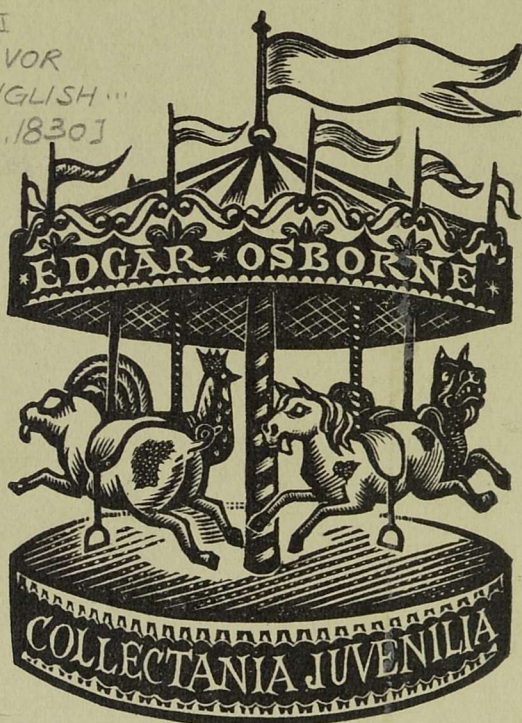


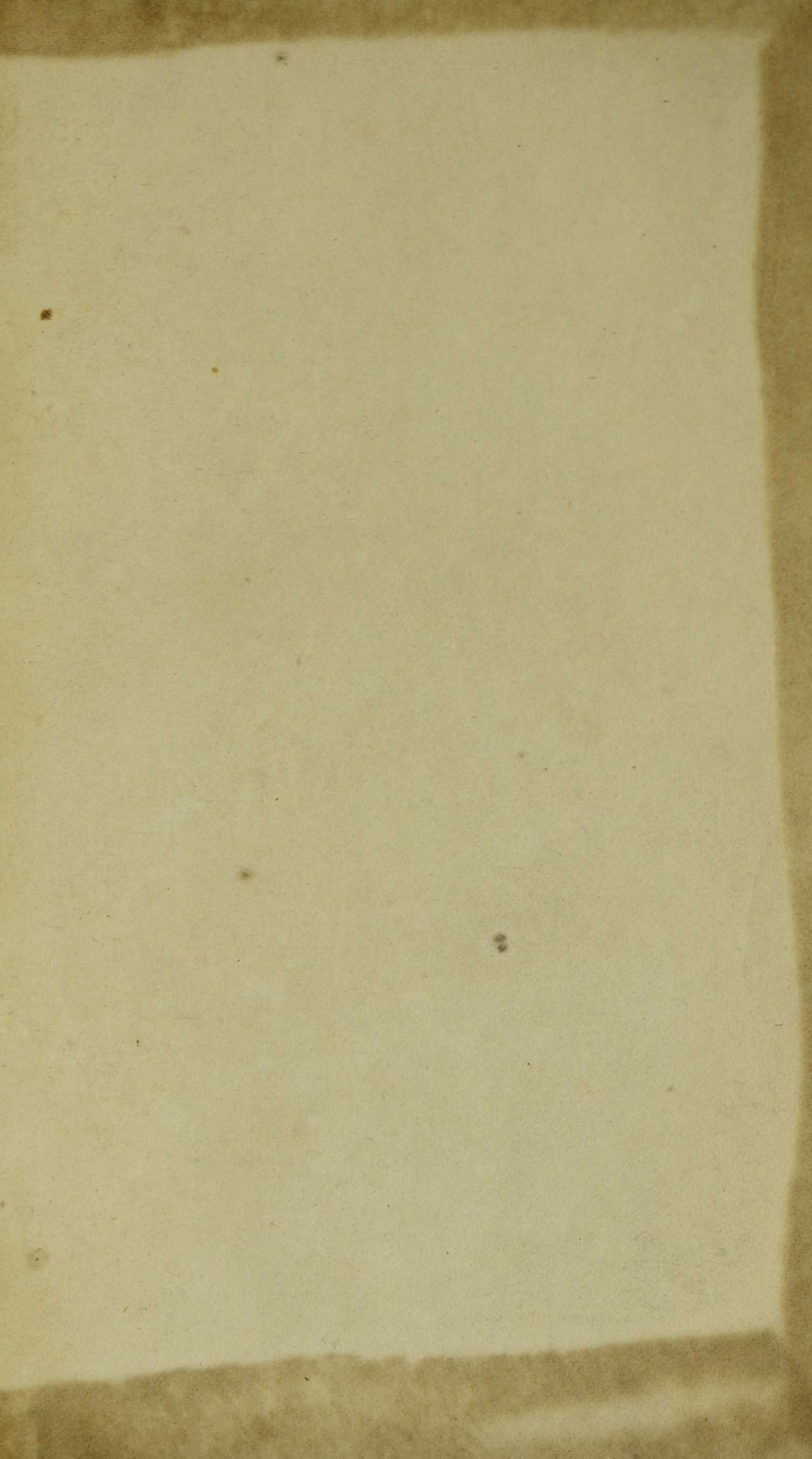


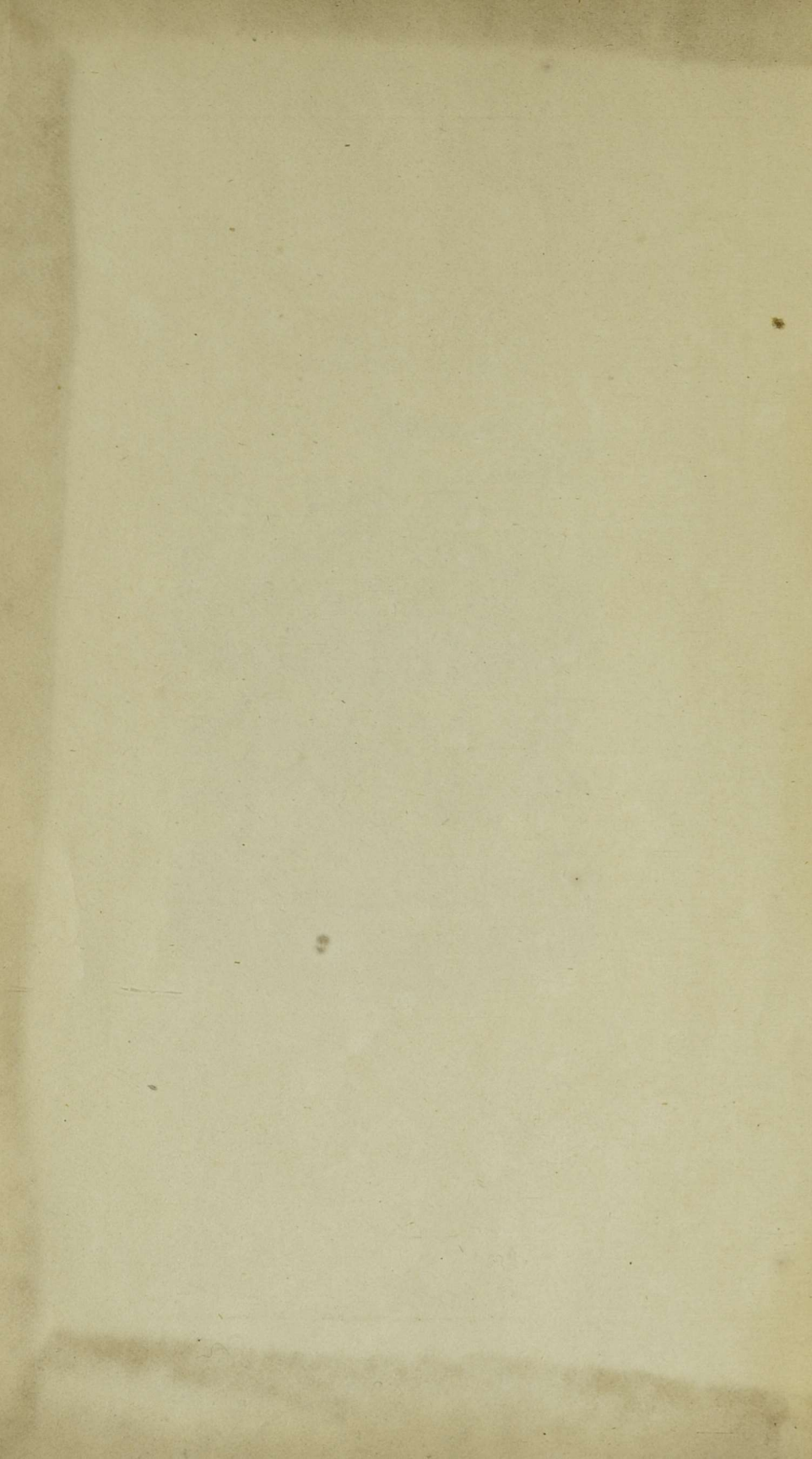
BI  
MAVOR  
ENGLISH...  
[ca. 1830]



37131 009 550 302

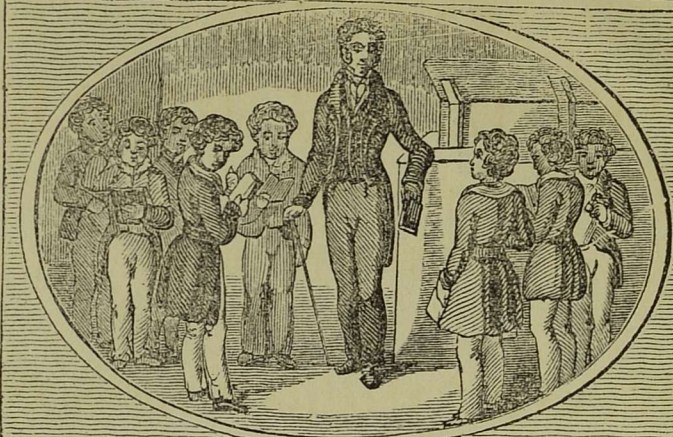
I.129







FRONTISPIECE TO MAVOR'S SPELLING-BOOK.



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

---

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL. D.

---

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

---

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

---

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO SCHOOLS.





## PREFACE.

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

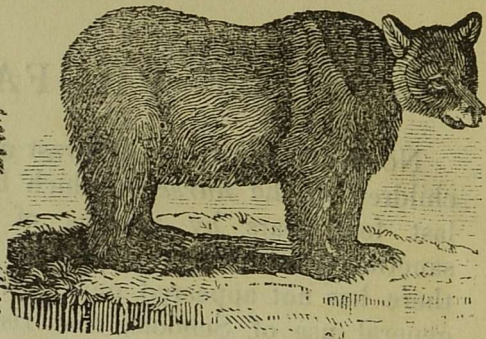
For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to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

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

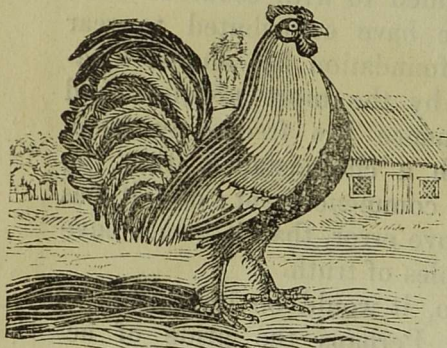
Woodstock, Feb. 12, 1806.



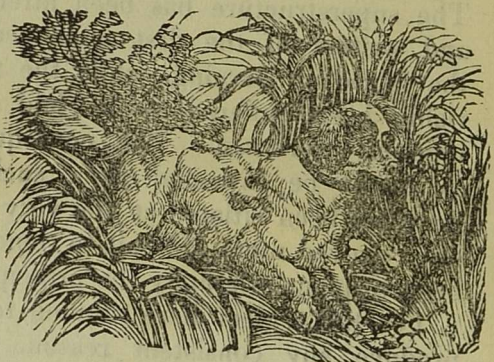
A Ape. a



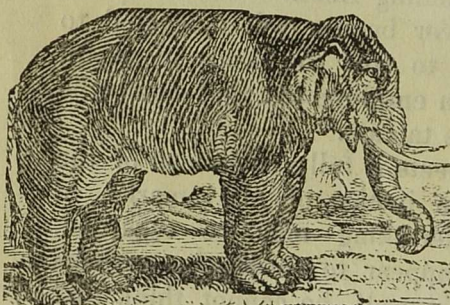
B Bear. b



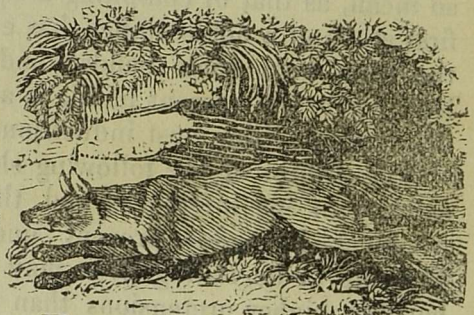
C Cock. c



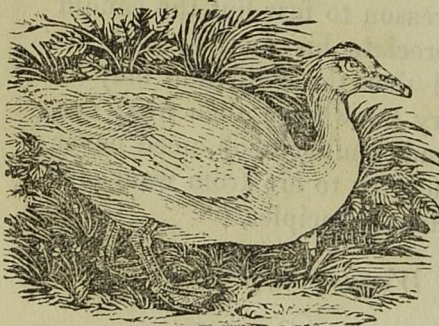
D Dog. d



E Elephant. e



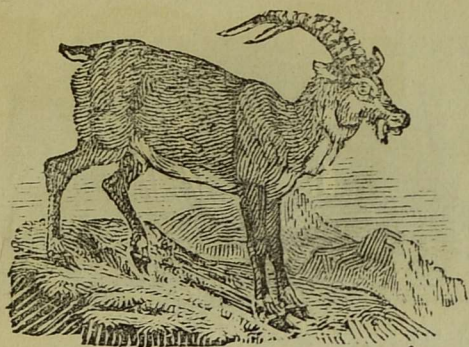
F Fox. f



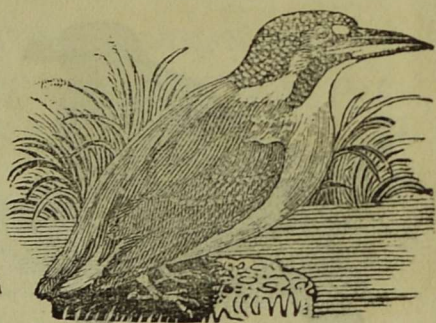
G Goose. g



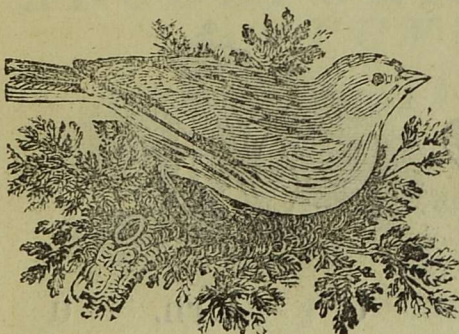
H Horse h



I Ibex i



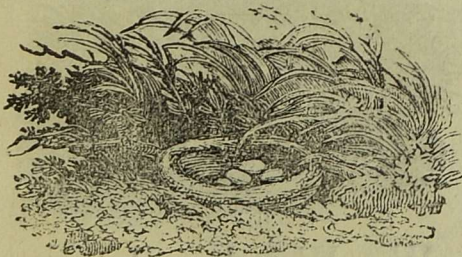
K King-fisher. k



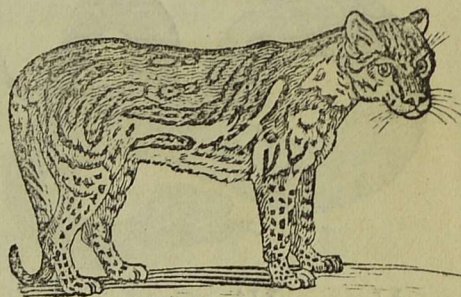
L Linnet. l



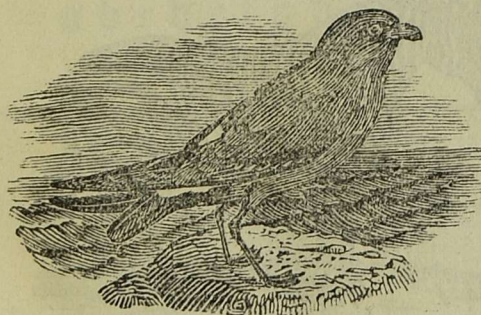
M Monkey. m



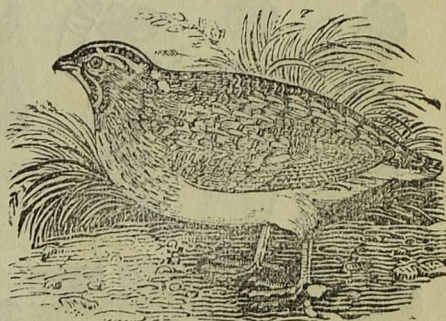
N Nest. n



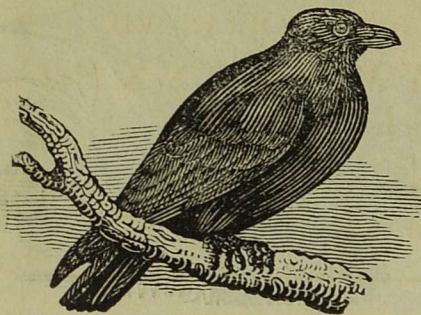
O Ocelot. o



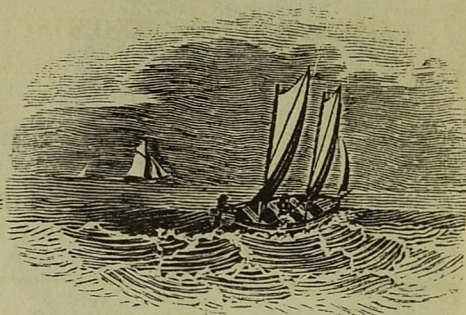
P Petrel. p



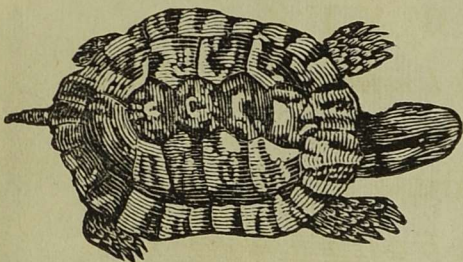
Q Quail. q



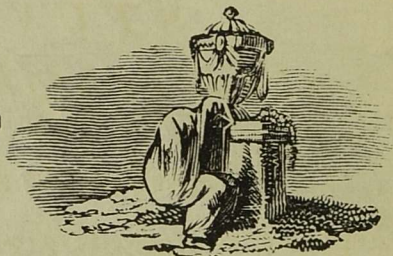
R Rook. r



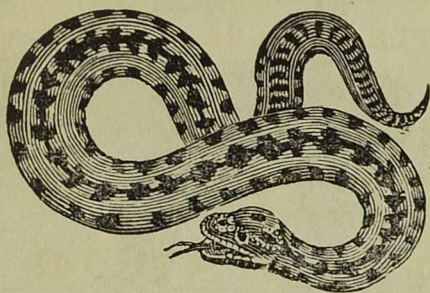
S Ship. s



T Tortoise. t



U Urn. u



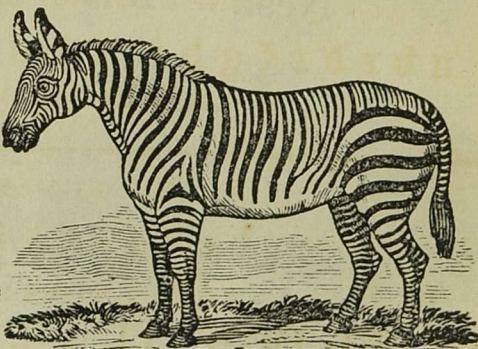
V Viper. v



W Wood-cock. w



Y Youths. y



Z Zebra. z

## THE LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J  
O Z Q I S L T

z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k  
r t g e j a u i

---

## THE ITALIC LETTERS.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R*  
*S T U V W X Y Z*

*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u*  
*v w x y z*

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

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

---

## DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

Æ Œ fi fl ff ffi ffl æ œ & &c.

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

---

## OLD ENGLISH CAPITALS.

**A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q**  
**R S T U V W X Y Z**

## OLD ENGLISH SMALL.

**a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u**  
**v w x y z**

---

## ARABIC NUMERALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## ROMAN NUMERALS.

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

## TABLE I.

## LESSON 1.

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

---

## LESSON 2.

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

---

## LESSON 3.

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

---

## LESSON 4.

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

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

## LESSON 5.

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

---

## LESSON 6.

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

---

## LESSON 7.

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

---

## LESSON 8.

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

## LESSON 9.

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

---

## LESSON 10.

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

---

## LESSON 11.

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

---

## LESSON 12.

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

---

## LESSON 13.

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



## TABLE II.

## LESSON I.

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

---

## LESSON 2.

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

---

## LESSON 3.

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

---

## LESSON 4.

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

---

## LESSON 5.

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

---

## LESSON 6.

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

---

## LESSON 7.

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

---

## LESSON 8.

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

## LESSON 9.

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

---

## LESSON 10.

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

---

## LESSON 11.

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

---

## LESSON 12.

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

---

## LESSON 13.

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

---

## LESSON 14.

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

---

## TABLE III.

*Lessons in Words not exceeding Three Letters.*

## LESSON 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

## LESSON 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat was on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

## LESSON 3.

His pen has no ink in it.

Bid him get my hat.

I met a man and a pig.

Let me go for my top.

---

## LESSON 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.

I can eat an egg.

The dog bit my toe.

The cat and dog are at war.

---

## LESSON 5.

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

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the fox.

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

---

## LESSON 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Common Words to be known at Sight.*

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

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

*Lessons on the E final.*

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



## TABLE V.

*Progressive Lessons, consisting of easy Words of one Syllable.*

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

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

## LESSON 5.

Speak out.	Do you love me?	Come and read.
Do not cry.	Be a good girl.	Hear what I say.
I love you.	I like good boys.	Do as you are bid.
Look at it.	All will love you.	Mind your book.

## LESSON 6.

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

## LESSON 7.

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

## LESSON 8.

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

## LESSON 9.

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

## LESSON 10.

What are eyes for? To see with.

What are ears for? To hear with.

What is a tongue for? To talk with.

What are teeth for? To eat with.

What is a nose for? To smell with.

What are legs for? To walk with.

## LESSON 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you.

## LESSON 12.

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

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

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

## LESSON 13.

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

## LESSON 14.

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

## LESSON 15.

Please to give me a plumb. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten, if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

## LESSON 16.

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

## LESSON 17.

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

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

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

## TABLE VI.

*Exercises in Words of one Syllable containing  
the Diphthongs,*

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

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

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

*Words of Arbitrary Sound.*

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

## TABLE VII.

## OTHER EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

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

## LESSON II.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll ; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make Doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash. Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make Doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then

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

### LESSON III.

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

### LESSON IV.

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

### LESSON V.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of



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

## LESSON VI.

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

## LESSON VII.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it:

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

## LESSON VIII.

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

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

## LESSON IX.

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

## TABLE VIII.

## WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

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

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

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

## LESSON 9.

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

## LESSON 10.

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

## LESSON 11.

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

## LESSON 12.

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

## LESSON 13.

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

## LESSON 14.

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

## LESSON 15.

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

## LESSON 16.

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

## LESSON 17.

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

## LESSON 18.

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

## LESSON 19.

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

## LESSON 20.

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

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



## LESSON 25.

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

## LESSON 26.

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

## LESSON 27.

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

## LESSON 28.

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

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

LESSON 33.	LESSON 34.	LESSON 35.	LESSON 36.
lurk-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
luc-ky	mem-ber	mor-al	nas-ty
lyr-ic	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	na-vy
malt-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
mam-mon	mer-it	move-ment	neck-cloth
man-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
man-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
man-ly	meth-od	mouth-ful	nee-dy
man-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
man-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
ma-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
mar-ble	mild-ness	mum-ble	ne"-pew
mar-ket	mill-stone	mum-my	ner-vous
marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
mar-row	mil-ler	mur-mur	new-ly
mar-quis	mim-ic	mush-room	new-ness
mar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
mar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
ma-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
mas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
mat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
max-im	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
may-or	mod-el	muz-zle	no-ble
may-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
mea-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
mean-ing	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
meas-ure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
med-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
meek-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

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

LESSON 41.	LESSON 42.	LESSON 43.	LESSON 44.
piv-ot	post-age	prin-cess	punc-ture
place-man	pos-ture	pri-vate	pun-gent
pla"-cid	po-tent	pri"-vy	pun-ish
plain-tiff	pot-ter	pro-blem	pup-py
plan-et	pot-tle	proc-tor	pur-blind
plant-er	poul-try	prod-uce	pure-ness
plas-ter	pounce-box	prod-uct	pur-pose
plat-ted	pound-age	prof-fer	pu-trid
plat-ter	pound-er	prof-it	puz-zle
play-er	pow-er	prog-ress	Quad-rant
play-ing	pow-der	pro"-ject	quag-mire
plea-sant	prac-tice	pro-logue	quaint-ness
plea-sure	prais-er	prom-ise	qua-ker
plot-ter	pran-cer	proph-et	qualm-ish
plu-mage	prat-tle	pros-per	quar-rel
plum-met	prat-tler	pros-trate	quar-ry
plump-ness	pray-er	proud-ly	quar-tan
plun-der	preach-er	prow-ess	quar-ter
plu-ral	preb-end	prowl-er	qua-ver
ply-ing	pre-cept	pry-ing	queer-ly
poach-er	pre-dal	pru-dence	que"-ry
pock-et	pre-face	pru-dent	quib-ble
po-et	prel-ate	psalm-ist	quick-en
poi-son	prel-ude	psal-ter	quick-ly
po-ker	pres-age	pub-lic	quick-sand
po-lar	pres-ence	pub-lish	qui-et
pol-ish	pres-ent	puck-er	quin-sy
pom-pous	press-er	pud-ding	quint-al
pon-der	pric-kle	pud-dle	quit-rent
po-pish	prick-ly	puff-er	quiv-er
pop-py	priest-hood	pul-let	quo-rum
port-al	pri-mate	pul-pit	quo-ta
pos-set	prim-er	pump-er	Rab-bit

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

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

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



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

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

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

LESSON I.

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

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

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

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

## LESSON 5.

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

## LESSON 6.

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

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

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

## LESSON 7.

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

## LESSON 8.

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

the wolf said to them, "Here ; I have brought you a young fat lamb ;" and so the cubs took her, and growl-ed over her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

## LESSON 9.

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

## LESSON 10.

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

said, Bow wow ; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door, and said, what do you want, you black dog ? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch ; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

## LESSON 11.

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

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

## WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

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



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

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

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

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

LESSON 21.	LESSON 22.	LESSON 23.	LESSON 24.
post-pone	pro-mulge	re-cline	re-hear
pre-cede	pro-nounce	re-cluse	re-ject
pre-clude	pro-pel	re-coil	re-joice
pre-dict	pro-pense	re-coin	re-join
pre-fer	pro-pose	re-cord	re-lapse
pre-fix	pro-pound	re-count	re-late
pre-judge	pro-rogue	re-course	re-lax
pre-mise	pro-scribe	re-cruit	re-lay
pre-pare	pro-TECT	re-cur	re-lease
pre-pense	pro-tend	re-daub	re-lent
pre-sage	pro-test	re-deem	re-lief
pre-scribe	pro-tract	re-doubt	re-lieve
pre-sent	pro-trude	re-dound	re-light
pre-serve	pro-VIDE	re-dress	re-lume
pre-side	pro-VOKE	re-duce	re-ly
pre-sume	pur-loin	re-fect	re-main
pre-tence	pur-sue	re-fer	re-mand
pre-tend	pur-suit	re-fine	re-mark
pre-text	pur-vey	re-fit	re-mind
pre-vail	Re-bate	re-reflect	re-miss
pre-vent	re-bel	re-float	re-morse
pro-ceed	re-bound	re-flow	re-mote
pro-claim	re-buff	re-form	re-move
pro-cure	re-build	re-tract	re-mount
pro-duce	re-buke	re-refrain	re-new
pro-fane	re-call	re-refresh	re-nounce
pro-fess	re-cant	re-fund	re-nown
pro-found	re-cede	re-fuse	re-pair
pro-fuse	re-ceipt	re-fute	re-past
pro-ject	re-ceive	re-gain	re-pay
pro-late	re-cess	re-gale	re-peal
pro-lix	re-charge	re-gard	re-peat
pro-long	re-cite	re-grate	re-pel
pro-mote	re-claim	re-gret	re-pent

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

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

---

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

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heav-i-er than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

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

LESSON 2.

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

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green

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

### LESSON 3.

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

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

### LESSON 4.

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### LESSON 5.

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

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale, and is very ill. And some-bo-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more rich cakes.

## LESSON 6.

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

## LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to eat an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind. I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

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

#### LESSON 8

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven ev-e-ry moment, and his life shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

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

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

clar-i-fy  
 clas-si-cal  
 clean-li-ness  
 co-gen-cy  
 cog-ni-zance  
 col-o-ny  
 com-e-dy  
 com-fort-less  
 com-i-cal  
 com-pa-ny  
 com-pe-tent  
 com-ple-ment  
 com-pli-ment  
 com-pro-mise  
 con-fer-ence  
 con-fi-dence  
 con-flu-ence  
 con-gru-ous  
 con-ju-gal  
 con-que-ror  
 con-se-crate  
 con-se-quence  
 con-so-nant  
 con-sta-ble  
 con-stan-cy  
 con-sti-tute  
 con-ti-nence  
 con-tra-ry  
 con-ver-sant  
 co-pi-ous  
 cor-di-al  
 cor-mo-rant  
 cor-o-ner  
 cor-po-ral

## LESSON 5.

cor-pu-lent  
 cos-tive-ness  
 cost-li-ness  
 cov-e-nant  
 cov-er-ing  
 cov-et-ous  
 coun-sel-lor  
 coun-te-nance  
 coun-ter-feit  
 coun-ter-pane  
 cour-te-ous  
 court-li-ness  
 cow-ard-ice  
 craft-i-ness  
 cred-i-ble  
 cred-i-tor  
 crim-i-nal  
 crit-i-cal  
 croc-o-dile  
 crook-ed-ness  
 cru-ci-fy  
 cru-di-ty  
 cru-el-ty  
 crus-ti-ness  
 cu-bi-cal  
 cu-cum-ber  
 cul-pa-ble  
 cul-ti-vate  
 cu-ri-ous  
 cus-to-dy  
 cus-to-mer  
 Dan-ger-ous  
 de-cen-cy  
 ded-i-cate

## LESSON 6.

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

## LESSON 7.

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

## LESSON 8.

free-hold-er  
 friv-o-lous  
 fro-ward-ly  
 fu-ne-ral  
 fur-be-low  
 fu-ri-ous  
 fur-ni-ture  
 fur-ther-more  
 Gain-say-er  
 gal-lant-ry  
 gal-le-ry  
 gar-den-er  
 gar-ni-ture  
 gar-ri-son  
 gau-di-ly  
 gen-e-ral  
 gen-e-rate  
 gen-er-ous  
 gen-tle-man  
 gen-u-ine  
 gid-di-ness  
 gin-ger-bread  
 glim-mer-ing  
 glo-ri-fy  
 glut-ton-ous  
 god-li-ness  
 gor-man-dize  
 gov-ern-ment  
 gov-er-nor  
 grace-ful-ness  
 grad-u-ate  
 grate-ful-ly  
 grat-i-fy  
 grav-i-tate

## LESSON 9.

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

## LESSON 10.

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

## LESSON 11.

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

## LESSON 12.

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



## LESSON 13.

nour-ish-ment  
 nu-me-rous  
 nun-ne-ry  
 nur-se-ry  
 nu-tri-ment  
 Ob-du-rate  
 ob-li-gate  
 ob-lo-quy  
 ob-so-lete  
 ob-sta-ble  
 ob-sti-nate  
 ob-vi-ous  
 oc-cu-py  
 oc-u-list  
 o-di-ous  
 o-do-rous  
 of-fer-ing  
 om-i-nous  
 op-e-rate  
 op-po-site  
 op-u-lent  
 or-a-cle  
 or-a-tor  
 or-der-ly  
 or-di-nance  
 or-gan-ist  
 or-i-gin  
 or-na-ment  
 or-tho-dox  
 o-ver-flow  
 o-ver-sight  
 out-ward-ly  
 Pa-ci-fy  
 pal-pa-ble

## LESSON 14.

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

## LESSON 15.

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

## LESSON 16.

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

## LESSON 17.

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

## LESSON 18.

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

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

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

## LESSON 5.

de-ceiv-er  
 de-ci-pher  
 de-ci-sive  
 de-claim-er  
 de-co-rum  
 de-crep-id  
 de-cre-tal  
 de-fence-less  
 de-fen-sive  
 de-file-ment  
 de-form-ed  
 de-light-ful  
 de-lin-quent  
 de-liv-er  
 de-lu-sive  
 de-mer-it  
 de-mol-ish  
 de-mon-strate  
 de-mure-ness  
 de-ni-al  
 de-nu-date  
 de-par-ture  
 de-pend-ant  
 de-po-nent  
 de-pos-it  
 de-scend-ant  
 de-sert-er  
 de-spond-ent  
 de-stroy-er  
 de-struc-tive  
 de-ter-gent  
 de-vour-er  
 dic-ta-tor  
 dif-fu-sive

## LESSON 6.

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

## LESSON 7.

dra-mat-ic  
 Ec-lec-tic  
 e-clips-ed  
 ef-fec-tive  
 ef-ful-gent  
 e-lec-tive  
 e-lev-en  
 e-li"-cit  
 e-lon-gate  
 e-lu-sive  
 em-bar-go  
 em-bel-lish  
 em-bez-zle  
 em-bow-el  
 em-broid-er  
 e-mer-gent  
 em-pan-nel  
 em-ploy-ment  
 en-a-ble  
 en-am-el  
 en-camp-ment  
 en-chant-er  
 en-count-er  
 en-cour-age  
 en-croach-ment  
 en-cum-ber  
 en-dea-vour  
 en-dorse-ment  
 en-du-rance  
 e-ner-vate  
 en-fet-ter  
 en-large-ment  
 en-light-en  
 en-su-rance

## LESSON 8.

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

## LESSON 9.

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

## LESSON 10.

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

## LESSON 11.

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

## LESSON 12.

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

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

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

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

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

### LESSON 1.

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

### LESSON 2.

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

### LESSON 3.

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

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

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,

*Pronounced as two, and accented on the first Syllable.*

### RULES.

<i>Cion, sion, tion,</i> sound like <i>shon,</i> either in the middle, or at the end of Words.	<i>Cian, tian,</i> like <i>shan.</i>
<i>Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti,</i> like <i>sh.</i>	<i>Cient, tient,</i> like <i>shent.</i>
<i>Cial, tial,</i> commonly sound like <i>shal.</i>	<i>Cious, scious, and tious,</i> like <i>shus.</i>
	<i>Science, tience,</i> like <i>shence.</i>

#### LESSON 1.

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

#### LESSON 2.

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

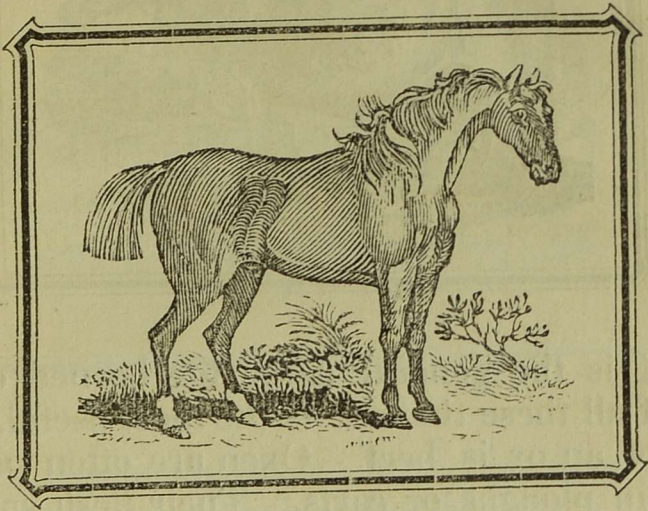
#### LESSON 3.

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



## LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

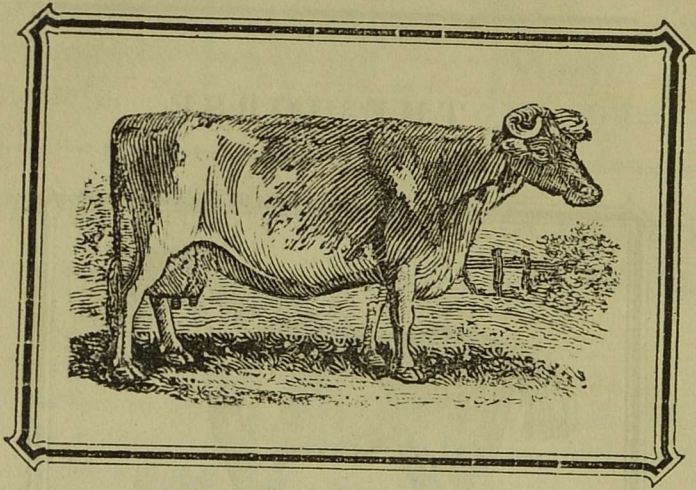
## 1. THE HORSE.



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

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

## 2. THE COW.



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

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

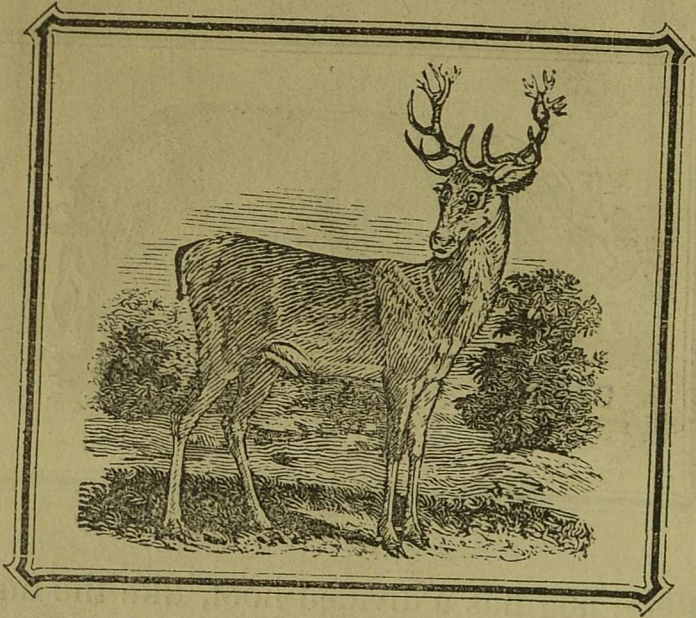
## 3. THE HOG.



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

A hog is a disgusting animal ; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous ; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh ; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

## 4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with prodigious swiftness.

## 5. THE CAT.

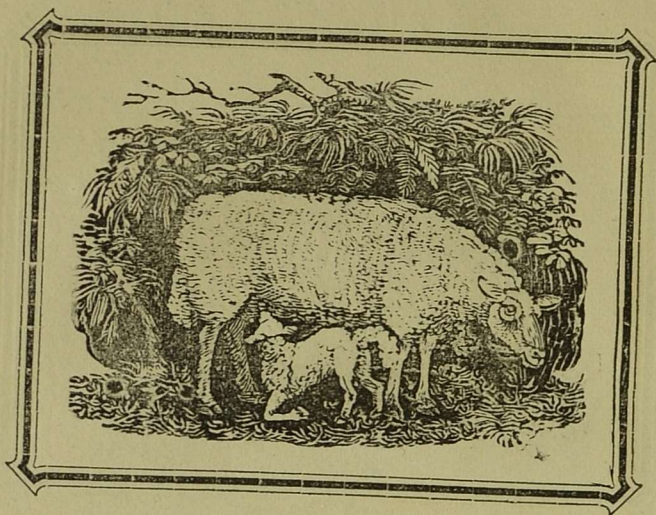


THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

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

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner; they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of *valerian* and *marjoram*. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie down in beds.

## 6. THE SHEEP.

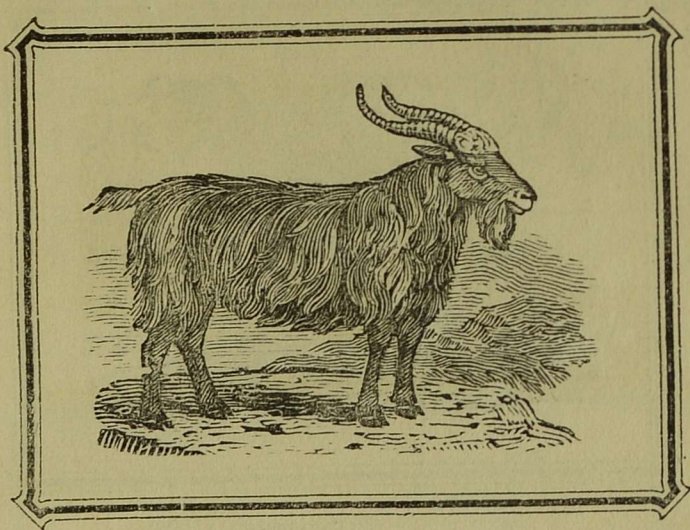


SHEEP supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure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

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

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

## 7. THE GOAT.

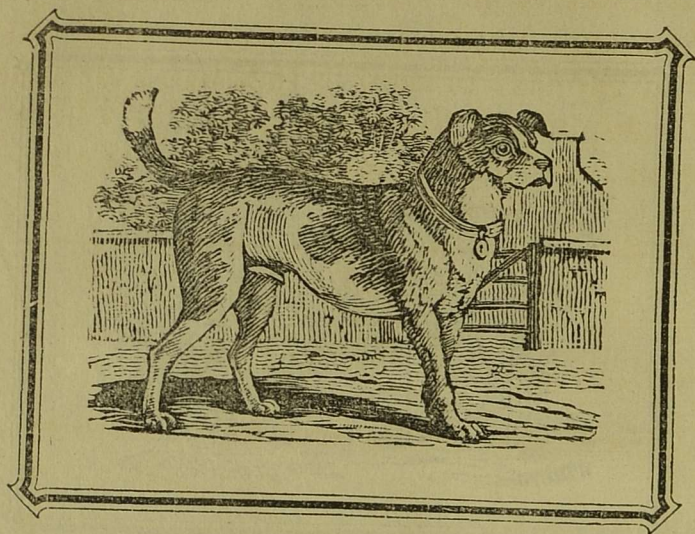


A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep ; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

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

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

## 8. THE DOG.



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

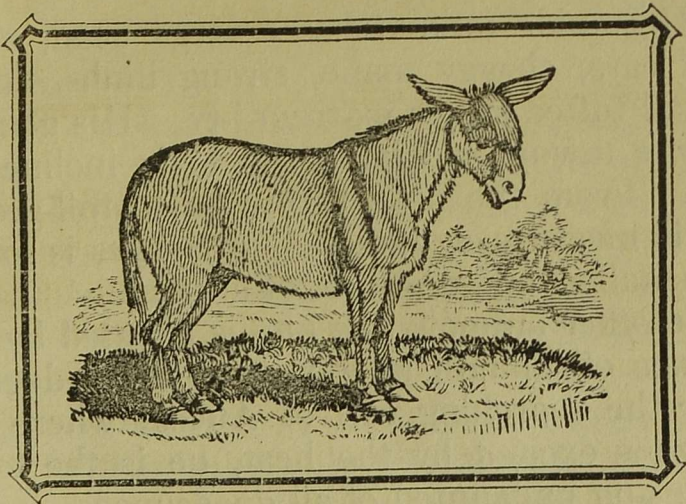
Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family ; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon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



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

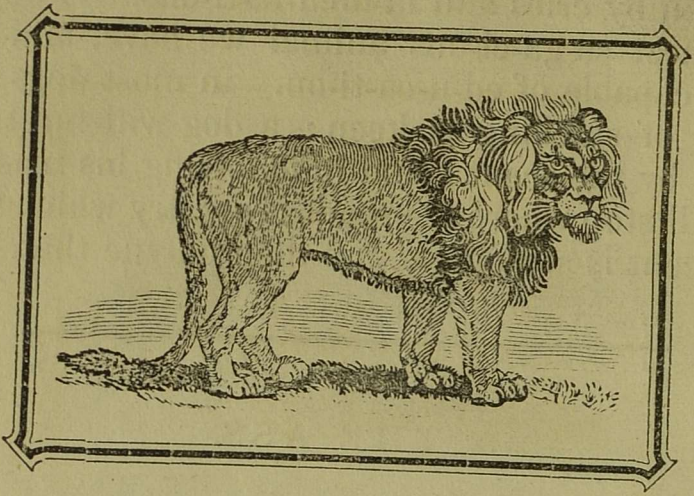
---

### 9. THE ASS.



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

## 10. THE LION.

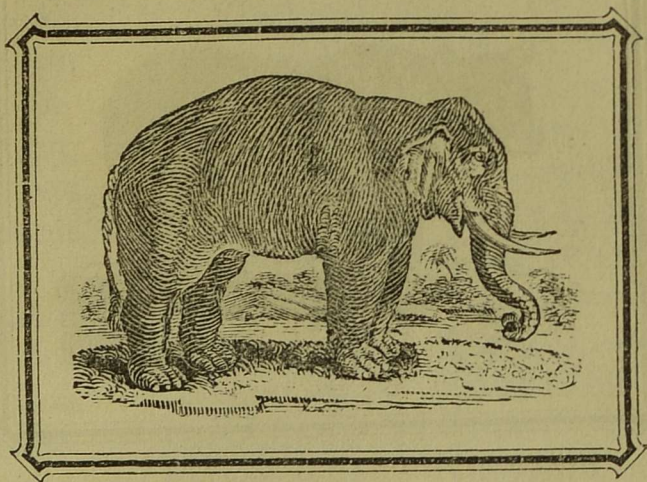


THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute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

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

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

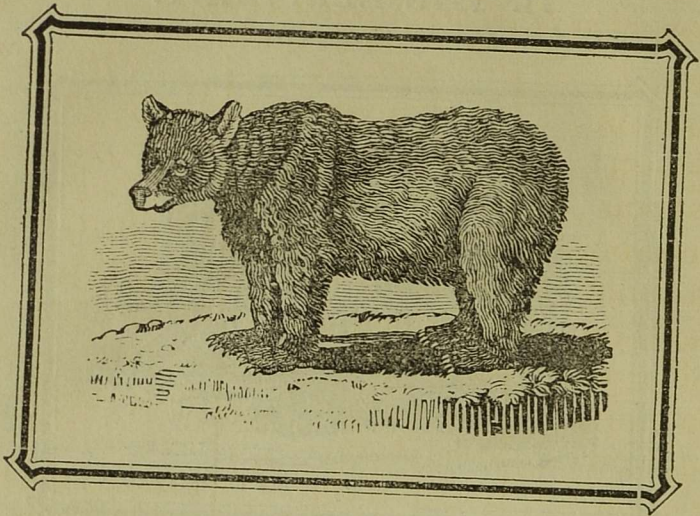
## II. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds ; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind ; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them ; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed ; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of ag-ri-cul-ture soon disappear.

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

## 12. THE BEAR.



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

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

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

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

*Pronounced as three, and accented on the second Syllable.*

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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

# WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

## ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

Bar-ba-rous-ly  
 beau-ti-ful-ly  
 ben-e-fit-ed  
 boun-ti-ful-ness  
 bril-li-an-cy  
 bur-go-mas-ter  
 Cap-i-tal-ly  
 cas-u-ist-ry  
 cat-er-pil-lar  
 cel-i-ba-cy  
 cen-sur-a-ble  
 cer-e-mo-ny  
 cir-cu-la-ted  
 cog-ni-za-ble  
 com-fort-a-ble  
 com-men-ta-ry  
 com-mis-sa-ry  
 com-mon-al-ty  
 com-pa-ra-ble  
 com-pe-ten-cy  
 con-fi-dent-ly  
 con-quer-a-ble  
 con-se-quent-ly  
 con-sti-tu-ted  
 con-ti-nent-ly  
 con-tro-ver-sy  
 con-tu-ma-cy  
 co-pi-ous-ly  
 co"-py-hold-er  
 cor-po-ral-ly  
 cor-pu-lent-ly

## LESSON 3.

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

## LESSON 4.

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

## LESSON 5.

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

## LESSON 6.

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

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

## LESSON 1.

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

## LESSON 2.

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

## LESSON 3.

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



## LESSON 4.

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

## LESSON 5.

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

## LESSON 6.

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

## LESSON 7.

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

## LESSON 8.

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

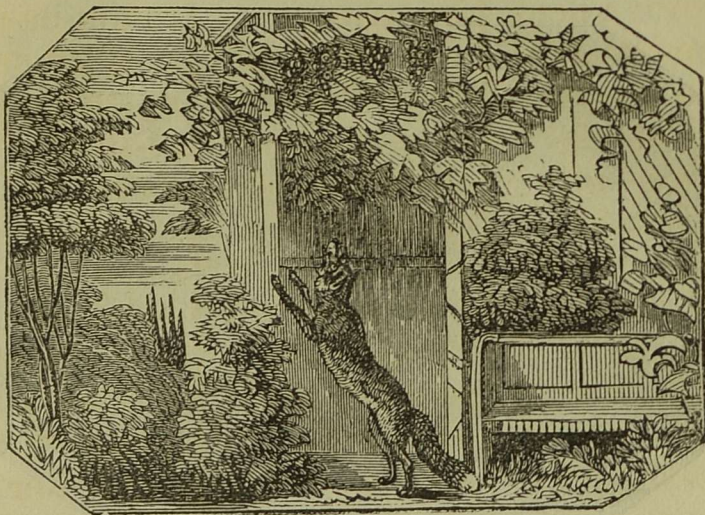
## LESSON 9.

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

## SELECT FABLES.

---

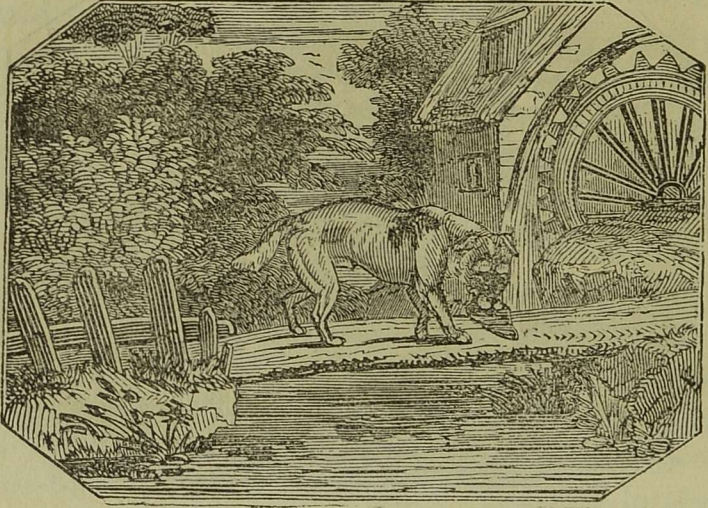
### I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



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

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

## II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatch-ed at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Un-happy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

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

## III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.



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

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

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

## IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

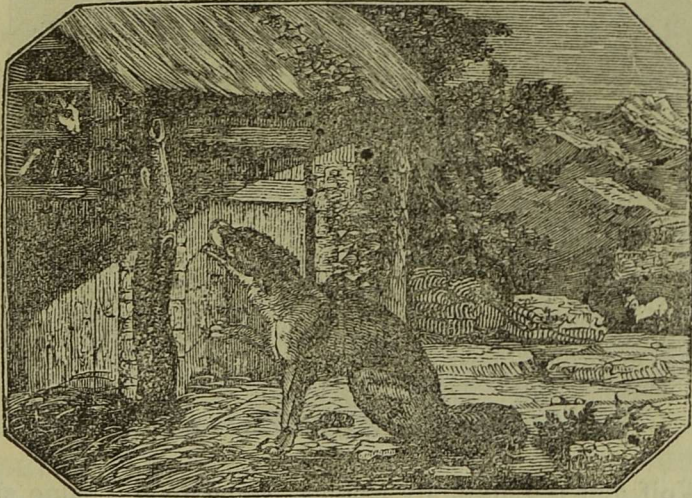


A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

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

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

## V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



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

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

## VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



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

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



WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, AND UPWARDS,  
PROPERLY ACCENTED.

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

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

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE  
CONTRASTED.

*A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

### MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

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

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

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

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

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

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

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

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

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

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

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

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

Idleness is the root of all evil.

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

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

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

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

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget

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

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

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

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

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

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

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

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

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

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

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

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

#### ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

*By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.*

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## PROPER NAMES

WHICH OCCUR IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

WITH THE SYLLABLES DIVIDED AND ACCENTED.

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

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

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

## PROPER NAMES

*Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.*

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

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

## PROPER NAMES

*Which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY.*

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



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

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

*General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.*

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

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

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

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

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

*G* has generally its hard sound.

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



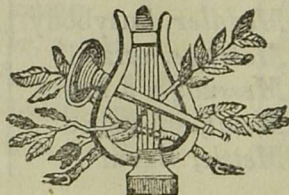
ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION OF WORDS, *nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.*

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

29. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally take place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

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

## OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

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

## EUROPE.

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

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

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

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

A S I A.

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

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

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

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

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

A F R I C A.

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

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

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

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

## AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

*NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:—*

## UNITED STATES.

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

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

## INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS.

Mexico.....	Mexico
Central America.....	Guatemala
Texas .....	Texas

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

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

*SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:—*

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

*ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties :—*

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

*SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :—*

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

*WALES is divided into the following Counties:—*

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

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

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

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

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

## EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

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

*Before Christ.*

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

*Before Christ.*

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



*B. C.*

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

*B. C.*

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

CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

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

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

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

## A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modern astronomy has not only thus shewn us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretell their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy, we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known

to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

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

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

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Dist. from the Sun in Eng. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly Motion.</i>
SUN .....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury ....	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
Venus .....	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth .....	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon .....	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars .....	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter .....	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn .....	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel ...	3484.5 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

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

## SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

### 1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS.

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

### 2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OH ! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,  
For liberty that sighs ;  
And never let thine heart be shut  
Against the wretch's cries.

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

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

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

## 5. MY MOTHER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

## 9. THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

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

# APPENDIX.

---

## SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

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

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

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

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

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

---

## SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH ;

*With figures corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions, over each word.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 5. the pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons ; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who*

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

---

### SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.*

CHARACTERS.

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

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

*Money Table.*

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

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

*Practice Table.*

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

*Troy Weight.*

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

*Bread.*

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

*Apothecaries' Weight.*

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

*Hay.*

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



*Wine Measure.*

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

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

*Ale and Beer Measure.*

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

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

*Dry Measure.*

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

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

*Long Measure.*

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

*Cloth Measure.*

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

*Square Measure.*

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

*Cubic Measure.*

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

*Time.*

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

*The Months.*

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

*Astronomy and Geography.*

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

*Paper and Books.*

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

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

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

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

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

Fear God and honour the King.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.*

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

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

## THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. *What is your name?*

Answer. N. or M.

Q. *Who gave you this name?*

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

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

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

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

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

Catechist. *Rehearse the articles of thy belief.*

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

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

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

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

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

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

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

A. Ten.

Q. *Which be they?*

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

I. Thou shalt have none other Gods but me.

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

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

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

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

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

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

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

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?*

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

Q. *What is thy duty towards God?*

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

Q. *What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?*

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true

and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering: to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call me.

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

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

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

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

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

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

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

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

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

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

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

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

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

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

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A FIRST CATECHISM, BY DR. WATTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Scripture Names in the Old Testament,*

BY DR. WATTS.

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

beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

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

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

Q. *Who was Moses?*—A. The deliverer and law-giver of the people of Israel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. *Who was Goliath?*—A. The

giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Scripture Names in the New Testament.*

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

Q. *Who was the Virgin Mary?*—A. The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

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

cob; and God chose them for his own people.

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

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

Q. *Who was Herod the Great?*—

A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. *Who was John the Baptist?*—

A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. *Who was the other Herod?*—

A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. *Who were the disciples of Christ?*

—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. *Who was Nathaniel?*—A. A

disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

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

Q. *Who was Mary Magdalene?*—

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

Q. *Who was Lazarus?*—A. A

friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

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

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

Q. *Who were the apostles?*—A.

Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. *Who was Simon Peter?*—A.

The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. *Who was John?*—A. The

beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

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

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

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

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

Q. *Who were the four Evangelists?*

—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## AN OUTLINE OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1844.*

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

## PRAYERS.

*A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen VICTORIA, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in Church and State; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciples of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Before leaving the Seat.*

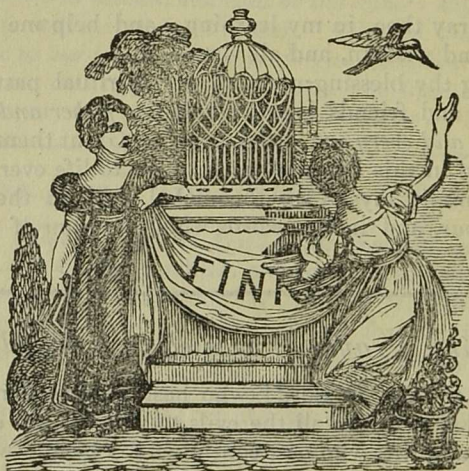
BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace before Meals.*

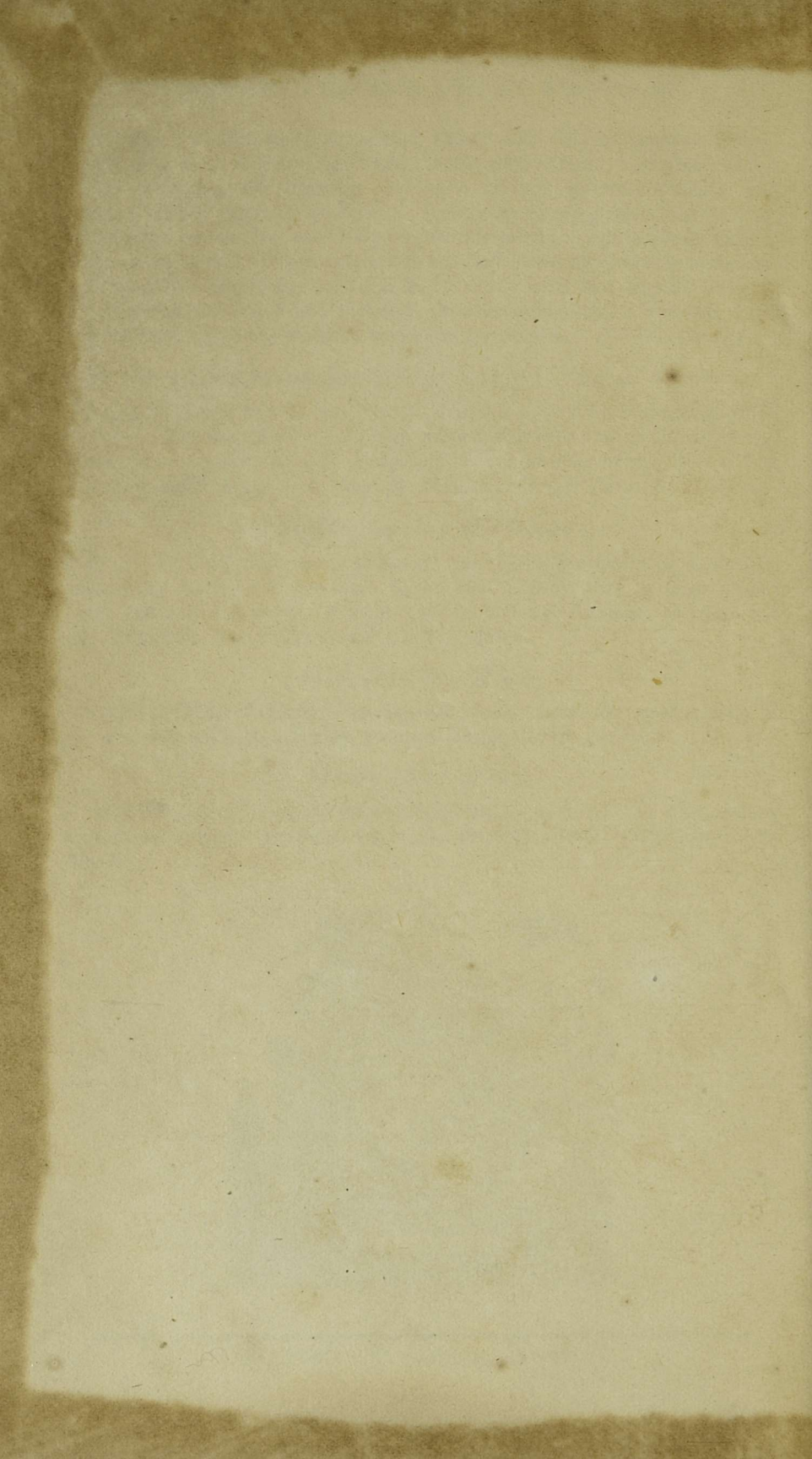
SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace after Meals.*

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







✓

