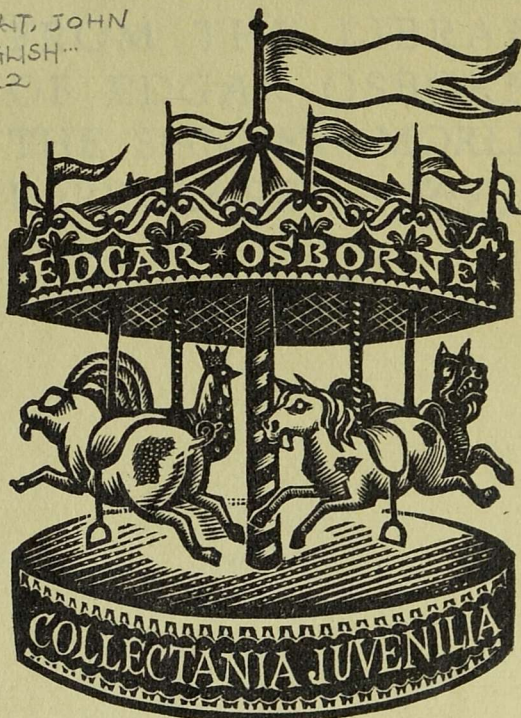


BI
GALT, JOHN
ENGLISH...
1822



37131009557919

I, 122

This book forms part of
The Osborne Collection of Children's Books
presented to the Toronto Public Libraries by
Edgar Osborne
in memory of his wife
MABEL OSBORNE

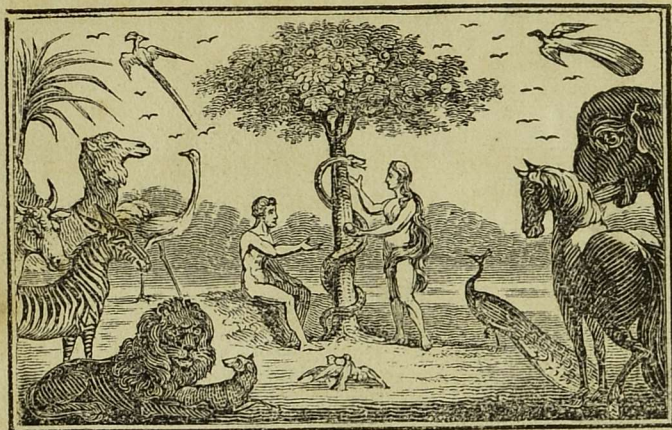
Mary Cheetham
Nottingham

December 18-1823

A prize at Miss Browns
school for Repetitions.

14 Dec

FRONTISPIECE.



—“ On earth he first beheld
Our two first parents, yet the only two
Of mankind, in the happy garden plac'd,
Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love.”—MILTON.



“ Of proud ambitious heart ; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth.”—MILTON.

THE ENGLISH MOTHER'S
FIRST CATECHISM

FOR HER CHILDREN:

CONTAINING

THOSE THINGS MOST NECESSARY TO BE
KNOWN AT AN EARLY AGE.

ILLUSTRATED BY ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

BY THE REV. T. CLARK.

INTENDED as a SEQUEL to the ENGLISH PRIMER.



We cull the choicest Flowers.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. SOUTER, SCHOOL LIBRARY,
73, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1822.

Price 9d. sewed; or, on large Paper and neatly bound, 1s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In introducing this little Book to the notice of Parents and Tutors, the Author begs to remark, that he has endeavoured so to arrange and illustrate the various subjects, as to present to the Child the strongest excitement to curiosity, attention, and industry, which, if properly directed, may lead to the happiest results.

Encouraged by the very general approbation bestowed on his little work, entitled "THE ENGLISH PRIMER," the Author indulges a hope that "THE ENGLISH MOTHER'S FIRST CATECHISM" will be found no less deserving the same kind patronage.

THE
ENGLISH MOTHER'S
First Catechism for her Children.

THE CHILD'S FIRST DUTIES.

Question.—*What ought you first to learn?*

Answer.—My duty towards God, my parents, and my neighbours.

Q. *What are these several Duties?*

A. My duty towards God is, to love him with all my heart, to try to please him, and to obey his commands* in all things.

My duty to my parents is, to love them, to hear patiently and remember carefully all they say to me; always doing whatever they bid me, and never doing what they tell me not to do.

My duty to my neighbours, (that is, to all mankind,) is to love them as myself, to show them kindness on all occasions, and never to hurt or injure them in any way whatever.

* As an explanation, the child should be referred to the Ten Commandments.

“ 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.”

Q. As you have named your duty towards God, can you tell me who is God ?

A. God is the Maker, or Creator, of all things in heaven and on earth.

Q. How long was God making the world, or universe, and all things therein ?

A. Six days.

On the first day—God formed the earth, and created light.

The second day—He made the air and the clouds.

The third day—He divided the water from the earth.

The fourth day—God made the sun, the moon, and the stars.

The fifth day—He made the fowls of the air and the fishes in the sea and rivers.

And on the sixth day—God created man and woman, and every beast and creeping thing on earth.

Q. And what did God do on the seventh day ?

A. On the seventh day God rested from all his works, and commanded that it should be kept as a holy Sabbath and day of rest by all mankind.

Q. What was the name of the first Man, and of the first Woman, which God created ?

A. The man was named Adam, and the woman Eve; both of whom God created in a pure, happy, and holy state; and he placed them in the garden called Eden, which means pleasure: but they were afterwards driven from this happy abode, in consequence of disobeying God's commands.

Q. What was the name of Adam's eldest son, and what was his employment?

A. His name was CAIN, and he was a farmer, or tiller of the ground; but he was a very wicked man, for he killed his brother.

A. What was his brother's name, and why did Cain kill him?

A. Cain's brother, who was the youngest son of Adam, and whose name was ABEL, was a very good man, and loved God and his parents; and God was pleased with Abel, and accepted his offerings: but Cain was an evil-minded man, and full of envy and wrath towards his brother; which caused God to reject his offering: this enraged Cain, and he fell upon his brother Abel, and slew him.

Q. What afterwards became of Cain?

A. He was driven away from his family, and was ever after, as long as he lived, a wanderer and out-cast on the earth.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

Q. You spoke of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, which God made: what are they?

A. They are usually termed the Heavenly Bodies, which continually revolve or turn round in the

air; being round like oranges, and of various sizes; almost all being larger than the Earth, or world which we inhabit.

Q. *Is there any difference between these bodies, besides their size?*

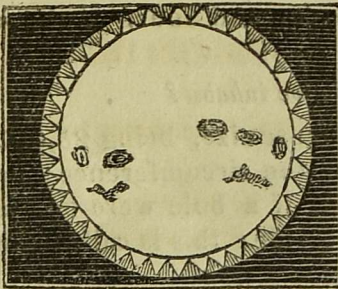
A. Yes: some are luminous, or give light, being called Suns; whilst others are dark, except when they receive light from these suns.

Q. *What bodies give light to others?*

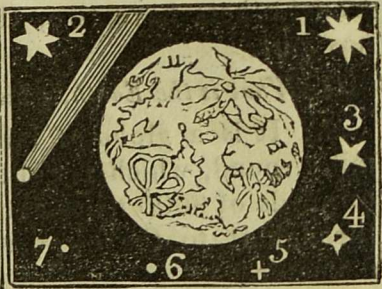
A. The Sun gives light to us and to the Moon, and likewise to several other worlds which move round it, the Sun being in the centre, like the centre marble in a ring. The fixed stars are also suns, round which other worlds revolve in the same manner as our world does round our sun. But other worlds take a longer or shorter time to perform their courses round the Sun, consequently their years are longer or shorter than ours; for whilst our year, or the time which the Earth takes to go round the Sun, is 365 days and 6 hours, other worlds have their years as long as seven of ours; whilst Mercury has a year which lasts only for 88 days.

Q. *What is the reason of all the Stars being so small?*

A. They are not so small as we are apt to imagine: it is the great distance at which they are from us, that makes them appear so small; for they are of various sizes, or magnitudes, as may be perceived by the stars in the cut, numbered from 1 to 7. Many of these are a hundred times as large as



Sun.



Moon, Stars, and Comet.

our Earth; but they are many millions of miles from us, and consequently appear small.

Q. *What is the size of the Sun?*

A. It is 112 times larger than this earth.

Q. *Mention the names of the Planets.*

A. They are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. Only Venus and Jupiter can be seen distinctly by the naked eye; but the rest may be seen through glasses, or telescopes.

Q. *What do you know of the Satellites?*

A. They are bodies which accompany, and are less than, the Planets: for example, the Moon is a satellite to our Earth, turning round it in every 28 days, and showing us light at night, when we can have none from the Sun. It is by this revolution, or travelling of the Moon round the Earth, that we calculate the months of our year.

Q. *What more do you know of these Satellites?*

A. Some Planets have none, that we know of

whilst others have two, three, and four. Jupiter has four.

Q. *What is the Earth, which we inhabit?*

A. It is a globe of immense size, being 25,000 miles round, which is called the circumference; or upwards of 8000 miles deep, if a bole were bored through it to the opposite side: this is called the diameter.

Q. *What does the globe consist of?*

A. We do not know what may be in the inside; but we know that, as far as has been dug by miners and other people, it consists not only of stones, chalk, rocks, and water, like the surface, but also of coals, salt, and many curious metals and minerals. The surface, as we all know, is a continued range of mountains, valleys, plains, rivers, seas, and oceans. Fish inhabit the seas and rivers; trees and flowers grow in the mould which forms the plains; and brute animals and human beings move about every where; whilst the birds fly in the air, or atmosphere which surrounds the earth.

Q. *You have seen Comets: do you know what they are?*

A. They are bodies which move round the Sun in a different manner to that in which other heavenly bodies do. They always have long shining tails: the comet which appeared in the year 1680 had a tail 100 millions of miles in length; and that which appeared in the year 1811 had a tail 30 millions of miles long.

ARITHMETIC, OR NUMBERS.

Q. Can you count the following Stars?

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| A. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| * | ** | *** | **† | ** |
| | | | ** | *** |
| one | two | three | four | five |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *** | *** | **** | **** |
| *** | **** | **** | ***** |
| six | seven | eight | nine: |

these figures, up to nine, are called Units.

Q. What is the next Class of Numbers?

A. The next class of numbers runs from ten to ninety-nine, and which can only be expressed by two figures, as follows:—Ten, by a cipher, as it is called (0), and a 1 placed before it, thus—10. Eleven, by two figures of one, 11, which signifies

11

one ten and one unit, or eleven.

† These stars may also serve as a familiar illustration of the rules of Addition and Multiplication; of the former, by pointing out to the child that two over two make four, two over three make five, &c.; and, for the latter, that twice one are two, twice two are four, &c.

—Twelve is written thus, 12, and signifies

12

one ten and two units, or twelve.

All the other numbers, up to nineteen, are expressed by changing the last of the two figures. Thus, by putting the figure of 3 in the place of the 2, it will make thirteen; or the figure of 4 put last will make fourteen; 5 will make fifteen; 6, sixteen; 7, seventeen; 8, eighteen; and 9, will make it nineteen,—thus, 19.

Q. How is Twenty expressed by figures?

A. By a figure of 2 being placed before a cipher, thus—20, which means two tens, or twenty; and so on to ninety-nine, as in the following table:—

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Thirty . . . 30 | Seventy . . . 70 |
| Forty . . . 40 | Eighty . . . 80 |
| Fifty . . . 50 | Ninety . . . 90 |
| Sixty . . . 60 | Ninety-nine . 99 |

And the next number is one hundred; to write which it requires the figure of 1 placed before two ciphers, thus—100, and which is equal to ten times ten.

Q. What is the use of Multiplication?

A. It shows the amount of any one or more figures, when multiplied by any other figures, as in the following Table:—

Twice 1 are 2
 Twice 2 are 4
 Twice 3 are 6
 Twice 4 are 8
 Twice 5 are 10
 Twice 6 are 12

Three times 1 are 3
 Three times 2 are 6
 Three times 3 are 9
 Three times 4 are 12
 Three times 5 are 15
 Three times 6 are 18

Four times 1 are 4
 Four times 2 are 8
 Four times 3 are 12
 Four times 4 are 16
 Four times 5 are 20
 Four times 6 are 24

Five times 1 are 5
 Five times 2 are 10
 Five times 3 are 15
 Five times 4 are 20
 Five times 5 are 25
 Five times 6 are 30

Six times 1 are 6
 Six times 2 are 12
 Six times 3 are 18
 Six times 4 are 24
 Six times 5 are 30
 Six times 6 are 36

Seven times 1 are 7
 Seven times 2 are 14
 Seven times 3 are 21
 Seven times 4 are 28
 Seven times 5 are 35
 Seven times 6 are 42

Eight times 1 are 8
 Eight times 2 are 16
 Eight times 3 are 24
 Eight times 4 are 32
 Eight times 5 are 40
 Eight times 6 are 48

Nine times 1 are 9
 Nine times 2 are 18
 Nine times 3 are 27
 Nine times 4 are 36
 Nine times 5 are 45
 Nine times 6 are 54

Ten times 1 are 10
 Ten times 2 are 20
 Ten times 3 are 30
 Ten times 4 are 40
 Ten times 5 are 50
 Ten times 6 are 60

Eleven times 1 are 11
 Eleven times 2 are 22
 Eleven times 3 are 33
 Eleven times 4 are 44
 Eleven times 5 are 55
 Eleven times 6 are 66

Twelve times 1 are 12
 Twelve times 2 are 24
 Twelve times 3 are 36

Twelve times 4 are 48
 Twelve times 5 are 60
 Twelve times 6 are 72

Q. *What are the names of the different Coins, or Money, used in England?*

A. Guineas, Half-Guineas, Sovereigns, Half-Sovereigns, Seven-Shilling Pieces, Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Six-Pences, Pence, Half-Pence, and Farthings.

Q. *What is the value of each?*

A. A guinea is equal in value to twenty-one shillings; a half-guinea to ten shillings and six-pence; a sovereign is equal to twenty shillings, and a half-sovereign to ten shillings; a seven-shilling piece is equal to seven shillings; a crown to five shillings, and a half-crown to two shillings and six-pence; a shilling contains two six-pences, or twelve pence; a silver six-pence contains twelve half-pence, or six pence; and a penny is equal to two half-pence, or four farthings.

TABLE of FARTHINGS.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2 Farthings | are 1 Halfpenny |
| 4 ————— | are 1 Penny |
| 8 ————— | are 2 Pence |
| 12 ————— | are 3 Pence |
| 16 ————— | are 4 Pence |
| 20 ————— | are 5 Pence |
| 24 ————— | are 6 Pence |
| 36 ————— | are 9 Pence |
| 48 ————— | are 1 Shilling. |

PENCE TABLE.

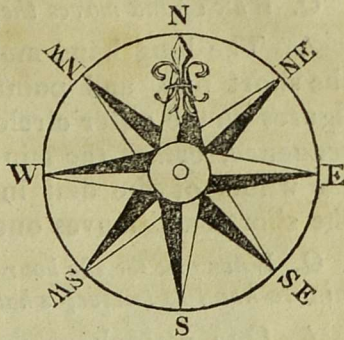
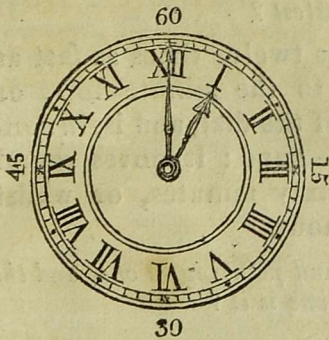
| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 12 Pence | are 1 Shilling. |
| 20 Pence | are 1s. 8d. |
| 30 ————— | 2 6 |
| 40 ————— | 3 4 |
| 50 ————— | 4 2 |
| 60 ————— | 5 0 |
| 70 ————— | 5 10 |
| 80 ————— | 6 8 |
| 90 ————— | 7 6 |
| 100 ————— | 8 4 |

SHILLINGS TABLE.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 20 Shillings | are 1l. | 70 Shillings | are 3l. 10s. |
| 30 ————— | 1l. 10s. | 80 ————— | 4l. |
| 40 ————— | 2l. | 90 ————— | 4l. 10s. |
| 50 ————— | 2l. 10s. | 100 ————— | 5l. |
| 60 ————— | 3l. | | |

Clock.

Compass.



TIME.

Q. How many Days are there in a week?

A. Seven; the names of which are **SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.**

Q. How is the Day divided?

A. Into hours, minutes, and seconds.

Q. How many Hours are there in a day?

A. If we include the night,—that is, if we reckon from any one particular hour in one day to the same hour in the next,—there are twenty-four.

Q. How many Minutes are there in the hour, and how many Seconds in a minute.

A. Sixty minutes in one hour, and sixty seconds in a minute.

Q. How do you know the time by looking at the Clock or Watch?

A. By means of the two hands, each of which moves on at a regular pace.

Q. *Which hand moves the fastest?*

A. The long hand moves twelve times as fast as the short one, and points to the minute-dots, or figures on the outer circle of the dial, and is, in consequence, called the minute-hand: it moves round the whole of the dial in sixty minutes, or whilst the short hand moves one hour.

Q. *When you see the hour-hand pointing to one, and the minute-hand to twelve, what time is it?*

A. One o'clock.

Q. *Suppose the hour-hand to be still pointing to one in the inner circle, and the minute-hand pointing to fifteen in the outer circle, what time would it then denote?*

A. A quarter, or fifteen minutes, past one.

Q. *Describe the Mariner's Compass?*

A. It consists of a circular brass box, containing a card marked with thirty-two points; on the centre of this is the magnetic needle, which is made of fine steel, and rubbed on a loadstone: this causes the point always to turn to the North, which directs the mariner whilst he sails on the ocean, so that he knows where he is and what course to steer. The top of the box is covered with glass; and the whole is enclosed in a box of wood, in which it is suspended by brass hoops, to preserve the card in an even or horizontal position.

Q. *How many Months are there in one year, and what are the Names of each?*

A. There are twelve months ; the name of the

First is JANUARY,
 Second, FEBRUARY,
 Third, MARCH,
 Fourth, APRIL,
 Fifth, MAY,
 Sixth, JUNE,

Seventh is JULY,
 Eighth, AUGUST,
 Ninth, SEPTEMBER,
 Tenth, OCTOBER,
 Eleventh, NOVEMBER,
 Twelfth, DECEMBER.



Spring.



Summer.



Autumn.



Winter.

Q. What are the Seasons ?

A. The four Quarters of the Year.

Q. What are the Names of the Four Seasons ?

A. SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER.

Q. *When does each Season begin and end ?*

A. Spring begins the 21st of March, and ends 21st of June.—At this season the gardens begin to look cheerful: daisies, violets, primroses, crocuses, and many other flowers, now appear; and this is the time to sow the seeds and plant out many of the summer flowers.

Summer begins 22d of June, and ends 21st of September.—This is the season when Nature is clothed in her gayest garb: beautiful herbs and flowers now meet the eye in every direction.

Autumn begins 22d of September, and ends the 20th of December.—Most of the summer flowers now disappear; but this is the time to reap the corn, and to gather the apples, pears, and nuts.

Winter begins the 21st of December, and ends the 20th of March.—At this season there is little to be seen in the gardens or fields; but the gardeners prune their fruit-trees, and prepare the ground for the next spring.

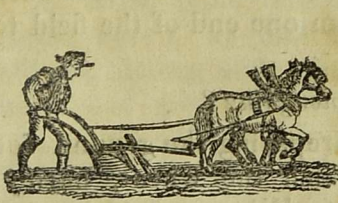
AGRICULTURE, OR FARMING.

Q. *What is Agriculture ?*

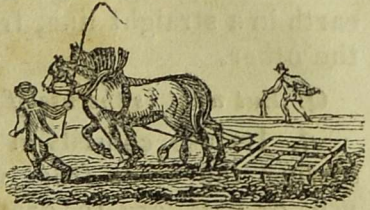
A. The cultivation of the earth by ploughing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, hay-making, and other similar operations, by which food is obtained for men, women, and animals.

Q. *What is Ploughing ?*

A. It is the cutting up of the ground, by means of a large instrument, called a plough, drawn by horses or oxen, and having two handles, which the plough-boy holds to keep it steady as it is drawn



Ploughing.



Harrowing and Sowing.



Reaping.



Thrashing.



1. *Wheat.*



2. *Barley.*



3. *Oats.*



4. *Rye.*

along. It has a long piece of iron in the fore-part, called the plough-share, which cuts up the hard earth in a straight line, from one end of the field to the other.

Q. But what is the use of ploughing?

A. Its use consists in preparing the ground for sowing the seeds from which the wheat, barley, rye, or oats, are to grow. When a field has not been ploughed, the ground is very hard and full of weeds, which would prevent the corn from growing; but, when the ground is broken, and the weeds are buried under it, they soon rot and enrich the land, whereby the corn more easily shoots up through the soft earth.

Q. Is there any other way of breaking up the ground besides ploughing it?

A. Yes, both by digging and harrowing. The first of these is generally done by the spade in gardens, where a plough and horses would be too large, and would spoil all the flowers and tender shrubs. Harrowing is done in the fields, after ploughing. The iron teeth of the harrow break the clods or hard pieces of earth, so that the ground may be quite soft. In a garden, a rake, with small iron teeth, is used for the same purpose.

Q. What is next to be done to produce the Corn?

A. The husbandman walks over every part of the field, and, at every two or three steps, he puts his hand into a kind of oblong trough, or basket, which is tied before him, and takes out a handful of wheat or other grain, which he scatters around him.

Q. But how is the corn to be got out of the ground, so as to be eaten?

A. After some months, the stalks spring up and become tall and strong, and, when they have had plenty of sun and rain, and will grow no longer, they are quite ripe. The reapers then come with their hooks, and cut it down near the roots. Having tied it up in small bundles or sheaves, it is left to dry; and afterwards put into carts, and carried into the barn to be thrashed.



Q. What is Thrashing?

A. It is the beating of the corn with a large stick called a flail, which, by breaking the husks, separates the grain from the straw.

Q. How is the chaff, or husks, to be separated from the corn?

A. By fanning, or winnowing, which is done in a large box, called the *fanners*. Here the wind blows all the chaff away, leaving the heavy grains to fall through into a sack, which is then carried to the mill.

Q. But, instead of all this trouble of ploughing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, and thrashing, would it not be better to carry the seeds themselves to be ground?

A. By no means: for one grain of wheat, (see Engraving, 1,) barley (2), oats (3), or rye (4), by being left in the ground, will produce from twelve to twenty other grains of the same kind; and, in

like manner, one sack of seed-wheat will produce nearly twenty sacks of the same quality.

Q. *Why is the corn taken to the Mill ?*

A. To be ground down between two large millstones, which break and bruise the grain, so that it is soon turned into flour; which, if it be from wheat, may now be made into bread, biscuits, pastry, &c. There are two sorts of mills, namely, the Wind-mill and the Water-mill; the former being put in motion by the wind, which turns the sails round, and the latter by water, which turns the wheels round by beating continually against the cogs. By both these methods, the millstones, and other machinery in the inside of the mill, are moved so as to grind the corn.

Q. *What does the miller make from Barley ?*

A. He makes barley-meal, which in some places is also made into bread; but in this country the flour, or meal, as it is called, is mostly given to feed pigs.

Q. *But is there no other use for barley ?*

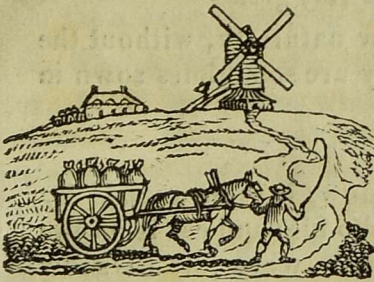
A. Yes: great quantities of it are made into malt, from which beer, ale, and porter, are brewed; and from this grain spirits also are distilled.

Q. *What is the use of Rye ?*

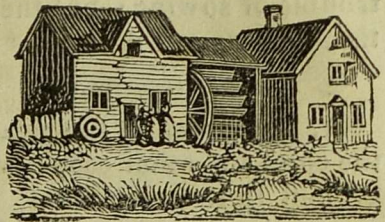
A. In some countries it is made into bread for the poor; but here it is seldom sown, being only useful for its great quantity of straw.

Q. *Are Oats made into Bread ?*

A. Yes; but not often in England. Oaten bread, however, is very much used in Scotland.



Wind-mill.



Water-mill.



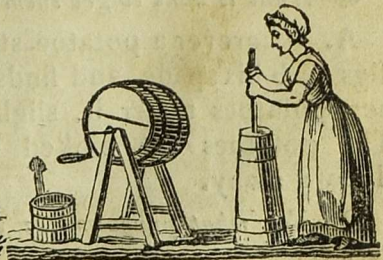
Mowing.



Hay-making.



Milking.



Churning.

Q. *How is it that Grass and Hay grow ?*

A. Both these often grow naturally, without the trouble of sowing; but they are sometimes sown in the same way as corn.

Q. *How are they reaped ?*

A. The grass on the meadows is often reaped by the cows and other cattle, who bite and eat it off the ground in its green state; but, when left to grow ripe, it becomes hay, which, at hay-making time, is cut down by the mower, who uses a long sharp knife at the end of a pole, called a scythe. When dry, it is put up into large piles or stacks, which are packed hard down, where it remains for the use of the cattle in winter, when no grass is to be had.

Q. *Are Potatoes sown in the same way as corn ?*

A. No: the labourer, having cut the potatoes into small pieces, puts each into the furrow made by the plough, at the distance of about six inches. The plough, which is following the sower, now turns the earth over upon the pieces, where they remain until they spring up in the form of green leaves and stalks.

Q. *What is done to get them out of the ground ?*

A. Wherever a potatoe-stalk grows, the labourer digs with his spade, and finds from a dozen to thirty new potatoes under it, slightly fixed to its roots. The potatoes are picked up, and the roots are thrown away.

Q. *For what purposes are the Cattle taken so much care of ?*

A. The cows are fed in order that they may sup-

ply plenty of milk, which the milk-maid takes from them every morning and evening.

Q. *What is Butter made from?*

A. From the cream which is skimmed from the new milk. This is put into a churn, and tossed and beaten about until the yellow lumps of butter gather together. When the butter is taken out, and pressed into a large lump, the butter-milk is put aside, and saved for the pigs.

Q. *Is Cheese made in the same way?*

A. No: cheese is made from the skimmed milk, which is warmed, and curdled by some sour substance, as *rennet*. When the curds are gathered together, they are pressed in a cheese-press; and, when properly salted and coloured, are put on a shelf in the dairy to become dry, and afterwards sent to market.

Q. *Does the dairy-maid have butter-milk from cheese, as well as from butter?*

A. No: she has whey, which is very nice for little folks to drink when they are thirsty; but it is generally given to the pigs.

Q. *Of what use are the other animals which the farmer takes so much care of?*

A. The horned and other cattle, with the sheep and pigs, are fed, that they may be fat when the butcher comes to buy them; and the horses are kept strong and hearty, that they may be able to draw carts and waggons, and carry heavy burdens.

Q. *But would it not be better to let the poor Cows, the Sheep, and the Pigs live, than to let the butcher kill them?*

A. Oh, no! for then we should have no beef, nor mutton, nor pork, to eat for dinner: nor should we have leather to make shoes and boots, nor wool to make our coats, if the cows and sheep were not killed.

Q. *But may we not have Wool without killing the sheep?*

A. Certainly:—at sheep-shearing time, when the wool is shorn off by a large pair of scissars. The wool, being sent to the wool-comber, is cleansed and put in order, so as to be spun into worsted thread, fit to be sent to the clothier, who dyes it, and makes it into cloth for coats and pelisses.

Q. *Do they take the Skins off the pigs when they are killed?*

A. Sometimes, to make leather for saddles: but dead pigs very often have their hair singed by a straw fire, and are cut up, with their skins on, to make bacon and hams, by means of salting and drying. At other times the hair is cut off, to make bristles for brushes.

Q. *What food is it that Pigs eat?*

A. They are not very nice, for they will eat almost any thing; but, in order to make their flesh delicate, they are usually fed with barley-meal, grains from the brew-house, and butter-milk from the dairy.

Q. *And what are Poultry fed with?*

A. With grains of barley and crumbs of bread, and with several other kinds of grain which they pick up in the farm-yard.



Wool combing.



Sheep-shearing.



Feeding Poultry.



Feeding Pigs.



Gardening.

Q. *Why are they taken so much care of?*

A. Because they are very useful birds: they give us eggs for breakfast; their flesh makes us excellent dinners; and their feathers are put into the beds that we sleep on.

GARDENING.

Q. *What Fruits and Flowers grow in our gardens?*

A. A great variety; namely, of fruits, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, cherries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries; —and of flowers, roses, lilies, tulips, gilliflowers, geraniums, carnations, wallflowers, sunflowers, piones, and many others.

Q. *What do you know of Apples?*

A. They are of many kinds. When ripe, they are gathered, and used not only for making apple-pies, and as a dessert after dinner, but also for making an excellent drink, called *cyder*. In Herefordshire, Devonshire, &c. the people have large orchards, and make a great deal of cyder.

Q. *What do you know of Pears?*

A. They, likewise, are in great variety; but are for the most part sweet and pleasant to eat: a fine drink is made from them, called *perry*.

Q. *What do you know of the other fruits?*

A. Peaches and apricots are used as a dessert, and are often preserved in sugar as sweetmeats. Gooseberries and cherries are made into pies;

and grapes, by being pressed, yield a juice which ferments like beer, and turns into *wine*; strawberries are eaten with cream; and currants and raspberries are made into jellies and jams.

Q. *Do you know any thing of Flowers?*

A. Flowers are not useful to eat; but their sweet smells and beautiful colours render them so agreeable that no garden is ever without them.— A sweet-smelling water and oil, known by the names of rose-water and otto of roses, are distilled from roses.

ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC USE.

SUGAR AND RICE.

Q. *What is Sugar?*

A. A sweet powder, of a brownish-yellow colour, which comes from certain islands, called the West Indies.

Q. *Does it grow there?*

A. The plant, from which it is made, does.

Q. *What is the name of the plant; and how is the sugar made from it?*

A. It is called the sugar-cane. These canes, which grow in rows, like beans in a garden, are cut off near the roots, and carried to a press, the iron rollers of which squeeze out the juice into a tub placed beneath. The juice is then put into a copper pan to boil, and, when cool, the moist part, or treacle, is drawn from the sugar and put up in casks, and is sold under the name of Molasses.

Q. *But is there not White Sugar as well as yellow?*

A. Yes; that is lump and loaf sugar, which are both made in England, from the yellow, or raw, sugar. This is done by boiling again and again, until all the treacle, or brown part, is completely drained away, and until the sugar becomes hard and as white as snow.

Q. *What is Rice?*

A. It is a grain much cultivated in the East and West Indies, and in Carolina in South America; also in Lombardy in Italy. In India, it is chiefly eaten with salt, or in the state of curry, with veal and other meats; but, in England, it is principally used, after boiling, in puddings, with eggs and sugar.

HONEY AND BEES'-WAX.

Q. *How is Honey obtained?*

A. In summer, the bees in the gardens go about all day long, sucking the flowers, where they find a kind of sweet juice or syrup, which they preserve in a small bag, until they have enough. This they carry to the hive, where they make beautifully-shaped cells of wax, and put the drops of honey into them.

Q. *Why do they put the honey into these Cells?*

A. To store it up for use in winter, when they eat it; for, when the cold season comes on, there are no flowers nor buds for them to suck, and therefore they very wisely provide against hunger during that time.



Grapes.



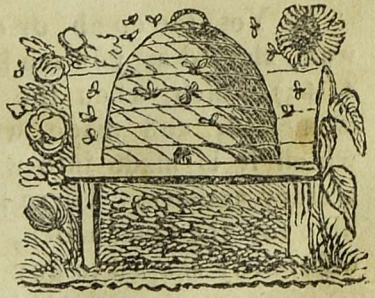
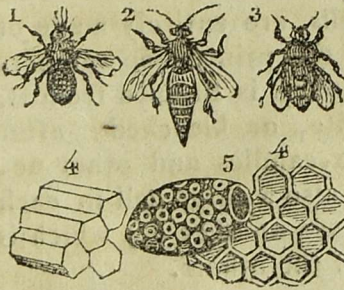
Gathering Apples.



Sugar-Canes.



Rice.



Bees and Hive.

Q. Who teaches them to be so careful in providing food in this way ?

A. God, who made them and us ; but there is one bee in each hive, called the Queen Bee, (see Cut, number 2,) or mother of all the rest, who instructs them in every thing that is necessary, and keeps order among her subjects, or children, both in summer and winter. The Honey Bee, (marked number 1,) is that which provides for the hive ; but there is another kind of Bee in all hives, which does nothing but consume the honey. This, which is called a Drone, (see number 3,) is, at a certain season, killed by the industrious bees, and turned out of the hive.

Q. If honey is the only food of the bees, how is it that we take it from them ?

A. Many persons keep bee-hives in their gardens, that they may have honey to eat or to sell, when the hives are full : but this is done in a very cruel manner ; for most of the poor bees are killed by smoke before the honey can be taken away.

Q. But is not the honey mixed with Wax ?

A. Yes, the comb, or cells, are entirely made of wax, shaped as you see in the print, (see numbers 4, 4;) which, when the honey is drained from it, is melted, and made white, or bleached ; after which it is made into wax-candles and other necessary articles. There is also a large cell in each hive for the Queen Bee, (see number 5,) which is differently shaped to any of the others.

TEA, COFFEE, AND COCOA.

Q. *What is Tea?*

A. An herb which grows in a far distant country, called China. The leaves are picked, dried, and packed in boxes or chests, to be sent to this country, where we use it in the morning for breakfast, and also in the afternoon.

Q. *Is it eaten, like any other food?*

A. No: it is put into a tea-pot, and boiling water is poured over it.

Q. *Do we drink this tea just as it is poured out?*

A. The Chinese people do so; but we do not; for we put sugar and milk or cream into it, to make it still more pleasant.

Q. *Do all people drink tea?*

A. Many do who ought not:—little boys and girls should never drink any thing stronger than a mixture of milk and sugar and water, which, with bread and butter for breakfast, is very pleasant and wholesome.

Q. *What is Coffee?*

A. It is the berry that grows on a plant or shrub, in the West Indies, Arabia, and other places. When these berries are dried and brought to England, they are hard and grey, like horse-beans; and, therefore, they are roasted quite brown, and then ground in a mill before they are used.

Q. *How is coffee used?*

A. In almost the same way as tea; but more

milk is required, which is often boiled with the coffee.

Q. What is Chocolate?

A. A cake made from the powder of the cocoa-nut, or bean. This powder, being made into a paste, and mixed with a little sugar, milk, and sometimes spices, is put into tin moulds, in which it soon congeals into cakes; which are afterwards scraped fine with a knife, and then boiled in water for breakfast.

SPICES.

Q. What do you know of Nutmegs?

A. They are the kernels of a fruit somewhat like the peach; the coat which covers this kernel is known by the name of Mace. Both these, when cut or grated, are used in making puddings and pies.

Q. What is Cinnamon?

A. It is the bark of the cinnamon or cassia tree, which grows in Ceylon, one of the famous islands from which we have so many fine spices. It is an agreeable spice, and is much used both by the apothecary and the cook: the former makes cinnamon water and oil from it; but the latter puts it into puddings, pies, and cakes.

Q. What is Pepper?

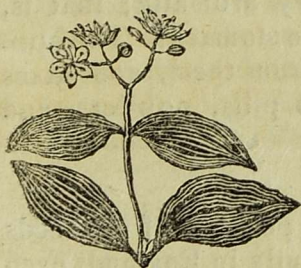
A. It is a small black berry, found on a shrub that grows in the East and West Indies. Pepper is very hot to the tongue, and, when ground down into powder, is used at table for seasoning soups, &c.



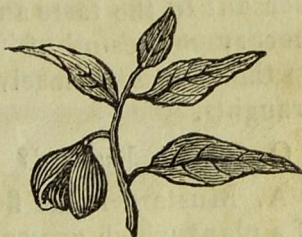
Tea.



Coffee.



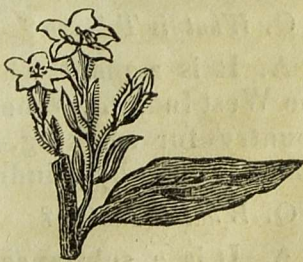
Cinnamon.



Nutmeg Tree.



Indigo.



Tobacco.

Q. *What is Ginger?*

A. It is the root of a plant which grows in the East Indies; where, when dug up, it is dried by the heat of the sun, and then sent to England in bags. Ginger-powder is very useful in preserves and various dishes. When the root, just dug up, is put into syrup, it makes *candied ginger*, which is a very fine sweetmeat.

Q. *Do you know any thing of Cloves?*

A. They are the fruit of a tall, grey, and beautiful tree, which grows in the Molucca and other spice islands. Cloves are very aromatic; that is, pleasant to the taste and to the stomach. The apothecary makes oil of cloves from them, and mixes up the cloves themselves into pills, powders, and draughts.

Q. *What is Mustard?*

A. Mustard is the flour, or powder, of the seeds of a plant which grows plentifully in England, even upon the road-sides. Mustard is one of the most useful spices.

TOBACCO, INDIGO, AND COTTON.

Q. *What is Tobacco?*

A. It is a plant which grows in America and the West Indies. When dried, it is brought to this country for smoking, or for making into snuff, which is done by grinding it into powder.

Q. *What is Indigo?*

A. It is a substance used for dyeing clothes, and is prepared from the leaves and branches of the

indigo-tree, which grows in Africa and the East and West Indies. When gathered, these leaves and branches are thrown into water, to ferment like beer, for twenty-four hours; the whole being then well shaken, a blue powder settles at the bottom, which, when properly dried, is the indigo in the lumps, as it comes to this country.

Q. *What is Cotton?*

A. It is a white, soft, and downy substance, found in the seed-vessel, or pod, of the cotton-tree, which is cultivated in the East and West Indies. It is a great article of trade; and is, in this country, spun into thread, and afterwards woven in a loom into cotton cloth or calico. The machines used for making a great many threads at once from the raw cotton, are called *spinning jennies*.

SILK, IVORY, AND TORTOISE-SHELL.

Q. *What is Silk?*

A. It is the produce of a caterpillar, called the SILK-WORM, which is bred in China, France, and Italy. This worm is hatched from a small egg, (see Cut, number 2,) and feeds on mulberry-leaves: when arrived at its full growth, (see number 3,) it spins a web from its own body, of very fine threads of floss silk, wound round and round, in the form of a small egg, (see number 4.) This thread is so fine that, when unravelled, it often measures one thousand yards.

Q. *What does the worm do next?*

A. Having finished her web, she conceals herself

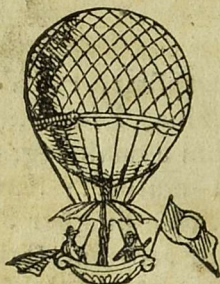
within it, so as to form for herself a close covering, until she becomes a butterfly, (see number 1,) when she makes a hole in her nest, and escapes out of it, (see numbers 5 and 6.)

Q. *How is the Silk obtained from the egg?*

A. It is wound off upon reels, and is then called *raw* or *floss silk*; which is brought to England, after having been conveyed many hundred miles across hot, sandy deserts, on the camel's back, and is twisted into threads by mills, and then woven, in a loom, into what are called silks, sattins ribbons, and lustres.

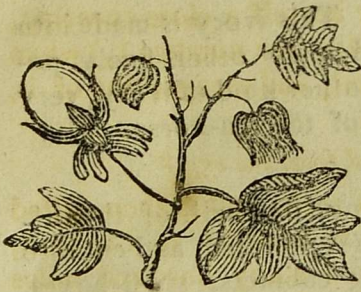
Q. *To what uses are these put?*

A. They are generally used for making ladies' dresses; but there is one use to which silk is put, which is both new and curious,—that is, to make balloons. The silk, being cut into strips, is sewed together to form a ball, or globe, of the shape of an egg, which is afterwards painted and varnished. This balloon is filled with very light air, and has a car or boat tied to it, in which one or two men may sit. When let loose, the balloon ascends in the air, and floats in the clouds.

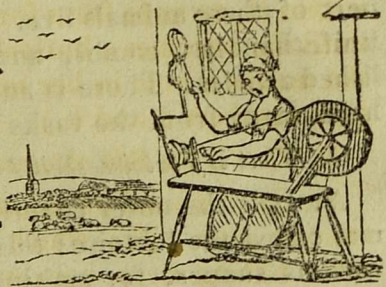


Q. *What is Ivory?*

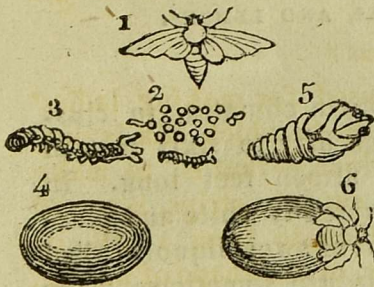
A. It is a hard white substance, cut from the ELEPHANTS' teeth and tusks. They are brought from the East Indies and Africa, where great num-



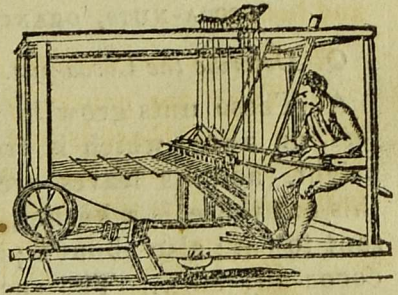
Cotton Tree.



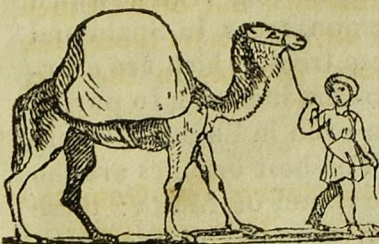
Spinning Wheel.



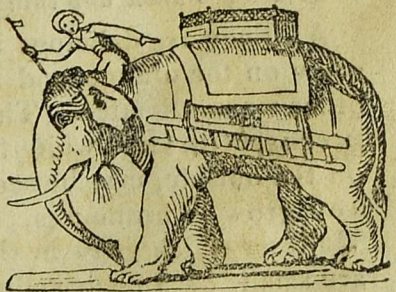
Silk-Worm.



Weaver.



Camel.



Elephant.

bers of these animals live. This ivory is made into knife-handles, combs, and many other finely polished articles. There is another kind of ivory, very hard, made from the tusks of the sea-horse.

Q. *What is Tortoise-shell?*

A. It is the outer covering, or shell, of the animal called the tortoise: this is polished, and cut into various shapes, for making cabinets, snuff-boxes, and ladies' combs. The animal itself is boiled to make turtle-soup.

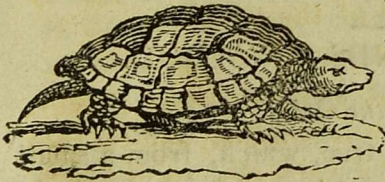
COCOA-NUTS, ORANGES, AND LEMONS.

Q. *Describe the Cocoa-nut.*

A. These nuts grow in warm climates, in clusters, on a tree which is from fifty to sixty feet in height, and its leaves are fifteen feet long. In this nut there is a kernel, which is white and pleasant to eat; also about a pint of sweet liquor, called cocoa-nut milk. The shells are sometimes made into drinking-cups, and the leaves are made into brooms, sacks, and mats.

Q. *Do you know any thing of Oranges and Lemons?*

A. They are delicious and cooling fruits, which grow on the orange and lemon trees in Spain and other warm climates. These trees, which are *ever-greens*, with large white flowers inclining to purple on the outside, may be seen even in England, where they grow in hothouses. The best oranges are the Maltese, which grow in the island of Malta: these are small, of a deep-yellow colour, and are particularly sweet. They are extremely agreeable to



Tortoise.



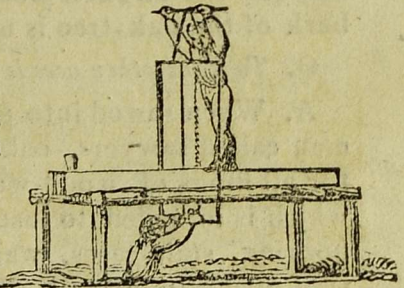
Comb-maker.



Acorn.



Oak Tree.



Sawyer.



Carpenter.



Shipwright.

the taste, and useful in fevers. The juice of lemons is more sharp, and is used in cookery and medicine.

VARIOUS KINDS OF WOOD.

Q. *What do you know of the Oak ?*

A. It is the wood of a tree, which, from a small nut, called an acorn, grows to a large size, in Great Britain, and of which all ships are made. From this circumstance British ships are called *hearts of oak* and *the wooden walls of Old England*. The bark of the oak-tree is used in tanning leather.

Q. *To what other uses is Oak applied ?*

A. When sawed into planks or boards, by workmen called sawyers, oak is used, by the carpenter, for all kinds of wood-work in houses and churches which is intended to last for a long time; such as flooring, stair-cases, wainscot, and ceilings. The roof of Westminster Hall, which is made entirely of oak, is at the present day in a perfect state, after having lasted for eight hundred years.

Q. *What is Cedar ?*

A. It is a wood of a fragrant smell, which grows in eastern countries, where it is used in buildings; as was the case in Solomon's Temple. It was also much used in the funeral piles of the great; for, when a king or a nobleman died, his body was usually burnt on a pile of cedar-wood, over which spices and perfumes were sprinkled. The principal use of cedar in England, at this time, is to make work-boxes, cabinets, and black-lead pencils.

Q. *What is Rose-wood?*

A. It is the wood of a tree which grows in Jamaica, which, besides yielding a pleasant balsam, is, like the cedar, much used in this country for making cabinets, tables, chairs, and writing-desks.

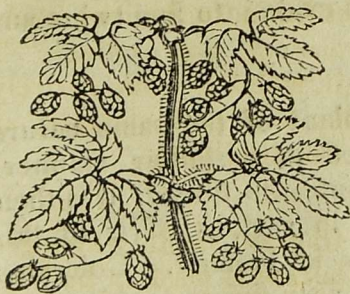
Q. *What is Mahogany?*

A. The wood of a large spreading tree which grows in South America and the West Indies. A single tree has, on account of its immense size, been sold for no less than one thousand pounds. It is of this wood that almost all tables and chairs are made.

HOPS, RUSHES, HEMP, AND FLAX.

Q. *What do you know of Hops?*

A. They are the flowers of a plant, much cultivated in Kent and other parts of England, for giving a bitter taste to porter, ale, and beer. These plants, which are very slender, are supported by long poles, so as to keep them upright and asunder, that the air may pass freely round to ripen them. When gathered, they are dried in a kiln, and put into bags.



Q. *Do you know any thing of Rushes?*

A. They are round and smooth plants, which grow on the banks of canals and rivers, to the height of six feet, surmounted by a tuft of red or

brown flowers. When gathered and dried, they are sold to make Chairs, Mats, and Baskets.

Q. *What is Hemp?*

A. Hemp is a plant which is much cultivated in the fens of Lincolnshire and other marshy places. When ripe, the stems or stalks are pulled up, and laid in bundles to dry; after which the seeds are beaten out, and gathered to produce a future crop.

Q. *But what are the uses of Hemp?*

A. The stalks, being thrown into pits of water, are left there until they are so softened that all the rotten vegetable matter is separated from the stringy or fibrous parts, by rubbing and beating; after this the latter are *heckled*, or drawn over steel spikes, in order that all the fibres may be in the same direction. The hemp is then ready to be spun or twisted together, in places called *roperies*, or rope-grounds, where it is made into fine twine and ropes of various sizes.

Q. *What is Flax?*

A. The fibres of a plant of the same nature as hemp, and is prepared in a similar manner. When the flax has been spun into thread, it is then woven into linen cloth, in various parts of this country, but particularly in Ireland. Coleraine linen is well known to be very fine and white.

Q. *What are the other uses of Flax?*

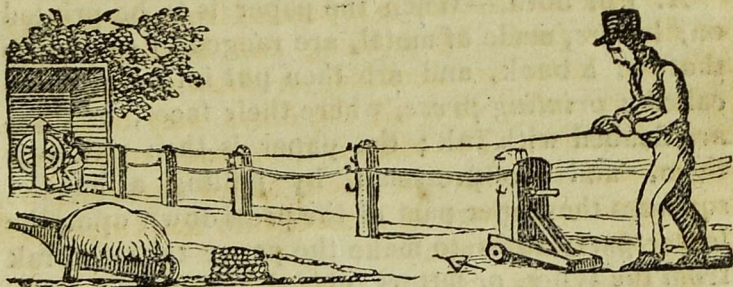
A. The very fine threads made from flax are, in this country, woven into *lace*, by means of pins which are stuck in a cushion placed on the knee. Many English women employ themselves in this business, and are to be seen sitting at work at their



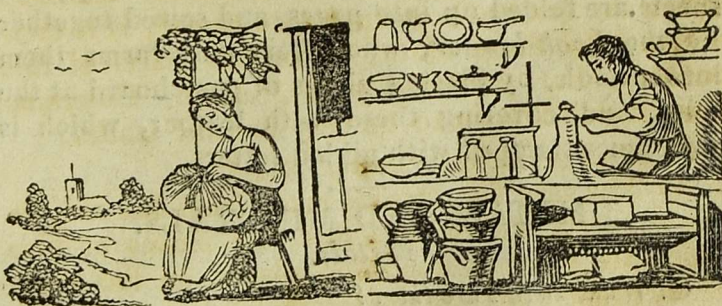
Chair-maker.



Basket-maker.



Rope-spinning.



Lace-making.

Potter.

cottage-doors, after their household business is finished.

Q. *Do you know any thing else of Flax or Linen?*

A. When linen becomes old and in rags, it is collected together and sent to the paper-mill, where it is torn to pieces, and ground into a pulp with clean water. This pulp is afterwards poured into moulds, where it dries, forming sheets of paper; which, when folded up into quires and reams, are sent to the stationers for sale.

Q. *Is this Paper used for writing or for printing?*

A. For both.—When the paper is to be printed on, letters, made of metal, are ranged in rows like those of a book, and are then put into a machine called a *printing-press*, where their faces, or tops, are daubed with ink; the paper is then put over them, and the pressman, by pulling a handle, squeezes the upper part of the press down upon the lower part, so as to make the paper take the ink from the types, or letters, placed below.

Q. *What is done next?*

A. When the paper and the ink are dry, the sheets are folded up into pages, and sewed together by the *book-binder*, who afterwards forms them into a book, by placing pieces of pasteboard at the sides, and covering these with leather, which is sometimes stamped with gilded letters.

METALS AND MINERALS.

Metals.

Q. *What metals are there?*

A. There are a great many; but gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, mercury, and iron, are mostly in use.

Q. *What do you know of Gold?*

A. It is found in Africa, the East Indies, and America, both among sand and rocks and in the beds of rivers, in pieces and grains. Gold is highly valued in every country, and consequently forms the money with which other things are bought. Sovereigns and guineas are made of gold; gold-leaf is gold beaten very thin.

Q. *What is Silver?*

A. It, also, is a valuable metal, found in mines in South America, where a great number of slaves are employed in digging it out. It is of a white colour, and, besides being coined into shillings, sixpences, and half-crowns, it is made into spoons, dishes, and forks, which are all called *plate*, the Spanish name for silver.

Q. *Where is Copper found.*

A. In the Isle of Anglesey, near Wales, and also in Sweden: it is dug out of the earth, and made into pans, kettles, and other utensils. When mixed with tin, it forms the metal called brass.

Q. *What do you know of Tin?*

A. It is taken out of mines in Cornwall in very great quantity; and, when melted down, is cast into large blocks for sale.

Q. *What do you know of Lead?*

A. It is a soft metal, found in various parts of this and other countries. It is made into a number of useful articles.

Q. *What is Mercury?*

A. Though quite liquid, this also is a metal, and of the brightness of silver. It is found in mines in Spain; and is used for silvering and gilding.

Q. *What do you know of Iron?*

A. It is a grey hard metal, found in a state of ore, or iron-stone, in almost all parts of the world. It is very useful, for without it no plough could be made; nor could a horse-shoe, coach-wheel, or many other articles, be formed without it. The founder melts it in his furnace, so that it runs like water, in which state he pours it into moulds of sand, and thus forms grates, pots, water pipes, cannon, and many other articles; and the blacksmith heats the iron in his fire, and beats it out with his hammer into whatever form he chooses.

Q. *Are these the only uses of Iron?*

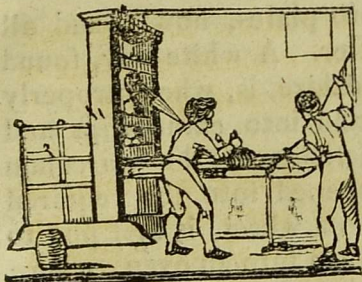
A. No. The purest part of the metal extracted from the iron-ore is called steel, which is made into knives, razors, chisels, springs for watches, scissars, and needles.

Minerals.

Q. *What is Clay?*

A. It is a soft mineral substance, of various colours, which, when put into the fire, becomes quite hard like stone. It is of this substance that bricks are made. The clay being shaped, in a wooden mould, into the form of bricks, these are afterwards dried and burnt hard. They are then used by the bricklayer for building houses.

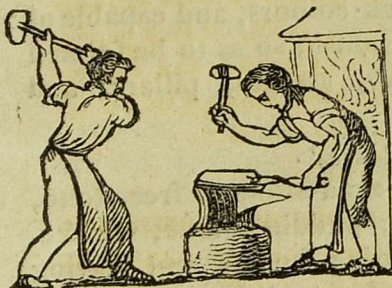
Q. *Is Clay applied to any other use?*



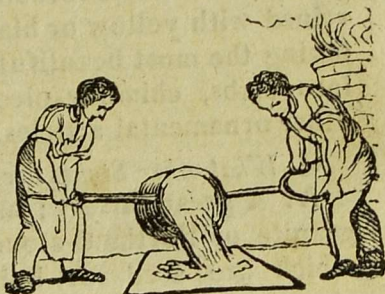
Printing.



Book-binding.



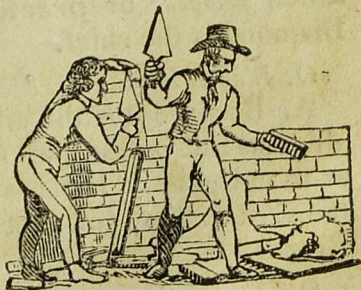
Blacksmith.



Iron-founder.



Brick-maker.



Bricklayer.

A. Yes; it is made into plates, bowls, and all sorts of dishes, by the potter. A white clay, found in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, is, when properly moistened with water, made into china cups and saucers, and all other articles of the porcelain kind. The clay, being shaped into the required form by turning round on a wheel, is first put to dry in the open air, and then into an oven, where it is said to become *burnt*, or quite hard.

Q. *What is Marble?*

A. It is a white soft stone, sometimes streaked or veined with yellow or black colours, and capable of taking the most beautiful polish, so as to be formed into slabs, chimney-pieces, statues, pillars, and other ornamental articles.

Q. *What other Stones are there?*

A. A great variety; as sand-stone or free-stone, granite or Portland-stone, pudding-stone, &c. &c. which are used for building houses and paving streets; likewise slates, which are found in Wales and other places, and are used for covering the roofs of houses. There are also a great many which are called *jewels*, or *precious stones*: of these, the Diamond is the chief.

Q. *Why is it the chief?*

A. Because it is the most valuable and hardest of all gems: it is transparent like crystal, but so hard as to cut glass. Diamonds are found principally in the East Indies, and that part of America called the Brazils.

Q. *Do you know any thing of the Cornelian?*

A. There are three sorts of this stone, — namely,

red, white, and yellow. They are brought from Eastern countries.

Q. What other stones do you know?

A. The emerald and beryl, which are green, come from the East Indies; the amethyst is of a purple, and the sapphire of a sky-blue colour; whilst the topaz is of a beautiful yellow.

Q. What are the uses of all these?

A. The lapidary polishes, and the jeweller sets them in gold, so as to make seals, brooches, rings, ear-rings, and necklaces.

Q. You have said nothing of Pearls.

A. These are little round balls, of a white satten colour, which are found in the inside of some sorts of oysters. They are very beautiful and valuable, and are used for the same purposes as the other precious stones. There is a pearl in the King of England's crown worth eight hundred thousand pounds.

Q. What are Hats made of?

A. Hats are made of the furs, or fine hair, of various animals,—as rabbits, hares, monkeys, camels, and goats; but such as are made from the fur of the beaver are the most valuable. This little animal is not only very useful on account of its fur, but a valuable drug is also extracted from it, called Castor.

Q. What are Shoes and Boots made of?

A. Various kinds of leather and other materials, such as silk, jean, nankeen, &c., which, after being cut out, are formed on a wooden last, the size

of the foot, and are sewed together with hempen thread well waxed.

Q. What are the different kinds of Leather used for Shoes and Boots?

A. From the skins of various animals,—as morocco leather from the goat-skin; and there is a very fine leather, for ladies' shoes, made of the seal-skin. The seal, or sea-calf, as it is sometimes called, is a useful animal, on account of its skin, as well as for the seal-oil which is extracted from them.

Q. Of what use is that little insect, called the Cochineal Insect?

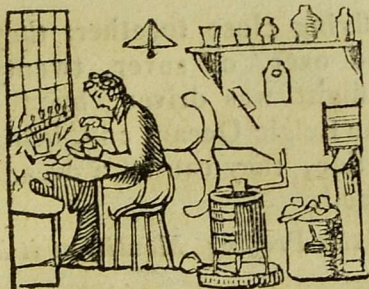
A. It is valuable on account of the beautiful red colour it produces, which is so much used by the dyers; and it is from this insect that the fine colour so much esteemed, and known by the name of Carmine, is procured. Rouge is also a preparation from the same.

Q. Where are these Insects to be found?

A. In South America; where great attention is paid to increase their numbers, particularly in Mexico: and it is said that the Spanish government is every year more enriched by the profits of the cochineal trade, than by the produce of all its gold mines.

Q. What do you know of the Locust?

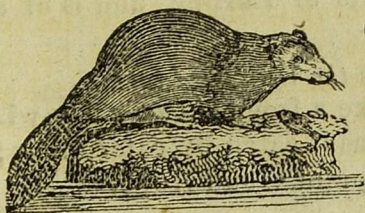
A. The locust may be considered as the most destructive of all insects. So many millions are sometimes seen together, that they have been known to destroy one hundred and forty acres of corn in a day. In the year 852, an immense swarm took their flight from the Eastern regions towards the



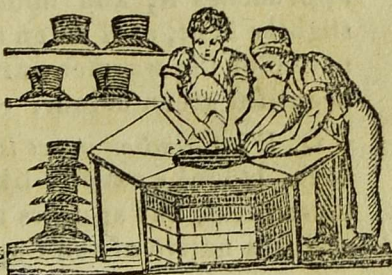
Jeweller.



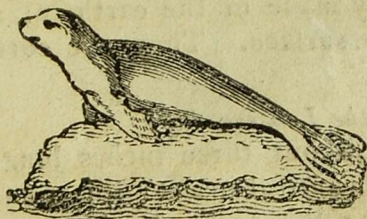
Lapidary.



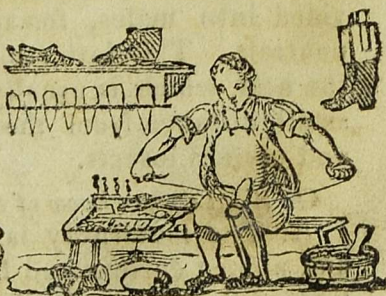
Beaver.



Hatter.



Seal.



Shoemaker.

West; and, although flying close together, they were supposed to extend over, or cover, twenty miles of ground: this flight was driven, by the force of the wind, into the Belgic Ocean, and, being left on the shore by the tide, they caused a dreadful pestilence by their smell.

Q. *What do you know of the Praying Mantis, as it is called?*

A. The name Praying Mantis, or Soothsayer, has been given to this insect from the circumstance of its sitting on its four hind-legs, when any one approaches it, and holding up the two fore-legs, slightly bent, as if in an attitude of prayer. It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is of a beautiful green colour.

Q. *What kind of insect is the Walking Leaf?*

A. It looks exactly like a fragment of a dry withered leaf, and appears as if eaten by caterpillars; and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. *What are Ants?*

A. Little industrious animals, who live together like bees in large numbers, and are, like them, divided into males, females, and what are called neutrals. This latter class conduct the business of the nest, which is usually made in the earth, at a small distance from the surface. They eat corn and various insects.

Q. *What do you know of the Lantern-Fly?*

A. The lantern-fly is about three inches long, and a most curious and beautiful insect: it is a native of Surinam. During the night, it shows so strong a light from its head, or lantern, that it is said to answer the purpose of a candle or torch.



Cochineal Insect.



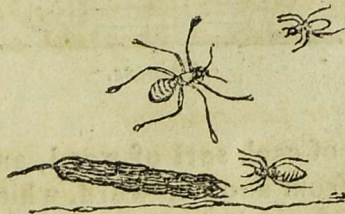
Locust.



The Praying Mantis.



Walking Leaf.



Ants.



Lantern-Fly.

Three or four of these insects are sometimes tied to the top of a stick, and used by travellers to light them on their way.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Q. *What is Grammar?*

A. It is the art of speaking our native language correctly and elegantly.

Q. *Into how many parts is it divided?*

A. Four; namely, Orthography, Accidence, Syntax, and Prosody.

Q. *What is Orthography?*

A. It is the art of spelling words well, according to the letters they contain, and which give them sound; as in the word **R U S S I A N**, which is composed of seven letters,—namely, **R U S S I A N**.



Russians.

Chinese.

Q. *What is Accidence?*

A. It is the knowledge of each sort of word, and likewise of its derivation from another word, which had been spoken, or in use, before the derived word could ever have been thought of.

Q. Give me an example of this.

A. CHINESE, or CHINA-MAN. The country from which the China-man came must have been called CHINA, before the native of that place could have been called a Chinese: therefore, we take away the letter A from China, the name of the place, and add ESE, which signifies the quality of the man, or the place from whence he came. The word Nobleman may be similarly explained, as derived from the word NOBLE.

Q. You spoke of Sorts of Words: what do you mean by this expression?

A. I mean the parts of speech, or kinds of words, which we use when we are talking; or which I use when I write a letter to my mother, or to my aunt.

Q. Give me an example of this.

A. When I write to my mother, on our next half-holiday, that *I received, safely, the cake which she was so good as to send me yesterday*, I put several words together, which have all different and simple meanings as they stand in the Dictionary, but which, when I write them together in the order which I have just repeated, have a compound meaning. Therefore each word is of a separate nature, kind, or class, and conveys the ideas to my mind of *what was sent, how it arrived, to whom it was sent, who sent the cake, when my mother sent it, and how well I think of her for sending it*.

Q. Now let me know what the Parts of Speech are.

A. They consist of Articles, Nouns, Adjectives,

Pronouns, Verbs, Participles, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.



Africans.



Arab.

Q. *What is an Article?*

A. It serves to point out the thing, or person, which is spoken of,—as, *A* NEGRO, *An* AFRICAN, *The* BLACK MAN. *A*, *An*, and *The*, are the articles. *A* and *An* are used when we mean any body or any thing; whilst *The* means some particular person or thing. In using *A* and *An*, we must be on our guard to put *A* always before words which begin with consonant letters of the alphabet,—as, *A* book, *a* slate, *a* newspaper; and to put *An* before all words which begin with a vowel,—as, *an* owl, *an* elephant, *an* unicorn.

Q. *What is a Noun?*

A. It is the name of a person or thing,—as, ARAB, HUT, DESART.

Q. *What is an Adjective?*

A. It is the quality of the person, or thing, whom we talk about,—as *A* PROUD Spaniard, *A* LONG, SHARP Sword, *A* SCARLET Cloak.

Q. *What are the Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives?*

A. They imply a more pointed quality or cha-



Spaniards.



Greenlanders.

racter of the person or thing spoken of, — as, *The PROUD Spaniard, A PROUDER Spaniard, The PROUDEST Spaniard*; or, *A SHARP sword, A SHARPER sword, The SHARPEST sword.*

Q. *What are Pronouns?*

A. They are words used instead of Nouns, to prevent us from repeating the same words often in a sentence, — as, *Charles and John went, with THEIR uncle, to see the Greenlanders*; which is much better than saying that *Charles and John went, with Charles and John's uncle, to see the Greenlanders.*



Turks.



North-American Indians.

Q. *What is a Verb?*

A. It is a word which means that we are in the

act of doing, or have done, something,—as, *The Turk, who SMOKES his pipe, and WEARS a sword by his side.*

Q. *What is a Participle?*

A. It is a word which signifies that something has happened or is happening, and is, consequently, either *past* or *present*, the first ending with the letters *ed*, and the last with *ing*;—as, *The American Indian (being) UNCIVILIZED, is ROAMING through his native woods.*

Q. *What is an Adverb?*

A. It is a word which expresses the manner in which any thing is done;—as, *The Greeks, who have been so LONG, so CRUELLY, and so WOEFULLY, oppressed by the Turks, are NOW fighting GLORIOUSLY and MANFULLY for their lost liberty.*



New Zealanders.

Otaheitans.

Q. *What is a Preposition?*

A. It is a syllable put before a word, or mixed with the words of a sentence, so as to connect and give meaning to them, which they could not have without it;—as, *The New Zealander came FROM his own country, IN the South Seas, TO the City of London, IN Great Britain.*

Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. It is a word which is used to join words and parts of sentences together;—as, *The Hindoo AND his Wife are both black; BUT they love each other, AND are contented AND happy IF they can only obtain a little rice for their dinner.*

Q. *What is an Interjection?*

A. It is any exclamation, which shows that the person who utters it is surprised, or suffers either pain or pleasure;—as, *BEHOLD that Otaheitean, who helped to kill and eat Captain Cook!—WHAT a savage man! WHAT a Cannibal!! O! FIE!—ALAS! poor Cook's death was a great loss to his amily, and to the British nation!!*

Q. *Do you know the Points, or Stops, which are used in reading?*

A. Yes; they are the comma, the semicolon, the colon, the period, or full stop, the note of interrogation, and the note of admiration.

Q. *Write them down.*

A. The Comma is marked thus (,), and requires that we should stop whilst we count *one*.

Q. *What is a Semicolon?*

A. It is marked thus (;), and we are to stop at it whilst we count *two*.

Q. *What is a Colon?*

A. It is marked thus (:), and we are to stop at it until we are able to count *three*.

Q. *What is the Period?*

A. It is marked (.), and we are to stop at it until we can count *four*, if another sentence follows it. We stop for the same time at the points of Interrogation (?), and of Admiration (!

OUTLINES OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHY.

Q. *What does the British Empire consist of?*

A. Of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and of extensive dominions in North America, in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and in the South Seas.

Q. *What are the Divisions of Great Britain?*

A. They are three: namely, England, which contains forty-two millions of acres; Wales, which contains five millions; and Scotland, which contains eighteen;—in all sixty-five millions, of which forty-five millions are in a state of cultivation, so as to produce corn, hay, potatoes, &c. &c. The Island of Britain is 550 miles long, and in some places 300 broad.

Q. *What are the dimensions of Ireland?*

A. It is 280 miles long and 200 broad, containing twenty millions of acres, fourteen of which are cultivated.

Q. *How many inhabitants are there in Britain and Ireland?*

A. In England and Wales there are twelve millions, in Scotland three, and in Ireland seven;—in all, twenty-two millions.

Q. *What is the produce of the British Isles?*

A. Both Britain and Ireland produce a sufficiency of corn, beef, mutton, and pork, for their inhabitants; but the great sources of the wealth of these countries, are their manufactures, which, of late years, have been greatly improved by the use of steam-engines and various kinds of machinery.

Q. *What are the manufactures you speak of?*

A. They consist of woollens, cottons, linen, cutlery, paper, glass, and all sorts of hardware.

Q. *What is the Government of the British Islands?*

A. They are governed by a King and two Houses of Parliament, the assent of each of which is necessary for the passing of any law. Ireland has a Lord-lieutenant, or Viceroy, who acts, and keeps a court, the same as the King of England.

Q. *What are the principal Rivers in England?*

A. They are the Thames, which comes from Gloucestershire to London, and runs from thence into the sea, between Kent and Essex; the Severn, which rises in North Wales, goes to Bristol, where it runs into the Irish Sea; and the Humber, which joins the Ouse and the Trent, and runs into the sea beyond Hull, in Yorkshire.

Q. *What are the principal Rivers in Scotland?*

A. They are the Forth, the Tay, the Spey, the Dee, the Clyde, and the Ness.

Q. *What are the principal Rivers in Ireland?*

A. The Shannon, the Barm, the Boyne, and the Liffey.

Q. *What are the principal Lakes in England and Wales?*

A. Derwentwater and Ulleswater, in Cumberland; Windermere and Coniston, in Westmoreland; the Fens, in Lincolnshire; and Lake Bala, in Merionethshire.

Q. *What are the Lakes in Scotland?*

A. They are generally called Lochs, and are the Tay, the Lomond, the Catherine, the Lochy, and the Ness.

Q. *Name the Lakes in Ireland?*

A. The Irish Lakes are called Loughs; they are the Earne, the Neagh, Killarney, the Derg, and the Corrib.

Q. *Name the Mountains of the British Isles?*

A. Ben Nevis and Ben Wevis, in Scotland, which are 3,700 and 4,400 feet high; Snowdon, in Wales, 3,600 feet. In England, Skiddaw and Saddleback are upwards of 3000 feet high; Cheviot is 2700, and Ingleborough is 2500. In Ireland, there are several mountains, but they are not very lofty: the Wicklow mountains, in that island, contain a great deal of gold.

Q. *How are the British Isles divided?*

A. King Alfred divided England into forty Counties, or Shires, as they at present exist. Wales consists of twelve counties, and Scotland of thirty-two. Ireland is also divided into 32 counties.

Q. *What is the Government of these Counties and Towns?*

A. It consists of a sheriff, a lord-lieutenant, about thirty justices of the peace, and a great many bailiffs, headboroughs, constables, and jailors.— Towns are governed by mayors and aldermen; and twelve judges go twice a-year on their different circuits, through various parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

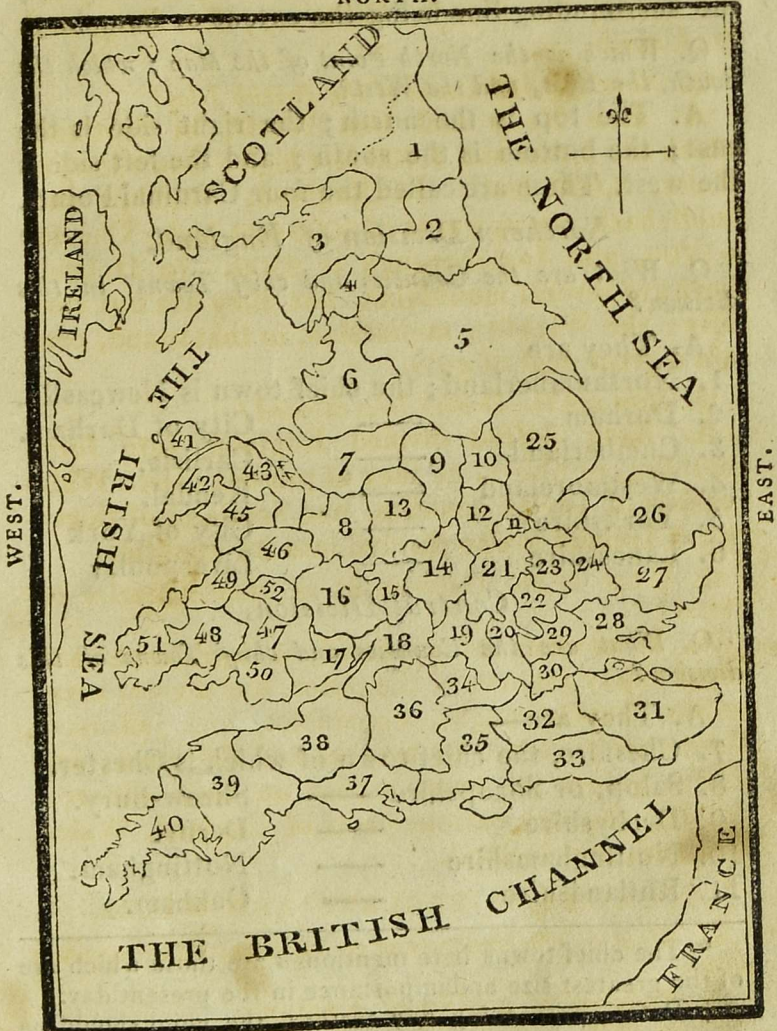
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Q. *What do you understand by the print on the opposite page?*

A. It is called a Map of England.

Q. *And what is the meaning of the lines round the various figures?*

NORTH.



SOUTH.

A. They show the size and shape of each County, the surrounding line being the extent or boundary.

Q. Which is the North Point of the Map; which the South, the East, and the West?

A. The top is the north; the right side is the east; the bottom is the south; and the left side is the west. These are called the four Cardinal Points.

Northern Division of England.

Q. What are the Counties and chief Towns* in this division?

A. They are

- | | | |
|-------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1. Northumberland | ; | the chief town is Newcastle. |
| 2. Durham | —— | City of Durham. |
| 3. Cumberland | —— | Carlisle. |
| 4. Westmoreland | —— | Kendal. |
| 5. Yorkshire | —— | City of York |
| 6. Lancashire | —— | Liverpool. † |

Central Division.

Q. What are the Counties and chief Towns of this division?

A. They are—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. Cheshire, | the chief town of which is Chester. |
| 8. Salop, or Shropshire | —— Shrewsbury. |
| 9. Derbyshire | —— Derby. |
| 10. Nottinghamshire | —— Nottingham. |
| 11. Rutlandshire | —— Oakham. |

* The chief towns here mentioned are those which are of the greatest size and importance in the present day.

† Before proceeding any further, the child should be made to tell the names of the foregoing six counties by their numbers on the Map; and the same plan should be adopted at the end of each division.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 12. Leicestershire | — | Leicester. |
| 13. Staffordshire | — | Litchfield. |
| 14. Warwickshire | — | Birmingham. |
| 15. Worcestershire | — | Worcester. |
| 16. Herefordshire | — | Hereford. |
| 17. Monmouthshire | — | Monmouth. |
| 18. Gloucestershire | — | Gloucester. |
| 19. Oxfordshire | — | Oxford. |
| 20. Buckinghamshire | — | Aylesbury. |
| 21. Northamptonshire | — | Northampton. |

Eastern Division.

Q. *What are the Counties and chief Towns of this division?*

A. They are—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 22. Bedfordshire, the chief town of which is Bedford. | | |
| 23. Huntingdonshire | — | Huntingdon. |
| 24. Cambridgeshire | — | Cambridge. |
| 25. Lincolnshire | — | Lincoln. |
| 26. Norfolk | — | Norwich. |
| 27. Suffolk | — | Ipswich. |
| 28. Essex | — | Colchester. |
| 29. Hertfordshire | — | St. Albans. |
| 30. Middlesex | — | London. |
| 31. Kent | — | Canterbury. |

Southern Division.

Q. *What are the Counties and chief Towns in this division?*

A. They are—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 32. Surrey, the chief town in which is Southwark. | | |
| 33. Sussex | — | Chichester. |
| 34. Berkshire | — | Reading. |
| 35. Hampshire | — | Winchester. |
| 36. Wiltshire | — | Salisbury. |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 37. Dorsetshire | — | Dorchester. |
| 38. Somersetshire | — | Bath. |
| 39. Devonshire | — | Exeter. |
| 40. Cornwall | — | Falmouth. |

Wales ; or the Western Division.

Q. *What are the Counties and chief Towns in Wales?*

A. They are—

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 41. The Isle of Anglesey, | the chief town in which | |
| is | — | Beaumaris. |
| 42. Caernarvonshire | — | Caernarvon. |
| 43. Denbighshire | — | Denbigh. |
| 44. Flintshire | — | Flint. |
| 45. Merionethshire | — | Merioneth. |
| 46. Montgomeryshire | — | Welshpool. |
| 47. Brecknockshire | — | Brecknock. |
| 48. Caermarthenshire | — | Caermarthen. |
| 49. Cardiganshire | — | Cardigan. |
| 50. Glamorganshire | — | Swansea. |
| 51. Pembrokeshire | — | Pembroke. |
| 52. Radnorshire | — | New Radnor. |

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

Q. *What is the name of the opposite Print?*

A. It is the Map of Scotland, on which the Counties are traced and numbered, as in the Map of England.

Northern Division.

Q. *Enumerate the Counties and chief Towns in this division.*

A. They are—

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Caithness, | the chief town in which is | Wick. |
| 2. Sutherlandshire | — | Dornock. |
| 3. County of Cromarty | — | Cromarty. |

NORTH.



SOUTH.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 4. Ross-shire | — | Tain. |
| 5. Aberdeenshire | — | Aberdeen. |
| 6. Argyleshire | — | Campbelltown. |
| 7. Bamfshire | — | Bamf |
| 8. Clackmannanshire | — | Culross. |
| 9. Dumbartonshire | — | Dumbarton |
| 10. Morayshire | — | Elgin. |
| 11. Angus-shire | — | Dundee. |
| 12. Fifeshire | — | St. Andrew's. |
| 13. Inverness-shire | — | Inverness. |
| 14. Kincardineshire | — | Stonehaven. |
| 15. Kinross-shire | — | Kinross. |
| 16. Nairnshire | — | Nairn. |
| 17. Perthshire | — | Perth. |
| 18. Stirlingshire | — | Stirling. |

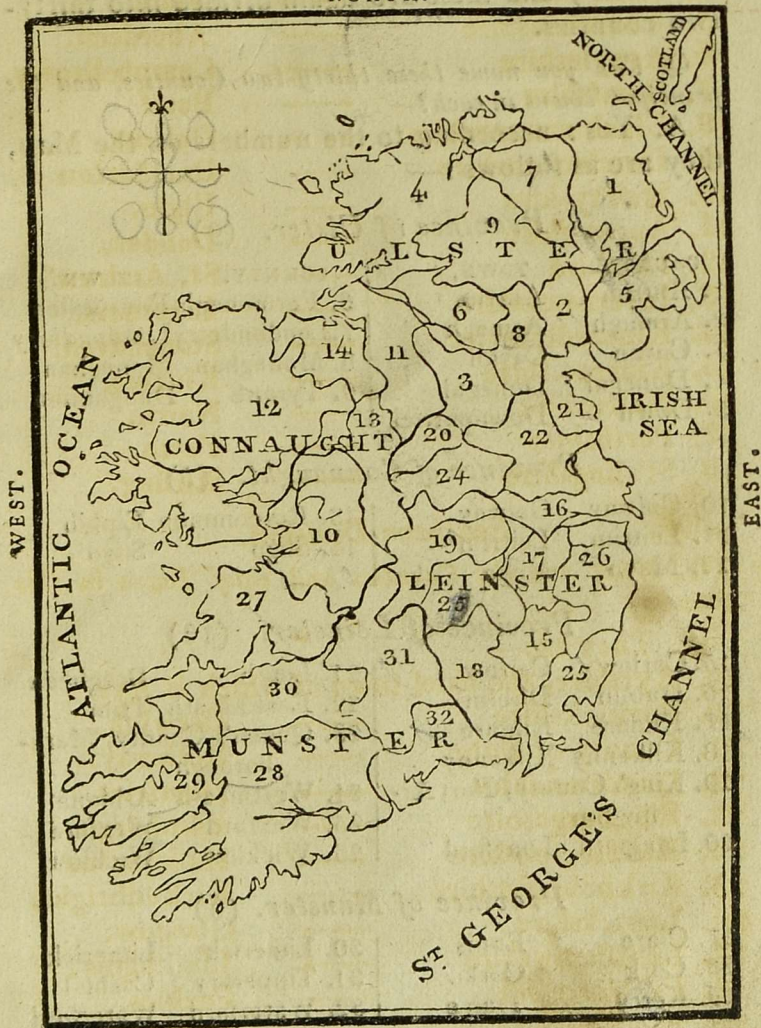
Southern Division.

Q. *What are the Counties and chief Towns in this division*

A. They are—

| | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 19. Ayrshire, the chief town of which is Ayr. | | |
| 20. Berwickshire | — | Berwick. |
| 21. County of Bute | — | Rothesay. |
| 22. Dumfries-shire | — | Dumfries. |
| 23. Edinburghshire | — | Edinburgh. |
| 24. Haddingtonshire | — | Haddington. |
| 25. Kirkudbrightshire | — | Kirkudbright. |
| 26. Lanarkshire | — | Glasgow. |
| 27. Linlithgowshire | — | Linlithgow. |
| 28. Peebles-shire | — | Peebles. |
| 29. Renfrewshire | — | Paisley. |
| 30. Roxburghshire | — | Kelso. |
| 31. Selkirkshire | — | Selkirk. |
| 32. Wigtownshire | — | Wigtown |

NORTH.



SOUTH.

Q. How is Ireland divided?

A. Ireland is divided into four great Provinces; namely, ULSTER, CONNAUGHT, LEINSTER, and

MUNSTER ; and these are again divided into thirty-two counties.

Q. Can you name these thirty-two Counties, and the principal Towns in each?

A. Yes : according to the numbers on the Map, they are as follows :—

Province of Ulster. (9)

| COUNTY. | TOWN. | COUNTY. | TOWN. |
|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Antrim | Antrim | 6. Fermanagh | Enniskillen |
| 2. Armagh | Armagh | 7. Londonderry | Londonderry |
| 3. Cavan | Cavan | 8. Monaghan | Monaghan |
| 4. Donegal | Donegal | 9. Tyrone | Dungannon |
| 5. Down | Downpatrick | | |

Province of Connaught. (5)

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| 10. Galway | Galway | 13. Roscommon | Elphin |
| 11. Leitrim | Leitrim | 14. Sligo | Sligo |
| 12. Mayo | Mayo | | |

Province of Leinster. (12)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 15. Carlow | Carlow | 21. Louth | Drogheda |
| 16. Dublin | Dublin | 22. East Meath | Trim |
| 17. Kildare | Kildare | 23. Queen's County, | Mary- |
| 18. Kilkenny | Kilkenny | | borough |
| 19. King's County, Port Ar- | | 24. Westmeath | Athlone |
| lington | | 25. Wexford | Wexford |
| 20. Longford | Longford | 26. Wicklow | Wicklow |

Province of Munster. (6)

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|-----------|
| 27. Clare | Ennis | 30. Limerick | Limerick |
| 28. Cork | Cork | 31. Tipperary | Casheil |
| 29. Kerry | Trake | 32. Waterford | Waterford |

THE END.

NEW AND IMPROVED

ELEMENTARY BOOKS,

PUBLISHED AND SOLD

By J. SOUTER, SCHOOL LIBRARY,

73,

North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

Where may be had, Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-Books, in various binding; also Copy-Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, and all kinds of Stationery, for Schools, on the most reasonable Terms.

* * * THE SCHOOL-REGULATOR; or Semi-Annual Register of the Study and Conduct of YOUNG LADIES. By W. B. Faiers. Price 1s.—Also, one for Young Gentlemen, by the same. Price 1s.



Art of Reading.

1. THE ENGLISH PRIMER; or, Child's First Book: arranged on such a plan as cannot fail to delight young Children, and facilitate their Instruction in the Elements of Spelling and Reading. By the Rev. T. CLARK. Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED WOOD ENGRAVINGS. 6d. sewed, or 10d. bound. The same in French. 1s. or 1s. 6d. bound.

"This little Primer, at the moderate price of sixpence, appears to justify what is promised in the title; being, of its kind, the most complete which has of late come under our observation."—*Gentleman's Magazine*. See also *Monthly Review*.

2. THE ENGLISH MOTHER'S FIRST CATECHISM for her Children, containing those things most necessary to be known at an Early Age. Illustrated by one Hundred Engravings; being a Sequel to the above. By the Rev. T. CLARK. Price 9d. or 10s. 6d. bound. The same in French. 1s. or 1s. 6d. bound.

3. INFANTINE STORIES, in Words of One, Two, and Three Syllables. New Edition. By Mrs. FENWICK. With six new Plates. 2s. 6d. and 3s. col.

"This is one of the most interesting Books that can possibly be put into the hands of a child, after Clark's excellent little Primer."

4. **THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK**; or *Sure Guide to English Spelling and Pronunciation*. The whole compiled from the Dictionaries of Walker, Sheridan, and Jones; the Syllables are divided and accented agreeably to their approved methods; and arranged on such a plan as cannot fail to familiarize the art of Spelling and Pronunciation, remove the difficulties, and facilitate general improvement in the English language. Revised and improved by the Rev. T. CLARK. 1s. 6d.

"The spelling-columns in this Book appear to have been arranged and accented with much care and attention; so that children, who may easily be made to understand the marks here used to direct their pronunciation, will acquire an unusual degree of accuracy, and avoid much future trouble."—*Monthly Review*.

5. **THE NATIONAL READER**: consisting of *Easy Lessons in History, Geography, Biography, Natural History, Mythology, &c.* The whole arranged on an improved plan, and illustrated by nearly *one hundred Engravings*: being a Sequel to the "*National Spelling*." By the Rev. T. CLARK. New Edition. 3s. 6d.

"These lessons are judiciously selected; and there is a great deal of useful information in a cheap form."—*Literary Gazette*.

6. **A FATHER'S LESSONS**; or, a *Day's Instructive Excursion*: consisting of the first Elements of Useful Knowledge. By L. F. JAUFFRET, Author of the "*Travels of Rolando*," &c. With five plates. 2s. 6d.

This little Work will be read by Children both with profit and delight. It is intended to excite the attention of Youth to the beauties of the Creation: and under the following heads will be found a variety of useful and pleasing information:—The Morning—The Firmament—The Existence of God proved by the Wonders of Nature—The Dawn—Sun Rise—The Earth—Mountain—Minerals—Vegetables—Re-production of Vegetables—Animals—Quadrupeds—Birds—Reptiles—Fishes—Insects—The Wonders of the Human Body—The Sight—Hearing—Smell—Taste—Touch—Hand and Arm—Man in Society—Human Inventions—Varieties of Languages, and of the Human Race—A brief Description of the Earth—Of Europe—Asia—Africa—America—The Clouds and Rain—Winds—The Sea—Rivers—Sun-Set—Return Home, and the Family Supper—The Evening Walk—The Stars—The Moon—Night—Sleep.

7. **The FABLES of ÆSOP**. By S. CROXALL. 3s. 6d. bound.

* * A fine Edition of the above, with 111 Copper-plates. 12s. boards.

8. **BLOSSOMS of MORALITY**. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

9. The **LOOKING-GLASS** for the **MIND**; or **Intellectual Mirror**. With 74 Cuts. 3s. 6d.

10. **BLAIR'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY**, for learning by Rote; containing none but important Words, and omitting derivative, vulgar, obsolete, and trivial Words. New Edition, revised and improved by T. BROWNE, LL.D. 3s. bound.

11. The **ELEMENTS** of **READING**; being Select and Easy Lessons in Prose and Verse, for young Readers of both Sexes. By the Rev. J. ADAMS, A.M. 3s. 6d. bd.

12. The **NEW SPEAKER**; or, English Class-Book; for the use of Schools. By WM. MAJOR, LL.D. 4s. 6d.

13. **PUNCTUATION**; or, the Art of Pointing, on the Principles of Grammar. By S. ROUSSEAU. 3s. 6d. bd.

14. **SHERIDAN IMPROVED**: a General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, for the use of Schools. By STEPHEN JONES. Genuine Edition. 3s. 6d.

15. A **DICTIONARY** of **NOUNS**, or of **THINGS**; every Word in which teaches some useful or important Fact. By the Rev. J. GOLDSMITH. 3s. 6d. bound.

16. A **SYSTEM** of **RHETORIC**, on a Method entirely new; containing all the Tropes and Figures necessary to illustrate the Classics, both Poetical and Historical; for the use of Schools. By JOHN STIRLING. D.D. 6d. sewed.

17. **LETTERS** to a **YOUNG LADY**: on Education, Happiness, the Christian Faith, Beauties of the Scriptures, Charity, Exercise, School Studies, &c. 2s. 6d.

Geography.

18. **CLARK'S** (the Rev. T.) **NEW GENERAL SCHOOL ATLAS**; exhibiting the various Divisions of the World, with the chief Empires, Kingdoms, and States, in Thirty Maps; carefully corrected from the latest and best Authorities.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Royal 4to. col. | £0 12 0 | Royal 8vo. col. | £0 10 6 |
| plain | 0 8 6 | plain | 0 7 0 |

* * For Clearness, Accuracy, and Cheapness, these Atlases cannot be equalled by any now extant.

19. **CLARK'S NEW SERIES** of **MAPS**, of all the States and Kingdoms throughout the World, from the latest and best authorities of ARROWSMITH and others, 6d.

each, coloured.—Comprising 1. *World*. 2. *Mercator's Projection of the World*. 3. *Europe*. 4. *England*. 5. *Scotland*. 6. *Ireland*. 7. *France*. 8. *Russia*. 9. *Spain and Portugal*. 10. *Turkey and Hungary*. 11. *Poland*. 12. *Holland and the Netherlands*. 13. *Sweden and Norway*. 14. *Denmark*. 15. *Germany*. 16. *Switzerland*. 17. *Italy*. 18. *Asia*. 19. *China*. 20. *Hindoostan*. 21. *East Indies*. 22. *Africa*. 23. *North America*. 24. *West Indies*. 25. *South America*. 26. *Canaan, or Judea*. 27. *Græcia Antiqua*. 28. *Romanum Imperium*. 29. *Travels of St. Paul*. 30. *Italia Antiqua*.

20. **THIRTY NEW OUTLINE MAPS**, on the same scale as the above, and in which the chief Cities, Towns, Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains, are all laid down, but their Names omitted. Intended for the exercise of Junior Pupils. 4d. each.

21. **THIRTY NEW PROJECTIONS** on the same scale as the above, for Senior Pupils. 4d. each.

22. **CLARK'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY**; containing an Account of the present State of the kingdoms of the World, with the political alterations determined by the Congress of Vienna; to which is annexed a series of Questions for the exercise and examination of the Student. Price 4s.

23. **JUVENILE GEOGRAPHY**, or Poetical Gazetteer: comprising a new and interesting Description of many of the principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; illustrated by many Views. By J. BISSETT. 1s. 6d.

24. **THE ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY and CHRONOLOGY**, for Young Ladies. 3s. 6d.

25. **CLARK'S TOUR of EUROPE**; illustrated with Maps and Engravings; price 8s. Abridged by the Rev. T. CLARK, from the following popular Works, viz.

Simond's Tour in Great Britain
Dupin's Excursions in England,
Scotland, and Ireland
Curwen's Letters from Ireland
Hall's Travels in France
Tappen's Tour in ditto
Mrs. Baile's Tour in ditto
Semple's Journey through Portu-
gal and Spain
Southey's Journey in Spain
Semple's Second Journey in Por-
tugal and Spain
Forsyth's Excursions in Italy
Galt's Tour in Sicily

Galt's Visit to Malta
——— Tour in Turkey
Journal of a Tour in Holland
Neale's Travels through Ger-
many, Poland, Moldavia, and
Turkey
Dr. Thomson's Travels in Sweden
Mrs. Wolstonecroft's Letters from
Sweden and Norway
Sir John Carr's Travels in Den-
mark
James's Travels in Russia
Dr. Macmichael's Journey from
Moscow to Constantinople.

26. CLARK'S TOUR of ASIA: illustrated with Maps and Engravings; price 6s. Abridged from the following popular Works, viz.

Lord Macartney's Embassy to China; from Sir J. Staunton and J. Barrow, esq. F.R.S.

Lord Amherst's Embassy to China; from Messrs. Ellis, Abel, and M^rLeod

Barrow's Voyage to Cochin-China

Morier's First Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople

Morier's Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople

Lieut. Heude's Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and Journey overland from India to England

Lieut.-Col. Fitzclarence's Journal of a Route across India through Egypt to England

Capt. M. V. Kotzebue's Journey in Persia

Lieut.-Colonel Johnson's Journey overland from India to England, through Persia, Georgia, Russia, Poland, and Prussia

Elphinstone's Account of the Kingdom of Caubul

Captain J. M. Kinneir's Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan

Galt's Letters from the Levant

Knox's Account of the Island of Ceylon, and of his Captivity during twenty Years

Capt. F. Beaufort's Karamania

Count Forbin's Travels in Syria and the Holy Land.

These Works will enable the Reader to acquire, in a concise form, a knowledge of all the material points of information contained in the most esteemed modern Books of Voyages and Travels, without those repetitions which have rendered so many works of great merit trite and uninteresting.
Price 8s. each, bound in red and lettered.

27. BROOKE'S GAZETTEER. New Edition, very much improved. 8vo. 13s. 6d. bound.

28. GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY; large 8vo. New Edition, with new Maps. 16s. boards.

29. GUTHRIE'S SCHOOL ATLAS. 12s.

History.

30. A GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND RELIGIOUS CHART of the WORLD, 22 inches by 17, exhibiting the prevailing Religion, the form of Government, the degree of Civilization, the Population, and the Missionary Stations of each country. By the Rev. T. Clark. Price 3s. 6d. neatly coloured.

31. A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By the Rev. Mr. Cooper. Price 2s. 6d.

32. The TRAVELS and OBSERVATIONS of HAREACH, the WANDERING JEW: comprehending a View of the most distinguished Events in the History of

Mankind, since the Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Titus; with a description of the Manners, Customs, and remarkable Monuments, of the most celebrated Nations; interspersed with Anecdotes of eminent Men of different periods. Embellished with Maps and numerous Engravings. Collected and arranged by the Rev. T. CLARK. 8s. Second edition, revised and improved, with many valuable additions.

This Work affords a systematic view of the Decline and Fall of Empires, the improvement in Morals effected by the propagation of the Christian Religion, and the causes which tended to form the different kingdoms which now constitute the European confederacy.

33. FIVE HUNDRED QUESTIONS deduced from Goldsmith's History of England. 1s.

34. GOLDSMITH'S ABRIDGMENT of the HISTORY of ROME. 12mo. with a Map of ancient Rome. 3s. 6d.

35. FIVE HUNDRED QUESTIONS deduced from the Abridgment of Goldsmith's History of Rome; to which are prefixed, a brief Sketch of the Roman Polity, and of the principal constituted Authorities of the Romans, in the most flourishing times of the Commonwealth; a Table of the Roman Emperors, of the most celebrated Roman Authors, and an Account of their particular Works. By J. G. GORTON. 1s.

36. GOLDSMITH'S ABRIDGMENT of the HISTORY of GREECE. 12mo. with a Map of Ancient Greece. 3s. 6d.

37. FIVE HUNDRED QUESTIONS deduced from Goldsmith's History of Greece, on the plan of the above. By the same Author. 1s.

38. A KEY to the Questions on Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and Rome. By the same Author. 1s.

39. QUESTIONS on the CHRONOLOGY of ENGLISH HISTORY. By the Rev. JOHN EVANS. 1s.

40. MURRAY'S ABRIDGMENT of the HISTORY of FRANCE, from the Origin of the Franks to the second Restoration of Louis XVIII. 12mo. 5s. bound.

Writing and Arithmetic.

41. AN ANALYSIS OF PENMANSHIP; or NEW BRITISH PENMAN. Containing Rules and Obser-

vations on the Formation of each Letter; together with a Projection of the Text Alphabet, and some Specimens of Writing. For the Use of Schools, and young Persons. Dedicated to W. Thomson, W.M. By J. HILL, W.M. Master of the Academy, Brentford, Butts. Oblong 8vo. half-bound, 5s.

42. The PROJECTION of the Text Alphabet, separate. By the same. 4to. 1s.

43. A NEW SERIES of SLIP COPIES, the small hand of which comprise a Course of Elegant Extracts from Addison and others, each subject occupying about half a page in the Copy-book, so as to prevent the pupil copying his own writing. By J. HILL. Price 6d. each.

44. A NEW SYSTEM of ARITHMETIC, on a Plan ENTIRELY ORIGINAL, calculated to abridge the labour of the Tutor very considerably, and facilitate the progress of the Pupil. By J. WALKER. New Edition, with an enlarged Appendix by J. Russell. Price 2s. 6d.

45. AN EXPOSITION of the SYSTEM is printed and sold at 2s. sealed up; which will be delivered only to Schoolmasters or Teachers, who apply personally, or by Letter addressed to the publisher.

46. WALKER'S NEW CIPHERING BOOK, on the same System. Part One, containing the Simple Rules; neatly printed in Script, on fine foolscap 4to., price 3s. neatly half-bound.

47. WALKER'S NEW CIPHERING BOOK, Part II. containing the Compound Rules. Printed uniformly with the above, price 3s. 6d. neatly hf-bound.

48. JUVENILE ARITHMETIC; or, Child's Guide to Figures. Part I. 1s. sewed.—Containing an Explanation of the first Four Simple Rules.

49. Part II. 1s. sewed.—Consisting of the Compound Rules. Both Parts neatly bound together, 2s. 6d.

50. SOUTER'S COMPLETE SET of ARITHMETICAL TABLES. On a large 8vo. Card, 4d. or 3s. 6d. per dozen; or, large 4to. 6d. or 5s. per dozen.

51. The MULTIPLICATION TABLE, extended up to Twenty-four. 6d. coloured.

52. The ARITHMETICAL LABYRINTH, or

Extended Pence and Shillings Table. 4d. plain; 6d. coloured.

53. BEASLEY'S ARITHMETICAL TABLE BOOK, containing also the French weights and measures, and a System of Mental Reckoning. Price 6d.

54. ——— ARITHMETIC applied to the ARTS, price 2s.

Biography.

55. A New BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; containing a brief Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons and remarkable Characters in every Age and Nation. By STEPHEN JONES. New Edition. With nearly 300 additional Names. 6s.

Moral, Religious, and Instructive.

56. AN HISTORICAL CATECHISM; drawn from the Pentateuch, intended to illustrate that part of Sacred Writ, and to familiarize it to the minds of the rising Generation. By J. H. 3s. bound.

57. MORE MINOR MORALS; or, an Introduction to the Winter Family, with Aunt Eleanor's Stories interspersed. 5s. 6d.

"A more proper and more entertaining book to put into youthful hands than this, we have rarely seen. The language is good, the sentiments moral; the one without fineness, and the other without affectation. A multitude of apt and interesting anecdotes renders the enforcement of sound principles as amusing as it is excellent; and we are sure that both pleasure and advantage must be derived from the perusal of this well-conceived volume."—*Literary Gazette*, Dec. 23, 1820.

"Why our author chooses to call these morals *minor*, we cannot tell, since they embrace some of the principal duties of religion, as the observation of the sabbath and public worship, which are very properly enforced: they are in fact Christian morals, and judiciously blended with many of the most important truths of the Gospel. The author has indeed made a valuable addition to the ladies' library. My Aunt Ellen's stories (or rather anecdotes) are both pleasing and instructive; and some of the episodes, as that of the Woodman's Daughter, are so beautiful and affecting, that the author has nothing to fear from her book being placed beside those of our most popular female writers."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

58. AN INTRODUCTION to the KNOWLEDGE of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION; in two Parts. To which are added, Forms of Prayer, &c. for several occasions. By H. CROSSMAN, M.A. Rector of Little Bromley, Essex. A new Edition. 1s. neatly bd.

59. BLOSSOMS of MORALITY. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

60. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

61. A PERPETUAL KEY to the ALMANACKS; containing an account of the FEASTS, FESTIVALS, SAINTS'-DAYS, and other Holidays in the Calendar, with an explanation of the ASTRONOMICAL and CHRONOLOGICAL Terms. By JAMES BANNANTINE. The whole corrected and improved, with an original Table of the CONSTELLATIONS, their NAMES and ORIGIN, and the NUMBER and MAGNITUDE of the STARS which compose them, &c. By JOHN IRVING MAXWELL, of the Inner Temple. Price 2s. 6d. bound in red.

62. THE BEAUTIES OF THE NIGHT THOUGHTS, by EDWARD YOUNG, LL.D. Selected and arranged under 140 heads, by a Member of the Society of Friends. Printed in a large and clear type, on fine paper. Small 8vo. 3s.

63. THE COLLECTS for SUNDAYS and the HOLIDAYS throughout the Year; with Forms of Prayer, and the CATECHISM of the Church of England. 4d. or 3s. 4d. per dozen, and 24s. per hundred.

The COLLECTS separately from the Catechism, 3d.

The CATECHISM separately from the Collects, 2d.

* * * As these Collects and Catechisms are printed from a clear type, and on a very superior paper, it is necessary to order Souter's Editions.

64. BARROW'S YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S LIBRARY. 18mo. 4s. bound.

General Science.

65. IRVING'S CATECHISMS of ASTRONOMY,—BOTANY,—BRITISH CONSTITUTION —CHEMISTRY,—CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY,—GENERAL BIOGRAPHY,—GEOGRAPHY of ENGLAND and WALES,—of SCOTLAND,—GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES,—HISTORY OF ENGLAND,—ROME,—GREECE,—JEWISH ANTIQUITIES,—MYTHOLOGY,—ROMAN ANTIQUITIES,—SACRED HISTORY,—UNIVERSAL HISTORY; price 1s. each.

66. BLAIR'S UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR; being a Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and General Knowledge. New Edition, with Questions annexed. 5s.

67. The **BOOK of TRADES**; or, Library of the Useful Arts. With Engravings. 10s. 6d. bound.

68. A **GRAMMAR** of the **ELEMENTS** of **ASTRONOMY**. By T. SQUIRE. 9s. 6d.

69. A **DICTIONARY** of **MUSIC**. By T. BUSBY, Mus. D. 7s. 6d.

70. **FIRST DRAWING-BOOKS**, various sorts, 6d. each.

French, Italian, and Latin.

71. The **NEW FRENCH PRIMER**; containing a Vocabulary of familiar Words and Phrases, arranged in the most pleasing Form: on one page are easy words, illustrated by engravings; and in the following page the same words occur again, formed into short sentences. And to which are annexed, interesting Dialogues in which the name of almost every article in domestic use, whether of furniture, of dress, or for the breakfast or dinner table, is introduced. The whole illustrated by upwards of 250 Engravings. By Mad. Doüin. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound.

72. **CATECHISME D'UNE MÈRE**; pour les Enfants. Contenant les choses les plus nécessaires à connaitre dans L'Enfance. Destiné à servir de suite au Petit Vocabulaire. Par Mad. Doüin. With 100 engravings, price 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. bound, and 2s. 6d. coloured.

73. **GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES** of the **FRENCH LANGUAGE**; or, The Teacher's French Assistant; containing a series of Theoretic, Practical, and Progressive Lessons, in which every difficulty is explained. Second edition, enlarged, price 5s. By M. de Rouillon.

The rules are simple, the examples concise, but sufficient; and the exercises, having notes and references to preceding rules, will generally enable the pupil to correct his own mistakes.

At the end of each exercise a few French sentences, illustrative of the preceding rules, are given for translation. A method of parsing follows each part of speech, and each lesson is concluded with appropriate questions, which, requiring a direct answer, will ascertain whether the rules are well understood.

As it is of the utmost importance to proceed progressively, no expression has been introduced in the exercises or reading lessons belonging to rules as yet unexplained.

Models for the conjugation of regular and reflected verbs, are given in their affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms, &c.; and, in order to afford the learner the means of ascertaining instantly whether the verb he has occasion to employ is regular or irregular, perfect or defective, obsolete or in use, the irregular verbs are alphabetically arranged. It is hoped that this method will answer the intention, and save the pupil considerable time and trouble.

The notes throughout the book, and particularly those at the end of the exercises, will be found to contain all the essential rules of syntax: and, if proper attention has been given to them, as well as to the rules in the text, the pupil will understand the mechanism of the language, and be able to account for every turn which may be given to any common sentence.

74. PORNEY'S FRENCH SPELLING. 2s.
75. ——— FRENCH GRAMMAR. 12mo. 4s.
76. ——— FRENCH EXERCISES. 12mo.
2s. 6d.
77. PERRIN'S FRENCH FABLES. New Edition. 2s. 6d.
78. PERRIN'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, 12mo.
4s.
79. PERRIN'S Entertaining and Instructive FRENCH EXERCISES. New edition. 3s. 6d.
80. The BOOK of VERSIONS; or, Guide to French Translation and Construction. By J. CHERPILLOU, Professor of the French Language at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

This Book is intended to facilitate the Translation of English into French, and to assist the Pupil in the construction of the French Language: it should be put into his hands as soon as he is acquainted with a few of the principal grammatical rules, in order to lead him to their application. The Book of Versions is divided into easy portions or lessons, which ascend, as to difficulty, in regular gradation. The Notes accompanying each are constructed on the same principle, and furnish the Idioms as well as the Prepositions belonging to Verbs. In this respect, it is presumed they will be essentially serviceable, by forcing a continual comparison between the peculiarities of the two Languages, as displayed in their most characteristic phraseology. The latter part of the Book of Versions contains some specimens of French Poetry from leading Authors, with free Translations.

81. PARTIE FRANCOISE du LIVRE de VER-
SIONS, ou Guide à la Traduction de l'Anglois en Fran-
çois; consisting of Elegant Extracts from the best French
Classics, &c. 3s. 6d.

82. DICTIONNAIRE des VERBES FRANCAIS;
or, a Dictionary of French Verbs: showing their differ-
ent government and influence on the various Parts of
Speech. To which is prefixed, a Table of the Irregular
Verbs, and some Remarks on the Tenses of the Conju-
gation and the Article. By J. C. TARVER, Professor of
the French Language at the Free Grammar School, Mac-
clesfield. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

83. Le CURE de WAKEFIELD: translated into
French, by J. M. VOULLAIRE. Neat pocket edition, 3s. 6d.

84. La CHAUMIERE INDIENNE. Par JACQUES
BERNARDIN HENRI DE SAINT PIERRE. 18mo. half-
bound. 1s. 6d.

85. ABREGE de la BIBLIOTHEQUE POR-
TATIVE et du Petit Parnasse François, ou Recueil des
Morceaux Choises dans tous les différens Genres de
Litterature Française, en Prose et Vers; a l'usage de la
Jeunesse. Par M. M. de LEVIZAC, MOYSANT, &c. 5s.

86. DELETANVILLE'S FRENCH and ENG-
LISH DICTIONARY. 8vo. 14s.

87. BOTTERALLI'S and POLIDORI'S ENG-
LISH, FRENCH, and ITALIAN DICTIONARY.
3 vols. square 12mo. 21s.

88. NOUVEAU RECUEIL de FABLES
amusantes et instructives; avec un Index général et
particulier des Mots, et leur Signification en Anglois.
Par M. CHATELAIN. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

89. THE FRENCH SCHOLAR'S FIRST
BOOK; comprising a Copious Vocabulary, a Collection
of Familiar Phrases in two Parts, a concise View of
French Grammar, and Entertaining Stories; arranged on
a plan calculated to afford exercises in reading and trans-
lating. By PH. LE BRETON, M. A. New edition, en-
larged, price 3s.

90. BRIDAL'S PETITE RHETORICIAN
FRANCAISE. 12mo. 6s.

Italian.

91. An ITALIAN and ENGLISH GRAMMAR

from VERGANI'S Italian and French Grammar, simplified in twenty Lessons; with Exercises, Dialogues, and entertaining Historical Anecdotes. Corrected and improved by PIRANESI, Member of the Academy at Rome; arranged in English and Italian, with Notes, Remarks, and Additions, calculated to facilitate the study of the Italian Language. By M. GUICHENEY. Price 5s.

"The Grammar of Vergani is well known to the French student of Italian; and many Englishmen have acquired a knowledge of the Italian language from it. The adapting its use more generally to the English scholar was however desirable; and we are happy to see it so well executed. It details the elements of the Italian language in a clear, brief, and yet excellent, manner; and the selections are such as to render the student acquainted with the elegancies as well as the peculiarities of the language.—*Literary Chronicle*.

"To those who are anxious by diligence to save time, and to become *au fait* in the language in the shortest possible space, this Grammar will be highly valuable. It is disfigured by none of those inaccuracies which we have noticed as characteristic of the old Grammars; it is at once intelligible and precise, and the rules are laid down in the most obvious terms. Syntactical rules are for the most part avoided; and those who wish to study the language rapidly, will better acquire these from observation than they could from any explanation of them. The Exercises seem very well contrived to illustrate the lessons preceding them; the Vocabulary and list of Phrases are copious and well selected; and, on the whole, we consider this little book to embody as much information on the subject as could possibly be reduced to so small a space."—*London Mag.*

92. A KEY, answering to the French and Italian Grammar, as well as the above. By the same Author. 3s.

93. The COMPLETE ITALIAN MASTER; by VENERONI. 12mo. price 6s.

94. EXERCISES on the different Parts of ITALIAN SPEECH, with References to VENERONI'S Grammar. By F. BOTTARELLI, A.M. Price 3s. 6d.

95. A KEY to DITTO. By P. R. ROTA. 2s. 6d.

96. A NEW GRAMMAR of the ITALIAN LANGUAGE, on a simple and easy plan. By G. A. GRAGLIA. Price 6s.

97. A NEW POCKET DICTIONARY of the ITALIAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES; in two Parts. I. Italian and English; II. English and Italian. By GRAGLIA. 7s.

98. IL FAVOLEGGATORE ITALIANO ossia Raccolta di Favole Scelte, en Prosa. In cui tutte le voci son segnate con proprj Accenti per facilitarne la pronunzia, ad uso delle Scuole, e degli Studiosi della Italiana Favella. Da L. FABRE. 12mo. 3s.

Latin.

99. AINSWORTH'S LATIN and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and LATIN DICTIONARY, by Morell. 8vo. new edition, corrected and improved by Dr. Ross. Price 15s. bound.

100. INTRODUCTION to the WRITING of LATIN EXERCISES; containing easy Exercises on all the Declinable, with copiously arranged Lists of the Indeclinable, Parts of Speech; on a plan which cannot possibly fail to secure to the Pupil a thorough understanding of the Principles of Grammar, by a gradual Development of the Rules, in a series of Examples strictly appropriate, and purely classical. The radical Latin is interlined throughout, to prevent the necessity of any Reference except to the Grammar; and the whole so varied, that most of the leading Verbs in the Language are introduced under their respective Conjugations. Adapted to the Eton Grammar. By JAMES MITCHELL. New edition, greatly improved, enlarged, and corrected throughout. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONOGHUE. 1s. 6d.

"This little work will much assist the young scholar in his progress through the Latin Grammar, as it supplies him with a considerable number of examples of words in the several declensions and conjugations. The exercises upon the Verb, in particular, will be found of great utility in forwarding the pupil to an accurate and complete acquaintance with the different moods and tenses.

"This Introduction may be safely recommended to the attention of teachers, as one of those works which facilitate the business of instruction without offering improper advantages to the learner."—*Eclectic Review.*

101. FIRST LESSONS in LATIN: consisting of Selections in Latin Construing; and designed as an Introduction to Eutropius and Phædrus. By the Rev. J. EVANS. 2s.

102 PHÆDRI FABULÆ. A New Edition in 12mo. with many improvements. By JOHN STIRLING D. D. 3s. 6d. bound.

103. AN INTRODUCTION to the MAKING of LATIN. New Edition. By J. CLARK. 3s. 6d.

Moral and Entertaining.

104. SIX TALES, Moral and Religious, translated and altered from the French of MADAME GENLIS, with plates, 12mo, 3s. 6d.

105. MISS and HER DOLL, with eight coloured Plates. 1s.

106. —————, in French, with ditto. 1s.

107. INFANTINE STORIES; in Words of One, Two, and Three Syllables. By Mrs. FENWICK. With six Copper-plate Engravings. 2s. 6d. plain, and 3s. coloured.

"This is one of the most interesting little Books that can be put into the hand of a Child, after Clark's excellent little Primer."

108. A FATHER'S LESSONS; or, a Day's Instructive Excursion: consisting of the first Elements of useful Knowledge. By JAUFFRET, Author of "the Travels of Rolando," &c. &c. With Engravings. 2s. 6d.

109. The ACCIDENTS of YOUTH: comprising Tales of Warning, calculated to impress young minds with the sad consequences of the many Accidents which frequently happen to Children, and thereby entail misery on themselves and their Parents. With many Engravings. 2s. 6d. plain, and 3s. coloured.

110. The WELL-BRED DOLL; calculated to amuse and instruct little Girls. With ten Copper-plate Engravings. 2s. 6d. plain, and 3s. coloured.

111. The ROCKING-HORSE, or TRUE THINGS and SHAM THINGS. Intended for the Instruction and Amusement of Little Boys. With Engravings. 2s. 6d. plain, and 3s. coloured.

112. The PUZZLE for a CURIOUS GIRL: a new and very superior Edition, revised, enlarged, and with all the Copper-plate Engravings the full size of the page. 2s. 6d. and 3s. coloured.

113. FAMILY SUPPERS; or, Evening Tales for young People. By MADAME DELAFAYE. With sixteen Engravings. 2 vols. 7s. and 9s. coloured.

114. MORE MINOR MORALS; or, AUNT ELEANOR'S TALES. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

"Another maiden lady, a little antiquated, but really so good and so useful, that we wish we had many more like Aunt Eleanor and Miss Owen.

"Why our author chooses to call these morals *minor* we cannot tell since they embrace some of the principal duties of religion, as the observation of the sabbath and public worship, which are very properly enforced: they are, in fact, Christian morals, and blended with many of the most important truths of the Gospel. The author has indeed made a valuable addition to the young ladies' library. My Aunt Eleanor's stories (or rather Anecdotes) are both pleasing and

instructive, and some of the Episodes, as that of the Woodman's Daughter, are so beautiful and affecting, that our author has nothing to fear from her book being placed beside those of our most popular female writers."

115. The **SCHOOL-FELLOWS**: a Moral and instructive Tale for Girls. By Miss SANDHAM, Author of "The Twin Sisters," "Bee and Butterfly," &c. New Edition. 4s. boards.

"This tale (says the Monthly Review) is very natural; and the description of the little school girls' feelings is almost pathetic. The anecdotes of the lamented Princess Charlotte are well told, and interesting; and the work may be recommended as a work of much morality and merit."

116. The **BOYS' SCHOOL**; or, Traits of Character in Early Life. A Moral Tale, by the same. 3s.

Whilst awarding the meed due to those who labour to inculcate "the proper study of mankind," who strive to correct the mistakes, imprudencies, and follies of youth, and to impart thought and feeling to the crowds who dance along the flowery vale of life, we cannot fail to notice with approbation a small volume, by Miss Sandham, entitled, "*The Boys' School; or, Traits of Character in Early Life.*" An excellent moral tale is thus told in a becoming style of elegant simplicity, and the private virtues receive additional recommendation from the manner in which they are personified and presented.

117. The **BEE** and the **BUTTERFLY**: in which are delineated those smaller Traits of Character which usually escape observation. By Miss SANDHAM, Author of the "School-fellows," &c. 2s. 6d.

118. The **HISTORY** of **GOG** and **MAGOG**, the Champion of London. With Engravings, 1s. and 1s. 6d. coloured.

119. The **NEW SIXPENCE**. To which is added, an **ADDRESS TO MY BROTHER**. 6d. and 1s. col.

120. The **RENOWNED HISTORY** of **LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD**, in Verse; illustrated with elegant Engravings. 1s plain, and 1s. 6d. coloured.

121. The **TYGER'S THEATRE**. 6d. and 1s.

122. **AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS** of the **LITTLE MAN** and the **LITTLE MAID**; illustrated with Engravings. 1s. and 1s. 6d. coloured plates; and 2s. with the Music, set by Dr. Calcott.

123. The **TRAGICAL WANDERINGS** and **ADVENTURES** of **GRIMALKIN**, eldest Son of **DAME TROTT'S CAT**. With Engravings. 6d. and 1s. coloured plates.

124. **ROBINSON CRUSOE**, complete. Two vols in one; with Plates. 4s. 6d. boards, or 5s. bound.

✓ 5

