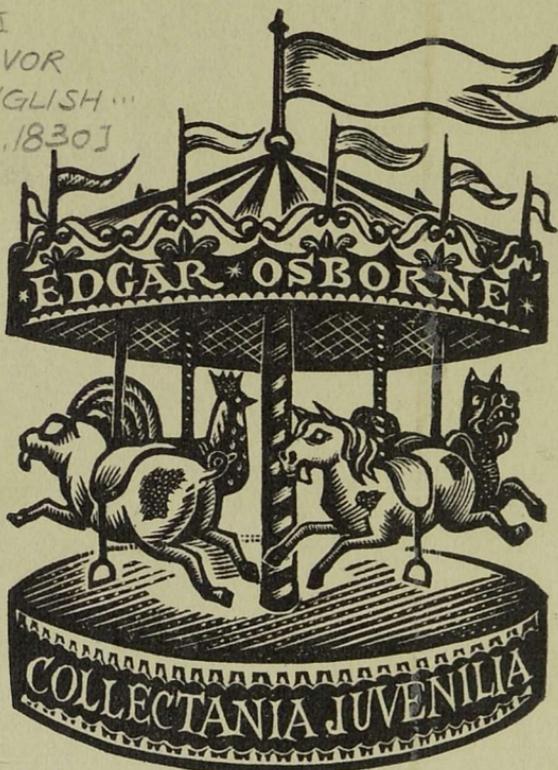


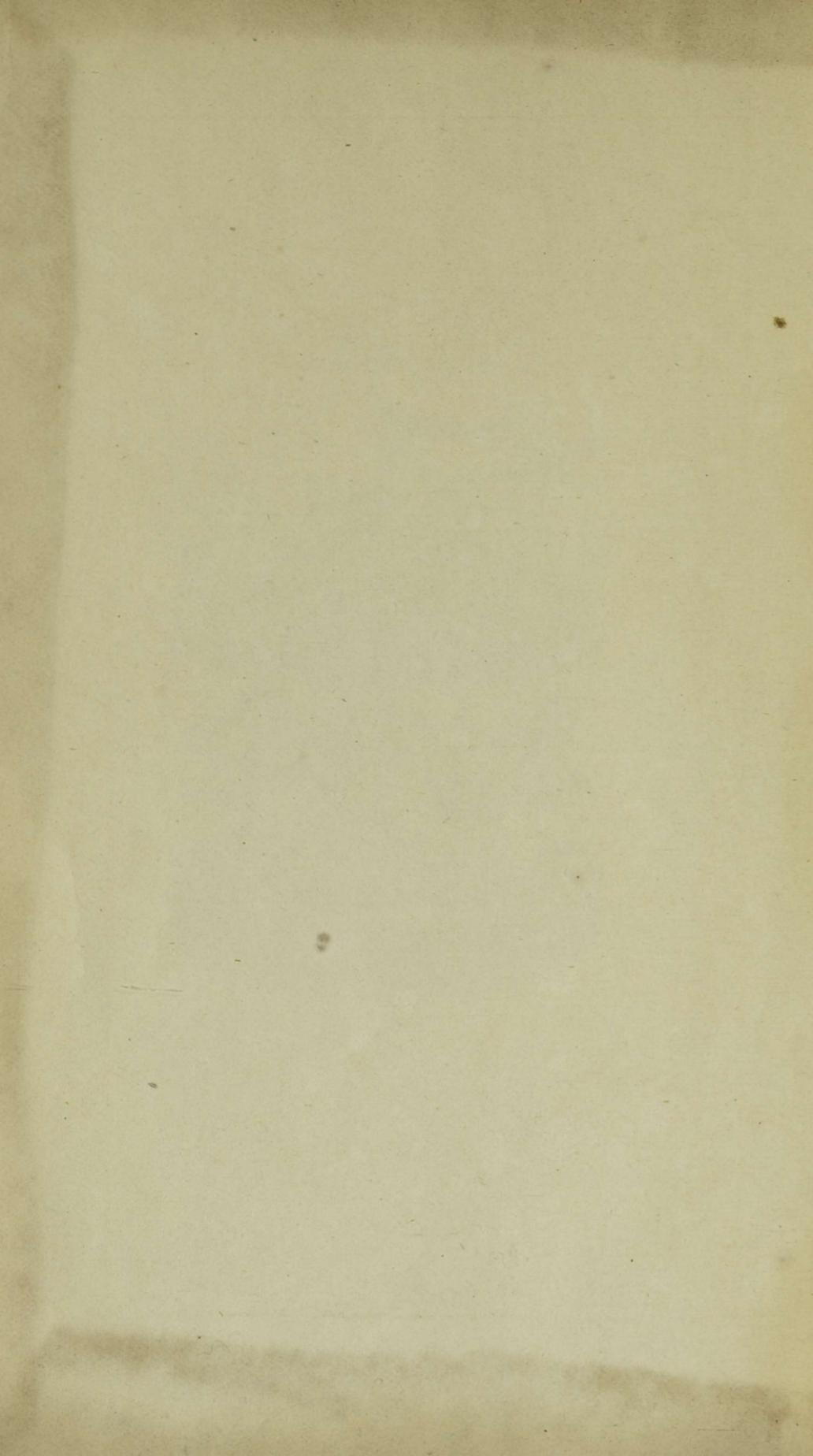
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[ca. 1830]



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FRONTISPIECE TO MAVOR'S SPELLING-BOOK.



THE
ENGLISH
SPELLING-BOOK,
ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
OF
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
READING AND SPELLING
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL. D.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

ALNWICK:
STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY W. DAVISON,
BONDGATE STREET.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO SCHOOLS.

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 rises 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 workman. 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.

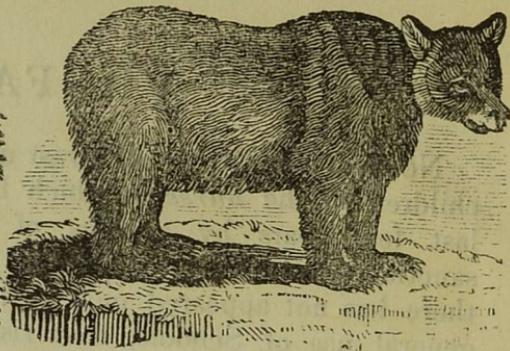
For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to 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.

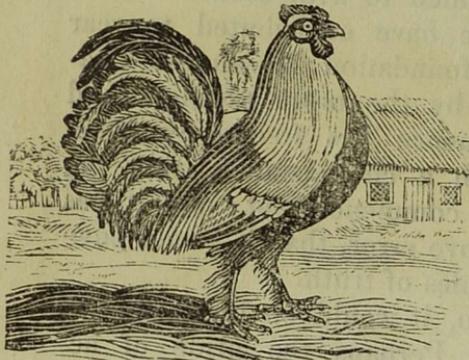
Woodstock, Feb. 12, 1806.



A Ape. a



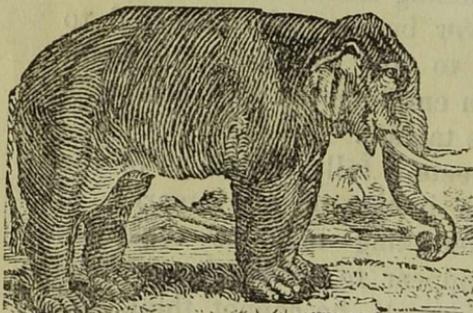
B Bear. b



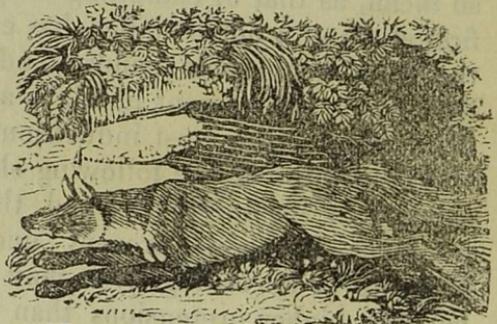
C Cock. c



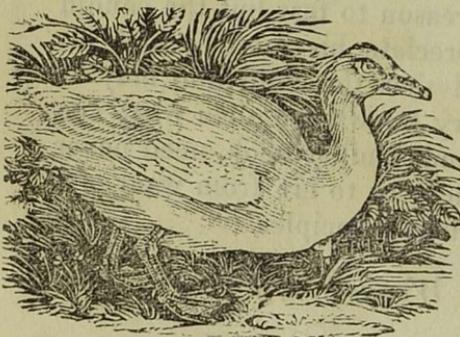
D Dog. d



E Elephant. e



F Fox. f



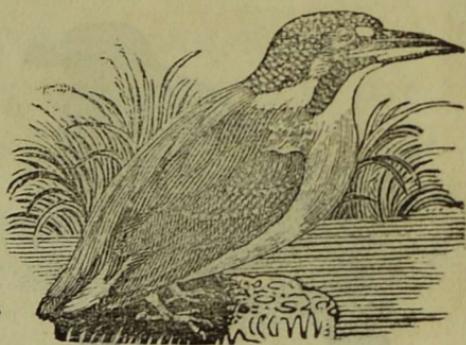
G Goose. g



H Horse h



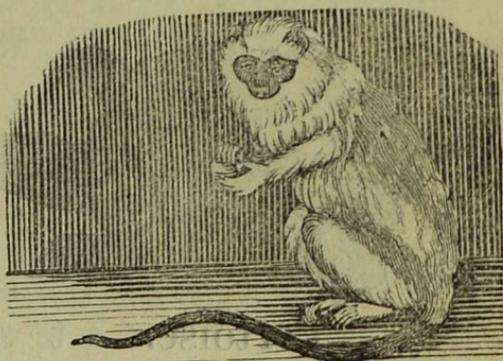
I Ibex i



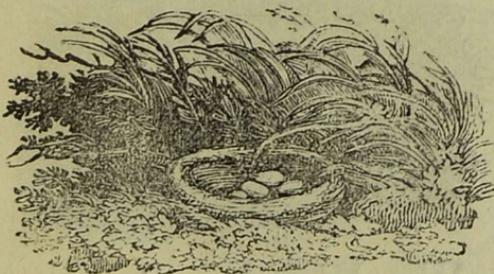
K King-fisher. k



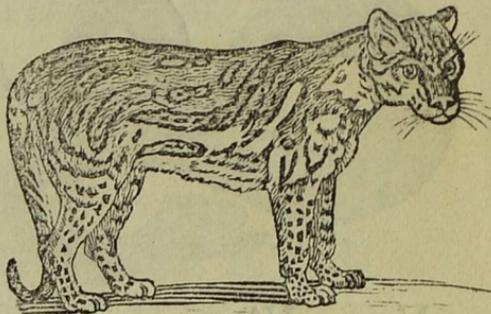
L Linnet. l



M Monkey. m



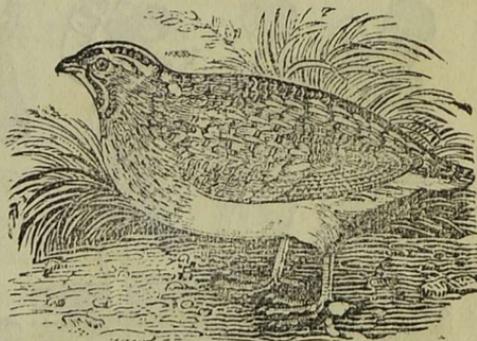
N Nest. n



O Ocelot. o



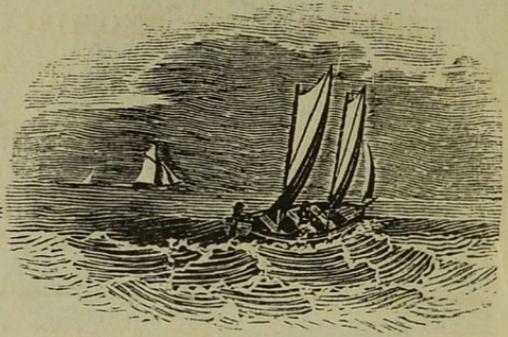
P Petrel. p



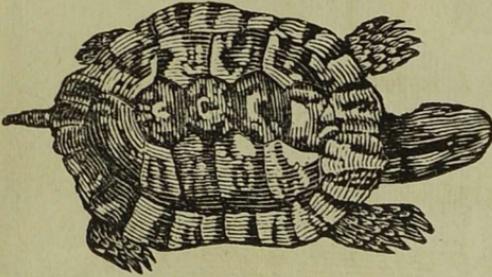
Q Quail. q



R Rook. r



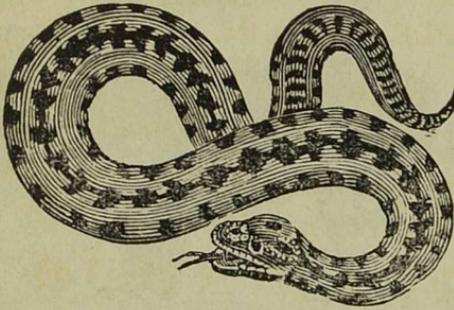
S Ship. s



T Tortoise. t



U Urn. u



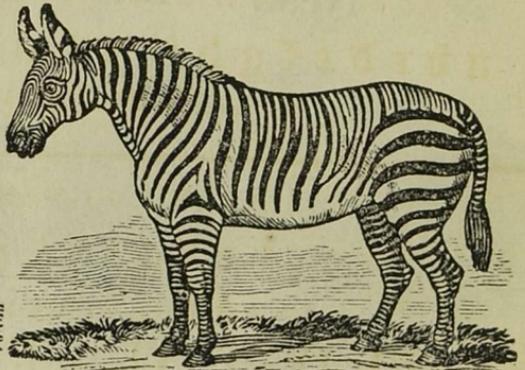
V Viper. v



W Wood-cock. w



Y Youths. y



Z Zebra. z

THE LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J
O Z Q 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 LETTERS.

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

The Vowels are, *a e i o u y*

The Consonants are, *b c d f g h j k l m n*
p q r s t v w x z

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

Æ Œ fi fl ff ffi ffl æ œ & &c.

AE OE fi fl ff ffi ffl ae oe and *et cætera*.

OLD ENGLISH CAPITALS.

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

OLD ENGLISH SMALL.

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

ARABIC NUMERALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ROMAN NUMERALS.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.
XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XIX. XX. C. M.

TABLE I.

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 |

* Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, *c* is pronounced like *s*.

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.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| in | so | am | la | if | ha |
| ay | ox | my | ye | be | 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 so. |

LESSON 10.

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

LESSON 11.

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

LESSON 12.

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

LESSON 13.

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

TABLE II.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON 2.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| bid | hid | lid | god | nod | bud |
| did | kid | rid | hod | rod | mud |

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

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

LESSON 6.

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

LESSON 7.

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

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| hob | rob | bob | hop | mop | sop |
| lob | fob | fop | lop | pop | top |

LESSON 10.

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

LESSON 11.

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

LESSON 12.

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

LESSON 13.

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

LESSON 14.

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

TABLE III.

Lessons in Words not exceeding Three Letters.

LESSON 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

LESSON 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat was on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off
the leg of a fly.
A fox got the old hen, and ate her.
Our dog got the 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.

By attending to the *Leading Sound* of the Vowel, the following classification will be found to combine the advantages, both of a SPELLING and a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| cart | dark | malt | doll | hemp |
| dart | hark | salt | loll | limp |
| hart | lark | | | bump |
| mart | mark | calf | dull | dump |
| part | park | half | gull | hump |
| tart | | balm | hull | jump |
| | barm | calm | lull | rump |
| band | farm | palm | bull | pump |
| hand | harm | | full | |
| land | | bilk | pull | bend |
| sand | cash | milk | | fend |
| | hash | silk | poll | mend |
| gall | gash | bulk | roll | rend |
| hall | lash | hulk | toll | send |
| mall | mash | | | tend |
| pall | rash | bell | pelf | vend |
| tall | sash | cell | helm | |
| wall | | fell | help | bind |
| | cast | hell | yelp | find |
| fang | fast | sell | belt | hind |
| gang | last | tell | felt | kind |
| hang | past | well | melt | mind |
| pang | vast | yell | pelt | rind |
| rang | | | welt | wind |
| | bath | bill | gilt | |
| bard | lath | fill | hilt | bond |
| card | path | gill | tilt | pond |
| hard | | kill | bolt | fond |
| lard | balk | mill | colt | font |
| nard | talk | pill | | fund |
| pard | walk | till | camp | |
| yard | folk | will | damp | king |
| | halt | | lamp | ling |

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| ring | tint | corn | mass | cost |
| sing | hunt | horn | pass | lost |
| wing | runt | lorn | less | cow |
| long | barb | morn | mess | bow |
| song | garb | burn | hiss | vow |
| bung | herb | turn | kiss | now |
| dung | verb | torn | miss | nigh |
| hung | curb | worn | boss | sigh |
| rung | herd | carp | moss | high |
| sung | bird | harp | loss | ward |
| bank | hird | bars | toss | warm |
| rank | cord | cars | best | warp |
| sank | lord | tars | jest | wart |
| link | cork | dish | lest | wasp |
| pink | fork | fish | nest | dwarf |
| sink | lurk | wish | pest | wharf |
| wink | murk | with | rest | swarm |
| sunk | turk | gush | test | storm |
| monk | marl | rush | vest | form |
| pant | hurl | bask | west | sort |
| rant | purl | mask | zest | quart |
| bent | ford | task | fist | wolf |
| dent | fort | busk | hist | womb |
| lent | port | dusk | list | tomb |
| rent | pork | husk | mist | jamb |
| sent | word | musk | host | lamb |
| tent | work | rusk | most | straw |
| vent | worm | tusk | post | gnaw |
| went | wort | gasp | dust | awl |
| dint | barn | hasp | gust | bawl |
| hint | yarn | rasp | just | owl |
| lint | fern | lisp | must | fowl |
| mint | born | lass | rust | growl |

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| crawl | kneel | droll | swing | slunk |
| drawl | knob | stroll | thing | drunk |
| <hr/> | know | <hr/> | wring | trunk |
| smith | <hr/> | qualm | spring | <hr/> |
| pith | fight | psalm | string | rhyme |
| both | knight | whelm | twang | thyme |
| sloth | light | <hr/> | wrong | scene |
| <hr/> | might | smelt | strong | scythe |
| broth | night | spelt | throng | scheme |
| cloth | right | spilt | prong | <hr/> |
| froth | sight | stilt | clung | grant |
| moth | tight | thumb | strung | slant |
| wroth | blight | dumb | flung | scent |
| <hr/> | flight | bomb | stung | spent |
| welch | plight | <hr/> | swung | flint |
| filch | bright | cramp | wrung | blunt |
| milch | <hr/> | stamp | strung | grunt |
| haunch | breeze | champ | <hr/> | front |
| launch | sneeze | clamp | crank | <hr/> |
| bench | freeze | plump | drank | board |
| tench | <hr/> | stump | frank | hoard |
| arch | small | trump | prank | sword |
| march | stall | <hr/> | shank | <hr/> |
| parch | dwelt | brand | thank | scarf |
| batch | knell | grand | blank | scurf |
| hatch | quell | stand | flank | <hr/> |
| latch | shell | strand | plank | shark |
| catch | smell | blend | plant | spark |
| fetch | spell | spend | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| itch | swell | blind | brink | snarl |
| ditch | chill | grind | chink | twirl |
| pitch | drill | <hr/> | clink | whirl |
| witch | skill | bring | drink | churl |
| <hr/> | spill | cling | blink | churn |
| gnat | still | fling | slink | spurn |
| knack | swill | sling | think | stern |
| knock | | sting | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| scorn | brush | ghast | tom | snow |
| thorn | crush | ghost | sam | hail |
| shorn | flush | thrust | will | wind |
| sworn | plush | crust | fire | face |
| sport | brisk | trust | smoke | neck |
| smart | whisk | crost | sun | teeth |
| chart | whisp | frost | moon | eyes |
| start | clasp | dog | stars | nose |
| shirt | grasp | man | rod | lips |
| skirt | brass | boy | stick | tongue |
| spirt | glass | girl | house | throat |
| short | bless | egg | cow | cheeks |
| snort | dress | hen | gate | legs |
| clash | stress | cock | east | arms |
| crash | bliss | book | west | feet |
| flash | dross | bee | north | hand |
| plash | gloss | coach | south | head |
| smash | blast | cart | dark | comb |
| trash | blest | pie | light | hath |
| wash | chest | tart | night | hast |
| quash | crest | milk | day | doth |
| flesh | twist | jack | rain | dost |
| fresh | | | | |

Common Words to be known at Sight.

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-------|-------|------|--------|
| And | this | all | our | your | art | will |
| an | that | as | they | what | is | would |
| the | but | he | them | these | are | shall |
| of | no | she | their | those | was | should |
| for | not | it | who | there | were | may |
| from | with | him | whom | some | been | might |
| to | up | her | whole | when | have | can |
| on | or | we | which | be | has | could |
| by | if | us | you | am | had | must |

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

Lessons on the E final.

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

TABLE V.

Progressive Lessons, consisting of easy Words of one Syllable.

LESSON 1.

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

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| She is well. | He did laugh. | He is not cold. |
| You can walk. | Ride your nag. | Fly your kite. |
| Do not slip. | Ring the bell. | Give it me. |
| Fill that box. | Spin the top. | Take your hat. |

LESSON 4.

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

LESSON 5.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Speak out. | Do you love me? | Come and read. |
| Do not cry. | Be a good girl. | Hear what I say. |
| I love you. | I like good boys. | Do as you are bid. |
| Look at it. | All will love you. | 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. She will catch birds and kill them.

LESSON 8.

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

LESSON 9.

The Sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, 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 things that have life can feel as well as you can.

LESSON 15.

Please to give me a plumb. 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, seven, eight, nine, ten.

LESSON 16.

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

LESSON 17.

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

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

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

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

Words of Arbitrary Sound.

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

TABLE VII.

OTHER EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good ; she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush ; and when she came home she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? No. Her aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone ; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. 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 broad white sash. Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make Doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then

she went hard to work, and made Doll quite smart in a short time.

LESSON 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 staid 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 some 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, though she had been told she must not do it:

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

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

TABLE VIII.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation.—The double accent ("), when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables: as ci"-ty, pronounced citty.

| LESSON 1. | LESSON 2. | LESSON 3. | LESSON 4. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AB-BA | al-ley | arc-tic | back-ward |
| ab-bot | al-mond | ar-dent | ba-con |
| ab-ject | 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 | ar-id | bag-gage |
| ab-stract | al-um | arm-ed | bai-liff |
| ac-cent | al-ways | ar-mour | ba-ker |
| a"-cid | am-ber | ar-my | bal-ance |
| a-corn | am-ble | ar-rant | bald-ness |
| a-cre | am-bush | ar-row | bale-ful |
| ac-rid | am-ple | art-ful | bal-lad |
| act-ive | 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 | ban-ish |
| 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 | ar-cher | back-bite | bar-ber |

| LESSON 5. | LESSON 6. | LESSON 7. | LESSON 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 |
| bar-on | 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-ness | 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 | bish-op | bo"-dy | bra-zen |
| bea-my | bit-ter | bog-gle | break-fast |
| beard-less | bit-tern | boil-er | breast-plate |
| 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 | blem-ish | boor-ish | brief-ly |
| bel-fry | bless-ing | boo-ty | bri-ar |
| bel-man | blind-fold | bor-der | bright-ness |

LESSON 9.

brim-mer
brim-stone
bring-er
bri-ny
bris-tle
brit-tle
bro-ken
bro-ker
bru-tal
bru-tish
bub-ble
buck-et
buc-kle
buck-ler
buck-ram
bud-get
buf-fet
bug-bear
bu-gle
bul-ky
bul-let
bul-rush
bul-wark
bum-per
bump-kin
bun-dle
bung-le
bung-ler
bur-den
bur-gess
burn-er
burn-ing
bur-nish

LESSON 10.

bush-el
bus-tle
butch-er
but-ler
but-ter
but-tock
bux-om
buz-zard
Cab-bage
cab-in
ca-ble
cad-dy
ca-dence
call-ing
cal-lous
cam-bric
cam-let
can-cel
can-cer
can-did
can-dle
can-ker
can-non
cant-er
can-vass
ca-per
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
cap-ture
car-cass
card-er
care-ful

LESSON 11.

care-less
car-nage
car-rot
car-pet
car-ter
carv-er
case-ment
cas-ket
cast-or
cas-tle
cau-dle
cav-il
cause-way
caus-tic
ce-dar
ceil-ing
cel-lar
cen-sure
cen-tre
ce-rate
cer-tain
chal-dron
chal-ice
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chan-cel
chand-ler
chan-ger
chang-ing
chan-nel
chap-el
chap-lain
chap-let

LESSON 12.

chap-man
chap-ter
char-coal
char-ger
charm-er
charm-ing
char-ter
chas-ten
chat-tels
chat-ter
cheap-en
cheap-ness
cheat-er
cheer-ful
chem-ist
cher-ish
cher-ry
ches-nut
chief-ly
child-hood
child-ish
chil-dren
chim-ney
chis-el
cho-ler
chop-ping
chris-ten
chuc-kle
churl-ish
churn-ing
ci-der
cin-der
ci-pher

LESSON 13.

cir-cle
 cis-tern
 cit-ron
 ci"-ty
 clam-ber
 clam-my
 clam-our
 clap-per
 cla-ret
 clas-sic
 clat-ter
 clean-ly
 clear-ness
 cler-gy
 clev-er
 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-bler
 cob-nut
 cob-web
 cock-pit

LESSON 14.

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

LESSON 15.

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

LESSON 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
 dan-ger

LESSON 17.

dag-ger
 dai-ly
 dain-ty
 dai-ry
 dal-ly
 dam-age
 dam-ask
 dam-sel
 dan-cer
 dan-dle
 dan-driff
 dan-gle
 dap-per
 dark-ness
 dar-ling
 das-tard
 daz-zle
 dear-ly
 dear-ness
 dead-ly
 death-less
 debt-or
 de-cent
 de-ist
 del-uge
 dib-ble
 dic-tate
 di-et
 dif-fer
 dim-ness
 dim-ple
 din-ner
 dis-cord

LESSON 18.

dis-mal
 dis-tance
 dis-tant
 do-er
 dog-ger
 dol-lar
 dol-phin
 do-nor
 dor-mant
 doub-let
 doubt-ful
 doubt-less
 dough-ty
 dow-er
 dow-las
 dow-ny
 drag-gle
 drag-on
 dra-per
 draw-er
 draw-ing
 dread-ful
 dream-er
 dri-ver
 drop-sy
 drub-bing
 drum-mer
 drunk-ard
 du-el
 duke-dom
 dul-ness
 du-rance
 du-ty

LESSON 19.

dwell-ing
 dwin-dle
 Ea-ger
 ea-gle
 east-er
 eat-er
 ear-ly
 earth-en
 ech-o
 ed-dy
 ed-ict
 ef-fort
 e-gress
 ei-ther
 el-bow
 el-der
 em-blem
 em-met
 em-pire
 emp-ty
 end-less
 en-ter
 en-try
 en-voy
 en-vy
 eph-od
 ep-ic
 e-qual
 er-ror
 es-say
 es-sence
 eth-ic
 e-ven

LESSON 20.

ev-er
 e-vil
 ex-it
 eye-sight
 eye-sore
 Fa-ble
 fa-brid
 fa-cing
 fac-tor
 fag-got
 faint-ness
 faith-ful
 fal-con
 fal-low
 false-hood
 fam-ine
 fam-ish
 fa-mous
 fan-cy
 farm-er
 far-row
 far-ther
 fas-ten
 fa-tal
 fath-er
 faul-ty
 fa-vour
 fawn-ing
 fear-ful
 feath-er
 fee-ble
 feel-ing
 feign-ed

| LESSON 21. | LESSON 22. | LESSON 23. | LESSON 24. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| fel-low | foot-step | fu-ture | gi-ant |
| fel-on | fore-cast | Gab-ble | gib-bet |
| fe-male | fore-most | gain-ful | gid-dy |
| fen-cer | fore-sight | gal-lant | gig-gle |
| fen-der | fore-head | gal-ley | gild-er |
| fer-tile | for-est | gal-lon | gild-ing |
| fer-vent | for-mal | gal-lop | gimb-let |
| fes-ter | for-mer | gam-ble | gin-ger |
| fet-ter | fort-night | game-ster | gir-dle |
| fe-ver | for-tune | gam-mon | girl-ish |
| fid-dle | found-er | gan-der | giv-er |
| fig-ure | foun-tain | gaunt-let | glad-den |
| fill-er | fowl-er | gar-bage | glad-ness |
| fil-thy | fra-grant | gar-den | glean-er |
| fi-nal | free-ly | gar-gle | glib-ly |
| fin-ger | fren-zy | gar-land | glim-mer |
| fin-ish | friend-ly | gar-ment | glis-ten |
| firm-ness | frig-ate | gar-ner | gloo-my |
| fix-ed | fros-ty | gar-nish | glo-ry |
| flab-by | fro-ward | gar-ret | glos-sy |
| flag-on | frow-zy | gar-ter | glut-ton |
| fla-grant | fruit-ful | gath-er | gnash-ing |
| flan-nel | full-er | gau-dy | gob-let |
| fla-vour | fu-my | ga-zer | god-ly |
| flesh-ly | fun-nel | geld-ing | go-er |
| flo-rist | fun-ny | gen-der | gold-en |
| flow-er | fur-nace | gen-tile | gos-ling |
| flus-ter | fur-nish | gen-tle | gos-pel |
| flut-ter | fur-row | gen-try | gos-sip |
| fol-low | fur-ther | ges-ture | gou-ty |
| fol-ly | fu-ry | get-ting | grace-ful |
| fond-ler | fus-ty | gew-gaw | gram-mar |
| fool-ish | fu-tile | ghast-ly | gran-deur |

LESSON 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
 Hab-it
 hack-ney
 had-dock
 hag-gard

LESSON 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
 har-ass
 har-bour
 hard-en
 har-dy
 harm-ful
 harm-less
 har-ness
 har-row
 har-vest
 hast-en
 hat-ter
 hate-ful
 ha-tred
 haugh-ty
 haunt-ed
 haz-ard
 ha-zel
 ha-zy

LESSON 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

LESSON 28.

hol-land
 hol-low
 ho-ly
 hom-age
 home-ly
 hon-est
 hon-our
 hood-wink
 hope-ful
 hope-less
 hor-rid
 hor-ror
 host-age
 host-ess
 hos-tile
 hot-house
 hour-ly
 house-hold
 hu-man
 hum-ble
 hu-mour
 hun-ger
 hunt-er
 hur-ry
 hurt-ful
 hus-ky
 hys-sop
 I-dler
 i-dol
 im-age
 in-cense
 in-come
 in-dex

| LESSON 29. | LESSON 30. | LESSON 31. | LESSON 32. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| in-fant | jour-nal | lad-der | lim-ber |
| ink-stand | jour-ney | la-ding | lim-it |
| in-let | joy-ful | la-dle | lim-ner |
| in-mate | joy-less | la-dy | lin-guist |
| 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 | liv-er |
| in-stance | jus-tice | lan-guid | liz-ard |
| in-stant | just-ly | lap-pet | load-ing |
| in-step | Keen-ness | lar-der | lob-by |
| in-to | keep-er | lath-er | 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 |
| jeal-ous | kins-man | leath-er | loud-ness |
| jel-ly | kitch-en | length-en | love-ly |
| jest-er | kna-vish | lep-er | lov-er |
| Je-sus | kneel-ing | lev-el | low-ly |
| jew-el | know-ing | le"-vy | low-ness |
| jew-ish | know-ledge | li-bel | loy-al |
| jin-gle | knuc-kle | li-cense | 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 |

| LESSON 33. | LESSON 34. | LESSON 35. | LESSON 36. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| lurk-er | mel-low | month-ly | nar-row |
| luc-ky | mem-ber | mor-al | nas-ty |
| lyr-ic | men-ace | 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 | moth-er | na-vy |
| malt-ster | mer-cy | mo-tive | neat-ness |
| mam-mon | mer-it | move-ment | neck-cloth |
| man-drake | mes-sage | moun-tain | need-ful |
| man-gle | met-al | mourn-ful | nee-dle |
| man-ly | meth-od | 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"-pnew |
| mar-ket | mill-stone | mum-my | ner-vous |
| marks-man | mil-ky | mur-der | net-tle |
| mar-row | mil-ler | mur-mur | new-ly |
| mar-quis | mim-ic | 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 | mod-el | muz-zle | no-ble |
| may-pole | mod-ern | myr-tle | nog-gin |
| mea-ly | mod-est | mys-tic | non-age |
| mean-ing | mois-ture | Nail-er | non-sense |
| meas-ure | mo-ment | na-ked | non-suit |
| med-dle | mon-key | name-less | nos-tril |
| meek-ness | mon-ster | nap-kin | nos-trum |

| LESSON 37. | LESSON 38. | LESSON 39. | LESSON 40. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| noth-ing | ot-ter | par-cel | per-il |
| no-tice | o-ver | parch-ing | per-ish |
| nov-el | out-cast | parch-ment | per-jure |
| nov-ice | 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 | pat-ent | 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 | ped-ant | pill-box |
| ol-ive | pal-ace | ped-lar | pi-lot |
| o-men | pal-ate | 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 | pan-ic | pen-ny | pip-pin |
| or-der | pan-try | pen-sive | pi-rate |
| or-gan | pa-per | peo-ple | pitch-er |
| oth-er | pa-pist | pep-per | pit-tance |
| o-ral | par-boil | per-fect | pi"-ty |

| LESSON 41. | LESSON 42. | LESSON 43. | LESSON 44. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| piv-ot | post-age | prin-cess | punc-ture |
| place-man | pos-ture | pri-vate | pun-gent |
| pla"-cid | po-tent | pri"-vy | pun-ish |
| plain-tiff | pot-ter | pro-blem | pup-py |
| plan-et | pot-tle | proc-tor | pur-blind |
| plant-er | poul-try | prod-uce | pure-ness |
| plas-ter | pounce-box | prod-uct | pur-pose |
| plat-ted | pound-age | prof-fer | pu-trid |
| plat-ter | pound-er | prof-it | puz-zle |
| play-er | pow-er | prog-ress | Quad-rant |
| play-ing | pow-der | pro"-ject | quag-mire |
| plea-sant | prac-tice | pro-logue | quaint-ness |
| plea-sure | prais-er | prom-ise | qua-ker |
| plot-ter | pran-cer | proph-et | 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 | preb-end | 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 | prel-ate | psalm-ist | quick-en |
| poi-son | prel-ude | psal-ter | quick-ly |
| po-ker | pres-age | pub-lic | quick-sand |
| po-lar | pres-ence | pub-lish | qui-et |
| pol-ish | pres-ent | puck-er | quin-sy |
| pom-pous | press-er | pud-ding | quint-al |
| pon-der | pric-kle | pud-dle | quit-rent |
| po-pish | prick-ly | puff-er | quiv-er |
| pop-py | priest-hood | pul-let | quo-rum |
| port-al | pri-mate | pul-pit | quo-ta |
| pos-set | prim-er | pump-er | Rab-bit |

| LESSON 45. | LESSON 46. | LESSON 47. | LESSON 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 |
| rad-ish | 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 | reb-el | rub-ber | salt-ish |
| rain-bow | re-cent | rub-bish | sal-vage |
| rai-ny | reck-on | 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 | rev-el | rug-ged | sap-ling |
| ram-mer | rib-and | ru-in | sap-py |
| ram-pant | rich-es | ru-ler | satch-el |
| ram-part | rid-dance | rum-ble | sat-in |
| ran-cour | rid-dle | rum-mage | sat-ire |
| ran-dom | ri-der | ru-mour | sav-age |
| ran-ger | ri-fle | rum-ple | sau-cer |
| ran-kle | right-ful | run-let | sav-ing |
| ran-sack | rig-our | run-ning | sau-sage |
| ran-som | ri-ot | rup-ture | saw-yer |
| rant-er | rip-ple | rus-tic | say-ing |
| rap-id | ri-val | rus-ty | scab-bard |
| rap-ine | riv-er | ruth-less | scaf-fold |
| rap-ture | riv-et | Sab-bath | scam-per |
| rash-ness | roar-ing | sa-ble | scan-dal |
| rath-er | rob-ber | sa-bre | scar-let |
| rat-tle | rock-et | sack-cloth | scat-ter |
| rav-age | roll-er | sad-den | schol-ar |

| LESSON 49. | LESSON 50. | LESSON 51. | LESSON 52. |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| sci-ence | sham-ble | sim-ply | snuf-fle |
| scoff-er | shame-ful | sin-ew | sock-et |
| scol-lop | shame-less | sin-ful | sod-den |
| scorn-ful | shape-less | sing-ing | soft-en |
| scrib-ble | sha-pen | sing-er | sol-ace |
| scrip-ture | sharp-en | sin-gle | sol-emn |
| scru-ple | sharp-er | sin-ner | sol-id |
| scuf-fle | shat-ter | si-ren | sor-did |
| scull-er | shear-ing | sis-ter | sor-row |
| sculp-ture | shel-ter | sit-ting | sor-ry |
| scur-vy | shep-herd | skil-ful | sot-tish |
| seam-less | sher-iff | skil-let | sound-ness |
| sea-son | sher-ry | skim-mer | span-gle |
| se-cret | shil-ling | slack-en | spar-kle |
| seed-less | shi-ning | slan-der | spar-row |
| see-ing | ship-wreck | slat-tern | spat-ter |
| seem-ly | shock-ing | sla-vish | speak-er |
| sell-er | short-er | sleep-er | speech-less |
| sen-ate | short-en | slee-py | spee-dy |
| sense-less | shov-el | slip-per | spin-dle |
| sen-tence | should-er | sli-ver | spin-ner |
| se-quel | show-er | slop-py | spir-it |
| ser-mon | shuf-fle | sloth-ful | spit-tle |
| ser-pent | shut-ter | slub-ber | spite-ful |
| ser-vant | shut-tle | slug-gard | splin-ter |
| ser-vice | sick-en | slum-ber | spo-ken |
| set-ter | sick-ness | smell-ing | sport-ing |
| set-tle | sight-less | smug-gle | spot-less |
| shab-by | sig-nal | smut-ty | sprin-kle |
| shac-kle | si-lence | snaf-fle | spun-gy |
| sha-dow | si-lent | snag-gy | squan-der |
| shag-gy | sim-per | snap-per | squeam-ish |
| shal-low | sim-ple | sneak-ing | sta-ble |

| LESSON 53. | LESSON 54. | LESSON 55. | LESSON 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 |
| stand-ish | sub-ject | swell-ing | tempt-er |
| sta-ple | suc-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 |
| stat-ure | sul-ly | tac-kle | tet-ter |
| stat-ute | sul-tan | ta-ker | thank-ful |
| stead-fast | sul-try | tal-ent | 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 |
| stom-ach | 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 | threat-en |
| 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 | tat-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 |

| LESSON 57. | LESSON 58. | LESSON 59. | LESSON 60. |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| tight-en | trans-fer | tu-mid | va-grant |
| till-age | trea-cle | tu-mour | vain-ly |
| till-er | trea-son | tu-mult | va-lid |
| tim-ber | treas-ure | tun-nel | val-ley |
| time-ly | trea-tise | tur-ban | van-ish |
| tinc-ture | treat-ment | tur-bid | van-quish |
| tin-der | trea-ty | tur-key | var-let |
| tin-gle | trem-ble | turn-er | var-nish |
| tin-ker | trench-er | tur-nip | va-ry |
| tin-sel | tres-pass | turn-stile | vas-sal |
| tip-pet | trib-une | tur-ret | vel-vet |
| tip-ple | tric-kle | tur-tle | vend-er |
| tire-some | tri-ple | tu-tor | ven-om |
| ti-tle | trig-ger | twi-ght | ven-ture |
| tit-ter | trim-mer | twin-kle | ver-dant |
| tit-tle | tri"-ple | twit-ter | ver-dict |
| toi-let | trip-ping | tym-bal | ver-ger |
| to-ken | tri-umph | ty-rant | ver-juice |
| ton-nage | troop-er | Um-pire | ver-min |
| tor-ment | tro-phy | un-cle | ver-sed |
| tor-rent | trou"-ble | un-der | ver-vain |
| tor-ture | trou-sers | up-per | ve"-ry |
| to-tal | tru-ant | up-right | ves-per |
| tot-ter | truc-kle | up-shot | ves-try |
| tow-el | tru-ly | up-ward | vex-ed |
| tow-er | trum-pet | ur-gent | vic-ar |
| town-ship | trun-dle | ur-sine | vic-tor |
| tra-ding | trus-ty | u-sage | vig-our |
| traf-fic | tuck-er | use-ful | vil-lain |
| tra-i-tor | tues-day | ush-er | vint-ner |
| tram-mel | tu-lip | ut-most | vi-ol |
| tram-ple | tum-ble | ut-ter | vi-per |
| tran-script | tum-bler | Va-cant | vir-gin |

| LESSON 61. | LESSON 62. | LESSON 63. | LESSON 64. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| vir-tue | wal-nut | weal-thy | wo-ful |
| vis-age | wan-der | wea-pon | won-der |
| vis-it | want-ing | weath-er | wor-ship |
| vix-en | wan-ton | weep-ing | wrong-ful |
| vo-cal | war-fare | weigh-ty | Year-ly |
| vol-ley | war-like | wel-fare | yearn-ing |
| vom-it | war-rant | wheat-en | yel-low |
| voy-age | war-ren | whis-per | yeo-man |
| vul-gar | wash-ing | whis-tle | yon-der |
| vul-ture | wasp-ish | whole-some | young-er |
| Wa-fer | waste-ful | wick-ed | young-est |
| wag-gish | wat-er | wid-ow | youth-ful |
| wag-tail | watch-ful | will-ing | Za-ny |
| wait-er | wa-ver | wind-ward | zeal-ot |
| wake-ful | way-lay | win-ter | zeal-ous |
| wal-let | way-ward | wis-dom | zen-ith |
| wal-low | weak-en | wit-ness | ze"-phyr |
| walk-er | wea-ry | wit-ty | zig-zag |

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

LESSON I.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| The dog barks. | The li-on roars. |
| The hog grunts. | The wolf howls. |
| The pig squeaks. | The ti-ger growls. |
| The horse neighs. | The fox barks. |
| The cock crows. | Mice squeak. |
| The ass brays. | The frog croaks. |
| The cat purrs. | The spar-row chirps. |
| The kit-ten mews. | The swal-low twit-ters. |
| The bull bel-lows. | The rook caws. |
| The cow lows. | The bit-tern booms. |
| The calf bleats. | The tur-key gob-bles. |
| Sheep al-so bleat. | The pea-cock screams. |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| The bee-tle hums. | The screech-owl shrieks. |
| The duck quacks. | The snake hiss-es. |
| The goose cac-kles. | Lit-tle boys and girls talk |
| Mon-keys chat-ter. | and read. |
| The owl hoots. | |

LESSON 2.

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

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said before. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee flying a-bout, first up-on one flow-er and then up-on an-oth-er; so he said, Pret-ty bee, will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er ho-ney.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog, will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew a-way.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle ei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, 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 sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great ma-ny sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. And every night this shep-herd u-sed

to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safe-ty from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night; the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a fo-rest full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed very loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver 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 growl-ed over her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court ; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle 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 ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was !

LESSON 10.

Well ; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow ; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him ; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him and cri-ed loud-er, Bow, wow, wow ; but he only meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do ? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him ; and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out : and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy 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, and said, what do you want, you black dog ? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, 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 over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things rea-dy to set out on a lit-tle jaunt of plea-sure with a few of his friends, but the sky be-came black with thick clouds, and on that ac-count he was for-ced to wait some time in sus-pense. Be-ing at last stop-ped by a hea-vy show-er of rain, he was so vex-ed, that he could not re-frain from tears ; and sit-ting down in a sul-ky hu-mour, would not suffer a-ny one to com-fort him.

To-wards night the clouds be-gan to van-ish ; the sun shone with great bright-ness, and the whole face of na-ture seem-ed to be chan-ged. Ro-bert then took Thom-as with him in-to the fields, and the fresh-ness of the air, the music of the birds, and the green-ness of the grass, fill-ed him with plea-sure. “Do you see,” said Ro-bert, “what a change has ta-ken place ? Last night the ground was parch-ed : the flow-ers, and all the things seem-ed to droop. To what cause must we im-pute this hap-py change ?” Struck with the fol-ly of his own con-duct in the morn-ing, Thom-as was for-ced to ad-mit, that the use-ful rain which fell that morn-ing had done all this good.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

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

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

| LESSON 9. | LESSON 10. | LESSON 11. | LESSON 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-sceñd | 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 |

| LESSON 13. | LESSON 14. | LESSON 15. | LESSON 16. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| en-hance | ex-act | ex-tinct | grim-ace |
| 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-rage | 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-press |
| e-quip | ex-pend | fore-run | im-print |
| e-raise | ex-pense | fore-show | im-prove |
| e-rect | ex-pert | fore-see | im-pure |
| e-scape | ex-pire | fore-stall | im-pute |
| es-cort | ex-plain | fore-tell | in-cite |
| e-spouse | ex-plode | fore-warn | in-cline |
| e-spy | ex-ploit | 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-fil | 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 |

LESSON 17.

in-fest
 in-firm
 in-flame
 in-flate
 in-flect
 in-flict
 in-form
 in-fuse
 in-grate
 in-here
 in-ject
 in-lay
 in-list
 in-quire
 in-sane
 in-scribe
 in-sert
 in-sist
 in-snare
 in-spect
 in-spire
 in-stall
 in-stil
 in-struct
 in-sult
 in-tend
 in-tense
 in-ter
 in-thral
 in-trench
 in-trigue
 in-trude
 in-trust
 in-vade

LESSON 18.

in-veigh
 in-vent
 in-vert
 in-vest
 in-vite
 in-voke
 in-volve
 in-ure
 Ja-pan
 je-june
 jo-cose
 La-ment
 lam-poon
 Ma-raud
 ma-chine
 main-tain
 ma-lign
 ma-nure
 ma-rine
 ma-ture
 mis-cal
 mis-cast
 mis-chance
 mis-count
 mis-deed
 mis-deem
 mis-give
 mis-hap
 mis-judge
 mis-lay
 mis-lead
 mis-name
 mis-pend
 mis-place

LESSON 19.

mis-print
 mis-quote
 mis-rule
 mis-take
 mis-teach
 mis-trust
 mis-use
 mo-lest
 mo-rose
 Neg-lect
 O-bey
 ob-ject
 ob-late
 o-blige
 ob-lique
 ob-scure
 ob-serve
 ob-struct
 ob-tain
 ob-tend
 ob-trude
 ob-tuse
 oc-cult
 oc-cur
 of-fend
 op-pose
 op-press
 or-dain
 out-bid
 out-brave
 out-dare
 out-do
 out-face
 out-grow

LESSON 20.

out-leap
 out-live
 out-right
 out-run
 out-sail
 out-shine
 out-shoot
 out-sit
 out-stare
 out-strip
 out-walk
 out-weigh
 out-wit
 Pa-rade
 pa-role
 par-take
 pa-trol
 per-cuss
 per-form
 per-fume
 per-fuse
 per-haps
 per-mit
 per-plex
 per-sist
 per-spire
 per-suade
 per-tain
 per-vade
 per-verse
 per-vert
 pe-ruse
 pla-card
 pos-sess

| LESSON 21. | LESSON 22. | LESSON 23. | LESSON 24. |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 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-propose | 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-daub | 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-reflect | re-miss |
| pre-vent | re-bel | re-float | re-morse |
| pro-ceed | re-bound | re-flow | re-mote |
| pro-claim | re-buff | re-form | re-move |
| pro-cure | re-build | re-tract | re-mount |
| pro-duce | re-buke | re-refrain | re-new |
| pro-fane | re-call | re-refresh | 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-pent |

| LESSON 25. | LESSON 26. | LESSON 27. | LESSON 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 | trans-pire | 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-knownn |
| re-sist | sub-sist | un-bar | un-lace |
| re-solve | sub-tract | un-bend | un-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-volt | sur-vey | un-chaste | un-say |

| LESSON 29. | LESSON 30. | LESSON 31. | LESSON 32. |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| un-seen | un-tie | up-hold | with-hold |
| un-shod | un-true | u-surp | with-in |
| un-sound | un-twist | Where-as | with-out |
| un-spent | un-wise | where-of | with-stand |
| un-stop | un-yoke | with-al | Your-self |
| un-taught | up-braid | with-draw | your-selves |

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

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-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 it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

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

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half crowns, and shillings, and six-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 sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

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

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement: and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted,

and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-flect-or are all cov-er-ed with tin.

Quick-silver 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-silver in the weath-er-glass.

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

LESSON 5.

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

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-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. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more rich cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er 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 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 slily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it se-ve-ral weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er 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-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er 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 off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to eat an-oth-er 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 em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven ev-e-ry moment, and his life shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the co-met wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again: who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold, the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for them, but the Lord?

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

Ab-di-cate
 ab-ju-gate
 ab-ro-gate
 ab-so-lute
 ac-ci-dent
 ac-cu-rate
 ac-tu-ate
 ad-ju-tant
 ad-mi-ral
 ad-vo-cate
 af-fa-ble
 ag-o-ny
 al-der-man
 a-li-en
 am-nes-ty
 am-pli-fy
 an-ar-chy
 an-ces-tor
 an-i-mal
 an-i-mate
 an-nu-al
 ap-pe-tite
 ar-a-ble
 ar-gu-ment
 ar-mo-ry
 ar-ro-gant
 at-tri-bute
 av-a-ric
 au-di-tor
 au-gu-ry
 au-thor-ize

LESSON 2.

Ba''-che-lor
 back-sli-der
 back-ward-ness
 bail-a-ble
 bal-der-dash
 ban-ish-ment
 bar-ba-rous
 bar-ren-ness
 bar-ris-ter
 bash-ful-ness
 bat-tle-ment
 beau-ti-ful
 ben-e-fice
 ben-e-fit
 big-ot-ry
 blas-phe-my
 blood-suck-er
 blun-der-buss
 blun-der-er
 blun-der-ing
 blus-ter-er
 bois-ter-ous
 book-bind-er
 bor-row-er
 bot-tom-less
 bot-tom-ry
 boun-ti-ful
 broth-er-ly
 bur-den-some
 bur-gla-ry
 bu-ri-al

LESSON 3.

Cab-i-net
 cal-cu-late
 cal-en-dar
 cap-i-tal
 cap-ti-vate
 car-di-nal
 care-ful-ly
 car-mel-ite
 car-pen-ter
 cas-u-al
 cas-u-ist
 cat-a-logue
 cat-e-chise
 cat-e-chism
 cel-e-brate
 cen-tu-ry
 cer-ti-fy
 cham-ber-maid
 cham-pi-on
 char-ac-ter
 char-i-ty
 chas-tise-ment
 chiv-al-ry
 chem-i-cal
 chem-is-try
 cin-na-mon
 cir-cu-late
 cir-cum-flex
 cir-cum-spect
 cir-cum-stance
 clam-or-ous

LESSON 4.

clar-i-fy
 clas-si-cal
 clean-li-ness
 co-gen-cy
 cog-ni-zance
 col-o-ny
 com-e-dy
 com-fort-less
 com-i-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-que-ror
 con-se-crate
 con-se-quence
 con-so-nant
 con-sta-ble
 con-stan-cy
 con-sti-tute
 con-ti-nence
 con-tra-ry
 con-ver-sant
 co-pi-ous
 cor-di-al
 cor-mo-rant
 cor-o-ner
 cor-po-ral

LESSON 5.

cor-pu-lent
 cos-tive-ness
 cost-li-ness
 cov-e-nant
 cov-er-ing
 cov-et-ous
 coun-sel-lor
 coun-te-nance
 coun-ter-feit
 coun-ter-pane
 cour-te-ous
 court-li-ness
 cow-ard-ice
 craft-i-ness
 cred-i-ble
 cred-i-tor
 crim-i-nal
 crit-i-cal
 croc-o-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
 ded-i-cate

LESSON 6.

de-li-cate
 dep-u-ty
 der-o-gate
 des-o-late
 des-pe-rate
 des-ti-ny
 des-ti-tute
 det-ri-ment
 de-vi-ate
 di-a-dem
 di-a-logue
 di-a-per
 dil-i-gence
 dis-ci-pline
 dis-lo-cate
 do-cu-ment
 dol-o-rous
 dow-a-ger
 dra-pe-ry
 dul-ci-mer
 du-ra-ble
 Eb-o-ny
 ed-i-tor
 ed-u-cate
 el-e-gant
 el-e-ment
 el-e-phant
 el-e-vate
 el-o-quence
 em-i-nent
 em-pe-ror
 em-pha-sis
 em-u-late
 en-e-my

LESSON 7.

en-er-gy
 en-ter-prise
 es-ti-mate
 ev-e-ry
 ev-i-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
 Fab-u-lous
 fac-ul-ty
 faith-ful-ly
 fal-la-cy
 fal-li-ble
 fath-er-less
 faul-ti-ly
 fer-ven-cy
 fes-ti-val
 fe-ver-ish
 filth-i-ly
 fir-ma-ment
 fish-e-ry
 flat-te-ry
 flat-u-lent
 fool-ish-ness
 fop-pe-ry
 for-ti-fy
 for-ward-ness
 frank-in-cense
 fraud-u-lent

LESSON 8.

free-hold-er
 friv-o-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
 gen-e-ral
 gen-e-rate
 gen-er-ous
 gen-tle-man
 gen-u-ine
 gid-di-ness
 gin-ger-bread
 glim-mer-ing
 glo-ri-fy
 glut-ton-ous
 god-li-ness
 gor-man-dize
 gov-ern-ment
 gov-er-nor
 grace-ful-ness
 grad-u-ate
 grate-ful-ly
 grat-i-fy
 grav-i-tate

LESSON 9.

greed-i-ness
 griev-ous-ly
 gun-pow-der
 Hand-i-ly
 hand-ker-chief
 har-bin-ger
 harm-less-ly
 har-mo-ny
 haugh-ti-ness
 heav-i-ness
 hep-tar-chy
 he"-rald-ry
 he"-re-sy
 he"-re-tic
 he"-ri-tage
 her-mit-age
 hid-e-ous
 hind-er-most
 his-to-ry
 hoa-ri-ness
 ho-li-ness
 hon-es-ty
 hope-ful-ness
 hor-rid-ly
 hos-pi-tal
 hus-band-man
 hyp-o-crite
 I-dle-ness
 ig-no-rant
 im-i-tate
 im-ple-ment
 im-pli-cate
 im-po-tence
 im-pre-cate

LESSON 10.

im-pu-dent
 in-ci-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
 Joc-u-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

LESSON 11.

knot-ti-ly
 La-bour-er
 lar-ce-ny
 lat-e-ral
 leg-a-cy
 len-i-ty
 lep-ro-sy
 leth-ar-gy
 lev-er-et
 lib-er-al
 lib-er-tine
 lig-a-ment
 like-li-hood
 li-on-ess
 lit-er-al
 lof-ti-ness
 low-li-ness
 lu-na-cy
 lu-na-tic
 lux-u-ry
 Mag-ni-fy
 ma-jes-ty
 main-te-nance
 mal-a-pert
 man-age-ment
 man-ful-ly
 man-i-fest
 man-li-ness
 man-u-al
 man-u-script
 mar-i-gold
 mar-i-ner
 mar-row-bone
 mas-cu-line

LESSON 12.

mel-low-ness
 mel-o-dy
 melt-ing-ly
 mem-o-ry
 men-di-cant
 mer-can-tile
 mer-chan-dise
 mer-ci-ful
 mer-ri-ment
 min-er-al
 min-is-ter
 mir-a-cle
 mis-chiev-ous
 mod-er-ate
 mon-u-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
 nat-u-ral
 neg-a-tive
 neth-er-most
 night-in-gale
 nom-i-nate
 not-a-ble
 no-ta-ry
 no-ti-fy
 nov-el-ist
 nov-el-ty

LESSON 13.

nour-ish-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-ble
 ob-sti-nate
 ob-vi-ous
 oc-cu-py
 oc-u-list
 o-di-ous
 o-do-rous
 of-fer-ing
 om-i-nous
 op-e-rate
 op-po-site
 op-u-lent
 or-a-cle
 or-a-tor
 or-der-ly
 or-di-nance
 or-gan-ist
 or-i-gin
 or-na-ment
 or-tho-dox
 o-ver-flow
 o-ver-sight
 out-ward-ly
 Pa-ci-fy
 pal-pa-ble

LESSON 14.

pa-pa-cy
 par-a-dise
 par-a-dox
 par-a-graph
 par-a-pet
 par-a-phrase
 par-a-site
 par-o-dy
 pa-tri-arch
 pa''-tron-age
 peace-a-ble
 pec-to-ral
 pec-u-late
 ped-a-gogue
 ped-ant-ry
 pen-al-ty
 pen-e-trate
 pen-i-tence
 pen-sive-ly
 pen-u-ry
 per-fect-ness
 per-ju-ry
 per-ma-nence
 per-pe-trate
 per-se-cute
 per-son-age
 per-ti-nence
 pes-ti-lence
 pet-ri-fy
 pet-u-lant
 phys-i-cal
 pi-e-ty
 pil-fer-er
 pin-na-cle

LESSON 15.

plen-ti-ful
 plun-der-er
 po-et-ry
 pol-i-cy
 pol-i-tic
 pop-u-lar
 pop-u-lous
 pos-si-ble
 po-ta-ble
 po-ten-tate
 pov-er-ty
 prac-ti-cal
 pre-am-ble
 pre-ce-dent
 pres-i-dent
 prev-a-lent
 prin-ci-pal
 pris-on-er
 priv-i-lege
 prob-a-ble
 prod-i-gy
 prof-li-gate
 prop-er-ly
 prop-er-ty
 pros-e-cute
 pros-o-dy
 pros-per-ous
 prot-est-ant
 prov-en-der
 prov-i-dence
 punc-tu-al
 pun-ish-ment
 pu-ru-lent
 pyr-a-mid

LESSON 16.

Qual-i-fy
 quan-ti-ty
 quar-rel-some
 quer-u-lous
 qui-et-ness
 Rad-i-cal
 ra-kish-ness
 rav-en-ous
 re-cent-ly
 re"-com-pense
 rem-e-dy
 ren-o-vate
 rep-ro-bate
 re-qui-site
 re"-tro-grade
 rev-e-rend
 rhet-o-ric
 rib-ald-ry
 right-e-ous
 rit-u-al
 ri-vu-let
 rob-be-ry
 rot-ten-ness
 roy-al-ty
 ru-mi-nate
 rus-ti-cate
 Sac-ra-ment
 sac-ri-fice
 sal-a-ry
 sanc-ti-fy
 sat-ir-ist
 sat-is-fy
 sau-ci-ness

LESSON 17.

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

LESSON 18.

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

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

A-ban-don
 a-bate-ment
 a-base-ment
 a-bi-ding
 a-bol-ish
 a-bor-tive
 ab-surd-ly
 a-bun-dance
 a-bu-sive
 ac-cept-ance
 ac-com-plish
 ac-cord-ance
 ac-cus-tom
 ac-know-ledge
 ac-quaint-ance
 ac-quit-tal
 ad-mit-tance
 ad-mon-ish
 a-do-rer
 a-dorn-ing
 ad-van-tage
 ad-ven-ture
 ad-vert-ence
 ad-vi-ser
 ad-um-brate
 ad-vow-son
 af-firm-ance
 a-gree-ment
 a-larm-ing

LESSON 2.

al-low-ance
 al-migh-ty
 a-maze-ment
 a-mend-ment
 a-muse-ment
 a-gel-ic
 an-noy-ance
 an-oth-er
 a-part-ment
 ap-pel-lant
 ap-pend-age
 ap-point-ment
 ap-praise-ment
 ap-pren-tice
 a-quat-ic
 ar-ri-val
 as-sas-sin
 as-sem-ble
 as-sert-or
 as-sess-ment
 as-su-ming
 as-su-rance
 a-ston-ish
 a-sy-lum
 ath-let-ic
 a-tone-ment
 at-tain-ment
 at-tem-per
 at-tend-ance

LESSON 3.

at-ten-tive
 at-tor-ney
 at-trac-tive
 at-trib-ute
 a-vow-al
 au-then-tic
 Bal-co-ny
 bap-tis-mal
 be-com-ing
 be-fore-hand
 be-gin-ning
 be-hold-en
 be-liev-er
 be-long-ing
 be-nign-ly
 be-stow-er
 be-tray-er
 be-wil-der
 blas-phe-mer
 bom-bard-ment
 bra-va-do
 Ca-bal-ler
 ca-rous-er
 ca-the-dral
 clan-des-tine
 co-e-qual
 co-he-rent
 col-lect-or
 com-mandment

LESSON 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-sid-er
 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-met-ic
 cre-a-tor
 De-ben-ture
 de-can-ter
 de-cea-sed
 de-ceit-ful

LESSON 5.

de-ceiv-er
 de-ci-pher
 de-ci-sive
 de-claim-er
 de-co-rum
 de-crep-id
 de-cre-tal
 de-fence-less
 de-fen-sive
 de-file-ment
 de-form-ed
 de-light-ful
 de-lin-quent
 de-liv-er
 de-lu-sive
 de-mer-it
 de-mol-ish
 de-mon-strate
 de-mure-ness
 de-ni-al
 de-nu-date
 de-par-ture
 de-pend-ant
 de-po-nent
 de-pos-it
 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

LESSON 6.

di-min-ish
 di-rect-or
 dis-a-ble
 dis-as-ter
 dis-bur-den
 dis-ci-ple
 dis-co-ver
 dis-cour-age
 dis-dain-ful
 dis-fig-ure
 dis-grace-ful
 dis-heart-en
 dis-hon-est
 dis-hon-our
 dis-junc-tive
 dis-or-der
 dis-par-age
 dis-qui-et
 dis-rel-ish
 dis-sem-ble
 dis-ser-vice
 dis-taste-ful
 dis-til-ler
 dis-tinct-ly
 dis-tin-guish
 dis-tract-ed
 dis-trib-ute
 dis-trust-ful
 dis-turb-ance
 di-vi-ner
 di-vorce-ment
 di-ur-nal
 di-vul-ger
 do-mes-tic

LESSON 7.

dra-mat-ic
 Ec-lec-tic
 e-clips-ed
 ef-fec-tive
 ef-ful-gent
 e-lec-tive
 e-lev-en
 e-li"-cit
 e-lon-gate
 e-lu-sive
 em-bar-go
 em-bel-lish
 em-bez-zle
 em-bow-el
 em-broid-er
 e-mer-gent
 em-pan-nel
 em-ploy-ment
 en-a-ble
 en-am-el
 en-camp-ment
 en-chant-er
 en-count-er
 en-cour-age
 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

LESSON 8.

en-tice-ment
 e-vel-ope
 en-vi-rons
 e-pis-tle
 er-ra-tic
 e-spou-sals
 e-stab-lish
 e-ter-nal
 ex-alt-ed
 ex-hib-it
 ex-ter-nal
 ex-tin-guish
 ex-tir-pate
 Fa-nat-ic
 fan-tas-tic
 fo-men-ter
 for-bear-ance
 for-bid-den
 for-get-ful
 for-sa-ken
 ful-fil-led
 Gi-gan-tic
 gri-mal-kin
 Har-mon-ics
 hence-for-ward
 here-after
 her-met-ic
 he-ro-ic
 hi-ber-nal
 hu-mane-ly
 I-de-a
 il-lus-trate
 im-a"-gine
 in-mod-est

LESSON 9.

im-pair-ment
 im-mor-tal
 im-peach-ment
 im-pel-lent
 im-port-er
 im-pos-tor
 im-pris-on
 im-pru-dent
 in-car-nate
 in-cen-tive
 in-clu-sive
 in-cul-cate
 in-cum-bent
 in-debt-ed
 in-de-cent
 in-den-ture
 in-duce-ment
 in-dul-gence
 in-fer-nal
 in-fla-mer
 in-for-mal
 in-form-er
 in-fringe-ment
 in-hab-it
 in-he-rent
 in-he"-rit
 in-hib-it
 in-hu-man
 in-qui-ry
 in-sip-id
 in-spir-it
 in-stinc-tive
 in-struct-or
 in-ven-tor

LESSON 10.

in-ter-ment
 in-ter-nal
 in-ter-pret
 in-tes-tate
 in-tes-tine
 in-trin-sic
 in-val-id
 in-vei-gle
 Je-ho-vah
 La-con-ic
 lieu-ten-ant
 ma-lig-nant
 ma-raud-er
 ma-ter-nal
 ma-ture-ly
 me-an-der
 me-chan-ic
 mi-nute-ly
 mis-con-duct
 mis-no-mer
 mo-nas-tic
 more-o-ver
 Neg-lect-ful
 noc-tur-nal
 Ob-ject-or
 o-bli-ging
 ob-lique-ly
 ob-serv-ance
 oc-cur-rence
 of-fend-er
 of-fen-sive
 op-po-nent
 or-gan-ic

LESSON 11.

Pa-cif-ic
 par-ta-ker
 pa-thet-ic
 pel-lu-cid
 per-fu-mer
 per-spec-tive
 per-verse-ly
 po-lite-ly
 po-ma-tum
 pre-cep-tive
 pre-pa-rer
 pre-sump-tive
 pro-ceed-ing
 pro-duc-tive
 pro-phet-ic
 pro-po-sal
 pros-pec-tive
 pur-su-ance
 Quin-tes-sence
 Re-coin-age
 re-deem-er
 re-dun-dant
 re-lin-quish
 re-luc-tant
 re-main-der
 re-mem-ber
 re-mem-brance
 re-miss-ness
 re-morse-less
 re-nown-ed
 re-plen-ish
 re-ple"-vy
 re-proach-ful

LESSON 12.

re-sem-ble
 re-sis-tance
 re-spect-ful
 re-venge-ful
 re-view-er
 re-vi-ler
 re-vi-val
 re-volt-er
 re-ward-er
 Sar-cas-tic
 scor-bu-tic
 se-cure-ly
 se-du-cer
 se-ques-ter
 se-rene-ly
 sin-cere-ly
 spec-ta-tor
 sub-mis-sive
 Tes-ta-tor
 thanks-giv-ing
 to-bac-co
 to-geth-er
 trans-pa-rent
 tri-bu-nal
 tri-um-phant
 Un-cov-er
 un-daunt-ed
 un-e-qual
 un-fruit-ful
 un-god-ly
 un-grate-ful
 un-ho-ly
 un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly
un-skil-ful
un-sta-ble

un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-wor-thy

un-com-mon
Vice-ge-rent
vin-dic-tive

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

Ac-qui-esce
af-ter-noon
al-a-mode
am-bus-cade
an-ti-pope
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Bal-us-trade
bar-ri-cade
bom-ba-zin
brig-a-dier
buc-ca-neer
Ca''-ra-van
cav-al-cade
cir-cum-scribe
cir-cum-vent
co-in-cide
com-plais-ance
com-pre-hend
con-dé-scend
con-tra-dict
con-tro-vert
cor-re-pond
coun-ter-mine
coun-ter-vail
Deb-o-nair

LESSON 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-con-ade
gaz-et-teer
Here-up-on
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-com-mode
in-com-plete
in-cor-rect
in-dis-creet

LESSON 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

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| re-fu-gee | su-per-scribe | un-der-mine |
| rep-ar-tee | su-per-sede | un-der-stand |
| re''-pre-hend | There-up-on | un-der-take |
| re''-pre-sent | Un-a-ware | un-der-worth |
| re''-pri-mand | un-be-lief | Vi-o-lin |
| Ser-e-nade | un-der-go | vol-un-teer |

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

Pronounced as two, and accented on the first Syllable.

RULES.

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

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

Cial, tial, commonly sound like *shal.*

Cian, tian, like *shan.*

Cient, tient, like *shent.*

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

Science, tience, like *shence.*

LESSON 1.

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

LESSON 2.

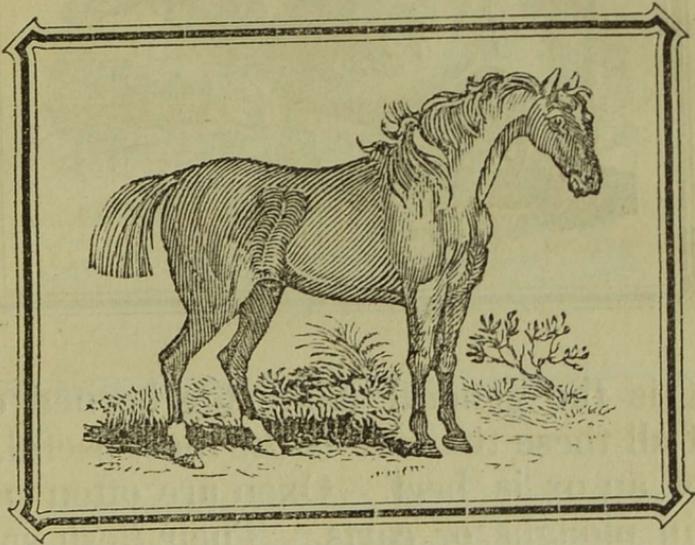
Man-si-on
mar-ti-al
men-ti-on
mer-si-on
mo-ti-on
Na-ti-on
no-ti-on
nup-ti-al
O-ce-an
op-ti-on
Pac-ti-on
par-ti-al
pas-si-on
pa-ti-ence
pa-ti-ent
pen-si-on
por-ti-on

LESSON 3.

po-ti-on
pre''-ci-ous
Quo-ti-ent
Sanc-ti-on
sec-ti-on
spe''-ci-al
spe-ci-ous
sta-ti-on
suc-ti-on
Ten-si-on
ter-ti-an
trac-ti-on
Unc-ti-on
ul-ti-on
Vec-ti-on
ver-si-on
vi''-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

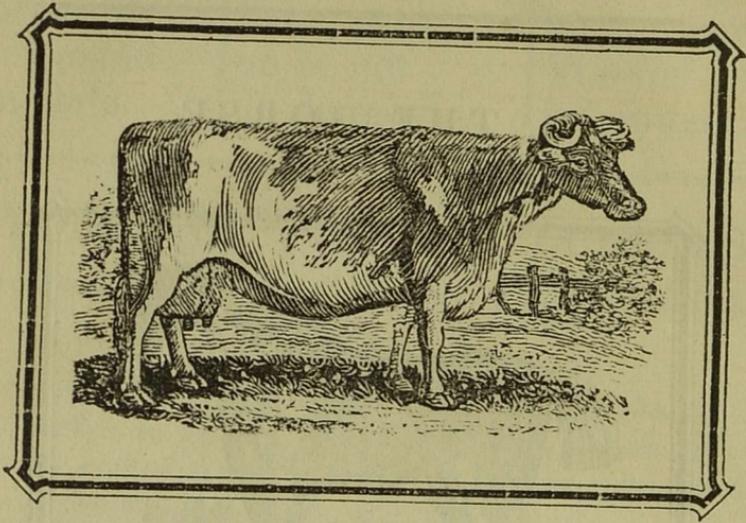
1. THE HORSE.



THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he dis-tin-guish-es his com-pa-ni-ons, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs ; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill-use, overwork, and torture this useful beast !

2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides, into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

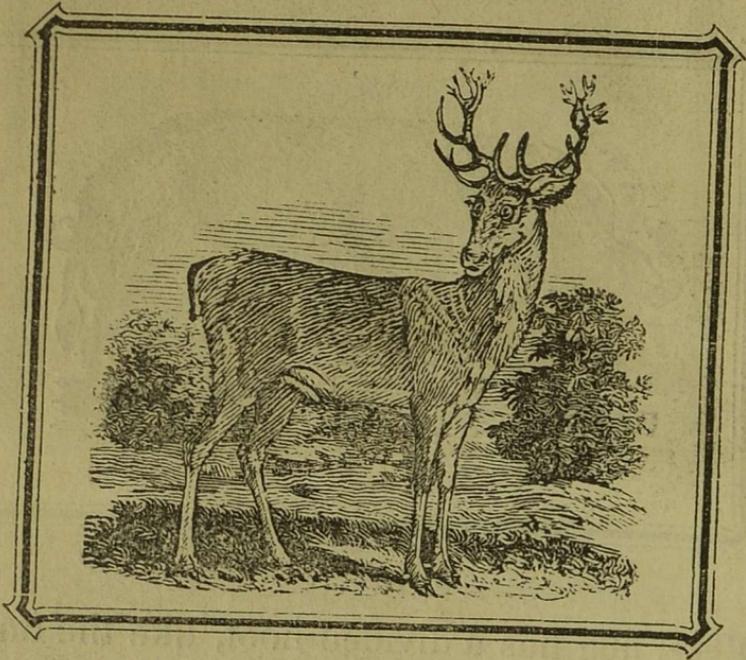
3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle ; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of instruction ; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal ; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. 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 putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with 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 prodigious swiftness.

5. THE CAT.

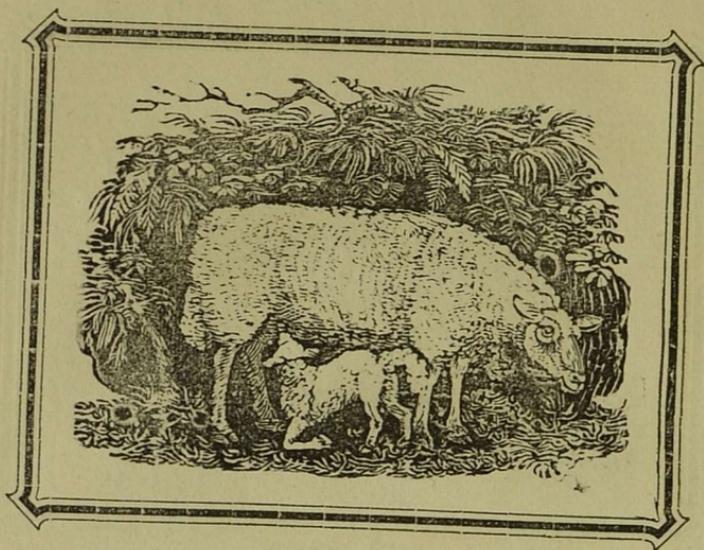


THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats can see 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 down in beds.

6. THE SHEEP.

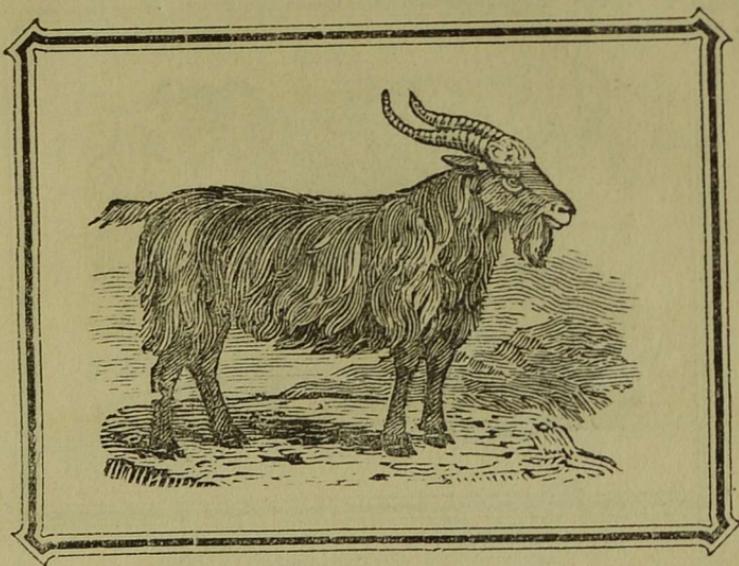


SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side; she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

7. THE GOAT.

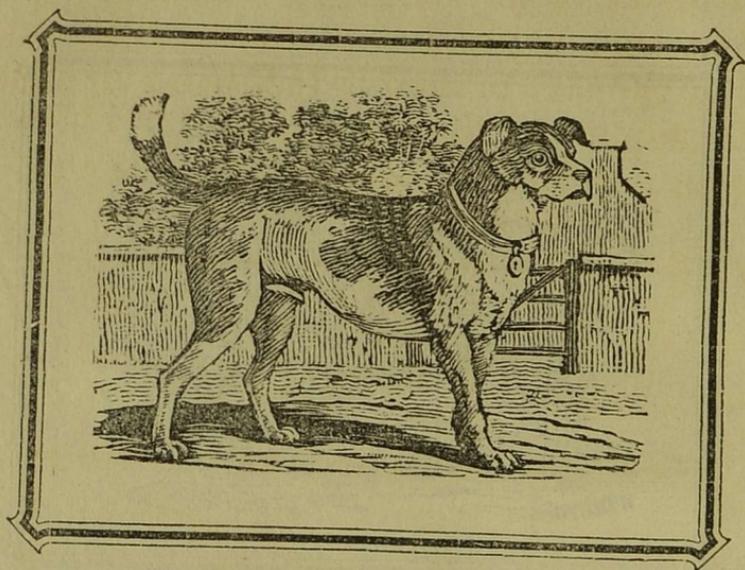


A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

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

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

8. THE DOG.

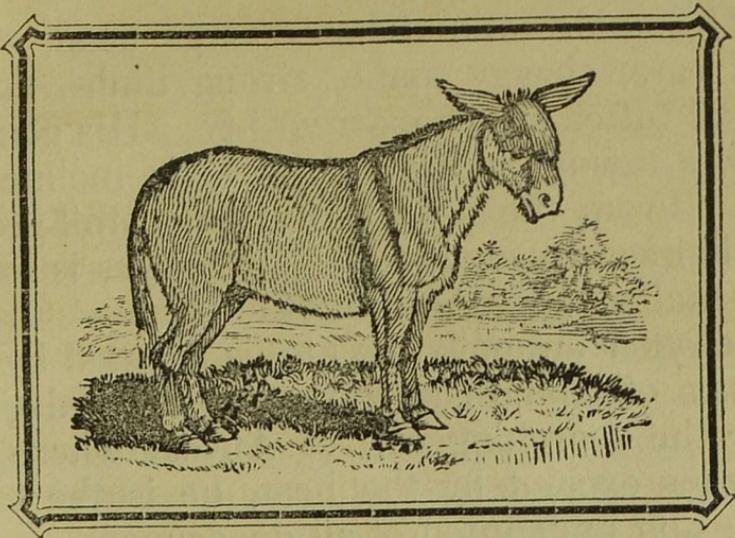


THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man ; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice ; nay, even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives ; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domes-

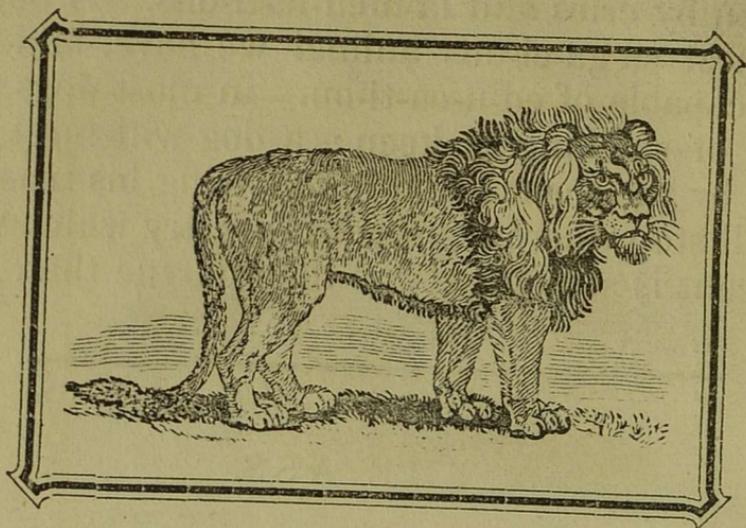
tics ; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ons. A dog is the most sa-ga-ci-ous animal we have, and the most capable of ed-u-ca-ti-on. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by the scent ; and in following his master, he will stop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

9. THE ASS.



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

10. THE LION.

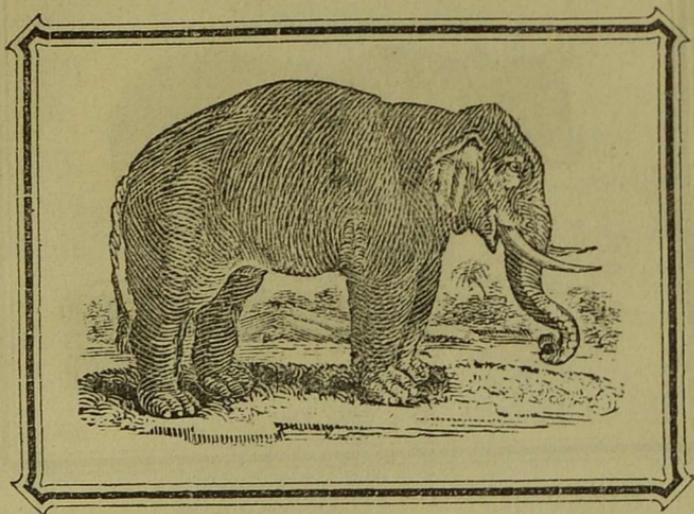


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute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

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

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

II. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds ; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty 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 se-ni-or-i-ty 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 cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider ; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



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

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

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

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

Pronounced as three, and accented on the second Syllable.

LESSON 1.

A-dop-ti-on
 af-fec-ti-on
 af-flic-ti-on
 as-per-si-on
 at-ten-ti-on
 at-trac-ti-on
 au-spi"-ci-ous
 Ca-pa-ci-ous
 ces-sa-ti-on
 col-la-ti-on
 com-pas-si-on
 com-pul-si-on
 con-cep-ti-on
 con-clu-si-on
 con-fes-si-on
 con-fu-si-on
 con-junc-ti-on
 con-struc-ti-on
 con-ten-ti-ous
 con-ver-si-on
 con-vic-ti-on
 con-vul-si-on
 cor-rec-ti-on
 cor-rup-ti-on
 cre-a-ti-on
 De-coc-ti-on
 de-fec-ti-on
 de-fi"-ci-ent
 de-jec-ti-on
 de-li"-ci-ous
 de-scrip-ti-on

LESSON 2.

de-struc-ti-on
 de-trac-ti-on
 de-vo-ti-on
 dis-cus-si-on
 dis-sen-si-on
 dis-tinc-ti-on
 di-vi"-si-on
 E-jec-ti-on
 e-lec-ti-on
 e-rup-ti-on
 es-sen-ti-al
 ex-ac-ti-on
 ex-clu-si-on
 ex-pan-si-on
 ex-pres-si-on
 ex-pul-si-on
 ex-tor-ti-on
 ex-trac-ti-on
 Fal-la-ci-ous
 foun-da-ti-on
 Im-mer-si-on
 im-par-ti-al
 im-pa-ti-ent
 im-pres-si-on
 in-junc-ti-on
 in-scrip-ti-on
 in-struc-ti-on
 in-ven-ti-on
 ir-rup-ti-on
 Li-cen-ti-ous
 lo-gi"-ci-an

LESSON 3.

Ma-gi"-ci-an
 mu-si"-ci-an
 Nar-ra-ti-on
 Ob-jec-ti-on
 ob-la-ti-on
 ob-struc-ti-on
 op-pres-si-on
 op-ti"-ci-an
 o-ra-ti-on
 Per-fec-ti-on
 pol-lu-ti-on
 pre-dic-ti-on
 pre-scrip-ti-on
 pro-mo-ti-on
 pro-por-ti-on
 pro-vin-ci-al
 Re-jec-ti-on
 re-la-ti-on
 re-ten-ti-on
 Sal-va-ti-on
 sub-jec-ti-on
 sub-stan-ti-al
 sub-trac-ti-on
 sub-ver-si-on
 suc-ces-si-on
 suf-fi"-ci-ent
 sus-pi"-ci-on
 Temp-ta-ti-on
 trans-la-ti-on
 Va-ca-ti-on
 vex-a-ti-on

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

LESSON 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-en-ate
 al-le-go-ry
 al-ter-a-tive
 a-mi-a-ble
 am-i-ca-ble
 am-o-rous-ly
 an-i-ma-ted
 an-nu-al-ly
 an-swer-a-ble
 an-ti-cham-ber
 an-ti-mo-ny
 an-ti-qua-ry
 ap-o-plec-tic
 ap-plica-ble
 ar-bi-tra-ry
 ar-ro-gant-ly
 au-di-to-ry
 a-vi-a-ry

LESSON 2.

Bar-ba-rous-ly
 beau-ti-ful-ly
 ben-e-fit-ed
 boun-ti-ful-ness
 bril-li-an-cy
 bur-go-mas-ter
 Cap-i-tal-ly
 cas-u-ist-ry
 cat-er-pil-lar
 cel-i-ba-cy
 cen-sur-a-ble
 cer-e-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

LESSON 3.

cor-ri-gi-ble
 cred-it-a-ble
 cus-tom-a-ry
 cov-et-ous-ly
 Dan-ger-ous-ly
 del-i-ca-cy
 des-pi-ca-ble
 dif-fi-cul-ty
 dil-i-gent-ly
 dis-pu-ta-ble
 drom-e-da-ry
 du-ra-ble-ness
 Ef-fi-ca-cy
 el-e-gant-ly
 el-i-gi-ble
 em-i-nent-ly
 ex-cel-len-cy
 ex-e-cra-ble
 ex-o-ra-ble
 ex-qui-site-ly
 Fa-vour-a-bly
 feb-ru-a-ry
 fig-u-ra-tive
 fluc-tu-a-ting
 for-mi-da-ble
 for-tu-nate-ly
 fraud-u-lent-ly
 friv-o-lous-ly
 Gen-er-al-ly
 gen-er-ous-ly
 gil-li-flow-er

LESSON 4.

gov-ern-a-ble
 grad-a-to-ry
 Hab-er-dash-er
 hab-it-a-ble
 het-er-o-dox
 hon-our-a-ble
 hos-pit-a-ble
 hu-mour-ous-ly
 Ig-no-mi"-ny
 im-i-ta-tor
 in-do-lent-ly
 in-no-cen-cy
 in-ti-ma-cy
 in-tric-a-cy
 in-ven-to-ry
 Jan-u-a-ry
 ju-di-ca-ture
 jus-ti-fi-ed
 Lap-i-da-ry
 lit-er-al-ly
 lit-er-a-ture
 lo"-gi-cal-ly
 lu-mi-na-ry
 Ma"-gis-tra-cy
 mal-le-a-ble
 man-da-to-ry
 mat-ri-mo-ny
 mel-an-cho-ly
 mem-o-ra-ble
 men-su-ra-ble
 mer-ce-na-ry
 mil-i-ta-ry
 mis-er-a-ble

LESSON 5.

mod-e-rate-ly
 mo-men-ta-ry
 mon-as-te-ry
 mor-al-i-zer
 mul-ti-pli-er
 mu-si-cal-ly
 mu-ti-nous-ly
 Nat-u-ral-ly
 ne"-ces-sa-ry
 nec-ro-man-cy
 neg-li-gent-ly
 not-a-ble-ness
 nu-mer-ous-ly
 Ob-du-ra-cy
 ob-sti-na-cy
 ob-vi-ous-ly
 oc-cu-pi-er
 oc-u-lar-ly
 op-er-a-tive
 or-a-to-ry
 or-di-na-ry
 Pa"-ci-fi-er
 pal-a-ta-ble
 par-don-a-ble
 pat-ri-mo-ny
 pen-e-tra-ble
 per-ish-a-ble
 prac-ti-ca-ble
 preb-en-da-ry
 pref-er-a-ble
 pres-by-te-ry
 prev-a-lent-ly
 prof-it-a-ble

LESSON 6.

prom-is-so-ry
 pur-ga-to-ry
 pu-ri-fi-er
 Rat-i-fi-er
 rea-son-a-ble
 righ-te-ous-ness
 Sac-ri-fi-cer
 sanc-tu-a-ry
 sat-is-fi-ed
 sec-re-ta-ry
 sep-a-rate-ly
 ser-vice-a-ble
 slo-ven-li-ness
 sol-i-ta-ry
 sov-er-eign-ty
 spec-u-la-tive
 spir-it-u-al
 stat-u-a-ry
 sub-lu-na-ry
 Tab-er-na-cle
 ter-ri-fy-ing
 ter-ri-to-ry
 tes-ti-mo-ny
 tol-er-a-ble
 tran-si-to-ry
 Val-u-a-ble
 va-ri-a-ble
 ve"-ge-ta-ble
 ven-er-a-ble
 vir-tu-ous-ly
 vol-un-ta-ry
 War-rant-a-ble
 won-der-ful-ly

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

Ab-bre-vi-ate
 ab-dom-i-nal
 a-bil-i-ty
 a-bom-i-nate
 a-bund-ant-ly
 a-bu-sive-ly
 ac-cel-e-rate
 ac-ces-si-ble
 ac-com-pa-ny
 ac-count-a-ble
 ac-cu-mu-late
 a-cid-i-ty
 ad-min-is-ter
 ad-mon-ish-er
 ad-ven-tur-er
 a-gree-a-ble
 al-low-a-ble
 am-bas-sa-dor
 am-big-u-ous
 am-phis-i-ous
 a-nat-o-mist
 an-gel-i-cal
 an-ni-hil-ate
 a-nom-al-ous
 an-tag-o-nist
 an-tip-a-thy
 an-ti"-qui-ty
 a-pol-o-gize
 a-rith-me-tic
 as-sas-sin-ate

LESSON 2.

as-trol-o-ger
 as-tron-o-mer
 at-ten-u-ate
 a-vail-a-ble
 au-then-ti-cate
 au-thor-i-ty
 Bar-ba-ri-an
 be-at-i-tude
 be-com-ing-ly
 be-ha-vi-our
 be-nef-i-cence
 be-nev-o-lence
 bi-og-ra-phy
 bi-tu-mi-nous
 Ca-lam-i-tous
 ca-lum-ni-ous
 ca-pit-u-late
 ca-tas-tro-phe
 cen-so-ri-ous
 chi-rur-gi-cal
 chro-no-lo-gy
 con-form-a-ble
 con-grat-u-late
 con-sid-er-ate
 con-sist-o-ry
 con-sol-i-date
 con-spic-u-ous
 con-spi-ra-cy
 con-su-ma-ble
 con-sist-en-cy

LESSON 3.

con-tam-i-nate
 con-tempt-i-ble
 con-test-a-ble
 con-tig-u-ous
 con-tin-u-al
 con-trib-u-tor
 con-ve-ni-ent
 con-vers-a-ble
 co-op-er-ate
 cor-po-re-al
 cor-rel-a-tive
 cor-rob-o-rate
 cor-ro-sive-ly
 cu-ta-ne-ous
 De-bil-i-tate
 de-crep-i-tude
 de-fen-si-ble
 de-fin-i-tive
 de-form-i-ty
 de-gen-er-ate
 de-ject-ed-ly
 de-lib-er-ate
 de-light-ful-ly
 de-lin-e-ate
 de-liv-er-ance
 de-moc-ra-cy
 de-mon-stra-ble
 de-nom-i-nate
 de-plo-ra-ble
 de-pop-u-late

LESSON 4.

de-pre-ci-ate
 de-si-ra-ble
 de-spite-ful-ly
 de-pond-en-cy
 de-ter-min-ate
 de-test-a-ble
 dex-ter-i-ty
 di-min-u-tive
 dis-cern-i-ble
 dis-cov-e-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-sat-is-fy
 dis-sim-i-lar
 dis-u-ni-on
 di-vin-i-ty
 dog-mat-i-cal
 dox-ol-o-gy
 du-pli"-ci-ty
 E-bri-e-ty
 ef-fec-tu-al
 ef-fem-i-nate
 ef-fron-te-ry
 e-gre-gi-ous
 e-jac-u-late
 e-lab-o-rate
 e-lu-ci-date
 e-mas-cu-late

LESSON 5.

em-pir-i-cal
 em-pov-er-ish
 en-am-el-ler
 en-thu-si-ast
 e-nu-me-rate
 e-pis-co-pal
 e-pit-o-me
 e-quiv-o-cate
 er-ro-ne-ous
 e-the-re-al
 e-van-gel-ist
 e-vap-o-rate
 e-va-sive-ly
 e-ven-tu-al
 ex-am-in-er
 ex-ceed-ing-ly
 ex-ces-sive-ly
 ex-cu-sa-ble
 ex-ec-u-tor
 ex-em-pla-ry
 ex-fo-li-ate
 ex-hil-a-rate
 ex-on-e-rate
 ex-or-bi-tant
 ex-pe-ri-ment
 ex-ter-mi-nate
 ex-trav-a-gant
 ex-trem-i-ty
 Fa-nat-i-cism
 fas-tid-i-ous
 fa-tal-i-ty
 fe-li"-ci-ty

LESSON 6.

fra-gil-i-ty
 fru-gal-i-ty
 fu-tu-ri-ty
 Ge-og-ra-phy
 ge-om-e-try
 gram-ma-ri-an
 gram-mat-i-cal
 Ha-bil-i-ment
 ha-bit-u-ate
 har-mon-i-cal
 her-met-i-cal
 hi-lar-i-ty
 hu-man-i-ty
 hu-mil-i-ty
 hy-poth-e-sis
 I-dol-a-ter
 il-lit-e-rate
 il-lus-tri-ous
 im-men-si-ty
 im-mor-tal-ize
 im-mu-ta-ble
 im-ped-i-ment
 im-pen-i-tence
 im-pe-ri-ous
 im-per-ti-nent
 im-pet-u-ous
 im-pi-e-ty
 im-plac-a-ble
 im-pol-i-tic
 im-por-tu-nate
 im-pos-si-ble
 im-prob-a-ble

LESSON 7.

im-pov-er-ish
 im-preg-na-ble
 im-prov-a-ble
 im-prov-i-dent
 in-an-i-mate
 in-au-gu-rate
 in-ca-pa-ble
 in-clem-en-cy
 in-cli-na-ble
 in-con-stan-cy
 in-cu-ra-ble
 in-de-cen-cy
 in-el-e-gant
 in-fat-u-ate
 in-hab-i-tant
 in-grat-i-tude
 in-sin-u-ate
 in-teg-ri-ty
 in-ter-pre-ter
 in-tract-a-ble
 in-trep-id-ly
 in-val-i-date
 in-vet-e-rate
 in-vid-i-ous
 ir-rad-i-ate
 i-tin-e-rant
 Ju-rid-i-cal
 La-bo-ri-ous
 le-git-i-mate
 le-gu-mi-nous
 lux-u-ri-ous
 Mag-nif-i-cent

LESSON 8.

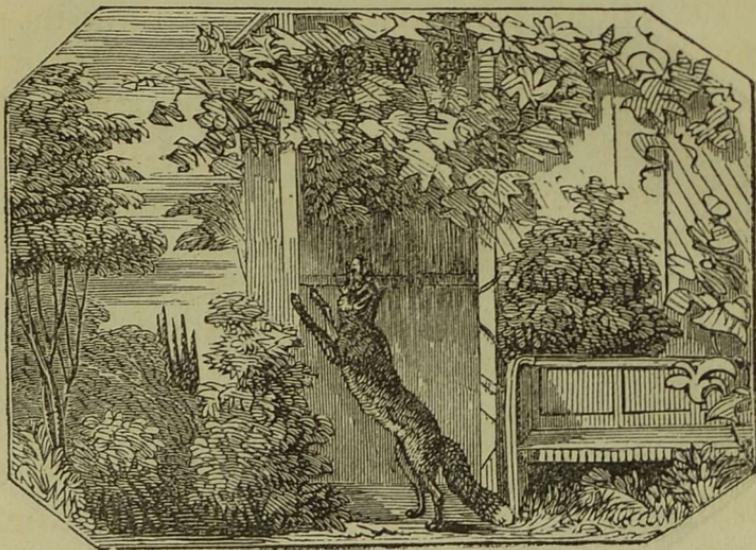
ma-te-ri-al
 me-trop-o-lis
 mi-rac-u-lous
 Na-tiv-i-ty
 non-sen-si-cal
 no-to-ri-ous
 O-be-di-ent
 ob-serv-a-ble
 om-nip-o-tent
 o-rac-u-lar
 o-ri"-gi-nal
 Par-tic-u-lar
 pe-nu-ri-ous
 per-pet-u-al
 per-spic-u-ous
 phi-los-o-pher
 pos-te-ri-or
 pre-ca-ri-ous
 pre-cip-i-tate
 pre-des-ti-nate
 pre-dom-i-nate
 pre-oc-cu-py
 pre-var-i-cate
 pro-gen-i-tor
 pros-per-i-ty
 Ra-pid-i-ty
 re-cep-ta-cle
 re-cum-ben-cy
 re-cur-ren-cy
 re-deem-a-ble
 re-dun-dan-cy
 re-frac-to-ry

LESSON 9.

re-gen-e-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-mil-i-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-tol-o-gy
 ter-ra"-que-ous
 the-ol-o-gy
 to-bac-co-nist
 tri-um-phant-ly
 tu-mul-tu-ous
 ty-ran-ni-cal
 U-nan-i-mous
 u-bi"-qui-ty
 un-search-a-ble
 Va-cu-i-ty
 ver-nac-u-lar
 vi-cis-si-tude
 vi-va"-ci-ty
 vo-lup-tu-ous

SELECT FABLES.

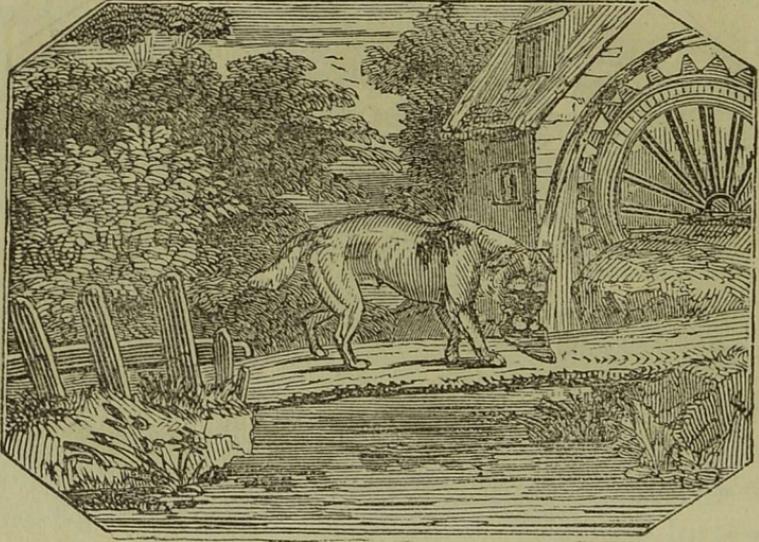
I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



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 de-li-ci-ous 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 in-dif-fer-ence, I might easily have ac-com-plish-ed 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 re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatch-ed at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Un-happy 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 AND THE WOLF.

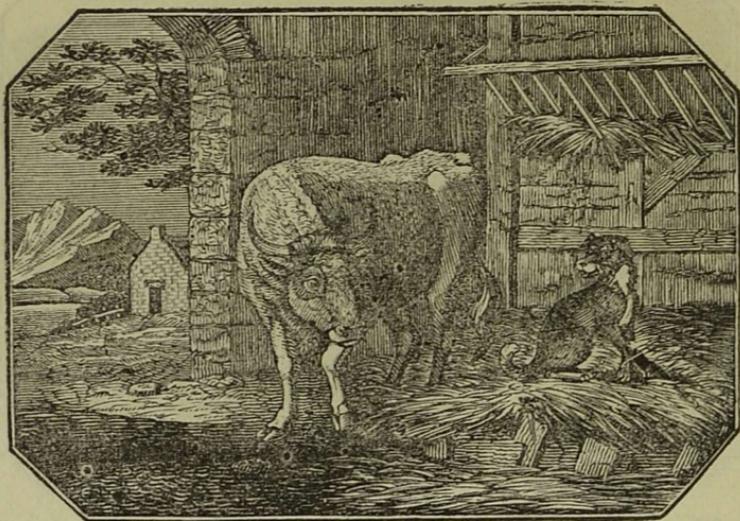


A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in re-al-i-ty, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by ex-pe-ri-ence, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and op-por-tu-ni-ty to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
 Nor ev'n 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 deceived.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

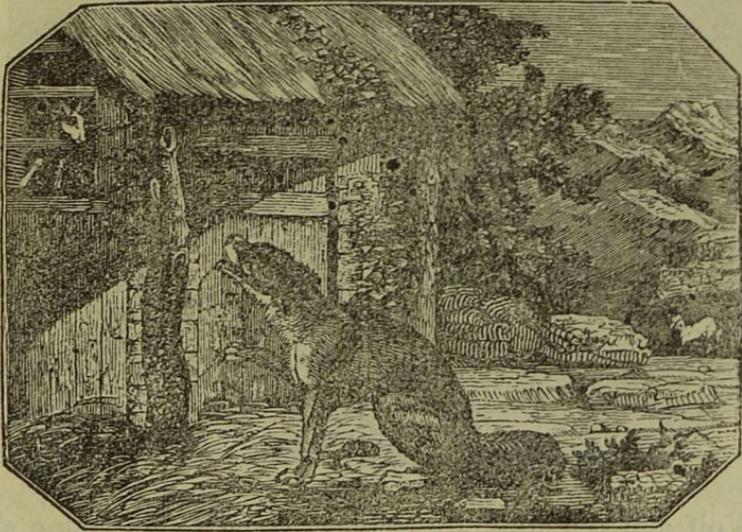


A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

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

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

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



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

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
 Who turns sage 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, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage; I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

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

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, AND UPWARDS,
PROPERLY ACCENTED.

A-bóm-i-na-ble-ness
 au-thor-i-tá-tive-ly
 Con-cíl-i-a-to-ry
 con-grát-u-la-to-ry
 con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
 De-clár-a-to-ri-ly
 E-jác-u-la-to-ry
 ex-pós-tu-la-to-ry
 In-tól-er-a-ble-ness
 in-vól-un-ta-ri-ly
 Un-pár-don-a-ble-ness
 un-próf-it-a-ble-ness
 un-reá-son-a-ble-ness
 A-pos-tól-i-cal-ly
 Be-a-tíf-i-cal-ly
 Cer-e-mó-ni-ous-ly
 cir-cum-ám-bi-ent-ly
 con-sen-tá-ne-ous-ly
 con-tu-mé-li-ous-ly
 Di-a-ból-i-cal-ly
 di-a-mét-ri-cal-ly
 dis-o-bé-di-ent-ly
 Em-ble-mát-i-cal-ly
 In-con-síd-er-ate-ly
 in-con-vé-ni-ent-ly
 in-ter-róg-a-to-ry
 Ma-gis-té-ri-al-ly
 mer-i-tó-ri-ous-ly
 Re-com-ménd-a-to-ry
 Su-per-án-nu-a-ted
 su-per-nú-me-ra-ry

An-te-di-lú-vi-an
 an-ti-mo-nárch-i-cal
 arch-i-e-pís-co-pal
 a-ris-to-crát-i-cal
 Dis-sat-is-fác-to-ry
 E-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
 ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al
 Fa-mi-li-ár-i-ty
 Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
 ge-ne-ral-ís-si-mo
 He-ter-o-gé-ne-ous
 his-to-ri-óg-ra-pher
 Im-mu-ta-bíl-i-ty
 in-fal-li-bíl-i-ty
 Pe-cu-li-ár-i-ty
 pre-des-tiná-ri-an
 Su-per-in-ténd-en-cy
 U-ni-ver-sál-i-ty
 un-phi-lo-sóph-i-cal
 An-ti-trin-i-tá-ri-an
 Com-men-su-ra-bíl-i-ty
 Dis-sat-is-fác-ti-on
 Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly
 Im-ma-te-ri-ál-i-ty
 im-pen-e-tra-bíl-i-ty
 in-com-pat-i-bíl-i-ty
 in-con-síd-er-a-ble-ness
 in-cor-rupt-i-bíl-i-ty
 in-di-vis-i-bíl-i-ty
 Lat-i-tu-di-ná-ri-an
 Val-e-tu-di-ná-ri-an

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE
CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.

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

On the day when the second 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 all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his

brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

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

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

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas, assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he

received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

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

MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

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

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

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

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

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

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

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

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

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend, who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

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

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

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

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

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

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

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

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

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

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

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

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

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

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

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

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

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

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

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

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

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

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

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

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

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

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

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

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

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

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

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and an unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

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

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

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

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget

not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

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

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent many more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

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

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

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

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

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 that day, though he spends but six-pence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

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

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and 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 expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

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

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

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

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

INDUCEMENTS TO THE EXERCISE OF MORALITY, DERIVED FROM SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES.

I. *Industry*.—WHENEVER the blessing of God has been bestowed in any very eminent degree, it has usually fallen upon those employed in industrious occupations. Thus David was called from tending his flocks, to be anointed king over Israel. Saul was elected to the same honour while engaged in seeking his father's asses. And the Apostles were called—Matthew from the receipt of custom; the sons of Zebedee from mending their nets; and all from some useful occupation—to the most honourable office ever allotted to human agency.

II. *Honesty*.—Be honest, and scorn deceit. Gehazi, the servant of the prophet Elijah, thought to enrich himself with the gifts that his master had refused; and he forged a lie for the gratification of his avarice. His avarice was gratified; but he was cursed with leprosy as the consequence.

III. *Speak the Truth*.—Ananias and his wife lied by mutual consent, and lying was the *last* act of their lives. Adhere to truth, lest such be your case.

IV. *Patience*.—There is no virtue that is more derided than this, and none that turns to greater account: whether we view its exercise in great things or in small, it is sure to bring a harvest of profit to those who practise it. “The patience of Job” has become a proverbial expression; but few, following the sacred injunction, give it due consideration. Perhaps it was exhibited more vividly in his forbearance under the cruel accusations of his mistaken friends, than even in his submission to bodily suffering. We shall do well to imitate his example, and “in patience possess our souls.”

V. *Humility*.—The wise are humble; but pride is foolishness, and often the forerunner of destruction. Pride prompted David to number the men of Israel, and the consequence was the destruction of seventy thousand by the plague. Pride impelled Haman to erect a gallows for Mordecai, whose refusal to render him obeisance poisoned all his enjoyments. Mordecai was honoured by the king, and Haman was hanged on his own gallows.

VI. *Temperance*.—Intoxication is sometimes pleaded as an excuse for other faults; but it is one that should never be admitted, because it has none for itself. The world is full of the deplorable consequences of this vice—a vice which invari-

ably leads to the commission of other excesses, and often to the most revolting crimes. Noah, through ignorance, fell into this snare, and a curse was entailed upon his offspring. Lot fell under its influence, and committed a crime at which human nature shudders.

VII. *Humanity*.—"A good man is merciful to his beast." You may form a fair estimate of any man's character from his treatment to dumb creatures. The cruel are always despicable in other respects. It is an insult to the Divine Being to misuse his creatures. An ass reprov'd the madness of the prophet Balaam. One of the reasons why God so long forbore to destroy the city of Nineveh, was, that it contained *much cattle*.

VIII. *Obedience to Parents*.—This is the most important duty of the filial relation; and its violation is generally followed by some expressions of the divine displeasure. Under the Jewish law, obstinate disobedience to parents was punished with death: hence the commandment enjoins obedience, "that thy days may be *long in the land*." St. Paul says, "Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right."

IX. *Covetousness*.—Beware of covetousness: though a vice of obscure aspect, it combines within itself, envy, pride, and fraud: like a pestilential vapour, which, though scarcely discernible by the sense, includes all the elements of disease and death. Ahab, at first, *only coveted* the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite; but what horrible crimes were committed that he might obtain it! And mark the result: "Hast thou killed," said the prophet, "and taken possession? Thus saith the Lord, In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth, shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine."

X. *Prudence*.—Listen to the advice of your elders. It frequently happens, that we know not the value of experience until it has taught us many a bitter lesson. Rehoboam rejected the counsel of the old men who had stood before his father, and followed that of his own thoughtless and ignorant companions: but he paid dearly for his obstinacy, in the revolt of the ten tribes, and the loss of the major part of his kingdom.



PROPER NAMES

WHICH OCCUR IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

WITH THE SYLLABLES DIVIDED AND ACCENTED.

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

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

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| U-ri'jah | Zeb'e-dee | Ze-rub'ba-bel |
| Uz-zi'ah | Zech-a-ri'ah | Ze-lo'phe-had |
| Zac-che'us | Ze-de-ki'ah | Zer-u-i'ah |
| Zar'e-phath | Zeph-a-ni'ah | Zip-po'rah |

 PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

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| Ab'er-deen | Bra-gan'za | Da-le-car'li-a |
| Ab-er-yst'with | Bran'den-burg | Dal-ma'ti-a |
| Ac-a-pul'co | Bu-thra'tes | Dam-i-et'ta |
| Ac-ar-na'ni-a | Bus-so'ra | Dar-da-nelles' |
| Ach-æ-me'ni-a | By-zan'ti-um | Dar-da'ni-a |
| Ach-e-ron'ti-a | Caf-fra'ri-a | Dau'phi-ny |
| Ad-ri-a-no'ple | Cag-li-a'ri | De-se-a'da |
| Al-ex-an'dri-a | Cal-a-ma'ta | Di-ar-be'ker |
| A-mer'i-ca | Cal-cut'ta | Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis |
| Am-phil'o-lis | Cal-i-for'ni-a | Di-os-cu'ri-as |
| An-da-lu'si-a | Ca-pra'ri-a | Do-do'na |
| An-nap'o-lis | Car-a-ma'ni-a | Do-min'go |
| An-ti-pa'ros | Car-tha-ge'na | Do-min'i-ca |
| Ap'en-nines | Cat-a-lo'ni-a | Dus'sel-dorf |
| Arch-an'gel | Ce-pha-lo'ni-a | Dyr-rach'i-um |
| Au-ren-ga'bad | Ce-pha-le'na | Ed'in-burgh |
| Ba-bel-man'del | Ce-rau'ni-a | El-e-phan'ta |
| Bab'y-lon | Cer-cy'pha-læ | E-leu'the-ræ |
| Bag-na'gar | Chæ-ro-ne'a | Ep-i-dam'nus |
| Bar-ba'does | Chal-ce-do'ni-a | Ep-i-dau'rus |
| Bar-ce-lo'na | Chan-der-na-gore' | Ep-i-pha'ni-a |
| Ba-va'ri-a | Chris-ti-a'na | Es-cu'ri-al |
| Bel-ve-dere' | Chris-ti-an-o'ple | Es-qui-maux' |
| Be-ne-ven'to | Con-nec'ti-cut | Es-tre-ma-du'ra |
| Bes-sa-ra'bi-a | Con-stan-ti-no'ple | E-thi-o'pi-a |
| Bis-na'gar | Co-pen-ha'gen | Eu-pa-to'ri-a |
| Bok'ha-ra | Cor-o-man'del | Eu-ri-a-nas'sa |
| Bo-na-vis'ta | Cor-y-pha'si-um | Fas-cel'li-na |
| Bos'pho-rus | Cyc'la-des | Fer-man'agh |
| Bo-rys'the-nes | Da-ghes'tan | Fon-te-ra'bi-a |

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| For-te-ven-tu'-ra | Li-va'di-a | Qui-be-ron' |
| Fred'er-icks-burg | Lon-don-der'ry | Qui-lo'a |
| Fri-u'li | Lou'is-burg | Quir-i-na'lis |
| Fron-tign-i-ac' | Lou-is-i-a'na | Rat'is-bon |
| Fur'sten-burg | Lu'nen-burg | Ra-ven'na |
| Gal-li-pa'gos | Lux'em-burg | Ra'vens-burg |
| Gal-lip'o-lis | Lyc-a-o'ni-a | Ro-set'ta |
| Gal-lo-græ'ci-a | Lys-i-ma'chi-a | Rot'ter-dam |
| Gan-gar'i-dæ | Ma-cas'sar | Sal-a-man'ca |
| Gar-a-man'tes | Ma''ce-do'ni-a | Sa-mar-cand' |
| Gas'co-ny | Mad-a-gas'car | Sa-moi-e'da |
| Ge-ne'va | Man-ga-lore' | Sar-a-gos'sa |
| Ger'ma-ny | Mar'a-thon | Sar-di'ni-a |
| Gib-ral'tar | Mar-tin-i'co | Schaff-hau'sen |
| Glou'ces-ter | Ma-su-li-pa-tam' | Se-rin-ga-pa-tam' |
| Gol-con'da | Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an | Si-be'ri-a |
| Gua'de-loupe | Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a | Spitz-ber'gen |
| Guel'der-land | Mo-no-e-mu'gi | Switz'er-land |
| Gu'za-rat | Mo-no-mo-ta'pa | Tar-ra-go'na |
| Hal-i-car-nas'sus | Na-to'li-a | Thi-on-ville' |
| Hei'del-berg | Ne-ga-pa-tam' | Thu-rin'gi-a |
| Hel-voet-sluys' | Ne-rins'koi | Tip-pe-ra'ry |
| Her-man-stadt' | Neuf-cha-teau' | To-bols'koi |
| Hi-e-rop'o-lis | Ni-ca-ra-gua' | Ton-ga-ta-boo' |
| His-pa-ni-o'la | Nic-o-me'di-a | Tran-syl-va'ni-a |
| Hyr-ca'ni-a | Ni-cop'o-lis | Tur-co-ma'ni-a |
| Ja-mai'ca | No-vo-go'rod | Val-en-cien'nes |
| Il-lyr'i-cum | Nu'rem-berg | Ver-o-ni'ca |
| In-nis-kil'len | Oc'za-kow | Ve-su'vi-us |
| Is-pa-han' | Oo-no-las'ka | Vir-gi'ni-a |
| Kamts-chat'ka | Os'na-burg | U-ran'i-berg |
| Kim-bol'ton | O-ta-hei'te | West-ma'ni-a |
| Kon'igs-berg | O-ver-ys'sel | West-pha'li-a |
| La-bra-dor' | Pa-lat'i-nate | Wol-fen-but'tel |
| Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a | Paph-la-go'ni-a | Xy-le-nop'o-lis |
| Lamp'sa-cus | Pat-a-go'ni-a | Xy-lop'o-lis |
| Lan'gue-doc | Penn-syl-va'ni-a | Zan-gue-bar' |
| Lau'ter-burg | Phi-lip-ville' | Zan-zi-bar' |
| Le-o-min'ster | Pon-di-cher'ry | Zen-o-do'ti-a |
| Li-thu-a'ni-a | Pyr-e-nees' | Zo-ro-an'der |

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.

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

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| Ga-bi-e'nus | I-soc'ra-tes | Ne'o-cles |
| Ga-bin'i-us | Ix-i-on'i-des | Ne-op-tol'e-mus |
| Gan-gar'i-dæ | Jo-cas'ta | Ni-cag'o-ras |
| Gan-y-me'des | Ju-gur'tha | Ni-coch'ra-tes |
| Gar-a-man'tes | Ju-li-a'nus | Nic-o-la'us |
| Gar'ga-ris | La-om'e-don | Ni-com'a-chus |
| Ger-man'i-cus | Le-on'i-das | Nu-me-ri-a'nus |
| Gor-di-a'nus | Le-o-tych'i-des | Nu'mi-tor |
| Gor'go-nes | Le-os'the-nes | Oc-ta-vi-a'nus |
| Gor-go-pho'ne | Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces | Œd'i-pus |
| Gra-ti-a'nus | Lon-gim'a-nus | O-lym-pi-o-do'rus |
| Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ | Lu-per-ca'li-a | Om-o-pha'gi-a |
| Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas | Lyc'o-phron | On-e-sic'ri-tus |
| Hal-i-car-nas'sus | Lyc-o-me'des | On-o-mac'ri-tus |
| Har-poc'ra-tes | Ly-cur'gi-des | Or-thag'o-ras |
| Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a | Ly-cur'gus | Os-cho-pho'ri-a |
| He-ge-sis'tra-tus | Ly-sim'a-chus | Pa-ca-ti-a'nus |
| Heg-e-tor'i-des | Ly-sis'tra-tus | Pa-læph'a-tus |
| He-li-o-do'rus | Man-ti-ne'us | Pal-a-me'des |
| He-li-co-ni'a-des | Mar-cel-li'nus | Pal-i-nu'rus |
| He-li-o-ga-ba'lus | Mas-i-nis'sa | Pan-ath-e-næ'a |
| Hel-la-noc'ra-tes | Mas-sag'e-tæ | Par-rha'si-us |
| He-lo'tes | Max-im-i-a'nus | Pa-tro'clus |
| He-phæs'ti-on | Meg'a-ra | Pau-sa'ni-us |
| He-ra-cl'i-tus | Me-gas'the-nes | Pel-o-pon-ne'sus |
| Her'cu-les | Me-la-nip'pi-des | Pen-the-si-le'a |
| Her-mag'o-ras | Mel-e-ag'ri-des | Phi-lip'pi-des |
| Her-maph-ro-di'tus | Me-nal'ci-das | Phil-oc-te'tes |
| Her-mi'o-ne | Me-nec'ra-tes | Phi-lom'bro-tus |
| Her-mo-do'rus | Men-e-la'us | Phil-o-me'la |
| He-rod'o-tus | Me-nœ'ce-us | Phil-o-pœ'men |
| Hes-per'i-des | Met-a-git'ni-a | Phi-lo-steph-a'nus |
| Hi-e-ron'y-mus | Mil-ti'a-des | Phi-los'tra-tus |
| Hip-pag'o-ras | Mith-ri-da'tes | Phi-lox'e-nus |
| Hip-poc'ra-tes | Mne-mos'y-ne | Pin'da-rus |
| Hy-a-cin'thus | Mne-sim'a-chus | Pis-is-trat'i-des |
| Hy-dro-pho'rus | Nab-ar-za'nes | Plei'a-des |
| Hys-tas'pes | Na-bo-nen'sis | Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a |
| I-phic'ra-tes | Nau'cra-tes | Pol-y-deu'ce-a |
| Iph-i-ge'ni-a | Nec'ta-ne-bus | Pol-y-do'rus |

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Pol-y-gi'ton | Scri-bo-ni-a'nus | Thes-moth'e-tæ |
| Pol-yg-no'tus | Se-leu'ci-dæ | The-od'a-mas |
| Pol-y-phe'mus | Se-mir'a-mis | Thu-cyd'i-des |
| Por-sen'na | Se-ve-ri-a'nus | Tim-o-de'mus |
| Pos-i-do'ni-us | Si-mon'i-des | Ti-moph'a-nes |
| Prax-it'e-les | Sis'y-phus | Tis-sa-pher'nes |
| Pro-tes-i-la'us | Soc'ra-tes | Tryph-i-o-do'rus |
| Psam-met'i-chus | Sog-di-a'nus | Tyn'da-rus |
| Pyg-ma'li-on | Soph'o-cles | Val-en-tin-i-a'nus |
| Py-læm'e-nes | Soph-o-nis'ba | Va-le-ri-a'nus |
| Py-thag'o-ras | Spith-ri-da'tes | Vel-i-ter'na |
| Quin-til-i-a'nus | Ste-sim'bro-tus | Ven-u-le'i-us |
| Quir-i-na'li-a | Ste-sich'o-rus | Ver-o-doc'ti-us |
| Qui-ri'nus | Stra-to-ni'cus | Ves-pa-si-a'nus |
| Qui-ri'tes | Sys-i-gam'bis | Vi-tel'li-us |
| Rhad-a-man'thus | Sy-sim'e-thres | Xan-tip'pus |
| Rom'u-lus | Te-lem'a-chus | Xe-nag'o-ras |
| Ru-tu-pi'nus | Tha-les'tri-a | Xe-noc'ra-tes |
| San-cho-ni'a-thon | The-mis'to-cles | Xe-noph'a-nes |
| Sar-dan-a-pa'lus | The-oc'ri-tus | Xen'o-phon |
| Sat-ur-na'li-a | The-oph'a-nes | Zen-o-do'rus |
| Sat-ur-ni'nus | The-o-pol'e-mus | Zeux-id-a'mus |
| Sca-man'der | Ther-mop'y-læ | Zor-o-as'ter |

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.
es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha'-lees; Archimedes, Archim'-e-dees.

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

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

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

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

G has generally its hard sound.

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



ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION OF WORDS, *nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.*

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

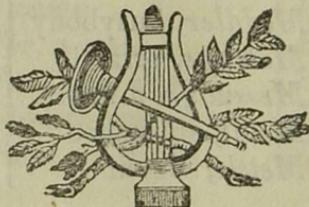
| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>Coarse</i> , not fine | <i>Draught</i> , of drink | <i>Flew</i> , did fly |
| <i>Course</i> , a race | <i>Draft</i> , drawing | <i>Flue</i> , down |
| <i>Corse</i> , a dead body | <i>Urn</i> , a vessel | <i>Flue</i> , of a chimney |
| <i>Complement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

Him, from he
Hymn, a song
Hole, a cavity
Whole, not broken
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to halloo
Host, a great number
Host, a landlord
Idle, lazy
Idol, an image
Aisle, of a church
Isle, an island
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, deceit
In, within
Inn, a public house
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indite, to dictate
Indict, to accuse
Ingenious, skilful
Ingenuous, frank
Intense, excessive
Intents, purposes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry malt on
Knave, a rogue
Nave, middle of a
 wheel
Knead, to work
 dough
Need, want
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a title of
 honour
Night, darkness
Key, for a lock
Quay, a wharf
Knot, to tie
Not, denying
Know, to understand
No, not

Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of onion
Lease, a demise
Lees, dregs
Leash, three
Lead, metal
Led, conducted
Least, smallest
Lest, for fear
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in reading
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loose, slack
Lose, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, chief
Mane, of a horse
Male, he
Mail, armour
Mail, post-coach
Manner, custom
Manor, a lordship
Mare, a she-horse
Mayor, of a town
Marshal, a general
Martial, warlike
Mean, low
Mean, to intend
Mean, middle
Mien, behaviour
Meat, flesh
Meet, fit
Mete, to measure
Medlar, a fruit
Meddler, busybody
Message, errand
Messuage, a house
Metal, substance
Mettle, vigour

Might, power
Mite, an insect
Moan, lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, spot in the eye
Moor, a fen or marsh
More, in quantity
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, lime
Muslin, fine linen
Muzzling, tying the
 mouth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as a horse
Noose, a knot
News, tidings
Oar, to row with
Ore, uncast metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas !
Owe, to be indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, sixty minutes
Pail, a bucket
Pale, colour
Pale, a fence
Pain, torment
Pane, square of glass
Pair, two
Pare, to peal
Pear, a fruit
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a painter's
 board
Pallet, a little bed

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



BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including
Explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature.

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

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

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

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

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and, notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

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 the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.

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

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the result of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very interesting 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 vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

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

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

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

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

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass, be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Galvanism*.—A branch of the electrical science, which shews itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

20. *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.

21. *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.

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

23. *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 the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

24. *Law*.—The rule of right, and the perfection of reason, when duly made and impartially administered, without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

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

26. *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.

27. *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.

28. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

29. *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.

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

31. *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.

32. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

33. *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.

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

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

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

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. *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.

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

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

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

43. *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.

44. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally take place every six hours. 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.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

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

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles : the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land, containing several regions of kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas ; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

AN ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water ; as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent ; as the Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.

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

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

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country ; as the Apennines, in Italy ; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain ; the Alps, in Switzerland ; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed, are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulfs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

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

The WESTERN CONTINENT consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

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

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and the Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

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

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

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

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

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> | <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Sweden & Norway... | Stockholm | France..... | Paris |
| Denmark..... | Copenhagen | Spain | Madrid |
| Russia..... | Petersburgh | Portugal..... | Lisbon |
| Prussia..... | Berlin | Switzerland..... | Bern, &c. |
| Austria..... | Vienna | Italy..... | Milan |
| Bavaria..... | Munich | Etruria | Florence |
| Wirtemberg..... | Stutgard | Popedom..... | Rome |
| Saxony | Dresden | Naples..... | Naples |
| England | London | Hungary..... | Buda |
| Scotland | Edinburgh | Bohemia..... | Prague |
| Ireland..... | Dublin | Turkey..... | Constantinople |
| Holland | Amsterdam | Greece..... | Athens |
| Belgium | Brussels | Ionian Isles..... | Cefalonia. |

A S I A.

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

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays.

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

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

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

A F R I C A.

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

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

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

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

AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:—

UNITED STATES.

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Maine..... | Portland |
| New Hampshire | Concord |
| Massachusetts | Boston |
| Rhode Island..... | Providence |
| Connecticut | Hartford |
| Vermont..... | Montpellier |
| New York | New York |
| New Jersey | Trenton |
| Pennsylvania | Philadelphia |
| Delaware | Dover |
| Maryland..... | Baltimore |
| Virginia | Richmond |
| North Carolina | Raleigh |
| South Carolina | Columbia |
| Georgia | Savannah |
| Kentucky..... | Louisville |
| Tennessee..... | Nashville |
| Ohio..... | Cincinnati |
| Louisiana..... | New Orleans |

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Capitals.</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Indiana | Indianapolis |
| Mississippi..... | Natchez |
| Illinois | Vandalia |
| Alabama | Mobile |
| Missouri | Jefferson |
| Michigan territory... | Detroit |
| Arkansas territory... | Little Rock |
| Florida territory..... | St. Augustin |
| Columbia district ... | Washington |

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Mexico..... | Mexico |
| Central America..... | Guatemala |
| Texas | Texas |

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Upper Canada..... | Toronto |
| Lower Canada..... | Quebec |
| Hudson's Bay..... | Fort York |
| Newfoundland..... | St. John's |
| Nova Scotia..... | Halifax |
| New Brunswick | St. John's |

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:—

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Chief Places.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Peru..... | Lima |
| Brazil | Rio Janeiro |
| Paraguay | Assumption |
| Chili..... | St. Jago |
| Columbia..... | Caraccas |

| <i>Countries.</i> | <i>Chief Places.</i> |
|-------------------|--|
| Bolivia..... | La Plaz |
| La Plata | Buenos Ayres |
| Argentine | Monte Video |
| Guyana ... | { consists of English, French, & Dutch col. |

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :—

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Northumberland..... | Newcastle | Buckinghamshire... | Aylesbury |
| Durham | Durham | Northamptonshire.. | Northampton |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | Bedfordshire..... | Bedford |
| Westmoreland..... | Appleby | Huntingdonshire ... | Huntingdon |
| Yorkshire | York | Cambridgeshire ... | Cambridge |
| Lancashire | Lancaster | Norfolk | Norwich |
| Cheshire | Chester | Suffolk | Bury |
| Shropshire | Shrewsbury | Essex..... | Chelmsford |
| Derbyshire | Derby | Hertfordshire | Hertford |
| Nottinghamshire..... | Nottingham | Middlesex | London |
| Lincolnshire | Lincoln | Kent | Canterbury |
| Rutland | 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 :—

| <i>Shires.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Shires.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Edinburgh | Edinburgh | Argyle | Inverary |
| Haddington | Dunbar | Perth | Perth |
| Merse | Dunse | Kincardine | Bervie |
| Roxburgh..... | Jedburgh | Aberdeen | Aberdeen |
| Selkirk | Selkirk | Inverness..... | Inverness |
| Peebles..... | Peebles | Nairn & Cro- marty..... | Nairn, Cromarty. |
| Lanark..... | Glasgow | Fife... .. | |
| Dumfries | Dumfries | Forfar..... | Montrose |
| Wigtown | Wigtown | Banff | Banff |
| Kirkeudbright..... | Kirkeudbright | Sutherland | Strathy, Dornock |
| Ayr..... | Ayr | Clackmannan } & Kinross. } | Clackmannan Kinross |
| Dumbarton | Dumbarton | Ross | Tain |
| Bute..... | Rothsay | Elgin | Elgin |
| Renfrew | Renfrew | Orkney | Kirkwall |
| Stirling | Stirling | Shetland | Lerwick. |
| Linlithgow | Linlithgow | | |
| Caithness | Wick | | |

WALES is divided into the following Counties:—

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Flintshire | Flint |
| Denbighshire | Denbigh |
| Montgomeryshire... | Montgomery |
| Anglesea | Beaumaris |
| Caernarvonshire ... | Caernarvon |
| Merionethshire..... | Harlech |

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Radnorshire | Radnor |
| Brecknockshire..... | Brecknock |
| Glamorganshire..... | Cardiff |
| Pembrokeshire | Pembroke |
| Cardiganshire | Cardigan |
| Caermarthenshire... | Caermarthen. |

IRELAND, 300 miles long, and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties:—

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dublin | Dublin |
| Louth..... | Drogheda |
| Wicklow..... | Wicklow |
| Wexford..... | Wexford |
| Longford | Longford |
| East Meath | Trim |
| West Meath..... | Mullingar |
| King's County | Philipstown |
| Queen's County..... | Maryborough |
| Kilkenny | Kilkenny |
| Kildare | Naas & Athy |
| Carlow | Carlow |
| Down | Downpatrick |
| Armagh | Armagh |
| Monaghan | Monaghan |
| Cavan | Cavan |

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Antrim | Carrickfergus |
| Londonderry . | Derry |
| Tyrone..... | Omagh |
| Fermanach ... | Enniskillen |
| Donegal | Lifford |
| Leitrim | Carrick on Shannon |
| Roscommon .. | Roscommon |
| Mayo | Ballinrobe |
| Sligo | Sligo |
| Galway | Galway |
| Clare | Ennis |
| Cork..... | Cork |
| Kerry | Tralea |
| Limerick | Limerick |
| Tipperary | Clonmell |
| Waterford..... | Waterford. |

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1843.

Before Christ.

- 4004. Creation of the world.
- 3875. The murder of Abel.
- 2348. The deluge.
- 2247. The tower of Babel built.
- 2100. Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished.
- 2000. The birth of Abraham.
- 1728. Joseph sold into Egypt.
- 1571. The birth of Moses.
- 1451. The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan.
- 1400. Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt.
- 1184. Troy taken.
- 1117. Samson betrayed to the Philistines.

Before Christ.

- 1095. Saul anointed.
- 1070. Athens governed by archons.
- 1048. Jerusalem taken by David.
- 1004. Solomon's dedication of the temple.
- 926. The birth of Lycurgus.
- 907. Homer supposed to have flourished.
- 753. The building of Rome.
- 587. Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
- 539. Pythagoras flourished.
- 536. Cyrus founded the Persian empire.
- 525. Cambyses conquered Egypt.
- 520. Confucius flourished.

B. C.

- 515. The temple of Jerusalem finished.
- 490. The battle of Marathon.
- 431. Beginning of the Peloponnesian war.
- 390. Plato and other eminent Grecians flourished.
- 336. Philip of Macedon killed.
- 323. The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire.
- 322. Demosthenes put to death.
- 264. Beginning of the Punic war.
- 218. The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps. —
- 187. Antiochus the Great defeated and killed.

B. C.

- 149. The third Punic war began.
- 146. Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio.
- 107. Cicero born.
- 55. Cæsar's first expedition against Britain.
- 48. The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar.
- 44. Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56.
- 31. The battle of Actium. Marc Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus.
- 8. Augustus became emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent.
- 4. Our Saviour's birth.

CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

- 14. Augustus died at Nola.
- 27. John baptized our Saviour.
- 33. Our Saviour's crucifixion.
- 36. St. Paul converted.
- 43. Claudius's expedition into Britain.
- 53. Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.
- 61. Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans.
- 70. Titus destroys Jerusalem.
- 286. The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations.
- 319. The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians.
- 325. The first general Council of Nice.
- 406. The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain.
- 410. Rome taken and plundered by Alaric.
- 426. The Romans leave Britain.
- 449. The Saxons arrive in Britain.
- 455. Rome taken by Genseric.
- 536. Rome taken by Belisarius.
- 507. St. Augustine arrives in England.
- 606. The power of the Popes began.
- 622. The flight of Mahomet.

- 637. Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
- 774. Pavia taken by Charlemagne.
- 828. The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert.
- 886. The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great.
- 1013. The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England.
- 1065. Jerusalem taken by the Turks.
- 1066. The conquest of England under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror.
- 1096. The first crusade to the Holy Land.
- 1147. The second crusade.
- 1172. Henry II. took possession of Ireland.
- 1189. The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land.
- 1192. Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon.
- 1215. Magna Charta signed by king John.
- 1227. The Tartars under Gengiskan, over-ran the Saracen empire.
- 1283. Wales conquered by Edward I.
- 1293. The regular succession of the English parliaments began.

1346. The battle of Cressy.
 1356. The battle of Poitiers.
 1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection.
 1399. Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king.
 1400. Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet.
 1420. Henry V. conquered France.
 1420. Constantinople taken by the Turks.
 1423. Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris.
 1440. The art of seal engraving applied to printing with blocks.
 1483. The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard.
 1485. The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
 1497. The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies. [Luther.
 1517. The Reformation begun by
 1534. The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.
 1588. The destruction of the Spanish Armada.
 1602. Queen Elizabeth died, and James I., of Scotland, ascended the English throne.
 1608. The invention of telescopes.
 1642. Charles I. demanded the five offending members of parliament.
 1642. The battle of Naseby.
 1649. King Charles beheaded.
 1660. The restoration of Charles II.
 1666. The great fire of London.
 1688. The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned.
 1704. Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough.
1714. Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England.
 1718. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36.
 1727. Sir Isaac Newton died.
 1750. Earthquake in London.
 1760. George II. died.
 1775. The American war commenced.
 1783. American independence.
 1789. The revolution in France.
 1793. Louis XVI. beheaded.
 1798. The victory of the Nile.
 1799. Bonaparte made First Consul.
 1803. War re-commenced between France and England.
 1805. The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed.
 1808. The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain.
 1809. Battle of Corunna.
 1812. The Burning of Moscow.
 1814. Napoleon abdicated the throne of France. The Bourbons restored.
 1815. Napoleon returned from Elba.
 1815. Battle of Waterloo.
 1820. George III. died, and George IV. proclaimed January 31.
 1821. Bonaparte and Queen Caroline died.
 1827. Duke of York died.
 1828. Queen of Wirtemberg died.
 1830. George IV. died.
 1830. Manchester Railway opened.
 1831. New London Bridge opened.
 1832. Reform Bill passed.
 1841. Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9.
 1843. Thames Tunnel opened.
 1843. Duke of Sussex died.

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 shores.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modern astronomy has not only thus 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 tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretell 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 distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

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

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining 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 that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every thing in the universe is systematical ; all is combination, affinity, and connexion of motion.

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

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

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

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
 And with creative fire intensely burns ;
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
 Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare ;
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
 The early harbinger of night and day ;
 More distant still *our globe* terraqueous turns,
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
 Trailing her silver glories thro' the night :
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
 A strong reflection of primeval rays ;
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams ;
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height :
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And sev'n attendant luminaries drags ;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles thro' immensity of space.
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
 Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines ;
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;
 Next glaring wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves :
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way ;
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
 The slimy *Serpent* welters in his course ;
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race ;
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

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

| <i>Sun and Planets.</i> | <i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i> | <i>Diameter in miles.</i> | <i>Dist. from the Sun in Eng. miles.</i> | <i>Hourly Motion.</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| SUN | | 820,000 | | |
| Mercury | 87 d. 23 h. | 3,100 | 37,000,000 | 95,000 |
| Venus | 224 d. 17 h. | 9,360 | 69,000,000 | 69,000 |
| Earth | 365 d. 6 h. | 7,970 | 95,000,000 | 58,000 |
| Moon | 365 d. 6 h. | 2,180 | 95,000,000 | 2,200 |
| Mars | 686 d. 23 h. | 5,150 | 145,000,000 | 47,000 |
| Jupiter | 4332 d. 12 h. | 94,100 | 495,000,000 | 25,000 |
| Saturn | 10759 d. 7 h. | 77,950 | 908,000,000 | 18,000 |
| Herschel ... | 3484-5 d. 1 h. | 35,109 | 1800,000,000 | 7,000 |

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteriods.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.

LOVE God with all your soul and strength,
With all your heart and mind;
And love your neighbour as yourself—
Be faithful, just, and kind.
Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do.

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,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the path of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread;
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;
For thou, O Lord! art with me still.

Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

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

3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION,

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

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs ;
And 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 th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

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

Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood,
 Thy hospitable hearth,
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
 A prize so little worth.
 So, when destruction lurks unseen,
 Which men, like mice may share;
 May some kind angel clear thy path,
 And break the hidden snare!

5. MY MOTHER.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
 And hush'd me in her arms to rest,
 And on my cheek sweet kisses prest? My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
 Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
 And sooth'd me that I should not cry? My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
 When sleeping on my cradle bed;
 And tears of sweet affection shed? My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
 Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
 And wept, for fear that I should die? My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
 And taught me sweetly how to play,
 And minded all I had to say? My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
 And would some pretty story tell,
 Or kiss the place to make it well? My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
 And love God's holy book and day;
 And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way? My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
 Affectionate and kind to thee,
 Who wast so very kind to me, My Mother?

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
 And if God please my life to spare,
 I hope I shall reward thy care, My Mother

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
 My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
 And I will sooth thy pains away, My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
 'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;
 And tears of sweet affection shed, My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
 Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
 If I should ever dare despise, My Mother.

- When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine? The Bible.
- When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What soothes and turns e'en these to gain? The Bible.
- When crosses and vexations teaze,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please? The Bible.
- When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer? The Bible.
- When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs? The Bible.
- And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death? The Bible.

9. THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

NEAR yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a-year :
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place ;
Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour ;
Far other aims his heart had learn'd to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train ;
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain :
The long-remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast ;
The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd.
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by the fire, and talk'd the night away,
Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
Pleased with his guests, the good man learn'd to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe :
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side ;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

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

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

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

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

A word of one syllable is termed a *monosyllable*; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*; and a word of four or more syllables, a *polysyllable*.

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—Monosyllables ending with *f, l, or s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant: as, *staff, will, pass, &c.*; except, *of, if, as, is, has, yes, his, this, us, thus*.

RULE II.—Monosyllables ending with any consonant but *f, l, s*, and preceded by a single vowel, never double the final consonant; except, *add, ebb, egg, odd, err, inn, buzz*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l*; as, *skilful, wilful, fulness, &c.*

RULE IV.—Words of more than one syllable ending in *l*, retain only one *l* at the close, as *faithful, merciful, &c.*; except, *befall, unwell, recall*.

RULE V.—Words ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, with the accent on the last syllable, when they take an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, double the consonant; as, *abet, abettor; begin, beginner; &c.* But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single; as, *toil, toiling; fail, failing, &c.*

RULE VI.—*Ness, less, ly, and ful*, added to words ending with silent *e*, do not cut it off; as, *paleness, guileless, peaceful, &c.* There are a few exceptions to this rule: as, *duly, truly, awful*.

RULE VII.—*Ment*, added to words ending with silent *e*, generally preserves the *e* from being cut off; as *abatement, incitement, &c.* The words *judgment, abridgment, acknow-*

ledgment, are exceptions to this rule. Like other terminations, *ment* changes *y* into *i*, when preceded by a consonant; as, *accompany*, *accompaniment*; *fancy*, *fanciful*, &c.

RULE VIII.—*Able* and *ible*, when they form the termination of words ending with silent *e*, almost always cut it off; as, *blame*, *blamable*; *cure*, *curable*; *sense*, *sensible*, &c. But if *c* or *g* soft comes before *e* in the original word, the *e* is then preserved, in words compounded with *able*; as, *change*, *changeable*; *peace*, *peaceable*, &c.

RULE IX.—When *ing* or *ish* is added to words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally dropped; as, *place*, *placing*; *lodge*, *lodging*; *slave*, *slavish*; *prude*, *prudish*; *love*, *loving*, &c.

RULE X.—Words taken into composition, frequently drop those letters which were superfluous in their simple form; as, *handful*, *withal*, *also*, *foretel*, &c.

The above rules will greatly assist the learner in arriving at a proper orthography; but there are a great many English words respecting which a difference of opinion prevails among writers of distinction. Thus, *honour* and *honor*; *inquire* and *enquire*; *controul* and *control*; *expence* and *expense*; *surprise* and *surprize*, &c.

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

THE parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten, as follow:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. IV.—*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 pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons ; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who*

bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

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

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

Money Table.

| d. | s. | d. | s. | £. | s. |
|------------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| 12 are | 1 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 1 | 10 |
| 30 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 2 | 0 |
| 40 | 3 | 4 | 50 | 2 | 10 |
| 50 | 4 | 2 | 60 | 3 | 0 |
| 60 | 5 | 0 | 70 | 3 | 10 |
| 70 | 5 | 10 | 80 | 4 | 0 |
| 80 | 6 | 8 | 90 | 4 | 10 |
| 90 | 7 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 0 |
| 100 | 8 | 4 | 110 | 5 | 10 |
| 110 | 9 | 2 | 120 | 6 | 0 |
| 120 | 10 | 0 | 130 | 6 | 10 |
| 130 | 10 | 10 | 140 | 7 | 0 |
| 140 | 11 | 8 | 150 | 7 | 10 |
| 144 | 12 | 0 | 160 | 8 | 0 |
| 180 | 15 | 0 | 170 | 8 | 10 |
| 200 | 16 | 8 | 180 | 9 | 0 |
| 240 | 20 | or | 190 | 9 | 10 |
| one Pound. | | | 200 | 10 | 0 |

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

Practice Table.

| Aliquot parts of a Pound. | | Aliquot parts of a Shilling. | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| s. | d. | d. | s. | | |
| 10 | 0 ... is ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | is | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | 8 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 | | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 5 | 0 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4 | 0 | $\frac{1}{5}$ | 2 | | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 3 | 4 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 2 | 6 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1 | | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 8 | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | $\frac{1}{16}$ |

Troy Weight.

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

Bread.

| | lb. | oz. |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|
| A Peck Loaf weighs | 17 | 6 |
| A Half Peck | 8 | 11 |
| A Quarter | 4 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Hay.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| A Load ... contains | 36 Trusses. |
| A Truss ... weighs | 56 Pounds. |

Avoirdupois Weight.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 16 Drams ... make | 1 Ounce. |
| 16 Ounces | 1 Pound. |
| 28 Pounds | 1 Quarter. |
| 4 Quarters or 112 lb. | 1 Hund. wt. |
| 20 Hund. wt. | 1 Ton. |

Apothecaries' Weight.

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 20 Grains ... make | 1 Scruple. |
| 3 Scruples | 1 Dram. |
| 8 Drams | 1 Ounce. |
| 12 Ounces | 1 Pound. |

Wine Measure.

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

The old wine gallon contained 231 cubic inches, being nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ less than the Imperial.

Ale and Beer Measure.

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

The old dry Gallon contained 268½ cubic inches, being nearly $\frac{1}{32}$ less than the Imperial.

Dry Measure.

- 2 Pints ... make... 1 Quart.
- 4 Quarts 1 Gallon.
- 2 Gallons 1 Peck.
- 4 Pecks 1 Bushel.
- 8 Bushels, or 2 Sack 1 Quarter.
- 36 Bushels 1 Chaldron.
- 224 Pounds 1 Sack Coals.
- 10 Sacks 1 Ton.

The old ale Gallon contained 282 cubic inches, being nearly $\frac{1}{60}$ larger than the Imperial.

Long Measure.

- 4 Inches make 1 Hand.
- 12 Inches 1 Foot.
- 3 Feet 1 Yard.
- 6 Feet 1 Fathom.
- 5½ Yards 1 Rod or Pole.
- 40 Poles 1 Furlong.
- 8 Furlongs, or 1760 yds. 1 Mile.
- 3 Miles 1 League.
- 69½ Miles 1 Degree.

Cloth Measure.

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

Square Measure.

- 144 Square Inches 1 Square Foot.
- 9 Square Feet... 1 Square Yard.
- 30¼ Square Yards 1 Square Pole.
- 40 Square Poles 1 Square Rood.
- 4 Square Roods 1 Square Acre.
- 640 Square Acres 1 Square Mile.

Cubic Measure.

- 1728 Cubic Inches... 1 Cubic Foot.
- 27 Cubic Feet 1 Cubic Yard.
- 277¼ Cubic Inches... 1 Gallon.

Time.

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

The Months.

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

Astronomy and Geography.

- 60 seconds ... make ... 1 minute.
- 60 minutes 1 degree.
- 30 degrees 1 sign.
- 12 signs or 360 degrees 1 grt. circle.
- 90 deg. = 1 quad. 4 quad. = 1 circle.

Paper and Books.

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

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 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.

, ; : . ? ! = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother in the days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the case of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age, because we are all desirous of living to be old.

Improve by the errors of others, rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth, temperate; in Manhood, just; and in Old Age, prudent.

Respect your Teachers and Preceptors, and be always guided by the experience of those who are older than yourself.

Moderation in your desires and expectations, is the sure road to contentment and happiness.

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

- Aid-de-camp (*aid-de-cóng*). Assist-
ant to a general.
- A-la-mode (*al-a-móde*). In the
fashion.
- Antique (*an-téek*). Ancient, or An-
tiquity.
- A propos (*ap-ro-pó*). To the pur-
pose, Seasonably, or By-the-by.
- Auto da fé (*auto-da-fá*). Act of faith
(burning of heretics.)
- Bagatelle (*bag-a-tél*). Trifle.
- Beau (*bo*). A man drest fashionably.
- Beau monde (*bo-mónd*). People of
fashion.
- Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion
or beauty.
- Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite
literature.
- Billet doux (*bil-le-dóo*). Love letter.
- Bon mot (*bon-mó*). A piece of wit.
- Bon ton (*bon-tóng*). Fashion.
- Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private
apartment.
- Carte blanche (*cart-blansh*). Un-
conditional terms.
- Château (*shat-o*). Country-seat.
- Chef-d'œuvre (*she-deuvre*). Mas-
ter piece.
- Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.
- Comme il faut (*Com-e-fo*). As it
should be.
- Con amore (*con-a-mó-re*). Gladly.
- Congé d'élire (*con-jay de-léer*). Per-
mission to choose.
- Corps (*core*). Body.
- Coup de grace (*coo-de-gráss*). Fi-
nishing stroke.
- Coup de main (*coo-de-máin*). Sud-
den enterprize.
- Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View, or
Glance.
- Début (*de-bu*). Beginning.
- Dénouement (*de-noo-mong*). Fi-
nishing, or Winding up.
- Dernier ressort (*dern-yair res-sór*)
Last resort.
- Dépôt (*dee-po*). Store, or Magazine.
- Dieu et mon droit. (*dew-a-mon*
drwau). God and my right.
- Double entendre (*doo-ble an-tan-der*).
Double meaning.
- Douceur (*doo-seur*). Present, or
Bribe.
- Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-mong*).
Explanation.
- Eclat (*ec-lá*). Splendour.
- Elève (*el-ave*). Pupil.
- Embonpoint (*an-bon-póint*). Jolly.
- En flute (*an-flute*). Carrying guns
on the upper deck only.
- En masse (*an-máss*). In a mass.
- En passant (*an-pas-sang*). By the way.
- Ennui (*an-wée*). Tiresomeness.
- Entrée (*an-tráy*). Entrance.
- Faux pas (*fo-pa*). Fault, or Mis-
conduct.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense (*hó-nee*
swau kee mál e panss). May evil
happen to him who evil thinks.
- Ich dien (*ik deen*). I serve.
- Incógnito. Disguised, or Unknown.
- In pétto. Hid, or in reserve.
- Je ne sais quoi (*ge-ne-say-kwa*).
I know not what.
- Jeu de mots (*zheu-de-mó*). Play
upon words.
- Jeu d'esprit (*zheu-de-spre*). Play
of wit.
- L'argent (*lar-zhang*). Money, or
Silver.
- Mal à propos (*Mal-ap-ro-po*). Un-
seasonable, or Unseasonably.
- Mauvaise honte. (*mo-vaiz honte*).
Unbecoming bashfulness.
- Nom de guerre (*nong de guáir*). As-
sumed name.
- Nonchalance (*non-shal-ance*). In-
difference.
- Outré (*oot-ráy*). Preposterous.
- Perdue (*per-deu*). Concealed.
- Petit maître (*pétee máiter*). Fop.
- Protégé (*pro-te-zháy*). A person
patronized and protected.
- Rouge (*rouge*). Red, or red paint.
- Sang froid (*sang-froau*). Coolness.
- Sans (*sang*). Without.
- Savant (*sav-ang*). A learned man.
- Soi-disant (*swau-dee-zang*). Pretended

| | |
|--|--|
| Tapis (<i>tap-ee</i>). Carpet. | Valet de chambre (<i>val'-e-de-shamb</i>). Footman. |
| Trait (<i>tray</i>). Feature. | |
| Tête-à-tête (<i>tait-ah-tait</i>). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons. | Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev-la-bag-a-tél</i>). Success to trifles. |
| Unique (<i>yew-néek</i>). Singular. | Vive le roi (<i>veev-ler-wau</i>). Long live the king. |

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common
Use among English Authors.

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. <i>At pleasure.</i> | De'-sunt cæt'-er-a. <i>The rest is wanting.</i> |
| Ad cap-tan'dum. <i>To attract.</i> | Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. <i>O Lord direct us.</i> |
| Ad in-fin'i-tum. <i>To infinity.</i> | Dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ. <i>Characters represented.</i> |
| Ad lib'-it-um. <i>At pleasure.</i> | Du-ran'-te be'-ne pla''-ci-to. <i>During pleasure.</i> |
| Ad ref-er-end'um. <i>For consideration</i> | Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. <i>During life.</i> |
| Ad va-lo'-rem. <i>According to value.</i> | Er'-go. <i>Therefore.</i> |
| A for-ti-o'-ri. <i>With stronger reason.</i> | Er-ra'-ta. <i>Errors.</i> |
| A'li-as. <i>Otherwise.</i> | Est'-oper-pet'-u-a. <i>May it last for ever</i> |
| Al'-ib-i. <i>Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.</i> | Ex. <i>Late. As, The ex-minister means The late minister.</i> |
| Al'-ma ma'-ter. <i>University.</i> | Ex of-fi''-ci-o. <i>Officially.</i> |
| Ang'-li-ce. <i>In English.</i> | Ex par'-te. <i>On the part of, or One side.</i> |
| A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. <i>From a latter rea- son, or Behind.</i> | Fac sim'-i-le. <i>Exact copy or resem- blance.</i> |
| A pri-o'-ri. <i>From a prior reason.</i> | Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer.</i> |
| Ar-ca'-na. <i>Secrets.</i> | Fi'-at. <i>Let it be done, or made.</i> |
| Ar-ca'-num. <i>Secret.</i> | Fi'-nis. <i>End.</i> |
| Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. <i>Personal argument.</i> | Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing.</i> |
| Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. <i>Ar- gument of blows.</i> | Ib-i'-dem. <i>In the same place.</i> |
| Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem. <i>Hear both sides.</i> | I'-dem. <i>The same.</i> |
| Bo'-nâ fi'-de. <i>In reality.</i> | Id est. <i>That is.</i> |
| Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. <i>Passion for writing.</i> | Im-pri-ma'-tur. <i>Let it be printed.</i> |
| Com'-pos men'-tis. <i>In one's senses.</i> | Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place.</i> |
| Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'-us. <i>A Jew may believe it (but I will not).</i> | In cœ-lo qui'-es. <i>There is rest in heaven.</i> |
| Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. <i>With many others.</i> | In for'-ma pau'-per-is. <i>As a pau- per, or poor person.</i> |
| Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. <i>With privilege.</i> | In com-men'-dam. <i>For a time.</i> |
| Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. <i>Point or points settled or determined.</i> | In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. <i>In person.</i> |
| De fac'-to. <i>In fact.</i> | In sta'-tu quo. <i>In the former state.</i> |
| De-i gra'-ti-a. <i>By the grace or fa- vour of God.</i> | In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning.</i> |
| De ju'-re. <i>By right.</i> | Ip-se dix-it. <i>Mere assertion.</i> |
| | Ip'-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact.</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| I'-tem. <i>Also, or Article.</i> | Quo'-ad. <i>As to.</i> |
| Ju'-re di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right.</i> | Quon'-dam. <i>Former.</i> |
| Lo'-cum te'-nens. <i>Deputy.</i> | Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. <i>May he rest in peace.</i> |
| Mag'-na char'-ta (kar'-ta). <i>The great charter of England.</i> | Re-sur'-gam. <i>I shall rise again.</i> |
| Me-men'-to mo'-ri. <i>Remember that thou must die.</i> | Rex. <i>King.</i> |
| Me'-um et tu'-um. <i>Mine and thine.</i> | Scan'-da-lum mag'-na-tum. <i>Scandal against the nobility.</i> |
| Mul'-tum in par'-vo. <i>Much in a small space.</i> | Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. <i>Always the same.</i> |
| Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with impunity.</i> | Se-ri-a-tim. <i>In regular order.</i> |
| Ne plus ul'-tra. <i>No farther, or Greatest extent.</i> | Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning any particular day.</i> |
| No'-lens vo'-lens. <i>Willing or not.</i> | Si'-ne qua non. <i>Indispensable requisite, or condition.</i> |
| Non com'-pos, or Non com'-pos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses.</i> | Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. <i>You see and you will be seen.</i> |
| O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the times, O the manners.</i> | Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Unparalleled.</i> |
| Om'-nes. <i>All.</i> | Sum'-mum bo'-num. <i>Greatest good.</i> |
| O'-nus. <i>Burden.</i> | Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no. <i>Three joined in one.</i> |
| Pas'-sim. <i>Every where.</i> | U'-na vo'-ce. <i>Unanimously.</i> |
| Per se. <i>Alone, or By itself.</i> | U'-ti-le dul'-ci. <i>Utility with pleasure.</i> |
| Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. <i>For the public benefit.</i> | Va'-deme'-cum. <i>Constant companion.</i> |
| Pro and con. <i>For and against.</i> | Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. <i>As in a looking-glass.</i> |
| Pro for'-ma. <i>For form's sake.</i> | Ver'-sus. <i>Against.</i> |
| Pro hac vi'-ce. <i>For this time.</i> | Vi'-a. <i>By the way of.</i> |
| Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion.</i> | Vi'-ce. <i>In the room of.</i> |
| Pro tem'-po-re. <i>For the time, or For a time.</i> | Vi'-ce ver'-sâ. <i>The reverse.</i> |
| Quis sep-ar-a'-bit. <i>Who shall separate us?</i> | Vi'-de. <i>See.</i> |
| Quo an'-i-mo. <i>Intention.</i> | Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na. <i>Long live the king and queen.</i> |
| | Vul'-go. <i>Commonly.</i> |

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. B. or B. A. (<i>ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau-re-us</i>). <i>Bachelor of arts.</i> | Co. <i>Company.</i> |
| A. D. (<i>an'-no Dom'-in-i</i>). <i>In the year of our Lord.</i> | D. D. (<i>div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor</i>). <i>Doctor in divinity.</i> |
| A. M. (<i>an'-te me-rid'-i-em</i>). <i>Before noon. Or (an'-no mæn-di)</i> . <i>In the year of the world.</i> | Do. (<i>Ditto</i>). <i>The like.</i> |
| A. U. C. (<i>an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ</i>). <i>In the year of Rome.</i> | F. A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us</i>). <i>Fellow of the antiquarian society.</i> |
| Bart. <i>Baronet.</i> | F. L. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-ne-a'-næ so'-ci-us</i>). <i>Fellow of the Linnæan society.</i> |
| B. D. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis</i>). <i>Bachelor of divinity.</i> | F. R. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re'-gi-æ so'-ci-us</i>). <i>Fellow of the royal society.</i> |
| B. M. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ</i>). <i>Bachelor of medicine.</i> | F. S. A. <i>Fellow of the society of arts.</i> |

| | |
|---|--|
| G. R. (<i>Georgius rex</i>). George king. | Messrs. or M M. Messieurs, or Misters |
| i. e. (<i>id est</i>). That is. | M. P. Member of parliament. |
| Inst. Instant (or, Of this month). | N. B. (<i>nó-ta bé-ne</i>). Take notice. |
| Ibid. (<i>ib-í-dem</i>). In the same place. | Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (<i>nèm-i-ne</i> <i>con-tra-di-cón-te</i> , or <i>Nèm-i-ne dis-</i> <i>sen-ti-en-te</i>). Unanimously. |
| Knt. Knight. | No. (<i>nú-me-ro</i>). Number. |
| K. B. Knight of the Bath. | P. M. (<i>post me-rid'-i-em</i>). Afternoon |
| K. G. Knight of the Garter. | P. S. Postscript. |
| L. L. D. (<i>lé-gum latarum dóc-tor</i>). Doctor of laws. | St. Saint, or Street. |
| M. D. (<i>med-i-cí-næ doc-tor.</i>) Doctor of medicine. | Ult. (<i>ultimo</i>). Last, or Of last month. |
| Mem. (<i>me-men'-to</i>). Remember. | Viz. (<i>vi-del'-i-cet</i>). Namely. |
| M. B. (<i>me-di-cí-næ bac-ca-lau-re-us</i>). Bachelor of medicine. | &c. (<i>et-cét-er-a</i>). And so on. |

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. *What is your name?*

Answer. N. or M.

Q. *Who gave you this name?*

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

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

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

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

A. 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, and 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 generation 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 or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call me.

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

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

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

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

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

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

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

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

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

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

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

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

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

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

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FIRST CATECHISM, BY DR. WATTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. *What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?*—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scripture Names in the Old Testament,

BY DR. WATTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>QUESTION. <i>Who was Adam?</i>—</p> <p>ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Eve?</i>—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Cain?</i>—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Abel?</i>—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Enoch?</i>—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Noah?</i>—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.</p> | <p>Q. <i>Who was Job?</i>—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Abraham?</i>—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Isaac?</i>—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Sarah?</i>—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Jacob?</i>—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.</p> <p>Q. <i>What was Israel?</i>—A. A new name that God himself gave to Jacob.</p> <p>Q. <i>Who was Joseph?</i>—A. Israel's</p> |
|---|---|

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 law-giver of the people of Israel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Goliath?—A. The

giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

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

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

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

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

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, according to the flesh.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Ja-

cob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations besides 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 Nathaniel?*—A. A

disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

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

Q. *Who was Mary Magdalene?*—

A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. *Who was Lazarus?*—A. A

friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, 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 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 Apollos?*—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

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

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

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

AN OUTLINE OF BRITISH HISTORY.

From the termination of the Empire in the West, 476, to the arrival of William the Conqueror.

In the year 488, Hengist in Britain, having united with the Piets and Scots, was completely defeated by Ambrosius: two years after his defeat he died in Kent, and was succeeded by his son Esk, who reigned for twenty-four years in perfect tranquillity. At this time Ireland was de-

nominated the Island of Saints, and was conspicuous for its seminaries of learning.

Another tribe of Saxons, conducted by Cerdic and his son Kenric, landed in the West of Britain, in the year 495; they were called West Saxons, from the place of landing, and founded the kingdom which they called Wessex; it included Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, and the Isle of Wight; Arthur, king of the Silures, marched against these intruders, and acquired by his victories over them that vast renown for which he is so celebrated.

In the year 511 died Cerdic the Saxon, after a residence in Britain of twenty years, and having acquired extensive territories, and finally established the kingdom of the West Saxons, which endured for 547 years. He was succeeded by the valiant and wise Arthur, king of Britain, who was at last slain at the battle of Camlan, in the year 542.

In the year 547, Ida, the Saxon, landed at Flamborough, and subdued the country from the Humber to the Forth. He was founder of the fifth Saxon kingdom, in Britain, under the name of Northumberland, which endured for 245 years.

The sixth Saxon kingdom in Britain is conjectured to have been founded about the year 575, by Uffa, and called the kingdom of the East Angles. His successors were called Uffingæ, and the kingdom which he established lasted for 218 years. About twenty years after this period, Augustine the Monk, with forty of his order, landed in Britain, and commenced their pious labours of converting the Saxons to Christianity. Ethelbert, king of Kent, was amongst the number of those who embraced the Christian faith, and Augustine himself was raised to the see of Canterbury, in the year 598, and consecrated its archbishop, by Euthereus, archbishop of Arles. He died in the possession of that see, A. D. 604-5.

The Saxon Heptarchy was established in the beginning of the seventh century; and St. Paul's Cathedral in London was founded by Ethelbert, when London and Rochester were constituted episcopal sees; seven years after which, Sebert, king of the West Saxons, founded St. Peter's and the Abbey at Westminster.

In the reign of Eadbald, the son of Ethelbert, the kingdom of Kent was invaded by the Mercian princes, and became tributary to the kings of Mercia and Wessex, about the year 685.

Edwin, assisted by the king of the East Angles, defeated and killed Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, and possessed himself of his kingdom: Edwin was afterwards slain by Penda, king of Mercia, and the kingdom of Northumberland divided between the heirs of the two last monarchs: but in the year following, 634, both these princes were slain by Cadwallon, prince of Wales, who usurped their kingdom.

Ethelred, the youngest son of the sanguinary tyrant Penda, succeeded his brother Wulpere, on the throne of Mercia, and after a dreadful conflict with the king of Northumberland, became reconciled to that monarch, and governed peacefully to the end of his reign, which was occasioned by his voluntary abdication in the year 704, in order to embrace a monastic life.

About the year 680, Egfrid, the son of Oswi, ascended the throne of the Northumbrians, and after sustaining a bloody war against Ethelred, king of Mercia, turned his arms against the Scots and Picts. Having

gained some advantages over the former, he pressed his conquests too far, and was defeated and slain by Bredei, the Pictish king, and his army cut to pieces; this occurred in the year 680. The following year Ceodwalla, who ruled in Wessex, extended his territories by the reduction of Sussex and part of Kent, but being conscience-stricken, by reflection upon the cruelties he had committed, he made a journey to Rome, where he died in 689, and was succeeded by his cousin Ina. This last prince possessed courage, abilities, and fortune. He defeated the Welsh, conquered Cornwall and Somersetshire, which he annexed to his dominions; spent the latter end of his reign in the establishment of peace; and finally withdrawing to Rome, accompanied by his queen, expired in a monastery there, bequeathing his crown to Ethelred, his brother-in-law.

Cadbert, king of Northumberland, was the last prince of that race, who distinguished himself by the spirited defence of his southern territories against Ethelbald, king of Mercia. He ultimately retired to a monastery, and lived long to regret the folly of his religious frenzy. In 755, Cynwulf, king of the West Saxons, was defeated by the famous Offa, king of Mercia, and afterwards slain by Cyneheard, who pretended a right to his throne. Offa, a spirited prince, had been elected to the throne of Mercia by universal consent; he reduced Kent, conquered the king of Wessex, and, by an act of the basest treachery, added the kingdom of East Angles to his dominions.

Brithric, a prince of the royal line, ascended the throne of the West Saxons, to the prejudice of Egbert, whom he endeavoured to get into his power, but that prince wisely withdrew to the court of Charlemagne, and sought an asylum there until the death of his rival, in the year 800; when he was recalled by the nobility. Brithric was cut off by a poisoned draught, prepared by his queen for one of the court favourites, which the king accidentally tasted.

Egbert, king of Wessex, united all the other provinces, under the title of king of England, and thus extinguished the heptarchy, or seven governments, established by the East Angles, in the year 827, after they had existed 387 years.

In the year 838, Egbert was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf, a prince of inferior abilities, and better calculated to rule a monastery than a nation. He made a pilgrimage to Rome with his favourite son Alfred; and shared his kingdom with his rebellious son Ethelbald; which last event he did not long survive, dying on the 13th day of January, 857.

In 866 Ethelbert died, having survived his brother only five years, and was succeeded by his brother Ethelred. This prince was slain, bravely fighting against the Danes, in the year 871, and was succeeded by Alfred, his brother. Alfred deserves to be ranked amongst the best and greatest monarchs. He established a regular militia throughout England; founded the university of Oxford; established schools throughout his dominions; and, although he was a hero of *sixty-five* battles, was the best Saxon poet of his age; translated Orosius, and Bede's Histories, and also Æsop's Fables from the Greek. He composed a famous code of laws, divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings; his survey of England was the model of king William's Domesday Book. He died, aged sixty-one, after a reign of twenty-nine years, in the year 901, and was interred at Winchester.

Alfred was succeeded by Edward the Elder, after whose decease the

crown devolved upon Athelstan, who was the eighth king from the Saxon heptarchy. He died at Gloucester, in the year 941, after a reign of sixteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund, in 941. This prince's reign was cut short by the hand of an assassin, named Leolf; and Edred was called up to the vacant throne: he was the first monarch styled king of Great Britain. Edwy, nephew of the last monarch, became his successor, and is conspicuous for being made the victim of the hierarchy. In 958 Edgar ascended the throne, through monkish influence; and was in consequence represented to be a great monarch. Edward the Martyr was crowned in 975, and was the first king to whom the coronation oath was administered. His half-brother, Ethelred, who succeeded him, proved unequal to a contest with the Danes, and fled to Normandy. Edmund Ironside succeeded to his father's throne and misfortunes at the same time, 1016; he divided his kingdom with Canute the Dane, after which he was assassinated. Harold Harefoot reigned four years, and died in 1039, little regretted. The throne was left open to Hardicanute, brother of the last king: he was odious to the nation, and died of intemperance. The following king, Edward the Confessor, after a peaceful reign, died in the year 1066. He was the last of the Saxon line that ruled in England: his successor, Harold, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, was slain at the battle of Hastings, upwards of 600 years after the foundation of the Saxon monarchy, which was terminated there.

KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1844.

| <i>Kings' Names.</i> | <i>Began their Reign.</i> | <i>Y. M.</i> | <i>Kings' Names.</i> | <i>Began their Reign.</i> | <i>Y. M.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| <i>The Normans.</i> | | | <i>The Houses United.</i> | | |
| W. Conq. | 1066 Oct. 14 | 20 10 | Henry 7 | 1485 Aug. 22 | 23 8 |
| W. Rufus. | 1087 Sep. 9 | 12 10 | Henry 8 | 1509 April 22 | 37 9 |
| Henry 1 .. | 1100 Aug. 2 | 35 3 | Edward 6 | 1547 Jan. 28 | 6 5 |
| Stephen.. | 1135 Dec. 1 | 18 10 | Q. Mary | 1553 July 6 | 5 4 |
| <i>The Normans and Saxons.</i> | | | Q. Elizabeth | 1558 Nov. 17 | 44 4 |
| Henry 2 | 1154 Oct. 25 | 34 8 | <i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i> | | |
| Richard 1 | 1189 July 6 | 9 9 | James 1 | 1603 Mar. 24 | 22 0 |
| John..... | 1199 April 6 | 17 6 | Charles 1 | 1625 Mar. 27 | 23 10 |
| Henry 3 | 1216 Oct. 19 | 56 0 | Charles 2 | 1649 Jan. 30 | 36 0 |
| Edward 1 | 1272 Nov. 16 | 34 7 | James 2 | 1685 Feb. 6 | 4 0 |
| Edward 2 | 1307 July 7 | 19 6 | <i>The Revolution.</i> | | |
| Edward 3 | 1327 Jan. 25 | 50 4 | W. & Mary | 1689 Feb. 13 | 13 0 |
| Richard 2 | 1377 June 21 | 22 3 | Q. Anne.. | 1702 Mar. 8 | 12 4 |
| <i>The House of Lancaster.</i> | | | George 1 | 1714 Aug. 1 | 12 10 |
| Henry 4 | 1399 Sep. 29 | 13 5 | George 2 | 1727 June 11 | 33 4 |
| Henry 5 | 1413 Mar. 20 | 9 5 | George 3 | 1760 Oct. 25 | 59 3 |
| Henry 6 | 1422 Aug. 31 | 38 6 | George 4 | 1820 Jan. 29 | 10 5 |
| <i>The House of York.</i> | | | William 4 | 1830 June 26 | 6 11 |
| Edward 4 | 1461 Mar. 4 | 22 1 | Q. Victoria | 1837 June 20 | |
| Edward 5 | 1483 April 9 | 0 2 | Ireland united, Jan. 1801. | | |
| Richard 3 | 1483 June 22 | 2 2 | | | |

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

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

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

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness, to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that 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 who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this

day: help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

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

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

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

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

Before leaving the Seat.

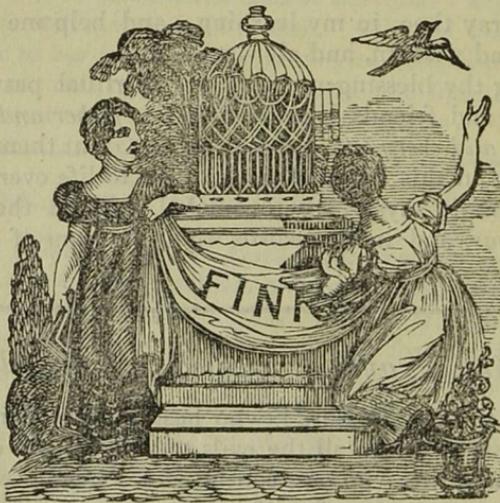
BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

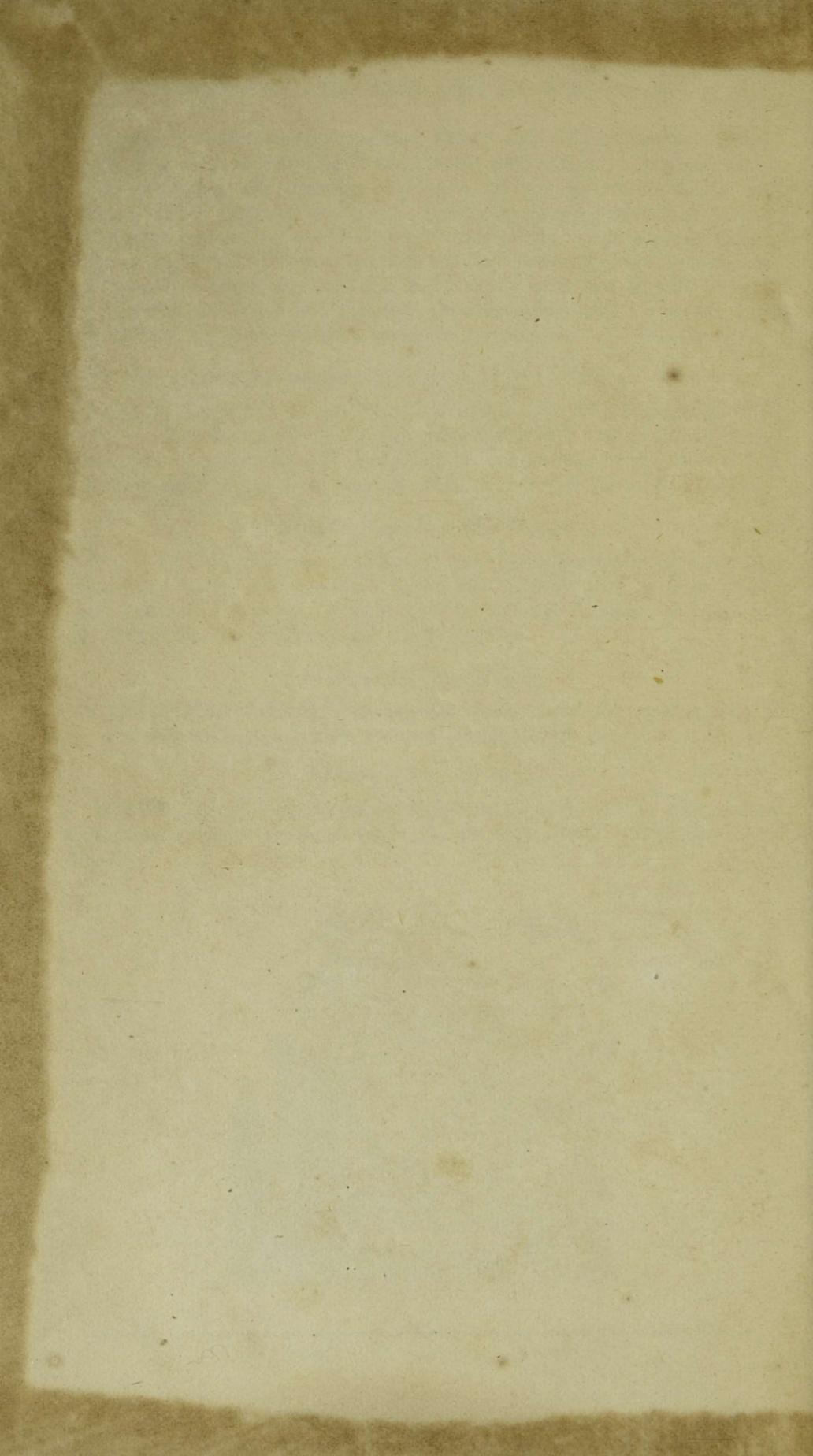
Grace before Meals.

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

Grace after Meals.

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





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