen-sive	pi''-ty
op-tic	pa''-nic	peo-ple	pi''-vot
o-pal	pan-try	pep-per	pla-ces
o''-range	pa-per	per-fect	pla''-cid
or-der	pa-pist	pe''-ril	plain-tiff
or-gan	par-boil	pe''-rish	pla''-net
o''-ther	par-cel	per-jure	plan-ter
o-ral	parch-ing	per-ry	plas-ter
ot-ter	parch-ment	per-son	plas-tic
o-ver	par-don	pert-ness	plat-ter
out-cast	pa-rent	pes-ter	play-er
out-cry	par-ley	pes-tle	play-ing
out-er	par-lour	pet-ty	plea''-sant

plot-ter	preach-er	pry-ing	quick-en
plu-mage	pre"-bend	pru-dence	quick-ly
plum-met	pre-cept	pru-dent	quick-sand
plump-ness	pre-dal	psalm-ist	qui-et
plun-der	pre"-face	psalt-er	quin-sy
plu-ral	pre"-late	pub-lic	quin-tal
ply-ing	pre-lude	pub-lish	quit-rent
poach-er	pre"-sage	puc-ker	qui"-ver
pock-et	pre"-sence	pud-ding	quo-rum
po-et	pre"-sent	pud-dle	quo-ta
poi-son	press-er	puff-er	Rab-bit
po-ker	pric-kle	pul-let	rab-ble
po-lar	prick-ly	pul-pit	ra-cer
po"-lish	priest-hood	pump-er	rack-et
pom-pous	pri-mate	punc-ture	ra"-dish
pon-der	pri"-mer	pun-gent	raf- <u>le</u>
pop-py	prin-cess	pun-ish	raf-ter
port-al	pri-vate	pup-py	rag-ged
pos-set	pri"-vy	pur-blind	rail-er
post-age	prob-lem	pure-ness	rai-ment
pos-ture	proc-tor	pur- <u>pose</u>	rain-bow
po-tent	pro"-duce	pu-trid	rai-ny
pot-ter	pro"-duct	puz-zle	rai-sin
pot-tle	prof-fer	Quad-rant	ra-kish
poul-try	pro"-fit	quag-mire	ral-ly
pound-age	pro"-gress	quaint-ness	ram-ble
pound-er	pro"-ject	qua-ker	ram-mer
pow-er	pro-logue	qualm-ish	ram-pant
pow-der	pro"-mise	quar-rel	ram-part
prac-tice	pro"-phet	quar-ry	ran-cour
prais-er	pros-per	quar-ter	ran-dom
pran-cer	pros-trate	qua-ver	ran-ger
prat-tle	proud-ly	queer-ly	ran-kle
prat-tler	pro-wess	que-ry	ran-sack
pray-er	prowl-er	quib-ble	ran-som

rant-er	ri''-vet	sa-bre	scho''-lar
ra''-pid	roar-ing	sack-cloth	sci-ence
ra''-pine	rob-ber	sad-den	scoff-er
rap-ture	rock-et	sad-dle	scol-lop
rash-ne	roll-er	safe-ly	scorn-ful
ra''-ther	ro-man	safe-ty	scrib-ble
rat-tle	ro-mish	saf-fron	scrip-ture
ra''-vage	roo-my	sai-lor	scru-ple
ra-ven	ro-sy	sa''-lad	scuf-fle
rav-nes	rot-ten	sal-ly	scull-er
ra-zor	round-ish	sal-mon	sculp-ture
read-er	ro-ver	salt-ish	scur-vy
rea''-dy	roy-al	sal-vage	seam-less
reap-er	rub-ber	sal-ver	sea-son
rea-son	rub-bish	sam-ple	se-cret
re''-bel	ru-by	san-dal	seed-less
re-cent	rud-der	san-dy	see-ing
reck-on	rude-ness	san-guine	seem-ly
rec-tor	rue-ful	sap-ling	sell-er
re''-fuse	ruf-fle	sap-py	se''-nate
rent-al	rug-ged	satch-el	sense-less
rest-less	ru-in	sa''-tin	sen-tence
re''-vel	ru-ler	sa''-tire	se-quel
ri''-band	rum-ble	sau-cer	ser-mon
rich-es	rum-mage	sau-sage	ser-pent
rid-dance	ru-mour	sa''-vage	ser-vant
rid-dle	rum-ple	sa-ver	ser-vice
ri-der	run-let	saw-yer	set-ter
ri-fle	run-ning	say-ing	set-tle
right-ful	rup-ture	scab-bard	shab-by
ri''-gour	rus-tic	scaf-fold	shac-kle
ri-ot	rus-ty	scam-per	sha''-dow
rip-ple	ruth-less	scan-dal	shag-gy
ri-val	Sab-bath	scar-let	shal-low
ri''-ver	sa-ble	scat-ter	sham-bles

shame-ful	sin-gle	sor-row	sta"-tute
shame-less	sin-ner	sor-ry	stead-fast
shape-less	si-ren	sot-tish	stee-ple
sha-pen	sis-ter	sound-ness	steer-age
sharp-en	sit-ting	span-gle	stic-kle
sharp-er	skil-ful	spar-kle	stiff-en
shat-ter	skil-let	spar-row	sti-ple
shear-ing	skim-mer	spat-ter	still-ness
shel-ter	slack-en	speak-er	stin-gy
shep-herd	slan-der	speech-less	stir-rup
sher"-iff	slat-tern	spee-dy	sto"-mach
sher-ry	sla-vish	spin-dle	sto-ny
shil-ling	sleep-er	spin-ner	stor-my
shi-ning	slee-py	spi"-rit	sto-ry
ship-wreck	slip-per	spit-tle	stout-ness
shock-ing	sli-ver	spite-ful	strag-gle
short-en	slop-py	splin-ter	stran-gle
sho"-vel	sloth-ful	spo-ken	strick-en
shoul-der	slug-gard	spon-gy	strict-ly
show-er	slum-ber	sport-ing	stri-king
shuf-ple	smell-ing	spot-less	strip-ling
shut-ter	smug-gle	sprin-kle	struc-ture
shut-tle	smut-ty	squan-der	stub-born
sick-en	snaf-ple	squeam-ish	stu-dent
sick-ness	snag-gy	sta-ble	stum-ble
sight-less	snap-per	stag-ger	stur-dy
sig-nal	sneak-ing	stag-nate	sub-ject
si-lence	snuf-ple	stam-mer	suc-cour
si-lent	sock-et	stan-dish	suck-ling
sim-per	sod-den	sta-ple	sud-den
sim-ple	soft-en	star-tle	suf-fer
si"-new	so"-lace	state-ly	sul-len
sin-ful	so"-lemn	sta-ting	sul-ly
sing-ing	so"-lid	sta-tue	sul-tan
sing-er	sor-did	sta"-ture	sul-try

sum-mer	tam-my	thor-ny	tot-ter
sum-mit	tam-per	thought-ful	tow-el
sum-mons	tan-gle	thou-sand	tow-er
sun-day	tan-kard	thrash-er	town-ship
sun-der	tan-sy	threa"-ten	tra-ding
sun-dry	ta-per	throbbing	traf-fic
sup-per	tap-ster	thump-ing	trai-tor
sup-ple	tar-dy	thun-der	tram-mel
sure-ty	tar-get	thurs-day	tram-ple
sur-feit	tar-ry	tick-et	tran-script
sur-ly	tar-tar	tic-kle	trans-fer
sur-name	taste-less	ti-dy	trea-cle
sur-plice	tas-ter	tight-en	trea-son
swad-dle	tat-tle	till-age	trea"-sure
swag-ger	taw-dry	till-er	trea-tise
swal-low	taw-ny	tim-ber	treat-ment
swan-skin	tell-er	time-ly	trea-ty
swar-thy	tem-per	tinc-ture	trem-ble
swear-ing	tem-pest	tin-der	trench-er
sweep-ing	tem-ple	tin-gle	tres-pass
sweet-en	tempt-er	tin-ker	tri"-bune
sweet-ness	te"-nant	tin-sel	tric-kle
swell-ing	ten-der	tip-pet	tri-fle
swift-ness	ter-race	tip-ple	trig-ger
swim-ming	ter-ror	tire-some	trim-mer
sys-tem	tes-ty	ti-tle	tri"-ple
Tab-by	thank-ful	tit-ter	trip-ping
ta-ble	thatch-er	tit-tle	tri-umph
tac-kle	thaw-ing	toil-et	troop-er
ta-ker	there-fore	to-ken	tro-phy
ta"-lent	thick-et	ton-nage	trou"-ble
tai-lor	thiev-ish	tor-ment	trou-sers
tal-low	thim-ble	tor-rent	tru-ant
tal-ly	think-ing	tor-ture	truc-kle
tame-ly	thirs-ty	to-tal	tru-ly

trump-et	use-ful	vir-tue	weal-thy
trun-dle	ush-er	vi"-sage	wea"-pon
trus-ty	ut-most	vi"-sit	wea"-ther
tuck-er	ut-ter	vix-en	weep-ing
tues-day	Va-cant	vo-cal	weigh-ty
tu-lip	va-grant	vol-ley	wel-fare
tum-ble	vain-ly	voy-age	wheat-en
tum-bler	va"-lid	vul-gar	whis-per
tu-mid	val-ley	vul-ture	whis-tle
tu-mour	va"-nish	Wa-fer	whole-some
tu-mult	van-quish	wag-gish	wick-ed
tun-nel	var-let	wag-tail	wi"-dow
tur-ban	var-nish	wait-er	will-ing
tur-bid	va-ry	wake-ful	win-ter
tur-key	vas-sal	wal-let	wis-dom
turn-er	vel-vet	wal-low	wit-ness
tur-nip	vend-er	walk-er	wit-ty
turn-stile	ve"-nom	wal-nut	wo-ful
tur-ret	ven-ture	wan-der	won-der
tur-tle	ver-dant	want-ing	wor-ship
tu-tor	ver-dict	wan-ton	wrong-ful
twi-light	ver-ger	war-fare	Year-ly
twin-kle	ver-juice	war-like	yearn-ing
twit-ter	ve"-ry	war-rant	yel-low
tym-bal	ves-per	war-ren	yeo-man
ty-rant	ves-try	wash-ing	yon-der
Um-pire	vex-ed	wasp-ish	young-er
un-cle	vi"-car	waste-ful	young-ster
un-der	vic-tor	wa-ter	youth-ful
up-per	vi"-gour	watch-ful	Za-ny
up-right	vil-lain	wa-ver	zea"-lot
up-shot	vint-n	way-lay	zea"-lous
up-ward	vi-ol	way-ward	ze"-nith
ur-gent	vi-per	weak-en	ze"-phyr
u-sage	vir-gin	wea-ry	zig-zag

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

LESSON 1.

The dog barks. The hog grunts. The pig squeaks. The horse neighs. The cock crows. The ass brays. The cat purrs. The kitten mews. The bull bel-lows. The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep al-so bleat. The li-on roars. The wolf howls. The tiger growls. The fox barks. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The spar-row chirps. The swal-low twit-ters. The rook caws. The bit-tern booms. The tur-key gob-bles. The pea-cock screams. The bee-tle hums. The duck quacks. The goose cac-kles. Mon-keys chat-ter. The owl hoots. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake his-ses. Lit-tle boys and girls talk and read.

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very plea-sant morn-ing ; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing

to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and ga-ther ho-ney. Then the lit-tle boy met a dog, and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew a-way. Then the lit-tle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle ei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 4.

Tho-mas, what a cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you could read on-ly lit-tle words; and you were forced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink, and if they were sick

he was ve-ry good to them ; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms ; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them ; so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold. Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up always at night in the fold ; so she came to her mo-ther, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night ! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up ? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way, if I can, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us ; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self ; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout ; and she got out of the field, and got into a fo-rest full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold ; but the fold was a great way off : and the wolf saw her, and

seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den spread all over with bones and blood ; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, I have brought you a young fat lamb ; and so the cubs took her, and tore her to pieces and ate her up.

LESSON 5.

There was once a lit-tle boy who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court ; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. Pray what was his name ? Nay, indeed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry-much a-fraid of dogs too : he al-ways cried if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-lcw he was !

Well ; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow, wow, wow ; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him ; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cried loud-er, Bow, wow, wow ; but he only meant to say, Good morning, how do you do ? But this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as e-ver he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out : and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy lived, to tell them where he was.

When he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow, wow ; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door.

What do you want, you black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch ; and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch : but he was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 6.

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

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

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-base	a-las	as-sent	be- numb
a-bate	a-lert	as-sert	be-quest
ab-hor	a-like	as-sist	be-seech
ab-jure	a-live	as-sume	be-seem
a-bove	al-lege	as-sure	be-set
a-bout	al-lot	a-stray	be-sides
ab-solve	al-lude	a-stride	be-siege
ab-surd	al-lure	a-tone	be-smear
ac-cept	a'ly	at-tend	be-smoke
ac-count	a-loft	at-test	be-speak
ac-cuse	a-lone	at-tire	be-stir
ac-quaint	a-long	at-tract	be-stow
ac-quire	a-loof	aus-tere	be-stride
ac-quit	a-maze	a-vail	be-tide
ad-duce	a-mend	a-vast	be-times
ad-here	a-mong	a-venge	be-tray
ad-jure	a-muse	a-verse	be-troth
ad-just	an-noy	a-vert	be-tween
ad-mit	ap-peal	a-void	be-wail
a-dorn	ap-pear	a-vow	be-ware
ad-vice	ap-pease	a-wait	be-witch
ad-vise	ap-plaud	a-wake	be-yond
a-far	ap-ply	a-ware	blas-pheme
af-fair	ap-point	a-wry	block-ade
af-fix	ap-proach	Bap-tize	bom-bard
af-flict	ap-prove	be-cause	bu-reau
af-front	a-rise	be-come	Ca-bal
a-fraid	ar-raign	be-daub	ca-jole
a-gain	ar-rest	be-fore	cal-cine
a-gainst	as-cend	be-head	ca-nal
ag-gress	as-cent	be-hold	ca-price
ag-grieve	a-shore	be-lieve	ca-reer
a-go	a-side	be-neath	ca-ress
a-larm	as-sault	be-nign	car-touch

ca-rouse	con-cur	con-sult	de-coy
cas-cade	con-demn	con-sume	de-cree
ce-ment	con-dense	con-tain	de-cry
cock-ade	con-dign	con-tempt	de-duct
co-here	con-dole	con-tend	de-face
col-lect	con-duce	con-tent	de-fame
com-bine	con-duct	con-test	de-feat
com-mand	con-fer	con-tort	de-fect
com-mend	con-fess	con-tract	de-fence
com-ment	con-fide	con-trast	de-fend
com-mit	con-fine	con-trol	de-fer
com-mune	con-firm	con-vene	de-file
com-mute	con-form	con-verse	de-fine
com-pact	con-found	con-vert	de-form
com-pare	con-front	con-vey	de-fraud
com-pel	con-fuse	con-vict	de-grade
com-pile	con-fute	con-vince	de-gree
com-plain	con-geal	con-voke	de-ject
com-plete	con-gest	con-vulse	de-lay
com-ply	con-join	cor-rect	de-light
com-port	con-joint	cor-rupt	de-lude
com-pose	con-jure	cur-tail	de-mand
com-pound	con-nect	De-bar	de-mean
com-press	con-nive	de-base	de-mise
com-prise	con-sent	de-bate	de-mit
com-pute	con-serve	de-bauch	de-mur
con-ceal	con-sign	de-cay	de-mure
con-cede	con-sist	de-cease	de-note
con-ceit	con-sole	de-ceit	de-nounce
con-ceive	con-sort	de-ceive	de-ny
con-cern	con-spire	de-cide	de-part
con-cert	con-strain	de-claim	de-pend
con-cise	con-straint	de-clare	de-pict
con-clude	con-stringe	de-cline	de-plore
con-coct	con-struct	de-coct	de-port

de-pose	di-rect	dis-pose	em-ploy
de-prave	dis-arm	dis-praise	en-act
de-press	dis-burse	dis-sect	en-charm
de-privé	dis-cern	dis-solve	en-close
de-pute	dis-charge	dis-til	en-dear
de-ride	dis-claim	dis-tinct	en-dite
de-robe	dis-close	dis-tort	en-dorsé
de-scant	dis-course	dis-tract	en-due
de-scend	dis-creet	dis-tress	en-dure
de-cribe	dis-cuss	dis-trust	en-force
de-sert	dis-dain	dis-turb	en-gage
de-serve	dis-ease	dis-use	en-grail
de-sign	dis-gorge	di-verge	en-grave
de-sire	dis-grace	di-vert	en-gross
de-sist	dis-guise	di-vest	en-hance
de-spair	dis-gust	di-vidé	en-join
de-spite	dis-join	di-vine	en-joy
de-spoil	dis-junct	di-voce	en-large
de-spond	dis-like	di-vulge	en-list
de-stroy	dis-mast	dra-goon	en-rage
de-tach	dis-may	E-clipse	en-rich
de-tain	dis-miss	ef-face	en-robe
de-tect	dis-mount	ef-fect	en-rol
de-ter	dis-own	ef-fuse	en-slave
de-test	dis-pand	e-ject	en-sue
de-vise	dis-part	e-lapse	en-sure
de-volve	dis-pel	e-late	en-tail
de-vote	dis-pend	e-lect	en-throne
de-vour	dis-pense	e-lude	en-tice
de-vout	dis-perse	em-balm	en-tire
di-fuse	dis-place	em-bark	en-tomb
di-gest	dis-plant	em-boss	en-trap
di-gress	dis-play	em-brace	en-treat
di-late	dis-please	em-pale	en-twine
di-lute	dis-port	em-plead	e-equip

e-raise	ex-pert	fore-stall	in-cline
e-rect	ex-pire	fore-tell	in-clude
es-cape	ex-plain	fore-warn	in-crease
es-cort	ex-plode	for-give	in-cur
es-pouse	ex-ploit	for-lorn	in-deed
es-py	ex-plore	for-sake	in-dent
es-tate	ex-port	for-swear	in-duce
es-teem	ex-pose	forth-with	in-dulge
e-vade	ex-pound	ful-fil	in-fect
e-vent	ex-press	Gal-loon	in-fer
e-vert	ex-punge	ga-zette	in-fest
e-vict	ex-tend	gen-teel	in-firm
e-vince	ex-tent	gri-mace	in-flame
e-voke	ex-tinct	gro-tesque	in-flate
ex-act	ex-tol	Im-bibe	in-flect
ex-ceed	ex-tort	im-bue	in-flict
ex-cel	ex-tract	im-mense	in-form
ex-cept	ex-treme	im-merse	in-fuse
ex-cess	ex-ude	im-mure	in-grate
ex-change	ex-ult	im-pair	in-hume
ex-cise	Fa-tigue	im-part	in-ject
ex-cite	fer-ment	im-peach	in-lay
ex-claim	fif-teen	im-pede	in-quire
ex-clude	fo-ment	im-pel	in-sane
ex-cuse	for-bade	im-pend	in-scribe
ex-empt	for-bear	im-plant	in-sert
ex-ert	for-bid	im-plore	in-sist
ex-hale	fore-bode	im-ply	in-snare
ex-haust	fore-close	im-port	in-spect
ex-hort	fore-doom	im-pose	in-spire
ex-ist	fore-go	im-press	in-stall
ex-pand	fore-known	im-print	in-stil
ex-pect	fore-run	im-prove	in-struct
ex-pend	fore-show	im-pute	in-sult
ex-pense	fore-see	in-cite	in-tend

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

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

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

Entertaining and Instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

LESSON 1.

Gold is of a yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal hea-vi-er than most other things. Men dig it out of the earth. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and often lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade. Sovereigns and guineas are made of gold; and so are half-sovereigns and half-guineas, and watches sometimes, and many other things. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin; much thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

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

Copper is red. Kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper mixed with other metal. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. Saucepans are made of brass; and the locks upon the doors, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the saucepan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-digris; it would kill you, if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it serves to make us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of

iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows, to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

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

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

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

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the wea-ther-glass.

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

LESSON 5.

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

He ate till it was all gone. But soon after this little boy was very sick, and e-ve-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he

got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-o-ther little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a swarm of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-o-ther, and a piece to an-o-ther,

till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-ge-ther mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and, because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left their sport, and came and stood round him. And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intend-ed to eat an-o-ther day, and he said, Here, old man; here is some cake for you. The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes himself.

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

LESSON 8.

The noblest employment of the mind or man is to study the works of the Creator. To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. If he cast his eye towards the clouds,

will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me"?

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

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.

Ab-di-cate	al-der-man	ar-mo-ry
ab-ju-gate	a-li-en	ar-ro-gant
ab-ro-gate	am-nes-ty	at-tri-bute
ab-so-lute	am-pli-fy	a"-va-ric
ac-ci-dent	a"-nar-chy	au-di-tor
ac-cu-rate	an-ces-tor	au-gu-ry
ac-tu-ate	a"-ni-mal	au-tho-rize
ad-ju-tant	a"-ni-mate	Ba"-che-lor
ad-mi-ral	an-nu-al	back-sli-der
ad-vo-cate	ap-pe-tite	hack-ward-ness
af-fa-ble	a"-ra-ble	bail-a-ble
a"-go-ny	ar-gu-ment	bal-der-dash

ba"-nish-ment	ca"-su-al	com-pro-mise
bar-ba-rous	ca"-su-ist	con-fer-ence
bar-ren-ness	ca"-ta-logue	con-fi-dence
bar-ris-ter	ca"-te-chise	con-flu-ence
bash-ful-ness	ca"-te-chism	con-gru-ous
bat-tle-ment	ce"-le-brate	con-ju-gal
beau-ti-ful	cen-tu-ry	con-quer-or
be"-ne-fice	cer-ti-fy	con-se-crete
be"-ne-fit	cham-ber-maid	con-se-quence
bi"-go-try	cham-pi-on	con-so-nant
blas-phe-my	cha"-rac-ter	con-sta-ble
blood-suck-er	cha"-ri-ty	con-stan-cy
blun-der-buss	chas-tise-ment	con-sti-tute
blun-der-er	chi"-val-ry	con-ti-nence
blun-der-ing	che"-mi-cal	con-trary
blus-ter-er	che"-mis-try	con-ver-sant
bois-te-rous	cin-na-mon	co-pi-ous
book-bind-er	cir-cu-late	cor-di-al
bor-row-er	cir-cum-flex	cor-mo-rant
bot-tom-less	cir-cum-spect	co"-ro-ner
bot-tom-ry	cir-cum-stance	cor-po-ral
boun-ti-ful	cla"-mo-rous	cor-pu-lent
bro-ther-ly	cla"-ri-fy	cos-tive-ness
bur-den-some	clas-si-cal	cost-li-ness
bur-gla-ry	clean-li-ness	co"-ve-nant
bu-ri-al	co-gen-cy	co"-ver-ing
Ca"-bi-net	cog-ni-zance	co"-vet-ous
cal-cu-late	co"-lo-ny	coun-sel-lor
ca"-len-dar	co"-me-dy	coun-te-nance
ca"-pi-tal	com-fort-less	coun-ter-feit
cap-ti-vate	co"-mi-cal	coun-ter-pane
car-di-nal	com-pa-ny	cour-te-ous
care-ful-ly	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
car-mel-ite	com-ple-ment	cow-ard-ice
car-pen-ter	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness

cre''-di-ble	do''-cu-ment	fal-li-ble
cre''-di-tor	do-lo-rous	fa-ther-less
cri''-mi-nal	dow-a-ger	faul-ti-ly
cri''-ti-cal	dra-pe-ry	fer-ven-cy
cro''-co-dile	dul-ci-mer	fes-ti-val
crook-ed-ness	du-ra-ble	fe-ver-ish
cru-ci-fy	E''-bo-ny	fil-thi-ly
cru-di-ty	e''-di-tor	fir-ma-ment
cru-el-ty	e''-du-cate	fish-e-ry
crus-ti-ness	e''-le-gant	flat-te-ry
cu-bi-cal	e''-le-ment	fla''-tu-lent
cu-cum-ber	e''-le-phant	fool-ish-ness
cul-pa-ble	e''-le-vate	fop-pe-ry
cul-ti-vate	e''-lo-quence	for-ti-fy
cu-ri-ous	e''-mi-nent	for-ward-ness
cus-to-dy	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cus-to-mer	em-pha-sis	frau-du-lent
Dan-ger-ous	e''-mu-late	free-hold-er
de-cen-cy	e''-ne-my	fri''-vo-lous
de''-di-cate	e''-ner-gy	fro-ward-ly
de''-li-cate	en-ter-prise	fu-ne-ral
de''-pu-ty	es-ti-mate	fur-be-low
de''-ro-gate	e''-ve-ry	fu-ri-ous
de''-so-late	e''-vi-dent	fur-ni-ture
des-pe-rate	ex-cel-lence	fur-ther-more
des-ti-ny	ex-cel-lent	Gain-say-er
des-ti-tute	ex-e-crate	gal-lan-try
de''-tri-ment	ex-e-cute	gal-le-ry
de-vi-ate	ex-er-cise	gar-den-er
di-a-dem	ex-pi-ate	gar-ni-ture
di-a-logue	ex-qui-site	gar-ri-son
di-a-per	fa''-bu-lous	gau-di-ly
di''-li-gence	fa''-cul-ty	ge''-ner-al
dis-ci-pline	•faith-ful-ly	ge''-ne-rate
dis-lo-cate	fal-la-cy	ge''-ner-ous

gen-tle-man	hoa-ri-ness	in-ter-est
ge''-nu-ine	ho-li-ness	in-ter-val
gid-di-ness	ho''-nes-ty	in-ter-view
gin-ger-bread	hope-ful-ness	in-ti-mate
glim-mer-ing	hor-rid-ly	in-tri-cate
glo-ri-fy	hos-pi-tal	Jo''-cu-lar
glut-ton-ous	hus-band-man	jol-li-ty
god-li-ness	hy''-po-crite	jo-vi-al
gor-man-dize	I-dle-ness	ju-gu-lar
go''-vern-ment	ig-no-rant	jus-ti-fy
go''-ver-nor	i''-mi-tate	Kid-nap-per
grace-ful-ness	im-ple-ment	kil-der-kin
gra''-du-ate	im-pli-cate	kins-wo-man
grate-ful-ly	im-po-tence	kna-vish-ly
gra''-ti-fy	im-pre-cate	knot-ti-ly
gra''-vi-tate	im-pu-dent	La-bour-er
gree-di-ness	in-ci-dent	lar-ce-ny
griev-ous-ly	in-di-cate	la''-te-ral
gun-pow-der	in-di-gent	le''-ga-cy
Han-di-ly	in-do-lent	le''-ni-ty
hand-ker-chief	in-dus-try	le''-pro-sy
har-bin-ger	in-fa-my	le''-thar-gy
harm-less-ly	in-fan-cy	le''-ve-ret
har-mo-ny	in-fi-nite	li''-be-ral
haugh-ti-ness	in-flu-ence	li''-ber-tine
hea''-vi-ness	in-ju-ry	li''-ga-ment
hep-tar-chy	in-ner-most	like-li-hood
he''-rald-ry	in-no-cence	li-on-ess
he''-re-sy	in-no-vate	li''-te-ral
he''-re-tic	in-so-lent	lof-ti-ness
he''-ri-tage	in-stant-ly	low-li-ness
her-mi-tage	in-sti-tute	lu-na-cy
hi''-de-ous	in-stru-ment	lu-na-tio
hind-er-most	in-ter-course	lux-u-ry
his-to-ry	in-ter-dict	Mag-ni-fy

ma''-jes-ty	Na-ked-ness	or-der-ly
main-te-nance	nar-ra-tive	or-di-nance
mal-a-pert	na''-tu-ral	or-gan-ist
ma''-nage-ment	ne''-ga-tive	o''-ri-gin
man-ful-ly	ne''-ther-most	or-na-ment
ma''-ni-fest	night-in-gale	or-tho-dox
man-li-ness	no''-mi-nate	o-ver-flow
ma''-nu-al	no''-ta-ble	o-ver-sight
ma''-nu-script	no-ta-ry	out-ward-ly
ma-ri-gold	no-ti-fy	Pa-ci-fy
ma''-ri-ner	no''-vel-ist	pal-pa-ble
mar-row-bone	no''-vel-ty	pa-pa-cy
mas-cu-line	nou''-rish-ment	pa''-ra-dise
mel-low-ness	nu-me-rous	pa''-ra-dox
me''-lo-dy	nun-ne-ry	pa''-ra-graph
melt-ing-ly	nur-se-ry	pa''-ra-pet
me''-mo-ry	nu-tri-ment	pa''-ra-phrase
men-di-cant	Ob-du-rate	pa''-ra-site
mer-can-tile	ob-li-gate	pa''-ro-dy
mer-chan-dize	ob-lo-quy	pa-tri-arch
mer-ci-ful	ob-so-lete	pa''-tron-age
mer-ri-ment	ob-sta-cle	peace-a-ble
mi''-ne-ral	ob-sti-nate	pec-to-ral
mi''-nis-ter	ob-vi-ous	pe''-cu-late
mi''-ra-cle	oc-cu-py	pe''-da-gogue
mis-chiev-ous	o''-cu-list	pe''-dant-ry
mo''-de-rate	o-di-ous	pe''-nal-ty
mo''-nu-ment	o-do-rous	pe''-ne-trate
moun-te-bank	of-fer-ing	pe''-ni-tence
mourn-ful-ly	o''-mi-nous	pen-sive-ly
mul-ti-tude	o''-pe-rate	pe''-nu-ry
mu-si-cal	op-po-site	per-fect-ness
mu-ta-ble	o''-pu-lent	per-ju-ry
mu-tu-al	o''-ra-cle	per-ma-nence
mys-te-ry	o''-ra-tor	per-pe-trate

per-se-cute	pro''-so-dy	Sa-cra-ment
per-son-age	pros-pe-rous	sa-cri-vice
per-ti-nence	pro''-test-ant	sa''-la-ry
pes-ti-lence	pro''-ven-der	sanc-ti-fy
pe''-tri-fy	pro''-vi-dence	sa''-tir-ist
pe''-tu-lant	punc-tu-al	sa''-tis-fy
phy''-sic-al	pu''-nish-ment	sau-ci-ness
pi-e-ty	pu-ru-lent	sa-vou-ry
pil-fer-er	py''-ra-mid	scrip-tu-ral
pin-na-cle	Qua''-li-fy	scru-pu-lous
plen-ti-ful	quan-ti-ty	se-cre-cy
plun-der-er	quar-rel-some	se''-cu-lar
po-et-ry	que''-ru-lous	sen-su-al
po''-li-cy	qui-et-ness	se''-pa-rate
po''-li-tic	Ra''-di-cal	ser-vi-tor
po''-pu-lar	ra-kish-ness	se''-ve-ral
po''-pu-lous	ra''-ve-nous	si''-nis-ter
pos-si-ble	re-cent-ly	si''-tu-ate
po-ta-ble	re''-com-pence	slip-pe-ry
po-ten-tate	re''-me-dy	so''-phis-try
po''-ver-ty	re''-no-vate	sor-ce-ry
prac-ti-cal	re''-pro-bate	spec-ta-ble
pre-am-ble	re''-qui-site	stig-ma-tize
pre''-ce-dent	re''-tro-grade	stra''-ta-gem
pre''-si-dent	re''-ve-rend	straw-ber-ry
pre''-va-lent	rhe''-to-ric	stre''-nu-ous
prin-ci-pal	ri''-bald-ry	sub-se-quent
pri''-son-er	righ-te-ous	suc-cu-lent
pri''-vi-lege	ri''-tu-al	suf-fo-cate
pro''-ba-ble	ri''-vu-lét	sum-ma-ry
pro''-di-gy	rob-be-ry	sup-ple-ment
pro''-fli-gate	rot-ten-ness	sus-te-nance
pro''-per-ly	roy-al-ty	sy''-ca-more
pro''-per-ty	ru-mi-nate	sy''-co-phant
pro''-se-cute	rus-ti-cate	syl-lo-gism

sym-pa-thize	U-su-al	vil-la-ny
sy''-na-gogue	u-su-rer	vi-o-late
Tem-po-rize	u-su-ry	vo-ta-ry
ten-den-cy	ut-ter-ly	Way-fa-ring
ten-der-ness	Va-can-cy	wick-ed-ness
tes-ta-ment	va''-cu-um	wil-der-ness
ti''-tu-lar	va''-ga-bond	won-der-ful
to''-le-rate	ve-he-ment	wor-thi-ness
trac-ta-ble	ve''-ne-rate	wrong-ful-ly
trea-che-rous	ve''-no-mous	Yel-low-ness
tur-bu-lent	ve''-ri-ly	yes-ter-day
tur-pen-tine	ve''-te-ran	youth-ful-ness
ty''-ran-nize	vic-to-ry	Zea''-lous-ly

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-ban-don	ad-van-tage	ap-point-ment
a-base-ment	ad-ven-ture	ap-praise-ment
a-bet-ment	ad-vert-ence	ap-pren-tice
a-bi-ding	ad-vi-ser	a-qua''-tic
a-bo''-lish	ad-um-brate	ar-ri-val
a-bor-tive	ad-vow-son	as-sas-sin
ab-surd-ly	af-firm-ance	as-sem-ble
a-bun-dance	a-gree-ment	as-sert-or
a-bu-sive	a-larm-ing	as-sess-ment
ac-cept-ance	al-low-ance	as-su-ming
ac-com-plish	al-migh-ty	as-su-rance
ac-cord-ance	a-maze-ment	as-to''-nish
ac-cus-tom	a-mend-ment	a-sy-lum
ac-know-ledge	a-muse-ment	ath-le''-tic
ac-quaint-ance	an-gel-ic	a-tone-ment
ac-quit-tal	an-noy-ance	at-tain-ment
ad-mit-tance	an-o''-ther	at-tem-per
ad-mo''-nish	a-part-ment	at-tend-ance
a-do-rer	ap-pel-lant	at-ten-tive
a-dorn-ing	ap-pend-age	at-tor-ney

at-trac-tive	con-joint-ly	de-form-ed
at-tri''-bute	con-junct-ly	de-light-ful
a-vow-al	con-jure-ment	de-lin-quent
au-then-tic	con-ni-vance	de-li''-ver
Bap-tis-mal	con-si''-der	de-lu-sive
be-com-ing	con-sist-ent	de-me''-rit
be-fore-hand	con-su-mer	de-mo''-lish
be-gin-ning	con-sump-tive	de-mon-strate
be-hold-en	con-tem-plate	de-mure-ness
be-liev-er	con-tent-ment	de-ni-al
be-long-ing	con-tin-gent	de-nu-date
be-nign-ly	con-tri''-bute	de-par-ture
be-stow-er	con-tri-vance	de-pend-ant
be-tray-er	con-trol-ler	de-po-nent
be-wil-der	con-vert-er	de-po''-sit
blas-phe-mer	con-vict-ed	de-scend-ant
bom-bard-ment	cor-rect-or	de-sert-er
bra-va-do	cor-ro-sive	de-spond-ent
Ca-bal-ler	cor-rupt-ness	de-stroy-er
ca-rous-er	cos-me''-tic	de-struc-tive
ca-the-dral	cre-a-tor	de-ter-gent
clan-des-tine	De-ben-ture	de-vour-er
co-e-qual	de-can-ter	dic-ta-tor
co-he-rent	de-ceas-ed	dif-fu-sive
col-lect-or	de-ceit-ful	di-mi''-nish
com-mand-ment	de-ceiv-er	di-rect-or
com-mit-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-a-ble
com-pact-ly	de-ci-sive	dis-as-ter
com-pen-sate	de-claim-er	dis-bur-den
com-plete-ly	de-co-rum	dis-ci-ple
con-demn-ed	de-cre''-pit	dis-cou''-rage
con-fis-cate	de-cre-tal	dis-co''-ver
con-found-er	de-fence-less	dis-dain-ful
con-gres-sive	de-fen-sive	dis-fi''-gure
con-jec-ture	de-file-ment	dis-grace-ful

dis-heart-en	em-bez-zle	Fa-na''-tic
dis-ho''-nest	em-bow-el	fan-tas-tic
dis-ho''-nour	em-broi-der	fo-ment-er
dis-junc-tive	e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance
dis-or-der	em-pan-nel	for-bid-den
dis-pa''-rage	em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful
dis-qui-et	e-mul-gent	for-sa-ken
dis-re''-lish	en-a-ble	ful-fill-ed
dis-sem-ble	en-a''-mel	Gi-gan-tic
dis-ser-vice	en-camp-ment	gri-mal-kin
dis-taste-ful	en-chant-er	Har-mo''-nies
dis-til-ler	en-count-er	hence-for-ward
dis-tinct-ly	en-cou''-rage	here-af-ter
dis-tin-guish	en-croach-ment	her-me''-tic
dis-tract-ed	en-cum-ber	he-ro-ic
dis-tri''-bute	en-dea''-vour	hi-ber-nal
dis-trust-ful	en-dorse-ment	hu-mane-ly
dis-turb-ance	en-du-rance	I-de-a
di-ur-nal	e-ner-vate	i-den-tic
di-vi-ner	en-fet-ter	il-lus-trate
di-vo-ce-ment	en-large-ment	im-a''-gine
di-vul-ger	en-light-en	im-mo''-dest
do-mes-tic	en-tice-ment	im-pair-ment
dra-ma''-tic	en-ve''-lop	im-mor-tal
E-clec-tic	en-vi-rons	im-peach-ment
e-clips-ed	e-pis-tle	im-pel-lent
ef-fect-ive	er-ra''-tic	im-pend-ent
ef-ful-gent	e-spou-sals	im-port-er
e-lec-tive	e-sta''-blish	im-pos-tor
e-le''-ven	e-ter-nal	im-pri''-son
e-li''-cit	ex-alt-ed	im-pru-dent
e-lon-gate	ex-hi''-bit	in-car-nate
e-lu-sive	ex-ter-nal	in-cen-tive
em-bar-go	ex-tin-guish	in-clu-sive
em-bel-lish	ex-tir-pate	in-cul-cate

in-cum-bent	ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive
in-debt-ed	ma-rau-der	pro-ceed-ing
in-de-cent	ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive
in-den-ture	ma-ture-ly	pro-phe"-tic
in-duce-ment	me-an-der	pur-su-ance
in-dul-gence	me-cha"-nic	Quin-tes-sence
in-fer-nal	mi-nute-ly	Re-coin-age
in-fla-mer	mis-con-duct	re-deem-er
in-for-mal	mis-no-mer	re-dun-dant
in-form-er	mo-nas-tic	re-lin-quish
in-fringe-ment	more-o-ver	re-luc-tant
in-ha"-bit	Neg-lect-ful	re-main-der
in-he-rent	noc-tur-nal	re-mem-ber
in-he"-rit	Ob-ject-or	re-mem-brance
in-hi"-bit	o-bli-ging	re-miss-ness
in-hu-man	ob-lique-ly	re-morse-less
in-qui-ry	ob-serv-ance	re-ni-tent
in-si"-pid	oc-cur-rence	re-nown-ed
in-spi"-rit	of-fend-er	re-ple"-nish
in-stinc-tive	of-fen-sive	re-ple"-vy
in-struct-or	off-scour-ing	re-proach-ful
in-su-rance	op-po-nent	re-sem-ble
in-vent-or	or-gan-ic	re-sist-ance
in-ter-ment	out-land-ish	re-spect-ful
in-ter-nal	Pa-ci"-fic	re-venge-ful
in-ter-pret	par-ta-ker	re-view-er
in-tes-tate	pa-the"-tic	re-vi-ler
in-tes-tine	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-val
in-trin-sic	per-fu-mer	re-volt-er
in"-va-lid	per-spec-tive	re-ward-er
in-vei-gle	per-verse-ly	Sar-cas-tic
Je-ho-yah	po-lite-ly	scor-bu-tic
La-co"-nic	po-ma-tum	se-cure-ly
lieu-te"-nant	per-cep-tive	se-du-cer
Mag-ni"-fic	pre-pa-rer	se-ques-ter

se-rene-ly	tri-um-phant	un-skil-ful
sin-cere-ly	Un-co''-ver	un-sta-ble
spec-ta-tor	un-daunt-ed	un-thank-ful
sub-mis-sive	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful	un-wor-thy
tes-ta-tor	un-god-ly	un-com-mon
thanks-giv-ing	un-grate-ful	Vice-ge-rent
to-bac-co	un-hap-py	vin-dic-tive
to-ge''-ther	un-ho-ly	Who-e''-ver
trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed	with-hold-en
tri-bu-nal	un-ru-ly	with-stand-er

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

Ac-qui-esce	con-tro-vert	En-ter-tain
af-ter-noon	cor-re-pond	Gas-co-nade
al-a-mode	coun-ter-mine	gaz-et-teer
am-bus-cade	coun-ter-vail	Here-up-on
an-ti-pope	De''-bo-nair	Im-ma-ture
ap-per-tain	dis-a-buse	im-por-tune
ap-pre-hend	dis-a-gree	in-com-mode
Ba''-lus-trade	dis-al-low	in-com-plete
bar-ri-cade	dis-an-nul	in-cor-rect
bom-ba-zin	dis-ap-pear	in-dis-creet
brig-a-dier	dis-ap-point	in-ter-cede
buc-ca-neer	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-cept
Ca''-ra-van	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-change
ca-val-cade	dis-com-mend	in-ter-fere
cir-cum-scribe	dis-com-pose	in-ter-lard
cir-cum-vent	dis-con-tent	in-ter-lope
co-in-cide	dis-en-chant	in-ter-mit
com-plai-sance	dis-en-gage	in-ter-mix
com-pre-hend	dis-en-thral	in-ter-vene
con-de-scend	dis-es-teem	Mag-a-zine
con-tra-dict	dis-o-bey	mis-ap-ply

mis-be-have	Re''-col-lect	su-per-sede
O-ver-charge	re''-com-mend	There-up-on
o-ver-flow	re-con-vene	Un-a-ware
o-ver-lay	re-in-force	un-be-lief
o-ver-look	re''-fu-gee	un-der-go
o-ver-spread	re''-par-tee	un-der-mine
o-ver-take	re''-pre-hend	un-der-stand
o-ver-throw	re''-pre-sent	un-der-take
o-ver-turn	re''-pri-mand	un-der-work
o-ver-whelm	Se''-re-nade	Vi-o-lin
Per-se-vere	su-per-scribe	vo''-lun-tee

Words of Three Syllables pronounced as Two, and accented on the First Syllable.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like *shon*, either in the middle, or at the end of Words.

Ce, ci, sci, and ti, sound like *sh*.

Cial, tial, commonly sound like *shal*.

Cian, tian, like *shan*.

Cient, tient, like *shent*.

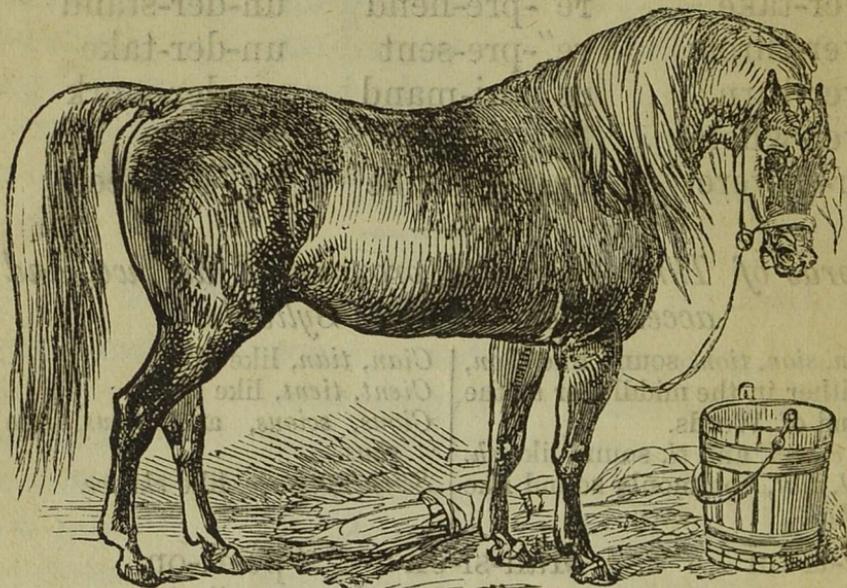
Cious, scious, and tious, like *shus*.

Science, tience, like *shence*.

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

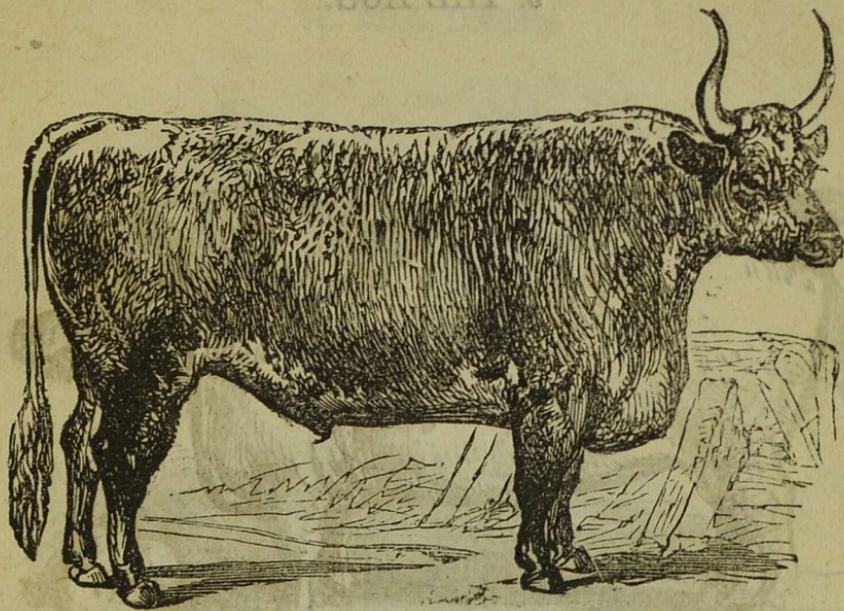
LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

1. THE HORSE.



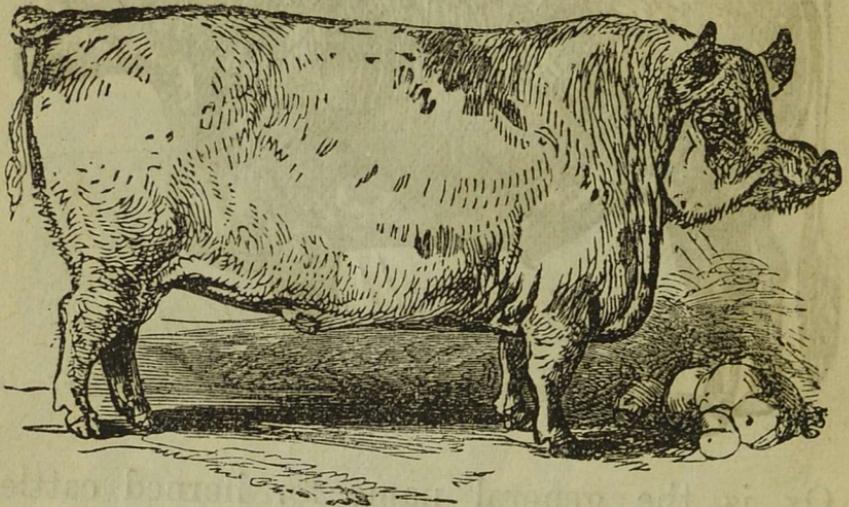
The horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable; he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs, which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip. The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is used for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, over-work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE OX.



Ox is the general name for horned cattle. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or a cart; his flesh supplies us with food; the blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; the fat is made into candles; the hide into shoes and boots; the hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; the horn is made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and is used instead of glass for lanterns. The bones are used to make little spoons, knives, and forks for children, buttons, &c. Cows give us milk, which is excellent food; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more universally conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



The hog has a divided hoof, like the animals which we call cattle; but he really has the bones of his feet like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-ti-on; but it appears that even a pig may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

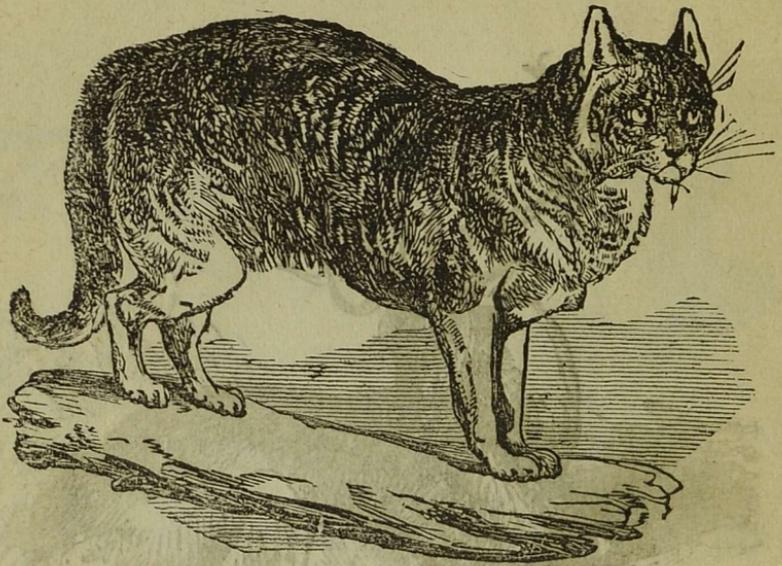
4. THE DEER.



Deer shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring. If the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with the heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches. When they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered. The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

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

5. THE CAT.

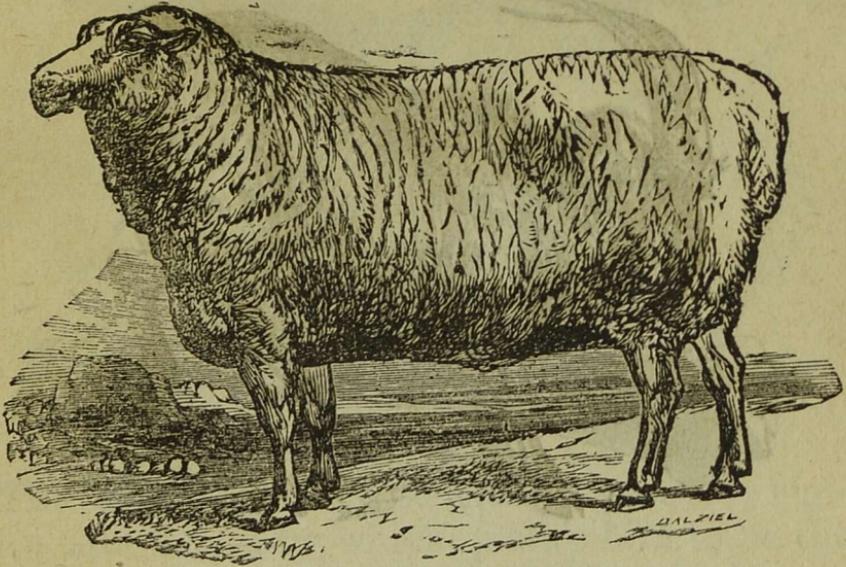


Cats have sharp claws, which they draw back when you caress them ; then their feet are as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs ; their attachment is chiefly to the house, but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

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

Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner : they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes ; they are fond of va-le-ri-an and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells ; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie down on soft beds.

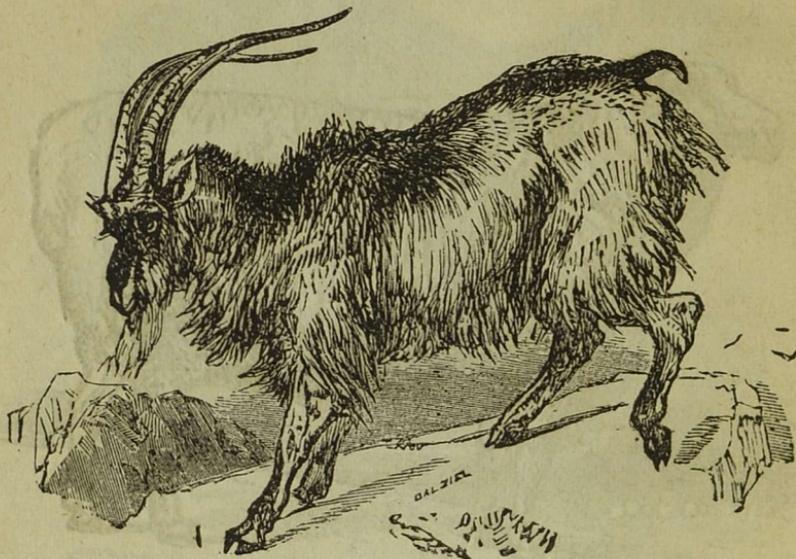
6. THE SHEEP.



Sheep supply us with food, their flesh being called mutton; and with wool, which is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings; parchment is made from their skin, also leather, which is used to cover books, and for other purposes. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords manure for the earth. The male is called a ram, the female a ewe. A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet a ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side; she will then stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear.

In many countries sheep require the attendance of their shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land they graze in security.

7. THE GOAT.

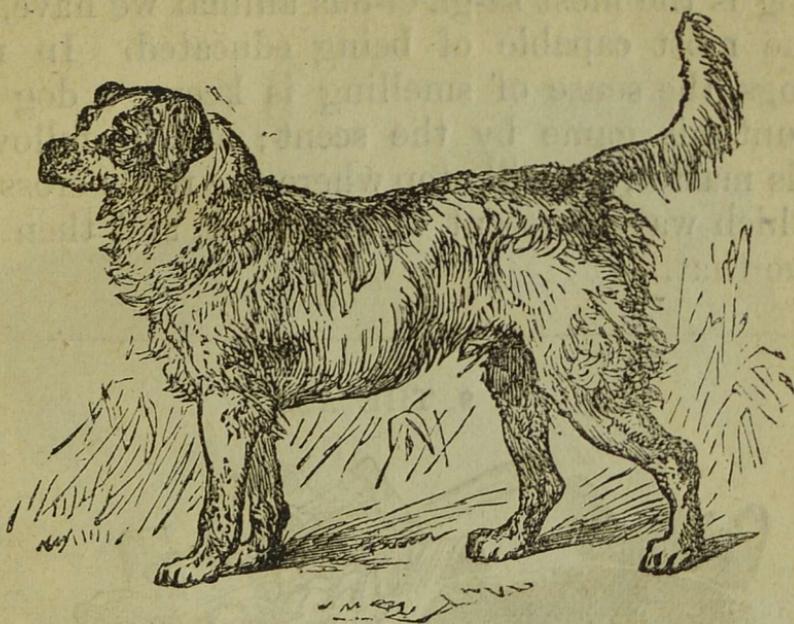


A goat is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs ; cloth may also be made from the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

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

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

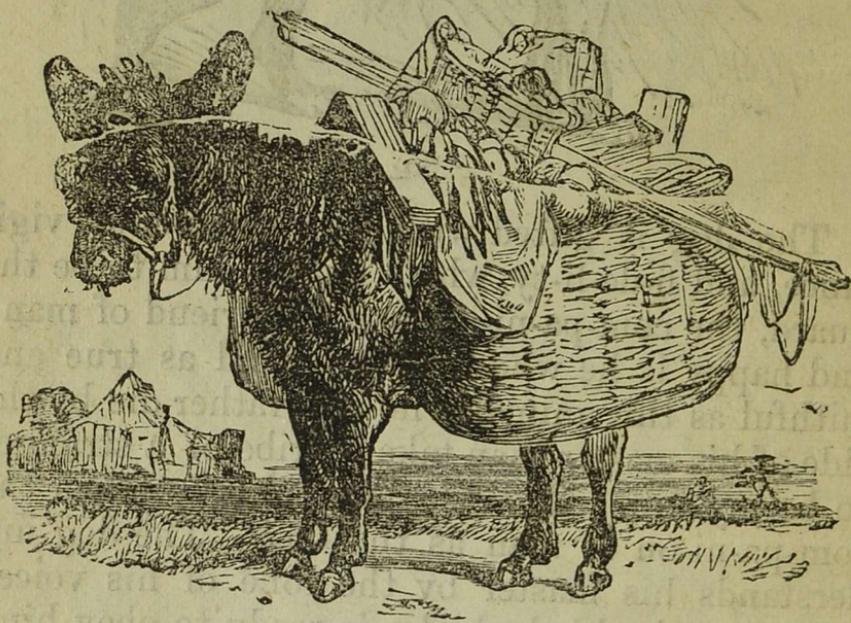
8. THE DOG.



The dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigi-lance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pa-ni-on, and the friend of man ; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pa-ni-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice : nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him. Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives ; who knows his own name, when spoken to, and the voice of the domestics ; and who, when he has lost his master,

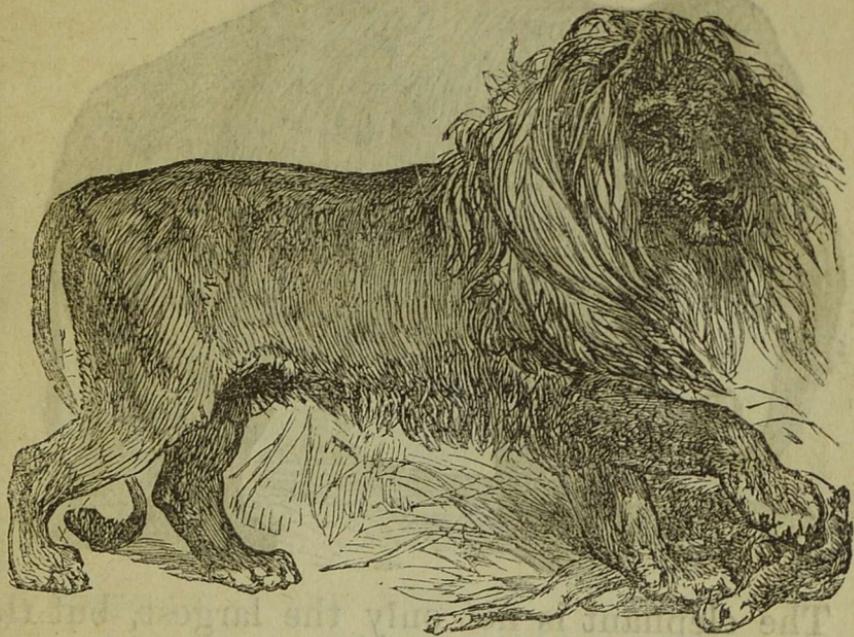
calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of being educated. In most dogs, the sense of smelling is keen; a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and, in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent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

9. THE ASS.



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

10. THE LION.

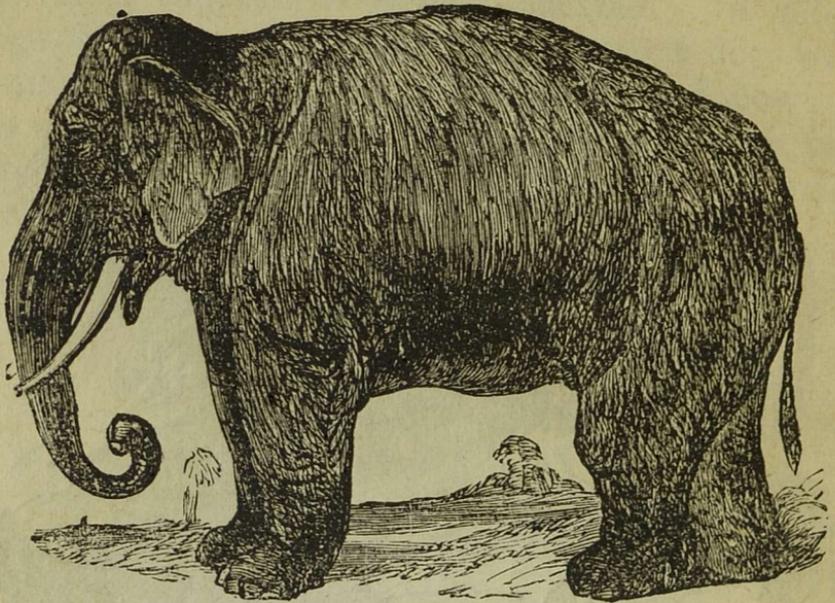


This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute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

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

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

11. THE ELEPHANT.



The elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it exerts its power only in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As herds of elephants march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



There are several kinds of bears ; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

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

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

Words of Four Syllables, pronounced as Three, and accented on the Second Syllable.

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

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

Ab-so-lute-ly	be ["] -ne-fit-ed	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	boun-ti-ful-ness	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	bril-li-an-cy	de ["] -li-ca-cy
ac-cu-rate-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	de ["] -spi-ca-ble
a ["] -cri-mo-ny	Ca ["] -pi-tal-ly	dif-fi-cul-ty
ac-tu-al-ly	ca ["] -su-is-try	di ["] -li-gent-ly
ad-di-to-ry	ca ["] -ter-pil-lar	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	ce ["] -li-ba-cy	drom-e-da-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	cen-su-ra-ble	du-ra-ble-ness
ad-mi-ral-ty	ce ["] -re-mo-ny	Ef-fi-ca-cy
ad-ver-sa-ry	char-i-ta-ble	e ["] -le-gant-ly
ag-gra-va-ted	cir-cu-la-ted	e ["] -li-gi-ble
al-a-bas-ter	cog-ni-za-ble	e ["] -mi-nent-ly
a ["] -li-e-nate	com-fort-a-ble	e ["] -vi-dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-men-ta-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
al-ter-a-tive	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-e-cra-ble
a-mi-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-o-ra-ble
a ["] -mi-ca-ble	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-qui-site-ly
a ["] -mo-rous-ly	com-pe-ten-cy	Fa-vour-a-ble
a ["] -ni-ma-ted	con-fi-dent-ly	fe ["] -bru-a-ry
an-nu-al-ly	con-quer-a-ble	fi ["] -gu-ra-tive
an-swer-a-ble	con-se-quent-ly	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-te-cham-ber	con-sti-tu-ted	for-mi-da-ble
an-ti-mo-ny	con-ti-nent-ly	for-tu-nate-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	con-tro-ver-sy	frau-du-lent-ly
a ["] -po-plec-tic	con-tu-ma-cy	friv-o-lous-ly
ap-pli-ca-ble	co-pi-ous-ly	Ge ["] -ne-ral-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co ["] -py-hold-er	ge ["] -ne-rous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	cor-po-ral-ly	gil-li-flow-er
au-di-to-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	go ["] -vern-a-ble
a-vi-a-ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	gra-da-to-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	cre ["] -dit-a-ble	Ha ["] -ber-dash-er
beau-ti-ful-ly	cus-tom-a-ry	ha ["] -bit-a-ble

he ["] -te-ro-dox	mul-ti-pli-er	rea-son-a-ble
ho ["] -nour-a-ble	mu-sic-al-ly	righ-te-ous-ness
hos-pi-ta-ble	mu-ti-nous-ly	Sa-cri-fi-cer
hu-mor-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	sal-a-man-der
Ig-no-mi-ny	na-vi-ga-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
i ["] -mi-ta-tor	ne ["] -ces-sa-ry	sa ["] -tis-fi-ed
in-do-lent-ly	ne ["] -cro-man-cy	se ["] -cre-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	neg-li-gent-ly	se ["] -pa-rate-ly
in-ti-ma-cy	no ["] -ta-ble-ness	ser-vice-a-ble
in-tri-ca-cy	nu-me-rous-ly	se ["] -ve-ral-ly
in-ven-to-ry	Ob-du-ra-cy	slo ["] -ven-li-ness
Ja ["] -nu-a-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	so ["] -li-ta-ry
ju-di-ca-ture	ob-vi-ous-ly	so ["] -ve-reign-ty
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-cu-pi-er	spe ["] -cu-la-tive
La-pi-da-ry	o ["] -cu-lar-ly	spi ["] -ri-tu-al
li ["] -ber-al-ly	of-fer-to-ry	sta ["] -tu-a-ry
li ["] -te-ral-ly	o ["] -pe-ra-tive	sub-lu-na-ry
li ["] -te-ra-ture	o ["] -ra-to-ry	sum-ma-ri-ly
lo ["] -gi-cal-ly	or-di-na-ry	Ta ["] -ber-na-cle
lu-mi-na-ry	Pa ["] -ci-fi-er	tem-po-ral-ly
Ma ["] -gis-tra-cy	pa ["] -la-ta-ble	ter-ri-fy-ing
mal-le-a-ble	par-don-a-ble	ter-ri-to-ry
man-da-to-ry	pa ["] -tri-mo-ny	tes-ti-mo-ny
mar-vel-lous-ly	pe ["] -ne-tra-ble	to ["] -le-ra-ble
ma ["] -tri-mo-ny	pe ["] -rish-a-ble	tran-si-to-ry
me ["] -lan-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	trib-u-ta-ry
me ["] -mo-ra-ble	pre ["] -ben-da-ry	tur-bu-len-cy
men-su-ra-ble	pre ["] -fer-a-ble	Va ["] -lu-a-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	pres-by-te-ry	va-ri-a-ble
mi ["] -li-ta-ry	pre ["] -va-lent-ly	ve ["] -ge-ta-ble
mi ["] -se-ra-ble	pro ["] -fit-a-ble	ve-he-ment-ly
mo ["] -de-rate-ly	pro ["] -mis-so-ry	ve ["] -ne-ra-ble
mo-men-ta-ry	pur-ga-to-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo ["] -nas-te-ry	pu-ri-fi-er	vo ["] -lun-ta-ry
mo ["] -ral-i-zer	Ra ["] -ti-fi-er	War-rant-a-ble

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

Ab-bre-vi-ate	at-te"-nu-ate	con-sist-en-cy
ab-do"-mi-nal	a-vail-a-ble	con-ta"-mi-nate
a-bi"-li-ty	au-then-ti-cate	con-tempt-i-ble
a-bo"-mi-nate	au-tho"-ri-ty	con-tent-ed-ly
a-bund-ant-ly	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-test-a-ble
a-bu-sive-ly	bar-ba-ri-ty	con-ti"-gu-ous
ac-ce"-le-rate	be-a"-ti-tude	con-ti"-nu-al
ac-ces-si-ble	be-com-ing-ly	con-tri"-bu-tor
ac-com-pa-ny	be-ha-vi-our	con-ve-ni-ent
ac-count-a-ble	be-ne"-fi-cence	con-vers-a-ble
ac-cu-mu-late	be-ne"-vo-lence	co-op-e-rate
a-cid-i-ty	bi-no"-cu-lar	cor-po-re-al
ad-mi"-nis-ter	bi-o"-gra-phy	cor-re"-la-tive
ad-mo"-nish-er	bi-tu-mi-nous	cor-ro"-bo-rate
ad-ven-tur-er	Ca-la"-mi-tous	cor-ro-sive-ly
ad-ver-ten-cy	ca-lum-ni-ous	cu-ta-ne-ous
a-gree-a-ble	ca-non-i-cal	De-bi"-li-tate
al-low-a-ble	ca-pa-ci-ty	de-cre"-pi-tude
am-bas-sa-dor	ca-pi"-tu-late	de-fen-si-ble
am-bi"-gu-ous	cap-tiv-i-ty	de-fi"-ni-tive
am-phi"-bi-ous	ca-tas-tro-phe	de-for-mi-ty
a-na"-to-mist	ce-ler-i-ty	de-ge"-ne-rate
an-ge"-li-cal	cen-so-ri-ous	de-ject-ed-ly
an-ni-hi"-late	cir-cu-i-tous	de-li"-be-rate
a-no"-ma-lous	chi-rur-gi-cal	de-light-ful-ly
an-ta"-go-nist	chro-no"-lo-gy	de-li"-ne-ate
an-ti"-pa-thy	con-form-a-ble	de-li"-ve-rance
an-ti"-qui-ty	con-gra"-tu-late	de-mo"-cra-cy
a-po"-lo-gize	con-si"-der-ate	de-mon-str-a-ble
ap-per-ti-nent	con-sist-o-ry	de-no"-mi-nate
a-rith-me-tic	con-so"-li-date	de-plo-ra-ble
as-sas-si-nate	con-spi"-cu-ous	de-po"-pu-late
as-tro"-lo-ger	con-spi"-ra-cy	de-pre-ci-ate
as-tro"-no-mer	con-su-ma-ble	de-si-ra-ble

de-spite-ful-ly	en-am-el-ler	fru-ga"-li-ty
de-spond-en-cy	en-thu-si-ast	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-struc-ti-on	e-nu-me-rate	Ge-o"-gra-phy
de-ter-min-ate	e-pis-co-pal	ge-o"-me-try
de-test-a-ble	e-pit-o-me	gram-ma-ri-an
dex-te"-ri-ty	e-qui"-vo-cate	gram-mat-i-cal
di-min-u-tive	er-ro-ne-ous	gra-tu-i-ty
dis-cern-i-ble	e-the-re-al	Ha-bi"-li-ment
dis-co"-ve-ry	e-van-gel-ist	ha-bi"-tu-ate
dis-cri"-mi-nate	e-va"-po-rate	har-mo"-ni-cal
dis-dain-ful-ly	e-va-sive-ly	her-me-ti-cal
dis-grace-ful-ly	e-ven-tu-al	hi-la"-ri-ty
dis-loy-al-ty	ex-am-i-ner	hu-ma"-ni-ty
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ag-ge-rate	hu-mi"-li-ty
dis-pens-a-ry	ex-as-pe-rate	hy-poc-ri-sy
dis-sa"-tis-fy	ex-ceed-ing-ly	hy-poth-e-sis
dis-si"-mi-lar	ex-ces-sive-ly	I-den-ti-ty
dis-u-ni-on	ex-cu-sa-ble	i-dol-a-ter
di-vi"-ni-ty	ex-e"-cu-tor	il-li"-te-rate
dog-ma"-ti-cal	ex-e"-cu-trix	il-lu-mi-nate
dox-o"-logy	ex-em-pla-ry	il-lus-tri-ous
du-pli"-ci-ty	ex-fo-li-ate	im-men-si-ty
El-bri-e-ty	ex-hi"-la-rate	im-mor-tal-ize
ef-fec-tu-al	ex-on-e-rate	im-mu-ta-ble
ef-fe"-mi-nate	ex-or-bi-tant	im-pe"-di-ment
ef-fron-te-ry	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-pe"-ni-tence
e-gre-gi-ous	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-pe-ri-ous
e-jac-u-late	ex-tra"-va-gant	im-per-ti-nent
e-la"-bo-rate	ex-trem-i-ty	im-pe"-tu-ous
e-lec-to-rate	Fa-na"-ti-cism	im-pi-e-ty
e-lu-ci-date	fas-tid-i-ous	im-pla"-ca-ble
e-mas-cu-late	fa-tal-i-ty	im-po"-li-tic
em-pi"-ri-cal	fe-li"-city	im-por-tu-nate
em-po"-ve-rish	fer-til-i-ty	im-pos-si-ble
em-pha"-ti-cal	fra-gi"-li-ty	im-pov-er-ish

im-preg-na-ble	me-tro"-po-lis	re-luc-tan-cy
im-pro"-ba-ble	mi-ra"-cu-lous	re-mark-a-ble
im-prov"-a-ble	mu-ni"-fi-cence	re-mu-ne-rate
im-prov-i-dent	Na-ti"-vi-ty	re-splen-dent-ly
in-a"-ni-mate	non-sen-si-cal	re-sto-ra-tive
in-au-gu-rate	no-to-ri-ous	re-su-ma-ble
in-ca-pa-ble	O-be-di-ent	ri-di"-cu-lous
in-cle"-men-cy	ob-serv-a-ble	Sa-ga"-ci-ty
in-cli-na-ble	om-ni"-po-tent	si-mil"-i-tude
in-con-stan-cy	o-rac-u-lar	sim-pli"-ci-ty
in-cu-ra-ble	o-ri"-gi-nal	so-bri-e-ty
in-de-cen-cy	Par-ti"-cu-lar	so-ci-e-ty
in-el-e-gant	pa-thet-i-cal	so-lem-ni-ty
in-fa"-tu-ate	pe-nu-ri-ous	so-li"-ci-tor
in-fir-mi-ty	per-pe"-tu-al	so-li"-ci-tous
in-gra"-ti-tude	per-spi"-cu-ous	sta-bil-i-ty
in-ha"-bi-tant	phi-lo"-so-pher	sub-ser-vi-ent
in-si"-nu-ate	pos-te-ri-or	su-pe-ri-or
in-te"-gri-ty	pre-ca-ri-ous	su-per-la-tive
in-ter-pre-ter	pre-ci"-pi-tate	su-pre"-ma-cy
in-tract-a-ble	pre-des-ti-nate	Tau-to"-lo-gy
in-tre"-pid-ly	pre-do"-mi-nate	ter-ra-que-ous
in-va"-li-date	pre-oc-cu-py	the-o"-lo-gy
in-ve"-te-rate	pre-va"-ri-cate	tri-um-phant-ly
in-vid-i-ous	pro-ge"-ni-tor	tu-mul-tu-ous
ir-ra-di-ate	pro-pri-e-tor	ty-ran-ni-cal
i-tin-e-rant	pros-pe"-ri-ty	U-na"-ni-mous
Ju-ri"-di-cal	Ra-pid-i-ty	u-bi"-qui-ty
La-bo-ri-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	un-search-a-ble
le-git-i-mate	re-cum-ben-cy	un-speak-a-ble
le-gu-mi-nous	re-cur-ren-cy	Va-cu-i-ty
lux-u-ri-ous	re-deem-a-ble	ver-na"-cu-lar
Mag-ni"-fi-cent	re-dun-dan-cy	vi-cis-si-tude
ma-te-ri-al	re-frac-to-ry	vi-va"-ci-ty
ma-tu-ri-ty	re-ge"-ne-rate	vo-lup-tu-ous

SELECT FABLES.

1. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it imprac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them, as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

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

2. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and a richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vexation to find that it had disappeared! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow I have lost the substance.

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

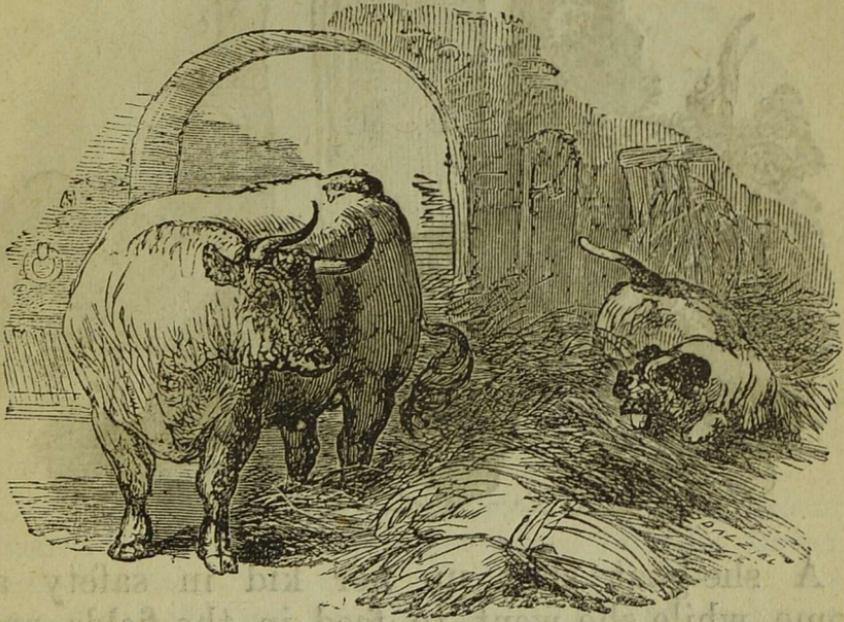
3. THE SHEPHERD BOY AND THE WOLF.



A shepherd boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them. This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length a wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

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

4. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



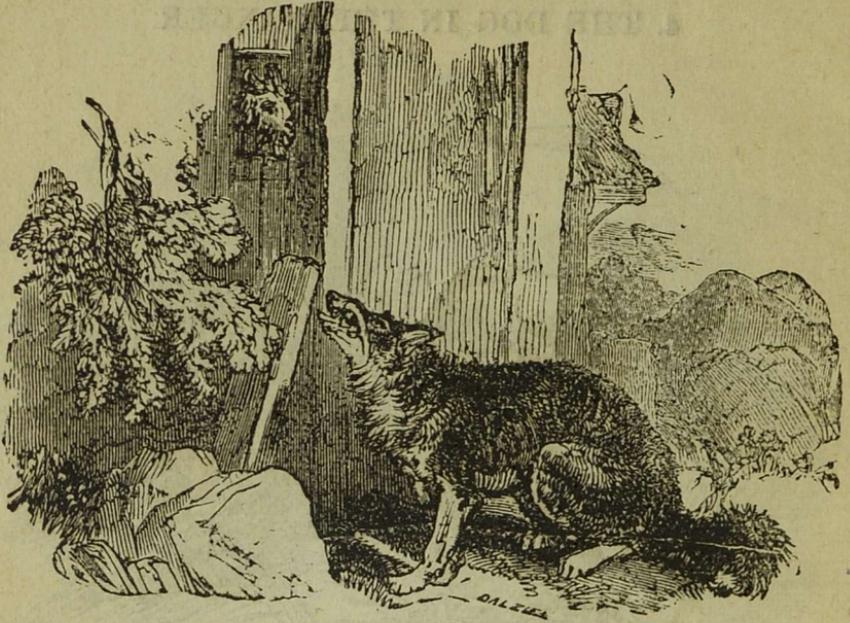
A surly dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger, an ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the ox, how ridic-u-lous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

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

SELECT FABLES.

5. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



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

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

6. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



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

Injustice, leagued with Strength and Power,
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
 In vain they plead when tyrants low'r,
 And seek to make the weak their prey:
 No equal rights obtain regard,
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of Six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bo''-mi-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
au-tho''-ri-ta-tive-ly	an-ti-mo-nar'-chi-cal
Con-ci''-li-a-to-ry	ar-chi-e-pis'-co-pal
con-gra''-tu-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-cra''-ti-cal
con-si''-der-a-ble-ness	Dis-sa''-tis-fac'-to-ry
De-cla''-ra-to-ri-ly	E-ty-mo-lo''-gi-cal
E-ja''-cu-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
ex-pos''-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi''-li-a-ri-ty
In-to''-ler-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo''-gi-cal
in-vo''-lun-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ra-lis'-si-mo
Un-par''-don-a-ble-ness	He-te-ro-ge'-ne-ous
un-pro''-fit-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-o''-gra-pher
un-rea''-son-a-ble-ness	im-mu-ta-bi''-li-ty
A-pos-to''-li-cal-ly	in-fal-li-bi''-li-ty
Be-a-ti''-fi-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-a''-ri-ty
Ce''-re-mo'-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
cir-cum-am''-bi-ent-ly	su-per-in-tend'-en-cy
con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sa''-li-ty
con-tu-me'-li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-so''-phi-cal
Di-a-bo''-li-cal-ly	An-ti-tri''-ni-ta-ri-an
di-a-me''-tri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bi''-li-ty
dis-o-be''-di-ent-ly	Dis-sa-tis-fac-ti-on
Em-ble-ma-ti-cal-ly	Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-si'-der-ate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-a''-li-ty
in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly	im-pe-ne-tra-bi''-li-ty
in-ter-ro''-ga-to-ry	in-com-pa-ti-bi''-li-ty
Ma-gis-te-ri-al-ly	in-con-si''-der-a-ble-ness
me''-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-bi''-li-ty
Re-com-men'-da-to-ry	in-di-vi''-si-bi''-li-ty
Su-per-an'-nu-a-ted	La'-ti-tu-di-na'-ri-an
su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry	Va''-le-tu-di-na'-ri-an

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Moral Tale.

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

On the day when his second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them that he made them a present of the trees, in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

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

His brother William, however, pursued a very different course; for he loitered away his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit,

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

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

This had the desired effect upon William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisted him in the culture of his tree, advising him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

From this happy change in his conduct, he derived the advantage, not only of enriching himself with a plentiful crop of fruit, but also of getting rid of bad and pernicious habits. His father was so perfectly satisfied with his reformation, that the following season he gave him and his brother the produce of a small orchard, which they shared equally between them.

MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.
It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.
Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.
To err is human; to forgive, divine.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.
Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time,
are material duties of the young.

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

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

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

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immut-
able nature.

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

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

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and
not a friend among them all; yet without a friend the world
is but a wilderness.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest
talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called
forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the bane of everything; it is like barren soil,
on which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most hon-
ourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to
be always such. He can never have any true friends, who
is often changing them.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished
and flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than they who are
most forward in doing them.

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

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.
There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution;
the rest is all imaginary.

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

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

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

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged: nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one who owns you for his benefactor. The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

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

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

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

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

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

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

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

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

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

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

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

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

Some would be thought to do great things who are only tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ when he only blew the bellows.

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

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack: and one falsehood requires a great many more to keep up the appearance of truth.

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

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

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

Blame not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

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

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with everything that sparkles; but great minds seldom have admiration, because few things appear new to them.

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

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance. The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

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

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hairs unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

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

If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men are friends for their own occasions, but will not abide in the day of trouble.

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

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never meet with a friend to his mind.

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

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

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more lies in succession to maintain the first.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

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

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

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

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

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

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

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

In youth we anticipate endless pleasures in future life, and in old age discover our mistake.

Charity is true when it gives without a chance of repayment; and false when it gives in the expectation of profit.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

BY DR. FRANKLIN, OF AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testament, with the Syllables marked and accented.

GENERAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING PROPER NAMES.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha-lès; Archimedes, Ar-chim'e-dès. The diphthong *aa* sounds like short *a*. The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*. *Œ* sounds like single *e*.

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

Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as Ptolemy, Tol'e-my.

G has its hard sound in most names.

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

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

Go-mor'rah	Ke-tu'rah	Sa-be'ans
Had-ad-e'zer	Ki-kai'on	Sa-ma'ri-a
Ha-do'ram	La'chish	San-bal'lat
Hal-le-lu'jah	La'mech	Sa-phi'ra
Ha-nam'e-el	La-o-di-ce'a	Sa-rep'ta
Han'an-i	Laz'a-rus	Sen-na'che-rib
Han-a-ni'ah	Leb'a-non	Ser'a-phim
Haz'a-el	Lem'u-el	Shi-lo'ah
Her-mo'ge-nes	Lu'-ci-fer	Shim'e-i
He-ro'di-as	Lyd'i-a	Shu'lam-ite
Hez-e-ki'ah	Ma''ce-do'ni-a	Shu'nam-mite
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Mach-pe'lah	Sib'bo-leth
Hil-ki'ah	Ma-ha-na'im	Sil'o-am
Hor-o-na'im	Ma-nas'seh	Sil-va'nus
Ho-san'na	Ma-no'ah	Sim'e-on
Hy-men-e'us	Mar-a-nath'a	Sis'e-ra
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Mat'thew	Sol'o-mon
Ich'a-bod	Maz'za-roth	Steph'a-nas
Id-u-mæ'-a	Mel-chiz'e-dec	Su-san'nah
Jeb'u-site	Mer'i-bah	Sy-ro-phe-ni''ci-a
Jed-e-di'ah	Me-ro'dach	Tab'e-ra
Je-ho'a-haz	Mes-o-po-ta'mia	Tab'i-tha
Je-hoi'a-chin	Me-thu'se-lah	Te-haph'ne-hes
Je-hoi'a-kim	Mi-chai'ah	Ter'a-phim
Je-ho'ram	Mi'cha-el	Ter-tul'us
Je-hosh'a-phat	Mir'i-am	The-oph'i-lus
Je-ho'vah	Mna'son	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Je-phun'neh	Mor'de-cai	Thy-a-ti'ra
Je-re-mi'ah	Mo-ri'ah	Ti-mo'the-us
Jer'i-cho	Na'a-man	To-bi'ah
Jer-o-bo'am	Na'o-mi	Vash'ti
Je-ru'sa-lem	Naph'ta-li	U-phar'sin
Jez'e-bel	Na-than'a-el	U-ri'ah
Im-man'u-el	Naz-a-rene'	Uz-zi'ah
Jon'a-dab	Naz'a-reth	Zac-che'us
Jon'a-than	Naz'a-rite	Zar'e-phath
Josh'u-a	Neb-u-chad-nez'zar	Zeb'e-dee
Jo-si'ah	Ne-bu-zar'a-dan	Zech-a-ri'ah
I-sai'ah	Ne-he-mi'ah	Ze-de-ki'ah
Ish'bo-sheth	Rem-a-li'ah	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ish'ma-el	Reph'a-im	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Is'sa-char	Reu'ben	Ze-lo'phe-ad
Ith'a-mar	Rim'mon	Zer-u-i'ah
Kei'lah	Ru'ha-mah	Zip-po'rah

Proper Names which occur in Ancient and Modern Geography, with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.

Ab'er-deen	Car-a-ma'ni-a	Es-cu'ri-al
A''-bys-si''-ni-a	Car-tha-ge'na	Es-qui-maux'
Ac-a-pul'co	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	Es-tre-ma-du'ra
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	E-thi-o'pi-a
Ach-æ-me'ni-a	Ce-pha-le'na	Eu-pa-to'ri-a
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Ce-rau'ni-a	Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Cer-cy'pha-læ	Fas-cel'li-na
Al-es-san'dri-a	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Fer-man'agn
A-mer'i-ca	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Fon-te-ra'b'i-a
Am-phi'po-lis	Chan-der-na-gore'	For-te-ven-tu'ra
An-da-lu'sia	Chris-ti-a'na	Fred'er-icks-burg
An-nap'o-lis	Chris-ti-an-o'ple	Fri-u'li
An-ti-pa'ros	Con-nect'i-cut	Fron-tign-i-ac'
Ap'en-nines	Con-stan-ti-no'ple	Fur'sten-burg
Arch-an'gel	Co-pen-ha'gen	Gal-li-pa'gos
Au-ren-ga'bad	Cor-o-man'del	Gal-lip'o-lis
Ba-bel-man'del	Cor-y-pha'si-um	Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Bab'y-lon	Cyc'la-des	Gan-gar'i-dæ
Bag'na-gar	Da-ghes'tan	Gar-a-man'tes
Bar-ba'does	Da-le-car'li-a	Gas'co-ny
Bar-ce-lo'na	Dal-ma'ti-a	Ge-ne'va
Ba-va'ri-a	Dam-i-et'ta	Ger'ma-ny
Bel-ve-dere'	Dar-da-nélles	Gib-ral'tar
Be-ne-ven'to	Dar-da'ni-a	Glou'ces-ter
Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Dau'phi-ny	Gol-con'da
Bis'na-gar	De-se-a'da	Gua-da-loupe'
Bok'ha-ra	Di-ar-be'ker	Guel'der-land
Bo-na-vis'ta	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis	Gu'ze-rat
Bos'pho-rus	Di-os-cu'ri-as	Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Bo-rys'the-nes	Do-do'na	Hei'del-burg
Bra-gan'za	Do-min'go	Hel-voet-sluy's'
Bran'den-burg	Dom'in-i-ca	Her-man-stadt'
Bu-thra'tes	Dus'sel-dorf	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Bus-so'ra	Dyr-rach'i-um	His-pa-ni-o'la
By-zan'ti-um	Ed'in-burgh	Hyr-ca'ni-a
Caf-fra'ri-a	El-e-phan'ta	Ja-mai'ca
Cag-li-a'ri	E-leu'the-ræ	Il-lyr'i-cum
Cal-a-ma'ta	En-nis-kil'len	Is-pa-han'
Cal-cut'ta	Ep-i-dam'nus	Kamts-chat'ka
Cal-i-for'ni-a	Ep-i-dau'rus	Kim-bol'ton
Ca-pra'ri-a	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	Kon'igs-burg

La-bra-dor'	Neuf-cha-teau'	Sar-a-gos'sa
La-ce-dæ-mo'ni-a	Ni-ca-ra-gu'a	Sar-di''ni-a
Lamp'sa-cus	Nic-o-me'di-a	Schaff-hau'sen
Lan'gue-doc	Ni-cop'o-lis	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'
Lau'ter-burg	No-vo-go'rod	Si-be'ri-a
Leo-min'ster	Nu'rem-berg	Spitz-ber'gen
Li-thu-a'ni-a	Oc'za-kow	Switz'er-land
Li-va'di-a	Oo-no-las'ka	Tar-ra-go'na
Lon-don-der'ry	Os'na-burg	Thi-on-ville'
Lou'is-burg	O-ta-hei'te	Thu-rin'gi-a
Lou-is-i-a'na	O-ver-ys'sel	Tip-pe-ra'ry
Lu'nen-burg	Pa-lat'i-nate	To-bols'koi
Lux'em-burg	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Ton-ga-ta-boo'
Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Pat-a-go'ni-a	Tran-syl-va'ni-a
Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Penn-syl-va'ni-a	Tur-co-ma'ni-a
Ma-cas'sar	Phi-lip-ville'	Val-en-cien'nes
Ma''ce-do'ni-a	Pon-di-cher'ry	Ver-o-ni'ca
Mad-a-gas'car	Pyr-e-nees'	Ve-su'vi-us
Man-ga-lore'	Qui-be-ron'	Vir-gi''ni-a
Mar'a-thon	Qui-lo'a	U-ran'i-berg
Mar-tin-i'co	Quir-i-na'lis	West-ma'ni-a
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Rat'is-bon	West-pha'li-a
Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Ra-ven'na	Wol-fen-but'tel
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Ra'vens-burg	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Ro-set'ta	Xy-lop'o-lis
Mo-no-mo-ta'pa	Rot'ter-dam	Zan-gue-bar'
Na-to'li-a	Sal-a-man'ca	Zan-zi-bar'
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Sa-mar-cand'	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ne-rins'koi	Sa-moi-e'da	Zo-ro-an'der

Proper Names which occur in Roman and Grecian History, authoritatively accented.

Æs-chi'nes	Ar-chi-me'des	Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
A-ges-i-la'us	Ar-e-thu'sa	Bi-sal'tæ
Al-ci-bi'a-des	Ar-is-tar'chus	Bo-a-di-ce'a
A-lex-an'der	Ar-is-ti'des	Bo-e'thi-us
Al-ex-an-drop'olis	A-ris-to-de'mus	Bo-mil'car
A-nac're-on	Ar-is-toph'a-nes	Brach-ma'nes
An-ax-i-man'der	Ar'is-to-tle	Bri-tan'ni-cus
An-do''ci-des	Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Bu-ceph'a-lus
An-tig'o-nus	Ath-en-o-do'rus	Ca-lig'u-la
An-tim'a-chus	Ba'ja-zet	Cal-lic'ra-tes
An-tis'the-nes	Bac-chi'a-dæ	Cal-lic-rat'i-das
A-pel'les	Bel-ler'o-pho'n	Cal-lim'a-chus

Cam-by'ses	E-paph-ro-di'tus	He-ge-sis'tra-tus
Ca-mil'lus	Eph-i-al'tes	He-ge-tor'i-des
Car-ne'a-des	Eph'o-ri	He-li-o-do'rus
Cas-san'der	Ep-i-char'mus	He-li-co-ni'a-des
Cas-si'o-pe	Ep-ic-te'tus	He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Ep-i-cu'rus	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Ce-the'gus	Ep-i-men'i-des	He-lo'tes
Char-i-de'mus	Er-a-sis'tra-tus	He-phæs'ti-on
Cle-oc'ri-tus	Er-a-tos'the-nes	Her-a'cli-tus
Cle-o-pa'tra	Er-a-tos'tra-tus	Her'cu-les
Cli-tom'a-chus	Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Her-mag'o-ras
Clyt-em-nes'tra	Eu-me-nes	Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Col-la-ti'nus	Eu'no-mus	Her-mi'o-ne
Com-a-ge'na	Eu-rip'i-des	Her-mo-do'rus
Con'stan-tine	Eu-ry-bi'a-des	He-rod'o-tus
Co-ri-o-la'nus	Eu-ryt'i-on	Hes-per'i-des
Cor-ne'lia	Eu-thy-de'mus	Hi-er-on'y-mus
Cor-un-ca'nus	Eu-tych'i-des	Hip-pag'o-ras
Cor-y-ban'tes	Ex-ag'o-nus	Hip-poc'ra-tes
Cra-tip'pus	Fa'bi-us	Hy-a-cin'thus
Ctes'i-phon	Fa-bri'ci-us	Hy-dro'pho-rus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	Fa-vo-ri'nus	Hy-stas'pes
Da-moc'ra-tes	Faus-ti'na	I-phi'ra-tes
Dar'da-nus	Faus'tu-lus	I-phi-ge'ni-a
Daph-ne-pho'ria	Fi-de'næ	I-so'cra-tes
Da-ri'us	Fi-de-na'tes	Ix-i-on'i-des
De-ceb'a-lus	Fla-min'i-us	Jo-cas'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus	Flo-ra'li-a	Ju-gur'tha
De-mon'i-des	Ga-bi-e'nus	Ju-li-a'nus
De-moc'ri-tus	Ga-bin'i-us	La-om'e-don
De-mos'the-nes	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Le-on'i-das
De-mos'tra-tus	Gan-y-me'des	Le-o-tych'i-des
Deu-ca'li-on	Gar-a-man'tes	Le-os'the-nes
Di-ag'o-ras	Gar'ga-ris	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Din-dy-me'ne	Ger-man'i-cus	Lou-gi-ma'nus
Di-nom'a-che	Gor-di'a'nus	Lu-per-ca'li-a
Di-os-cor'i-des	Gor'go-nes	Lyc'o-phron
Do-don'i-des	Gor-goph'o-ne	Lyc-o-me'des
Do-mi'ti-a'nus	Gra-ti-a'nus	Ly-cur'gi-des
E-lec'tri-on	Gym-no-so-phis'tæ	Ly-cur'gus
E-leu-sin'i-a	Gyn-æ-co-thœ-nas	Ly-sim'a-chus
Em-ped'o-cles	Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
En-dym'i-on	Har-poc'ra-tes	Man-ti-ne'us
E-pam-i-non'das	Hec-a-tom-ph'ni-o	Mar-cel-li'nus

Mas-i-nis'sa	Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Sis'y-phus
Mas-sag'e-tæ	Pen-the-si-le'a	Soc'ra-tes
Max-im-i-a'nus	Phi-lip'pi-des	Sog-di-a'nus
Meg'a-ra	Phil-oc-te'tes	Soph'o-cles
Me-gas'the-nes	Phi-lom'bra-tus	So-pho-nis'ba
Me-la-nip'pi-des	Phil-o-me'la	Spith-ri-da'tes
Mel-e-ag'ri-des	Phil-o-pœ'men	Ste-sim'bro-tus
Me-nal'ci-das	Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	Ste-sich'o-rus
Me-nec'ra-tes	Phi-los'tra-tus	Stra-to-ni'cus
Men-e-la'us	Phi-lox'e-nus	Sys-i-gam'bis
Me-nœ'ce-us	Pin'da-rus	Sy-sim'e-thres
Met-a-git'ni-a	Pis-is-trat'i-des	Te-lem'a-chus
Mil-ti'a-des	Plei'a-des	Tha-les'tri-a
Mith-ri-da'tes	Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	The-mis'to-cles
Mne-mos'y-ne	Pol-y-deu'ce-a	The-oc'ri-tus
Mne-sim'a-chus	Pol-y-do'rus	The-oph'a-nes
Nab-ar-za'nes	Pol-y-gi'ton	The-o-pol'e-mus
Na-bo-nen'sis	Pol-yg-no'tus	Ther-mop'y-læ
Nau'cra-tes	Pol-y-phe'mus	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Nec'ta-ne-bus	Por-sen'na	The-od'a-mas
Ne'o-cles	Pos-i-do'ni-us	Thu-cyd'i-des
Ne-op-to'l'e-mus	Prax-it'e-les	Tim-o-de'mus
Ni-cag'o-ras	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Ti-moph'a-nes
Ni-coch'ra-tes	Psam-met'i-chus	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Nic-o-la'us	Pyg-ma'li-on	Tryph-i-do'rus
Ni-com'a-chus	Py-lam'e-nes	Tyn'da-rus
Nu-me-ri-a'nus	Py-thag'o-ras	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Nu'mi-tor	Quin-til-i-a'nus	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus	Quir-i-na'li-a	Vel-i-ter'na
Œd'i-pus	Qui-ri'nus	Ven-u-le'i-us
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus	Qui-ri'tes	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Om-o-pha'gi-a	Rhad-a-man'thus	Ven-ti'di-us
On-e-sic'ri-tus	Rom'u-lus	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Vir-i-do-ma'rus
Or-thag'o-ras	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Vi-tel-li-a'nus
Os-co-pho'ri-a	Sar-dan-ap'a-lus	Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Xan-tip'pus
Pa-læph'a-tus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Xe-nag'o-ras
Pal-a-me'des	Sca-man'der	Xe-noc're-tes
Pal-i-nu'rus	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Xe-noph'a-nes
Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Xen'o-phon
Par-rha'si-us	Se-mir'a-mis	Zen-o-do'rus
Pa-tro'clus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Zeux-id-a'mus
Pau-sa'ni-as	Si-mon'i-des	Zo-o-as'ter

112 WORDS OF NEARLY THE SAME SOUND,

Alphabetical Collection of Words nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Abel</i> , a man's name	<i>Baize</i> , coarse woollen cloth	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Able</i> , sufficient	<i>Bays</i> , a garland	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Be</i> , to exist	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Cellar</i> , a vault
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Beer</i> , malt liquor	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Bean</i> , a vegetable	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Axe</i> , a hatchet	<i>Bane</i> , ruin, poison	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Session</i> , retreat
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's axe	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick	<i>Bell</i> , to ring with	<i>Centaur</i> , an herb
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Air</i> , the atmosphere	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Heir</i> , a legal successor	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Aul</i> , to bore with	<i>Boar</i> , male swine	<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Clause</i> , part of a sentence
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Claws</i> , talons
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Climb</i> , to mount up
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Bough</i> , a branch	<i>Clime</i> , climate
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Bow</i> , to bend	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Ant</i> , an insect	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	<i>Course</i> , a race
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Buoy</i> , a water mark	<i>Corse</i> , a dead body
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bread</i> , food made of flour	<i>Council</i> , an assembly
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Counsel</i> , advice
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Burrow</i> , a rabbit hole	<i>Complement</i> , the remainder
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation	<i>Compliment</i> , a polite speech
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>By</i> , near	<i>Concert</i> , of music
<i>Auger</i> , a carpenter's tool	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase	<i>Consort</i> , a companion
<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly	<i>Cousin</i> , a relation
<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Brews</i> , breweth	<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat
<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Bruise</i> , to break	<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>But</i> , except	<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies
<i>Bawl</i> , a fop	<i>Butt</i> , a large cask	<i>Currant</i> , small fruit
<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Calendar</i> , an almanac	<i>Current</i> , a stream
<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth	<i>Creek</i> , a narrow bay
<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun	<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise
<i>Pre</i> , naked	<i>Canon</i> , a law	
<i>Baron</i> , a nobleman	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage	
<i>Barren</i> , unfruitful		
<i>Base</i> , mean		
<i>Bass</i> , a part in music		

<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>Feet</i> , part of the body	<i>Hair</i> of the head
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Heir</i> , the eldest son
<i>Cymbal</i> , a musical instrument	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument	<i>Hall</i> , a large room
<i>Symbol</i> , a sign	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Haul</i> , to pull
<i>Dear</i> , costly	<i>Fillic</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Hear</i> , to listen
<i>Deer</i> , a stag	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>Hear'd</i> , did hear
<i>Dew</i> , vapour	<i>Fir</i> , a tree	<i>Herd</i> , a flock
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Fur</i> , fine hair	<i>Hie</i> , to haste
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Flee</i> , to run away	<i>High</i> , lofty
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Flea</i> , an insect	<i>Hire</i> , wages
<i>Dependence</i> , trust	<i>Flew</i> did fly	<i>Ire</i> , great anger
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney	<i>Him</i> , that man
<i>Devices</i> , inventions	<i>Flour</i> , ground corn	<i>Hymn</i> , a divine song
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Flower</i> , a blossom	<i>Hole</i> , a cavity
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Forth</i> , abroad	<i>Whole</i> , not broken
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Fourth</i> , the number	<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub
<i>Diverse</i> , different	<i>Foul</i> , filthy	<i>Whoop</i> , to shout
<i>Divers</i> , several	<i>Fowl</i> , a bird	<i>Hew</i> , to cut
<i>Doe</i> , a female deer	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels	<i>Hue</i> , a colour
<i>Dough</i> , unbaked bread	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name
<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name	<i>Idle</i> , lazy
<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name	<i>Idol</i> , an image
<i>Draught</i> , a drink	<i>Gesture</i> , action	<i>Aisle</i> , of a church
<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Jester</i> , a joker	<i>Isle</i> , an island
<i>East</i> , where the sun rises	<i>Gilt</i> , overlaid with gold	<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat
<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Guilt</i> , sin	<i>Imposture</i> , deceit
<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Grate</i> , for fire	<i>In</i> , within
<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Great</i> , large	<i>Inn</i> , a public-house
<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg	<i>Incite</i> , to stir up
<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Greater</i> , larger	<i>Insight</i> , knowledge
<i>You</i> , thou or ye	<i>Groan</i> , a deep sigh	<i>Indite</i> , to dictate
<i>Your</i> , belonging to you	<i>Grown</i> , increased	<i>Indict</i> , to accuse
<i>Ewer</i> , a water jug	<i>Guess</i> , to think	<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful
<i>Eye</i> , the organ of sight	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor	<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Hart</i> , a deer	<i>Intense</i> , excessive
<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Heart</i> , the seat of life	<i>Intents</i> , purposes
<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Heal</i> , to cure	<i>Kill</i> , to murder
<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Heel</i> , part of the foot	<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt
<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Eel</i> , a fish	<i>Knave</i> , a rogue
<i>Feint</i> , a pretence	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder	<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel
<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Elm</i> , a tree	<i>Knead</i> , to work dough
<i>Fair</i> , a market	<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Need</i> , want
<i>Fare</i> , food, hire	<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Knew</i> , did know
	<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>New</i> , not worn
	<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Knight</i> , a title honour
		<i>Night</i> , darkness

114 WORDS OF NEARLY THE SAME SOUND,

<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body	<i>Patience</i> , mildness
<i>Knot</i> , a tie	<i>Message</i> , an errand	<i>Patients</i> , sick people
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Messuage</i> , a house	<i>Peace</i> , quietness
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Metal</i> , substance	<i>Piece</i> , a part
<i>No</i> , not so	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour	<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman
<i>Lade</i> , to load	<i>Might</i> , power	<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge
<i>Laid</i> , placed	<i>Mite</i> , an insect	<i>Pint</i> , half a quart
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation	<i>Point</i> , a sharp end
<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Mown</i> , cut down	<i>Place</i> , situation
<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch	<i>Plaice</i> , a fish
<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mote</i> , an atom	<i>Pray</i> , to beseech
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh	<i>Prey</i> , booty
<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>More</i> , in quantity	<i>Precedent</i> , an example
<i>Lease</i> , contract for land, &c.	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen	<i>President</i> , governor
<i>Lace</i> , a cord	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth	<i>Principal</i> , chief
<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause
<i>Lesson</i> , a task	<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Prophet</i> , one who foretels
<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Nay</i> , no	<i>Profit</i> , gain
<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Neigh</i> , the voice of a horse	<i>Pause</i> , a stop
<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Noose</i> , a knot	<i>Paws</i> , feet of beasts
<i>Lose</i> , to suffer loss	<i>News</i> , tidings	<i>Pole</i> , a long stick
<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Oar</i> , to row with	<i>Poll</i> , the back of the head
<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal	<i>Rain</i> , water from the clouds
<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Reign</i> , to rule
<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Rein</i> , part of a bridle
<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Oh</i> , alas	<i>Raise</i> , to lift
<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted	<i>Rays</i> , beams of light
<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Old</i> , aged	<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape
<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Hold</i> , to keep	<i>Reason</i> , argument
<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>One</i> , in number	<i>Red</i> , a colour
<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Read</i> , perused
<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Our</i> , belonging to us	<i>Relic</i> , remainder
<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes	<i>Relict</i> , a widow
<i>Mayor</i> , a civic magistrate	<i>Pale</i> , wan	<i>Rest</i> , ease
<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Pail</i> , a wooden vessel	<i>Wrest</i> , to force
<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Rice</i> , Indian corn
<i>Mead</i> , a meadow	<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Rise</i> , advancement
<i>Meed</i> , reward	<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Ring</i> , a circle
<i>Medal</i> , a coin	<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Wring</i> , to twist
<i>Meddle</i> , to interfere	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Right</i> , just, true
<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony
<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Palette</i> , a painter's board	<i>Write</i> , to express by writing
<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship
<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	
<i>Meat</i> , flesh		
<i>Meet</i> , fit		
<i>Met</i> , to measure		

<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Wain</i> , a cart or wagon
<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Team</i> , a yoke of cattle	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Teem</i> , to abound	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Tenor</i> , purport	<i>Ware</i> , merchandise
<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Tenure</i> , terms of a lease	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Were</i> , plural of was
<i>So</i> , thus	<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Way</i> , a passage
<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Through</i> , by means of	<i>Weigh</i> , to balance
<i>Sole</i> , alone; a fish	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Time</i> , leisure	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Told</i> , related	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Tolled</i> , did toll	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Some</i> , a part	<i>Treatise</i> , a discourse	<i>Wether</i> , a sheep
<i>Sum</i> , the whole	<i>Vain</i> , foolish	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Vane</i> , a weather-cock	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Vale</i> , a valley	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Veil</i> , a covering	<i>Which</i> , what
<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle	

APPENDIX.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

The general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH;

With Figures over each Word corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions.

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

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

SECT. III.—General Rules for Spelling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain

the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely; refine, refinement.* Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

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

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

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

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

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

Avoid *hems*, *Os*, and *ahs*, between your words.

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

Let the tone and sound of your voice when reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

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

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

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

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

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds : whether of persons, as *Thomas* ; places, as *London* ; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter ; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty ; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals : as, “when *I* walk,” “thou, *O* Lord!”

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

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

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

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

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

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph ; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

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

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

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

A caret (^) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out ; as, *Evil communications corrupt ^{good} man-_Δners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words ; as *watch-ing, well-taught.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND
FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>			<i>The Houses united.</i>		
Wm. Conq....	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 3
Wm. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 April 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3	Edward 6 ...	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary.....	1553 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>			Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of Eng- land and Scotland.</i>		
Richard 1 ...	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
John.....	1199 April 6	17 6	Charles 1.....	1625 Mar. 27	23 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 11	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 1 ...	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2 ...	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3 ...	1327 Jan. 25	50 6	Wm. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2 ...	1377 June 21	22 4	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5	George 2	1727 June 11	33 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	33 6	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
<i>The House of York.</i>			William 4 ...	1830 June 26	6 11
Edward 4 ...	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	Q. Victoria...	1837 June 20	
Edward 5 ...	1483 April 9	0 2	<i>Ireland united, Jan. 1801.</i>		
Richard 3 ...	1483 June 22	2 2			

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE earth is of the form of a globe or ball ; its circumference is 360 degrees—each degree $69\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, or 60 geographical miles ; that is, nearly 25,000 miles in circumference, and nearly 8,000 miles in diameter. Its surface is composed of land and water ; the land is divided into five great divisions, *Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia.*

The LAND consists of continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes.

A CONTINENT is a large tract of land, embracing several kingdoms or states, not separated by seas ; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

AN ISLAND is a smaller tract of land, entirely surrounded by water ; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it is joined to the neighbouring continent.

AN ISTHMUS is the narrow neck of land by which the Peninsula is joined to the main land.

A PROMONTORY is an elevated point of land stretching into the sea, the end of which is called a cape.

The WATER is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, straits, and rivers.

AN OCEAN is a large tract of water not divided by any land.

A SEA is a smaller tract of water.

A GULF, or BAY, is a part of a sea running into the land.

A STRAIT is a narrow passage in the sea.

A LAKE is a tract of water entirely surrounded by land.

A RIVER is a stream of water, rising in the land and flowing into the sea.

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

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

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only about thirty miles across.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is

very unequal. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500 millions of inhabitants; Africa, 100 millions; America, 50 millions; and 250 millions are assigned to Europe; whilst Australia, and the isles of the Pacific, probably contain some millions.

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

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of Australia to the western coasts of America. The extensive regions in the South Pacific which now bear the general name of AUSTRALASIA, under the names of Australia, New Guinea, Van Diemen's Land, &c., &c., are equal in extent to all Europe. The area is estimated at 3,000,000 square miles.

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

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, and the Poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic Sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers. The upper part of a map, unless indicated to the contrary by a *fleur-de-lis*, such as usually appears on the mariner's compass, always represents the north; and the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude and longitude, are expressed by the following signs:— $^{\circ}$ $'$ $''$; thus, $30^{\circ} 16' 24''$ means 30 degrees, 16 minutes, and 24 seconds.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others. It is about 3,000 miles in length, and 2,500 in breadth. Its superficial contents, including its islands, is 3,700,000 square miles.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, are the principal.

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

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Scotland	Edinburgh
Denmark	Copenhagen	Belgium	Brussels
Russia	Petersburgh	Holland	Amsterdam
Prussia	Berlin	France	Paris
Austria	Vienna	Spain	Madrid
Hungary	Pesth	Portugal	Lisbon
Bohemia	Prague	Switzerland	Berne, &c.
Bavaria	Munich	Italy	Florence
Hanover	Hanover	Papal States	Rome
Wirtemberg	Stutgard	Turkey	Constantinople
Saxony	Dresden	DanubianPrin- } cipalities	Bucharest
England	London	Greece	Athens
Ireland	Dublin		

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate. It is about 4,800 miles long, and 4,300 miles broad. It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

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

The vast island of Australia, that of New Zealand, and other groups in the Pacific, formerly regarded as part of Asia, are now collectively designated Australasia.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the globe lies to the south of Europe, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about 4,300 miles long, and 3,500 broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of Rome, this extensive tract appears to have been always sunk in gross barbarism and degrading superstition. Enlightened nations, taking advantage of the ignorance of its inhabitants, have commonly devoted them to slavery; and thus disgraced the profession of true religion, by a cruel and mercenary traffic in their fellow-creatures. A benevolent mind shudders at the reflection, and a real Christian blushes to own that his fellow-men are thus the prey of those who profess Christianity.

The principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:—

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

AMERICA.

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

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

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Nearly 9,000 miles in length, and 3,000 in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

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

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

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:—

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES.		<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>		
Maine	Portland	Mississippi	Natchez
New Hampshire	Concord	Illinois	Vandalia
Massachusetts	Boston	Alabama	Mobile
Rhode Island	Providence	Missouri	Jefferson
Connecticut	Hartford	Iowa	Des Moens
Vermont	Montpellier	Wisconsin	Madison
New York	New York	Minnesota	St. Paul
New Jersey	Trenton	Michigan	Detroit
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Arkansas	Little Rock
Delaware	Dover	Florida	St. Augustin
Maryland	Baltimore	Columbia	Washington
Virginia	Richmond	Texas	Texas
Western Virginia		California	St. Francisco
North Carolina	Charlestown	Kansas	Topeka
South Carolina	Columbia	Oregon	Salem
Georgia	Savannah	Nebraska Territory	Omaha City
Kentucky	Louisville	Washington do.	Olympia
Tennessee	Nashville	Nevada do.	Carson City
Ohio	Cincinnati	Utah do.	Salt Lake City
Louisiana	New Orleans	Colorado do.	Denver City
Indiana	Indianapolis	Dakota do.	Yankton
		New Mexico	Santa Fe

INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.		Countries.	Capitals.
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	Lower Canada	Quebec
Central America	Guatemala	Newfoundland	St. John's
EMPIRE.		Nova Scotia	Halifax
Mexico	Mexico	New Brunswick	St. John's
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		British Columbia and Vancouver's Island	

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following Countries:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Peru	Lima	La Plata	Buenos Ayres
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Argentine Con- federation }	Monte Video
Paraguay	Assumption		
Chili	St. Jago	Guiana consists of English, French, and Dutch colonies.	
Colombia	Caraceas	Ecuador	Quito
Bolivia	La Plaz	New Granada, and Venezuela.	

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by the German Ocean, on the west by St. George's Channel, and contains England, Wales, and Scotland. The population of England and Wales is about 20,000,000, or an average of 400 people to a square mile.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:—

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

WALES is divided into the following Counties:—

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

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:—

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardine	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne and } Cromarty	Nairne, Cromarty
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Banff	Banff
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Dornock
Ayr	Ayr	Clackmannan } and Kinross	Clackmannan Kinross
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Ross	Tain
Bute and Caithness	Rothsay	Elgin	Elgin
Renfrew	Renfrew	Orkney	Kirkwall
Stirling	Stirling		
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster; with an area of about 32,500 square miles, and an average population of about 180 to each square mile. These four provinces are subdivided into counties, viz.:—

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin	Dublin
Louth	Drogheda
Wicklow	Wicklow
Wexford	Wexford
Longford	Longford
Meath	Trim
Westmeath	Mullingar
King's County	Philipstown
Queen's County	Maryborough
Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Kildare	Naas & Athy
Carlow	Carlow

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

Down	Downpatrick
Armagh	Armagh
Monaghan	Monaghan
Cavan	Cavan

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Antrim	Carrickfergus
Londonderry	Derry
Tyrone	Omagh
Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Donegal	Lifford

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
Roscommon	Roscommon
Mayo	Castlebar
Sligo	Sligo
Galway	Galway

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Clare	Ennis
Cork	Cork
Kerry	Tralee
Limerick	Limerick
Tipperary	Clonmel
Waterford	Waterford

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

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

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. Yet he anticipated these times; and first sang that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of worlds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modern astronomy has not only thus shewn us new planets

but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their deceptive and uncertain aspects, their tails, their beards, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are now generally regarded as a sort of planetary bodies: their long tracts are now calculated by astronomers, who can foretell their periodical returns, determine their places, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies evidently revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned only a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than 190 millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

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

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

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height, probably from 40 to 50 miles. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

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

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

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

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

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains.

The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as of the ocean overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

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

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

Everything in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connection of motion.

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

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

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

TABLE OF THE PERIODS, DISTANCES, SIZES, AND MOTIONS, OF THE ORBS COMPOSING THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diurnal rotation on its axis.</i>	<i>Diam. in mls.</i>	<i>Dis. fr. Sun in Eng. mls.</i>	<i>Hourly Motion</i>	<i>Square miles in surface.</i>	
SUN.....	25 days 8 hours	820,000	1,828,911,000,000	
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	Unknown	3,100	37,000,000	95,000	21,236,800	
Venus....	224 d. 17 h.	21 days 8 hours	9,360	69,000,000	69,000	691,861,300	
Earth....	365 d. 6 h.	1 day 0 hours	7,970	94,000,000	58,000	199,859,863	
Moon.....	365 d. 6 h.	28 d. 12 h. 3 m.	2,180	94,000,000	2,200	14,898,756	
Mars.....	686 d. 23 h.	24 hrs. 40 min.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000	62,038,240	
Jupiter..	4,332 d. 12 h.	9 hrs. 56 min.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000	20,903,970,000	
Saturn... 10,759 d.	7 h.	10 hrs. 16 min.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000	14,102,163,000	
Herschel	3484-5 d.	1 h.	Unknown	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000	3,100,000,000

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Including Explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature.

1. AGRICULTURE, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptations and management, for the production of food for man and beast.
2. AIR is a transparent, invisible, elastic gas, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.
3. ANATOMY is the art of dissecting the human body, and other animal bodies, when dead, and of examining and arranging their parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.
4. ARCHITECTURE is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.
5. ARITHMETIC is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only five distinct operations, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
6. ASTRONOMY is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.
7. BIOGRAPHY records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.
8. BOTANY is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.
9. CHEMISTRY is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected.
10. CHRONOLOGY teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.
11. CLOUDS are collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.
12. COMMERCE is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.
13. COSMOGRAPHY is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and the bodies in infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.
14. CRITICISM is an art which teaches us to judge and write with propriety and taste.
15. DEW is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. **EARTHQUAKE** is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by heated gas or vapours in caverns of the earth, which explode like gunpowder.

17. **ETHICS**, or morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

18. **ELECTRICITY** is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass, be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly act on pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions these motions is called electricity. In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning.

19. **GALVANISM** is a branch of the electrical science, which shows itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

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

21. **GEOLOGY** is the science which investigates the structure of the globe, and classes all its former remains according to their age.

22. **GEOMETRY** teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of Mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

23. **HAIL** is formed from rain, congealed in its descent, by extreme cold of the atmosphere.

24. **HISTORY** is a relation of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

25. **LAW**, the rule of right, without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

26. **LOGIC** is the art of employing reason efficaciously, in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

27. **MAGNETISM** is a science connected with the powers that produce electrical and galvanic action. By it needles are made to point to the north and south, for the use of navigators.

28. **MECHANICS** teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

29. **MEDICINE**.—This art consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

30. **METAPHYSICS** may be considered as the science of the mind. From the obscure nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to certainty.

31. **METEORS** are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere, and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

32. **MISTS** are collections of vapours, commonly arising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air; it is called a cloud.

33. **MUSIC** is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodies in songs and concerts.

34. **NATURAL HISTORY** includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with mineral, vegetable, or animal nature.

35. **OPTICS**, a science which treats of vision, whether by the naked eye, or with the assistance of instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

36. **PAINTING** is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects.

37. **PHARMACY** is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

38. **PHILOSOPHY** is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

39. **PHRENOLOGY** teaches a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the form of the head.

40. **PHYSICS** treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

41. **POETRY** is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, expressed in measured numbers. It refines the heart and elevates the soul.

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

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

44. **RELIGION** is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner most agreeable to his revealed will; to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

45. **SCULPTURE** is the art of carving stone, and other hard substances, into images.

46. **SNOW** is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which crystallizing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

47. **STATISTICS** is a science which applies numbers to all social subjects, and to all science.

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

49. **THEOLOGY** is that sublime science which contemplates the nature of God and divine things.

50. **THUNDER AND LIGHTNING**.—These awful phenomena are

occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes. Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second of time.

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

French and other Foreign Words and Phrases in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

Aide-de-camp (<i>aid-de-cóng</i>).—	Con amore (<i>con-a-má-re</i>). With
Assistant to a general.	love, Gladly.
A-la-mode (<i>al-a-móde</i>). In the	Congé d'élire (<i>congee de-lé'</i>);
fashion.	Permission to choose.
Antique (<i>antéek</i>). Ancient, or	Corps (<i>core</i>). Body.
relating to antiquity.	Coup de grace (<i>coo-de-gráss</i>).
A-propos (<i>ap-ro-pó</i>). To the	Finishing stroke.
purpose, Seasonably, or By-	Coup de main (<i>coo-de-máin</i>).
the-by.	Sudden enterprise.
Auto-da-fé (<i>auto-da-fá</i>). Act of	Coup d'œil (<i>coo-deil</i>). View, or
faith (burning of heretics).	Glance.
Bagatelle (<i>ba-ga-tél</i>). Trifle.	Début (<i>de-bu</i>). Beginning.
Beau (<i>bo</i>). A man dressed	Dénouement (<i>de-nooa-mong</i>).
fashionably	Finishing, or Winding up.
Beau monde (<i>bo-mónd</i>). People	Dernier ressort (<i>dern-yair res-</i>
of fashion.	sórs). Last resort.
Belle (<i>bell</i>). A woman of	Depôt (<i>de-po</i>). Store, or Ma-
fashion or beauty.	gazine.
Belles lettres (<i>bell-letter</i>). Po-	Dieu et mon droit (<i>dew-a-</i>
lite literature.	mon-drwau). God and my
Billet doux (<i>bil-le-doo</i>). Love	right.
letter.	Double entendre (<i>doo-bl an-</i>
Bon mot (<i>bon-mó</i>). Piece of wit.	tan-dr). Double meaning.
Bon ton (<i>bon-tóng</i>). Fashion.	Douceur (<i>doo-seur</i>). Present,
Boudoir (<i>boo-dwar</i>). A small	or Bribe.
private apartment.	Eclaircissement (<i>ec-lair-cis-</i>
Carte blanche (<i>cart blansh</i>).—	mong). Explanation.
Unconditional terms.	Eclat (<i>ec-lá</i>). Splendour.
Château (<i>shat-o</i>). Country-seat.	Elève (<i>el-ave</i>). Pupil.
Chef-d'œuvre (<i>shay-deuvr</i>).—	Embonpoint (<i>ang-bong-pwóng</i>).
Masterpiece.	Plump, Jolly.
Ci-devant (<i>see-de-vang</i>). For-	En flute (<i>an-flute</i>). Carrying
merly.	guns on the upper deck only.
Comme il faut (<i>com-e-fo</i>). As	En masse (<i>an-máss</i>). In a
it should be.	mass.

En passant (<i>an-pas-sang</i>). By the way.	Nonchalance (<i>non-shal-ance</i>). Indifference.
Ennui (<i>an-wée</i>). Tiresomeness.	Outré (<i>oot-rây</i>). Preposterous.
Entrée (<i>an-trây</i>). Entrance.	Perdue (<i>per-due</i>). Concealed.
Faux pas (<i>fo-pah</i>). Fault, or Misconduct.	Petit maître (<i>petee maîtr</i>). Fop.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (<i>honnee swau kee mal e panse</i>). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.	Protégé (<i>pro-te-zháy</i>). A person patronized and protected.
Ich dien (<i>ik deen</i>). I serve.	Rouge (<i>rooge</i>). Red, or Red paint.
Incógnito. Disguised, or Unknown.	Sang froid (<i>sang froau</i>). Coolness.
In péto. Hidden, or in reserve.	Sans (<i>sang</i>). Without.
Je ne sais quoi (<i>zhe-ne-say-kwah</i>). I know not what.	Savant (<i>savang</i>). A learned man.
Jeu de mots (<i>zheu-de-mó</i>). Play upon words.	Soi-disant (<i>swau-dee-zang</i>).— Pretended.
Jeu d'esprit (<i>zheu de spree</i>). Play of wit.	Tapis (<i>ta-pee</i>). Carpet.
L'argent (<i>lar-zhang</i>). Money, or Silver.	Trait (<i>tray</i>). Feature.
Mal à propos (<i>mal-ap-ro-po</i>). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.	Tête-à-tête (<i>tait-a-táit</i>). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Mauvaise honte (<i>mo-vaiz honte</i>). Unbecoming bashfulness.	Unique (<i>yew-néek</i>). Singular.
Nom de guerre (<i>nong de gáir</i>). Assumed name.	Valet de chambre (<i>val-e-de-shambr</i>). Gentleman's body servant.
	Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev-la-bag-a-tél</i>). Success to trifles.
	Vive le roi, or la reine (<i>veev-ler-wau, or la-rain</i>). Long live the king, or the queen.

Explanation of Latin Words and Phrases in common use among English Authors.

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

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. At pleasure.	Ang'-li-ce. In English.
Ad cap-tan'-dum. To attract.	A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind.
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. To infinity.	A pri-o'-ri. From a prior reason.
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure.	Ar-ca'-na. Secrets.
Ad refer-end'-um. For consideration.	Ar-ca'-num. Secret.
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value.	Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument.
A for-ti-o'-ri. With stronger reason.	Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Argument of blows.
A'-li-as. Otherwise.	Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem.— Hear both sides.
Al'-i-bi. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.	Bo'-na fi'-de. In reality.
Al'-ma ma-ter. Kind mother; University.	Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben-di. Passion for writing.

- Com'-pos men'-tis. *In one's senses.*
- Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'-us. *A Jew may believe it (but I will not).*
- Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. *With many others.*
- Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. *With privilege.*
- Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. *Point or points settled or determined.*
- De fac'-to. *In fact.*
- De'-i gra'-ti-a. *By the grace or favour of God.*
- De ju'-re. *By right.*
- De'-sunt cæ't-er-a. *The rest is wanting.*
- Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. *O Lord direct us.*
- Dram'-a-tis per-so-næ. *Characters represented.*
- Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla''-ci-to. *During pleasure.*
- Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. *During life.*
- Er'-go. *Therefore.*
- Er-ra'-ta. *Errors.*
- Est-to per-pet'-u-a. *May it last for ever.*
- Ex. *Late; as, the ex-minister means the late minister.*
- Ex of-fi''-ci-o. *Officially.*
- Ex par'-te. *On the part of, or One side.*
- Fac sim'-i-le. *Exact copy or resemblance.*
- Fe'-lo de se. *Self-murderer.*
- Fi'-at. *Let it be done, or made.*
- Fi'nis. *End.*
- Gra'-tis. *For nothing.*
- Ib-i'-dem. *In the same place.*
- I'-dem. *The same.*
- Id est. *That is.*
- Im-pri-ma'-tur. *Let it be printed.*
- Im-pri-mis. *In the first place.*
- In cœ'-lo qui'-es. *There is rest in heaven.*
- In for'-ma pau'-per-is. *As a pauper, or poor person.*
- In com-men'-dam. *For a time.*
- In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. *In person.*
- In sta'-tu quo. *In the former state.*
- In ter-ro'-rem. *As a warning.*
- Ip'-se dix'-it. *Mere assertion.*
- Ip'-so fac'-to. *By the mere fact.*
- I'-tem. *Also, or Article.*
- Ju'-re di-vi'-no. *By divine right.*
- Lo'-cum te' nens. *Deputy.*
- Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta). *The great Charter of England.*
- Me-men'-to mo'-ri. *Remember that thou must die.*
- Me'-um et tu'-um. *Mine and thine.*
- Mul-tum in par'-vo. *Much in a small space.*
- Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. *Nobody shall provoke me with impunity.*
- Ne plus ul'-tra. *No farther, or Greatest extent.*
- No'-lens vo'-lens. *Willing or not.*
- Non com'-pos, or Non compos men'-tis. *Out of one's senses.*
- O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. *O the times, O the manners.*
- Om-nes. *All.*
- O'-nus. *Burden.*
- Pas'-sim. *Everywhere.*
- Per se. *Alone, or By itself.*
- Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. *For the public benefit.*
- Pro and con. *For and against.*
- Pro for'-ma. *For form's sake.*
- Pro hac vi'-ce. *For this time.*
- Pro re na'-ta. *For the occasion.*
- Pro tem'-po-re. *For the time, or For a time.*
- Quis sep-ar-a'-bit. *Who shall separate us?*
- Quo an'-i-mo. *Intention.*
- Quo-ad. *As to.*
- Quon'-dam. *Former.*
- Re-qui-es'-cat in pa' ce. *May he rest in peace.*
- Re-sur'-gam. *I shall rise again.*
- Rex. *King.*
- Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum.— *Scandal against the nobility.*
- Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. *Always the same.*

138 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRINTING, ETC.

Se-ri-a-tim. *In regular order.*
 Si'-ne di'-e. *Without mentioning any particular day.*
 Si'-ne qua non. *Indispensable requisite, or condition.*
 Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re.—
You see and you will be seen.
 Su'-i gen'-e-ris *Singular, of its own kind.*
 Sum'-mum bo'-num. *Greatest good.*
 Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. *Three joined in one.*
 U'-na vo'-ce. *Unanimously.*

U'-ti-le dul'-ci. *Utility with pleasure.*
 Va-de me'-cum. *Constant companion.*
 Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lo. *As in a looking-glass.*
 Ver'-sus. *Against.*
 Vi-a. *By the way of.*
 Vi-ce. *In the room of.*
 Vi'-ce ver'-sâ. *The reverse.*
 Vi'-de. *See.*
 Vi-vat re-gi-na. *Long live the queen.*
 Vul-gò. *Commonly.*

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

A.B. or B.A. (*ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us*). Bachelor of arts.
 A.D. (*an'-no Dom'-in-e*). In the year of our Lord.
 A.M. (*an'-te me-rid'-i-em*). Before noon. Or (*an-no mun-di*). In the year of the world.
 A.U.C. (*an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ*). In the year of Rome.
 Bart. Baronet.
 B.C. Before Christ.
 B.D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis*). Bachelor of divinity.
 B.M. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ*). Bachelor of medicine.
 Co. Company.
 Cwt. A hundredweight.
 D.D. (*di vin-i-ta'-tis doc'-tor*). Doctor in divinity.
 Do. (Ditto) The like.
 F.A.S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-gua-ri-o-rum so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
 F.L.S. (*fra-ter-ni-tu'-tis Lin-næ-a-næ so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the Linnean Society.
 F.R.S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-æ so'-ci-us*). Fellow of the Royal Society.
 F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 i.e. (*id est*). That is.
 Inst. Instant (or, Of this month).
 Ibid. (*ib-i-dem*). In the same place.

Knt. Knight.
 K.B. Knight of the Bath.
 K.G. Knight of the Garter.
 LL.D. (*lê-gum la-ta-rum doc'-tor*). Doctor of laws.
 M.D. (*med-i-ci-næ doc'-tor*). Doctor of medicine.
 Mem. (*me-men'-to*). Remember.
 M.B. (*med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau'-re-us*). Bachelor of medicine.
 Messrs. or MM. Messieurs or Misters.
 M.P. Member of Parliament.
 N.B. (*nô-ta be'-ne*). Take notice.
 Nem. con. or, Nem diss. (*ném-i-ne con-tra-di-cen-te, or Ném-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te*). Unanimously.
 No. (*nû-me-ro*). Number.
 P.M. (*post me-rid'-i-em*). Afternoon.
 P.S. Postscript.
 Q.L. (*Quantum libet*). As much as you please.
 Q.S. (*Quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
 St. Saint, or Street.
 Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo*). Last, or Of last month.
 V.R. (*Victoria Regina*). Victoria Queen.
 Viz. (*vi-del'-i-cet*). Namely.
 &c. (*et cæt-e-ra*). And so on ;
 And such like ; or, And the rest.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

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

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

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

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

2. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

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

OH! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
 For liberty that sighs;
 And nevꝛ let thine heart be shut
 Against the wretch's cries.

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

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

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

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

4. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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

5. OMNIPOTENCE.

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

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

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

6. THE BLIND BOY.

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

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

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

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

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

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds: that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness, to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives. Help us, we pray thee, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives. Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good: that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lady, QUEEN VICTORIA, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under Her Majesty in Church and State: as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ, our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:—

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine are the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the

errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past : and help as to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us ; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men ; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that by the assistance of thy grace they may be brought to good effect ; that thy name may have the honour ; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord ! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy ; and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lady, QUEEN VICTORIA, and all the Royal Family. Bless all those in authority in Church and State : together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education ; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy. These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name and as disciples of thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord ; in whose words we sum up all our desires : *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer, to be used daily by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord ! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good ; that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors ; that I may fear and love thee above all things ; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning ; and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends (*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*). Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord ! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me : *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer, to be used daily by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them; that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends (*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*). Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour, in whose words I conclude my prayer:

Our Father, &c.

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help my infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion; to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord! for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

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

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

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

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

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

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

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

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

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

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

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

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

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

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

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

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

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

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

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

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

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

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

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

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

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

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

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the queen, and all that are put in authority under her; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters;

to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet nor desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

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

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

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

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

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?

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

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

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

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

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

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

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

Q. What is the inward spiritual grace?

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

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby

they steadfastly believe the promise of God made to them in that sacrament.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FIRST CATECHISM.

WRITTEN BY DR. WATTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—

A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—*A.* I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

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

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

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

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—*A.* He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide a place there for all that serve God and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—*A.* No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—*A.* Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—*A.* That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—*A.* If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—*A.* If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.

**THE CATECHISM OF THE SCRIPTURE NAMES
IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.**

Question. Who was Adam?—

Answer. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was Eve?—*A.* The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was Cain?—*A.* Adam's eldest son, and who killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was Abel?—*A.* A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was Enoch?—*A.* The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was Noah?—*A.* The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was Job?—*A.* The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was Abraham?—*A.* The pattern of believers and the friend of God.

Q. Who was Isaac?—*A.* Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was Sarah?—*A.* Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. Who was Jacob?—*A.* Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was Israel?—*A.* A new name that God himself gave to Jacob.

Q. Who was Joseph?—*A.* Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him and sold him.

Q. Who were the twelve Patriarchs?—*A.* The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Pharaoh?—*A.* The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was Moses?—*A.* The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel, and he led them through the wilderness.

Q. Who was Aaron?—*A.* Moses's brother, and he was the first high priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the priests?—*A.* They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—*A.* The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—*A.* The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jawbone.

Q. Who was Eli?—*A.* He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—*A.* The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the Prophets?—*A.* Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—*A.* The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliath?—*A.* The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—*A.* David's wicked son, who rebelled

against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The

prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image, and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

THE SCRIPTURE NAMES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

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

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. Who was Cæsar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hope to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the Disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learned of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathaniel?—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?—A. A great sinner who washed Christ's feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair.

Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life after he had been dead four days.

Q. Who was Martha?—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. Who was Mary the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. Who were the Apostles?—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his Gospel.

Q. Who was Simon Peter?—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. Who was Judas?—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas?—A. The high priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea?—A. A rich man who buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists?—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphira?—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen?—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Paul?—A. A young man who was first a persecutor and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A good woman who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. Who was Elymas?—A. A wicked man who was struck blind for speaking against the Gospel.

Q. Who was Apollos?—A. A warm and lively preacher of the Gospel.

Q. Who was Eutychus?—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy?—A. A young minister who knew the Scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa?—A. A king who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

THE MONTHS.

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

HOW TO KNOW THE NAMES OF NUMBERS, BOTH BY LETTERS AND FIGURES, FROM ONE TO ONE THOUSAND.

One, I. 1.	two, II. 2.	three, III. 3.	four, IV. 4.	five, V. 5.	six, VI. 6.	seven, VII. 7.	eight, VIII. 8.	nine, IX. 9.
ten, X. 10.	twenty, XX. 20.	thirty, XXX. 30.	forty, XL. 40.	fifty, L. 50.	sixty, LX. 60.	seventy, LXX. 70.	eighty, LXXX. 80.	
ninety, XC. 90.		one hundred, C. 100.		two hundred, CC. 200.		three hundred, CCC. 300.		
	four hundred, CCCC. 400.		five hundred, D. 500.		one thousand, M. 1000.			

SQUARE AND CUBIC NUMBERS.

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.	Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8	7	49	343
3	9	27	8	64	512
4	16	64	9	81	729
5	25	125	10	100	1000
6	36	216			

CHARACTERS.

= Equal to.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	$\frac{1}{3}$ One-third.
- Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	: To.	$\frac{1}{2}$ One-half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to	$\frac{1}{4}$ Quarter.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 3 quarters

NUMERATION TABLE.

Units	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Tens	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Hundreds	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Thousands	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Tens of Thousands	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Hundreds of Thousands	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Millions	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Tens of Millions	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Hundreds of Millions	9

The seventh figure, as above, constitutes millions; six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, &c.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

MONEY TABLE.

Twice		s. d.	6 times		s. d.
2 are	4		6 are	36	— 3 0
3 „	6		7 „	42	— 3 6
4 „	8		8 „	48	— 4 0
5 „	10		9 „	54	— 4 6
6 „	12	— 1 0	10 „	60	— 5 0
7 „	14	— 1 2	11 „	66	— 5 6
8 „	16	— 1 4	12 „	72	— 6 0
9 „	18	— 1 6	7 times		
10 „	20	— 1 8	7 are	49	— 4 1
11 „	22	— 1 10	8 „	56	— 4 8
12 „	24	— 2 0	9 „	63	— 5 3
3 times			10 „	70	— 5 10
3 are	9		11 „	77	— 6 5
4 „	12	— 1 0	12 „	84	— 7 0
5 „	15	— 1 3	8 times		
6 „	18	— 1 6	8 are	64	— 5 4
7 „	21	— 1 9	9 „	72	— 6 0
8 „	24	— 2 0	10 „	80	— 6 8
9 „	27	— 2 3	11 „	88	— 7 4
10 „	30	— 2 6	12 „	96	— 8 0
11 „	33	— 2 9	9 times		
12 „	36	— 3 0	9 are	81	— 6 9
4 times			10 „	90	— 7 6
4 are	16	— 1 4	11 „	99	— 8 3
5 „	20	— 1 8	12 „	108	— 9 0
6 „	24	— 2 0	10 times		
7 „	28	— 2 4	10 are	100	— 8 4
8 „	32	— 2 8	11 „	110	— 9 2
9 „	36	— 3 0	12 „	120	— 10 0
10 „	40	— 3 4	11 times		
11 „	44	— 3 8	11 are	121	— 10 1
12 „	48	— 4 0	12 „	132	— 11 0
5 times			12 times		
5 are	25	— 2 1	12 are	144	— 12 0
6 „	30	— 2 6			
7 „	35	— 2 11			
8 „	40	— 3 4			
9 „	45	— 3 9			
10 „	50	— 4 2			
11 „	55	— 4 7			
12 „	60	— 5 0			

pence is		s. d.	20 shilgs.		£ s.
12	is	1 0	20	shilgs.	1 0
20	„	1 8	30	„	1 10
24	„	2 0	40	„	2 0
30	„	2 6	50	„	2 10
36	„	3 0	60	„	3 0
40	„	3 4	70	„	3 10
48	„	4 0	80	„	4 0
50	„	4 2	90	„	4 10
60	„	5 0	100	„	5 0
70	„	5 10	110	„	5 10
72	„	6 0	120	„	6 0
80	„	6 8	130	„	6 10
84	„	7 0	140	„	7 0
90	„	7 6	150	„	7 10
96	„	8 0	160	„	8 0
100	„	8 4	170	„	8 10
110	„	9 2	180	„	9 0
120	„	10 0	190	„	9 10
130	„	10 10	200	„	10 0
140	„	11 8	250	„	12 10
144	„	12 0	300	„	15 0
180	„	15 0	350	„	17 10
200	„	16 8	400	„	20 0
240	„	20 or	450	„	22 10
one Pound.			500	„	25 0

	s.	d.
A Florin is	2	0
Half-a-Crown	2	6
A Crown	5	0
Half-a-Guinea	10	3
A Guinea	21	0
A Sovereign	20	0
A Half-Sovereign	10	0
A Noble	6	8
A Mark	13	4

PRACTICE TABLE.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.		Aliquot parts of a Shilling.	
10s. 0d. is	$\frac{1}{2}$	6d. is	$\frac{1}{2}$
6 8 „	$\frac{2}{3}$	4 „	$\frac{2}{3}$
5 0 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 „	$\frac{3}{4}$
3 4 „	$\frac{5}{8}$	2 „	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 6 „	$\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{3}{4}$
1 8 „	$\frac{1}{4}$	2 „	$\frac{1}{4}$

TROY WEIGHT.

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

A VOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.

16 Drachms make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	1 Pound
28 Pounds	1 Quarter
4 Qrtrs. or 112lb.	1 Hundredwt.
20 Hundwt.	1 Ton.

BREAD.

A Peck Loaf weighs	17 lb. 6 oz.
A Half-Peck	8 11
A Quartern	4 5½

WINE MEASURE.

2 Pints make	1 Quart
½ Quarts	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	1 Anker
31½ Gallons	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	1 Tun.

HAY.

A Load contains	36 Trusses
A Truss weighs	56 Pounds.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	1 Drachm
8 Drachms	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	1 Pound.

LONG MEASURE.

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

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30¼ Square Yrds	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
940 Square Acres	1 Square Mile.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ Inches make	1 Nail
4 Nails	1 Quarter
4 Quarters or 36 Inches	1 Yard
5 Quarters	1 Ell.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

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

N.B.—The Imperial Gallon contains $277\frac{274}{1000}$ cubic inches, and is one-fifth larger than the old wine gallon; one-sixtieth smaller than the beer gallon; and one thirty-second larger than that which is used for dry goods.

DRY MEASURE.

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

TIME.

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

PAPER AND BOOKS.

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

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH MONEY.

FRENCH.		RUSSIAN.		FLEMISH.	
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Sous	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Copeck	0 0 $\frac{27}{30}$	Grot	0 0 $\frac{21}{40}$
Livre.....	0 10	Altin.....	0 1 $\frac{31}{50}$	Stiver	0 1 $\frac{1}{20}$
Franc	0 10	Rouble	4 6	Schelling	0 6 $\frac{3}{10}$
Ecu	5 0			Guilder	1 9
Louis d'Or ...	16 8	SPANISH.		Pound	10 6
Old do.	20 0	Quartil	0 0 $\frac{43}{136}$		
Napoléon	16 0	Rial.....	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$		
		Pictarine.....	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	PORTUGUESE.	
		Piastre	3 7	Vintin	0 0 $\frac{7}{20}$
		Dollar	4 6	Crusade	2 3
		Ducat	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Milrea	5 7
		Pistole.....	16 9	Moidore.....	27 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Barrel of Anchovies ...	30 lbs.
„ Soap.....	256 „
„ Raisins	112 „
„ Potash.....	200 „
„ Oatmeal	200 „
„ Candles	120 „
„ Butter.....	224 „
„ Gunpowder	112 „
A long cwt. of Cheese.....	120 „
A Faggot of Steel.....	120 „
A Barrel of Tobacco.....	2 to 3 cwt.
„ Salmon.....	42 gals.
„ Herrings	32 „
Tun of Fish Oil	252 „
„ Sweet Oil.....	236 „

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 Pounds make	1 Clove
2 Cloves, or 14 lbs.	1 Stone
2 Stones, or 28 lbs.	1 Tod
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tods	1 Wey
2 Weys	1 Sack
12 Sacks	1 Last
12 Score, or 240 lbs.	1 Pack

A Stone of different goods, and at different places, varies from 8 lbs. to 20 lbs. In the Midland districts it means 14 lbs., and is the proper standard Stone.

Wool is weighed by Wool weight only.

THE QUARTER DAYS.

Lady-day	25th March
Midsummer-day	24th June
Michaelmas-day	29th September
Christmas-day	25th December

THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

January	31	July.....	31
February... ..	28	August	31
March	31	September... ..	30
April	30	October	31
May.....	31	November ...	30
June	30	December... ..	31

A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES VARIES CONSIDERABLY.

	Yards.
The English mile contains ..	1760
The Russian ditto.....	1100
The Irish and Scotch ditto ..	2200
The Italian ditto	1467
The Polish ditto	5400
The Spanish ditto	5028
The German ditto.....	4866
The Swedish and Danish ditto	7233
The Hungarian ditto.....	8800

In France they measure by the mean league of 3666 -ards.

DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING PERSONS OF RANK, &c.

1.—*In Letters or Conversation.*2.—*The Directions of Letters.*

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The QUEEN—

1. Madam; Most Gracious Sovereign; May it please your Majesty.
2. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters, of Sovereigns—

1. Sir, or Madam, May it please your Royal Highness.
2. To His Royal Highness the Prince (or Princess) of Wales.

To Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia.

Other Branches of the Royal Family.

1. Sir, or Madam, May it please your Royal Highness.
2. To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

THE NOBILITY.

A Duke, or Duchess—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Grace.
2. To His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, or, To Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort.

A Marquis, or Marchioness—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Lordship, or May it please your Ladyship.
2. To the Most Noble the Marquis, or Marchioness, of Normanby.

An Earl or Countess—the same.

To the Right Honourable the Earl, or Countess, of Carlisle.

A Viscount or Viscountess—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Lordship, or May it please your Ladyship.
2. To the Right Honourable Viscount, Viscountess, Hood.

A Baron or Baroness—the same.

To the Right Honourable the Baron, or Baroness, Cathcart.

The widow of a Nobleman is addressed in the same style, with the introduction of the word *Dowager* in the superscription of her letters.

To the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess Stanhope.

The Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and the eldest Sons of Earls, have, by courtesy, the titles of Lord and Right Honourable; and all the Daughters have those of Lady and Right Honourable.

The younger Sons of Earls, and the Sons and Daughters of Viscounts and Barons, are styled Honourable.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE STATE.

A Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council—

1. Sir, or My Lord, Right Honourable Sir, or My Lord; as the case may require.
2. To the Right Honourable —, * Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

AMBASSADORS AND GOVERNORS UNDER HER MAJESTY.

1. Sir, or My Lord, as the case may be; May it please your Excellency.
2. To His Excellency the French (or other) Ambassador.

To His Excellency —, * Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

JUDGES.

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Right Honourable —, Lord Chief Justice of England.

The Lord Mayor of London, York, or Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during office—the same.

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Right Honourable —, Lord Mayor of London. To the Right Honourable —, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Lord Provost of every other town in Scotland is styled Honourable.

The Mayors of all Corporations (excepting the preceding Lord Mayors), and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are addressed Right Worshipful; and the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and the Justices of the Peace, Worshipful.

THE PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers—

1. My Lords, May it please your Lordships.
2. To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

House of Commons—

1. May it please your Honourable House.
2. To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Speaker of Ditto—

1. Sir, or Mr. Speaker.
2. To the Right Honourable —, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

* Here write the name, and specify the title or rank, of the party addressed; as, "The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon."

A Member of the House of Commons not ennobled—

1. Sir.
2. To John Stuart Mill, Esq., M.P.

THE CLERGY.

An Archbishop—

1. My Lord, May it please your Grace.
2. To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, —, * Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Bishop—

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.

* Here write the Christian but not the surname.

2. To the Right Reverend Father in God, —, * Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A Dean—

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Rev. Dr. —, Dean of Carlisle.

Archdeacons and Chancellors are addressed in the same manner.

The rest of the Clergy—

1. Sir, Reverend Sir.*
 2. To the Rev. Dr. Williams.
- To the Rev. J. Pratt; or, To the Rev. M^r Pratt, &c.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE:

SHOWING THE MOST INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, FROM THE CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

	B.C.		A.D.
The Creation	4008	The Saviour of the World born	
The Deluge, or Noah's flood	2352	The Christian era, as settled by Dionysius, began on the first of January, Christ being 4 years old	1
The Chinese monarchy founded according to some historians	2207	Augustus died at Nola, August 19, and was succeeded by Tiberius. A census at Rome, pop. 4,037,000	14
The calling of Abraham	1985	Jesus Christ baptized by John	29
Moses born	1571	He suffers at Jerusalem in the 38th year of his age	33
Cecrops founds the kingdom of Athens	1556	Claudius Cæsar's expedition to Britain	43
Cadmus carries Phœnician letters into Greece	1493	London becomes a Roman station. Christianity said to be introduced into Britain	60
Tyre built	1252	Jerusalem taken and utterly destroyed by Vespasian and Titus	70
Carthage founded by the Tyrians	1223	Pompeii and Herculaneum overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius. — Pliny the elder dies	79
Destruction of Troy	1184	Agricola builds his wall between the Forth and the Clyde	85
Dedication of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem	1008	Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle	121
The kingdom of Israel divided	979	Silk first brought from India	274
Era of the Olympiads began	776	Wines first made in Britain	276
Era of the building of Rome	753	The Franks, a German nation, settle in Gaul, which from thence was called France	277
Tarquin the Proud, the last king of Rome, expelled	592	Observation of Sunday enjoined under Constantine, the first Christian emperor of Rome	321
Xerxes' expedition against Greece	481	Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, thence called Constantinople	328
Ezra restores Jerusalem, 490 years before the death of our Saviour	458	Roman empire divided into eastern and western	364
The history of the Old Testament closes, about	430	Europe overrun by the Goths under Alaric	401
Alexander the Great was born	356	France formed into a kingdom under Pharamond	420
Sun-dial first erected in Rome	293	City of Venice founded	452
Dionysius of Alexandria began his era; he first ascertained the solar year to consist of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes	285	The Mahometan era of the Hegira or flight of Mahomet from Mecca begins	622
The first Punic war begun	264		
Hannibal invades Italy, crossing the Alps	210		
Paper invented in China	173		
The first library formed was in Rome	168		
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans	146		
History of the Apocrypha ends	135		
Julius Cæsar's first descent in Britain	55		
Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia	48		
Cæsar murdered by Brutus and other conspirators	44		

	A.D.		A.D.
England invaded by the Danes	653	Portuguese sail to India round the Cape of Good Hope	1497
Glass first brought to England	663	Shillings first coined in England	1503
The Britons subdued by the Saxons	685	Martin Luther began the Reformation	1517
Computations from the birth of Christ used in history	748	First voyage round the world by Magellan's ships	1522
Charlemagne founds the western empire	800	Reformation introduced in England	1534
Juries instituted in England	979	Reformation completed in Scotland by John Knox	1560
Arithmetical cyphers brought into Europe by Saracens; letters of the alphabet had hitherto been used	991	Pope Gregory reforms the calendar	1582
Paper made of cotton rags in use	1000	Tobacco first brought to England from Virginia	1583
Danes finally driven out of Scotland	1040	Mary Queen of Scotland beheaded	1587
The conquest of England by William Duke of Normandy	1066	Telescopes invented in Germany	1590
The Tower of London built by him	1080	Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges	1602
First crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land	1096	Union of the crowns of England and Scotland	1603
Henry II. of England gains possession of Ireland	1172	Galileo discovers Jupiter's satellites	1610
Glass windows in private houses in England	1180	Circulation of the blood established by Harvey; this had been suggested in France in 1553	1619
A conjunction of all the planets at sunrise, 16th September	1186	Barbados the first British settlement	1625
Magna Charta signed by King John	1215	Restoration of Chas. II. on May 29	1660
Astronomy and geography revived by the Moors of Spain	1223	Tea first used in England	1666
Commons of England first summoned to parliament	1264	Newtonian philosophy published	1686
Parliament regularly held from this year, being the 22nd of Edward I.	1295	Revolution began on November 5	1688
Turkish empire founded by Ottoman	1298	Land-tax enacted in England	1689
Mariner's compass improved by Gioia of Amaldi	1302	Bayonets first used by the French	1693
Gunpowder made by a monk at Cologne	1330	Bank of England established	1693
Gold first coined in England by Edward III.	1344	Union of Kingdoms of England and Scotland	1706
Edward III. had four pieces of cannon at Cressy	1345	Society of arts, manufactures, &c., established in London	1753
Coals first brought to London	1357	Capt. Cook returns from his first voyage round the world	1771
Wickliffe, the English reformer, flourished	1369	United States of North America declare themselves independent	1776
Bills of exchange first used in England	1381	Dr. Herschel discovers the planet called by his name	1781
The Papal power and authority abolished in England by act of parliament	1391	Dr. Herschel discovers two of its satellites	1787
Canary Islands discovered by a Norman	1405	Revolution in France began	1789
Fainting in oil invented at Bruges by John Van Eyck	1410	King of France deposed	1792
Algebra introduced into Europe	1412	United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland met for the first time, on the 22nd of January	1801
Printing invented by Lawrence of Haerlem, who died in	1440	Restoration of Louis XVIII. and peace between France and the Allied Powers, 1st of May	1814
Constantinople taken by the Turks; Greek empire ends	1453	Peace proclm. in London, June 20	1814
Glass manufactured in England	1457	Battle of Waterloo, June 18th	1815
Engraving and etching on copper	1460	The Princess Charlotte died Nov. 8	1817
Printing brought to England by Caxton	1471	George III. died, aged 82, Jan. 29	1820
The Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasques di Gama	1488	George IV. crowned in Westminster Abbey, July 19th	1821
America discovered by Colon or Columbus	1492	The first stone of the New London Bridge laid, June 15th	1825
		Duke of York, died Jan. 5th	1827
		Foundation stone of London University laid, April 30th	1827
		Catholic Emancipation	1829
		George IV. died, June 26th	1830
		William IV. proclaimed, June 28th	1830
		Revolution in France, July 29th	1830

	A. D.		A. D.
Reform Bill rec. the royal sanction	1832	Repeal of the Corn Law passed both Houses, and becomes law . . .	1847
Cholera	1832	French Revolution	1848
Sir Walter Scott died, Sept. 21 . . .	1832	French Republic formed	1848
First Reformed Parliament assem.	1833	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected President of France	1848
West India Slave Emancipation Bill passed	1833	Chartist agitation in England . . .	1848
Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the House of Commons	1834	Discovery of gold fields in Upper California	1848
Both Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire	1834	Troubled state of the German empire	1849
Municipal Corporation Bill passed	1835	Francis Joseph, the new Emperor of Austria, grants a constitution of Austria, grants a constitution	1849
Dreadful earthquake at Kaisarich (Russia)	1835	Insurrection of the Sikhs, their entire defeat and subjugation . . .	1849
Victoria comes of age, May 24th . . .	1837	Capture of Mooltan	1849
William IV. dies	1837	Repeal of the Navigation laws . . .	1849
Victoria proclaimed	1837	International Exhibition of Industry in Hyde Park	1851
Victoria crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th	1838	Louis Napoleon, Presdt. of France, dissolves the House of Assembly, and forms a new constitution . . .	1851
Total Abolition of Slavery in all the British Colonies, August 1st	1838	He is declared "Emperor of the French" under the title of "Napoleon the Third"	1852
Insurrection in Canada	1838	Russia marches her armies into the Turkish provinces of the Danube	1853
Aden taken by the British, Jan. 19 . . .	1839	Turkey declares war against Russia	1853
The Turks defeated by the Egyptians at Nezib, June 24th	1839	Alliance betwn. England & France	1853
Fortress of Ghee taken by the British, June 23rd	1839	The Russians destroy the Turkish fleet at Sinope	1853
War between Great Britain and China	1840	The English and French fleets enter the Black Sea	1853
Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1840	England and France declare war against Russia	1854
War in Syria; St. Jean d'Acre taken by the British	1840	An English and French expedition capture and destroy Bomarsund, in the Baltic	1854
The remains of Napoleon Bonaparte brought from St. Helena to Paris	1840	Grand Exhibition opened at Sydenham by Her Majesty	1854
Union of Upper and Lower Canada	1841	Allied armies of England, France, and Turkey enter the Crimea, and gain the battle of Alma	1854
The President steamship, from New York for Liverpool, lost on the passage, with 136 persons on board	1841	International Exhibition in Paris	1855
Resignation of Whig Ministry	1841	Siege and capture of Sebastopol . . .	1855-6
New Ministry: Sir R. Peel, Premier	1841	Peace concluded with Russia . . .	1856
Death of W. E. Channing, D.D.	1842	India annexed to the British Empire	1858
Convocation of ministers of the Church of Scotland, held at Edinburgh	1842	New colonies of British Columbia and Queensland	1858
The Thames Tunnel opened	1843	Civil war in the United States of America	1861
Disruption of the Church of Scotland	1843	Second International Exhibition in London	1862
Treaty with China ratified	1843	Treaty of commerce with France . .	1863
Dreadful earthquake in the West India Islands; the town of Point-a-Pitre, in Guadaloupe, completely destroyed, 500 persons killed	1843	Great distress in Lancashire, &c. . .	1863
The Amerees of Scinde totally routed at Meanee, near Hyderabad, by Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier	1843	The source of the Nile discovered by Captain Speke	1863
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit the King of the French, and the King of the Belgians	1843	Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
Emperor of Russia visits London . . .	1844	Birth of Prince Victor of Wales, January 9	1864
The King of the French visits Queen Victoria	1844	Danish provinces of Schleswig and Holstein seized by Prussia and Austria	1864
Annexation of Texas to the United States	1845	Termination of the civil war in the United States	1865
The Sikh Army destroyed by the British, under Sir Hugh Gough	1846		

Dictionaries, etc.—*continued.*

DR. F. F. FELLER'S POCKET DICTIONARIES.

In 32mo, red cloth. 500 pages. 1s. each.

- 1/- English, German, French.
- 1/- French, German, English.
- 1/- German, English, French.
- 3/6 The Three Volumes in a red cloth case.
- 3/6 The Three Volumes bound together in One Volume.

FRENCH DICTIONARIES.

- 1/- Dr. Feller's English-French Dictionary.
- 1/- Dr. Feller's French-English Dictionary.
- 2/6 The Two in a red cloth case.
- 2/6 The Two bound together in One Volume.
- 2/6 De la Voye's French Dictionary: English-French and French-English. 1,153 pages, large crown 8vo. Uniform in size and price with ROUTLEDGE'S Edition of NUTTALL'S DICTIONARY.
- 1/- Routledge's English-French and French-English Dictionary. A New Book set from New Type. 320 pages, large crown 8vo.
- 1/6 Wesseley's New Dictionary of the English and French Languages. In Two Parts—English-French and French-English; with Pronunciation, Geographical Names, and Christian Names.
- 2/6 Nugent's Improved Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages. In Two Parts—French-English and English-French. By BROWN and MARTIN.

GERMAN DICTIONARIES.

- 1/- Dr. Feller's English-German Dictionary.
- 1/- Dr. Feller's German-English Dictionary.
- 2/6 The Two in a red cloth case.
- 2/6 The Two bound together in One Volume.

George Routledge & Sons, Limited.

Dictionaries, etc.—continued.

- 2/6 Williams' Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages.** In Two Parts—English-German and German-English; with the Pronunciation of the English part in German Characters. Coloured edges.
- 1/6 Wesseley's New Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages.** In Two Parts—English-German and German-English.

ITALIAN DICTIONARIES.

- 1/- Dr. Feller's English-Italian Dictionary.**
- 1/- Dr. Feller's Italian-English Dictionary.**
- 2/6 The Two in a red cloth case.**
- 2/6 The Two bound together in One Volume.**
- 1/6 Wesseley's New Pronouncing Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages.** In Two Parts—English-Italian and Italian-English; with Geographical Names, Christian Names, List of Irregular Verbs in both Languages.
- 2/6 Graglia's Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages.** In Two Parts—Italian-English and English-Italian; with a compendious Italian Grammar, and a Supplementary Dictionary of Naval Terms.

SPANISH DICTIONARY.

- 1/6 Wesseley and Gironé's New Pocket Dictionary of the English and Spanish Languages.** In Two Parts—English-Spanish and Spanish-English.

LATIN DICTIONARY.

- 1/6 A New Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English: the Quantities marked: an Appendix of Latin Geographical, Historical, and Mythological Proper Names.**

Educational Works—continued.

PRIMERS.

- 6d. Routledge's Everlasting Alphabet. Printed on Linen. A Picture for each Letter by the Hon. HUGH ROWLEY. Size, 8 in. by 6.
- 6d. Routledge's Everlasting Primer. Printed on Linen. 65 Pictures. Size, 8 inches by 6.
- 1/- The British Primer. 300 Illustrations. Cloth boards. Size, 8 inches by 5½.
- This Primer can be had in two books, paper covers. 6d. each.
Aunt Mary's Illustrated Alphabet. 200 Pictures.
Aunt Mary's Illustrated Primer. 100 Pictures.
- 1/6 cloth The Large Picture Primer. 96 Pages. 30 large Pictures by HARRISON WEIR, W. SMALL, and other Artists, and 80 small gilt. ones.
- 1/- _____ In Picture Boards.

SPELLING BOOKS.

- 1/- Routledge's British Spelling Book. With 300 large Illustrations. In demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 158 pages. The Cheapest Spelling Book ever published.
- 9d. each Routledge's Standard Spelling Books. In fcap. 8vo, strongly bound in cloth, with Tin Rims. New and Improved Editions.
- Joseph Guy's British Spelling Book. Illustrated.
Carpenter's Spelling Book.
Mavor's English Spelling Book. 46 Cuts.
Vys's New London Spelling Book. 54 Cuts.
Fenning's Universal Spelling Book. 8 Cuts.
Markham's Spelling. 20 Cuts.

ONE-SYLLABLE BOOKS.

- 3/6 Evenings at Home, boards; or 2s. cloth.
- 1/6 Reynard the Fox, boards; or 2s. cloth.
- 1/- The New Book of One Syllable.
- 1/- Little Helps for Little Readers.
- 1/- Sunday Book of One Syllable.
- 1/- Susy's Six Teachers, by E. PRENTISS.
- 1/- Susy's Little Servants, by ditto.
-
- 1/- Tiny's Natural History, in Words of Four Letters, picture boards; or 1s. 6d. cloth gilt.
- 1/- Totty's Natural History, in Words of Four Letters, picture boards; or 1s. 6d. cloth gilt.
- 2/6 The Swiss Family Robinson, 20 plates.

READING BOOK.

- 1/- Routledge's British Reading Book. Illustrated with 220 Woodcuts. In demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 158 pages.

George Routledge & Sons, Limited.

ROUTINE

INVOICES

REVENUE