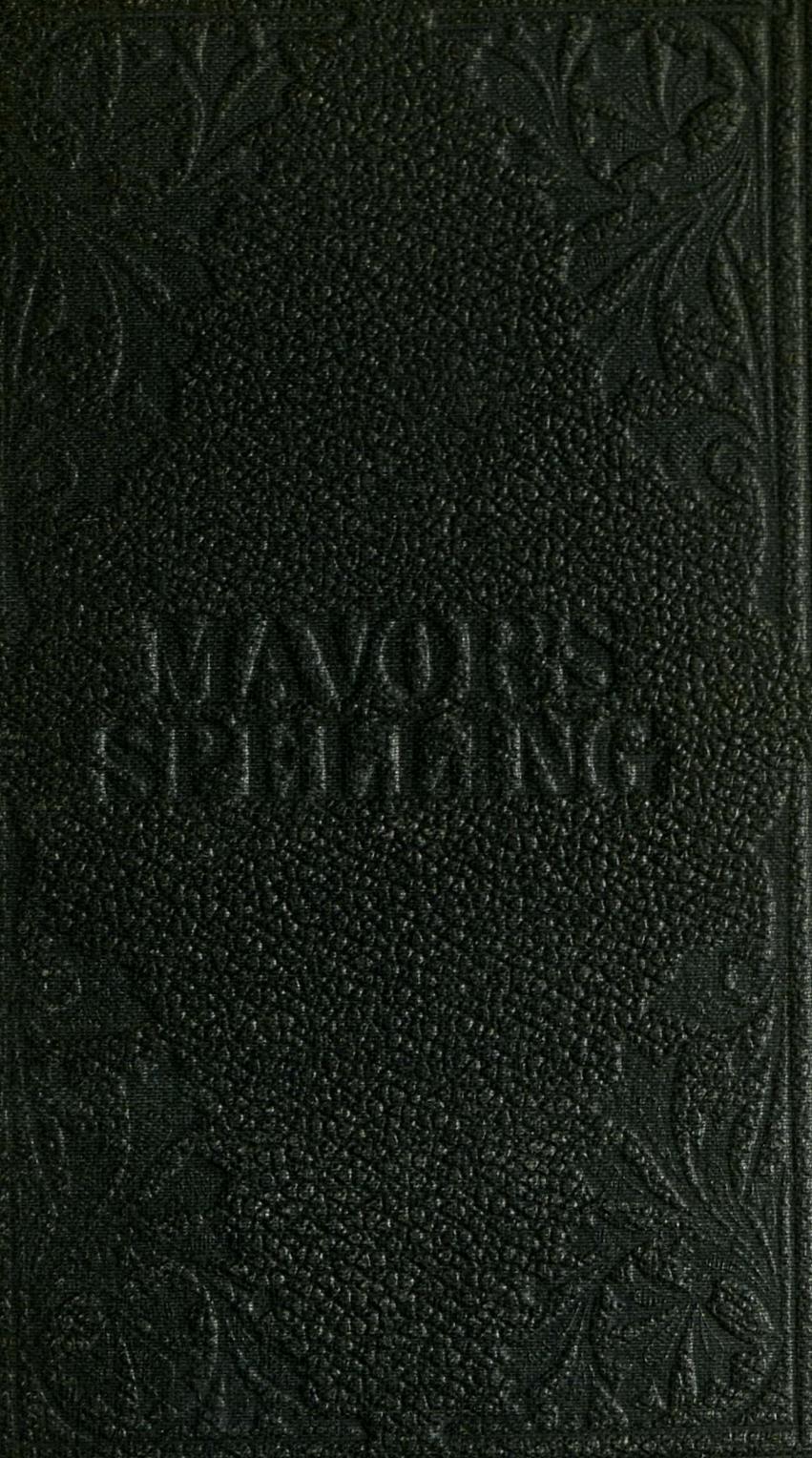


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CITY OF BOSTON

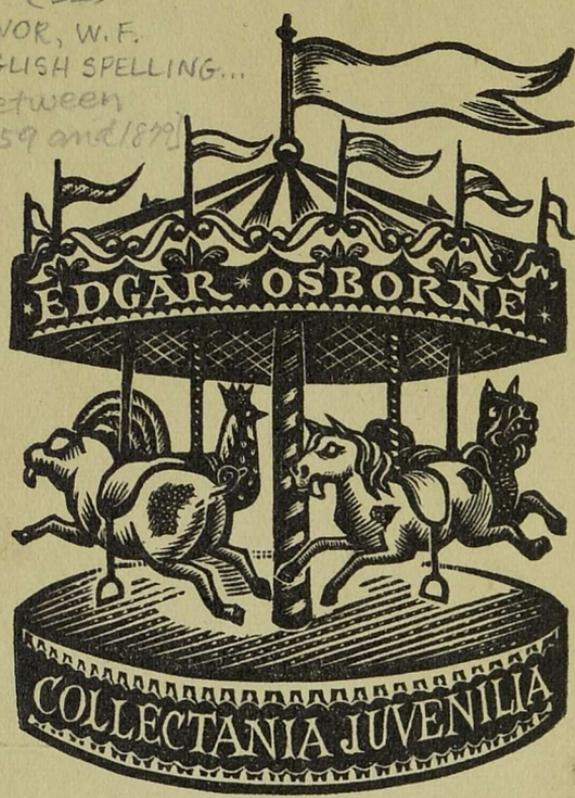


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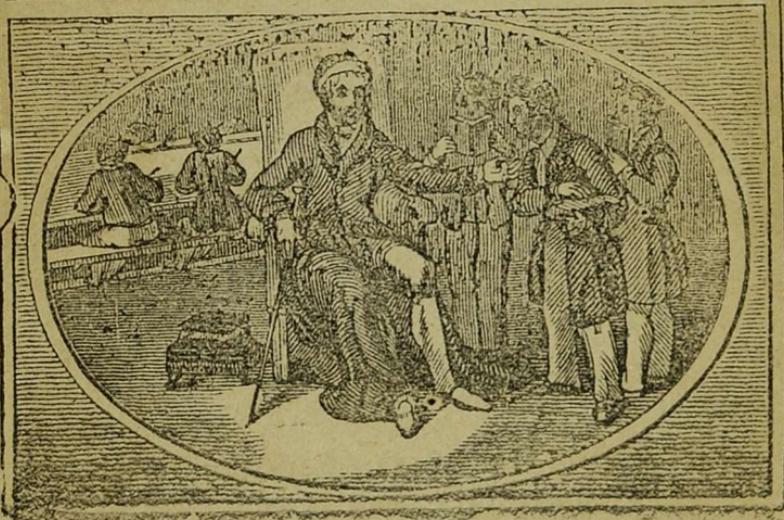
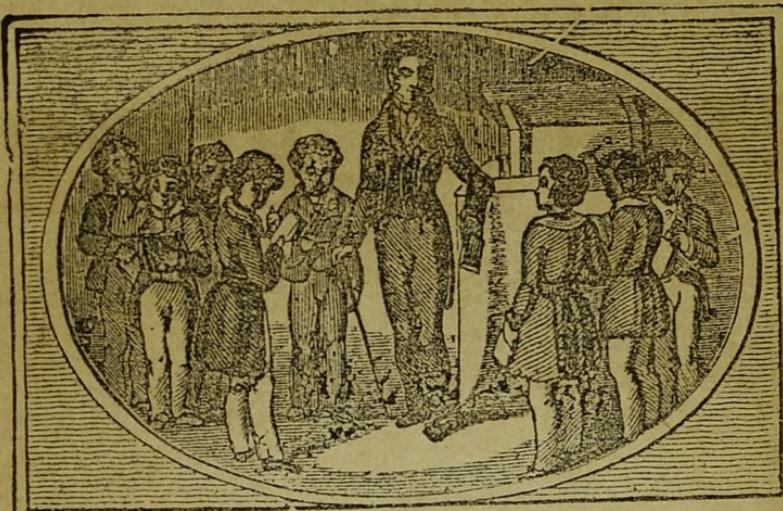
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THE  
ENGLISH  
SPELLING-BOOK;

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

READING & SPELLING OF THE ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE.

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BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L.L.D.,

LATE VICAR OF HURLEY IN BERKSHIRE, AND AUTHOR OF "THE BRITISH  
NEPOS," "NATURAL HISTORY," ETC.

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A New Edition carefully Revised and Improved

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LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY T. GOODE, LION STEAM PRINTING WORKS,  
CLERKENWELL GREEN.

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London:

Printed by T. CROFT, 15, BARRINGTON STREET, W. & A.

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## PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the *nursery*, which have been written within the last few years by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must be still allowed that there has not appeared one Introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rise above the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care, and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a circumstance, that the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have been to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to the most honourable hands; and to sow the seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most industrious talents.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who perhaps have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labour dishonourable which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear but the candid and judicious will adequately appreciate his motives and his production; for he feels convinced that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary and familiar book, need never have reason to blush from ignorance, or to err from want of a solid foundation of moral and religious principles.

Woodstock, Feb. 12, 1806.

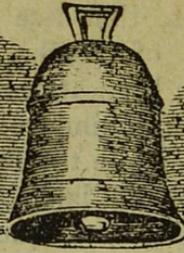
*The English Alphabet.*

A a



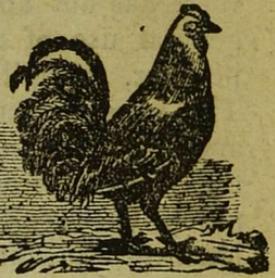
Ape

B b



Bell

C c



Cock

---

D d



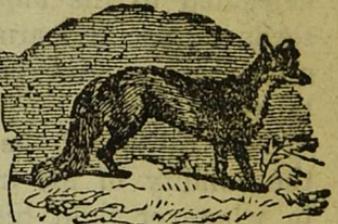
Dog

E e



Ea-gle

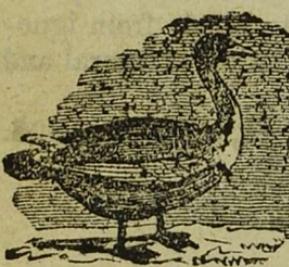
F f



Fox

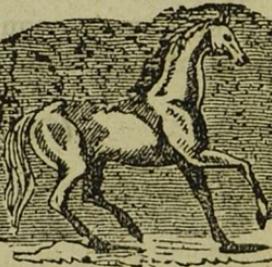
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G g



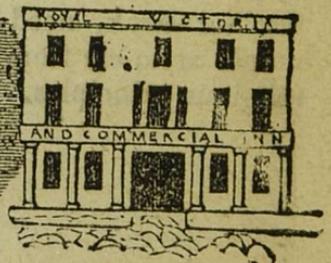
Goose

H h



Horse

I i



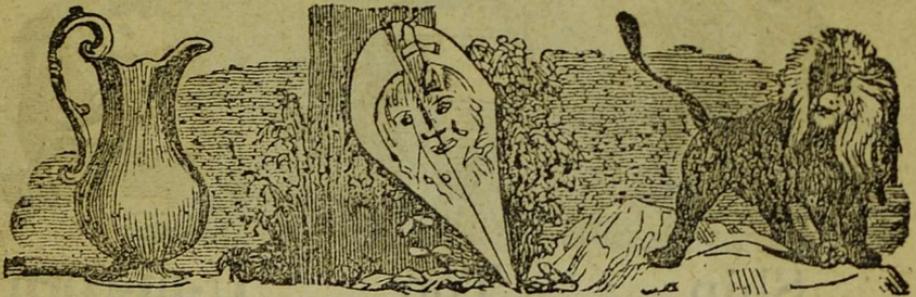
Inn

*The English Alphabet.*

J j

K k

L l



Jug

Kite

Lion

---

M m

N n

O o



Mouse

Nest

Owl

---

P p

Q q

R r

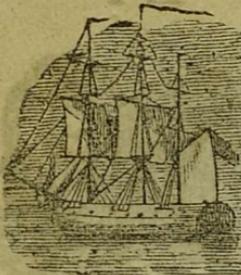


Plough

Queen

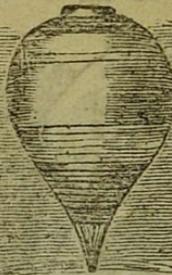
Rab-bit

S s



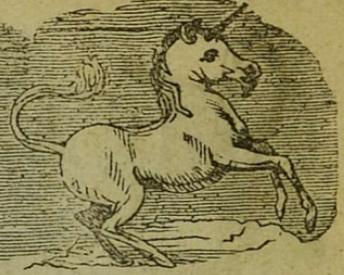
Ship

T t



Top

U u



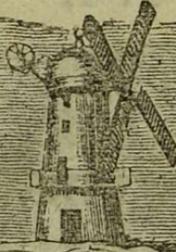
U-ni-corn

V v



Vul-ture

W w



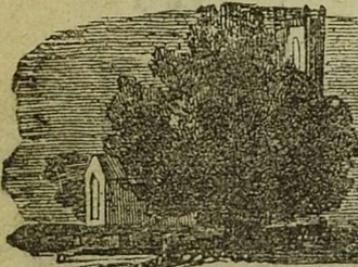
Wind-mill

X x



Xer-xes

Y y



Yew-tree

Z z



Ze-bra.

The English Alphabet.

LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N  
K P J O Z R I S L T  
z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g e  
j a u i

---

THE ITALIC ALPHABET REGULARLY ARRANGED.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R*  
*S T U V W X Y Z*  
*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w*  
*x y z*

---

ITALIC LETTERS.

*R F O Z H M S J Q L T I W E P Y A N*  
*U D X B V C G K*  
*l w g f q b i p v a m d y c h x s k e r o z*  
*j n t*

---

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

*Æ Œ æ œ fi fl ff ffi ffl & &*

---

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Syllables of Two Letters.*

## TABLE 1.

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

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

---

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	go	ma	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.

im	so	am	la	if	ha
ay	ox	my	ye	he	ax
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

## LESSON 9.

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

---

## 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;

*Easy Words of Three Letters.*

TABLE II.

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

LESSON 1.

bad	fed	did	hod	cud	hag
lad	led	hid	nod	mud	jag
mad	red	kid	rod	bag	lag
sad	wed	lid	sod	fag	nag
bed	bid	rid	bud	gag	rag

---

LESSON 2.

tag	peg	pig	fog	hug	tug
wag	big	wig	hog	jug	cam
beg	dig	bog	jog	mug	ham
keg	fig	log	bug	pug	ram
leg	jig	dog	dug	rug	gem

---

LESSON 3.

hem	hum	fan	van	men	kin
dim	mum	man	zan	pen	pin
him	sum	pan	den	din	sin
rim	rum	ran	fen	fin	tin
gum	can	tan	han	gin	con

---

LESSON 4.

don	gun	cap	nap	dip	rip
yon	pun	gap	pap	hip	sip
bun	run	hap	rap	lip	tip
dun	sun	lap	sap	nip	fob
fun	tun	map	tap	pip	bob

LESS. 5.	LESS 6.	LESS. 7.	LESS. 8.	LESS. 9.
hob	fir	met	sot	try
lob	sir	net	wot	wry
rob	cur	pet	but	ell
sob	fur	ret	cut	ill
fop	pur	wet	gut	oll
hop	has	bit	hut	elm
lop	bat	fit	nut	ash
mop	cat	hit	put	oak
pop	fat	kit	shy	art
sop	hat	sit	thy	ink
top	mat	wit	sky	ask
bar	pat	dot	fly	ant
car	rat	got	ply	orb
far	sat	hot	sly	see
jar	bet	jot	bry	fly
mar	fet	lot	cry	you
par	get	not	dry	tom
tar	jet	pot	fry	and
war	let	rot	pry	end

## TABLE III.

EASY 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.

We are all up.

His hat is off.

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 peg 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 oft at war.

---

LESSON 5.

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

---

LESSON 6.

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

## TABLE IV

EASY WORDS NOT EXCEEDING SIX LETTERS.

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.	LESS. 4.	LESS. 5
half	shell	balm	jamb	sand
pelf	smell	calm	lamb	brand
wolf	spell	palm	bomb	grand
balk	swell	qualm	comb	stand
talk	bill	psalm	tomb	strand
walk	fill	helm	womb	bend
bilk	gill	whelm	dumb	fend
milk	kill	yelp	thumb	mend
silk	mill	skelp	cramp	rend
folk	pill	whelp	stamp	send
bulk	till	halt	hemp	tend
hulk	will	malt	limp	vend
gall	chill	salt	bump	blend
hall	drill	belt	dump	spend
mall	skill	felt	hump	bind
pall	spill	melt	camp	find
tall	still	pelt	damp	hind
wall	swill	welt	lamp	kind
small	doll	smelt	champ	mind
stall	loll	spelt	clamp	rind
bell	poll	gilt	jump	blind
cell	roll	hilt	pump	grind
fell	droll	jilt	rump	wind
hell	stroll	tilt	plump	bond
sell	dull	spilt	stump	fond
tell	gull	stilt	trump	pond
well	hull	bolt	hymn	fund
yell	lull	colt	limn	fang
dwell	bull	ache	band	gang
knell	full	toe	hand	bang
quell	pull	eyes	land	pang

LESS. 6.	LESS. 7.	LESS. 8.	LESS. 9.	LESS. 10.
rang	strung	dent	lard	work
fang	bank	lent	nard	lurk
twang	rank	rent	pard	murk
ling	blank	sent	yard	turk
ring	crank	tent	ward	marl
sing	drank	vent	herd	snarl
wing	flank	went	bird	twirl
bring	plank	scent	third	whirl
cling	prank	scene	cord	hurl
fling	shank	scythe	lord	purl
sling	thank	scheme	ford	churl
sting	link	school	word	barm
swing	pink	spent	sword	farm
thing	sink	dint	board	harm
wring	wink	hint	hoard	charm
spring	blink	lint	scarf	warm
string	brink	mint	dwarf	swarm
long	chinck	tint	wharf	form
song	clink	ffint	turf	storm
prong	drink	font	scurf	worm
wrong	slink	front	bark	barn
strong	think	hunt	dark	yarn
throng	monk	runt	hark	fern
bung	sunk	blunt	lark	stern
dung	drunk	grunt	mark	born
hung	slunk	barb	park	corn
rung	trunk	garb	shark	horn
sung	pant	herb	spark	morn
clung	rant	verb	frank	scorn
flung	grant	curb	cork	thorn
stung	plant	bard	fork	lorn
swung	slant	card	stork	torn
wrung	bent	hard	pork	mourn

LESS. 11.	LESS. 12.	LESS. 13.	LESS. 14.	LESS. 15
worn	port	push	mess	test
shorn	sport	bask	bless	vest
sworn	wort	cask	chess	west
burn	cash	mask	dress	zest
turn	dash	task	tress	blest
churn	gash	flask	stress	chest
spurn	hash	desk	hiss	crest
carp	lush	risk	kiss	fist
harp	mash	brisk	miss	hist
sharp	rash	frisk	bliss	list
bars	sash	whisk	boss	mist
cars	clash	busk	moss	grist
stars	crash	dusk	dross	twist
cart	flash	husk	gloss	whist
dart	gnash	musk	gross	wrist
hart	plash	rusk	loss	host
mart	smash	tusk	toss	most
part	trash	gasp	fuss	post
tart	quash	hasp	truss	ghost
smart	wash	rasp	cast	cost
start	flesh	clasp	fast	lost
chart	fresh	grasp	last	tost
warp	dish	wasp	mast	crost
quart	fish	lisp	past	frost
wart	wish	whisp	vast	dust
flirt	gush	bass	blast	gust
shirt	rush	lass	ghast	just
skirt	blush	mass	best	must
spirt	brush	pass	jest	rust
sort	crush	brass	lest	crust
short	flush	class	nest	trust
snort	plush	glass	pest	thrust
fort	bush	less	rest	hath

LESS. 16.	LESS. 17.	LESS. 18.	LESS. 19.	LESS. 20.
bath	witch	bright	pie	hail
lath	awl	breeze	tart	wind
path	bawl	sneeze	milk	stone
pith	crawl	freeze	jack	mud
smith	drawl	lymph	tom	mire
with	cow	nymph	sam	rock
troth	bow	nigh	will	teeth
both	vow	thigh	fish	eyes
sloth	now	sigh	man	nose
wroth	owl	high	dad	lips
doth	fowl	thigh	bed	legs
moth	growl	ache	fire	arms
broth	gnash	adze	smoke	feet
cloth	gnat	aisle	sun	hands
froth	gnaw	yatcht	moon	head
welch	rhyme	laugh	stars	face
filch	thyme	toe	desk	neck
milch	knack	cat	rod	eyes
haunch	kneel	dog	stick	choir
launch	knob	man	cane	pique
bench	know	boy	house	lieu
tench	knock	girl	cow	quay
arch	knight	egg	gate	mulct
march	fight	hen	east	buoy
parch	light	cock	west	schism
batch	might	book	north	czar
hatch	night	bee	south	tow
latch	right	fly	dark	drachm
catch	sight	coach	light	gaol
fetch	tight	cart	night	quoit
itch	blight	stick	day	aye
ditch	flight	pen	rain	quoif
pitch	plight	ink	snow	ewe

EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE, TO TEACH THE SOUND AND  
USE OF THE E FINAL.

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.	LESS. 4.
AL ale	fan fane	mop mope	sam same
ar are	fat fate	mor more	sid side
at ate	fil file	mut mute	sin sine
bab babe	fin fine	nam name	sir sire
bal bale	fir fire	nap nape	sit site
ban bane	for fore	nil Nile	sol sole
bar bare	gal gale	nod node	sur sure
bas base	gam game	nor nore	tal tale
bid bide	gap gape	not note	tam tame
bil bile	gat gate	od ode	tap tape
bit bite	gor gore	op ope	tar tare
can cane	hal hale	pan pane	tid tide
cam came	har hare	par pare	til tile
car care	hat hate	pat pate	tim time
cap cape	her here	pil pile	tin tine
col cole	hid hide	pin pine	ton tone
con cone	hop hope	pol pole	top tope
cop cope	hol hole	por pore	tub tube
cor core	kin kine	rat rate	tun tune
dal dale	kit kite	rid ride	van vane
dam dame	lad lade	rip ripe	val vale
dan dane	mad made	rit rite	ven vene
dar dare	man mane	rob robe	vil vile
dat date	mar mare	rod rode	vin vine
din dine	mat mate	rop rope	vot vote
dol dole	mil mile	rot rote	wid wide
dom dome	mir mire	rud rude	win wine
dot dote	mod mode	rul rule	wir wire
fam fame	mol mole	sal sale	wil wile

TABLE V.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS, CONSISTING OF EASY WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

A mad ox  
An old man  
A new fan

A wild colt  
A tame cat  
A lean hen

A live calf  
A gold ring  
A warm muff

LESSON 2.

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

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

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

LESSON 3.

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

He does hope  
Ride your nag  
Ring the bell  
Spin the top

He is not cold  
Fly your kite  
Give it me  
Take your hat

LESSON 4.

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

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

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

LESSON 5.

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

Do you love me  
Be a good lad  
I like good boys  
But not bad ones

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

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

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

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, 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 if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you.

## 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 purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

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

## LESSON 13.

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

## LESSON 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you if you do not touch them. All 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, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

LESSON 16.

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

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 was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

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

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

## TABLE VI.

Exercises in Words of One Syllable, containing the Diphthongs:  
*ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.*

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.	LESS. 4.	LESS. 5.
Aid	saint	void	reak	stream
laid	plaint	soil	weak	bean
maid	air	toil	bleak	dean
paid	fair	broil	freak	mean
said	hair	spoil	sneak	lean
waid	pair	coin	speak	clean
braid	chair	join	scream	glean
plaid	stair	loin	squeak	heap
staid	bait	groin	deal	leap
gain	gait	joint	heal	reap
main	wait	point	meal	cheap
pain	plait	pea	peal	ear
rain	faith	sea	seal	dear
blain	saith	tea	teal	fear
brain	neigh	flea	steal	hear
chain	weigh	plea	sweal	near
drain	eight	each	beam	sear
grain	weight	beach	ream	year
slain	rein	leach	seam	blear
stain	vein	peach	team	clear
swain	feign	reach	bream	smear
train	reign	teach	cream	spear
twain	heir	bleach	dream	ease
sprain	their	breach	fleam	pease
strain	height	preach	gleam	teaze
faint	voice	beak	steam	please
paint	choice	peak	scream	seas

*Words of One Syllable.*

LESS. 6.	LESS. 7.	LESS. 8.	LESS. 9.	LESS. 10
flea	search	groan	thieve	bound
cease	earl	oar	lies	found
peace	pearl	boar	pies	hound
grease	earn	roar	ties	pound
east	learn	soar	quest	round
beast	earth	boast	guest	sound
feast	dearth	roast	suit	wound
least	hearth	toast	fruit	ground
eat	heart	boat	juice	sour
seat	great	coat	sluice	flour
beat	bear	goat	bruise	bout
heat	pear	moat	cruise	gout
meat	coach	float	build	doubt
neat	poach	throat	guild	lout
peat	roach	broad	guilt	pout
seat	goad	groat	quilt	rout
teat	load	brief	guise	cough
bleat	road	chief	laud	bought
cheat	teal	grief	fraud	thought
treat	wood	thief	daunt	ought
wheat	loaf	liege	jaunt	though
realm	oak	mien	haunt	four
dealt	coal	siege	vaunt	pour
health	foal	field	caught	tough
wealth	goal	wield	taught	rough
stealth	shoal	yield	fraught	your
breast	foam	shield	aunt	crowd
sweat	loam	fierce	loud	sheath
threat	roam	pierce	cloud	sheathe
death	loan	tierce	plough	wreathe
breath	mean	grieve	bough	breathe

## TABLE VII.

OTHER EASY LESSONS OF  
ONE SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

I knew a nice young girl, but she was not good, she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? No. Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. Oh dear, how she did cry! The nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

## LESSON II.

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 bread

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 III.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, You are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox. So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play room, where they saw a Doll's house with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have stayed at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's House.

### LESSON IV.

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 V.

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

LESSON VI.

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 any more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry: Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back: they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home.

LESSON VII

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you.

She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, thought 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 cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

### LESSON VIII.

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 would not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

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

### LESSON IX.

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, there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time,

TABLE VIII.

The double accent (") shews that the following con-  
 nant is to be pronounced double; thus ca"-bin is pro-  
 nounced cab-bin.

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.	LESS. 4.
AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-jeet	a"-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf-fle
ab-sent	al-ter	a"-rid	bag-gage
ab-stract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-my	ba"-lance
a-corn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
a"-crid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ba"-nish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a"-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	

LESS. 5.	LESS. 6.	LESS. 7.	LESS. 8.
bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
ba"-ron	be-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	bib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	bi-got	blunt-less	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
bawl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
bea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bi"-shop	bo"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	break-ing
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
bed-lam	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	ble"-mish	boor-ish	brief-ly
bel-fry	bles-sing	boo-ty	bri-ar
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 9.	LESS. 10.	LESS. 11.	LESS. 12.
brim-mer	bush-el	care-less	chap-man
brim-stone	bus-tle	car-nage	chap-ter
bring-er	butch-er	car-rot	char-coal
bri-ny	but-ler	car-pet	char-ger
bris-tle	but-ter	cart-er	charm-er
brit-tle	but-tock	carv-er	charm-ing
bro-ken	bux-om	ease-ment	char-ter
bro-ker	buz-zard	cas-ket	chas-ten
bru-tal	Cab-bage	cast-or	chat-tels
bru-tish	ca"-bin	cas-tle	chat-ter
bub-ble	ca-ble	cau-dle	cheap-en
buck-et	cad-dy	ca"-vil	cheap-ness
buc-kle	ca-dence	cause-way	cheat-er
buck-ler	call-ing	caus-tic	cheer-ful
buck-ram	cal-lous	ce-dar	che"-mist
bud-get	cam-bric	ceil-ing	che"-rish
buf-fet	cam-let	cel-lar	cher-ry
bug-bear	can-cel	cen-sure	ches-nut
bu-gle	can-cer	cen-tre	chief-ly
bul-ky	can-did	ce-rate	child-hood
bul-let	can-dle	cer-tain	child-ish
bul-rush	can-ker	chal-dron	chil-dren
bul-wark	can-non	cha"-lice	chim-ney
bum-per	cant-er	chal-lenge	chi"-sel
bump-kin	can-vas	cham-ber	cho-ler
bun-dle	ca-per	chan-cel	chop-ping
bun-gle	ca-pon	chand-ler	chris-ten
bun-gler	cap-tain	chan-ger	chuc-kle
bur-den	cap-tive	chan-ging	churl-ish
bur-gess	cap-ture	chan-nel	churn-ing
burn-er	car-case	cha"-pel	cy-der
burn-ing	card-er	chap-lain	cin-der
bur-nish	care-ful	chap-let	ci-pher

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 13.  
cir-cle  
cis-tern  
ci"tron  
ci"-ty  
clam-ber  
clam-my  
cla"-mour  
clap-per  
cla"ret  
clas-sic  
clat-ter  
clean-ly  
clear-ness  
cler-gy  
cle"-ver  
cli-ent  
cli-mate  
cling-er  
clog-gy  
clois-ter  
clo-ser  
clo"-set  
clou-dy  
clo-ver  
clo-ven  
clown-ish  
clus-ter  
clum-sy  
clot-ty  
cob-ler  
cob-nut  
cob-web  
cock-pit

LESS. 14.  
cod-lin  
cof-fee  
cold-ness  
col-lar  
col-lect  
col-lege  
col-lop  
co-lon  
co"-lour  
com-bat  
come-ly  
com-er  
co"-met  
com-fort  
com-ma  
com-ment  
com-merce  
com-mon  
com-pact  
com-pass  
com-pound  
com-rade  
con-cave  
con-cert  
con-cord  
con-course  
con-duct  
con-duit  
con-flict  
con-gress  
con-quer  
con-quest  
con-stant

LESS. 15.  
con-sul  
con-test  
con-text  
con-tract  
con-trite  
con-vent  
con-vert  
con-vex  
con-vict  
cool-er  
cool-ness  
coop-er  
cop-per  
cord-age  
cor-ner  
cos-tive  
cost-ly  
cot-ton  
co"-ver  
coun-cil  
coun-sel  
coun-ter  
coun-ty  
coup-let  
court-ly  
cow-ard  
cou-sin  
crack-er  
crac-kle  
craf-ty  
crea-ture  
cre"-dit  
crib-bage

LESS. 16.  
crook-ed  
cross-ness  
crotch-et  
crude-ly  
cru-el  
cru-et  
crum-ple  
crup-per  
crus-ty  
crys-tal  
cud-gel  
cul-prit  
cum-ber  
cun-ning  
cup-board  
cu-rate  
cur-dle  
cur-few  
curl-ing  
cur-rant  
curt-sey  
cur-rent  
cur-ry  
curs-ed  
cur-tain  
cur-ved  
cus-tard  
cus-tom  
cut-ler  
cyn-ic  
cy-press  
Dab-ble  
dah-bler

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 17.	LESS. 18.	LESS. 19.	LESS. 20.
dag-ger	dis-mal	dwell-ing	e"-ver
dai-ly	dis-tance	dwin-dle	e-vil
dain-ty	dis-tant	<b>Ea-ger</b>	ex-it
dai-ry	do-er	ea-gle	eye-sight
dal-ly	dog-ger	east-er	eye-sore
da"-mage	dol-lar	eat-er	<b>Fa-ble</b>
da-mask	dol-phin	ear-ly	fa"-bric
dam-sel	do-nor	earth-en	fa-cing
dan-cer	dor-mant	e"-cho	fac-tor
dan-dle	doub-let	ed-dy	fag-got
dan-driff	doubt-ful	e-dict	faint-ness
dan-gle	doubt-less	ef-fort	faith-ful
dap-per	dough-ty	e-gress	fal-con
dark-ness	dow-er	ei-ther	fal-low
dar-ling	dow-las	el-bow	false-hood
das-tard	down-ward	el-der	fa"-mine
daz-zle	dow-ny	em-blem	fa"-mish
dear-ly	drag-gle	em-met	fa-mous
dear-ness	dra"-gor	em-pire	fan-cy
dead-ness	dra-per	emp-ty	far-mer
death-less	draw-er	end-less	far-row
debt-or	draw-ing	en-ter	far-ther
de-cent	dread-ful	en-try	fas-ten
de-ist	dream-er	en-voy	fa-tal
de"-luge	dri-ver	en-vy	fa-ther
dib-ble	drop-sy	eph-od	faul-ty
dic-tate	drub-bing	e"-pic	fa-vour
di-et	drum-mer	e-qual	fawn-ing
dif-fer	drunk-ard	er-ror	fear-ful
dim-ness	duke-dom	es-say	fea-ther
dim-ple	dul-ness	es-sence	fee-ble
din-ner	du-rance	e"-thic	feel-ing
dis-cord	du-ty	e-ven	feign-ed

ords of Two Syllables.

LESS. 21.

zel-low  
 fe"-lon  
 fe-male  
 fen-cer  
 fen-der  
 fer-tile  
 fer-vent  
 fes-ter  
 fet-ter  
 fe-ver  
 fid-dle  
 fi"-gure  
 fill-er  
 fil-thy  
 fi-nal  
 fin-ger  
 fi-nish  
 firm-ness  
 fix-ed  
 fiab-by  
 fla"-gon  
 fla-grant  
 fian-nel  
 fia-vour  
 flesh-ly  
 flo-rist  
 flow-er  
 flus-ter  
 flut-ter  
 fol-low  
 fol-ly  
 fon-dle  
 fool-ish

LESS. 22.

foot-step  
 fore-cast  
 fore-most  
 fore-sight  
 fore-head  
 fo"-rest  
 for-mal  
 for-mer  
 fort-night  
 for-tune  
 found-er  
 foun-tain  
 fowl-er  
 fra-grant  
 free-ly  
 fren-zy  
 friend-ly  
 fri"gate  
 fros-ty  
 fro-ward  
 frow-zy  
 fruit-ful  
 full-er  
 fu-my  
 fun-nel  
 fun-ny  
 fur-nace  
 fur-nish  
 fur-row  
 fur-ther  
 fu-ry  
 fus-ty  
 fu-tile

LESS. 23.

fu-ture  
 Gab-ble  
 gain-ful  
 gal-lant  
 gal-ley  
 gal-lon  
 gal-lop  
 gam-ble  
 game-ster  
 gam-mon  
 gan-der  
 gaunt-let  
 gar-bage  
 gar-den  
 gar-gle  
 gar-land  
 gar-ment  
 gar-ner  
 gar-nish  
 gar-ret  
 gar-ter  
 ga-ther  
 gau-dy  
 ga-zer  
 geld-ing  
 gen-der  
 gen-tile  
 gen-tle  
 gen-try  
 ges-ture  
 get-ting  
 gew-gaw  
 gha-st-ly

LESS. 24.

gi-ant  
 gib-bet  
 gid-dy  
 gig-gle  
 gild-er  
 gild-ing  
 gim-let  
 gin-ger  
 gir-dle  
 girl-ish  
 giv-er  
 glad-den  
 glad-ness  
 glean-er  
 glib-ly  
 glim-mer  
 glis-ten  
 gloo-my  
 glo-ry  
 glos-sy  
 glut-ton  
 gnash-ing  
 gob-let  
 god-ly  
 go-er  
 gold-en  
 gos-ling  
 gos-pel  
 gos-sip  
 gou-ty  
 grace-ful  
 gram-mar  
 gran-deur

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 25.

gras-sy  
 gra-tis  
 gra-ver  
 gra-vy  
 gra-zing  
 grea-sy  
 great-ly  
 great-ness  
 gree-dy  
 green-ish  
 greet-ing  
 griev-ance  
 griev-ous  
 grind-er  
 gris-kin  
 gris-ly  
 grist-ly  
 groan-ing  
 gro-cer  
 grot-to  
 ground-less  
 gruff-ness  
 guilt-less  
 guilt-ty  
 gun-ner  
 gus-set  
 gus-ty  
 gut-ter  
 guz-zle  
 Ha"-bit  
 hack-ney  
 had-dock  
 hag-gard

LESS. 26.

hag-gle  
 hail-stone  
 hai-ry  
 halt-er  
 ham-let  
 ham-per  
 hand-ful  
 hand-maid  
 hand-some  
 han-dy  
 hang-er  
 hang-ings  
 han-ker  
 hap-pen  
 hap-py  
 ha"-rass  
 har-bour  
 hard-en  
 har-dy  
 harm-ful  
 harm-less  
 har-ness  
 har-row  
 har-vest  
 hast-en  
 hat-ter  
 hate-ful  
 ha-tred  
 haugh-ty  
 haunt-ed  
 ha-zard  
 ha-zel  
 ha-zy

LESS. 27.

hea"-dy  
 heal-ing  
 hear-ing  
 heark-en  
 heart-en  
 heart-less  
 hea-then  
 hea"-ven  
 hea"-vy  
 he-brew"  
 hec-tor  
 heed-ful  
 hel-met  
 help-er  
 help-ful  
 help-less  
 hem-lock  
 herb-age  
 herds-man  
 her-mit  
 her-ring  
 hew-er  
 hic-cup  
 hig-gler  
 high-ness  
 hil-lock  
 hil-ly  
 hin-der  
 hire-ling  
 hob-ble  
 hog-gish  
 hogs-head  
 hold-fast

LESS. 28.

hol-land  
 hol-low  
 ho-ly  
 ho"-mage  
 home-ly  
 ho"-nest  
 ho-nour  
 hood-wink  
 hope-ful  
 hope-less  
 hor-rid  
 hor-ror  
 hos-tage  
 host-ess  
 hos-tile  
 hot-house  
 hour-ly  
 house-hold  
 hu-man  
 hum-ble  
 hu-mour  
 hun-ger  
 hun-ter  
 hur-ry  
 hurt-ful  
 hus-ky  
 hys-sop  
 I-dler  
 i-dol  
 i"-mage  
 in-cense  
 in-come  
 in-dex

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 29.	LESS. 30.	LESS. 31.	LESS. 32.
in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	li"mit
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	limn-er
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guest
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	li"-ver
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	li"zard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	la"-ther	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jea"lous	kins-man	lea-ther	loud-ness
jel-ly	kit-chen	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	le-per	lo"-ver
Je-sus	kneel-ing	le"-vel	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le"-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cence	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-ber
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 33.	LESS. 34.	LESS. 35.	LESS.
lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber	mo"-ral	nas-ty
ly"-ric	me"-nace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
mal-let	mer-chant	mo"-ther	na-vy
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	me"-rit	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	me"-tal	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	me"-thod	mouth-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne"-pew
mar-ket	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mi"-mic	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mo"-del	muz-zle	no-ble
may-pole	mo"-dern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mo"-dest	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	moist-ure	Nail-er	non-sense
mea-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
meek-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

LESS. 37.	LESS. 38.	LESS. 39.	LESS. 40.
no"-thing	ot-ter	par-cel	pe"-ril
no-tice	o-ver	parch-ing	pe"-rish
no"-vel	out-cast	parch-ment	per-jure
no"-vice	out-cry	par-don	per-ry
num-ber	out-er	pa-rent	per-son
nurs-er	out-most	par-ley	pert-ness
nur-ture	out-rage	par-lour	pes-ter
nut-meg	out-ward	par-rot	pes-tle
Oaf-ish	out-work	par-ry	pet ty
oak-en	own-er	par-son	pew-ter
oat-meal	oys-ter	part-ner	phi-al
ob-ject	Pa-cer	par-ty	phren-sy
ob-long	pack-age	pas-sage	phy"-sic
o-chre	pack-er	pas-sive	pic-kle
o-dour	pack-et	pass-port	pick-lock
of-fer	pad-dle	pas-ture	pic-ture
of-fice	pad-dock	pa"-tent	pie-ces
off-spring	pad-lock	pave-ment	pig-my
o-gle	pa-gan	pay-ment	pil-fer
oil-man	pain-ful	pea-cock	pil-grim
oint-ment	paint-er	peb-ble	pil-lage
old-er	paint-ing	pe"-dant	pill-box
o"-live	pa"-lace	ped-lar	pi-lot
o-men	pa-late	peep-er	pim-ple
on-set	pale-ness	pee-vish	pin-case
o-pen	pal-let	pelt-ing	pin-cers
op-tic	pam-phlet	pen-dant	pinch-ing
o-pal	pan-cake	pen-man	pi-per
o"-range	pa"-nic	pen-ny	pip-pin
or-der	pan-try	pen-sive	pi-rate
or-gan	pa-per	peo-ple	pitch-er
o"-ther	pa-pist	pep-per	pit-tance
o-ral	par-boil	per-fect	pi"-ty

LESS. 41.	LESS. 42.	LESS. 43.	LESS. 44.
pi-vot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
pla-ces	pos-ture	pri-vate	pun-gent
pla-cid	po-tent	pri"-vy	pu-nish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	pro-blem	pup-py
pla-net	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
plan-ter	poul-try	pro"-duce	pure-ness
pla"-shy	pounce-box	pro-duct	pur-pose
plas-ter	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ted	pound-er	pro"-fit	puz-zle
plat-ter	pow-er	pro"-gress	Qua"-drant
play-er	pow-der	pro"-ject	quag-mire
play-ing	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
plea-sant	prais-er	pro"-mise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	pro-phet	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	pre"-bend	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que-ry
pock-et	pre"-face	pru-dent	quib-ble
po-et	pre"-late	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	pre-lude	psalt-er	quick-ly
po-ker	pre-sage	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pre"-sence	pub-lish	qui-et
po"-lish	pre"-sent	puc-ker	quin-sey
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-tent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	qui"-ver
pop-py	priesthood	pul-let	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	pri"-mer	pump-er	Rab-bit

LESS. 45.	LESS. 46.	LESS. 47.	LESS. 48.
rab-ble	ra-ven	ro-man	sad-dle
ra-cer	raw-ness	ro-mish	safe-ly
rack-et	ra-zor	roo-my	safe-ty
ra-dish	read-er	ro-sy	saf-fron
raf-fle	rea-dy	rot-ten	sail-or
raf-ter	re-al	round-ish	sal-ad
rag-ged	reap-er	ro-ver	sal-ly
rail-er	rea-son	roy-al	sal-mon
rai-ment	re"-bel	rub-ber	salt-ish
rain-bow	re-cent	rub-bish	sal-vage
rai-ny	rec-kon	ru-by	sal-ver
rais-er	rec-tor	rud-der	sam-ple
rai-sin	re"-fuse	rude-ness	san-dal
ra-kish	rent-al	rue-ful	san-dy
ral-ly	rest-less	ruf-fle	san-guine
ram-ble	re"-vel	rug-ged	sap-ling
ram-mer	ri"-band	ru-in	sap-py
ram-pant	rich-es	ru-ler	sat-chel
ram-part	rid-dance	rum-ble	sa"-tin
ran-cour	rid-dle	rum-mage	sa"-tire
ran-dom	ri-der	ru-mour	sa"-vage
ran-ger	ri-fle	rum-ple	sau-cer
ran-kle	right-ful	run-let	sa-ver
ran-sack	ri"-gour	run-ning	sau-sage
ran-som	ri-ot	rup-ture	saw-yer
rant-er	rip-ple	rus-tic	say-ing
ra"-pid	ri-val	rus-ty	scab-bard
ra"-pine	ri"-ver	ruth-less	scaf-fold
rap-ture	ri"-vet	Sab-bath	scam-per
rash-ness	roar-ing	sa-ble	scan-dal
ra"-ther	rob-ber	sa-bre	scar-let
rat-tle	rock-et	sack-cloth	scat-ter
ra"-vage	roll-er	sad-den	scho"-lar

LESS. 49.  
 sci-ence  
 scoff-er  
 scol-lop  
 scorn-ful  
 scrib-ble  
 scrip-ture  
 scrup-le  
 scuf-fle  
 scull-er  
 sculp-ture  
 scur-vy  
 seam-less  
 sea-son  
 se-cret  
 seed-less  
 see-ing  
 seem-ly  
 sell-er  
 se"-nate  
 sense-less  
 sen-tence  
 se-quel  
 ser-mon  
 ser-pent  
 ser-vant  
 ser-vice  
 set-ter  
 set-tle  
 shab-by  
 shac-kle  
 sha"-dow  
 shag-gy  
 shal-low

LESS. 50.  
 sham-bles  
 shame-ful  
 shame-less  
 shape-less  
 sha-pen  
 sharp-en  
 sharp-er  
 shat-ter  
 shear-ing  
 shel-ter  
 shep-herd  
 sher-iff  
 sher-ry  
 shil-ling  
 shi-ning  
 ship-wreck  
 shock-ing  
 short-er  
 short-en  
 sho"-vel  
 should-er  
 show-er  
 shuf-fle  
 shut-ter  
 shut-tle  
 sick-en  
 sick-ness  
 sight-less  
 sig-nal  
 si-lence  
 si-lent  
 sim-per  
 sim-ple

LESS. 51.  
 sim-ply  
 si"-new  
 sin-ful  
 sing-ing  
 sing-er  
 sin-gle  
 sin-ner  
 si-ren  
 sis-ter  
 sit-ting  
 skil-ful  
 skil-let  
 skim-mer  
 slack-en  
 slan-der  
 slat-tern  
 sla-vish  
 sleep-er  
 slee-py  
 slip-per  
 sli-ver  
 slop-py  
 sloth-ful  
 slub-ber  
 slug-gard  
 slum-ber  
 smell-ing  
 smug-gle  
 smut-ty  
 snaf-fle  
 snag-gy  
 snap-per  
 sneak-ing

LESS. 5  
 snuf-fle  
 sock-et  
 sod-den  
 soft-en  
 so"-lace  
 so"-lemn  
 so"-lid  
 sor-did  
 sor-row  
 sor-ry  
 sot-tish  
 sound-ness  
 span-gle  
 spar-kle  
 spar-row  
 spat-ter  
 speak-er  
 speech-less  
 spee-dy  
 spin-dle  
 spin-ner  
 spi"-rit  
 spit-tle  
 spite-ful  
 splint-er  
 spok-er  
 sport-ing  
 spot-ter  
 sprin-ble  
 spun-gy  
 squan-dor  
 squeam-ish  
 sta-ble

LESS. 53.	LESS. 54	LESS. 55.	LESS. 56.
stag-ger	stub-born	swea"-ty	tell-er
stag-nate	stu-dent	sweep-ing	tem-per
stall-fed	stum-ble	sweet-en	tem-pest
stam-mer	stur-dy	sweet-ness	tem-ple
stan-dish	sub-ject	swel-ling	tempt-er
sta-ple	sue-cour	swift-ness	ten-ant
star-tle	suck-ling	swim-ming	ten-der
state-ly	sud-den	sys-tem	ter-race
sta-ting	suf-fer	Tab-by	ter-ror
sta-tue	sul-len	ta-ble	tes-ty
sta"-ture	sul-ly	tac-kle	tet-ter
sta"-tute	sul-tan	ta-ker	thank-ful
stead-fast	sul-try	ta"-lent	thatch-er
stee-ple	sum-mer	tal-low	thaw-ing
steer-age	sum-mit	tal-ly	there-fore
stic-kle	sum-mons	tame-ly	thick-et
stiff-en	sun-day	tam-my	thiev-ish
sti-fle	sun-der	tam-per	thim-ble
still-ness	sun-dry	tan-gle	think-ing
stin-gy	sup-per	tan-kard	thirs-ty
stir-rup	sup-ple	tan-sy	thor-ny
sto"-mach	sure-ty	ta-per	thorn-back
sto-ny	sur-feit	tap-ster	thought-ful
stor-my	sur-ly	tar-dy	thou-sand
sto-ry	sur-name	tar-get	thrash-er
stout-ness	sur-plice	tar-ry	threá-ten
strag-gle	swab-by	tar-tar	throb-bing
stran-gle	swad-dle	taste-less	thump-ing
strick-en	swag-ger	tas-ter	thun-der
strict-ly	swal-low	†at-tle	thurs-day
stri-king	swan-skin	taw-dry	tick-et
strip-ling	swar-thy	taw-ny	tic-kle
struc-ture	swear ing	tai-lor	ti-dy

LESS. 57.

tight-en  
till-age  
till-er  
tim-ber  
time-ly  
tinc-ture  
tin-der  
tin-gle  
tin-ker  
tin-sel  
tip-pet  
tip-ple  
tire-some  
ti-tle  
tit-ter  
tit-tle  
toil-et  
to-ken  
ton-nage  
tor-ment  
tor-rent  
tor-ture  
to-tal  
tot-ter  
tow-el  
tow-er  
town-ship  
tra-ding  
traf-fic  
tra-i-tor  
tram-mel  
tram-ple  
tran-script

LESS- 58.

trans-fer  
trea-cle  
trea-son  
trea"-sure  
trea-tise  
treat-ment  
trea-ty  
trem-ble  
trench-er  
tres-pass  
tri"-bune  
tric-kle  
tri-fle  
trig-ger  
trim-mer  
tri"-ple  
trip-ping  
tri-umph  
troop-er  
tro-phy  
trou"-ble  
trow-sers  
tru-ant  
truc-kle  
tru-ly  
trum-pet  
trun-dle  
trus-ty  
tuck-er  
tues-day  
tu-lip  
tum-ble  
tum-bler

LESS. 59.

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

LESS. 60.

vá-grant  
vain-ly  
va"-lid  
val-ley  
va"-nish  
van-quish  
var-let  
var-nish  
va-ry  
vas-sal  
vel-vet  
vend-er  
ve"-nom  
ven-ture  
ver-dant  
ver-dict  
ver-ger  
ver-juice  
ver-min  
vers-ed  
ver-vain  
ve"-ry  
ves-per  
ves-try  
vex-ed  
vi"-car  
vic-tor  
vi"-gour  
vil-lain  
vint-ner  
vi-ol  
vi-per  
vir-gin

*Lessons of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 61.	LESS. 62.	LESS. 63.	LESS. 64.
vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-ful
vi"-sage	wan-der	wea"-pon	won-der
vi"-sit	want-ing	wea"-ther	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
void-er	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vol-ley	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
vo"-mit	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
voy-age	wash-ing	whis-tle	yield-er
vul-gar	wasp-ish	whole-some	yon-der
vul-ture	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-er
Wa-fer	wa-ter	wi"-dow	young-ster
wag-gish	watch-ful	will-ing	youth-ful
wag-tail	wat-tle	wind-ward	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	win-ter	zea"-lot
wake-ful	way-lay	wis-dom	zea"-lous
wal-let	way-ward	wit-less	zen-ith
wal-low	wea-ken	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
walk-er	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

TABLE IX.

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Two Syllable.*

LESSON I.

The dog barks.

The hog grunts.

The pig squeaks.

The horse neighs.

The cock crows.

The frog croaks.

The spar-row chirps.

The swal-low twit-terns.

The rook caws.

The bit-tern booms.

The ass brays.  
The cat purs.  
The kit-ten mews.  
The bull bellows.  
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 tur-key gob-bles.  
The pea-cock screams.  
The bee-tle hums.  
The ducks 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 II.

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 dinner. 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 II.

There was a little boy, he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but this 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 sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing about, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will

## *Lessons of Two Syllables.*

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 master's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy when to a hay-rick, and saw a bird, 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 nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the master said he was a very good boy.

### LESSON IV.

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

I will tell you a story about 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 very good to them, and when they climb-d up a steep hill, and the lambs were tir-ed, he used to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit upon a stile, and play

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

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

C

LESSON V.

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

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by himself one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow, wow, bow, wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed upon him, and wanted to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed louder, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say, Good 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 that dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed on pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said Bow, wow; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door.

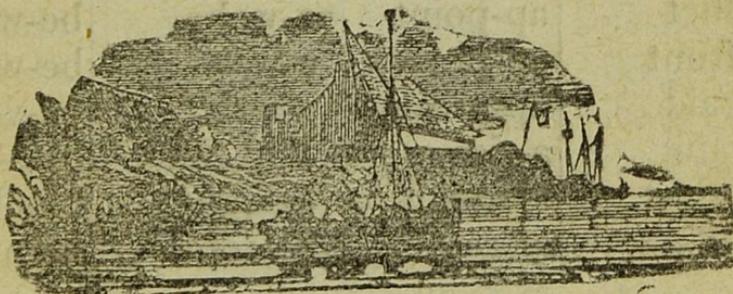
What do you want, you black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph

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 VI.

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 the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched; the flowers, and all the things, seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change? Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit that the useful rain which fell that-morning had done all this good.



## TABLE X.

*Words of Two Syllables, accented on the second.*

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.	LESS. 4.
A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seen
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
a-dorn	an-noy	a-verse	be-tide
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vice	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-gainst	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
a-grive	as-cend	be-daub	bu-bon

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 5.	LESS. 6.	LESS. 7.	LESS. 8.
Ca-bal	com-prise	con-nive	De-bár
ca-jole	com-pute	con-sent	de-base
cal-cine	con-ceal	con-serve	de-bate
ca-nal	con-cede	con-sign	de-bauch
ca-pot	con-ceit	con-sist	de-cay
ca-price	con-ceive	con-sole	de-cease
car-bine	con-cern	con-sort	de-ceit
ca-ress	con-cert	con-spire	de-ceive
car-mine	con-cise	con-strain	de-cide
ca-rouse	con-clude	con-straint	de-claim
cas-cade	con-coct	con-stringe	de-clare
ce-ment	con-cur	con-struct	de-cline
cock-ade	con-demn	con-sult	de-coct
co-here	con-dense	con-sume	de-coy
col-lect	con-dign	con-tain	de-cree
com-bine	con-dole	con-tempt	de-cry
com-mand	con-duce	con-tend	de-duct
com-mend	con-duct	con-tent	de-face
com-ment	con-fer	con-test	de-fame
com-mit	con-fess	con-tort	de-feat
com-mode	con-fide	con-tract	de-fect
com-mune	con-fine	con-trast	de-fence
com-mute	con-firm	con-trol	de-fend
com-pact	con-form	con-vene	de-fer
com-pare	con-found	con-verse	de-file
com-pel	con-front	con-vert	de-fine
com-pile	con-fuse	con-vey	de-form
com-plain	con-fute	con-vict	de-fraud
com-plete	con-geal	con-vince	de-grade
com-ply	con-gest	con-voke	de-gree
com-port	con-join	con-vulse	de-ject
com-pose	con-joint	cor-rect	de-lay
com-pound	con-jure	cor-rupt	de-light
com-press	con-nect	cur-tail	de-lude

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 9.	LESS. 10.	LESS. 11.	LESS. 12.
de-mand	de-spond	dis-junct	di-vine
de-mean	de-stroy	dis-like	di-vorce
de-mise	de-tach	dis-mast	di-vulge
de-mit	de-tain	dis-may	dra-goon
de-mur	de-tect	dis-miss	E-clipse
de-mure	de-ter	dis-mount	ef-face
de-note	de-test	dis-own	ef-fect
de-nounce	de-vise	dis-pand	ef-fuse
de-ny	de-volve	dis-part	e-ject
de-part	de-vote	dis-pel	e-lapse
de-pend	de-vour	dis-pend	e-late
de-pict	de-vout	dis-pense	e-lect
de-plore	dif-fuse	dis-perse	e-lude
de-pone	di-gest	dis-place	el-lipse
de-port	di-gress	dis-plant	em-balm
de-pose	di-late	dis-play	em-bark
de-prave	di-lute	dis-please	em-boss
de-press	di-rect	dis-port	em-brace
de-privé	dis-arm	dis-pose	em-pale
de-pute	dis-burse	dis-praise	em-plead
de-ride	dis-cern	dis-sect	em-ploy
de-robe	dis-charge	dis-solve	en-act
de-scant	dis-claim	dis-til	en-chant
de-scend	dis-close	dis-tinct	en-close
de-scribe	dis-course	dis-tort	en-dear
de-sert	dis-creet	dis-tract	en-dite
de-serve	dis-cuss	dis-tress	en-dorse
de-sign	dis-dain	dis-trust	en-due
de-sire	dis-ease	dis-turb	en-dure
de-sist	dis-gorge	dis-use	en-force
de-spair	dis-grace	di-verge	en-gage
de-spise	dis-guise	di-vert	en-grail
de-spite	dis-gust	di-vest	en-grave
de-spoil	dis-join	di-vide	en-gross

LESS. 13.	LESS. 14.	LESS. 15.	LESS. 16.
en-hance	ex-act	ex-tinct	gri-mace
en-join	ex-ceed	ex-tol	gro-tesque
en-joy	ex-cel	ex-tort	Im-bibe
en-large	ex-cept	ex-tract	im-bue
en-range	ex-cess	ex-treme	im-mense
en-rich	ex-change	ex-ude	im-merse
en-robe	ex-cise	ex-ult	im-mure
en-rol	ex-cite	Fa-tigue	im-pair
en-slave	ex-claim	fer-ment	im-part
en-sue	ex-clude	fif-teen	im-peach
en-sure	ex-cuse	fo-ment	im-pede
en-tail	ex-empt	for-bade	im-pel
en-throne	ex-ert	for-bear	im-pend
en-tice	ex-hale	for-bid	im-plant
en-tire	ex-haust	fore-bode	im-plore
en-tomb	ex-hort	fore-close	im-ply
en-trap	ex-ist	fore-doom	im-port
en-treat	ex-pand	fore-go	im-pose
en-twine	ex-pect	fore-know	im-port
e-quip	ex-pend	fore-run	im-press
e-rase	ex-pense	fore-shew	im-print
e-rect	ex-pert	fore-sec	im-prove
e-scape	ex-pire	fore-stal	im-pute
e-scort	ex-plain	fore-tel	in-cite
e-spouse	ex-plode	fore-warn	iu-cline
e-spy	ex-plot	for-give	in-clude
e-state	ex-plore	for-lorn	in-crease
e-steem	ex-port	for-sake	in-cur
e-vade	ex-pose	for-swear	in-deed
e-vent	ex-pound	forth-with	in-dent
e-vert	ex-press	ful-fl	in-duce
e-vict	ex-punge	Gal-loon	in-dulge
e-vince	ex-tend	ga-zette	in-fect
e-voke	ex-tent	gen-teel	in-fer

LESS. 17.	LESS. 18.	LESS. 19.	LESS. 20
in-fest	in-veigh	mis-print	out-leap
in-firm	in-vent	mis-quote	out-live
in-flame	in-vert	mis-rule	out-right
in-flate	in-vest	mis-take	out-run
in-flect	in-vite	mis-teach	out-sail
in-flict	in-voke	mis-trust	out-shine
in-form	in-volve	mis-use	out-shoot
in-fuse	in-ure	mo-lest	out-sit
in-grate	Ja-pan	mo-rose	out-stare
in-here	je-june	Neg-lect	out-strip
in-ject	jo-cose	O-bey	out-walk
in-lay	La-ment	ob-ject	out-weigh
in-list	lam-poon	ob-late	out-wit
in-quire	Ma-raud	o-blige	Pa-rade
in-sane	ma-chine	ob-lique	pa-role
in-scribe	main-tain	ob-scure	par-take
in-sert	ma-lign	ob-serve	pa-trol
in-sist	ma-nure	ob-struct	per-cuss
in-snare	ma-rine	ob-tain	per-form
in-spect	ma-ture	ob-tend	per-fume
in-spire	mis-cal	ob-trude	per-fuse
in-stall	mis-cast	ob-tuse	per-haps
in-stil	mis-chance	oc-cult	per-mit
in-struct	mis-count	oc-cur	per-plex
in-sult	mis-deed	of-fend	per-sist
in-tend	mis-deem	op-pose	per-spire
in-tense	mis-give	op-press	per-suade
in-ter	mis-hap	or-dain	per-tain
in-thral	mis-judge	out-bid	per-vade
in-trench	mis-lay	out-brave	per-verse
in-trigue	mis-lead	out-dare	per-vert
in-trude	mis-name	out-do	pe-ruse
in-trust	mis-spend	out-face	pla-card
in-vade	mis-place	out-grow	pos-sess

*Words of Two Syllables.*

LESS. 21.	LESS. 22.	LESS. 23.	LESS
post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
pre-pare	pro-tect	re-cur	re-lease
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-dawb	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-vide	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-voke	re-duce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-flect	re-miss
re-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
ro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
ro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
ro-cure	re-build	re-fract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-frain	re-new
pro-fane	re-cal	re-fresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-peut

LESS. 25.	LESS. 26.	LESS. 27.	LESS. 28.
re-pine	re-volve	sus-pend	un-clasp
re-place	re-ward	sus-pense	un-close
re-plete	ro-mance	There-on	un-couth
re-ply	Sa-lute	there-of	un-do
re-port	se-clude	there-with	un-done
re-pose	se-cure	tor-ment	un-dress
re-press	se-dan	tra-duce	un-fair
re-prieve	se-date	trans-act	un-fed
re-print	se-duce	trans-cend	un-fit
re-proach	se-lect	tran-scribe	un-fold
re-proof	se-rene	trans-fer	un-gird
re-prove	se-vere	trans-form	un-girt
re-pulse	sin-cere	trans-gress	un-glue
re-pute	sub-due	trans-late	un-hinge
re-quest	sub-duct	trans-mit	un-hook
re-quire	sub-join	tran-spire	un-horse
re-quite	sub-lime	trans-plant	un-hurt
re-seat	sub-mit	trans-pose	u-nite
re-scind	sub-orn	tre-pan	un-just
re-serve	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-knit
re-sign	sub-side	Un-apt	un-known
re-sist	sub-sist	un-bar	un-lace
re-solve	sub-tract	un-bend	nn-lade
re-spect	sub-vert	un-bind	un-like
re-store	suc-ceed	un-blest	un-load
re-tain	suc-cinct	un-bolt	un-lock
re-tard	suf-fice	un-born	un-loose
re-tire	sug-gest	un-bought	un-man
re-treat	sup-ply	un-bound	un-mask
re-turn	sup-port	un-brace	un-moor
re-venge	sup-pose	un-case	un-paid
re-vere	sup-press	un-caught	un-ripe
re-vile	sur-round	un-chain	un-safe
re-voit	sur-vey	un-chaste	un-say

LESS 29.	un-taught	up-braid	with-hold
un-seen	un-tie	up-hold	with-in
un-shod	un-true	u-surp	with-out
un-sound	un-twist	Where-as	with-stand
un-spent	un-wise	with-al	Your-self
un-stop	un-yoke	with-draw	your-selves

FABLE XI.

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding Three Syllables*

LESSON I.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal hea-vi-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade. Guineas are made of gold; and so are half-guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frames, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold? What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin; thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and

shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The saucepans are made of brass: and the locks upon the door, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; 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 makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; Iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows, to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making! He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

### LESSON 4.

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

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and

## *Lessons of Three Syllables.*

the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the 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-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

### LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry; and his pa 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 plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

•He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and 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-fel-lows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it at 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 sev-e-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 o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grived 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 parcel 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-morrow.

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

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

### LESSON 8

The noblest employment for the mind of man is to study the works of 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?

TABLE XII.

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.*

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.
Ab-di-cate	Ba"-che-lor	Ca"-bi-net
ab-ju-gate	back-sli-der	cal-cu-late
ab-ro-gate	back-ward-ness	ca"-len-der
ab-so-lute	bail-a-ble	ca"-pi-tal
ac-ci-dent	bal-der-dash	cap-ti-vate
ac-cu-rate	ba"-nish-ment	car-di-nal
ac-tu-ate	bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ly
ad-ju-tant	bar-ren-ness	car-mel-ite
ad-mi-ral	bar-ris-ter	car-pen-ter
ad-vo-cate	bash-ful-ness	ca"-su-al
af-fa-ble	bat-tle-ment	ca"-su-ist
a"-go-ny	beau-ti-ful	ca"-ta-logue
al-der-man	be"-ne-fice	ca"-te-chise
a-li-en	be"-ne-fit	ca"-te-chism
am-nes-ty	bi"-got-ry	ce"-le-brate
am-pli-fy	blas-phe-my	cen-tu-ry
a"-nar-chy	blood-suck-er	cer-ti-fy
an-ces-tor	blun-der-buss	cham-ber-maid
a"-ni-mal	blun-der-er	cham-pi-on
a"-ni-mate	blun-der-ing	cha"-rac-ter
an-nu-al	blus-ter-er	cha"-ri-ty
ap-pe-tite	bois-te-rous	chas-tise-ment
a"-ra-ble	book-bind-er	chi"-val-ry
ar-gu-ment	bor-row-er	che"-mi-cal
ar-mo-ry	bot-tom-less	che"-mis-try
ar-ro-gant	bot-tom-ry	cin-na-mon
at-tri-bute	boun-ti-ful	cir-cu-late
a"-va-ric	bro-ther-ly	cir"cum-flex
au-di-tor	bur-den-some	cir-cum-spect
au-gu-ry	bur-gla-ry	cir-cum-stanc <sup>o</sup>
au-tho-rize	bu-ri-al	cla"-mor-ous

LESS. 4.  
 cla"-ri-fy  
 clas-si'-cal  
 clean-li-ness  
 co-gen-cy  
 cog-ni-zance  
 co"-lo-ny  
 co"-me-dy  
 com-fort-less  
 co"-mi-cal  
 com-pa-ny  
 com-pe-tent  
 com-ple-ment  
 com-pli-ment  
 com-pro-mise  
 con-fer-ence  
 con-fi-dence  
 con-flu-ence  
 con-gru-ous  
 con-ju-gal  
 con-quer-or  
 con-se-crate  
 con-se-quence  
 con-son-ant  
 con-sta-ble  
 con-stan-cy  
 con-sti-tute  
 con-ti-nence  
 con-tra-ry  
 con-ver-sant  
 co-pi-ous  
 cor-di-al  
 cor-mo-rant  
 co"-ro-ner  
 cor-po-ral

LESS. 5.  
 cor-pu-lent  
 cos-tive-ness  
 cost-li-ness  
 co"-ve-nant  
 co"-ver-ing  
 co"-vet-ous  
 coun-sel-lor  
 coun-te-nance  
 coun-ter-feit  
 coun-ter-pane  
 cour"te-ous  
 court-li-ness  
 cow-ard-ice  
 craf-ti-ness  
 cre"-di-ble  
 cre"-di-tor  
 cri"-mi-nal  
 cri"-ti-cal  
 cro"-co-dile  
 crook-ed-ness  
 cru-ci-fy  
 cru-di-ty  
 cru-el-ty  
 crus-ti-ness  
 cu-bi-cal  
 cu-cum-ber  
 cul-pa-ble  
 cul-ti-vate  
 cu-ri-ous  
 cus-to-dy  
 cus-to-mer  
 Dan-ger-ous  
 de-cen-cy  
 de"-di-cate

LESS. 6.  
 de"-li-cate  
 de"-pu-ty  
 de"-ro-gate  
 de"-so-lute  
 des-pe-rate  
 des-ti-ny  
 des-ti-tute  
 de"-tri-ment  
 de-vi-ate  
 di-a-dem  
 di-a-logue  
 di-a-per  
 di"-li-gence  
 dis-ci-pline  
 dis-lo-cate  
 do"-cu-ment  
 do-lo-rous  
 dow-a-ger  
 dra-pe-ry  
 dul-ci-mer  
 du-ra-ble  
 E"-bo-ny  
 e"-di-tor  
 e"-du-cate  
 e"-le-gant  
 e"-le-ment  
 e"-le-phant  
 e"-le-vate  
 e"-lo-quence  
 e"-mi-nent  
 em-pe-ror  
 em-pha-sist  
 e"-mu-late  
 e"-ne-my

## LESS. 7.

e"-ner-gy  
 en-ter-prize  
 es-ti-mate  
 e"-ve-ry  
 e"-vi-dent  
 ex-cel-lence  
 ex-cel-lent  
 ex-cre-ment  
 ex-e-crate  
 ex-e-cute  
 ex-er-cise  
 ex-pi-ate  
 ex-qui-site  
 Fa"-bu-lous  
 fa"-cul-ty  
 faith-ful-ly  
 fal-la-cy  
 fal-li-ble  
 fa-ther-less  
 faul-ti-ly  
 fer-ven-cy  
 fes-ti-val  
 fe-ver-ish  
 fil-thi-ly  
 fir-ma-ment  
 fish-e-ry  
 flat-te-ry  
 fla"-tu-lent  
 fool-ish-ness  
 fop-pe-ry  
 for-ti-fy  
 for-ward-ness  
 frank-in-cense  
 frau-du-lent

## LESS. 8.

free-hold-er  
 fri"-vo-lous  
 fro-ward-ly  
 fu-ne-ral  
 fur-be-low  
 fu-ri-ous  
 fur-ni-ture  
 fur-ther-more  
 Gain-say-er  
 gal-lant-ry  
 gal-le-ry  
 gar-den-er  
 gar-ni-ture  
 gar"-ri-son  
 gau-di-ly  
 ge"-ne-ral  
 ge"-ne-rate  
 ge"-ne-rous  
 gen-tle-man  
 ge"-nu-ine  
 gid-di-ness  
 gin-ger-bread  
 glim-mer-ing  
 glo-ri-fy  
 glut-ton-ous  
 god-li-ness  
 gor-man-dize  
 go"-vern-ment  
 go"ver-nor  
 grace-ful-ness  
 gra"-du-ate  
 grate-ful-ly  
 gra-ti-fy  
 gra"-vi-tate

## LESS. 9.

gree-di-ness  
 griev-ous-ly  
 gun-pow-der  
 Han-di-ly  
 hand-ker-chief  
 har-bin-ger  
 harm-less-ly  
 har-mo-ny  
 haugh-ti-ness  
 hea"-vi-ness  
 hep-tar-chy  
 he"-rald-ry  
 he"-re-sy  
 he"-re-tic  
 he"-ri-tage  
 her-mi-tage  
 hi"-de-ous  
 hind-er-most  
 his-to-ry  
 hoa-ri-ness  
 ho-li-ness  
 ho"-nes-ty  
 hope-ful-ness  
 hor-rid-ly  
 hos-pi-tal  
 hus-band-man  
 hy"-po-crite  
 I-dle-ness  
 ig-no-rant  
 i"-mi-tate  
 im-ple-ment  
 im-pli-cate  
 im-po-tence  
 im-pre-cate

## LESS. 10.

im-pu-dent  
 in-di-cate  
 in-di-gent  
 in-do-lent  
 in-dus-try  
 in-fa-my  
 in-fan-cy  
 in-fi-nite  
 in-flu-ence  
 in-ju-ry  
 in-ner-most  
 in-no-cence  
 in-no-vate  
 in-so-lent  
 in-stant-ly  
 in-sti-tute  
 in-stru-ment  
 in-ter-course  
 in-ter-dict  
 in-ter-est  
 in-ter-val  
 in-ter-view  
 in-ti-mate  
 in-tri-cate  
 in-no-vate  
 Jo"-cu-lar  
 jol-li-ness  
 jo-vi-al  
 ju-gu-lar  
 jus-ti-fy  
 Kid-nap-per  
 kil-der-kin  
 kins-wo-man  
 kna-vish-ly

## LESS. 11.

knot-ti-ly  
 La-bour-er  
 lar-ce-ny  
 la"-te-ral  
 le"-ga-cy  
 le"-ni-ty  
 le"-pro-sy  
 le"-thar-gy  
 le"-ve-ret  
 li"-be-ral  
 li"-ber-tine  
 li"-ga-ment  
 like-li-hood  
 li-on-ess  
 li"-te-ral  
 lof-ti-ness  
 low-li-ness  
 lu-na-cy  
 lu-na-tic  
 lux-u-ry  
 Mag-ni-fy  
 ma"-jes-tv  
 main-ten-ance  
 mal-a-pert  
 ma"-nage-ment  
 man-ful-ly  
 ma"-ni-fest  
 man-li-ness  
 ma"-nu-al  
 ma"-nu-script  
 ma-ri-gold  
 ma"-ri-ner  
 mar-row-bone  
 mas-cu-line

## LESS. 12.

mel-low-ness  
 me"-lo-dy  
 melt-ing-ly  
 me"-mo-ry  
 men-di-cant  
 mer-can-tile  
 mer-chan-dise  
 mer-ci-ful  
 mer-ri-ment  
 mi"-ne-ral  
 mi"-nis-ter  
 mi"ra-cle  
 mis-chiev-ous  
 mo"-de-rate  
 mo"-nu-ment  
 moun-te-bank  
 mourn-ful-ly  
 mul-ti-tude  
 mu-si-cal  
 mu-ta-ble  
 mu-tu-al  
 mys-te-ry  
 Na-ked-ness  
 nar-ra-tive  
 na"-tu-ral  
 ne"-ga-tive  
 ne"ther-most  
 night-in-gale  
 no"-mi-nate  
 no"-ta-ble  
 no-ta-ry  
 no-ti-fy  
 no"-vel-ist  
 no"-vel-ty

LESS. 13.

nou<sup>''</sup>-rish-ment  
 nu-me-rous  
 nun-ne-ry  
 nur-se-ry  
 nu-tri-ment  
 Ob-du-rate  
 ob-li-gate  
 ob-lo-quy  
 ob-so-lete  
 ob-sta-cle  
 ob-sti-nate  
 ob-vi-ous  
 oc-cu-py  
 o<sup>''</sup>-cu-list  
 o-di-ous  
 o-do-rous  
 of-fer-ing  
 o<sup>''</sup>-mi-nous  
 o<sup>''</sup>-pe-rate  
 op-po-site  
 o<sup>''</sup>-pu-lent  
 o<sup>''</sup>-ra-cle  
 o<sup>''</sup>-ra-tor  
 or-der-ly  
 or-di-nance  
 or-gan-ist  
 o<sup>''</sup>-ri-gin  
 or-na-ment  
 or-tho-dox  
 o-ver-flow  
 o-ver-sight  
 out-ward-ly  
 Pa<sup>''</sup>ci-fy  
 pal-pa-ble

LESS. 14.

pa-pa-cy  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-dise  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-dox  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-graph  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-pet  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-phrase  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ra-site  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-ro-dy  
 pa-tri-arch  
 pa<sup>''</sup>-tron-age  
 peace-a-ble  
 pec-to-ral  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-cu-late  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-da-gogue  
 pe-dant-ry  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-nal-ty  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-ne-trate  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-ni-tence  
 pen-sive-ly  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-nu-ry  
 per-fect-ness  
 per-ju-ry  
 per-ma-nence  
 per-pe-trate  
 per-se-cute  
 per-son-age  
 per-ti-nence  
 pes-ti-lence  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-tri-fy  
 pe<sup>''</sup>-tu-lant  
 phy<sup>''</sup>-sic-al  
 pi-e-ty  
 pil-fer-er  
 pin-na-cle

LESS. 15.

plen-ti-ful  
 plun-der-er  
 po-et-ry  
 po<sup>''</sup>-li-cy  
 po<sup>''</sup>-li<sup>''</sup>tic  
 po<sup>''</sup>-pu-lar  
 po<sup>''</sup>-pu-lous  
 pos-si-ble  
 po-ta-ble  
 po-ten-tate  
 po<sup>''</sup>-ver-ty  
 prac-ti-cal  
 pre-am-ble  
 pre<sup>''</sup>-ce-dent  
 pre<sup>''</sup>-si-dent  
 pre<sup>''</sup>-va-lent  
 prin-ci-pal  
 pri<sup>''</sup>-son-er  
 pri<sup>''</sup>-vi-lege  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-ba-ble  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-di-gy  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-fli-gat  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-per-ly  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-per-ty  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-se-cute  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-so-dy  
 pros-pe-rous  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-test-ant  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-ven-der  
 pro<sup>''</sup>-vi-dence  
 punc-tu-al  
 pu-nish-ment  
 pu-ru-lent  
 py<sup>''</sup>-ra-mid

## LESS. 16.

Qua<sup>"</sup>-li-fy  
 quan-ti-ty  
 quar<sup>"</sup>-rel-some  
 que<sup>"</sup>-ru-lous  
 qui-et-ness  
 Ra<sup>"</sup>-di-cal  
 ra-kish-ness  
 ra<sup>"</sup>-ve-nous  
 re-cent-ly  
 re<sup>"</sup>-com-pence  
 re<sup>"</sup>-me-dy  
 re<sup>"</sup>-no-vate  
 re<sup>"</sup>-pro-bate  
 re<sup>"</sup>-qui-site  
 re<sup>"</sup>-tro-grade  
 re<sup>"</sup>-ve-rend  
 rhe<sup>"</sup>-to-ric  
 ri<sup>"</sup>-bald-ry  
 righ-te-ous  
 ri<sup>"</sup>-tu-al  
 ri<sup>"</sup>-vu-let  
 rob-be-ry  
 rot-ten-ness  
 roy-al-ty  
 ru-mi-nate  
 rus-ti-cate  
 Sa-cra-ment  
 sa-cri-lice  
 sa<sup>"</sup>-la-ry  
 sanc-ti-fy  
 sa<sup>"</sup>-tir-est  
 sa<sup>"</sup>-tis-fy  
 sau-ci-ness

## LESS. 17.

sa-vo-ry  
 scrip-tu-ral  
 scri-pu-lous  
 se-cre-cy  
 se<sup>"</sup>-cu-lar  
 sen-su-al  
 se<sup>"</sup>-pa-rate  
 ser-vi-tor  
 se<sup>"</sup>-ve-ral  
 si<sup>"</sup>-nis-ter  
 si<sup>"</sup>-tu-ate  
 slip-pe-ry  
 so<sup>"</sup>-phis-try  
 sor-ce-ry  
 spec-ta-cle  
 stig-ma-tize  
 stra<sup>"</sup>-ta-gem  
 straw-ber-ry  
 stre<sup>"</sup>-nu-ous  
 sub-se-quent  
 suc-cu-lent  
 suf-fo-cate  
 sum-ma-ry  
 sup-ple-ment  
 sus-te-nance  
 sy<sup>"</sup>-ca-more  
 sy<sup>"</sup>-co-phant  
 syl-lo-gism  
 sym-pa-thize  
 sy<sup>"</sup>-na-gogue  
 Tem-po-rize  
 ten-den-cy  
 ten-der-ness

## LESS. 18.

tes-ta-ment  
 ti<sup>"</sup>-tu-lar  
 to<sup>"</sup>-le-rate  
 trac-ta-ble  
 trea-che-rous  
 tur-bu-lent  
 tur-pen-tine  
 ty<sup>"</sup>-ran-nise  
 U-su-al  
 u-su-rer  
 u-su-ry  
 ut-ter-ly  
 Va-can-cy  
 va<sup>"</sup>-cu-um  
 va<sup>"</sup>-ga-bond  
 ve-he-ment  
 ve<sup>"</sup>-ne-rate  
 ve<sup>"</sup>-no-mous  
 ve<sup>"</sup>-ri-ly  
 ve<sup>"</sup>-te-ran  
 vic-to-ry  
 vil-lai-ny  
 vi-o-late  
 Way-fa-ring  
 wick-ed-ness  
 wil-der-ness  
 won-der-ful  
 wor-thi-ness  
 wrong-ful-ly  
 Yel-low-ness  
 yes-ter-day  
 youth-ful-ness  
 Zea<sup>"</sup>-lous-ly

## TABLE XIII.

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second Syllable.*

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.
A-ban-don	al-low-ance	at-ten-tive
a-base-ment	al-migh-ty	at-tor-ney
a-bet-ment	a-maze-ment	at-trac-tive
a-bi-ding	a-mend-ment	at-tri"-bute
a-bo"-lish	a-muse-ment	a-vow-al
a-bor-tive	an-gel-ic	au-the-matic
ab-surd-ly	an-noy-ance	Bal-co-ny
a-bun-dance	an-o"-ther	bap-tis-mal
a-bu-sive	a-part-ment	be-com-ing
ac-cept-ance	ap-pel-lant	be-fore-hand
ac-com-plish	ap-pend-age	be-gin-ning
ac-cord-ance	ap-point-ment	be-hold-en
ac-cus-tom	ap-praise-ment	be-liev-er
ac-know-ledge	ap-pren-tice	be-long-ing
ac-quaint-ance	a-qua"-tic	be-nign-ly
ac-quit-tal	ar-ri-val	be-stow-er
ad-mit-tance	as-sas-sin	be-tray-er
ad-mo"-nish	as-sem-ble	be-wil-der
a-do-rer	as-sert-or	blas-phe-mer
a-dorn-ing	as-sess-ment	bom-bard-ment
ad-van-tage	as-su-ming	bra-va-do
ad-ven-ture	as-su-rance	Ca-bal-ler
ad-vert-ence	as-to"-nish	ca-rous-er
ad-vi-ser	a-sy-lum	ca-the-dral
ad-um-brate	ath-le"-tic	clan-des-tine
ad-vow-son	a-tone-ment	co-e-qual
af-firm-ance	at-tain-ment	co-he-rent
a-gree-ment	at-tem-per	col-lect-or
a-lam-ing	at-tend-ance	com-mend-ment

## LESS. 4.

com-mit-ment  
 com-pact-ly  
 com-pen-sate  
 com-plete-ly  
 con-demn-ed  
 con-fis-cate  
 con-found-er  
 con-gres-sive  
 con-jec-ture  
 con-joint-ly  
 con-junct-ly  
 con-jure-ment  
 con-ni-vance  
 con-si-der  
 con-sist-ent  
 con-su-mer  
 con-sump-tive  
 con-tem-plate  
 con-tent-ment  
 con-tin-gent  
 con-tri-bute  
 con-tri-vance  
 con-trol-ler  
 con-vert-er  
 con-vict-ed  
 cor-rect-or  
 cor-ro-sive  
 cor-rupt-ness  
 cos-me-tic  
 cre-a-tor  
 De-ben-ture  
 de-can-ter  
 de-ceas-ed  
 de-ceit-ful  
 de-cis-ive

## LESS. 5.

de-ci-pher  
 de-ci-sive  
 de-claim-er  
 de-co-rum  
 de-cre-pid  
 de-cre-tal  
 de-fence-less  
 de-fen-sive  
 de-file-ment  
 de-form-ed  
 de-light-ful  
 de-lin-quent  
 de-li'-ver  
 de-lu-sive  
 de-me"-rit  
 de-mo-lish  
 de-mon-strate  
 de-mure-ness  
 de-ni-al  
 de-nu-date  
 de-par-ture  
 de-pend-ant  
 de-po-ment  
 de-po'-sit  
 de-scend-ant  
 de-sert-er  
 de-spond-ent  
 de-stroy-er  
 de-struc-tive  
 de-ter-gent  
 de-vour-er  
 dic-ta-tor  
 dif-fu-sive  
 di-mi-nish  
 di-rect-or

## LESS. 6.

dis-a-ble  
 dis-as-ter  
 dis-bur-den  
 dis-ci-ple  
 dis-co-ver  
 dis-cou-rage  
 dis-dain-ful  
 dis-fi-gure  
 dis-grace-ful  
 dis-heart-en  
 dis-ho-nest  
 dis-ho-nour  
 dis-junc-tive  
 dis-or-der  
 dis-pa"-rage  
 dis-qui-et  
 dis-re"-lish  
 dis-sem-ble  
 dis-ser-vice  
 dis-taste-ful  
 dis-til-ler  
 dis-tinct-ly  
 dis-tin-guish  
 dis-tract-ed  
 dis-tri"-bute  
 dis-trust-ful  
 dis-turb-ance  
 di-vi-ner  
 di-vorce-ment  
 di-ur-nal  
 di-vul-ger  
 do-mes-tic  
 dra-ma"-tic  
 Ec-lec-tic  
 ec-li-ps-e

*Words of Three Syllables.*

LESS. 7.

ef-fect-ive  
 ef-ful-gent  
 e-lec-tive  
 e-le"-ven  
 e-li"-cit  
 e-lon-gate  
 e-lu-sive  
 em-bar-go  
 em-bel-lish  
 em-bez-zle  
 em-bow-el  
 em-broi-der  
 e-mer-gent  
 em-pan-nel  
 em-ploy-ment  
 e-mul-gent  
 en-a-ble  
 en-a"-mel  
 en-camp-ment  
 en-chant-er  
 en-count-er  
 en-cou"-rage  
 en-croach-ment  
 en-cum-ber  
 en-dea"-vour  
 en-dorse-ment  
 en-du-rance  
 e-ner-vate  
 en-fet-ter  
 en-large-ment  
 en-light-en  
 en-su-rance  
 en-tice-ment  
 en-ve"-lop

LESS. 8.

en-vi-rons  
 e-pis-tle  
 er-ra"-tic  
 es-pou-sals  
 e-sta"-blish  
 e-ter-nal  
 ex-alt-ed  
 ex-hi"-bit  
 ex-ter-nal  
 ex-tin-guish  
 ex-tri-pate  
 Fa-na"-tic  
 fan-tas-tic  
 fo-ment-er  
 for-bear-ance  
 for-bid-den  
 for-get-ful  
 for-sa-ken  
 ful-fil-led  
 Gi-gan-tic  
 gri-mal-kin  
 Har-mo"-nics  
 hence-for-ward  
 here-af-ter  
 her-me"-tic  
 he-ro-ic  
 hi-ber-nal  
 hu-mane-ly  
 I-de-a  
 i-den-tic  
 il-lus-trate  
 i"-ma"-gine  
 im-mo"-dest  
 im-pair-ment

LESS. 9.

im-mor-tal  
 im-peach-ment  
 im-pell-ent  
 im-pend-ent  
 im-port-er  
 im-pos-ter  
 im-pri"-son  
 im-pru-dent  
 in-car-nate  
 in-cen-tive  
 in-clu-sive  
 in-cul-cate  
 in-cum-bent  
 in-debt-ed  
 in-de-cent  
 in-den-ture  
 in-duce-ment  
 in-dul-gence  
 in-fer-nal  
 in-fla-mer  
 in-for-mal  
 in-form-er  
 in-fringe-ment  
 in-ha"-bit  
 in-he-rent  
 in-he"-rit  
 in-hi"-bet  
 in-hu-man  
 in-qui-ry  
 in-si"-pid  
 in-spi"-rit  
 in-stinc-tive  
 in-struct-or  
 in-vent-or

LESS. 10.	LESS. 11.	LESS. 12.
in-ter-ment	of-fen-sive	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	out-land-ish	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	Pa-ci"-fic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	par-ta-ker	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	pa-the"-tic	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-ler
in-va-lid	per-fu-mer	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	per-spec-tive	re-volt-er
Je-ho-vah	per-verse-ly	re-ward-er
La-co"-nic	po-lite-ly	Sar-eas-tic
lieu-te"-nant	po-ma-tum	scor-bu-tic
Mag-ni"-fic	per-cep-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-lig-nant	pre-pa-rer	se-du-cer
ma-rau-der	pre-sump-tive	se-ques-ter
ma-ter-nal	pro-ceed-ing	se-rene-ly
ma-ture-ly	pro-duc-tive	sin-cere-ly
me-an-der	pro-phe"-tic	spec-ta-tor
me-cha"-nic	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mi-nute-ly	Quint-es-sence	Tar-pau-lin
mis-con-duct	Re-coin-age	tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	re-deem-er	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-dund-ant	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-lin-quish	to-ge"-ther
Neg-lect-ful	re-luc-tant	trans-pa"-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-main-der	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-mem-ber	tri-um-phant
o-bli-ging	re-mem-brance	Un-co"-ver
ob-lique-ly	re-miss-ness	un-daunt-ed
ob-ser-vance	re-morse-less	un-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-ni-tent	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
off-scour-ing	re-ple"-nish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"-vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-skil-ful	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive
un-sta-ble	un-bo'-dy	With-hold-en
un-thank-ful	un-com-mon	with-stand-er

*Alphabetical List of Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Last Syllable.*

LESS. 1.

Ac-qui-esce  
 af-ter-noon  
 al-a-mode  
 am-bus-cade  
 an-ti-pope  
 ap-per-tain  
 ap-pre-hend  
 Ba"-lus-trade  
 bar-ri-cade  
 bom-ba-zin  
 brig-a-dier  
 buc-ca-neer  
 Ca"-ra-van  
 ca-val-cade  
 cir-cum-scribe  
 cir-cum-vent  
 co-in-cide  
 com-plai-sance  
 com-pre-hend  
 con-de-scend  
 con-tra-dict  
 con-tro-vert  
 cor-res-pond  
 coun-ter-mine  
 coun-ter-vail  
 De"-bo-nair

LESS. 2.

dis-a-buse  
 dis-a-gree  
 dis-al-low  
 dis-an-nul  
 dis-ap-pear  
 dis-ap-point  
 dis-ap-prove  
 dis-be-lieve  
 dis-com-mend  
 dis-com-pose  
 dis-con-tent  
 dis-en-chant  
 dis-en-gage  
 dis-en-thral  
 dis-es-teem  
 dis-o-bey  
 En-ter-tain  
 Gas-co-nade  
 ga-zet-teer  
 Here-up-on  
 Im-ma-ture  
 im-por-tune  
 in-com-mode  
 in-com-plete  
 in-cor-rect  
 in-dis-creet

LESS. 3.

in-ter-cede  
 in-ter-cept  
 in-ter-change  
 in-ter-fere  
 in-ter-lard  
 in-ter-lope  
 in-ter-mit  
 in-ter-mix  
 in-ter-vene  
 Mag-a-zine  
 mis-ap-ply  
 mis-be-have  
 O-ver-charge  
 o-ver-flow  
 o-ver-lay  
 o-ver-look  
 o-ver-spread  
 o-ver-take  
 o-ver-throw  
 o-ver-turn  
 o-ver-whelm  
 Per-se-vere  
 Re"-col-lect  
 re"-com-mend  
 re-con-vene  
 re-in-force

LESS. 4.	Se"-re-nade	un-der-mine
re"-fu-gee	su-per-scribe	un-der-stand
re"-par-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-take
re"-pre-hend	There-up-on	un-der-work
re"-pre-sent	Un-a-ware	Vi-o-lin
re"-pri-mand	un-be-lief	vo"-lun-teer
ri"-ga-doon	un-der-go	Where-with-al

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

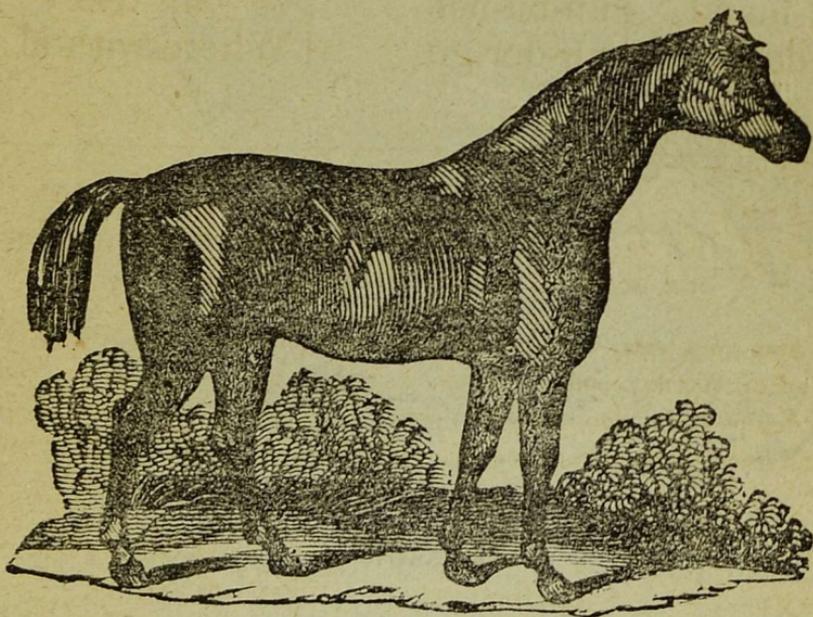
Observe that *cion, sion, tion*, sound like *shon*, either in the Middle, or at the End of Words; and *ce, ci, sci, si*, and *ti*, like *sh*; therefore *cial, tia,* sound like *shal*; *cian, tian*, like *shan*; *cient, tient*, like *shent*; *cious, scious*, and *tious*, like *shus*; and *science, tience*, like *shence*, all in one syllable.

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.
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-ous
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	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-a'ous	por-ti-on	vi-si-on

## TABLE XIV.

## LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

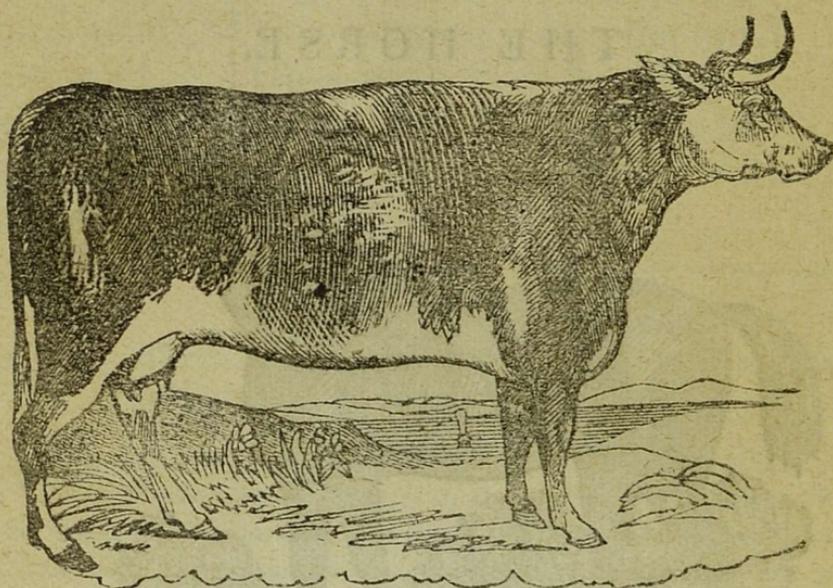
## THE HORSE.



## LESSON 1.

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 floorcloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, overwork, and torture this useful beast!

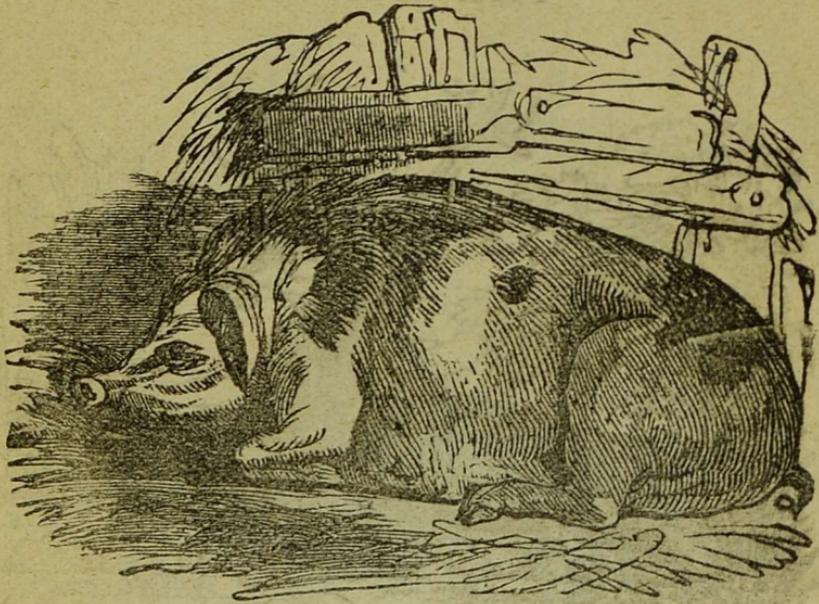
## THE COW.



### LESSON 2.

**OX** is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful to us. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or 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 con-si-der-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animals.

## THE HOG.



## LESSON 3.

THE hog appears to have a divided hoof, like the peaceable 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 untract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-tion; but it appears that even a pig may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, gree-dy, 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 pu-trid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

## THE DEER.

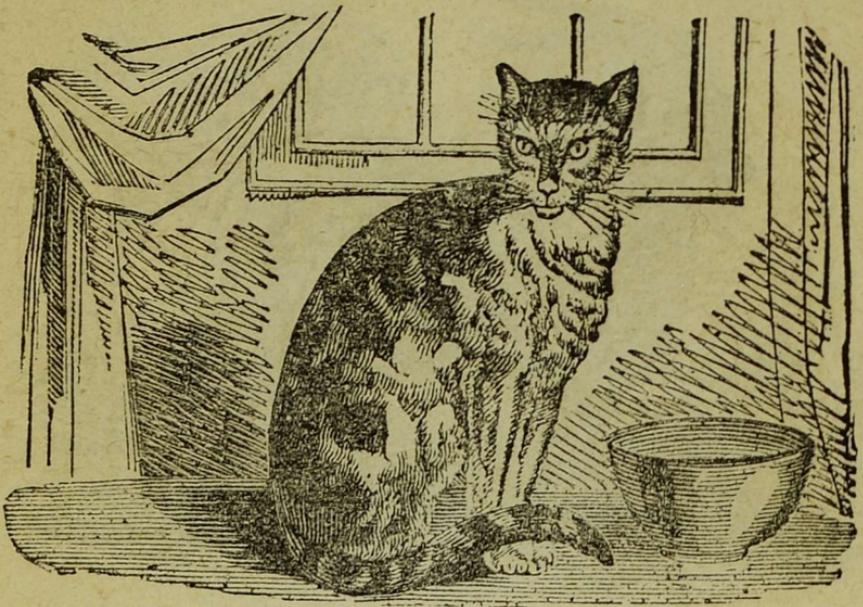


### LESSON 4.

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

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

## THE CAT.

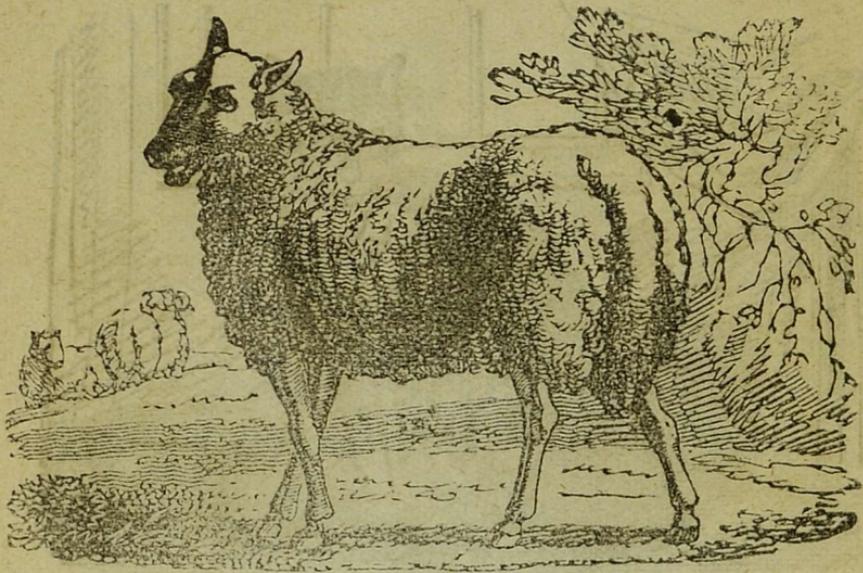


### LESSON 5.

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

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle. Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

## THE SHEEP.

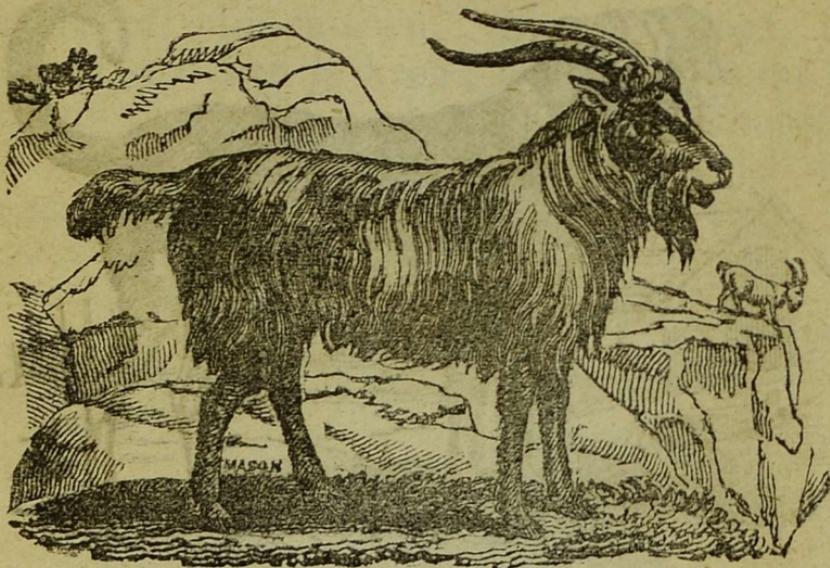


### LESSON 6.

SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe. A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when her lamb is by her side; she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear; such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they will repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they 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 so-cu-ri-ty.

## THE GOAT.



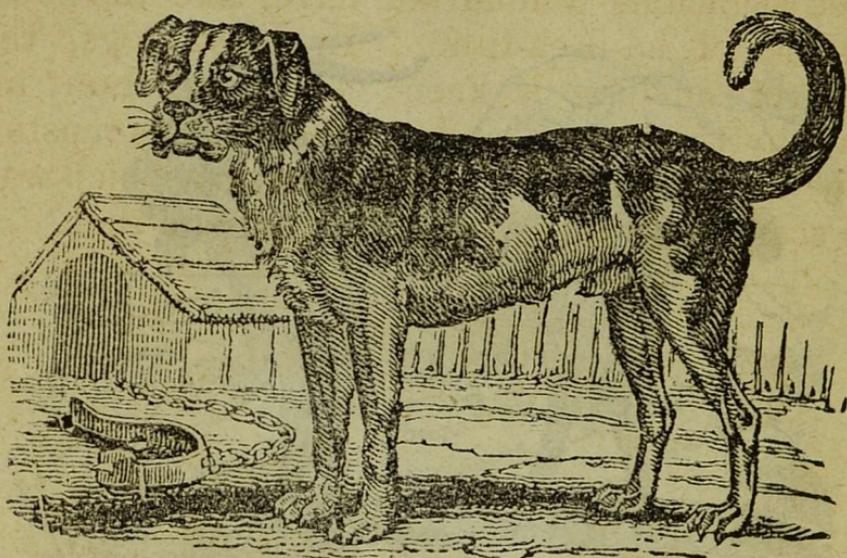
## LESSON 7.

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

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

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

## THE DOG.



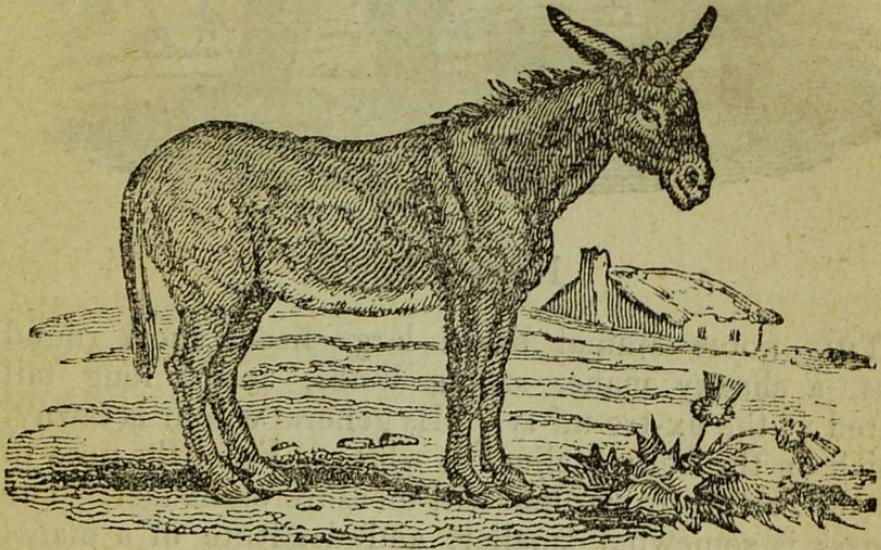
## LESSON 8.

THE Dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigi-lance, and fidelity, 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 rough-ness 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 understands his own name, 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 sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs, the sense of smelling is keen; a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

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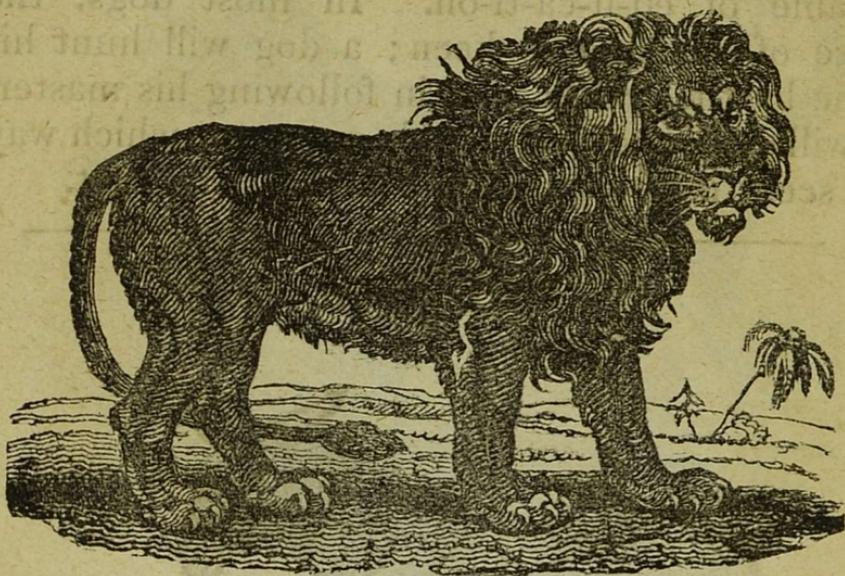
## THE ASS.



### LESSON 9.

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.

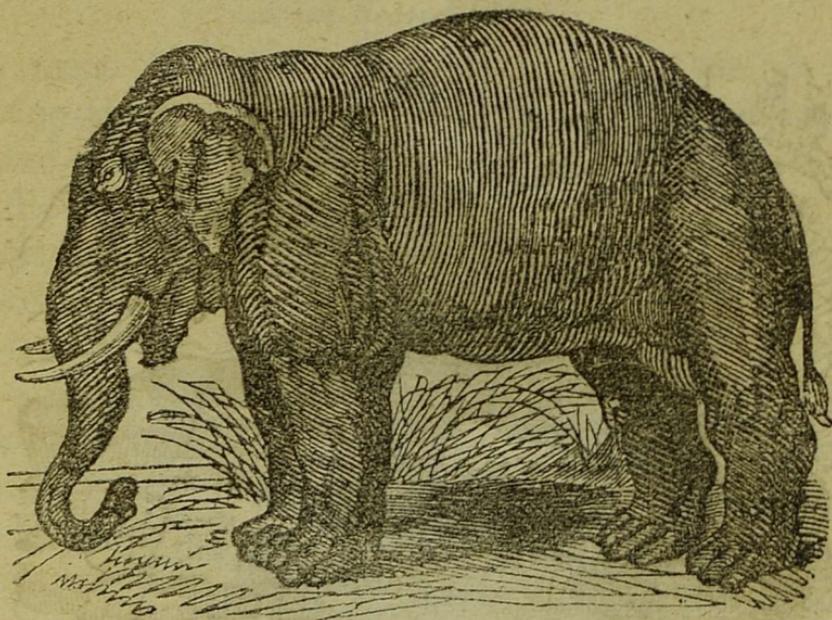
## THE LION.



### LESSON 10.

THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-tre-mi-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 quadrupeds. A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, insensible of fear to the last gasp. To his keepers he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-tion. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

## THE ELEPHANT.

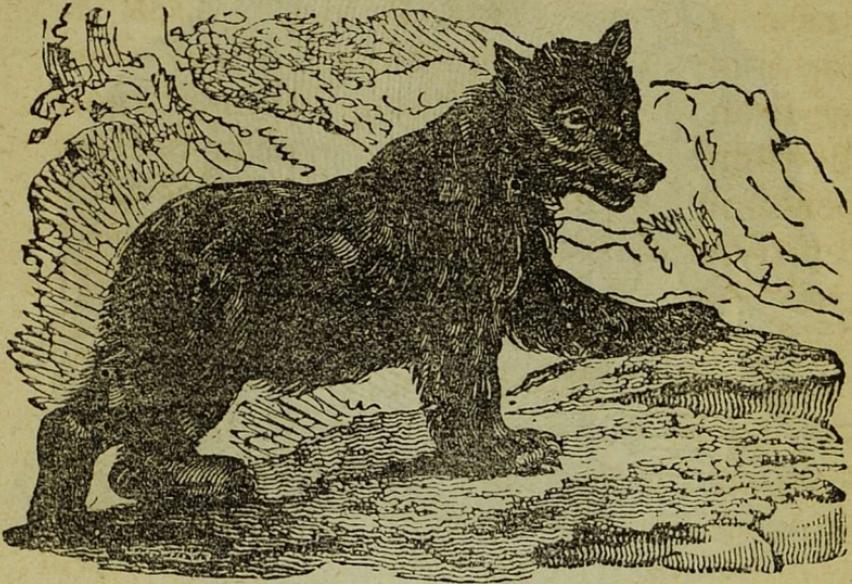


### LESSON II.

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

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of 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.

## THE BEAR.



### LESSON 12.

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

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food ; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shown 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-act-i-vi-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 a pro-di-gi-ous size and strength : its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

## TABLE XV.

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

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.
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
co-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-fee-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-script-ti-on	lo-gi"-ci-an	vex-a-ti-on

*Alphabetical List of Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.*

## LESS. 1.

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

## LESS. 2.

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

## LESS. 3.

cor-ri-gi-ble  
 cre"-dit-a-ble  
 cus-tom-a-ry  
 cov-et-ous-ly  
 Dan-ger-ous-ly  
 de"-li-ca-cy  
 de"-spi-ca-ble  
 dif-fi-cul-ty  
 di"-li-gent-ly  
 dis-pu-ta-ble  
 dro-me-da-ry  
 du-ra-ble-ness  
 Ef-fi-ca-cy  
 e"-le-gant-ly  
 e"-li-gi-ble  
 e"-mi-nent-ly  
 ex-cel-len-cy  
 ex-e-cra-ble  
 ex-o-ra-ble  
 ex-qui-site-ly  
 Fa-vour-a-bly  
 fe"-bru-a-ry  
 fi"-gur-a-tive  
 fluc-tu-a-ting  
 for-mi-da-ble  
 for-tu-nate-ly  
 frau-du-lent-ly  
 fri-vo-lous-ly  
 Ge"-ne-ral-ly  
 ge"-ne-rous-ly  
 gil-li-flow-er

## LESS. 4.

go"-vern-a-ble  
 gra-da-to-ry  
 Ha"-ber-dash-er  
 ha"-bit-a-ble  
 he"-te-ro-dox  
 ho"-nour-a-ble  
 hos-pi-ta-ble  
 hu-mor-ous-ly  
 Ig-no-mi-ny  
 i"-mi-ta-tor  
 in-do-lent-ly  
 in-no-cen-cy  
 in-ti-ma-cy  
 in-tri-ca-cy  
 in-ven-to-ry  
 Ja"-nu-a-ry  
 ju-di-ca-ture  
 jus-ti-fi-ed  
 La"-pi-da-ry  
 li"-ter-al-ly  
 li"-te-ra-ture  
 lo"-gi-cal-ly  
 lu-mi-na-ry  
 Ma"-gis-tra-cy  
 mal-le-a-ble  
 man-da-to-ry  
 ma"-tri-mo-ny  
 me"-lan-cho-ly  
 me"-mo-ra-ble  
 men-su-ra-ble  
 mer-ce-na-ry  
 mi"-li-ta-ry  
 mi"-se-ra-ble

## LESS. 5.

mo"-de-rate-ly  
 mo-men-ta-ry  
 mo"-nas-te-ry  
 mo"-ral-i-zer  
 mul-ti-pli-er  
 mu-sic-al-ly  
 mu-ti-nous-ly  
 Na"-tu-ral-ly  
 ne"-ces-sa-ry  
 ne"-cro-man-cy  
 neg-li-gent-ly  
 no"-ta-ble-ness  
 nu-me-rous-ly  
 Ob-du-ra-cy  
 ob-sti-na-cy  
 ob-vi-ous-ly  
 oc-cu-pi-er  
 o"-cu-lar-ly  
 of-fer-to-ry  
 o"-pe-ra-tive  
 o"-ra-to-ry  
 or-di-na-ry  
 Pa"-ci-fi-er  
 pa"-la-ta-ble  
 par-don-a-ble  
 pa"-tri-mo-ny  
 pe"-ne-tra-ble  
 pe"-rish-a-ble  
 prac-ti-ca-ble  
 pre"-ben-da-ry  
 pre"-fer-a-ble  
 pres-by-te-ry  
 pre"-va-lent-ly

## LESS. 6.

pro"-fit-a-ble  
 pro-mis-so-ry  
 pur-ga-to-ry  
 pu-ri-fi-er  
 Ra"-ti-fi-er  
 rea-son-a-ble  
 righ-te-ous-ness  
 Sa-cri-fi-er  
 sanc-tu-a-ry  
 sa"-tis-fi-ed  
 se"-cre-ta-ry  
 se"-pa-rate-ly  
 ser-vice-a-ble  
 slo"-ven-li-ness  
 so"-li-ta-ry  
 so"-ve-reign-ty  
 spe"-cu-la-tive  
 spi"-ri-tu-al  
 sta"-tu-a-ry  
 sub-lu-na-ry  
 Ta"-ber-na-cle  
 ter-ri-fy-ing  
 ter-ri-to-ry  
 tes-ti-mo-ny  
 to"-ler-a-ble  
 tran-si-to-ry  
 Va"-lu-a-ble  
 va-ri-a-ble  
 ve"-ge-ta-ble  
 ve"-ne-ra-ble  
 vir-tu-ous-ly  
 vo"-lun-tary  
 War-rant-a-ble

*Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second Syllable.*

## LESS. 1.

Ab-bre-vi-ate  
 ab-do"-mi-nal  
 a-bi"-li-ty  
 a-bo"-mi-nate  
 a-bund-ant-ly  
 a-bu-sive-ly  
 ac-ce"-le-rate  
 ac-ces-si-ble  
 ac-com-pa-ny  
 ac-count-a-ble  
 ac-cu-mu-late  
 a-cid-i-ty  
 ad-mi"-nis-ter  
 ad-mo"-nish-er  
 ad-ven-tur-er  
 a-gree-a-ble  
 al-low-a-ble  
 am-bas-sa-dor  
 am-bi"-gu-ous  
 am-hpi"-bi-ous  
 a-na"-to-mist  
 an-ge"-li-cal  
 an-ni-hi"-late  
 a-no"-ma-lous  
 an-ta"-go-nist  
 an-ti"-pa-thy  
 an-ti-qui-ty  
 a-po"-lo-gize  
 ap-per-ti-nent  
 a-rith-me-tic  
 as-sas-si-nate

## LESS. 2.

as-tro"-lo-ger  
 as-tro"-no-mer  
 at-te"-nu-ate  
 a-vail-a-ble  
 au-then-ti-cate  
 au-tho"-ri-ty  
 Bar-ba-ri-an  
 be-a"-ti-tude  
 be-com-ing-ly  
 be-ha-vi-our  
 be-ne"-fi-cence  
 be-ne"-vo-lence  
 bi-no"-cu-lar  
 bi-o"-gra-phy  
 bi-tu-mi-nous  
 Ca-la"-mi-tous  
 ca-lum-ni-ous  
 ca-pi"-tu-late  
 ca"-tas-tro-phe  
 cen-so-ri-ous  
 chi-rur-gi-cal  
 chro-no"-lo-gy  
 con-form-a-ble  
 con-gra"-tu-late  
 con-si"-der-ate  
 con-sist-o-ry  
 con-so"-li-date  
 con-spi"-cu-ous  
 con-spi"ra-cy  
 con-su-ma-ble  
 con-sist-en-cy

## LESS. 3.

con-ta"-mi-nate  
 con-tempt-i-ble  
 con-tent-ed-ly  
 con-test-a-ble  
 con-ti"-gu-ous  
 con-ti"-nu-al  
 con-tri-bu-tor  
 con-ve-ni-ent  
 con-vers-a-ble  
 co-o-pe-rate  
 cor-po-re-al  
 cor-re"-la-tive  
 cor-ro"-bo-rate  
 cor-ro-sive-ly  
 cu-ta-ne-ous  
 De-bi"-li-tate  
 de-cre"-pi-tude  
 de-fen-si-ble  
 de-fi"-ni-tive  
 de-for"-mi-ty  
 de-ge"-ne-rate  
 de-ject-ed-ly  
 de-li"-be-rate  
 de-light-ful-ly  
 de-li"-ne-ate  
 de-li"-ver-ance  
 de-mo"-cra-cy  
 de-mon-stra-ble  
 de-no"-mi-nate  
 de-plo-ra-ble  
 de-po"-pu-late

LESS. 4.

de-pre"-ci-ate  
 de-si"-ra-ble  
 de-spite-ful-ly  
 de-spond"-en-cy  
 de-struc-ti-on  
 de-ter"-mi-nate  
 de-tes"-ta-ble  
 dex-te"-ri-ty  
 di-min-u-tive  
 dis-cer"-ni-ble  
 dis-co"-ve-ry  
 dis-crim-i-nate  
 dis-dain-ful-ly  
 dis-grace-ful-ly  
 dis-loy-al-ty  
 dis-or-der-ly  
 dis-pen"-sa-ry  
 dis-sa"-tis-fy  
 dis-si"-mi-lar  
 dis-u"-ni-on  
 di-vi"-ni-ty  
 dog-ma"-ti-cal  
 dox-o"-lo-gy  
 du-pli"-ci-ty  
 E-bri-e-ty  
 ef-fec"-tu-al  
 ef-fe"-mi-nate  
 ef-fron"-te-ry  
 e-gre-gi-ous  
 e-jac"-u-late  
 e-la"-bo-rate  
 e-lec"-tu-rate  
 e-lu-ci-date

LESS. 5.

e-mas"-cu-late  
 em-pi"-ri-cal  
 em-po"-ve-rish  
 em-pha"-ti-cal  
 en-am-el-ler  
 en-thu"-si-ast  
 e-nu"-me-rate  
 e-pis-co-pal  
 e-pit-o-me  
 e-qui"-vo-cate  
 er-ro-ne-ous  
 e-the-re-al  
 e-van-gel-ist  
 e-va"-po-rate  
 e-va-sive-ly  
 e-ven"-tu-al  
 ex-am"-i-ner  
 ex-ceed-ing-ly  
 ex-ces-sive-ly  
 ex-cu"-sa-ble  
 ex-e"-cu-tor  
 ex-e"-cu-trix  
 ex-em-pla-ry  
 ex-fo-li-ate  
 ex-hi"-li-rate  
 ex-on"-e-rate  
 ex-or"-bi-tant  
 ex-pe"-ri-ment  
 ex-ter-mi-nate  
 ex-tra"-va-gant  
 ex-trem-i-ty  
 Fa-na"-ti-cism  
 fas-tid-i-ous

LESS. 6.

fa-tal"-i-ty  
 fe-li"-ci-ty  
 fra-gi"-li-ty  
 fru-ga"li-ty  
 fu-tu"-ri-ty  
 Ge-o"-gra-phy  
 ge-o"-me-try  
 gram-ma-ri-an  
 gram-ma-ti-cal  
 gra-tu-i-ty  
 Ha-bi"-li-ment  
 ha-bi"-tu-ate  
 har-mo"-ni-cal  
 her-me-ti-cal  
 hi-la"-ri-ty  
 hu-ma"-ni-ty  
 hu-mi"-li-ty  
 hy-poth-e-sis  
 I-dol"-a-tor  
 il-li"-te-rate  
 il-lu"-mi-nate  
 il-lus-tri-ous  
 im-men-si-ty  
 im-mor-tal-ize  
 im-mu"-ta-ble  
 im-pe"-di-ment  
 im-pe"-ni-tence  
 im-pe"-ri-ous  
 im-per-ti-nent  
 im-pe"-tu-ous  
 im-pi-e-ty  
 im-pla"-ea-ble  
 im-po"-li-tic

## LESS. 7

im-por"-tu-nate  
 in-pos-si-ble  
 im-pro"-ba-ble  
 im-pov"-er-ish  
 im-preg-na-ble  
 im-prov"-a-ble  
 im-prov"-i-dent  
 in-a"-ni-mate  
 in-au"-gu-rate  
 in-ca"-pa-ble  
 in-cle"-men-cy  
 in-clin"-a-ble  
 in-con-stan-cy  
 in-cu"-ra-ble  
 in-de-cen-cy  
 in-el-e-gant  
 in-fa"-tu-ate  
 in-ha"-bi-tant  
 in-gra"-ti-tude  
 in-si"-nu-ate  
 in-te"-gri-ty  
 in-ter-pre-ter  
 in-tract-a-ble  
 in-tre"-pid-ly  
 in-va"-li-date  
 in-ve"-te-rate  
 in-vid-i-ous  
 ir-ra"-di-ate  
 i-tin-e-rant  
 Ju-ri"-di-cal  
 La-bo"-ri-ous  
 le-git-i-mate  
 le-gu-mi-nous

## LESS. 8.

lux-u"-ri-ous  
 Mag-ni"-fi-cent  
 ma-te"ri-al  
 me-tro"-po-lis  
 mi-ra"-cu-lous  
 Na-ti"-vi-ty  
 non-sen-si-cal  
 no-to-ri-ous  
 O-be-di-ent  
 ob-serv-a-ble  
 om-ni"-po-tent  
 o-rac-u-lar  
 o-ri"-gi-nal  
 Par-ti"-cu-lar  
 pe-nu-ri-ous  
 per-pe"-tu-al  
 per-spi"-cu-ous  
 phi-lo"-so-pher  
 pos-te-ri-or  
 pre-ca-ri-ous  
 pre-ci"-pi-tate  
 pre-des-ti-nate  
 pre-do"-mi-nate  
 pre-oc-cu-py  
 pre-va"-ri-cate  
 pro-ge"-ni-tor  
 pros-pe"-ri-ty  
 Ra-pid-i-ty  
 re-cep"-ta-cle  
 re-cum-ben-cy  
 re-cur-ren-cy  
 re-deem-a-ble  
 re-dun-dan-cy

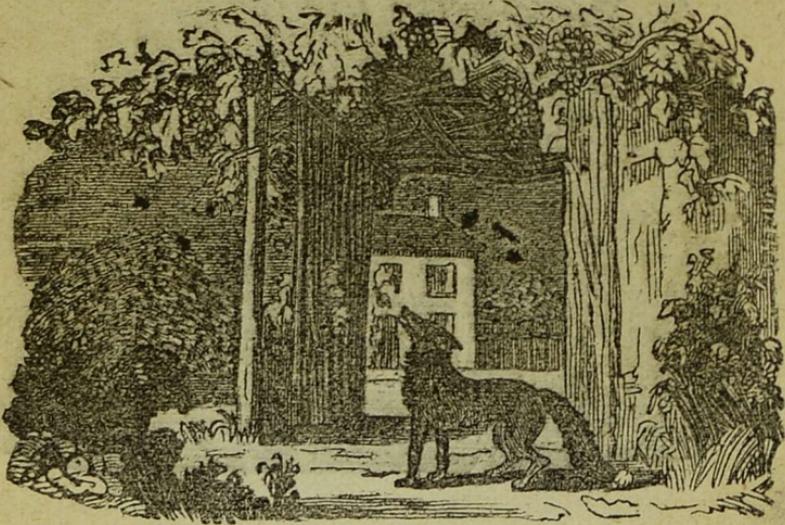
## LESS. 9.

re-frac-to-ry  
 re-ge"-ne-rate  
 re-luc"-tan-cy  
 re-mark-a-ble  
 re-mu"-ne-rate  
 re-splen-dent-ly  
 re-sto"-ra-tive  
 re-su"-ma-ble  
 Sa-ga"-ci-ty  
 si-mi-li-tude  
 sim-pli"-ci-ty  
 so-lem-ni-ty  
 so-li"-ci-tor  
 so-li"-cit-ous  
 sub-ser-vi-ent  
 su-pe"-ri-or  
 su-per-la-tive  
 su-pre"-ma"-cy  
 Tau-to"-lo-gy  
 ter-ra-que-ous  
 the-o"-lo-gy  
 tri-um-phant-ly  
 tu-mul"-tu-ous  
 ty-ran-ni-cal  
 U-na"-ni-mous  
 u-bi"-qui-ty  
 un-search-a-ble  
 un-speak-a-ble  
 Va-cu-i-ty  
 ver-na"-cu-lar  
 vi-cis-si-tude  
 vi-va"-ci-ty  
 vo-lup-tu-ous

## TABLE XVI.

## SELECT FABLES.

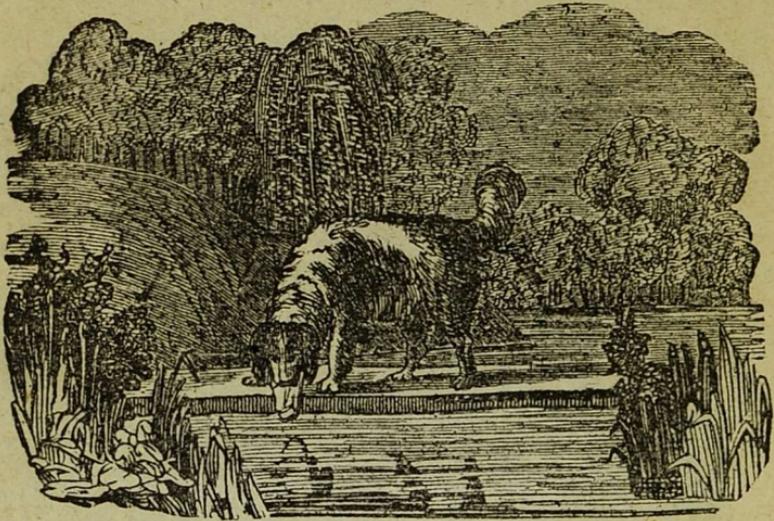
## I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-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."

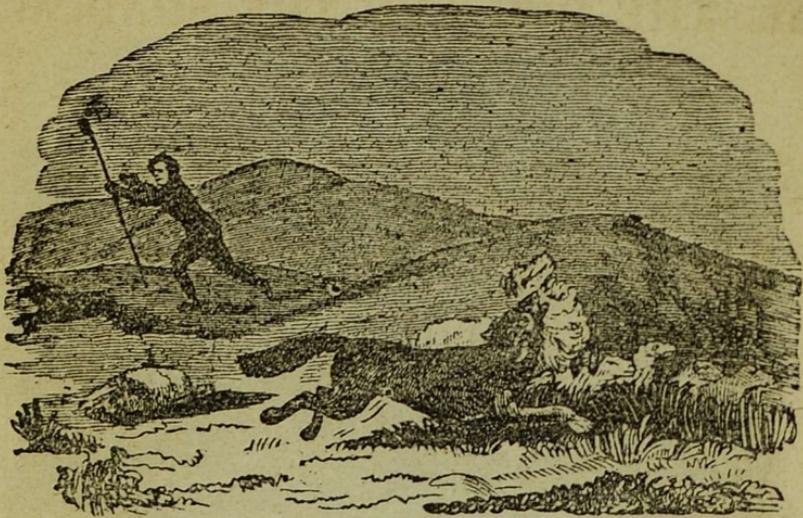
## II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW



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 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.

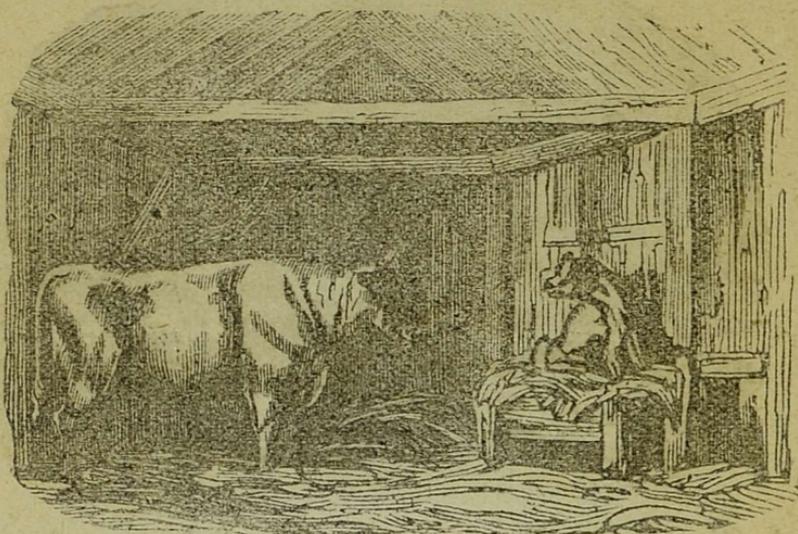
## III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY &amp; THE WOLF



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 believ'd  
 By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

## IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



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

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

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

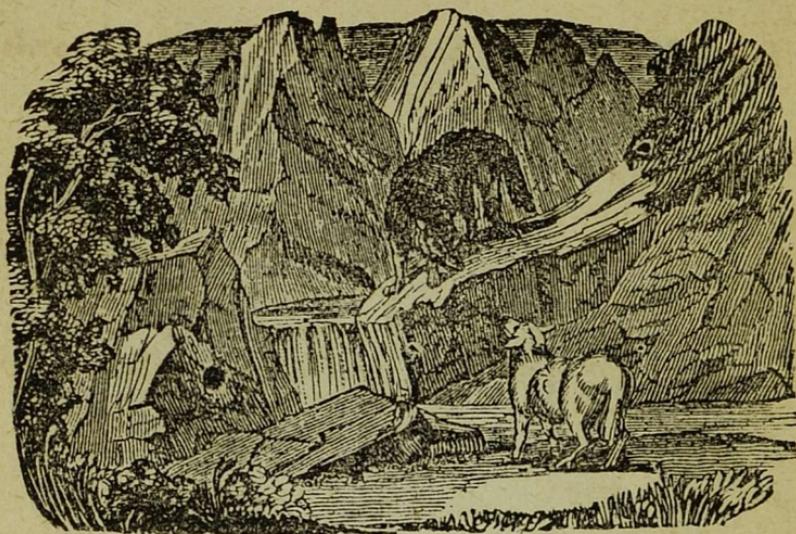
V. THE KID AND THE WOLF



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

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

## VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



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

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r  
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;  
 In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,  
 And seek to make the weak their prey.  
 No equal rights obtain regard  
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.

## TABLE XVII.

*List of Words of Six Syllables, and upwards,  
properly accented.*

## LESSON 1.

A-bo''-mi-na-ble-ness  
 au-tho''-ri-ta-tive-ly  
 Con-ci''-li-a-to-ry  
 con-gra''-tu-la-to-ry  
 con-si''-der-a-ble-ness  
 De-cla''-ra-to-ri-ly  
 E-ja''-cu-la-to-ry  
 ex-pos''-tu-la-to-ry  
 in-to''-ler-a-ble-ness  
 in-vo''-lun-ta-ri-ly  
 Un-par''-don-a-ble-ness  
 un-pro''-fit-a-ble-ness  
 un-rea''-son-a-ble-ness  
 A-pos-to''-li-cal-ly  
 Be-a-ti''-fi-cal-ly  
 Ce''-re-mo-ni-ous-ly  
 cir-cum-am''-bi-ent-ly  
 con-sen-ta-ne-ous-ly  
 con-tu-me-li-ous-ly  
 Di-a-bo''-li-cal-ly  
 di-a-me''-tri-cal-ly  
 dis-o-be-di-ent-ly  
 Em-ble-ma-ti-cal-ly  
 In-con-si''-der-ate-ly  
 in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly  
 in-ter-ro''-ga-to-ry  
 Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly  
 me''-ri-to-ri-ous-ly  
 Re-com-men'-da-to-ry  
 Su-per-an'-nu-a-ted  
 su-per-nu-me-ra-ry

## LESSON 2.

An-te-di-lu-vi-an  
 An-ti-mo-nar'-chi-cal  
 ar-chi-e-pis'-co-pal  
 a-ris-to-cra''-ti-cal  
 Dis-sa''-tis-fac'-to-ry  
 E-ty-mo-lo''-gi-cal  
 ex-tra-pa-ro-chi-al  
 Fa-mi''-li-a-ri-ty  
 Ge-ne-a-lo''-gi-cal  
 ge-ne-ra-lis'-si-mo  
 He-te-ro-ge-ne-ous  
 his-to-ri-o''-gra-pher  
 im-mu-ta-bi''-li-ty  
 in-fal-li-bi''-li-ty  
 Pe-cu-li-a''-ri-ty  
 pre-des-ti-na-ri-an  
 su-per-in-tend'-en-cy  
 U-ni-ver-sa''-li-ty  
 un-phi-lo-so''-phi-cal  
 An-ti-tri''-ni-ta-ri-an  
 Com-men-su-ra-bi''-li-ty  
 Dis-sa-tis-fac-ti-on  
 Ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly  
 Im-ma-te-ri-a''-li-ty  
 im-pe-ne-tra-bi''-li-ty  
 in-com-pa-ti-bi''-li-ty  
 in-con-si''-der-a-ble-ness  
 in-cor-rup-ti-bi''-li-ty  
 in-di-vi''-si-bi''-li-ty  
 La-ti-tu-di-na-ri-an  
 Va''-le-tu-di-na-ri-an

## INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED,

## A MORAL TALE.

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

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

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct: for he loitered away 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 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 on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas 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.

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## TABLE XVIII.

*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.

Filigence, 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 other's 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 immutable nature.

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

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

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

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all; 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 every thing: it is like the barren soil of which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable 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 generally brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

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

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

Money like manure, does no good until 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 that 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

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

He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

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 with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by his 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 then 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 but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows.

No man hath 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 trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Pitch 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 every thing that sparkles; but great minds have seldom admiration, because few things appear new to them.

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

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

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

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; the weapon of fools is steel.

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

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED  
FOR TRADE,

*By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.*

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad or sits idle one half of the day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence: he has really spent, or rather *ſrown* 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 three-pence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

*Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.*—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived), a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred 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

## Moral Observations.

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 expences 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 expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be, saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

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

## TABLE XIX.

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

LESS. 1.	LESS. 2.	LESS. 3.
A-bád-don	Au-gús-tus	Co-ní-ah
A-béd-ne-go	Ba-ar-bé-rith	Da-más-cus
A-bí-a-thar	Ba-al-há-mon	Da"-ni-el
A-bi"-me-lech	Ba"-by-lon	De"-bo-rah
A-bi"-na-dab	Ba-ra-chí'-ah	De-da-ni-um
A-bra-ham	Bar-jé-sus	De-li"-ah
Ab'-sa-lom	Bár-na-bas	De-mé-tri-us
A-do-ní-jah	Bar-tho"lo-mew	Di-o-tré-phes
A-grip'-pa	Bar-ti"-me-us	Dru-síl-la
A-ha-su-é-rus	Bar-zí-ai	Di"-dy-mus
A-hi"-me-lech	Ba"-she-máth	Di-o-ny"-si-us
A-hi"-to-phel	Beel'-ze-bub	E-béd-me-lech.
A-ma"-le-kite	Beér-she-ba	E-ben-é-zer
A-mí"-na-dab	Bel-sház-zar	E-kron
A"-na-kims	Ben-há-dad	El-béth-el
A-na"-me-lech	Be-thés-d	E"-le-a-zar
A"-na-ní-as	Béth-le-hem	E-li-a-kim
An'-ti-christ	Beth-sá-i-da	E-li-é-zer
Ar'-che-laus	Bi-thy"-ni-a	E-lí-hu
Ar-chip'-pus	Bo-a-ner'-ges	E-li"-me-lech
Arc-tú-rus	Caí-a-phas	E-li-phaz
A-re-o"-pa-gus	Cal'-va-ry	E-li"-za-beth
A-ri-ma-thé-a	Can-dá-re	El'-ka-nah
Ar-mág-ge-don	Ca-pér-na-um	El'-na-thar
Ar-tax-érx-es	Cen'-chre-a	E"ly-mas
A'-sh-ta-roth	Ce-sa-ré-a	Em-má-us
As'-ke-lon	Ché-ru-bim	E-pa-phras
As-sy"-ri-a	Cho-rá-zin	E-pa-phro-di-tus
A"-tha-li-ah	Cle-ó-phas	E-phé-si-ans

LESS. 4.	LESS. 5.	LESS. 6.
E"-phe-sus	Ho-ro-na'-im	Lá-mech
E"-pi-cu-ré-ans	Ho-sán-na	La-o-di-cé-a
E"-sar-há-don	Hy-me-né-us	La"-za-rus
E-thi-ó-pia	Ja-za-ní-ah	Le"-ba-non
Eu-ro"-cly-don	I"-cha-bod	Le"-mu-el
Eú-ty-chus	I-du-me'-a	Lú-ci-fer
Fé-lix	Je"-bu-site	Ly"-di-a
Fes'-tus	Je"-de-di'-ah	Ma"-ce-dó-ni-a
For-tu-na'-tus	Je-hó-a-haz	Mach'-pe-lah
Gá-bri-el	Je-hói-a-kim	Ma-ha-ná-im
Ga"-de-re-nes	Je-hói-a-chin	Ma-nas'-seh
Ga"-lá-ti-a	Je-hó-ram	Ma-nó-a
Ga"-li-lee	Je-ho"-sha-phot	Ma-ra-ná-tna
Ga-ma-li-el	Je-hó-vah	Mat'-thew
Ge-da-lí-el	Je-phun-neh	Maz'-za-roth
Ge-ha-zí	Je"-re-mí-ah	Mel-chí-ze-dec
Ger'-ge-sens	Je"-ri-cho	Me"-ri-bah
Ge-ri'-zim	Je"-ro-bó-am	Me"-ro-dach
Gi"-be-o-nites	Je-rú-sa-lem	Me-so-po-tá-mi
Gi"-de-on	Je"-ze-bel	Me-thú-se-lah
Gól-go-tha	Im-má'-nu-el	Mi-chá-i-ah
Go-mór-rha	Jo"-na-dab	Mí-cha-el
Ha-dad-é-zer	Jo-na-than	Mí-ri-am
Ha-dó-ram	Jósh-u-a	Mná-son
Hal-le-lú-jah	Jo-sí-ah	Mor'-de-cai
Ha"-na-meel	I-sái-ah	Mo-rí-ah
Ha"-na-ni	Ish'-bosh-eth	Ná-a-man
Ha"-na-ní-ah	Ish-ma-el	Ná-o-mi
Há-za-el	Is-sa-char	Nap'-tha-li
Her-mo"-ge-nes	I"-thá-mar	Na-tha"-na-el
He-ró-di-as	Kéi-lah	Na"-za-rené
He"-ze-kí-ah	Ke-tú-rah	Na"-za-reth
Hi-e-ra"-po-lis	Ki-ka'-i-on	Na"-za-rite
Hil-kí-ah	La-chish	Ne-buc-had nez-zar

Ne-bu-za''-ra-dan	Shu'-na-mite	Thy-a-ti'-ra
Ne-'he-mi'-ah	Sib-bo-léth	Ti-mo'-the-us
Re-mu-li'-ah	Si-ló-ah	To-bi'-ah
Re''-pha-im	Sil-vá-nus	Vásh-ti
Reu'-ben	Si''-me-on	U-phár-sin
Rim'-mon	Si''-se-ra	U-ri'-jah
Ru'-ha-mah	So''-lo-mon	Uz-zi'-ah
Sa-be'-ans	Ste''-pha-nus	Za''-che-us
Sa-má'-ri-a	Su-sán-na	Za'-re-phath
San-bal'-lat	Sy-ro-pheni-ci-an	Ze''-be-dee
Sa-phi'-ra	Ta''-be-rah	Ze''-cha-ri'-ah
Sa-rép-ta	Ta''-bí-tha	Ze''-de-ki'-ah
Sen-na''-che-rib	Ta-há-pa-nes	Ze''-pha-ni'-ah
Se''-ra-phim	Te''-ra-phim	Ze''-rub-ba'-bel
Shi-lo'-ah	Ter-túl-lus	Se-ló-phe-had
Shi'-me-i	The-o''-phi-lus	Ze-ru-i'-ah
Shu-la'-mite	Thes-sa-lo''-ni-ca	Zip-po'-rah

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

A''-ber-deen	Ap'-pen-nines	Bók-ha-ra
A''-bys-si''-ni-a	Arch'-an-gel	Bo-na-vís-ta
A''-ca-púl-co	Au-rén-ga-bad	Bós-pho-rus
A''-car-na-ni-a	Ba-bel-man'-del	Bo-rist'-he-nes
A-chœ-me'-ni-a	Ba''-by-lon	Bra-gán-za
A''-che-rón-ti-a	Bág-na-gar	Bran'-den-burg
A''-dri-a-no'-ple	Bar-bá-does	Bu-thra'-tes
A''-les-sán-dri-a	Bar-ce-ló-na	Bus-so'-ra
A-me''-ri-ca	Ba-vá-ri-a	By-zán-ti-um
Am-phi''-po-lis	Bel-ve-dére	Caf-fra'-ri-a
An-da-lu'-si-a	Be-ne-ven'-to	Cag-li-a'-ri
An-na''-po-lis	Bes-sa-rá'-bi-a	Ca''-la-má'-ta
An-ti-pá-ros	Bís-na-gar	Cal-cút-ta

LESS. 10.	LESS. 11.	LESS. 12.
Ca''-li-fór-ni-a	Do-mi''-ni-ca	Gol-con'-da
Ca-pra-ri-a	Dús-sel-dorf	Gua'-de-loupe
Ca''-ra-ma'-ni-a	Dyr-ra'-chi-um	Gúel-der-land
Car-tha-gé-na	E''-din-burgh	Gú-za-rat
Ca''-ta-ló-ni-a	E'-le-phan'-ta	Ha''-li-car-nas-su
Ce-pha-lo'-ni-a	E-leu'-the-ræ	Héi-del-burg
Ce-pha-lé-na	E''-pi-dam'-nus	Hel-voet-stuy's
Ce-rau'-ni-a	E''-pi-dau'-rus	Her'-man-stadt
Cer-cy'-pha-læ	E''-pi-pha'-ni-a	Hi-e-ro''-po-lis
Chæ-ro-né-a	Es-cu'-ri-al	His-pa-ni-o'-la
Chal-ce-do'-ni-a	Es-qui-máux	Hyr-ca'-ni-a
Chan-der-na-gøre	Es-tre-ma-du'-ra	Ja-mai'-ca
Chris-ti-a'-na	E-thi-o'-pi-a	Il-ly''-ri-cum
Christ-ti-an-o'-ple	Eu-pa-to'-ri-a	In-nis-kíl-ling
Con-nec-ti-cut	Eu-ri'-a-nás-sa	Is-pa-han
Con-stan-tin-o'-ple	Fa-cel-i'-na	Kamts-chát-ka
Co-pen-ha'-gen	Fer-ma''-nah	Kim-ból-ton
Co''-ro-man'-del	Fon-te-ra'-bi-a	Ko'-nigs-burg
Co-ry-pha'-si-um	Før-te-ven-tu'-ra	La-bra-dór
Cy'-cla-des	Fré''-de-ricks-burg	La-ce-de-mo'-ni-
Da-ghes'-tan	Fri-u'-li	Lamp'-sa-co
Da-le-car'-li-a	Fron-tíg-ni-ac	Lan'-gue-doc
Dal-ma'-ti-a	Fúr-sten-burg	Lau'-ter-burg
Da''-mi-ét-ta	Gal-li''-pa-gos	Le'-o-min-ster
Dar-da-nélles	Gal-li''-po-lis	Li-thu-a'-ni-a
Dar-da'-ni-a	Gal-lo-græ'-ci-a	Li-va'-di-a
Daú-phi-ny	Gan-ga''-ri-dæ	Lon-don-der'-ry
De-se-a'-da	Ga''-ra-man'-tes	Lou'-is-burg
Di-ar-bé-ker	Gás-co-ny	Lou-i-si-a'-na
Di-o-ny-si'-po-lis	Ge-né-va	Lu'-nén-burg
Di-o-scu'-ri-as	Gér-ma-ny	Lúx-em-burg
Do-do'-na	Gi''-bral-tar	Ly-ca-o'-ni-a
Do-min'-go	Glou''-ces-ter	Ly-si-ma'-chi-a

## LESS. 13.

Ma-cas-ser  
 Ma"-ce-dó-ni-a  
 Ma"-da-gas-car  
 Man-ga-lóre  
 Ma"-ra-thon  
 Mar-tin'-i-co  
 Ma-su'-li-pa-tam  
 Mé-di-ter-ra-ne-an  
 Mé'-so-po-ta-mi-a  
 Mo-no-e-mu'-gi  
 Mo-no-mo-ta-pa  
 Na-tó-li-a  
 Né"-ga-pa-tám  
 Ne-rins'-koi  
 Neúf-cha-teau  
 Ní-ca-ra-gu'-a  
 Ní"-co-me'-di-a  
 Ni-co"-po-lis  
 No-vó-ro-god  
 Nu'-rem-berg  
 Oc'-za-kow  
 Oo-na-las'-ka  
 Os-na-burg  
 O-ta-heí-te

## LESS. 14.

O-ver-ys'-sel  
 Pa-la"-ti-nate  
 Paph-la-gó-ni-a  
 Pá-ta-gó-ni-a  
 Penn-syl-va'-ni-a  
 Phí-lip-ville  
 Pon-di-cher-ry  
 Py-re-nées  
 Qui-be-ron  
 Qui-ló-a  
 Quí-ri-na'-lis  
 Ra'-tis-bon  
 Re-vén-na  
 Ra'-vens-burg  
 Ro-set'-ta  
 Rot'-ter-dam  
 Sa"-la-man-ca  
 Sa-mar-ca'nd  
 Sa-moi-é-da  
 Sa"-ra-gos-sa  
 Sar-dí'-ni-a  
 Schaff-hau'-sen  
 Se-rin'-ga-pa-tam  
 Si-bé-ri-a

## LESS. 15.

Spitz-bér-gen  
 Swit'-zer-land  
 Tar-ra-go'-na  
 Thí-on-ville  
 Thu-rin'-gi-a  
 Tip"-pe-ra-ry  
 To-bóls-koi  
 Ton-ga-ta-bóo  
 Tran-syl-va'-ni-a  
 Tur-co-ma'-ni-a  
 Va"-len-ciennes  
 Ve-ro-ní'-ca  
 Ve-su-vi-us  
 Vir-gí-ni-a  
 U-ra"-ni-berg  
 West-má-ni-a  
 West-pha'-li-a  
 Wól-sen-but-tle  
 Xy-le-no"-po-lis  
 Xy-lo"-po-lis  
 Zan'-gue-bar  
 Zan'-zi-bar  
 Ze-no-do'-ti-a  
 Zo-ro-an'-der

Proper Names which occur in the Roman and Grecian History, divided, and the Syllable marked which is required to be accented.

Æ'-chi-nes

A-ge"-si-la-us

Al-ci-bí'-a-des

A"-lex-an-der

A"-lex-an-dro'-po-lis

A-na"-cre-on

A-nax-i-man-der

An-do'-ci-des

An-ti"-go-nus

An-tí'-ma-chus

An-tís-the-nes

A-pél-les

Ar-chí-me'-des

A-re-thu'-sa

A-ris-tar'-chus

LESS. 16.	LESS. 17.	LESS. 18.
A''-ris-tides	Col-la-tí-nus	E-phi-al'-tes
A''-ri-to-de'-mus	Co-ma-ge'-na	E''-pho'-ri
A-ri-to'-pha-nes	Cón-stan-tine	E''-pi-char'-mus
A''-ris-to'-tle	Co-ri-o-la'-nus	E-pic-te'-tus
Ar-te-mi-dó-rus	Cor-ne'-li-a	E''-pi-cu'-rus
A-the-no-dá-rus	Co''-run-ca'-nus	E''-pi-me'-ni-des
Ba'-ja-zet	Co''-ry-ban-tes	E-ra-sis'-tra-tus
Bac-chí'-a-dæ	Cra-tip-pus	E-ra-tos'-the-nes
Bel-le''-ro-phon	Cte''-si-phon	E-ra-tos'-tra-tus
Bé-re-cyn'-thia	Da-ma-sis'-tra-tus	E-rich-tho'-ni-us
Bi-sél-tæ	Da-mo'-cra-tes	Eu-me'-nes
Bo-a-di-ce'-a	Dar'-da-nus	Eu-no'-mus
Bo-é-thi-us	Daph-ne-pho'-ri-a	Eu-ri-bí'-a-des
Bo-mil'-car	Da-ri'-us	Eu-ri''-pe-des
Brach-ma'-nes	De-ce''-ba-lus	Eu-ry-ti-o''-ni-dæ
Britan'-ni-cus	De-ma-ra'-tus	Eu-thy-dé-mus
Bu-cé-pha-lus	De-mo''-ni-des	Eu-ty''-chi-das
Ca-li''-gu-la	De-mo''-cri-tus	Ex-a''-go-nus
Cal-li-cra'-tes	De-mos-the-nes	Fa'-bi-us
Cal-li-cra'-ti-das	De-mos'-tra-tus	Fa-bri'-ci-us
Cal-lí-ma-chus	Deu-ca'-li-on	Fa-vo-ri'-nus
Cam-by'-ses	Di-a''-go-ras	Faus-tí'-na
Ca-mil'-lus	Din-dy'-me-ne	Faus-tu'-lus
Car-né-a-des	Di-no'-ma-che	Fi-dé-næ
Cas-san'-der	Di-os-co''-ri-des	Fi-de-na'-tes
Cas-si-o-do'-rus	Do-do''-di-des	Fla-mi''-ni-us
Cas-si-bel-lau-nus	Do-mi-ti-a-nus	Flo-rá-li-a
Ce''-the-gus	E-lec'-try-on	Ga-bi-é-nus
Cha-ri-de'-mus	E-leu-si''-ni-a	Ga-bi-ni-us
Cle-o'-cri-tus	Em-pe''-do-cles	Gan-ga''-ri-dæ
Cle-o-pa'-tra	En-dy'-mi-on	Ga''-ny-méde
Cli-to''-ma-chus	E-pa-mi-nó'n-das	Ga''-ra-man'-tes
Cly-tem-nes'-tra	E-pa-phro-dí'-tus	Gar'-ga-rus

## LESS. 19.

Ger-ma''-ni-cus  
 Gor-di-a'-nus  
 Gor'-go-nes  
 Gor-go-pho'-ne  
 Gra-ti-a'-nus  
 Gym-no' so-phis-tæ  
 Gy-næ-co-thoc-nus  
 Ha''-li-car-nas-sus  
 Har-po''-cra'-tes  
 He-ca-tom-pho'-nia  
 He-ge-sis'-tra-tus  
 He-ge-to''-ri-des  
 He-li-o-do'-rus  
 He-li-co-ni'-a-des  
 He-li-o-ga-bu-lus  
 He-la-no''-cra-tes  
 He''-lo-tes  
 He-phæs''-ti-on  
 He-ra''-cli-tus  
 Her'-cu-les  
 Her-ma''-go-ras  
 Her-ma-phro-di-tus  
 Her-mi'-o-ne  
 Her-mo-do'-rus  
 He-ro''-do-tus  
 He''-spe''-ri-des  
 Hi-e-ro'-no-mus  
 Hip-pa'-go-ras  
 Hig-po''-cra-tes  
 Hy-a-cin-thus  
 Hy-dro-pho-rus  
 Hy-stás-pes  
 I''-phi-cra'-tes

## LESS. 20.

I''-phi-ge'-ni-a  
 I-so''-cra-tes  
 Ix-i-o''-ni-des  
 Jo-cas'-ta  
 Ju-gur'-tha  
 Ju-li-a'-nus  
 La-o''-me-don  
 Le-o''-ni-das  
 Le-o-ty''-chi-das  
 Le-ós-the-nes  
 Li-bo-phœ'-ni-ces  
 Lon-gi-ma'-nus  
 Ly-per-ca'-li-a  
 Ly''-co-phron  
 Ly-cos'-the-nes  
 Ly-cur-gi-dæ  
 Ly-cur'-gus  
 Ly-si''-ma-chus  
 Ly-sis'-tra-tus  
 Ma-ni'-pu-la-res  
 Mar-cel-li'-nus  
 Ma''-si-nis'-sa  
 Mr''-sa-ge'-tæ  
 Max-i''-mi-a'-nus  
 Me-ga'-ra  
 Me-gas'-the-nes  
 Me-la-nip'-pi-des  
 Me-le-â-gri-des  
 Me-nái-ci-das  
 Me-ne-cra'-tes  
 Me'-ne-la-us  
 Me-nœ-ce'-us  
 Me-ta''-ge-nes

## LESS. 21.

Mil'-ti-a'-des  
 Mi''-thri-da'-tes  
 Mne-mo''-sy-ne  
 Mne-sip-to-se'-me  
 Na-bu-za'-nes  
 Na-bo-nás-sar  
 Nau-cra'-tes  
 Nec-to-næ'-bus  
 Ne-ó-cles  
 Ne-op-to''-le-mus  
 Ni-ca''-go-ras  
 Ni-co-cra'-tes  
 Ni-co''-ge-nes  
 Ni-co''-ma-chus  
 Nu-me-ri-a'-nus  
 Nu'-mi-tor  
 Oc-ta-vi-a'-nus  
 Oé-di-pus  
 O-lym-pi'-o-do'-ru:  
 O-mo-pha'-gi-a  
 O-ne''-si-cri'-tus  
 O-no-ma-cri'-tus  
 Or-tha''-go-ras  
 Os-cho-pho'-ri-a  
 Pa-ca-ti-a'-nus  
 Pa-læ'-pha-tus  
 Pa-la''-me-des  
 Pa''-li-nu'-rus  
 Pa-na-the'-næ  
 Par-rha'-si-us  
 Pa-tro'-clus  
 Pau-sa'-ni-as  
 Pe''-lo-po-ne'-sus

LESS. 22.	LESS. 23.	LESS. 24.
Pen-the-si-lé-a	Rha'-da-man-thus	Ther-mo''-py-læ
Phil-li''-pi-des	Ro''-mu-lus	Thes-mo-the'-ta
Phi-loc-té-res	Ru-si-ni-a'-nus	Thi-o-da'-mas
Phi-lom-bro-tus	Sar-da-na''-pu-lus	Thu-cy''-di-des
Phi-lo''-me-la	Se'-mi-ra'-mis	Ti-mo-do'-rus
Phi-lo-poe'-men	San-cho-ni'-a-thon	Ti-mo''-pha-nes
Phi-lo-ste''-pha-nus	Sa-tur-na'-li-a	Tis-sa-pher-nes
Phi-lo'-stra'-tus	Sa-tur-ni'-nus	Tle-po''-le-mus
Phi-lox-é-nus	Sca-mán-der	Try-phi-o-do'-rus
Pin-da'-rus	Scri-bo-ni-a'-nus	Tyn'-da-rus
Pi-sis-tra''-ti-des	Se-leu'-ci-dæ	Va-len-ti-ni-a-nus
Plei'-a-des	Se-ve-ri-a'-nus	Va-le-ri-a'-nus
Po-le-mo-cra'-ti-a	Si-mo-ni-des	Ve-li-ter'-ni-a
Po''-ly-ma-chus	Si''-sy-phus	Ve-lo-cás-ses
Po''-ly-do'-rus	So''-cra-tes	Ve-nu-le'-i-us
Pon-ti'-fi-ces	Sog-di-a'-nus	Ve-ro-doc'-ti-us
Po''-lyg-no'-tus	So''-pho-cles	Ven-tí-di-us
Po''-ly-phe-mus	So-pho-nis'-ba	Ves-pa-si-a'-nus
Por-sen-na	Spi-thri-da'-tes	Vi''-ri-do-ma'-rus
Po''-si-dó-ni-us	Ste-sim'-bro-tus	Vi-tel-li-a'-nus
Prax-i'-te-les	Ster-si''-cho-rus	Vo-lu-si-a'-nus
Pro-te'-si-la-us	Stra-to''-ni-cus	Xan-tip'-pus
Psam-me'-ti-chus	Sy-si'-me-thres	Xe-na''-go-ras
Pyg-ma''-li-on	Se-la-mo-ni'-a-de	Xe-no''-cra'-tes
Py-læ'-me-nes	Te-le'-ma-chus	Xe-no''-pha-nes
Py-tha'-go-ras	Tha-les'-tri-a	Xe''-no-phon
Quin-ti''-li-a'-nus	The-mis-to-cles	Ze-no-de'-rus
Qui-ri-na'-li-a	The-o''-cri-tus	Zeux-i''-da-mus
Qui-ri'-nus	The-o''-pha-nes	Zo-py'-ri-on
Qui-ri'-tes	The-op-to''-le-mus	Zo-ro-as'-ter

## TABLE XX.

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

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Auger</i> , carpenter's tool	<i>Boy</i> , a lad
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Bread</i> , baked flower
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Ax</i> , hatchet	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Butt</i> , 4 hogsheads
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>Awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Cellar</i> , underground
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Censer</i> , a critic
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Bore</i> , did bear	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers		

<i>Collar</i> , for the neck	<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome
<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room	<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger
<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter	<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name
<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence	<i>Doe</i> , a she deer	<i>Fir</i> , a tree
<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or beast	<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin
<i>Coarse</i> , not fine	<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Flee</i> , to run away
<i>Course</i> , a race	<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Flea</i> , an insect
<i>Corse</i> , a dead body	<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flew</i> , did fly
<i>Complement</i> , the remainder	<i>Draught</i> , to drink	<i>Flue</i> , down
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely	<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Consort</i> , a companion	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Fourth</i> , the number
<i>Concil</i> , an assembly	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Frays</i> , quarrels
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Currant</i> , small fruit	<i>You</i> , thou or ye	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Ewer</i> , a bason	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Groan</i> , sigh
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Guess</i> , to think
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor
<i>Dependance</i> , trust	<i>Feint</i> , pretence	<i>Hart</i> , deer
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Heart</i> , in the stomach
<i>Devices</i> , invention	<i>Fair</i> , merry-making	<i>Art</i> , skill
	<i>Fare</i> , charge	<i>Heal</i> , part of the shoe
	<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Eel</i> , a fish
	<i>Feet</i> , part of the body	<i>Helm</i> , a helmet
	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Udder</i>
	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument	<i>elm</i> , a tree

<i>Hear</i> , the sense	<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Meat</i> , flesh
<i>Here</i> , in this place	<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Meet</i> , fit
<i>Heard</i> , did hear	<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>Herd</i> , cattle	<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body
<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Message</i> , errand
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>No</i> , not	<i>Metal</i> , substance
<i>Ire</i> , great anger	<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour
<i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i>	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Might</i> , power
<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Whoop</i> , to hollow	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Oh</i> , alas!
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pail</i> , bucket
<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , middle	
	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	

<i>Pale</i> , colour	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , discourse
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart or wagon
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchandize
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from <i>to be</i>
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Relies</i> , a widow	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Which</i> , what
	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	
	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	

## TABLE XXI.

*Brief introduction to the Arts and Sciences, explaining the Phenomena of Nature.*

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

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

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

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

5. **ARITHMETIC.**—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers; and notwithstanding the great variety of its application, it consists of only four principal operations; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

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

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and three small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are moons attached, like that which attends the Earth.

Besides these, there are comets; and millions of fixed Stars, which are probably suns to other systems.

7. **BIOGRAPHY.**—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It

teaches from experience, and is therefore the most useful to youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. **ELECTRICITY.**—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called Electricity. In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.

16. **EARTHQUAKES.**—An Earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of the electrical power; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

*The Arts and Sciences.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. **METAPHYSICS.**—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. It treats only of abstract qualities; and though it may exercise ingenuity, yet from the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

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

28. **MISTS.**—Mists are a collection of vapours commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible

as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. **MUSIC.**—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds.

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

31. **OPTICS.**—Optics are the science of vision; whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. This science teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, and other instruments of that nature.

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

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

34. **PHILOSOPHY.**—Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals, or the principles of reason.

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

36. **PHYSIOGNOMY.**—Physiognomy teaches, or pretends to teach, a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

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

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

39. **RELIGION.**—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing and avoid his displeasure.

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

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

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

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

44. **THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.**—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of a 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, occasioned by the sudden passage of the lightning through the air. Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

45. **TIDES.**—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally take place every six hours. This constant motion preserves the water from putrefaction. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

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

## TABLE XXII.

*Outlines of Geography.*

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

## EUROPE

In whatever light we consider Europe, it will appear the most distinguished quarter 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, particularly in modern times.

Europe is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the East by Asia, and the rivers Don, Wolga, and Oby; on the South by the Mediterranean; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean: extending about three thousand miles in length, and two thousand five hundred in breadth.

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

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

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CAPITALS.
Swedish Dominions, viz.	Tornea	France	Paris
{ Lapland	Bergen	Spain	Madrid
{ Norway	Stockholm	Portugal	Lisbon
{ Sweden	Copenhagen	Switzerland	Berne
Denmark	St. Petersburg	Italy includes	
Russia	Warsaw, Cracow	Savey	Chamberg
Poland	Berlin	Piedmond	Turin
Prussia		Genoa	Genoa
The British Dominions, viz.		Milan	Milan
{ England		Parma	Parma
{ Scotland		Modena	Modena
{ Ireland		Venetian Ter- } ritories }	Venice
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Tuscany	Florence
Flanders or Belgium	Brussels	State of the } Church }	Rome
Germanic Confe- } deration }	Frankfort	{ Naples	Naples
Austrian Dominions, viz.		{ Sicily, Isle of	Palermo
{ Austria	Vienna	Turkey	Constantinople
{ Bohemia	Prague	Greece	Athens
{ Hungary	Buda, Presburg		

## ASIA.

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

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took

place: and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

Asia is about four thousand eight hundred miles long, and four thousand three hundred broad. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific Ocean on the East, by the Red Sea on the West and by the Indian Ocean on the South. Despotism is the prevailing form of government, and Mahometanism and idolatry are the general religions.

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

COUNTRIES	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Isapham	Thibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense island of Borneo, Summatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Phillipines.

### AFRICA.

This division of the Globe lies to the South of Europe: and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of Land called the isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

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

The names of the principle African nations, and their capital cities are:

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Morocco	Morocca, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Guer gala	Abex	Suaquam.

### AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Georgia	Savannah
South Carolina	Columbia
North Carolina	Newburn
Virginia	Richmond
Maryland	Annapolis
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
New Jersey	Trenton
New York	New York
Rhode Island	Providence
Vermont	Bennington
Connecticut	Hartford
New Hampshire	Portsmouth
Massachusetts	Boston
Kentucky	Lexington
District of Columbia }	Washington
Tennessee	Knoxville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Ohio	Chillicothe

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES,	CAPITALS.
Florida	St. Augusta
Mexico	Mexico
New Mexico	St. Fee
California	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS,
Upper Canada }	Quebec
Lower Canada }	Fort York
Hudson's Bay	St. John's
Newfoundland	Halifax
Novia Scotia	Frederic's
New Brunswick	[Town

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following Independent Republican States:

COUNTRIES	CHIEF PLACES.
Columbia	New Granada, Venezuela, and the Equador
Peru	Lima
Chili	St. Jago, Valparaiso
La Plata	Buenos Ayres
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro

The Coast of Guinea is divided among different European nations. The English have Demerara and Berbice: the Dutch have Surinam; the French have Cayenne; the Interior is chiefly in the possession of the Native Tribes.

## TABLE XXIII.

GREAT BRITAIN is an island bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, and on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

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

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inveray
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairn and Nairne, Cromartie	
Lanark	Glasgow	Cromartie	
Dumfries	Dumfries	Fife	St. Andrew's
Wigtown	Wigtown	Forfar	Montrose
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Bamff	Bamff
Ayr	Ayr	Sutherland	Strethly, Darnock
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Clacmannan	Clacmannan
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	and Kinross	Kinross
Renfrew	Renfrew	Ross	Taine
Stirling	Stirling	Elgin	Elgin
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Orkney	Kirkwell

## Survey of the Universe.

WALES is divided into the following counties:

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTIES..	CHIEF TOWNS
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Breckneckshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND is divided into four provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties:

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS	COUNTIES	CHIEF TOWNS.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanach	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shes <small>(Lifford)</small>
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Cloanel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

## TABLE XXIV.

### *A brief Survey of the Universe.*

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

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds. The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shore.

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

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

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe. Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits. Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides a luminous and beautiful ring.

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 fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies; their long tracts are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

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

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distances of the fixed stars. What then must be the 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.

Proud and ignorant mortal! Lift up now thine eyes to heaven, and say if one of those luminaries which adorn the starry heaven should be taken away, would thy nights become darker? Think not then that the stars are made for thee; that it is for thee that the firmament glitters with effulgent brightness. Feeble mortal! thou wast not the sole object of the liberal bounties of the Creator, when he appointed Sirius, and encompassed it with worlds.

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

But by what means are these vast bodies suspended in the immensity of space? What secret power retains them in their orbits, and enables them to circulate with so much regularity and harmony? Gravity, or Attraction, is the powerful agent, the universal principle, of this equilibrium and of these motions. It penetrates all bodies. By this power, they tend towards each other in a proportion relative to their bulk. Thus the planets tend towards the centre of the system; into which they would soon have been precipitated, if the Creator, when he formed them, had not impressed upon them a projectile or centrifugal force, which continually keeps them at a proper distance from it.

The planets, by obeying at the same time both these motions, describe a curve. This curve is an oval of different eccentricities, according to the combinations of the two active powers.

Thus the same force which determines the fall of a stone, is the ruling principle of the heavenly motions. Wonderful mechanism! the simplicity and energy of which gives us unceasing tokens of the profound wisdom of its Author.

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

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

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise that of which we have 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 seems 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 tract ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

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

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

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connection.

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

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

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



*Table of the Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Orbs composing the Solar System.*

Sun and Planets.	Ann. period round Sun.	Diurnal rotation on its axis	Diam. in mls.	Dis. fr. Sun in E. miles	Hourly Motion	Square miles in surface.
SUN		25 days 6 hrs.	820,000			1,823,911,000,000
Mercury	87d 24h.	Unknown.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000	21,236,800
Venus	224d 17h.	21 days 8 hrs.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000	691,331,600
Earth	365d 6h.	1 day 0 hrs.	7,970	93,000,000	58,000	199,358,860
Moon	365d 6h.	28 d 12 h 8 m	2,180	95,000,000	2,000	14,893,750
Mars	686d 23h.	24 hrs 40 min	5,150	145,000,000	47,000	62,633,240
Jupiter	4432d 12h.	9 hrs 56 min	94,100	495,000,000	25,000	20,903,970,030
Saturn	10759d 7h.	10 hrs 16 min	77,950	908,000,000	18,000	14,102,163,000
Herschel	3484-5d 1h.	Unknown.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000	3,100,060,030

## SELECT POETRY.

*The Editor of this extensively circulated Spelling Book is induced to insert the following poetical version of the Rules of the Humane Society for recovering drowned persons. These he recommends to be given, a small portion at a time, as tasks to be committed to memory by the children who may use this book; many of whom probably, in their passage through life, may by this means be enabled to contribute in restoring some unfortunate fellow-creature to the blessing of existence.*

When in the stream, by accident, is found  
 A pallid body of the recent drown'd,  
 Though ev'ry sign of life is wholly fled,  
 And all are ready to pronounce it dead,  
 With tender care the clay-cold body lay  
 In flannel warm, and to some house convey;  
 The nearest cot, whose doors still open lie  
 When mis'ry calls, will ev'ry want supply,  
 Is it a child, yet weak in strength and age,  
 Then let thy thoughts the gentlest means engage,  
 In some warm bed between two persons laid,  
 Infant or child may claim no further aid.  
 If woman, man, or youth attendance claims,  
 Then mark the rules that sage experience frames,  
 First, lay the body on a couch or bed,  
 With gentle slope, and lightly raise the head.  
 Do winter's cold or damps extend their gloom  
 Let moderate fires with attemper soft the room,  
 Or does the sun in summer splendour stream,  
 Expose the body to its cheering beam.  
 And when with tepid cloths it well is dried,  
 Let friction soft, with flannels, be applied.  
 These lightly sprinkle first, ere you begin  
 With rum, or brandy, mustard, or with gin,  
 Bottles or bladders, fill'd with water hot,  
 And heated tiles, or bricks should next be got;  
 These wrapt in flannel, with precaution meet,  
 And then apply them to the hands and feet;  
 Nor with the heated warming-pan be slack,  
 But move it lightly o'er the spine and back,  
 Let one the mouth, and either nostril close,  
 While through the other the bellows gently blows,  
 Thus the pure air with steady force convey,  
 To put flaccid lungs again in play.  
 Should bellows not be found, or found too late,  
 Let some kind soul with willing mouth inflate;  
 Then downward, though but lightly, press the chest,  
 And let th'inflated air be upward prest.  
 But should not these succeed, with all your care,  
 With vigour then to diff'rent means repair,  
 Tobacco-smoke has often prov'd of use.  
 Nor proudly thou the potent herb refuse.

Th' enliv'ning fumes with watchful patience pou  
 Into the bowels thrice within the hour.  
 If this should fail, tobacco-clysters ply ;  
 Or other juice of equal energy.

Mere agitation oft assistance gives,  
 And slumbrous life awak'ning, oft relieves.  
 Let some assistant hands, with sinews strong.  
 The undulating force awhile prolong.

Shouldst thou these means a tedious hour pursue,  
 Yet not one gleam of life returning view,  
 Despond not:—still for kind assistance fly  
 To brewhouse, bakehouse, or to glasshouse nigh ;  
 Haste, haste, with speed, the remedy embrace ;  
 In ashes, grains, or lees, the body place.  
 There let it cover'd rest ; there gently meet  
 The latent blessing of attemper'd heat :  
 On health's true standard all are well agreed.  
 The heat should not that measure much exceed.  
 Great good from hot baths, if with ease obtain'd,  
 With early care applied, is often gain'd.

Sometimes though life is cold in ev'ry vein,  
 And death o'er all the powers may seem to reign,  
 Th' electric fluid, nature's purest fire,  
 The soul-reviving vigour can inspire,  
 Breathe through the frame a vivifying strife,  
 And wake the torpid powers to sudden life.  
 Yet more : this shock of life is oft the test,  
 Though all who look may be of doubt possest.  
 Let fly the sudden shock : if life remain,  
 Spasms and contractions instantly are plain :  
 No longer doubt, no more the case debate,  
 You see the body in a living state.  
 When these, or other pleasing signs appear,  
 Oh ! then rejoice, returning life is near.  
 Proceed, proceed : if he can swallow aught,  
 Pour lukewarm water careful down the throat,  
 Give brandy, rum or wine, a small supply,  
 Whatever he can bear, or may be nigh.

Now see your patient snatch'd from instant death,  
 Restor'd to draw once more the vital breath ;  
 Go then : convey him with a friendly arm,  
 And let him feel, in bed, the comforts warm.  
 Ah ! cease from noise : his half-shut eye-lid shews  
 He wants the soothing of a sweet repose.

Soon, soon again from slumber shall he wake ;  
 Soon, soon again of cheering health partake.  
 And now, restor'd to partner, child, or friend,  
 Shall bless your name to life's remotest end.

But, ah! a fatal error oft has been,  
 When life, though latent, was not quickly seen,  
 Then, thinking that the conflict all was o'er;  
 That life was fled, and could return no more;  
 Who much have wish'd, and depair'd to save.  
 Too rashly doom'd the body to the grave.  
 More patient thou, with ardour persevere  
 Four hours at least: the gen'rous heart will fear  
 To quit its charge, too soon, in dark despair;  
 Will ply each mean, and watch th' effect with care.  
 For should the smallest spark of life remain,  
 Life's genial heat may kindle bright again.

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## 2. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,  
 Whose trembling steps hath 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 the 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 crav'd a morsel of their bread,  
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,  
 To seek a shelter in an humble 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.

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## 2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

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

When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;  
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,  
 My weary wandering steps he leads;  
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
 Amid the verdant landscape flow.  
 Though in the paths of death I tread,  
 With gloomy horrors overspread;  
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill:  
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.  
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.  
 Though in a bare and rugged way,  
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray  
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:  
 The barren wilderness shall smile,  
 With sudden greens and herbage crown'd  
 And streams shall murmur all around.

---

#### 4. THE MOUSE'S PETITION.

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

Oh! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer  
 For liberty that sighs;  
 And never let thine heart be shut  
 Against the wretch's cries.  
 For here forlorn and sad I sit  
 Within the wiry grate;  
 And tremble at the approaching morn  
 Which brings impending fate.  
 If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,  
 And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,  
 Let not thy strong oppressive force  
 A free-born mouse detain.  
 Oh! do not stain, with guiltless blood,  
 Thy hospitable hearth,  
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd  
 A prize so little worth.  
 The scatter'd gleanings of a feast  
 My frugal means supply:  
 But if thy unrelenting heart  
 That slender boon deny,—  
 The cheerful light, the vital air,  
 Are blessings widely giv'n;  
 Let nature's commoners enjoy  
 The common gifts of heav'n.  
 The well-taught philosophic mind,  
 To all compassion gives,  
 Casts round the world an equal eye,  
 And feels for all that lives.

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

---

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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

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6. THE UNIVERSE.

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

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

What though in solemn silence all  
 Move round this dark terrestrial ball?  
 What though nor real voice nor sound  
 Amid their radiant orbs be found?  
 In Reason's ear they all rejoice,  
 And utter forth a glorious voice;  
 For ever singing, as they shine,  
 "The Hand that made us is divine."

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## APPENDIX.

SECT. I — *Of Letters and Syllables.*

**THE** general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

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

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

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 kind of words in language, are ten, as follow:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The pronouns substantives 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 action 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 *is*, or it, *is*; we *are*: you *are*; they *are*. I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*: we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example of the different Parts of Speech; with figures corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions, over each word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3 9 3  
 THE bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the wisest of all  
 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2 4 5 1  
 insects. So is the nightingale, with its musical notes, which fill the

<sup>2</sup> woods and <sup>8</sup> charm <sup>5</sup> the <sup>1</sup> ear in the <sup>2</sup> spring; a <sup>9</sup> little <sup>1</sup> brown <sup>2</sup> bird <sup>1</sup> not <sup>5</sup> so  
<sup>3</sup> handsome as a <sup>8</sup> sparrow. The <sup>1</sup> bee is a <sup>2</sup> pattern <sup>5</sup> of <sup>1</sup> diligence <sup>2</sup> and <sup>9</sup> wisdom  
<sup>3</sup> Happy is the <sup>5</sup> man, and <sup>1</sup> happy are the <sup>2</sup> people, who <sup>8</sup> wisely <sup>3</sup> follow <sup>5</sup> such  
<sup>1</sup> a <sup>3</sup> prudent <sup>2</sup> example.

<sup>5</sup> Praise the <sup>1</sup> Lord, <sup>2</sup> O <sup>10</sup> my <sup>4</sup> soul! <sup>2</sup> While <sup>7</sup> I <sup>4</sup> live <sup>5</sup> will <sup>5</sup> I <sup>4</sup> sing <sup>5</sup> praise:  
<sup>9</sup> unto my <sup>4</sup> God, and <sup>2</sup> while <sup>8</sup> I <sup>7</sup> have <sup>4</sup> any <sup>5</sup> being. <sup>3</sup>

\* \* \* *The Teacher should exercise his pupils frequently in distinguishing the Parts of Speech in other Sentences. When this is readily done, they may proceed to the Study of Syntax or the Rules by which a Language is constructed.*

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

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

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

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

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

**RULE 5.** The pronouns *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. IV.—*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*."

Of such importance sometimes is a right emphasis, in determining the proper sense of what we read or speak.

## SECT. V.—Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECT. VI.—Of Capitals.

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

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible,
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *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. VII.—Stops and Marks used in Reading

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 clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the above 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 above 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 above example.

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

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

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

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

A caret ( ^ ) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications corrupt <sup>good</sup> manners.*

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

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

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

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

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

*The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes therefore that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants.*

*List of French and other foreign Words and Phrases in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.*

Aide-de-camp (aid-de-cong). Assistant to a general	Belles lettres (bell-later). Petite literature
A-la-mode (al-a-móde). In the fashion.	Billet doux (bil-le-dóo). Love letter
Antique (an-téek). Ancient or Antiquity.	Bon mot (bong-mó). A piece of wit
A-propos (ap-ro-pó). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.	Bon-ton (bong-tóng). Fashion
Auto da fe (auto-da-fá). Act of faith (burning of hereties)	Boudoir (boo-dwór). A small private apartment
Bagatelle (bag-a-tél). Trifle	Carte blanche (cart-blaunsh). Unconditional terms
Beau (bo). A man drest fashionably	Chateau (shat-ó). Country-seat
Beau monde (bo-mónd). People of fashion	Chef d'œuvre (shay-dóovre). Master-piece
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty	Ci-devant (see-de-vaúng). Formerly
	Comme il faut (cum-e-fá) As it should be

Con amore (con a-mó-re). Gladly	In pétto. Hid or In reserve
Con-gé d'elire (congzhay da-léer). Permission to choose	Je ne sais quoi (ge-ne-say-kwa). I know not what
Corps (core). Body	Jeu de mots (zhoo-de-mó). Play upon words
Coup de grace (coo-de-gráss). Fi- nishing stroke	Jeu d'esprit (zhoo-de-sprie). Play of wit
Coup de main (cao-de-máin). Sud- den enterprize	L'argent (lor-zhóng). Money or Silver
Coup d'œil (coo-dáil). View, or Glance	Mal-a-propos (mal ap-rop-é). Un- seasonable, or Unseasonably
Debut (da-bóo). Beginning	Mauvaise honte (mó-vaiz honte). Unbecoming bashfulness
Denouement (da-noo-móng). Fi- nishing, or Winding up	Nom de guerre (nong dey gáir). Assumed name
Dernier ressort (dern-yáir res-sór). Last resort	Nonchalance (non-shal-aunce). In- difference
Depot (dey-pó). Store or Magazine	Outre (oot-ráy). Preposterous
Dieu et mon droit (dieu-a-mon- drwau). God and my right	Perdue (per-dóo). Concealed
Double entendre (dooble ontóng- der). Double meaning	Petit maitre (péttee máiter). Pop
Donneur (doo-sóor) Present or Bribe	Protege (pro-ta-zháy). A person patronised and protected
Eclaircissement (ee-lair-cess- móng). Explanation.	Rouge (rooge). Red, or red paint
Eclat (ee-lau). Splendour	Sang froid (song-froau). Coolness
Elève (el-áve). Pupil	Sans (sang). Without
En bon point (ong-bon-póint) Jolly	Savant (sav-óng). A learned man
En flute (ong ftoot). Carrying guns on the upper deck only	Soi-disant (swau-dee-zóng). Pre- tended
En masse (ong-máss). In a mass	Tapis (tap-ée). Carpet
En passant (ong-pas-sóng). By the way	Trait (tray). Feature
Ennui (on-wée). Tiresomeness	Tete a tete (tait-ah-táit). Face' face, or Private conversation of two persons
Entrée (on-tray). Entrance	Unique (yoo-néek). Singular
faux pas (fo-pau). Fault, or Mis- conduct	Valet de chambre (val'-ay-deshamb) Chamber-footman
Honi soit qui mal y pense (hó-nee swau kee mál e pónss). May evil nappen to him who thinks evil	Vive la bagatelle (veev lah bag-a- tél). Success to trifles
Ich dien (ik deen). I serve	Vive le roi (veev-ler-wau). Long live the king
Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown	

*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-ana. At pleasure	Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value
Ad cap-tán-dum. To attract	A for-tio'-ri. With stronger reason
Ad in-fi-ní-tum. To infinity	A'-li-as. Otherwise
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure. [tion	Al'-i-bi. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere
Ad res-er-end'-um. For considera-	

*Latin Words and Phrases.*

Al'-ma-má-ter. University	Ib-i'-dem. In the same place
Ang'-li-ce. In English	I'-dem. The same
A-pos-te-ri-ó-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind	Id est. That is
A-pri-ó-ri. From a prior reason	Im-pri-má-tur. Let it be printed
Ar-cá-na. Secrets	Im-pri-mis. In the first place
Ar-cá-num. Secret	In celo quies (se'-lo qui'-ese.)
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument.	There is rest in heaven
Ar-gu-men'-tum-bac-u-lí-num. Argument or blows	In com-men'-dam. For a time
Au'-di-al'-ter-am-par'-tem. Hear both sides	In for'-ma pau'-per-is. As a pauper or poor person
Bó-na-fí'-dê. In reality	In pró-pri-a per-so'-na. In person
Cac-o-é-thes-scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing	In sta'-tu quo. In the former state
Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses	In ter-ró rem. As a warning
Cré-dat. or Cré-dat Ju-dæ'-us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not)	Ip'-se dix'-it. Mere assertion
Cum mul'-tis á-li-is. With many others	Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact
Cum priv-i-lé-gi-o. With privilege	I'-tem. Also, or article
Dá-tum, or Da-ta. Point or points settled or determined	Jú-re di-ví-no. By divine right
De fac'-to. In fact	Ló-cum té-nens. Deputy
Dé-i grá-tia. By the grace or favor of God	Mag'-na charta (kar'-ta). The great charter of England
De jú-re. By right	Me-men'-to mó-ri. Remember that thou must die
Dé-sunt cet'-er-a. The rest is wanting	Mé-um and tú-um, Mine and thine
Dom'-in-e dí''-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us	Mul'-tum in par'-vo. Much in a small space
Dram'-a-tis per-só-næ. Characters represented	Né-mo me im-pú-ne la-cés'-set. No body shall provoke me with impunity
Du-ran'-te bé-ne pla''-ci-to. During pleasure	Ne plus ul'-tra. No farther or Greatest extent
Du-ran'-te ví'-ta. During life	Nó-lens vó-lens. Willing or not
Er'-go. Therefore	Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. Out of one's senses
Er-ra'-ta. Errors	O tém-po-ra, O mó-res. O the times O the manners
Est'-o per-pét-u-a. May it last for ever	Om'-nes. All
Ex. Late. As. The ex-minister means, The late minister	O'-nus. Burden
Ex of-fi''-cio. Officially	Pas'-sim. Every where
Ex par'-te. On the part of, or On one side	Per se. Alone, or By itself
Fac sim-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance	Pro and con. For and against
Fé-lo de se. Self-murderer	Pro bó-no pub'-li-co. For the public benefit
Fi-a'. Let it be done, or made	Pro fór-ma. For form's sake
Fi-nis. End	Pro hac ví-ce. For this time
Grá-tis. For nothing	Pro re ná-ta. For the occasion
	Pro tem'-po-re. For the time, or For a time
	Quis sep-er-á-bit. Who shall separate us?
	Quo an'-im-o. Intention
	Quó-ad. As to
	Quon'-dam. Former

Re-qui-es'-cat in pá-cu. May he rest in peace!	Sun'-mum bó-num. Greatest good
Re-str'-gam. I shall rise again	Tri-a junct'-ta in ú-no. Three join- ed in one
Rex. King	U'-na vó-ee. Unanimously
Scan'-da-lum mag'-na-tum. Scan- dal against the nobility	U'-ti-le dul'-ci. Utility with plea- sure
Sem'-per é-a-dem, or Sem'-per-f- dem Always the same	Va'-de mé-cum Constant companion
Se-ri-á-tim. In regular order	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. As in a looking-glass
Si-ne-di-e. Without mentioning any particular day	Ver'-sus. Against
Si-ne qua-non. Indispensable re- quisite or condition	Vi-a. By the way of
Spec'-tas et tu spsc-tab'-e-re. You see and you will be seen again	Vi-ce. In the room of
Sú-i gon'-e-ris. Singular, or Un- paralleled	Vi-ce ver'-sa. The reverse
	Vi-de. See
	Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. Long live the king and queen
	Vul'-go. Commonly

*Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.*

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-tium bac-ca-lau- re-us). Bachelor of arts	G. R. (Georgius rex). George king i. e. (id est). That is
A. D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i). In the year of our Lord	Inst. Instant. (or, Of this month)
A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-en). Be- forenoon. Or (an'-no-mun'-di) In the year of the world	Ibid. (ib'-i'-dem). In the same place
A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ). In the year of Rome	Knt. Knight
Bart. Baronet	K. B. Knight of the Bath
B. D. (bac-ca-láu-re-us div-in-it- á-tis). Bachelor of divinity	K. G. Knight of the Garter
B. M. (bac-ca-láu-re-us med-i-ci- næ). Bachelor of medicine	L. L. D. (lé-gum doc-tor). Doctor of laws
Co. Company	M. B. (med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-láu-re- us). Bachelor of medicine
D. D. (div-in-it-á-tis doc-tor). Doc- tor of divinity	M. D. (med-i-ci-næ doc-tor). Doc- tor of medicine
Do. (Ditto). The like	Mem. (Me-men'-to). Remember
F. A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis an tí qua- ri-ó-rum só-cius). Fellow of the antiquarian society	Mess. or MM. Messieurs, or Mis- ters
F. L. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta-tis Lin-ne-á- næ só-cius). Fellow of the Lin- néan society	M. P. Member of parliament
F. R. S. & A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis ré-gi-æ só-cius et as-so-ciá-tus). Fellow of the royal society, and associate	N. B. (no-ta-bé-ne). Take notice
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts	Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (ném-i-ne con-tra-dí-cén-te, or Ném-i-ne dis-sen-ti-én-te). Unanimously.
	No. (nú-me-ro) Number
	P.M. (post me-rid'-i-em). After noon
	St. Saint. or Street
	Ult. (ul'-ti-mo). Last (or, Of last month)
	Viz. (vi-del'-i-cet). Namely
	&c. (et cét-e-ra). And so on, And such like, or And the rest,

## PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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### *An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.*

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and

improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

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

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they 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 due use and improvement of them.

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

*Our Father, &c.*

*A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home*

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

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

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

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

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

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*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.*

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*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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

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

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

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

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

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

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

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

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

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

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

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour, my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; 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 mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call

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

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

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

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

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?

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

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

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

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

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

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

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

Q. What is the inward 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 sacrifices of the death of Christ and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's supper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## 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 every thing 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 any thing to make God angry with you already?—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

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

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

<p>Question. Who was Adam? —Answer. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.</p>	<p>first woman, and she was the mother of us all.</p>
<p>Q. Who was Eve?—A. The</p>	<p>Q. Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.</p>

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 jaw-bone.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on 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 Shadrack, 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 hopes to kill Christ.

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Nicodemus?

—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A CARD OF ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

## MONEY.

Farthings.	Pence.		Shillings.	
	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>
2.....	0½	12 .. 1 0	20 ..	1 0
3.....	0¾	20 .. 1 8	30 ..	1 16
4.....	1	24 .. 2 0	40 ..	2 0
5.....	1¼	30 .. 2 6	50 ..	2 10
6.....	1½	36 .. 3 0	60 ..	3 0
7.....	1¾	40 .. 3 4	70 ..	3 10
8.....	2	48 .. 4 0	80 ..	4 0
9.....	2¼	50 .. 4 2	90 ..	4 10
10.....	2½	60 .. 5 0	100 ..	5 0
11.....	2¾	70 .. 5 10	110 ..	5 10
12.....	3	72 .. 6 0	120 ..	6 0
13.....	3¼	80 .. 6 8	130 ..	6 10
14.....	3½	84 .. 7 0	140 ..	7 0
15.....	3¾	90 .. 7 6	150 ..	7 10
16.....	4	96 .. 8 0	160 ..	8 0
17.....	4¼	100 .. 8 4	170 ..	8 10
18.....	4½	108 .. 9 0	180 ..	9 0
19.....	4¾	110 .. 9 2	190 ..	9 10
20.....	5	120 .. 10 0	200 ..	10 0
21.....	5¼	130 .. 10 10	250 ..	12 10
22.....	5½	132 .. 11 0	300 ..	15 0
23.....	5¾	140 .. 11 8	350 ..	17 10
24.....	6	144 .. 12 0	400 ..	20 0
28.....	7	150 .. 12 6	450 ..	22 10
32.....	8	156 .. 13 0	500 ..	25 0
36.....	9	160 .. 13 4	650 ..	32 10
40.....	10	170 .. 14 2	750 ..	37 10
44.....	11	180 .. 15 0	850 ..	42 10
48.....	1 0	190 .. 15 10	950 ..	47 10
96.....	2 0	200 .. 16 8	1000 ..	50 0
120.....	2 6	240 1 0 0	1500 ..	75 0
240.....	5 0	480 2 0 0	2000 ..	100 0
480.....	10 0	1200 5 0 0	2500 ..	125 0
960.....	1 0 0	2400 10 0 0	3000 ..	150 0
1920.....	2 0 0	4800 20 0 0	4000 ..	200 0

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice	3times	4times	5times	6times	7times	8times	9times	10times	11times	12times
lare2	lare3	lare4	lare5	lare6	lare7	lare8	lare9	lare10	lare11	lare12
2... 4	2... 6	2... 8	2...10	2...12	2...14	2...16	2...18	2... 20	2... 22	2... 24
3... 6	3... 9	3...12	3...15	3...18	3...21	3...24	3...27	3... 30	3... 33	3... 36
4... 8	4...12	4...16	4...20	4...24	4...28	4...32	4...36	4... 40	4... 44	4... 48
5...10	5...15	5...20	5...25	5...30	5...35	5...40	5...45	5... 50	5... 55	5... 60
6...12	6...18	6...24	6...30	6...36	6...42	6...48	6...54	6... 60	6... 66	6... 72
7...14	7...21	7...28	7...35	7...42	7...49	7...56	7...63	7... 70	7... 77	7... 84
8...16	8...24	8...32	8...40	8...48	8...56	8...64	8...72	8... 80	8... 88	8... 96
9...18	9...27	9...36	9...45	9...54	9...63	9...72	9...81	9... 90	9... 99	9...108
10...20	10...30	10...40	10...50	10...60	10...70	10...80	10...90	10...100	10...110	10...120
11...22	11...33	11...44	11...55	11...66	11...77	11...88	11...99	11...110	11...121	11...132
12...24	12...36	12...48	12...60	12...72	12...84	12...96	12...108	12...120	12...132	12...144
13...26	13...39	13...52	13...65	13...78	13...91	13...104	13...117	13...130	13...143	13...156
14...28	14...42	14...56	14...70	14...84	14...98	14...112	14...126	14...140	14...154	14...168
15...30	15...45	15...60	15...75	15...90	15...105	15...120	15...135	15...150	15...165	15...180
16...32	16...48	16...64	16...80	16...96	16...112	16...128	16...144	16...160	16...176	16...192
17...34	17...51	17...68	17...85	17...102	17...119	17...136	17...153	17...170	17...187	17...204
18...36	18...54	18...72	18...90	18...108	18...126	18...144	18...162	18...180	18...198	18...216
19...38	19...57	19...76	19...95	19...114	19...133	19...152	19...171	19...190	19...209	19...228
20...40	20...60	20...80	20...100	20...120	20...140	20...160	20...180	20...200	20...220	20...240

## NUMERATION.

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

## ROMAN FIGURES.

1 .. I	16 .. XVI	75 .. LXXV
2 .. II	17 .. XVII	80 .. LXXX
3 .. III	18 .. XVIII	85 .. LXXXV
4 .. IV	19 .. XIX	90 .. XC
5 .. V	20 .. XX	95 .. XCV
6 .. VI	25 .. XXV	100 .. C
7 .. VII	30 .. XXX	200 .. CC
8 .. VIII	35 .. XXXV	300 .. CCC
9 .. IX	40 .. XL	400 .. CCCC
10 .. X	45 .. XLV	500 .. D
11 .. XI	50 .. L	600 .. DC
12 .. XII	55 .. LV	700 .. DCC
13 .. XIII	60 .. LX	800 .. DCCC
14 .. XIV	65 .. LXV	900 .. DCCCC
15 .. XV	70 .. LXX	1000 .. M

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH MONEY.

FRENCH.		SPANISH.		RUSSIAN.	
Sous.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Quartil.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	Copee.....	$\frac{37}{100}$
Livre.....	10	Rial.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Altin.....	$1\frac{36}{100}$
Franc.....	$10\frac{1}{8}$	Pictarine.....	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Ruble.....	4..6
Ecu.....	5..0	Piastre.....	3..7	GERMAN.	
Louis d'Or.....	16..8	Dollar.....	4..6	Cruitzer.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Old do.....	20..0	Ducat.....	4. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Florin.....	2..4
FLEMISH.		Pistole.....	16..9	Rix-dollar.....	3..6
Grot.....	$\frac{21}{10}d$	IRISH.		PORTUGUESE.	
Stiver.....	$1\frac{1}{10}$	13 Pence.....	1..0	Vintin.....	$\frac{7}{10}$
Schelling.....	$6\frac{3}{10}$	65 do.....	5..0	Crusade.....	2..3
Guilder.....	1..9	21s.8d.....	20..0	Milrea.....	5..7
Pound.....	10..6	22s.9d.....	21..0	Moidore.....	27..0

PRACTICE TABLE.

ALIQUOT PARTS OF A

Pound.		Shilling.		Ton.	
s. d.		d.		ewt. qr.	
10.. 0	is 1-half	6.. is	1-half	10.. 0	is 1-half
6.. 8	— 1-3rd	4.....	1-3rd	5.. 0	— 1-4th
5.. 0	— 1-4th	3.....	1-4th	4.. 0	— 1-5th
4.. 0	— 1-5th	2.....	1-6th	2.. 2	— 1-8th
3.. 4	— 1-6th	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	1-8th	2.. 0	— 1-10th
2.. 6	— 1-8th	1.....	1-12th	1.. 1	— 1-16th
2.. 0	— 1-10th	Penny.		1.. 0	— 1-20th
1.. 8	— 1-12th	$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	1-half	Cwt.	
1.. 4	— 1-15th	$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	1-fourth	Qrs. lbs.	
1.. 3	— 1-16th	Quarter.		2 or 56	— 1-half
1.. 0	— 1-20th	lbs.		1.. 28	— 1-4th
0.. 8	— 1-30th	14.....	1-half	0.. 16	— 1-7th
0.. 6	— 1-40th	7.....	1-4th	0.. 14	— 1-8th
0.. 4	— 1-60th	4.....	1-7th	0.. 8	— 1-14th
0.. 3	— 1-80th	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	1-8th	0.. 7	— 1-16th
0.. 2	— 1-120th	2.....	1-14th	0.. 4	— 1-28th
0.. 1	— 1-240th	1.....	1-28th		

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains make.....	1 Scruple.
3 Scruples.....	1 Dram.
8 Drams.....	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces.....	1 Pound.
Apothecaries mix their medicines	

by this weight, but buy and sell their drugs by Avoirdupoise weight.

The Apothecaries' pound and ounce, and the pound & ounce Troy, are the same, only differently divided and sub-divided.

**STANDARD TROY WEIGHT.**

4 Grains make . . . . .	1 Carat.
6 Carats, or 24 Grains	1 Penny-weight.
20 Pennyweights. . . . .	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces. . . . .	1 Pound.
25 Pounds. . . . .	1 Quarter.
1 Hundred Pounds . . .	1 Hundred-weight.
20 Hundred Weight. . .	1 Ton of Gold or Silver.

Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Precious Stones, Electuaries, and all Liquids are weighed by this weight.

The proportion of a pound Troy, to a pound Avoirdupoise is as 14 to 17. The former containing 5760 Grains, and the latter 7000.

The standard for gold coin is 22 carats of fine gold, and 2 carats of copper melted together; for silver is 11oz. 2dwts. of fine silver, & 18dwts. of alloy, which is now coined in 66s. instead of 62s. as formerly.

**AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.**

16 Drams make . . .	1 Ounce
16 Ounces. . . . .	1 Pound.
28 Pounds. . . . .	1 Quarter.
4 Qrs. or 112lbs.	1 Hund. weight.
20 Hund. weight	1 Ten.

By this weight are weighed all goods that are of a coarse drossy nature; as Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Tin, Iron, &c. all Grocery and Chandlery Wares, Silks, Bread, and all Metals but Gold and Silver. Some Silks are weighed by the great pound of 24 ounces, others by the common pound of 16 ounces. One pound Avoirdupoise contains 14 ounces, 11 pennyweights, 16 grains Troy.

**HAY AND STRAW.**

36 Pounds make	1 Truss of Straw
56 Pounds. . . . .	1 Truss of old Hay
60 Pounds. . . . .	1 Truss of new Hay
36 Trusses. . . . .	1 Load

**STANDARD MEASURE OF CAPACITY.**

In all of which the Gallon, is the same; which Gallon, as well for liquids

as dry goods not measured by heaped measure, contains 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs. avoirdupoise of distilled water weighed in the air at 62° of Farenheit's Thermometer, the Barometer being at 30 inches; and is the only standard measures of capacity are computed

**WINE MEASURE.**

4 Gills make	1 Pint.
2 Pints. . . . .	1 Quart.
4 Quarts. . . . .	1 Gallon.
10 Gallons. . . . .	1 Anchor of Brandy
18 Gallons. . . . .	1 Rundlet
31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Gallons. . . . .	Half a Hogshead
42 Gallons. . . . .	1 Tierce.
63 Gallons. . . . .	1 Hogshead.
84 Gallons. . . . .	1 Puncheon.
2 Hogshds or 126 Galls.	} 1 Pipe or Butt.
2 Pipes, or 252 Gallons	

In some parts of the country, a gill is reckoned half a pint.

Pipes vary in quantity, according to the kind of wine they contain, viz. a pipe of Lisbon 117 gallons, ditto of Port, 115, ditto of Sherry 108, ditto of Vidomia 100, ditto of Madeira 92, ditto of Bucellas 96.

German wines are sold by the single or double Aulm, of 30 or 60 gallons.

French wines are usually sold in bottles.

**SOLID, or CUBIC MEASURE.**

1728 Inches make	1 solid Foot.
27 Feet. . . . .	1 Yard or Load.
40 Feet of un-	} 1 Ton or Load.
hewn Tim-	
ber, or 50 ft. of hewn do.)	
108 Feet. . . . .	1 Stack of Wood.
128 Feet. . . . .	1 Cord of Wood.

A cube is a solid body containing length, breadth, and thickness. A cubic number is produced by being multiplied twice into itself.

## TIME.

60 Seconds make ..	1 Minute.
60 Minutes.....	1 Hour.
12 Hours .....	1 Working Day.
24 Hours .....	1 Natural Day.
7 Days.....	1 Week.
4 Wks, or 28 Days	1 Lunar Month.
52 Wks. 1 Day, or 13 Lunar Mo. } 1 day.....	} 1 Year.
365 Days 6 Hours.	
365 Days, 5 Hrs. } 48 Min. 57 Se- conds, 39 Thirds }	} 1 Solar Year.

## TO KNOW THE DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

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

## 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

## CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ Inches make .....	1 Nail.
4 Nails .....	1 Quarter.
3 Quarters.....	1 Flem. Ell.
4 Quarters.....	1 Yard.
5 Quarters.....	1 Eng. Ell.
6 Quarters.....	1 Frøn. Ell.

Scotch and Irish Linens, Wool-  
lens, Wrought Silks, Muslin, Cloths,  
Ribands, Cords, Tapes, &c. are mea-  
sured by the yard, Dutch Linens by  
the ell English, and Tapestry by the  
Flemish ell.

## LONG MEASURE

3 Barley Corns make	1 Inch.
3 Inches.....	1 Hand.*
10 Inches.....	1 Span.
12 Inches.....	1 Foot.
3 Feet.....	1 Yard.
5 Feet.....	1 Pace.
6 Feet.....	1 Fathom
5½ Yards.....	} 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch.
4 Rods.....	
40 Poles.....	1 Furlong.
8 Furlgs. or 1760 yds.	1 Mile.
3 Miles .....	1 League.
60 Geographical, or 69½ Eng. statute Miles. ....	} 1 Degree.

360 Degrees the Circumference of  
the Globe.

Distances, lengths, heights, depths,  
&c. of places or things, are mea-  
sured by this measure.

\*Horses are measured by the hand of  
Four Inches.

A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES  
VARIES CONSIDERABLY.

The English mile contains	1760 yds.
The Russian ditto .....	1100
The Irish and Scotch do.	2200
The Italian ditto.....	1467
The Polish ditto.....	4400
The Spanish ditto.....	5028
The German ditto.....	5866
The Swedish & Danish do.	7233
The Hungarian ditto....	8300

In France they measure by the  
mean league of 3666 yards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Barrel of Anchovies ....	30 lbs.
Ditto of Soap.....	256
Ditto of Raisins .....	112
Ditto of Potashes.....	200
Ditto of Oatmeal .....	200
Ditto of Candles .....	120
Ditto of Butter .....	224
Ditto of Gunpowder ....	112
A long cwt. of Cheese .....	120
A Faggot of Steel .....	120
A Barrel of Tobacco 2 to 3 cwt.	
Do. of Salmon .....	42 gals
Ditto of Herrings.....	32
Ton. of Fish Oil.....	252
Do. of Sweet Oil .....	238

## LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches	..1	Sqr. Foot.
9 Square Feet	....1	Sqr. Yard.
100 Feet	.....1	Sq. Flooring
272½ Feet, or 30½ Yards	.....}	1 Rod of brick work.
16 Poles	.....1	Chain
43 Rods, Poles, or Perches	.....}	1 Rood.
4 Roods, or 10 Chains, or 160 Rods, or 4840 yds. or 100,000 Links	.....}	1 Acre of Land.
640 Acres	.....1	Sqr. Mile.
30 Acres	.....1	yd. of Land
100 Acres	.....1	Hide of do.
40 Hides	.....1	Barony.

A square is a figure of four equal sides and angles. A square number is produced by being multiplied into itself.

Painting, plastering, flooring, plumbing, tiling, glazing, &c. are measured by this measure.— It also ascertains the superficial contents by the length and breadth.

In measuring land a chain is made use of, called "Gunter's chain," which consists of 100 links, and measures 4 poles, or 22 yds. or 66 ft.

## ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 Pints	make .	1 Quart.
4 Quarts	....	1 Gallon.
9 Gallons	....	1 Firkin of Ale or Beer
2 Firkins	....	1 Kilderkin.
2 Kilderkins	..	1 Barrel.
1½ Barrel	.....	1 Hogshhead
2 Barrels	....	1 Puncheon.
3 Barrels	....	1 Butt.

In London they formerly computed but 8 gallons to the firkin of ale, and 32 to the barrel; but now, in all parts of England, the firkin of either ale or beer contains 9 gallons, and the barrel 36 gallons.

The Imperial gallon contains 277 cubic inches, and is one-fifth

larger than the old wine gallon, ↓ smaller than the beer gallon, and ↓ larger than that used for dry goods.

## DRY MEASURE.

2 Pints	make.....	1 Quart.
2 Quarts	.....	1 Pottle.
2 Pottles	.....	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck.
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel.
2 Bushels	.....	1 Strike.
4 Bushels	.....	1 Coomb.
2 Coombs	.....	1 Quarter.
4 Quarters	.....	1 Chaldron.
4 Quarters	.....	1 Wey or Load
2 Weys	.....	1 Last.

By this measure are measured all kinds of grain; such as Barley, Wheat, Oats, Pease, &c. which are stricken with a stick having an even surface from end to end. The Standard Bushel contains 2218 cubic in. and a fifth, and measures 19½ inches in diameter, and 8½ inches deep.

## WOOL WEIGHT.

7 Pounds	make .....	1 Clove.
2 Cloves, or 14 lbs.	....	1 Stone
2 Stones, or 28 lbs.	....	1 Tod.
6½ Tods	.....	1 Wey.
2 Weys	.....	1 Sack
12 Sacks	.....	1 Last
12 Scores, 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.

Wool is weighed by Wool weight only.

## PAPER.

20 Sheets	make 1	Quire of Outsides
24 Sheets	....	1 Quire of Insides
25 Sheets	....	1 Quire Printer's.
20 Quires	....	1 Ream.
2 Reams	....	1 Bundle
10 Reams	....	1 Bale.

In a Ream of Paper there are 480 outsides or damaged quires.



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