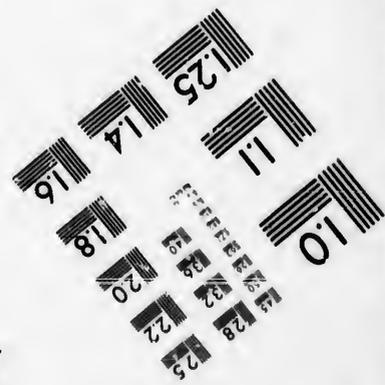
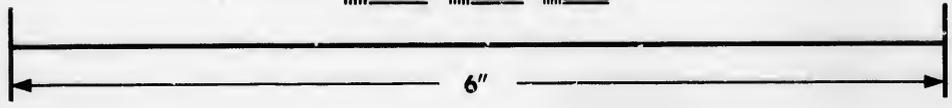
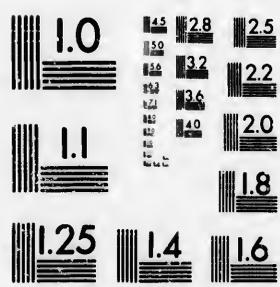


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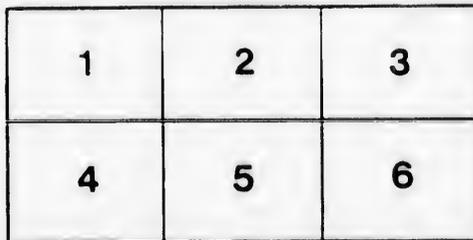
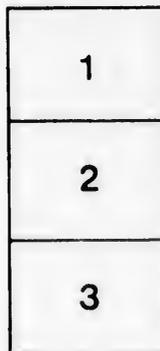
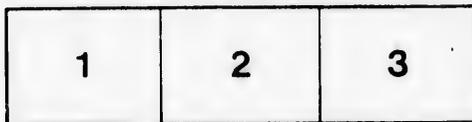
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A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
OF
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
READING AND SPELLING
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.,
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New Stereotype Plates.

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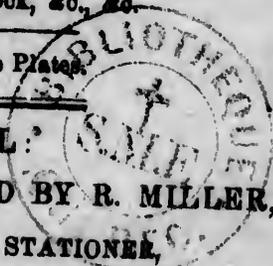
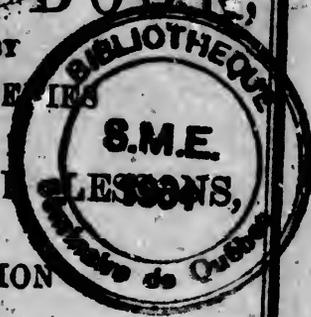
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LONDON
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1885

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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for young children which have been written within these few years, by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared a single Introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning.

For the neglect which we have 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 honourable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that can reflect no discredit on the most illustrious talents.

Our sentiments and our conduct are much more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinged with the nature of its source: a just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent and fixed. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the morals they inculcate be eradicated.

Hence, in the compilation of this little Volume, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, it is hoped something will be found either to please or improve. The *Appendix* may be learned by heart, in part or wholly, at the discretion of the master. The short Prayers and Catechism of the Church ought early to be taught; for that education must always be defective, and even dangerous, which has not religion for its foundation!

The English Alphabet.

A a

B b

C c



Ape

Bell

Cock

D d

E e

F f



Dog

Ea-gle

Fox

G g

H h

I i



Goose

Horse

Ink-stand

The English Alphabet.

7

J j

K k

L l



Jug

Kite

Li-on

M m

N n

O o



Mouse

Nut

Owl

P p

Q q

R r



Pig

Queen

Rab-bit

The English Alphabet.

S s

T t

U u



Ship

Top

U-ni-corn

V v

W w

X x



Vul-ture

Wolf

Xerx-es

Y y

Z z



Yew-tree

Ze-bra

The Alphabet.

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.

fi fi ff ffi ffl
fl fi ff ffi ffl

Diphthongs, &c.

Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&c.
AE	OE	ae	ee	and	et cetera.

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

Stops used in reading.

Comma.	Semi-colon.	Colon.	Period.	Interrogation.	Exclamation.
,	;	:	.	?	!

u



i-corn

x



x-es



Syllables of two Letters.

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	wr	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	yy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Lesson 5.

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

Syllables of Two Letters.



Lesson 6.

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

Lesson 7.

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

Lesson 8.

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

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	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.

Lessons of two Letters.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.
It is my ox.
Do as we do.

Ah me, it is so.
If we do go in.
So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.
I am to do so.
It is to be on.

Is it so or no?
If I do go in.
Am I to go on?

Easy words of THREE Letters.

Lesson 1.

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

Lesson 2.

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

Lesson 3.

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

Lesson 4.

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

Lesson 5.

esm	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

Words of FIVE and SIX Letters

ia so.
go in.
go on.

no?
in.
go on?

red
wed

bud
mud

leg
peg

pug
rug
tug

sum
rum

kin
pin
sin

launch	freeze	trump	thank	spark
bench	small	brand	blank	snarl
tench	stall	grand	flank	twirl
arch	dwelt	stand	plank	whirl
march	knell	strand	plant	churl
parch	quell	blend	brink	churn
batch	shell	spend	chink	spurn
hatch	smell	blind	clink	stern
latch	spell	grind	drink	scorn
catch	swell	bring	blink	thorn
fetch	chill	cling	slink	shorn
itch	drill	fling	think	sworn
ditch	skill	sling	slunk	sport
pitch	spill	sting	drunk	smart
witch	still	swing	trunk	chart
grat	swill	thing	rhyme	start
knack	droll	wring	thyme	shirt
knock	stork	spring	scene	skirt
kneel	qualm	string	scythe	spirit
knob	psalm	twang	scheme	short
know	whelm	wrong	school	snort
fight	whelp	strong	grant	clash
knight	smelt	throng	slant	crash
light	spelt	prong	scent	flash
might	spilt	clung	spent	plash
night	stilt	strung	flint	smash
right	thumb	flung	blunt	trash
sight	dumb	stung	grunt	wash
tight	bomb	swung	front	squash
blight	cramp	wrung	board	flesh
flight	stamp	crank	hoard	fresh
plight	champ	drank	sword	bruch
bright	clamp	frank	scarf	crush
breeze	plump	prank	scurf	flush
sneeze	stump	shank	shark	

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Words not exceeding six Letters.

plush	crest	bee	house	teeth
brisk	twist	coach	cow	eyes
whisk	ghast	cart	gate	nose
whisp	ghost	pie	east	lips
clasp	thrust	tart	west	tongue
grasp	crust	milk	north	throat
brass	trust	jack	south	cheeks
glass	crost	tom	dark	legs
bless	frost	sam	light	arms
dress	dog	will	night	feet
stress	man	fire	day	hand
bliss	boy	smoke	rain	head
dross	girl	sun	snow	comb
gloss	egg	moon	hail	
blast	hen	stars	wind	bath
blest	cock	rod		hast
chest	book	stick	face	doth
			neck	dost

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

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals.

The	For	By	If	He	Him	Our
An	On	Up	No	As	Her	You
Of	To	Or	All	She	We	Be
And	This	But	Not	It	Us	Might

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals. 19

Would	Could	Whole	Whom	Those	Which	Was
Shall	Will	Has	Are	With	Your	Were
May	Had	Am	Who	They	What	Been
Can	From	Art	Their	When	These	Have
Should	That	Is	Them	Some	There	Must

Lessons on the ~~alphabet~~

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	sam
bat	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	tai	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tam
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
cal	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
dame	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	voj	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

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

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 cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can tell	You will fall	He may beg
You 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 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 bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	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, and 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.
What are books for?—To learn with.

ONE Syllable.

ive calf
old ring
arm muff

od dog
ay beg
run
was hot

old
ur kite
me
our bat

or us
whip
book
e door
the fire

read
I say
re bid
book

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

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. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite, if you do not hurt him. Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed. See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and 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, and should not be hurt.

Lesson 15.

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

Lesson 16.

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

Lesson 17.

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

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

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

*Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE, containing
the DIPETHONGS.*

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

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	blear
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	bean	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

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pea
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LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

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

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

LESSON 2.

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

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

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child; she did at all times what she was 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 4.

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

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes; for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a

SYLLABLE.

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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 6.

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

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane; her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could 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 cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

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

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

LESSON 9.

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

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 co"-py, pronounced cop-py.

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

SYLLABLE.

it unavoidably oc-
to be pronounced
copy.

bad-ness
 baf-ile
 bag-gage
 bai-liff
 ba-ker
 bal-ance
 bald-ness
 bale-ful
 bal-lad
 bal-last
 bal-lot
 bal-sam
 band-age
 band-box
 bar-dy
 bane-ful
 ban-ish
 bank-er
 bank-rupt
 ban-ner
 ban-quet
 ban-ter
 ban-ting
 bapt-ism
 barb-ed
 bar-ber
 bare-foot
 bare-ness
 bar-gain
 bark-ing

Words of two Syllables.

bar-ley
 bar-on
 bar-ren
 bar-row
 bar-ter
 base-ness
 bash-ful
 ba-sin
 ba-cket
 bas-tard
 bat-ten
 bat-tle
 baw-ling
 bea-con
 bea-dle
 bea-my
 beard-less
 bear-er
 beast-ly
 beat-er
 beau-ty
 bed-ding
 bee-hive
 beg-gar
 be-ing
 bed-lam
 bed-time
 bel-fry
 bel-man
 bel-low
 hel-ly
 ber-ry
 be-som
 bet-ter
 bo'vy
 bi-as

bib-ber
 bi-ble
 hid-der
 big-ness
 big-ot
 hil-let
 bind-er
 bind-ing
 birch-en
 bird-lime
 birth-day
 bish-op
 bit-ter
 bit-tern
 black-en
 black-ness
 blad-der
 blame-less
 blan-dish
 blan-ket
 bleak-ness
 bleat-ing
 bleed-ing
 blem-ish
 bless-ing
 blind-fold
 blind-ness
 blis-ter
 bloat-ed
 blood-shed
 bloo"-dy
 bloom-ing
 blos-som
 blow-ing
 blub-ber
 blue-ness

blun-der
 blunt-less
 blus-ter
 board-er
 boast-er
 boast-ing
 bob-bin
 bod-kin
 bo"-dy
 bog-gle
 boil-er
 bold-ness
 bol-ster
 bon-dage
 bon-fire
 bon-net
 bon-ny
 bo-ny
 boo-by
 book-ish
 boor-ish
 boo-ty
 bor-der
 bor-row
 bot-tle
 bot-tom
 bound-less
 boun-ty
 bow-els
 bow-er
 box-er
 boy-ish
 brace-let
 brack-et
 brack-ish
 brag-ger

bra-m-ble
 bra-ndish
 brave-ly
 brawl-ing
 braw-ny
 bra-zen
 break-fast
 breast-plate
 breath-less
 breed-ing
 brew-er
 bri-er
 brick-bat
 brick-kiln
 bri-dal
 bride-maid
 bri-dle
 brief-ly
 bri-ar
 bright-ness
 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	can-did	chal-ice	chop-ping
bug-bear	can-dle	chal-enge	chris-ten
bu-gle	can-ker	cham-ber	chuc-kle
bul-ky	can-non	chan-cel	churl-ish
bul-let	cant-er	chand-ler	churn-ug.
bul-rush	can-vas	chan-ger	ci-der
bul-wark	ca-per	chang-ing	cin-der
bum-per	ca-pon	chan-nel	ci-pher
bump-kin	cap-tain	chap-el	cir-cle
bun-dle	cap-tive	chap-lain	cis-tern
bun-gle	cap-ture	chap-let	cit-ron
bun-gler	car-case	chap-man	ci"-ty
bur-den	card-er	chap-ter	clam-ber
bur-gess	care-ful	chap-ter	clam-my
burn-er	care-less	char-coal	clam-our
burn-ing	car-nage	char-ger	clap-per
bur-nish	car-rot	charm-er	clar-et
bush-el	car-pet	charm-ing	clas-sic
bus-tle	car-ter	char-ter	clat-ter
but-cher	carv-er	chas-ten	clean-ly
but-ler	case-ment	chat-tels	clear-ness
but-ter	cas-ket	chat-ter	clergy
but-tock	cast-or	cheap-en	clev-er
bux-om	cas-tle	cheap-ness	cli-ent
buz-zard	cau-dle	cheat-er	cli-mate
Cab-bage	cav-il	cheer-ful	cling-er
cab-in	cause-way	chem-ist	clog-gy
ca-ble	caus-tic	cher-ish	clois-ter
cad-dy	ce-dar	cher-ry	clo-ser
ca-dence	ceil-ing	ches-nut	clo-set
call-ing	cel-lar	chief-ly	clou-dy
cal-lous	cen-sure	child-hood	clo-ver
cam-brid	cen-tre	child-ish	clo-ven
cam-let	ce-rate	chil-dren	clown-ish
can-cel	cer-tain	chim-ney	cl'us-ter
can-cer	chal-dron	chis-el	cl'um-sy.
		cho-ler	

les.

chop-ping
chris-ten
chuc-kle
churl-ish
churn-ug.
ci-der
cin-der
ci-pher
cir-cle
cis-tern
cit-ron
ci"-ty
clam-ber
clam-my
clam-our
clap-per
clar-et
clas-sic
clat-ter
clean-ly
clear-ness
cler-gy
cle-ver
cli-ent
cli-mate
ling-er
log-gy
lois-ter
lo-ser
lo-set
lo-udy
lo-ver
lo-ven
lo-wish
lo-s-ter
lo-in-sy

Words of two Syllables.

clot-ty	con-quest	cross-ness	dal-ly
cob-bler	con-stant	crotch-et	dam-age
cob-nut	con-sul	crude-ly	dam-ask
cob-web	con-test	cru-el	dam-sel
cock-pit	con-text	cru-et	dan-cer
cod-lin	con-tract	crum-ple	dan-dle
cof-fee	con-vent	crup-per	dan-driff
cold-ness	con-vert	crus-ty	dan-gle
col-lar	con-vex	crys-tal	dap-per
col-lect	con-vict	cud-gel	dark-ness
col-lege	cool-er	cul-prit	dar-ling
col-lop	cool-ness	cun-ber	das-tard
co-lon	coop-er	cun-ning	daz-zle
col-our	cop-per	cup-board	dear-ly
com-bat	co"-py	cu-rate	dear-ness
come-ly	cord-age	cur-dle	dead-ly
com-er	cor-ner	cur-few	death-less
com-et	cos-tive	curl-ing	debt-or
com-fort	cost-ly	cur-rant	de-cent
com-ma	cot-ton	curt-sey	de-ist
com-ment	cov-er	cur-rent	del-uge
com-merce	coun-cil	cur-ry	dib-ble
com-mon	coun-sel	curs-ed	dic-tate
com-pact	coun-ter	cur-tain	di-et
com-pass	coun-ty	cur-ved	dif-fer
com-pound	coup-let	cus-tard	dim-ness
com-rade	court-ly	cus-tom	dim-ple
con-cave	cow-ard	cut-ler	din-ner
con-cert	cou-sin	cyn-ic	dis-cord
con-cord	crack-er	cy-press	dis-mal
con-course	crac-kle	Dab-ble	dis-tance
con-duct	cras-ty	dan-ger	dis-tant
con-duit	crea-tur	dag-ger	do-er
con-flict	cred-it	dai-ly	dog-ger
con-gress	crib-bage	dain-ty	dol-lar
con-quer	crook-ed	dai-ry	dol-phin

do-nor	ed-ict	fal-low	fin-ish
dor-mant	ef-fort	false-hood	firm-ness
doub-let	e-gress	fam-ine	fix-ed
doubt-ful	ei-ther	fam-ish	flab-by
doubt-less	el-bow	fa-mous	flag-on
dough-ty	el-der	fan-cy	fla-grant
dow-er	em-blem	farm-er	flan-nel
dow-las	em-met	far-row	fla-vour
dow-ny	em-pire	far-ther	flesh-ly
drag-gle	emp-ty	fas-ten	flo-rist
drag-on	end-less	fa-tal	flow-er
dra-per	en-ter	fath-er	flus-ter
draw-er	en-try	faul-ty	flut-ter
draw-ing	en-voy	fa-vour	fol-low
dread-ful	en-vy	fawn-ing	fol-ly
dream-er	eph-od	fear-ful	fond-ler
dri-ver	ep-ic	feath-er	fool-ish
drop-sy	e-qual	fee-ble	foot-step
drub-bing	er-ror	fee-ling	fore-cast
drum-mer	es-say	feign-ed	fore-most
drunk-ard	es-sence	fel-low	fore-sight
du-el	eth-ic	fel-on	fore-head
duke-dom	e-ven	fe-male	for-est
dul-ness	ev-er	fen-der	for-mal
du-rance	e-vil	fen-der	for-mer
du-ty	ex-it	fer-til	fort-night
dwelling	eye-sight	fer-vent	for-tune
dwin-dle	eye-sore	fes-ter	found-er
Ea-ger	Fa-ble	fet-ter	foun-tain
ea-gle	fa-bric	fe-ver	fowl-er
east-er	fa-cing	fid-dle	fra-grant
eat-er	fac-tor	fig-ure	free-ly
ear-ly	fag-got	fill-er	fren-zy
earth-en	faint-ness	fil-thy	friend-ly
ech-o	faith-ful	fi-nal	frig-ate
ed-dy	ful-con	fin-ger	fros-ty

fin-ish
 firm-ness
 fix-ed
 flab-by
 flag-on
 fla-grant
 flan-nel
 fla-vour
 flesh-ly
 flo-rist
 flow-er
 flus-ter
 flut-ter
 fol-low
 fol-ly
 fond-ler
 fool-ish
 foot-step
 fore-cast
 fore-most
 fore-sight
 fore-head
 for-est
 for-mal
 for-mer
 fort-night
 for-tune
 found-er
 fun-tain
 fw-er
 a-grant
 ee-ly
 en-zy
 end-ly
 g-ate
 s-ty

Words of two Syllables.

fro-ward
 frow-ny
 fruit-ful
 full-er
 fu-my
 fun-nel
 fun-ny
 fur-nace
 fur-nish
 fur-row
 fur-ther
 fu-ry
 fus-ty
 fu-tile
 fu-ture
 Gab-ble
 gain-ful
 gal-lant
 gal-ley
 gal-lon
 gal-lop
 gam-ble
 game-ster
 gam-mon
 gan-der
 gaunt-let
 gar-bage
 gar-den
 gar-gle
 gar-land
 gar-ment
 gar-ner
 gar-nish
 gar-ret
 gar-ter
 gar-ther

gau-dy
 ga-zer
 geld-ing
 gen-der
 gen-tile
 gen-tle
 gen-try
 ges-ture
 get-ting
 gew-gaw
 ghas-ty
 gi-ant
 gib-bet
 gid-dy
 gig-gle
 gil-der
 gild-ing
 gim-let
 gin-ger
 gir-dle
 girl-ish
 giv-er
 glad-den
 glad-ness
 glean-er
 glib-ly
 glim-mer
 glis-ten
 gloo-my
 glo-ry
 glos-sy
 glut-ton
 gnash-ing
 gob-let
 god-ly
 go-er

gold-en
 gos-ling
 gos-pel
 gos-sip
 gou-ty
 grace-ful
 gram-mar
 gran-deur
 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
 guil-ty
 gun-ner
 gus-set
 gus-ty
 gut-ter

guz-zle
 Hab-it
 hack-ney
 had-dock
 hag-gard
 hag-gle
 hail-stone
 hai-ry
 hal-ter
 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
 hardy
 harm-ful
 harm-less
 har-ness
 har-row
 har-vest
 has-ten
 hat-ter
 hate-ful
 ha-tred
 haugh-ty
 haunt-ed
 haz-ard

ha-zel	hol-low	in-most	jui-cy
ha-zy	ho-ly	in-quest	jum-ble
hea"-dy	hom-age	in-road	ju-ry
heal-ing	home-ly	in-sect	just-ice
hear-ing	hon-est	in-sult	just-ly
heark-en	hon-our	in-sight	Keen-ness
heart-en	hood-wink	in-stance	keep-er
heart-less	hope-ful	in-stant	ken-nel
hea-then	hope-less	in-step	ker-nel
heav-en	hor-rid	in-to	ket-tle
hea"-vy	hor-ror	in-voice	key-hole
he-brew	host-age	i-ron	kid-nap
hec-tor	host-ess	is-sue	kid-ney
heed-ful	hos-tile	i-tem	kin-dle
hel-met	hot-house	Jab-ber	kind-ness
help-er	hour-ly	jag-ged	king-dom
help-ful	house-hold	jan-gle	kins-man
help-less	hu-man	jar-gon	kitch-en
hem-lock	hum-ble	jas-per	kna-vish
herb-age	hu-mour	jeal-ous	kneel-ing
herds-man	hun-ger	jel-ly	know-ing
her-mit	hunt-er	jest-er	know-ledg-e
her-ring	hur-ry	Je-sus	knuc-kle
hew-er	hurt-ful	jew-el	La-bel
hic-cup	hus-ky	jew-ish	la-bour
hig-gler	hys-sop	jin-gle	lack-ing
high-ness	I-dler	join-er	lad-der
hil-lock	i-dol	join-ture	la-ding
hil-ly	im-age	jol-ly	la-dle
hin-der	in-cense	jour-nal	la-dy
hire-ling	in-come	jour-ney	lamb-kin
hob-ble	in-dex	joy-ful	lan-cet
hog-gish	in-fant	joy-less	land-lord
hogs-head	ink-stand	joy-ous	land-mark
hold-fast	in-let	judge-ment	land-scape
hol-land	in-mate	jug-gle	lan-guage

jui-cy
 jun-ble
 ju-ry
 just-ice
 just-ly
 Keen-ness
 keep-er
 ken-nel
 ker-nel
 ket-tle
 key-hole
 kid-nap
 kid-ney
 kin-dle
 kind-ness
 king-dom
 kins-man
 kitch-en
 kna-vish
 kneel-ing
 know-ing
 know-ledg-
 knuc-kle
 La-bel
 la-bour
 lack-ing
 lad-der
 la-ding
 la-dle
 la-dy
 lamb-kin
 lan-cet
 land-lord
 and-mark
 and-scape
 an-guage

ian-guid
 lap-pet
 lar-der
 lath-er
 lat-ter
 laugh-ter
 law-ful
 law-yer
 lead-en
 lead-er
 lea-ky
 lean-ness
 learn-ing
 leath-er
 length-en
 lep-er
 lev-el
 le'-vy
 li-bel
 li-cense
 life-less
 light-en
 light-ning
 lim-ber
 lim-it
 lim-ner
 lin-guist
 li-on
 list-ed
 lit-ter
 lit-tle
 live-ly
 liv-er
 liz-ard
 lead-ing
 lob-by

lob-ster
 lock-et
 lo-cust
 lodg-ment
 lodg-er
 lof-ty
 log-wood
 long-ing
 loose-ness
 lord-ly
 loud-ness
 love-ly
 lov-er
 low-ly
 low-ness
 loy-al
 lu-cid
 lug-gage
 lum-ber
 lurch-er
 lurk-er
 luc-ky
 lyr-ic
 Mag-got
 ma-jor
 ma-ker
 mal-let
 malt-ster
 mam-mon
 man-drake
 man-gle
 man-ly
 man-ner
 man-tle
 ma-ny
 mar-ble

mar-ket
 marks-man
 mar-row
 mar-quis
 mar-shal
 mar-tyr
 ma-son
 mas-ter
 mat-ter
 max-im
 may-or
 may-pole
 mea-ly
 mean-ing
 meas-ure
 med-dle
 meek-ness
 mel-low
 mem-ber
 men-ace
 mend-er
 men-tal
 mer-cer
 mer-chant
 mer-cy
 mer-it
 mes-sage
 met-al
 me-thod
 mid-dle
 migh-ty
 mil-dew
 mild-ness
 mill-stone
 mil-ky
 mil-ler

mim-ic
 mind-ful
 min-gle
 mis-chief
 mi-ser
 mix-ture
 mock-er
 mod-el
 mod-ern
 mod-est
 mois-ture
 mo-ment
 mon-key
 mon-ster
 month-ly
 mor-al
 mor-sel
 mor-tal
 mor-tar
 most-ly
 moth-er
 mo-tive
 move-ment
 moun-tain
 mourn-ful
 month-ful
 mud-dle
 mud-dy
 muf-fle
 mum-ble
 num-my
 mur-der
 mur-mur
 mush-room
 mus-ic
 mus-ket

mus-lin	nip-ple	o-rang ^e	pa-pist
mus-tard	no-ble	or-der	par-boil
mus-ty	nog-gin	or-gan	par-cel
mut-ton	non-age	oth-er	parch-ing
muz-zle	non-sense	o-ral	parch-ment
myr-tle	non-suit	ot-ter	par-don
mys-tic	nos-tril	o-ver	pa-rent
Nail-er	nos-trum	out-cast	par-ley
na-ked	noth-ing	out-cry	par-lour
name-less	no-tice	out-er	par-rot
nap-kin	nov-el	out-most	par-ry
nar-row	nov-ice	out-rage	par-son
nas-ty	num-ber	out-warc	part-ner
na-tive	nurs-er	out-work	par-ty
na-ture	nur-ture	own-er	pas-sage
na-vel	nut-meg	oys-ter	pas-sive
nangh-ty	Oaf-ish	Pa-car	pass-ports
na-vy	oak-en	pack-aga	pas-ture
neat-ness	oat-meal	pack-er	pat-ent
neck-cloth	ob-ject	pack-et	pave-ment
need-ful	ob-long	pad-dle	pay-ment
nee-dle	o-chre	pad-dock	pea-cock
nee-dy	o-dour	pad-lock	peb-ble
ne-gro	of-fer	pa-gan	ped-ant
neigh-bour	of-fice	pain-ful	ped-lar
nei-ther	off-spring	pain-ter	peep-er
ne"-phew	o-gle	paint-ing	pee-vish
ner-vous	oil-man	pal-ace	pelt-ing
net-tle	oint-ment	pal-ate	pen-dant
new-ly	old-er	pale-ness	pen-man
new-ness	ol-ive	pal-let	pen-ny
nib-ble	o-men	pam-phlet	pen-sive
nice-ness	on-set	pan-cake	peo-ple
nig-gard	o-pen	pan-ic	pep-per
night-cap	op-tic	pan-try	per-fect
nim-ble	o-pal	pa-per	per-il

pa-pist
 par-boil
 par-cel
 parch-ing
 parch-men
 par-don
 pa-rent
 par-ley
 par-lour
 par-rot
 par-ry
 par-son
 part-ner
 par-ty
 pas-sage
 pas-sive
 pass-ports
 pas-ture
 pat-ent
 pave-ment
 pay-ment
 pea-cock
 peb-ble
 ped-ant
 ped-lar
 peep-er
 pee-vish
 peit-ing
 pen-dant
 pen-man
 pen-ny
 pen-sive
 pen-ple
 pen-per
 pen-fect
 pen-il

f

Words of two Syllables.

per-ish	plan-et	pound-age	pro"-ject
per-jure	plant-er	poun-der	pro-loque
per-ry	plas-ter	pow-er	prom-ise
per-son	plat-ted	pow-der	proph-et
pert-ness	plat-ter	prac-tice	pros-per
pes-ter	play-er	prais-er	pros-trate
pes-tle	play-ing	pran-cer	proud-ly
pet-ty	pleas-ant	prat-tle	prow-ess
pew-ter	plea-sure	prat-tler	prowl-er
phi-al	plot-ter	pray-er	pry-ing
phren-sy	plu-mage	preach-er	pru-dence
phy-sic	plum-met	preb-end	pru-dent
pic-kle	plump-ness	pre-cept	psalm-ist
pick-lock	plun-der	pre-dal	psal-ter
pic-ture	plu-ral	pref-ace	pub-lic
pie-ces	ply-ing	prel-ate	pub-lish
pig-my	poach-er	prel-ude	puck-er
pil-fer	po-ck-et	pres-age	pad-ding
pil-grim	po-et	pres-ence	pud-dle
pil-lage	poi-son	pres-ent	puff-er
pill-box	po-ker	press-er	pul-let
pi-lot	po-lar	pric-kle	pul-pit
pim-ple	pol-ish	prick-ly	pump-er
pin-case	pomp-ous	priest-hood	punc-ture
pin-cers	pon-der	pri-mate	pun-gent
pin-ching	po-pish	prim-er	pun-ish
pi-per	pop-py	prin-cess	pup-py
pip-pin	port-al	pri-vate	pur-blind
pi-rate	pos-set	pri"-vy	pure-ness
pitch-er	post-age	pro-blem	pur-pose
pit-tance	pos-ture	proc-tor	pu-trid
pi"-ty	po-tent	prod-uce	puz-zle
piv-ot	pot-ter	prod-uct	Quad-rant
pla-ces	pot-tle	prof-fer	quag-mire
pla"-cid	poul-try	prof-it	quaint-ness
plain-tiff	pounce-box	prog-ress	qua-ker

qualm-ish	ram-mer	rid-dle	run-let
quar-rel	ram-pant	ri-der	run-ning
quar-ry	ram-part	ri-fle	rup-ture
quar-tan	ran-cour	right-ful	rus-tic
quar-ter	ran-dom	rig-our	rus-ty
qua-ver	ran-ger	ri-ot	ruth-less
queer-ly	ran-kle	rip-ple	Sab-bath
que"-ry	ran-sack	ri-val	sa-ble
quib-ble	ran-som	riv-er	sa-bre
quick-en	rant-er	riv-et	sack-cloth
quick-ly	rap-id	roar-ing	sad-der
quick-sand	rap-ine	rob-ber	sad-dle
qui-et	rap-ture	rock-et	safe-ly
quin-sy	rash-ness	roll-er	safe-ty
quint-al	rath-er	ro-man	saf-fro
quit-rent	rat-tle	ro-mish	sail-or
quiv-er	rav-age	roo-my	sal-ad
quo-rum	ra-ven	ro-sy	sal-ly
quo-ta	raw-ness	rot-ten	sal-mon
Rab-bit	ra-zor	round-ish	salt-ish
rab-ble	read-er	ro-ver	sal-vage
ra-cer	rea-dy	roy-al	sal-ver
rack-et	re-al	rub-ber	sam-ple
rad-ish	reap-er	rub-bish	san-dal
raf-fle	rea-son	ru-by	san-dy
raf-ter	reb-el	rud-der	san-guine
rag-ged	re-cent	rude-ness	sap-ling
rail-er	reck-on	rue-ful	sap-py
rai-ment	rec-tor	ruf-fle	satch-el
rain-bow	ref-use	rug-ged	sat-in
rai-ny	rent-al	ru-in	sat-ire
rais-er	rest-less	ru-ler	sav-age
rai-sin	rev-el	rum-ble	sau-cer
ra-kish	rib-and	rum-mage	sa-ver
ral-ly	rich-es	ru-mour	sau-sage
ram-ble	rid-dance	rum-ple	saw-yer

run-let
 run-ning
 rup-ture
 rus-tic
 rus-ty
 ruth-less
 Sab-bath
 sa-ble
 sa-bre
 sack-cloth
 sad-der
 sad-dle
 safe-ly
 safe-ty
 saf-fro
 sail-or
 sal-ad
 sal-ly
 sal-mon
 salt-ish
 sal-vage
 sal-ver
 sam-ple
 san-dal
 san-dy
 san-guine
 sap-ling
 sap-py
 satch-el
 sat-in
 sat-ire
 sav-age
 san-cer
 sa-ver
 sau-sage
 saw-yer

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

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

bles.

Words of two Syllables.

thaw-ing
 there-fore
 thick-et
 thiev-ish
 thim-ble
 think-ing
 thirs-ty
 thorn-y
 thorn-back
 thought-ful
 thou-sand
 thrash-er
 threaten
 throb-bing
 thump-ing
 thun-der
 thurs-day
 tick-et
 tic-ke
 ti-dy
 tight-en
 till-age
 till-er
 tim-ber
 time-ly
 tinc-ture
 tin-der
 tin-gle
 tin-ker
 tin-sel
 tip-pet
 tip-ple
 tire-some
 tle
 t-ter
 t-tle

toil-et
 to-ken
 ton-nage
 tor-ment
 tor-rent
 tor-ture
 to-tal
 tot-ter
 tow-el
 tow-er
 town-ship
 tra-ding
 traf-fic
 trai-tor
 tram-mel
 tram-ple
 tran-script
 trans-fer
 trea-cle
 trea-son
 treas-ure
 trea-tise
 treat-ment
 trea-ty
 trem-ble
 tren-cher
 tres-pass
 trib-une
 tric-ke
 tri-ple
 trig-ger
 trim-mer
 tri"-ple
 trip-ping
 tri-umph
 troop-er

tro-phy
 trou"-ble
 trow-sers
 tru-ant
 truc-ke
 tru-ly
 trum-pet
 trun-dle
 trus-ty
 tuck-er
 tues-day
 tu-lip
 tum-ble
 tum-bler
 tu-mid
 tu-mour
 tu-mult
 tun-nel
 tur-ban
 tur-bid
 tur-key
 turn-er
 tur-nip
 turn-stile
 tur-ret
 tur-tle
 tu-tor
 twi-light
 twin-ke
 twit-ter
 tym-bal
 ty-rant
 Um-pire
 un-cle
 un-der
 up-per

up-right
 up-shot
 up-ward
 ur-gent
 u-rine
 u-sage
 use-ful
 ush-er
 ut-most
 ut-ter
 Va-cant
 va-grant
 vain-ly
 val-id
 val-ley
 van-ish
 van-quish
 var-let
 var-nish
 va-ry
 vas-sal
 vel-vet
 vend-er
 ven-om
 ven-ture
 ver-dant
 ver-dict
 ver-ger
 ver-juice
 ver-min
 ver-sed
 ver-vain
 ve"-ry
 ves-per
 ves-try
 vex-ed

vic-ar
 vic-tor
 vig-our
 vil-lain
 vint-ner
 vi-ol
 vi-per
 vir-gin
 vir-tue
 vis-age
 vis-it
 vix-en
 vo-cal
 vol-ley
 vom-it
 voy-age
 vul-gar
 vul-ture
 Wa-fer
 wag-gish
 wag-tail
 wait-er
 wake-ful
 wal-let
 wal-low
 walk-er
 wal-nut
 wan-der
 want-ing
 wan-ton
 war-fare
 war-like
 war-rant
 war-ren
 wash-ing
 wasp-ish

waste-ful	weep-ing	win-ter	yeo-man
wat-er	weigh-ty	wis-dom	yon-der
watch-ful	wel-fare	wit-ness	young-er
wa-ver	wheat-en	wit-ty	young-est
way-lay	whis-per	wo-ful	youth-ful
way-ward	whis-tle	won-der	Za-ny
weak-en	whole-some	wor-ship	zeal-ot
wea-ry	wick-ed	wrong-ful	zeal-ous
weal-thy	wid-ow	Year-ly	zen-ith
wea-pon	will-ing	yearn-ing	ze"-phyr
weath-er	wind-ward	yel-low	zig-zag

Entertaining and instructing Lessons, in words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON 1.

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

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 peas, 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 pleas-ant morn-ing: the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore. 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 fly-ing about, first upon 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 hon-ey.

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,

les.
yeo-man
yon-der
young-er
young-est
youth-ful
Za-ny
zeal-ot
zeal-ous
zen-ith
ze"-phyr
zig-zag

sons, in words
bles.
roaks.
ow chirps.
ow twit-ters
aws.
n booms.
y gob-bles.
ck screams
e hums.
quacks.
cac-kles.
chat-ter.
oots.
h-owl shrieks
hiss-es.
and girls tal

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 away.

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 cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while ago, 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 many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear water 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 for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all 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 growled o-ver 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-sel-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 on-ly meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but th's 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 dirty 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, or 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 any 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 pulled him by the coat, and pulled him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph between them got the little 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 ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

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

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second.

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

on the second.

Words of two Syllables.

be-numb
 be-quest
 be-seech
 be-seem
 be-set
 be-sides
 be-siege
 be-smear
 be-smoke
 be-speak
 be-stir
 be-stow
 be-stride
 be-tide
 be-timer
 be-tray
 be-troth
 be twee
 be wail
 be ware
 be witch
 be-yond
 blas-phem
 block-ade
 bom-bard
 bu-rear
 Ca-bal
 ca-jole
 cal-cine
 ca-nal
 ca-price
 car-bine
 ca-ress
 car-mine

ca-rouse
 cas-cade
 ce-ment
 cock-ade
 co-here
 col-lect
 com-bine
 com-mand
 com-mend
 com-ment
 com-mit
 com-mode
 com-mune
 com-mute
 com-pact
 com-pare
 com-pel
 com-pile
 com-plain
 com-plete
 com-ply
 com-port
 com-pose
 com-pound
 com-press
 com-prise
 com-pute
 con-ceal
 con-cede
 con-ceit
 con-ceive
 con-cern
 con-cert
 con-cise
 con-clude
 con-coct

con-cur
 con-demn
 con-dense
 con-dign
 con-dole
 con-duce
 con-duct
 con-fer
 con-fess
 con-fide
 con-fine
 con-firm
 con-form
 con-found
 con-front
 con-fuse
 con-fute
 con-geal
 con-join
 con-joint
 con-jure
 con-nect
 con-nive
 con-sent
 con-serve
 con-sign
 con-sist
 con-sole
 con-sort
 con-spire
 con-strain
 con-straint
 con-struct
 con-sult
 con-sume
 con-tain

con-tempt
 con-tend
 con-tent
 con-tort
 con-test
 con-tract
 con-trast
 con-trol
 con-vene
 con-verse
 con-ver
 con-vey
 con-vict
 con-vince
 con-voke
 con-vulse
 cor-rect
 cor-rupt
 cur-tail
 De-bar
 de-base
 de-bate
 de-bauch
 de-cay
 de-cease
 de-ceit
 de-ceive
 de-cide
 de-claim
 de-clare
 de-cline
 de-coct
 de-coy
 de-cree
 de-cry
 de-duct

de-face
 de-fame
 de-feat
 de-defect
 de-fence
 de-fend
 de-fer
 de-fine
 de-form
 de-fraud
 de-grade
 de-gree
 de-ject
 de-lay
 de-light
 de-lude
 de-mand
 de-mean
 de-mise
 de-mit
 de-mur
 de-mure
 de-note
 de-nounce
 de-ny
 de-part
 de-pend
 de-pict
 de-plore
 de-pon
 de-port
 de-pose
 de-prave
 de-press
 de-priv
 de-pute

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

Words of two Syllables.

en-dorse
 en-due
 en-dure
 en-force
 en-gage
 en-grail
 en-grave
 en-gross
 en-hance
 en-join
 en-joy
 en-large
 en-rage
 en-rich
 en-robe
 en-rol
 en-slave
 en-sue
 en-sure
 en-tail
 en-throne
 en-tice
 en-tire
 en-tomb
 en-trap
 en-treat
 en-twine
 e-quip
 e-raise
 e-rect
 e-scape
 es-cort
 e-spouse
 e-spy
 e-state
 e-steem

e-vad
 e-vent
 e-vert
 e-vict
 e-vince
 e-voke
 ex-act
 ex-ceed
 ex-cel
 ex-cept
 ex-cess
 ex-change
 ex-cise
 ex-cite
 ex-claim
 ex-clude
 ex-cuse
 ex-empt
 ex-ert
 ex-hale
 ex-haust
 ex-hort
 ex-ist
 ex-pand
 ex-pect
 ex-pend
 ex-pense
 ex-pert
 ex-pire
 ex-plain
 ex-plode
 ex-ploit
 ex-plore
 ex-port
 ex-pose
 ex-pound

ex-pross
 ex-punge
 ex-tend
 ex-tent
 ex-tinct
 ex-tol
 ex-tort
 ex-tract
 ex-treme
 ex-ude
 ex-ult
 Fa-tigue
 fer-ment
 fif-teen
 fo-ment
 for-bade
 for-bear
 for-bid
 fore-bode
 fore-close
 fore-doom
 fore-go
 fore-know
 fore-run
 fore-shew
 fore-see
 fore-stal
 fore-tel
 fore-warn
 for-give
 for-lorn
 for-sake
 for-swear
 forth-with
 ful-til
 Gal-loon

ga-zette
 gen-teel
 grim-ace
 gro-tesque
 Im-bibe
 im-bue
 im-mense
 im-merse
 im-mure
 im-pair
 im-part
 im-peach
 im-pede
 im-pel
 im-pend
 im-plant
 im-plore
 im-ply
 im-port
 im-pose
 im-press
 im-print
 im-prove
 im-pure
 im-pute
 in-cite
 in-cline
 in-clude
 in-crease
 in-cur
 in-deed
 in-dent
 in-duce
 in-dulge
 in-fect
 in-fer

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

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

pre-*pare*
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 re-*volt*
 re-*volve*
 re-*ward*
 ro-*manca*
 Sa-*lute*
 se-*clude*
 se-*cure*
 se-*dan*
 se-*date*
 se-*duce*
 se-*lect*
 se-*rene*
 se-*vere*
 sin-*cere*
 sub-*due*
 sub-*duct*
 sub-*join*
 sub-*lime*
 sub-*mit*

sub-orn	trans-form	un-done	un-ripe
sub-scribe	trans-gress	un-dress	un-safe
sub-side	trans-late	un-fair	un-say
sub-sist	trans-mit	un-fed	un-seen
sub-tract	trans-pire	un-fit	un-shod
sub-vert	trans-plant	un-fold	un-sound
suc-ceed	trans-pose	un-gird	un-spent
suc-cinct	tre-pan	un-girt	un-stop
suf-fice	trus-tee	un-glue	un-taught
sug-gest	Un-apt	un-hinge	un-tie
sup-ply	un-bar	un-hook	un-true
sup-port	un-bend	un-horse	un-twist
sup-pose	un-bind	un-hurt	un-wise
sup-press	un-blest	u-nite	un-yoke
sur-round	un-bolt	un-just	up-braid
sur-vey	un-born	un-knit	up-hold
sus-pend	un-bought	un-known	u-surp
sus-pense	un-bound	un-lace	Where-as
There-on	un-brace	un-lade	with-al
there-of	un-case	un-like	with-draw
there-with	un-caught	un-load	with-hold
tor-ment	un-chain	un-lock	with-in
tra-duce	un-chaste	un-loose	with-out
trans-act	un-clasp	un-man	with-stand
trans-cend	un-close	un-mask	Your-self
trans-cribe	un-cough	un-moor	your-selves
trans-fer	un-do	un-paid	

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 heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the

bles.

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

in words not

It is very
 real heavy-iron
 out of the

Lessons of THREE Syllables.

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 looking-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 candle-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? but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in

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 drip-ping-pan and the re-lect-or are all cover-ed with tin.

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

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

Syllables.

in a great while

's shop. What is
blows the fire with
the iron hot. Now
with the tongs, and
he beats it with a
! The sparks fly
What is the black-
nails and horse

l is very bright
rs are made of

Here is a piece
ement; and the
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silver; and it
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it up. There

, quick-sil-ver;
metals. They

Lessons of THREE Syllables.

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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, the little boy was very sick, and every 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-body 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 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 v-ery 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 s-lily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al 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 another, and a piece to another, 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-gath-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-body 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 have eaten 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-ery object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows 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.

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-ri-ce
au-di-tor
au-gu-ry
au-thor-ize
Ba"-che-lor
back-sli-der
back-ward-ness
bail-a-ble
bal-der-dash
ban-ish-ment
bar-ba-rous
bar-ren-ness

nite power could

courses; while
while the comet
e-turn-eth to its
od could have
their splendour!
ow rapid their
the way of an-
th, and see its
d behold what
and power or-
h the grass to
t due seasons?
e and the sheep.
he that pro-vi-

l on the FIRST

-tri-bute
-a-rice
-di-tor
-gu-ry
-thor-ize
-che-lor
-ck-sli-der
-ck-ward-ness
-il-a-ble
-l-der-dash
-n-ish-ment
-r-ba-rous
-r-ren-ness

bar- ^{is} -ter	cat-e-chism	con-ju-gal
bash-ful-ness	cel-e-brate	con-que-ror
bat-tle-ment	cen-tu-ry	con-se-crate
beau-ti-ful	cer-ti-fy	con-se-quence
ben-e-fice	cham-ber-maid	con-so-nant
ben-e-fit	cham-pi-on	con-sta-ble
big-ot-ry	char-ac-ter	con-stan-cy
blas-phe-my	char-i-ty	con-sti-tute
blood-suck-er	chas-tise-ment	con-ti-nence
blun-der-buss	chiv-al-ry	con-tra-ry
blun-der-er	chem-i-cal	con-ver-sant
blun-der-ing	chem-is-try	co-pi-ous
blus-ter-er	cin-na-mon	cor-di-al
bois-ter-ous	cir-cu-late	cor-nio-rant
book-bind-er	cir-cum-flex	cor-o-ner
bor-row-er	cir-cum-spect	cor-po-ral
bot-tom-less	cir-cum-stance	cor-pu-lent
bot-tom-ry	clam-or-ous	cos-tive-ness
boun-ti-ful	clar-i-fy	cost-li-ness
broth-er-ly	clas-si-cal	cov-e-nant
bur-den-some	clean-li-ness	cov-er-ing
bur-gla-ry	co-gen-cy	cov-et-ous
bu-ri-al	cog-ni-zance	coun-sel-lor
Cab-i-net	col-o-ny	coun-te-nance
cal-cu-late	com-e-dy	coun-ter-feit
cal-en-dar	com-fort-less	coun-ter-pane
cap-i-tal	com-i-cal	cour-te-ous
cap-ti-vate	com-pa-ny	court-li-ness
car-di-nal	com-pe-tent	cow-ard-ice
care-ful-ly	com-ple-ment	craft-i-ness
car-mel-ite	com-pli-ment	cred-i-ble
car-pen-ter	com-pro-mise	cred-i-tor
cas-a-al	con-fer-ence	crim-i-nal
cas-u-ist	con-fi-dence	crit-i-cal
cat-a-logue	con-flu-ence	croc-o-dile
cat-e-chise	con-gru-ous	crook-ed-ness

cru-ci-fy	ed-i-tor	fir-ma-ment
cru-di-ty	ed-u-cate	fish-e-ry
cru-el-ty	el-e-gant	flat-te-ry
crus-ti-ness	el-e-ment	flat-u-lent
cu-bi-cal	el-e-phant	fool-ish-ness
cu-cum-ber	el-e-vate	fop-pe-ry
cul-pa-ble	el-o-quence	for-ti-fy
cul-ti-vate	em-i-nent	for-ward-ness
cu-ri-ous	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cus-to-dy	em-pha-sis	fraud-u-lent
cus-tom-er	em-u-late	free-hold-er
Dan-ger-ous	en-e-my	friv-o-lous
de-cen-cy	en-er-gy	fro-ward-ly
ded-i-cate	en-ter-prise	fu-ne-ral
de-li-cate	es-ti-mate	fur-be-low
dep-u-ty	ev-e-ry	fu-ri-ous
der-o-gate	ev-i-dent	fur-ni-ture
des-o-late	ex-cel-lence	fur-ther-more
des-pe-rate	ex-cel-lent	Gain-say-er
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	gal-lant-ry
des-ti-tute	ex-o-crate	gal-le-ry
det-ri-ment	ex-e-cute	gar-den-er
de-vi-ate	ex-er-cise	gar-ni-ture
di-a-dem	ex-pi-ate	gar-ri-son
di-a-logue	ex-qui-site	gau-di-ly
di-a-per	Fab-u-lous	gen-e-ral
dil-i-gence	fac-ul-ty	gen-e-rate
dis-ci-pline	faith-ful-ly	gen-er-ous
dis-lo-cate	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
doc-u-ment	fal-li-ble	gen-u-ine
dol-o-rous	fath-er-less	gid-di-ness
dow-a-ger	faul-ti-ly	gin-ger-bread
dra-pe-ry	fer-ven-cy	glim-mer-ing
dul-ci-mer	fes-ti-val	glo-ri-fy
du-ra-ble	fe-ver-ish	glut-ton-ous
Eb-o-ny	filth-i-ly	god-li-ness

r-ma-ment
 sh-e-ry
 at-te-ry
 at-u-lent
 ol-ish-ness
 p-pe-ry
 r-ti-fy
 r-ward-ness
 ank-in-cense
 ud-u-lent
 e-holder
 v-o-lous
 -ward-ly
 ne-ral
 be-low
 i-ous
 ni-ture
 ther-more
 n-say-er
 lan-try
 le-ry
 den-er
 ni-ture
 ri-son
 di-ly
 e-ral
 s-rate
 er-ous
 le-man
 -ine
 i-ness
 er-bread
 mer-ing
 fy
 on-ous
 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
 gree-di-ness
 griev-ous-ty
 gun-pow-der
 Hand-ily
 hand-ker-chief
 har-bin-ger
 harm-less-ly
 har-mo-ny
 haugh-ti-ness
 heav-i-ness
 hep-tar-chy
 he"-i-ald-ry
 he"-i-asy
 he"-retic
 he"-ri-tage
 her-mit-age
 hid-e-ous
 hind-er-most
 his-to-ry
 hoar-i-ness
 ho-li-ness
 hon-es-ty
 hope-ful-ness
 hor-rid-ly
 hos-pi-tal
 his-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
 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
 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
 loft-i-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	nour-ish-ment	par-a-dox
mas-cu-line	nu-me-rous	par-a-graph
mel-low-ness	nun-ne-ry	par-a-pet
mel-o-dy	nur-se-ry	par-a-phrase
melt-ing-ly	nu-tri-ment	par-a-site
mem-o-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-o-dy
men-di-cant	ob-li-gate	pa-tri-arch
mer-can-tile	ob-lo-quy	pa"-tron-age
mer-cha-n-dize	ob-so-lete	peace-a-ble
mer-ci-ful	ob-sta-cle	pec-to-ral
mer-ri-ment	ob-sti-nate	pec-u-iate
min-e-ral	ob-vi-ous	ped-a-gogue
min-is-ter	oc-cu-py	ped-ant-ry
mir-a-cle	oc-cu-list	pen-al-ty
mis-chiev-ous	o-di-ous	pen-e-trate
mod-e-rate	o-do-rous	pen-i-tent
mon-u-ment	of-fer-ing	pen-sive-ly
moun-te-bank	om-i-nous	pen-u-ry
mourn-ful-ly	op-e-rate	per-fect-ness
mul-ti-tude	op-po-site	per-ju-ry
mu-si-cal	op-u-lent	per-ma-nence
mu-ta-ble	or-a-cle	per-pe-trate
mu-tu-al	or-a-tor	per-se-cute
mys-te-ry	or-der-ly	per-son-age
Na-ked-ness	or-di-nance	per-ti-nence
nar-ra-tive	or-gan-ist	pes-ti-lence
nat-u-ral	or-i-gin	pet-ri-fy
neg-a-tive	or-na-ment	pet-u-lant
neth-er-most	or-tho-dox	phys-i-cal
night-in-gale	o-ver-flow	pi-e-ty
nom-i-nate	o-ver-sight	pil-fer-er
not-a-ble	out-ward-ly	pin-na-cle
no-ta-ry	Pa-ci-fy	plen-ti-ful
no-ti-fy	pal-pa-ble	plun-der-er.
nov-el-ist	pa-pa-cy	po-et-ry
nov-el-ty	par-a-dise	pol-i-cy

bles.

ar-a-dox
 ar-a-graph
 ar-a-pet
 ar-a-phrase
 ar-a-site
 ar-o-dy
 a-tri-arch
 -tron-age
 ace-a-ble
 c-to-ral
 e-u-iate
 l-a-gogue
 l-ant-ry
 n-al-ty
 e-trate
 i-tent
 sive-ly
 u-ry
 fect-ness
 ju-ry
 ma-nence
 e-trate
 e-cute
 on-age
 i-nence
 i-lence
 -fy
 lant
 i-cal
 -er
 -cle
 i-ful
 er-er.
 y
 y

Words of THREE Syllables

pol-i-tic	ra-kish-ness	sin-is-ter
pop-u-lar	rav-en-ous	sit-u-ate
pop-u-lous	re-cent-ly	slip-pe-ry
pos-si-ble	re"-com-pence	soph-is-try
po-ta-ble	rem-e-dy	sor-ce-ry
po-ten-tate	ren-o-vate	spec-ta-cle
po-v-er-ty	rep-ro-bate	stig-ma-tize
prac-ti-cal	re-qui-site	strat-a-gem
pre-an-ble	re"-tro-grade	straw-ber-ry
re-ce-dent	rev-e-rend	stren-u-ous
res-i-dent	rhet-o-ric	sub-se-quent
rev-a-lent	rib-ald-ry	suc-cu-lent
rin-ci-pal	right-e-ous	suf-fo-cate
ris-o-ner	rit-u-al	sum-ma-ry
riv-i-lege	ri-vu-let	sup-ple-ment
rob-a-ble	rob-be-ry	sus-te-nance
rod-i-gy	rot-ten-ness	syc-a-more
prof-li-gate	roy-al-ty	syc-o-phant
prop-er-ly	ru-mi-nate	syl-lo-gism
prop-er-ty	rus-ti-cate	sym-pa-thize
pros-e-cute	Sac-ra-ment	syn-a-gogue
pros-o-dy	sac-ri-fice	Tem-po-rise
pros-per-ous	sal-a-ry	ten-den-cy
prot-est-ant	sanc-ti-fy	ten-der-ness
prov-en-der	sat-ir-ist	tes-ta-ment
prov-i-dence	sat-is-fy	tit-u-lar
punc-tu-al	sau-ci-ness	tol-e-rate
pun-ish-ment	sa-vou-ry	trac-ta-ble
pu-ru-lent	scrip-tu-ral	treach-er-ous
pyr-a-mid	scr-u-pu-lous	tur-bu-lent
Qual-i-fy	se-cre-cy	tur-pen-tine
quan-ti-ty	sec-u-lar	tyr-an-nize
quar-rel-some	sen-su-al	U-su-al
quer-u-lous	sep-a-rate	u-su-rer
qui-et-ness	ser-vi-tor	u-su-ry
Rad-i-cal	sev-er-al	ut-ter-ly

Words of THREE Syllables.

Va-can-cy	vet-e-ran	won-der-ful
vac-u-um	vic-to-ry	wor-thi-ness
vag-a-bond	vil-lai-ny	wrõng-ful-ly
ve-he-ment	vi-o-late	Yel-low-ness
ven-e-rate	Way-far-ing	yes-ter-day
ven-om-ous	wick-ed-ness	youth-ful-ly
ver-i-ly	wil-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ness

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A-ban-don	ad-um-brate	as-sess-ment
a-base-ment	ad-vow-son	as-su-ming
a-bet-ment	af-firm-ance	as-su-rance
a-bi-ding	a-gree-ment	a-ston-ish
a-bol-ish	a-larm-ing	a-sy-lum
a-bor-tive	al-low-ance	ath-let-ic
ab-surd-ly	Al-migh-ty	a-tone-ment
a-bun-dance	a-maze-ment	at-tain-ment
a-bu-sive	a-mend-ment	at-tem-per
ac-cept-ance	a-muse-ment	at-tend-ance
ac-com-plish	an-gel-ic	at-ten-tive
ac-cord-ance	an-noy-ance	at-tor-ney
ac-cus-tom	an-oth-er	at-trac-tive
ac-know-ledge	a-part-ment	at-trib-ute
ac-quaint-ance	ap-pel-lant	a-vow-al
ac-quit-tal	ap-pend-age	au-then-tic
ad-mit-tance	ap-point-ment	Bal-co-ny
ad-mon-ish	ap-praise-ment	bap-tis-mal
a-do-rer	ap-pren-tice	be-com-ing
a-dorn-ing	a-quat-ic	be-fore-hand
ad-van-tage	ar-ri-val	be-gin-ning
ad-ven-ture	as-sas-sin	be-hold-en
ad-vert-ence	as-sem-ble	be-liev-er
ad-vi-ser	as-sert-or	be-long-ing

Syllables.

won-der-ful
wor-thi-ness
wron-g-ful-ly
Yel-low-ness
yes-ter-day
youth-ful-ly
Zeal-ous-ness

ented on the SECON

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
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

Words of THREE Syllables.

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be-nigh-ly	con-tri-vance	de-po-nent
be-stow-er	con-trol-ler	de-pos-it
be-pray-er	con-vert-er	de-scend-ant
be-wil-der	con-vict-ed	de-sert-er
blas-phem-er	cor-rect-or	de-spond-ent
com-bat-d-ment	cor-ro-sive	de-destroy-er
ora-va-do	cor-rupt-ness	de-struc-tive
Ca-bal-ler	cos-met-ic	de-ter-gent
ca-rous-er	cre-a-tor	de-vour-er
ca-the-dral	De-ben-ture	dic-ta-tor
clan-des-tine	de-can-ter	dif-fu-sive
co-e-qual	de-ceas-ed	di-min-ish
co-he-rent	de-ceit-ful	di-rect-or
col-lect-or	de-ceiv-er	dis-a-ble
com-mand-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-as-ter
com-mant-ment	de-ci-sive	dis-bur-den
com-pact-ly	de-claim-er	dis-ci-ple
com-pen-sate	de-co-ruin	dis-cov-er
com-plete-ly	de-crep-id	dis-cour-age
con-dem-ned	de-cre-tal	dis-dain-ful
con-fis-cate	de-fence-less	dis-fig-ure
con-found-er	de-fen-sive	dis-grace-ful
con-gres-sive	de-file-ment	dis-heart-en
con-ject-ure	de-form-ed	dis-hon-est
con-joint-ly	de-light-ful	dis-hon-our
con-junct-ly	de-lin-quent	dis-junc-ture
con-jure-ment	de-liv-er	dis-or-der
con-ni-vance	de-lu-sive	dis-par-age
con-sid-er	de-mer-it	dis-qui-et
con-sist-ent	de-mol-ish	dis-rel-ish
con-su-mer	de-mon-strate	dis-serv-ble
con-sump-tive	de-mure-ness	dis-ser-vice
con-tem-plate	de-ni-al	dis-taste-ful
con-tent-ment	de-nu-date	dis-til-ler
con-tin-gent	de-part-ure	dis-tinct-ly
con-trib-ute	de-pend-ant	dis-tin-guish

Words of THREE Syllables.

con-tract-ed	en-deav-our	he-ro-ic
con-trib-ute	en-dorse-ment	hi-ber-nal
dis-trust-ful	en-du-rance	hu-mane-ly
dis-urb-ance	e-ner-vate	I-de-a
di-viner	en-fet-ter	il-lus-trate
di-voice-ment	en-large-ment	im-a"-gine
di-ur-nal	en-light-en	im-mod-est
di-vul-ger	en-su-rance	im-pair-ment
do-mes-tic	en-tice-ment	im-mor-tal
dra-mat-ic	en-vel-ope	im-peach-ment
Ec-lec-tic	en-vi-rons	im-pel-lent
e-clip-sed	e-pis-tle	im-port-er
ef-fec-tive	er-ra-tic	im-pos-tor
ef-ful-gent	e-spous-als	im-pris-on
e-lec-tive	e-stab-lish	im-pru-dent
e-lev-en	e-ter-nal	in-car-nate
e-li"-cit	ex-alt-ed	in-cen-tive
e-lon-gate	ex-hib-it	in-clu-sive
e-lu-sive	ex-ter-nal	in-cul-cate
em-bar-go	ex-tin-guish	in-cum-bent
em-bel-lish	ex-tir-pate	in-debt-ed
em-bez-zle	Fa-nat-ic	in-de-cent
em-bow-el	fan-tas-tic	in-den-ture
em-broi-der	fo-ment-er	in-duce-ment
e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance	in-dul-gence
em-pan-nel	for-bid-den	in-fer-nal
em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful	in-fla-mer
en-a-ble	for-sa-ken	in-for-mal
en-am-el	ful-fil-led	in-form-er
en-camp-ment	Gi-gan-tic	in-fringe-ment
en-chant-er	gi-mal-kin	in-hab-it
en-count-er	Hi-er-mon-ics	in-he-rent
en-cour-age	he-ice-for-ward	in-he"-rit
en-croach-ment	he-e-after	in-hib-it
en-cum-ber	hea-met-ic	in-hu-man

Syllables.

he-ro-ic
 hi-ber-nal
 hu-mane-ly
 I-de-a
 il-lus-trate
 im-a"-gine
 im-mod-est
 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

Words of THREE Syllables.

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n-qui-ry	of-fend-er	re-ple"-vy
n-sip-id	of-fen-sive	re-proach-ful
n-spir-it	op-po-nent	re-sem-ble
n-stinct-ive	or-gan-ic	re-sis-tance
n-struct-or	Pa-cif-ic	re-spect-ful
n-ven-tor	par-ta-ker	re-venge-ful
n-ter-ment	pa-thet-ic	re-view-er
n-ter-nal	pel-lu-cid	re-vi-ler
n-ter-pret	per-fu-mer	re-vi-val
n-tes-tate	per-spec-tive	re-volt-er
n-tes-tine	per-verse-ly	re-ward-er
n-trin-sic	po-lite-ly	Sar-cas-tic
n-val-id	po-ma-tum	scor-bu-tic
n-vei-gle	per-cep-tive	se-cure-ly
Se-ho-vah	pre-pa-rer	se-du-cer
La-con-ic	pre-sump-tive	se-ques-ter
lieu-ten-ant	pro-ceed-ing	se-rene-ly
Ma-lig-nant	pro-duc-tive	sin-cere-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-phet-ic	spec-ta-tor
ma-ter-nal	pro-po-sal	sub-mis-sive
na-ture-ly	pros-pec-tive	Tes-ta-tor
ne-an-der	pur-su-ance	thanks-giv-ing
me-chan-ic	Quin-tes-sence	to-bac-co
mi-nute-ly	Re-coin-age	to-geth-er
mis-con-duct	re-deem-er	trans-pa-rent
mis-no-mer	re-dun-dant	tri-bu-nal
mo-nas-tic	re-lin-quist	tri-um-phant
more-o-ver	re-luc-tant	Un-cov-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-main-der	un-daunt-ed
noc-tur-nal	re-mem-ber	un-equal
Ob-ject-or	re-mem-brance	un-fruit-ful
o-bli-ging	re-miss-ness	un-god-ly
oblique-ly	re-morse-less	un-grate-ful
ob-serv-ance	re-nown-ed	un-ho-ly
oc-cur-rence	re-plen-ish	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly	un-thank-ful	un-com-mon
un-skil-ful	un-time-ly	Vice-ge-rent
un-sta-ble	un-wor-thy	vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	dis-al-low	in-ter-lard
af-ter-noon	dis-an-nul	in-ter-lope
al-a-mode	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-mit
un-bus-cade	dis-ap-point	in-ter-mix
an-ti-pode	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-vene
ap-per-tain	dis-be-lieve	Mag-a-zine
ap-pre-hend	dis-com-mend	mis-ap-ply
Bal-us-trade	dis-com-pose	mis-be-have
bar-ri-cade	dis-con-tent	O-ver-charge
bom-ba-zin	dis-en-chant	o-ver-flow
brig-a-dier	dis-en-gage	o-ver-lay
buc-ca-ner	dis-en-thral	o-ver-look
Ca"-ra-van	dis-es-teem	o-ver-spread
cav-al-cade	dis-o-bey	o-ver-take
cir-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-throw
cir-cum-vent	Gas-con-ade	o-ver-turn
co-in-cide	gaz-et-teer	o-ver-whelm
com-plais-ance	Here-up-on	Per-se-vere
com-pre-hend	In-ma-ture	Re"-col-lect
con-de-scend	im-por-tune	re"-com-mend
con-tra-dict	in-com-mode	re-con-vene
con-tro-vert	in-com-plete	re-in-force
cor-re-pond	in-cor-rect	ref-u-gee
coun-ter-mine	in-dis-creet	rep-ar-tee
coun-ter-vail	in-ter-cede	re"-pre-hend
Deb-o-nair	in-ter-cept	re"-pro-sent
dis-a-buse	in-ter-change	re"-pri-mand
dis-a-gree	in-ter-fere	Ser-e-nade

Words of THREE Syllables.

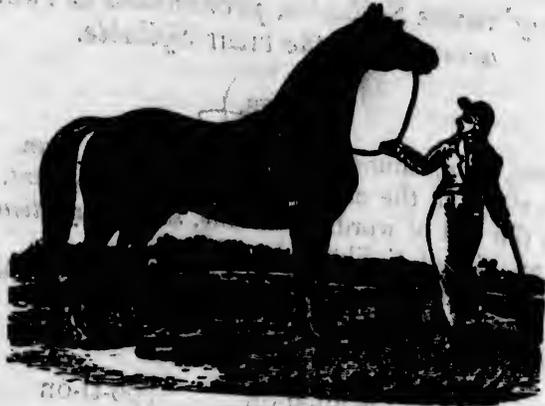
su-per-scribe	un-be-lief	un-der-take
su-per-sede	un-der-go	un-der-worth
There-up-on	un-der-mine	Vi-o-lin
Un-a-ware	un-der-stand	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO, and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

RULES.

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

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

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.**1. THE HORSE.**

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

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is 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, over work, and torture this useful beast!

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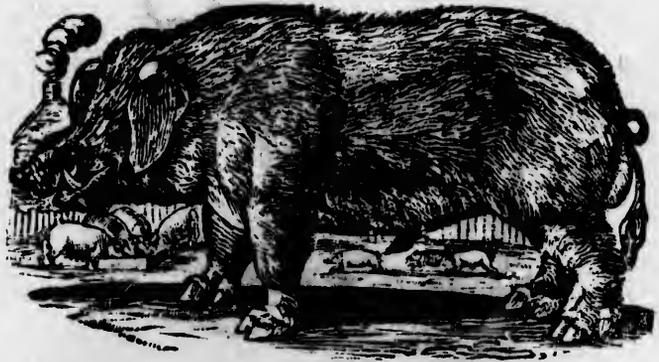
2. THE COW.



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 uni-versally 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 in-struc-ti-on; 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.



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4. THE DEER.



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

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gious 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 see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

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



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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 attention. 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 security.

7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made 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 the 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.

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8. THE DOG.



THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gilance, 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 mas-ter, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who, when he has lost his mas-

ter, calls for him by cries and la-men-ta-ti-ous. 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 un-kind treatment, and blamed for what rather de-serves our pity.

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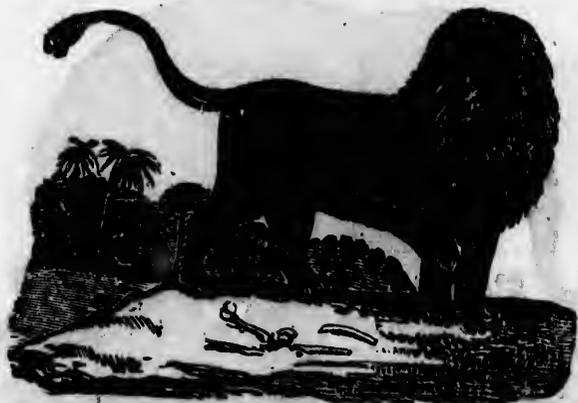
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10. THE LION.

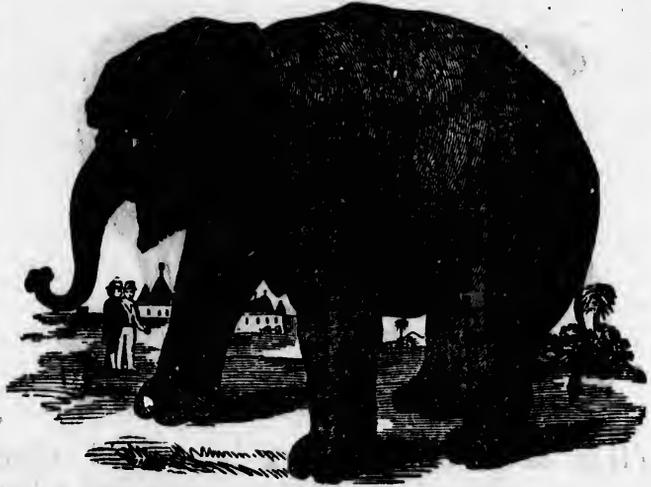


THIS noble animal has a large head, short, round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail, tufted at the extremity. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute 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, insensible 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, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

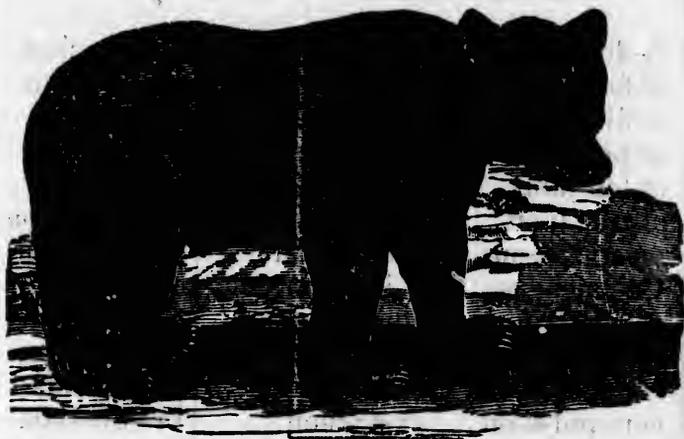
11. THE ELEPHANT.



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

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

12. THE BEAR.



THESE 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 dark 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-acti-vi-ty and abstinence from food.

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

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*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

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
ca-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
cro-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

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

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-pressi-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.

as THREE,
able.

gi-ci-an
i"-ci-an
ra-ti-on
ec-ti-on
-ti-on
ruc-ti-on
res-si-on
"-ci-an
ti-on
fec-ti-on
u-ti-on
lic-ti-on
scrip-ti-on
mo-ti-on
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vin-ci-al
ec-ti-on
ti-on
n-ti-on
ra-ti-on
ec-ti-on
tan-ti-al
rac-ti-on
ver-si-on
es-si-on
"-ci-ent
i-ci-on
p-ta-ti-on
-la-ti-on
a-ti-on
a-ti-on

Ab-so-lute-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy
ac-cu-rate-ly
a"-cri-mo-ny
ac-tu-al-ly
au-ti-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-pli-ca-ble
ar-bi-trary
ar-ro-gant-ly
au-di-to-ry
a-vi-ary
Bar-o-rous-ly

bean-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-su-ra-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
cor-ri-gi-ble
cred-it-a-ble

cus-toni-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
gov-ern-a-ble
grad-a-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er

hab-it-a-ble	mon-as-te-ry	pur-ga-to-ry
het-er-o-dox	mo"-ral-i-zer	pu-ri-fi-er
hon-our-a-ble	mul-ti-pli-er	Rat-i-fi-er
hcs-pit-a-ble	mu-si-cal-ly	rea-son-a-ble
hu-mour-ous-ly	mu-ti-nous-ly	righ-te-ous-ness
Ig-no-mi"-ny	Nat-u-ral-ly	Sa-cri-fi-er
im-i-ta-tor	ne"-ces-sa-ry	sanc-tu-a-ry
in-do-lent-ly	ne-cro-man-cy	sat-is-fi-ed
in-no-cen-cy	neg-li-gent-ly	sec-re-ta-ry
in-ti-ma-cy	not-a-ness	sep-a-rate-ly
in-tri-ca-cy	nu-mer-us-ly	ser-vice-a-ble
in-ven-to-ry	Ob-du-ra-cy	slov-en-li-ness
Jan-u-a-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	sol-i-ta-ry
ju-di-ca-ture	ob-vi-ous-ly	sov-er-eign-ty
jus-ti-fi-ed	oc-cu-pi-er	spec-u-la-tive
Lap-i-da-ry	oc-u-lar-ly	spir-it-u-al
lit-er-al-ly	op-er-a-tive	stat-u-a-ry
lit-er-a-ture	or-a-to-ry	sub-lu-na-ry
lo"-gi-cal-ly	or-di-na-ry	Tab-er-na-cle
lu-mi-na-ry	Pa"-ci-fi-er	ter-ri-fy-ing
Ma"-gis-tra-cy	pal-a-ta-ble	ter-ri-to-ry
mal-le-a-ble	par-don-a-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
man-da-to-ry	pa"-tri-mo-ny	tol-er-a-ble
ma"-tri-mo-ny	pen-e-tra-ble	tran-si-to-ry
mel-an-cho-ly	per-ish-a-ble	Val-u-a-ble
mem-o-ra-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble	va-ri-a-ble
men-su-ra-ble	preb-en-da-ry	ve"-get-a-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	prefer-a-ble	ven-er-a-ble
mil-i-ta-ry	pres-by-te-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mis-er-a-ble	prev-a-lent-ly	vol-un-ta-ry
mod-e-rate-ly	prof-it-a-ble	War-rant-a-ble
mo-men-ta-ry	prom-is-so-ry	

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

Ab-bre-viate
 ab-dom-i-nal
 a-bil-i-ty
 a-bom-i-nate
 a-bun-dant-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-tu-rer
 a-gree-a-ble
 al-low-a-ble
 am-bas-sa-dor
 am-big-u-ous
 am-phi-bi-ous
 a-nat-o-mist
 an-gel-i-cal
 an-ni-hil-ate
 a-nom-a-lous
 an-tag-o-nist
 an-tip-a-thy
 an-ti"-qui-ty
 a-pol-o-gize
 a-rith-me-tic
 as-sas-sin-ate
 as-trol-o-ger
 as-trom-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-nes-ti-ty
 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-nol-o-gy
 con-form-a-ble
 con-grat-u-late
 con-sid-er-ate
 con-sist-o-ry
 con-sol-i-date
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 De-bil-i-tate
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dex-te''-ri-ty	e-van-gel-ist	hy-poth-e-sis
di-min-u-tive	e-vap-o-rate	I-dol-a-ter
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dis-cov-e-ry	e-ven-tu-al	il-lus-tri-ous
dis-crim-i-nate	ex-am-in-er	im-men-si-ty
dis-dain-ful-ly	ex-ceed-ing-ly	im-mor-tal-ize
dis-grace-ful-ly	ex-ces-sive-ly	im-mu-ta-ble
dis-loy-al-ty	ex-cn-sa-ble	im-ped-i-ment
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ec-n-tor	im-pen-i-tence
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-em-pla-ry	im-pe-ri-ous
dis-sat-is-fy	ex-fo-li-ate	im-per-ti-nent
dis-sim-i-lar	ex-hil-a-rate	im-pet-u-ous
dis-u-ni-on	ex-on-e-rate	im-pi-e-ty
di-vin-i-ty	ex-or-bi-tant	im-plac-a-ble
dog-mat-i-cal	ex-pe''-ri-ment	im-pol-i-tic
dox-ol-o-gy	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-por-tu-nate
du-pli''-ci-ty	ex-trav-a-gant	im-pos-si-ble
E-bri-e-ty	ex-trem-i-ty	im-prob-a-ble
ef-fec-tu-al	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-pov-er-ish
ef-fem-i-nate	fas-tid-i-ous	im-preg-na-ble
ef-fronte-ry	fa-tal-i-ty	im-prove-a-ble
e-gre-gi-ous	fe-li''-ci-ty	im-prov-i-dent
e-jac-u-late	fra-gil-i-ty	in-an-i-mate
e-lab-o-rate	fru-gal-i-ty	in-cu-gu-rate
e-lu-ci-date	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-ca-pa-ble
e-mas-cu-late	Ge-og-ra-phy	in-clem-en-cy
em-pir-i-cal	ge-om-e-try	in-cli-na-ble
em-pov-er-ish	gram-ma-ri-an	in-con-stan-cy
en-am-el-ler	gram-mat-i-cal	in-cu-ra-ble
en-thu-si-ast	Ha-bil-i-ment	in-de-cen-cy
e-nu-me-rate	ha-bit-u-ate	in-el-e-gant
e-pis-co-pal	har-mon-i-cal	in-fat-u-ate
e-pit-o-me	her-met-i-cal	in-hab-i-tant
e-quiv-o-cate	hi-la''-ri-ty	in-grat-i-tude
er-ro-ne-ous	hu-man-i-ty	in-sin-u-ate
e-the-re-al	hu-mil-i-ty	in-teg-ri-ty

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Ju-rid-i-cal
La-bo-ri-ous
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Mag-ni-fi-cent
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Pa-tic-u-lar

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pos-te-ri-or
pre-ca-ri-ous
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pre-des-ti-nate
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si-mil-i-tude
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so-lem-ni-ty
so-li"-ci-tor
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su-per-la-tive
su-prem-a-cy
Tau-tol-o-gy
ter-ra-que-ous
the-ol-o-gy
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.**L THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.**

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

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

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its 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 snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pear-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

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

III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

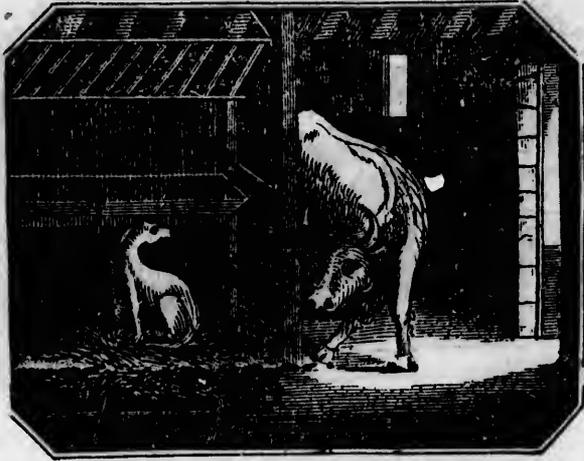


A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times: but at length the wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

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

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



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

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your 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.

WOLF.



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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.

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VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

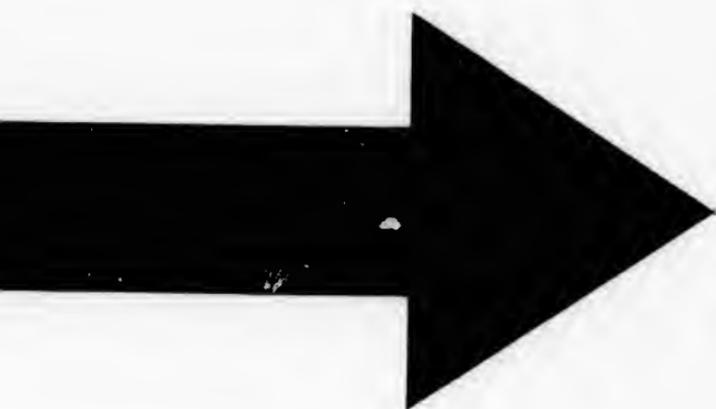


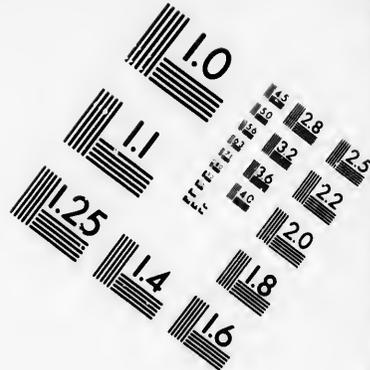
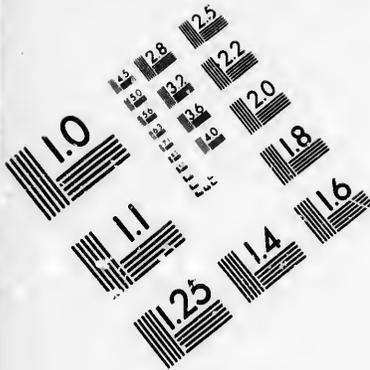
A wolf and a lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him and accused him of disturbing 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, leagued 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.

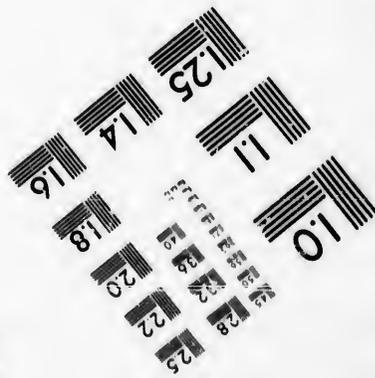
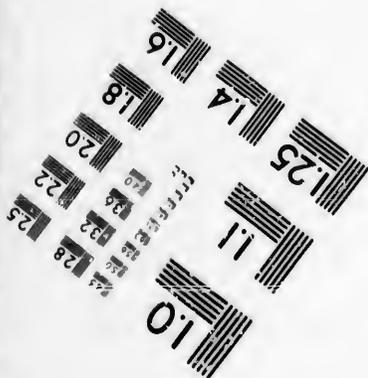
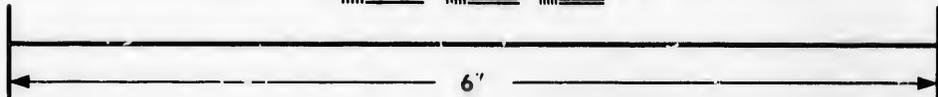
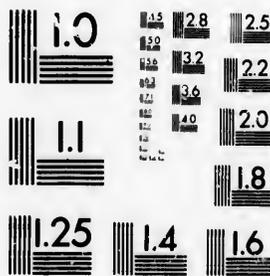
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**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Words of six Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bo'm-i-na-ble-ness	An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
au-thor-i-ta'-tive-ly	an-ti-mo-na'reh-i-cal
Con-ci'l-i-a-to-ry	arch-i-e-pi's-co-pal
con-gra't-u-la-to-ry	a-ris-to-cra't-i-cal
con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness	Dis-sat-is-fa'c-to-ry
De-cla'r-a-to-ri-ly	E''-ty-mo-lo''-gi-cal
E-ja'c-u-la-to-ry	ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
ex-po's-tu-la-to-ry	Fa-mi-li-a'r-i-ty
In-to'l-er-a-ble-ness	Ge-ne-a-lo''-gi-cal
in-vo'l-un-ta-ri-ly	ge-ne-ral-i's-si-mo
Un-pa'r-don-a-ble-ness	He-ter-o-ge'-ne-ous
un-pro'fit-a-ble-ness	his-to-ri-o'g-ra-pher
un-rea'son-a-ble-ness	Im-mu-ta-bi'l-i-ty
A-pos-to'l-i-cal-ly	in-fal-i-bi'l-i-ty
Be-a-ti'fi-cal-ly	Pe-cu-li-a'r-i-ty
Cer-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly	pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
cir-cum-a'mu-bi-ent-ly	Su-per-in-te'nd-en-cy
con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly	U-ni-ver-sa'l-i-ty
con-tu-me'li-ous-ly	un-phi-lo-so'ph-i-cal
Di-a-bo'l-i-cal-ly	An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an
di-a-me't-ri-cal-ly	Com-men-su-ra-bi'l-i-ty
dis-o-be'-di-ent-ly	Dis-sat-is-fa'c-ti-on
Em-blem-a't-i-cal-ly	Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
In-con-si'd-e-rate-ly	Im-ma-te-ri-a'l-i-ty
in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly	im-pen-e-tra-bi'l-i-ty
in-ter-ro'g-a-to-ry	in-com-pat-i-bi'l-i-ty
Mag-is-te'-ri-al-ly	in-con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
me-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly	in-cor-rupt-i-bi'l-i-ty
Re-com-me'nd-a-to-ry	in-di-vis-i-bi'l-i-ty
Su-per-a'n-nu-a-ted	Lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an
su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry	Va-le-tu-di-na'-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 bro-

ken 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 reason-

ing, 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.

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 in-
flict an injury which you cannot repair.

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

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing man-
hood.

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 shows want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous
formality.

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

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

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

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that

by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that 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, sets a man's invention upon the rack, and requires 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 an 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 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 bidden 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 twenty 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.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

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

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 sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense ; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember *that credit is money.*—If a man lets his money be 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 a multiplying nature.*—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six ; turned again, it is seven and threepence ; and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise

Advice to Young Persons.

106

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 pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

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

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 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.

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GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOPKEEPERS.*By Sir Richard Phillips.*

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.

2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a foot-way from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some articles cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table; and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek,—repelling beholders, instead of attracting them.

21.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is ten pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22.—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to master and servant.

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for they justly consider, that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

110 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables*

PROPER NAMES.

Which occur in the Old and New Testaments.

A-bad'don	Bar-je'mus	Dra-cil'le
A-bed-ne'p	Bar-na-bas	E-bed'me-lech
A-bi-a-blar	Bar-thol'o-mew	Eu-en-e-zer
A-bim'e-lech	Bar-ti-me-us	Ek-ron
A-bi'a-dab	Bar-zu'ja	El-beth'el
A'bra-ham	Bash'e-math	E-le-a-zar
Ab'sa-lom	Be-el'ze-bub	E-li'a-hiz
Ad-o-ni'jah	Be-er-she'ba	E-li'e-zer
A-grip'pa	Bel-shas'zar	E-li'hu
A-has-u'e-rus	Ben-ha-dad	E-lim'e-lech
A-him'e-lech	Beth'es'da	El-i-phas
A-hith-o-phel	Beth'le-hem	E-li'a-beth
A-mal'e-kite	Beth-sa'i-da	El-ka-nah
A-min'a-dab	Bi-thyn'i-a	El-na'than
An'a-kims	Bo-a-ner'ges	Elty-mas'
A-nam'e-lech	Cai'a-phas	Em'ma-us
An-a-ni'as	Cal'va-ry	Ep'a-phas
An'ti-christ	Car-da'co	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ar-che-la'us	Ca-per'na-um	E-phe-si-us
Ar-ship'pus	Can'cre-a	Eph'e-sus
Are-tu'rus	Ce-sa're-a	Ep-i-cu-re-ane
A-re-op'a-gus	Cher'u-bim	E-sarthad'don
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Cho-ra-zin	E-thi-o'pi-a
Ar-ma-ged'don	Cle'o-phas	Ba-roo'ty-don
Ar-ta-xerx'es	Co-ni'sh	Eu'ty-chus
Ash'ta-roth	Dam-as'cus	Fe'lix
As'ke-lon	Dan'i-el	Fes'tus
As-syr'i-a	Deb'o-rah	For-tu-na'tus
Ath-s-li'ah	Ded'a-nini	Ge'bri-el
Au-gus'tus	Del'i-lah	Gad-a-renee'
Ba'al Be'rith	De-me'tri-us	Gal-a'ti-a
Ba'al Ham'on	Di-et're-phas	Gal'i-lee
Bab'y-ion	Did'y-mus	Ga-ma'li-el
Bar-a-chi'ah	Di-o-nys'i-us	Ged-a-li'ah

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 111

Ge-ha'zi	Jez'e-bel	Mna'son
Ger-ge-senes	Im-man'u-el	Mor'de-cai
Ger'i-aim	Jon'a-dab	Mo-ri'ah
Gib'e-on-ites	Jon'a-than	Na'a-man
Gid'e-on	Joeh'u-a	Na'o-mi
Gol'go-tha	Jo-ni'ah	Naph-ta-li
Go-mor'rah	I-sa'iah	Na-than'a-el
Had-ad'e'zer	Ish'bo-sheth	Naz'a-rene
Ha-do'ran	Ish'ma-el	Naz'a-reth
Hal-le-lu'jah	Is'sa-char	Naz'a-rite
Ha-nam'e-el	Ith'a-mar	Neb-u-chad-zen-zar
Han'a-ni	Kei'lah	Ne-bu-zar'a-dan
Han-a-ni'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Ne-he-mi'ah
Haz'a-el	Ki-ka'i-or	Rom-a-li'ah
Her-mo'ge-zer	La'chish	Reph'a-im
He-re-mias	La'mech	Reu'ben
Hez-e-ki'ah	La-o-di-ce'a	Rim'mon
Hi-e-rop'o-lis	Lar'a-rus	Ru'ha-mah
Hil-ki'ah	Leb'a-non	Sa-ba'oth
Hor'o-nas-im	Lem'u-el	Sa-ma'ri'a
Ho-san-na	Lu'ci-fer	Saf-bal-lat
Hy-men'e-us	Lyd'i-a	Sap-phi'ra
Ja-za-ni'ah	Ma'ce-do'ni-a	Sa-rep'ta
Ich'a-bod	Mach-pe'lah	Sen-na-che'rib
Id-u-ress'a	Ma-ha-na'im	Ser'a-phim
Jeb'u-site	Ma-nas'seh	Shi-lo'ah
Jed-e-di'ah	Ma-no'ah	Shim'e-i
Je-ho's-haz	Mar-a-nath'a	Shu'lam-ite
Je-hoi'a-kim	Mat'thew	Shu'nam-ite
Je-ho'a-china	Maz'za-roth	Sib'bo-leth
Je-ho'rain	Mel-chiz'e-dek	Sil'o-am
Je-hosh'a-phat	Mer-i-bah	Sil-va'nus
Je-hoi'a-hu	Me-ro'dach	Sim'e-on
Je-phur'sah	Mes-e-po'ta-mi-a	Sis'c-ra
Jer-o-mi'a	Me-thu-se-lah	Sol'o-mon
Jer'i-cho	Mi-chai'ah	Steph'a-nas
Jer-o-bo'am	Mi'cha-el	Su-san'nah
Je-rusa'lem	Mir'i-am	Sy-re-pho-ne'd-a

112 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Tab'e-ra	Ti-mo'the-us	Zeb'e-dee
Tab'i-tha	To-bi'ah	Zech-a-ri'ah
Te-haph'e-nee	Vash'ti	Ze-de-ki'ah
Ter'a-phim	U-phar'sin	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ter-tul'us	U-ri'jah	Ze-rub'ba-bel
The-oph'i-lus	Uz-zi'ah	Ze-lo'phe-had
The-sa-lon'i-ca	Zac-che'us	Zer-u-i'ah
Thy-a-ti'ra	Zar'e-phath	Zip-po'rah

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deen	Bis-na'gar	Chan-der-na-gore
Ab-er-isth'with	Bok'ha-ra	Chris-ti'a'ra
Ac-a-pul'co	Bo-na-vis'ta	Chris-ti-an-o'ple
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Bos'pho-rus	Con-nee'ti-cut
Ach-a-me'ni-a	Bo-rys'the-nee	Con-stanti-no'ple
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bra-gan'za	Co-pen-ha'gen
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bran-den-burg	Cor-o-man'da
Al-es-san'dri-a	Bu-thra'tes	Cor-y-pha'ni-um
A-mer'i-ca	Bus-so'ra	Cyc'la-des
Am-phis'o-lia	By-zan'ti-um	Da-ghes'tan
An-da-lu'si-a	Caf-fra'ri-a	Da-le-car'li-s
An-nap'o-lis	Cag-li'a'ri	Dal-ma'ti-a
An-ti-pa'ros	Cal-a-ma'ta	Dam-i-et'ta
Ap'en-nines	Cal-cut'ta	Dar-da-neller
Arch-an-gel	Cal-i-for'ni-a	Dar-da'ni-a
Au-ren-ga'bad	Ca-pra'ri-a	Dau'phi-ny
Ba-bel-man'del	Car-a-ma'ni-a	De-se-a'da
Bab'y-lon	Car-tha-ge'na	Di-ar-be'ker
Bag-na'gar	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lia
Bar-ba'does	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	Di-os-cu'ri-as
Bar-ce-lo'na	Ce-pha-le'na	Do-do'na
Ba-va'ri-a	Ce-rau'ni-a	Do-min'go
Bel-ve-dere	Cer-cyph'a-lae	Do-min'i-ca
Be-ne-ven'to	Chae-ro-ne'a	Dus'sel-dorf
Bes-sa-ra'bi-a	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Dyr-rach'i-um

Syllables.

lee
 ri'ah
 ci'ah
 ni'ah
 ba'bel
 he'had
 'ah
 'rah
 OGRAPHY.
 der-na'gore'
 ti'a'ra
 ti-an'o'ple
 ee'ti-out
 tan-ti-no'ple
 n-ha'gan
 man'del
 pha'si-ua
 des
 es'tan
 car'li-s
 na'ti-a
 i-et'a
 a-neller
 a'ni-a
 phi-ny
 a'da
 be'ker
 ny-sip'o-lia
 cu'ri-as
 'na
 in'go
 in'i-ca
 el-dorf
 ach'i-ua

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 113

Ed'in-burgh	Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Ne-rins'koi
El-e-phan'ta	His-pan-i-o'la	Neuf-cha-teau'
E-leu'the-ræ	Hyr-ca'ni-a	Ni-ca-ra-gua'
Ep-i-dam'nus	Ja-mai'ca	Nic-o-me'di-a
Ep-i-dau'rus	Il-lyr'i-cum	Ni-cop'o-lis
Ep-i-pha'ni-a	In-nis-kill'ing	No-vo-go'rod
Es-cu'ri-al	Is-pa-han'	Nu'rem-burg
Es-qui-maux'	Kamts-chat'ka	Oc'za-cow
Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Kim-pol'ton	Oo-no-las'ka
E-thi-o'pi-a	Kon'igs-burgh	Os'na-burg
Eu-pa-to'ri-a	La-bra-dor'	O-ta-hei'te
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a	O-ver-ys'sel
Fas-cel'li-na	Lamp'sa-cus	Pa-lat'i-nate
Fer-man'agh	Lan'gue-doc	Paph-la-go'ni-a
Fon-te-ra'bi-a	Lau'ter-burg	Pat-a-go'ni-a
For-te-ven-tu'ra	Leo-min'ster	Penn-syl-va'ni-a
Fred'er-icks-burgh	Li-thu-a'ni-a	Phi-lip-ville
Fri-u'li-a	Li-va'di-a	Pon'di-cher'ry
Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lon-don-der'ry	Pyr-e-nees'
Fur'sten-burgh	Lou'is-burgh	Qui-be-ron'
Gal-li-pa'gos	Lou-is-i-a'na	Qui-lo'a
Gal-lip'o-lis	Lu'nen-burg	Quir-i-na'lis
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Lux'em-burg	Rat'is-bon'
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Ra-ven'na
Gar-a-man'tes	Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Ra'vens-burgh
Gas'co-ny	Ma-cas'sar	Ro-set'ta
Ge-ne'va	Ma''ce-do'ni-a	Rot'ter-dam
Ger'ma-ny	Mad-a-gas'car	Sal-a-man'ca
Gib-ral'tar	Man-ga-lore'	Sa-mar-cand'
Glou'ces-ter	Mar'a-thon	Sa-moi-e'da
Gol-con'da	Mar-ti-ni-co	Sar-a-gos'sa
Gua-de-loupe'	Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Sar-din'i-a
Gueld'er-land	Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Schaff-hau'sen
Gu'za-rat	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Sé-rin-ga-pa'tam'
Hal-i-car-næ'sus	Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Si-be'ri-a
Hei'del-burgh	Mo-no-mo'ta'pa	Spitz-ber'gen
Hei-voet-siuis'	Na-to'li-a	Switz'er-land
Her-man-stadt'	Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ta-ra-go'na

114 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Thi-on-vi'le	Val-en-cien'nes	Wol-fen-but'tle
Thu-rin'gi-a	Ver-o-ni'ca	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Tip-pe-ra'ry	Ve-su'vi-us	Xy-lop'o-lis
To-bols'koi	Vir-gin'i-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Ton-ga-ta'boo'	U-ran'i-berg	Zan-zi-bar'
Tran-syl-va'ni-a	West-ma'ni-a	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Tur-co-ma'ni-a	West-pha'li-a	Zo-ro-an'der

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ROMAN and GREEK HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	Bo-mil'car	Ctes-i-phon
A-ges-la'us	Brach-ma'nes	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Al-ci-li'a-des	Bri-tan'ni-cus	Da-moc'ra-tes
Al-ex-an'der	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Dar'da-nus
Al-ex-an'drop'o-lis	Ca-lig'u-la	Daph-ne-pho'ri-o
A-nac're-on	Cal-lic'ra-tes	Darri'us
An-ax'i-man-der	Cal-lic-rat'i-das	De-ceb'a-lus
An-do'ci-des	Cal-lim'a-chus	Dem-a-ra'tus
An-tig'o-nus	Cam-by'ses	De-mon'i-des
An-tim'a-chus	Ca-mil'lus	De-moc'ri-tus
An-tis'tho-nes	Car-ne'a-des	De-mos'the-nes
A-pel'les	Cas-san'der	De-mos'tra-tus
Ar-chi-me'des	Cas-si'o-pe	Deu-ca'li-on
Ar-e-thu'sa	Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Di-ag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'chus	Ce-the'gus	Din-dy-me'ne
Ar-is-ti'des	Char-i-de'mus	Di-nom'a-che
A-ris-to-de'mus	Cle-oc'ri-tus	Di-os-cor'i-des
Ar-is-top'h'a-nes	Cle-o-pa'tra	Do-don'i-des
Ar-is-to-tle	Cli-tom'a-chus	Do-mi'ti-a'nus
Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Clyt-em-nes'tra	El-lec'tri-on
Ath-en-o-do'rus	Col-la-ti'nus	El-eu-sin'i-a
Ba'ja-zet	Com-a-ge'na	Em-ped'o-cles
Bac-chi'a-dæ	Con'stan-tine	En-dym'i-on
Bel-ler'o-phon	Co-ri-o-la'nus	E-pam-i-non'das
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a	Cor-ne'li-a	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Bi-sa'tis	Cor-un-ca'nus	Eph-i-al'tes
Bo-a-di'ce-a	Cor-y-ban'tes	Eph'o-ri
Bo-e'thi-us	Cra-tip'pus	Ep-i-char'mus

pen-but'le
-nop'o-lis
p'o-lis
ue-bar'
-i-bar'
-do'ti-a
-an'der

ISTORY.
i-phon
a-sis'tra-tus
oc'ra-tes
a-nus
-ne-pho'ri-
us
b'a-lus
a-ra'tus
on'i-des
oc'ri-tus
os'the-nes
os'tra-tus
ca'li-on
'o-ras
y-me'ne
m'a-che
cor'i-des
on'i-des
'ti-a'nus
'tri-on
sin'i-a
ed'o-cles
m'i-on
a-i-non'das
h-ro-di'tus
al'tes
-ri
har'mus

Ep-ic-te'tus	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Ly-cur'gi-des
Ep-i-cu'rus	He-ge-sis'tra-tus	Ly-cur'gus
Ep-i-men'i-des	He-ge-tor'i-des	Ly-sim'a-chus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus	He-li-o-do'rus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Er-a-tos'the-nes	He-li-co-ni'a-des	Man-ti-ne-us
Er-a-tos'tra-tus	He-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Mar-cel-li'nus
Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Mas-i-nis'a
Eu-me-nes	He-lo'tes	Mas-sag'e-tæ
Eu'no-mus	He-phæ's'ti-on	Max-im-i-a'nus
Eu-rip'i-des	Her-a-cl'i-tus	Meg'a-ra
Eu-ry-bi'a-des	Her'cu-les	Me-gas'the-nes
Eu-ryt'i-on	Her-mag'o-ras	Me-la-nip'pi-des
Eu-thy-de'mus	Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mel-e-ag'ri-des
Eu-tych'i-des	Her-mi'o-ne	Me-nal'ci-das
Ex-ag'o-nus	Her-mo-do'rus	Me-nec'ra-tes
Fa'bi-us	He-rod'o-tus	Men-e-la'us
Fa-bri'ci-us	Hes-per'i-des	Me-noe'ce-us
Fa-vo-ri'nus	Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Met-a-git'ni-a
Faus'ti'na	Hip-pag'o-ras	Mil-ti'a-des
Faus'tu-lus	Hip-poc'ra-tes	Mith-ri-da'tes
Fi-de'næ	Hy-a-cin'thus	Mne-mos'y-ne
Fi-den'ti-a	Hy-dro-pho'rus	Mpe-sim'a-chus
Fla-min'i-us	Hys-tas'pes	Nab-ar-za-nes
Flo-ra'li-a	I-phi-c'ra-tes	Na-bo-nen'sis
Ga-bi-e'nus	Iph-i-ge'ni-a	Nau'cra-tes
Ga-bin'i-us	I-soc'ra-tes	Nec-ta-ne'bus
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Ix-i-on'i-des	Ne'o-cles
Gan-y-me'des	Jo-cas'ta	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Gar-a-man'tes	Ju-gur'tha	Ni-cag'o-ras
Gar'ga-ris	Ju-li-a'nus	Ni-coch'ra-tes
Ger-man'i-cus	La-on'e-don	Nic-o-la'us
Gor-di-a'nus	Le-on'i-das	Ni-com'a-chus
Gor'go-nes	Le-o-tych'i-des	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Gor-goph'o-ne	Le-os'the-nes	Nu-mi-tor
Gra-ti-a'nus	Lib-o-phœ-ni'cès	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ	Lon-gim'a-nus	œd'i-pus
Gyn-æ-co-thœ'nas	Lu-per-ca'li-a	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Lyc'o-phron	Om-e-pha'gi-a
Har-poc'ra-tes	Lyc-o-me'des	

116 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

On-e-sic'ri-tus	Prax-it'e-les	Sy-sim'e-thres
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Te-lem'a-chus
Or-thag'o-ras	Psam-met'i-chus	'Tha-les'tri-a
Os-cho-pho'ri-a	Pyg-ma'li-on	The-mis'to-cles
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Py-læm'e-nes	The-oc'ri-tus
Pa-læph'a-tus	Py-thag'o-ras	The-oph'a-nes
Pal-a-me'des	Quin-til-i-a'nus	The-o-pol'e-mus
Pal-i-nu'rus	Quir-i-na'li-a	Ther-mop'y-læ
Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Qui-ri'nus	Thes-moth'e-tæ
Par-rha'si-us	Qui-ri'tes	The-od'a-mas
Pa-tro'cius	Rhad-a-man'thus	Thu-cyd'i-des
Pau-sa'ni-as	Rom'u-lus	Tim-o-de'mus
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Ti-moph'a-nes
Pen-the-si-le'a	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Phi-lip'pi-des	Sar-dar-a-pa'lus	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Phil-oc-te'tes	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Tyn'da-rus
Phi-lom'bru-tus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Phil-o-mé'la	Sca-man'der	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Phil-o-pœ'men	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Vel-i-ter'na
Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	Se-leu-ci-dæ	Ven-u-le'i-us
Phi-los'tra-tus	Se-mir'a-mis	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Phi-lox'e-nus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Pin'da-rus	Si-mon'i-des	Vi-tel'li-us
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Sis'y-phus	Xan-tip'pus
Plei'a-des	Soc'ra-tes	Xe-nag'o-ras
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Sog-di-a'nus	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Pol-y-deu'cæ-a	Soph'o-cles	Xe-noph'a-nes
Pol-y-do'rus	Soph-o-nis'ba	Xen'o-phon
Pol-y-gi'ton	Spith-ri-da'tea	Zen-o-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Zeux-id-a'mus
Pol-y-phe'mus	Ste-sich'o-rus	Zor-o-as'ter
Por-sen'na	Stra-to-ni'cus	
Pos-i-do'ni-us	Sys-i-gam'bis	

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

O has generally the sound of *k*.
e at the end of many words
æ at the end of names is gene- forms a syllable, as Penelope,
 rally a long syllable, like double Pe-nel-o-pe.
e, as Thales, Tha'les; Archime-
Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as
 des, Ar-chim'e-des. Ptolomy, Tol'o-my.
 The diphthong *æa* sounds like
G has its hard sound in most
 short *a*. names.
 The diphthong *æ* sounds like
Ch sounds like *ç*, as Christ,
 long *e*. Krist; or An-ti-ok.
œ sounds like simple *e*.

Syllables.

sim'e-thres
 lem'a-chus
 -les'tri-a
 -mis'to-cles
 -oc'ri-tus
 -oph'a-nes
 -o-pol'e-mus
 r-mop'y-læ
 s-moth'e-tæ
 -od'a-mas
 -cyd'i-des
 -o-de'mus
 noph'a-nes
 sa-pher'nes
 oh-i-o-do'rus
 'da-rus
 en-tin-i-a'nus
 e-ri-a'nus
 i-ter'na
 -u-le'i-us
 o-doc'ti-us
 pa-si-a'nus
 ol'li-us
 -tip'pus
 rag'o-ras
 oc'ra-tes
 oph'a-nes
 o-phon
 o-do'rus
 -id-a'mus
 o-as'ter

Names.

of many words
 as Penelope,
 by itself, as
 sound in most
 as Christ,
 k.

Words of nearly the same Sound.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

Accidence, a book	Augur, a sooth-sayer	Bore, did bear
Accidents, chances	Auger, a carpenter's tool	Bolt, a fastening
Account, esteem	Bail, a surety	Boult, to sift meal
Accompt, reckoning	Bale, a large parcel	Boy, a lad
Acts, deeds	Ball, a sphere	Buoy, a water mark
Ax, a hatchet	Bawl, to cry out	Bread, baked flour
Hacks, doth hack	Beau, a fop	Bred, brought up
Adds, doth add	Bow, to shoot with	Burrow, a hole in the earth
Adze, a cooper's ax	Bear, to carry	Borough, a corporation
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick	Bear, a beast	By, near
Ale, malt liquor	Bare, naked	Buy, to purchase
Hail, to salute	Base, mean	Bye, indirectly
Hail, frozen rain	Bass, a part in music	Brews, breweth
Hale, strong	Base, bottom	Bruise, to break
Air, to breathe	Bays, bay leaves	But, except
Heir, oldest son	Be, the verb	Butt, 2 hogsheads
Hair, of the head	Bee, an insect	Calendar, almanack
Hare, an animal	Beer, to drink	Calender, to smooth
Are, they be	Bier, a carriage for the dead	Cannon, a great gun
Ere, before	Bean, a kind of pulse	Cannon, a law
All, every one	Been, from to be	Census, coarse cloth
Awl, to bore with	Beat, to strike	Census, to examine
Hall, a large room	Beet, a root	Cart, a carriage
Haul, to pull	Bell, to ring	Chart, a map
Allowed, granted	Belle, a young lady	Cell, a cave
Aloud, with a noise	Berry, a small fruit	Sell, to dispose of
Altar, for sacrifice	Bury, to inter	Cellar, under ground
Alter, to change	Blew, did blow	Seller, one who sells
Halter, a rope	Blue, a colour	Censer, for incense
Ant, an emmet	Boar, a beast	Censor, a critic
Aunt, parent's sister	Boor, a clown	Censure, blame
Hau't, to frequent	Bore, to make a hole	Cession, resigning
Ascent, going up		Session, assize
Assent, agreement		Centaury, an herb
Assistance, help		
Assistants, helpers		

Century, 100 years	Dissent, to disagree	Fare, charge
Senitry, a guard	Dependance, trust	Fare, food
Choler, anger	Dependants, those	Feet, part of the
Collar, for the neck	who are subject	body
Ceiling, of a room	Devices, inven-	Feat, exploit
Sealing, of a letter	tions	File, a steel instru-
Clause, of a sen-	Devises, contrives	ment
tence	Decease, death	Foil, to overcome
Claws, of a bird or	Disease, disorder	Fillip, a snap with
beast	Doe, a she-deer	the finger
Coarse, not fine	Dough, paste	Philip, a man's
Crurse, a race	Done, performed	name
Corse, a dead-body	Dun, a colour	Fir, a tree
Complement, num-	Dun, a bailiff	Fur, of a skin
ber	Draught, of drink	Flee, to run away
Compliment, to speak	Draft, drawing	Flea, an insect
politely	Urn, a vessel	Flew, did fly
Concert, of music	Earn, to gain by la-	Flue, down
Consort, a compa-	bour	Flue, of a chimney
nion	East, a point of the	Flour, for bread.
Cousin, a relation	compass	Flower, of the field
Cozen, to cheat	Yeast, barm	Forth, abroad
Council, an assem-	Eminent, noted	Fourth, the number
bly	Imminent, impend-	Fray, quarrels
Counsel, advice	ing	Phrase, a sentence
Cruise, to sail up and	Ewe, a female sheep	Frances, a woman's
down	Yew, a tree	name
Crews, ship's com-	You, thou, or ye	Francis, a man's
panies	Hew, to cut	name
Currant, a small	Hue, colour	Gesture, action
fruit	Hugh, a man's	Jester, a joker
Current, a stream	name	Gilt, with gold
Creek, of the sea	Your, a pronoun	Guilt, sin
Creak, to make a	Ewer, a kind of jug	Grate, for fire
noise	Eye, to see with	Great, large
Cygnets, a young	I, myself	Grater, for nutmegs
swan	Fain, desirous	Greater, larger
Signet, a seal	Fane, a temple	Groan, a sigh
Dear, of great	Feign, to dissemble	Grown, increased
value	Faint, weary	Guess, to think
Deer, in a park	Feint, pretence	Guest, a visiter
Dew, moisture	Fair, handsome	Hart, a deer
Due, owing	Fair, merry-ma-	Heart, in the stom-
Descent, going down	king	ach

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

<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Precedent</i> , an ex-ample	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above
<i>Oh</i> , alas!	<i>President</i> , govern- or	<i>Subtle</i> , fine, thin
<i>Owe</i> , to be indebt- ed	<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning
<i>Old</i> , aged	<i>Principle</i> , rule of cause	<i>Talents</i> , good parts
<i>Hold</i> , to keep	<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Talons</i> , claws
<i>One</i> , in number	<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Team</i> , of horses
<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Raisin</i> , a dried grape	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow
<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Tenor</i> , intent
<i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes	<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Tenure</i> , occupa- tion
<i>Pail</i> , a bucket	<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them
<i>Pale</i> , colour	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pale</i> , a fence	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Rite</i> , a ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Panè</i> , square of glass	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Sale</i> , the act of sel- ling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conven- tions
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , a dis- course
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weather- cock
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-ves- sel
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small-bottle
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or wagon
<i>Patients</i> , sick peo- ple	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchan- dise
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from <i>to be</i>
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	
	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	
	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	

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Way, road	Weak, faint	Whither, to which
Weigh, in scales	Weather, state of the	place
Wey, a measure	air	Which, what
Whey, of milk	Whether, if	Witch, a sorceress
Week, seven days	Wither, to decay	

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, 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 entertaining and useful pursuit.

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

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of 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 subtil particles of water floating on 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 ofannel, 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.

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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 shows 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 coolness 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

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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.

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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 takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters.

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 called continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A **CONTINENT** is a large portion of land, containing several regions or 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, gulphs, 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 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
Bayaria	Munich	Etruria	Florence
Wirtensberg	Stutgard	Popedom	Rome
Saxony	Dresden	Naples	Naples
England	London	Hungary	Buda
Scotland	Edinburgh	Bohemia	Prague
Ireland	Dublin	Turkey	Constantinople
Netherlands, (Hol- land & Belgium)	Amsterdam	Greece	Athens
		Ionian Isles	Cefalonia

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolution 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, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of 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.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and three thousand five 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 names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Moreocco	Moreocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerd	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>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>		
Maine	Portland	New-Jersey	Trenton
New-Hampshire	Concord	Pennsylvania	Harrisburgh
Vermont	Montpelier	Delaware	Wilmington
Massachusetts	Boston	Maryland	Baltimore
Rhode Island	Providence	Virginia	Richmond
Connecticut	Hartford	North-Carolina	Newborn
New-York	Albany	South-Carolina	Charleston
		Georgia	Savannah

Capitals.
 . . . Paris
 . . . Madrid
 . . . Lisbon
 . . . Bern, &c.
 . . . Milan
 . . . Florence
 . . . Rome
 . . . Naples
 . . . Buda
 . . . Prague
 . . . Constantinople
 . . . Athens
 . . . Cefalonia

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Mississippi.....	Natchez
Louisiana.....	New Orleans
Tennessee.....	Nashville
Kentucky.....	Lexington
Ohio.....	Cincinnati
Indiana.....	Vincennes
Illinois.....	Kaskaskia
Missouri.....	St. Louis
Florida.....	St. Augustine

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Mexico.....	Mexico
New-Mexico.....	St. Fe
California.....	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Upper Canada.....	York
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>	
Terra Firma.....	Panama.....	Independent
Peru.....	Lima.....	Ditto
Amazonia.....	.....	Native Tribes
Gulana... }	Surinam.....	Dutch
	Cayenne.....	French
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Portuguese
Paraguay.....	Buenos Ayres.....	Independent
Chili.....	St. Jago.....	Ditto
Patagonia.....	.....	Native Tribes

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	Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln
Durham.....	Durham	Rutland.....	Oakham
Cumberland.....	Carlisle	Leicestershire.....	Leicester
Westmoreland....	Appleby	Staffordshire.....	Stafford
Yorkshire.....	York	Warwickshire....	Warwick
Lancashire.....	Lancaster	Worcestershire...	Worcester
Cheshire.....	Chester	Herefordshire...	Hereford
Shropshire.....	Shrewsbury	Monmouthshire...	Monmouth
Derbyshire.....	Derby	Gloucestershire...	Gloucester
Nottinghamshire..	Nottingham	Oxfordshire.....	Oxford

Outlines of Geography.

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SESSIONS.

Capitals.
 York
 Quebec
 Fort York
 St. John's
 Halifax
 St. John's

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury	Kent	Canterbury
Northamptonshire	Northampton	Surry	Guildford
Bedfordshire	Bedford	Sussex	Chichester
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon	Berkshire	Abington
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Hampshire	Winchester
Norfolk	Norwich	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Suffolk	Bury	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Essex	Chelmsford	Somersetshire	Wells
Hertfordshire	Hertford	Devonshire	Exeter
Middlesex	London	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	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne & Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrews
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Banff	Banff
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Dornock
Ayr	Ayr	Clackmannan & Kinross	Clackmannan, Kinross
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Ross	Tain
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Elgin	Elgin
Renfrew	Renfrew	Orkney	Kirkwall
Stirling	Stirling		
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

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

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>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim.....	Carrickfergus
Louth.....	Drogheda	Londonderry.....	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh.....	Enniskillen
Longford.....	Longford	Donegal.....	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim.....	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath.....	Mullingar	Roscommon.....	Roscommon
King's County....	Philipstown	Mayo.....	Ballinrobe
Queen's County..	Maryborough	Sligo.....	Sligo
Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny	Galway.....	Galway
Kildare.....	Naas & Athy	Clare.....	Ennis
Carlow.....	Carlow	Cork.....	Cork
Down.....	Downpatrick	Kerry.....	Tralee
Armagh.....	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Tipperary.....	Clonmel
Cavan.....	Cavan	Waterford.....	Waterford

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1820.

Before Christ.

- 4004 Creation of the world
 3875 The murder of Abel
 2248 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 [Ilistines
 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
 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
 758 The building of Rome
 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
 589 Pythagoras flourished

Before Christ.

- 586 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
 520 Confucius flourished
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 481 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
 390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished
 386 Philip of Macedon killed
 328 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
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain

Chief Towns
 Carrickfergus
 Derry
 Omagh
 Enniskillen
 Lifford
 k on Shannon
 Roscommon
 Ballinrobe
 Bligo
 Galway
 Ennis
 Cork
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B. C.

- 48 The battle of Pharsalia, be-
 tween Pompey and Cæsar
- 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-
 house, aged 56
- 81 The battle of Actium. Mark

B. C.

- Antony and Cleopatra defeat-
 ed by Augustus
- 8 Augustus became emperor of
 Rome, and the Roman empire
 was at its greatest extent
- 4 Our Saviour's birth

Christian Era.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola
- 27 John baptized our Saviour
- 38 Our Saviour's crucifixion
- 86 St. Paul converted
- 48 Claudius's expedition into
 Britain
- 58 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
- 819 The Emperor Constantine
 favored 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 invade Britain
- 455 Rome taken by the Goths
- 586 Rome taken by the Franks
- 507 St. Augustin comes to
 England
- 606 The power of the Popes be-
 gan
- 622 The flight of Mahomet
- 687 Jerusalem taken by the Sa-
 racens
- 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
- 928 The seven kingdoms of Eng-
 land united under Eghert
- 886 The University of Oxford
 founded by Alfred the Great
- 1018 The Danes, under Sueno,
 got possession of England
- 1065 Jerusalem taken by the
 Turks

- 1066 The conquest of England
 under William, Duke of Nor-
 mandy, since called William
 the Conqueror
- 1096 The first crusade to the Ho-
 ly 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 Sala-
 din, at Ascalon
- 1215 Magna Charta signed by
 king John
- 1227 The Tartars under Gingis-
 kan, over-ran the Saracen
 empire
- 1288 Wales conquered by Ed-
 ward the First
- 1298 The regular succession of
 the English Parliaments began
- 1846 The battle of Cressy
- 1856 The battle of Poitiers
- 1881 Wat Tyler's insurrection
- 1899 Richard II. deposed and
 murdered. Henry IV. be-
 came King
- 1490 Battle of Damascus, be-
 tween Tamerlane and Bajazet
- 1420 Henry V. conquered France
- 1420 Constantinople taken by the
 Turks
- 1428 Henry VI. an infant, crown-
 ed 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 un-
 cle Richard

134 *Chronology.—Survey of the Universe.*

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|---|--|
| 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII. | 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died |
| 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies | 1790 George II. died |
| 1517 The Reformation begun by Luther | 1775 The American war commenced |
| 1584 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII. | 1788 America acknowledged independent |
| 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada | 1789 The Revolution in France |
| 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne | 1798 Louis XVI. beheaded |
| 1608 The invention of telescopes | 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson |
| 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members | 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France |
| 1642 The battle of Naseby | 1808 War re-commenced between France and England |
| 1649 King Charles beheaded | 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed |
| 1680 The restoration of Charles II. | 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain |
| 1666 The great fire of London | 1812 The burning of Moscow |
| 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned | 1814 Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons restored |
| 1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough | 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba |
| 1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England | 1815 Battle of Waterloo, and the Bourbons reinstated |
| 1718 Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden killed, aged 36 | 1820 George the Third died, and George the Fourth proclaimed, January 31 |

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.

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Survey of the Universe.

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

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with 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 there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observations, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown 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 foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

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

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 world.

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

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

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 through 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 through the spacious height:
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
 And six attendant luminaries drags;
 Investing with a double ring his pace,
 He circles through 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 through the *Bull* he moves:
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray;
 Now burning, through 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* swelters 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.

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*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 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.	3,880	69,000,000	69,000
E ^r th.....	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon.....	28 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.	84,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn.....	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel.....	848465 d. 1 h.	85,109	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 Asteroids.

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 globe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant,
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
My wearied wand'ring steps he leads;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread,
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill,

Sun miles.	Hourly motion.
.....
100,000	25,000
100,000	69,000
100,000	58,000
100,000	2,200
100,000	47,000
100,000	25,000
100,000	18,000
100,000	7,000

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and the sun in

nets between

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HOURS

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M.

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 guileless 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 pleased 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 soothe 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.

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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

My Mother

My Mother

My Mother.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

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

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

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

Select Poetry.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

- WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws ? The Bible.
- What guide can lead me to this Power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more ! The Bible.
- When all my actions prosper well,
And nigher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell ? The Bible.
- 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 heart can cheer ? The Bible.
- When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which them 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 BLIND BOY.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX.

SECTION 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 *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *y*, are called consonants

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

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

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

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance*

BOOKS.

Cause

The Bible.

The Bible.

The Bible.

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from *hinder*; *remembrance*, from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster*.

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

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

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

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

SECT. 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 follows:

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

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

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

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

Adjectives admit of comparisons; 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*, *their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *us*, *our*, *your*, *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 be also compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

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

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as, John *and* James; *neither* the one *nor* the other. *Albeit*, *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 over each word, corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 3 4 5 1 3
 The bee is a poor little brown-insect ; yet it is the wisest
 9 8 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3
 of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical
 2 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1
 notes, which fill the woods, and charm the ear in the
 2 1 3 3 2 7 7 3 3 1 2
 spring ; a little brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow.
 1 2 5 1 2 9 2 8 2 3
 The bee is a pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy
 5 1 2 3 3 5 1 2 4 7 5
 is the man, and happy are the people, who wisely follow
 3 1 3 2
 such a prudent example.
 5 1 2 10 4 2 7 1 5 5 4 5
 Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live, will I sing
 2 9 4 2 3 7 4 5 3 6
 praises 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.

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Emphasis.—Directions for Reading. 147

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. 5.—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 *hem's*, *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 the proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

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

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.
5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, “when *I* walk,” “thou, *O* Lord!”

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

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

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

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

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

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop,

Stops and Marks in Reading.

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and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WRITING CAPITALS AND SMALL 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 , ; : : ? ! = 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 always be guided by the experience of
 those who are older than yourself.

H L M

Y Z &

t u v w z

7 8 9 0

bother, in

ould that

ing.

se of the

, because

old.

s, rather

Youth,

and in

ceptors,

nice of

French Words and Phrases.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN Words and Phrases in common use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p> <i>Aid-de-camp</i> (<i>aid-di-cong.</i>) As-
 sistant to a general.
 <i>A-la-mode</i> (<i>al-a-mo-dé.</i>) In the
 fashion.
 <i>Antique</i> (<i>an-tek.</i>) Ancient, or
 Antiquity.
 <i>Apropos</i> (<i>ap-pro-po.</i>) To the pur-
 pose. Seasonably, or By the
 bye.
 <i>Auto da fe</i> (<i>auto-da-fé.</i>) Act of
 faith (burning of heretics.)
 <i>Bazutelle</i> (<i>ba-ga-tel.</i>) Trifle.
 <i>Beau</i> (<i>bo.</i>) A man drest fashion-
 ably.
 <i>Beau monde</i> (<i>bo-mond.</i>) People
 of fashion.
 <i>Belle</i> (<i>bell.</i>) A woman of fashion
 or beauty.
 <i>Belles Lettres</i> (<i>bell-lettr.</i>) Po-
 lite literature.
 <i>Billet doux</i> (<i>bil-le-doo.</i>) Love-
 letter.
 <i>Bon mot</i> (<i>bon-mo.</i>) A piece of
 wit.
 <i>Bon ton</i> (<i>bon-tong.</i>) Fashion.
 <i>Boudoir</i> (<i>bo-vo-ir.</i>) A small pri-
 vate apartment.
 <i>Carte blanche</i> (<i>cart-blanch.</i>) Un-
 conditional terms.
 <i>Chateau</i> (<i>shat-o.</i>) Country-seat.
 <i>Chef d'œuvre</i> (<i>sho-dou-ve.</i>) Mas-
 ter-piece.
 <i>Ci-devant</i> (<i>see-de-vang.</i>) Former-
 ly.
 <i>Comme il faut</i> (<i>com-e-fo.</i>) As it
 should be.
 <i>Con amote</i> (<i>con-a-mo-re.</i>) Gladly.
 <i>Conge d'elire</i> (<i>congee-de-leer.</i>)
 Permission to choose.
 <i>Corps</i> (<i>coré.</i>) Body.
 <i>Coup de grace</i> (<i>coo-de-grass.</i>)
 Finishing stroke.
 <i>Coup de main</i> (<i>coo-de-main.</i>) Sud-
 den enterprize.
 <i>Coup d'œil</i> (<i>coo-de-œil.</i>) View, or
 Glance.
 <i>Debut</i> (<i>de-bu.</i>) Beginning.
 <i>Denouement</i> (<i>de-noo-a-mong.</i>) Fi-
 nishing, or Winding up. </p> | <p> <i>Dernier ressort</i> (<i>dern-yair-res-
 sor.</i>) Last resort.
 <i>Depot</i> (<i>des-po.</i>) Store, or Mag-
 azine.
 <i>Dieu et mon droit</i> (<i>dieu-amon-
 drwa.</i>) God and my right.
 <i>Double entendre</i> (<i>doo-dlean-tan-
 der.</i>) Double meaning.
 <i>Douceur</i> (<i>doo-seur.</i>) Present, or
 Bribe.
 <i>Eclaircissement</i> (<i>Eclair-cis-
 mong.</i>) Explanation.
 <i>Eclat</i> (<i>eo-la.</i>) Splendour.
 <i>Eleve</i> (<i>el-ave.</i>) Pupil.
 <i>En bon point</i> (<i>an-bon-point.</i>) Jol-
 ly.
 <i>En flute</i> (<i>an-flute.</i>) Carrying
 guns on the upper deck only.
 <i>En masse</i> (<i>an-mass.</i>) In a mass.
 <i>En passant</i> (<i>an-pas-sang.</i>) By the
 way.
 <i>Ennui</i> (<i>an-voi.</i>) Tiresomeness.
 <i>Entree</i> (<i>an-tray.</i>) Entrance.
 <i>Faux pas</i> (<i>fo-pa.</i>) Fault, or
 Misconduct.
 <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense</i> (<i>hones-
 so-ur tee nuu o-puns.</i>) May
 evil happen to him who evil
 thinks.
 <i>Ich dien</i> (<i>ik-deen.</i>) I serve.
 <i>Incognito.</i> Disguised, or Un-
 known.
 <i>In petto.</i> Hid, or in reserve.
 <i>Je ne sais quoi</i> (<i>ge ne say kwo.</i>)
 I know not what.
 <i>Jeu de mots</i> (<i>shew-de-mo.</i>) Play
 upon words.
 <i>Jeu d'esprit</i> (<i>shew-de-spris.</i>)
 Play of wit.
 <i>L'argent</i> (<i>lar-zhang.</i>) Money, or
 Silver.
 <i>Mal apropos</i> (<i>mal-ap-ro-po.</i>) Un-
 seasonable, or Unseasonably.
 <i>Mauvaise honte</i> (<i>mo-vais hont.</i>)
 Unbecoming bashfulness.
 <i>Nom de guerre</i> (<i>nony de gair.</i>)
 Assumed name.
 <i>Nonchalance</i> (<i>non-shal-ance.</i>) In-
 difference. </p> |
|--|--|

Outre (<i>oot-try'</i> .) Preposterous	Tapis (<i>tap-es.</i>) Carpet.
Perdue (<i>per-due.</i>) Concealed.	Trait (<i>tray.</i>) Feature.
Petit maitre (<i>petite-maitre.</i>) Fop.	Tête-à-tête (<i>tail-a-tail'</i> .) Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Protégé (<i>pro-te-ahay'</i> .) A person patronized and protected.	Unique (<i>yoo-neck'</i> .) Singular.
Rouge (<i>rooga.</i>) Red, or red paint.	Valet de chambre (<i>val-s-de-shamb.</i>) Footman.
Sang froid (<i>sang-froau.</i>) Coolness.	Vive la bagatelle (<i>veev-la-bag-a-tel'</i> .) Success to trifles.
Sans (<i>sang.</i>) Without.	Vive le roi (<i>veev-ler-wau.</i>) Long live the king.
Savant (<i>sav-ang.</i>) A learned man.	
Soi-disant (<i>sou-das-ang.</i>) Pretended.	

EXPLANATION of LATIN Words and Phrases in common use among English Authors.

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

Ad ar-bit-ri-um. At pleasure	Jew may believe it (but I will not)
Ad cap-tai'-dum. To attract	Cum mul-tis a'-li-is. With many others
Ad in-fin'i-tum. To infinity	Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. With privileges
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure	Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. Point or points settled or determined
Ad ref-er-en'-dum. For consideration	De fac'-to. In fact
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value	De -i-gra-ti-a. By the grace or favour of God
A for-tio'-ri. With stronger reason	De ju'-re. By right
A'-li-as. Otherwise	De'-sunt oot-o-ra. The rest is wanting
Al'-i-bi. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge-nos. O Lord direct us
Al'ma ma'-ter. University	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-nae. Characters represented
Ang'-li-ce. In English	Du-ran'-te be'-ne plac'-i-to. During pleasure
A pos-te ri-o'-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind	Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life
A pri-o'-ri. From a prior reason	Er'-go. Therefore
Ar-ca'-na. Secrets	Er-ra'-ta. Errors
Ar-ca'-num. Secret	Est-o per-pot'-u-a. May it last for ever
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument	Ex. lats. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Argument of blows	Ex of-fi'-i-o. Officially
Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem. Hear both sides	Ex par'-te. On the part of, or on side
Bo'-na fi'-de. In reality	Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance
Cae-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing	
Coim'-pos men'-tis. In one's opinion	
Or dat, or Oe'-dat Ju-dic'-us. A	

Fe'-lo de se. <i>Self-murderer</i>	Pro and con. <i>For and against</i>
Fi'-at. <i>Let it be done, or said</i>	Pro for'-ma. <i>For form sake</i>
Fi'-nis. <i>End</i>	Pro hac vi'-ce. <i>For this time</i>
Gra'-tis. <i>For nothing</i>	Pro re na'-ta. <i>For the occasion</i>
It'-i-dem. <i>In the same place</i>	Pro tom'-po-re. <i>For the time, or</i> <i>For a time</i>
I'-dem. <i>The same</i>	Quis sep-a-ra-bit. <i>Who shall sep-</i> <i>arate-us</i>
Id est. <i>That is</i>	Quo an'-i-mo. <i>Intention</i>
Im-pri-ma'-tur. <i>Let it be printed</i>	Quo-ad. <i>As to</i>
Im-pri'-mis. <i>In the first place</i>	Quon'-dam. <i>Former</i>
In coe'-lo qui'-es. <i>There is rest</i> <i>in heaven</i>	Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce. <i>May he</i> <i>rest in peace</i>
In for'-ma pau'-per-is. <i>As a pau-</i> <i>per, or poor person</i>	Re-sur'-gam. <i>I shall rise again</i>
In com-men'-dam. <i>For a time</i>	Rex. <i>King</i>
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. <i>In per-</i> <i>son</i>	Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. <i>Scan-</i> <i>dal against the nobility</i>
In sta'-tu quo. <i>In the former</i> <i>state</i>	Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. <i>Always the same</i>
In ter-ro'-rem. <i>As a warning</i>	Se-ri-a'-tim. <i>In regular order</i>
Ip-se dix'-it. <i>Mere assertion</i>	Si'-ne di'-e. <i>Without mentioning</i> <i>any particular day</i>
Ip-so fac'-to. <i>By the mere fact</i>	Si'-ne qua non. <i>Indispensable re-</i> <i>quisite, or condition</i>
Iu'-tem. <i>Also, or Article</i>	Spec'-tas et tu spec'-tab'-e-re. <i>You</i> <i>see and you will be seen</i>
Iu'-re di-vi'-no. <i>By divine right</i>	Su'-i gen'-e-ris. <i>Singular, or Un-</i> <i>paralleled</i>
Lo'-cum te'-nens. <i>Deputy</i>	Sum'-mum bo'-num. <i>Greatest</i> <i>good</i>
Mag-na char'-ta (kar'-ta.) <i>The</i> <i>great charter of England</i>	Tri-a jun'-cta in a'-no. <i>Three</i> <i>joined in one</i>
Me-men'-to mo'-ri. <i>Remember</i> <i>that thou must die</i>	U'-na vo'-ce. <i>Unanimously</i>
Me'-um and tu'-um. <i>Mine and</i> <i>thine</i>	U'-ti-le dul'-ci. <i>Utility will. plea-</i> <i>sure</i>
Mul-tum in par-vo. <i>Much in a</i> <i>small space</i>	Va'-de me'-cum. <i>Constant com-</i> <i>panion</i>
Ne-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-set. <i>Nobody shall provoke me with</i> <i>impunity</i>	Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. <i>As in a</i> <i>looking-glass</i>
Ne plus ul'-tra. <i>No farther, or</i> <i>Greatest extent</i>	Ver'-sus. <i>Against</i>
No'-lens vo'-lens. <i>Willing or not</i>	Vi'-a. <i>By the way of</i>
Non com'-pos, or Non com'-pos men'-tis. <i>Out of one's senses</i>	Vi'-ce. <i>In the room of</i>
O tem'-po-ra, O mo'-res. <i>O the</i> <i>times, O the manners</i>	Vi'-ce ver'-sa. <i>The reverses</i>
Om'-nos. <i>All</i>	Vi'-de. <i>See</i>
O'-nus. <i>Burden</i>	Vi-vant rex et re-gi'-na. <i>Long live</i> <i>the king and queen</i>
Pas'-sim. <i>Every where</i>	Val'-go. <i>Commonly</i>
Per se. <i>Alone, or By itself</i>	
Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. <i>For the</i> <i>public benefit</i>	

Carpet.
ature.
a-tail'.) Face to
o conversation of
(.) Singular.
bre (val'-s-do-
nan.
(veev-la-bag-a-
to trifles.
ler-wau.) Long

in common use

s were English ;
as below.
s it (but I will
is. With many
o. With privi-
Point or points
ined
t
the grace or fa-
ht
. The rest is
-nos. O Lord
-nae. Charac
las'-i-to. Ihu
During life.
May it last
o ex-minia-
minister
cially
part of, or one
copy of -

154 Abbreviations.—Figures and Numbers.

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

- A. B. or B. A. (*ar-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of arts
 A. D. (*an'-no Dom'-in-i.*) In the year of our Lord
 A. M. (*an'-te me-rid-i-em.*) Before noon. Or (*an-no mun-di.*) In the year of the world
 A. U. C. (*an'-no ur'-bis con'-ditæ.*) In the year of Rome
 Bart. Baronet
 B. D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis.*) Bachelor of divinity
 B. M. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ.*) Bachelor of medicine
 Co. Company
 D. D. (*div-in-i-ta'-tis doc-tor.*) Doctor in divinity
 Do. (Ditto.) The like
 F. A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o-rum so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the antiquarian society
 F. L. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-næ-anæ so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the Linnæan society
 F. R. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re-gi-æ so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the royal society.
 F.S.A. Fellow of the society of arts
 G. E. (*Georgius rex.*) George king
 I. e. (*id est.*) That is
 Inst. Instant, or Of this month
 Ibid. (*ib-i-dem.*) In the same place
 Knt. Knight
 K. B. Knight of the Bath
 K. G. Knight of the Garter
 LL. D. (*le'-gum latorum doc-tor.*) Doctor of laws
 M. D. (*med-i-ci-næ doc-tor.*) Doctor of medicine
 Mem. (*me-men-to.*) Remember
 M. B. (*med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of medicine
 Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
 M. P. Member of Parliament
 N. B. (*no'-ta b'-ne.*) Take notice
 Nem. Con., or Nem. diss., (*nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te,* or *nem'-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.*) Unanimously
 No. (*nu'-me-ro.*) Number
 P. M. (*post me-rid-i-em.*) Afternoon
 St. Saint, or Street
 Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo.*) Last, or of last month
 Viz. (*vi-del-i-cet.*) Namely
 &c. (*et-cet-er-a.*) And so on, A. id such like, or, And the rest

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabis	Roman.	Ar. Rom.	Ar. Rom.
One 1	I. Fourteen... 14	XIV. Seventy 70	LXX.
Two 2	II. Fifteen 15	XV. Eighty 80	LXXX.
Three..... 3	III. Sixteen 16	XVI. Ninety 90	XC.
Four..... 4	IV. Seventeen ... 17	XVII. One hundred.. 100	C.
Five..... 5	V. Eighteen ... 18	XVIII. Two hundred.. 200	CC.
Six 6	VI. Nineteen... 19	XIX. Three hundred. 300	CCC.
Seven.... 7	VII. Twenty 20	XX. Four hundred. 400	CCC.
Eight.... 8	VIII. Twenty-one 21	XXI. Five hundred. 500	D.
Nine 9	IX. Twenty-five 25	XXV. Six hundred... 600	DC.
Ten 10	X. Thirty..... 30	XXX. Seven hundred 700	DCC.
Eleven.. 11	XI. Forty..... 40	XL. Eight hundred 800	DCCC.
Twelve 12	XII. Fifty..... 50	L. Nine hundred. 900	DCCCC.
Thirteen 13	XIII. Sixty 60	LX. One thousand 1000	M.
One Thousand	Eight Hundred and Forty. 1840.		MDCCCXL.

Aliq
s. d.
10 0
6 8
5 0
8 4
2 3
1 8
24 Gr
20 Per
12 Ou

Numbers.

Printing.
 hat is
 or Of this month
 .) In the same

of the Bath
 of the Garter
 m laturum doc-
 of laws
 ci-nae doc-tor.)
 icine
 to.) Remember
 nae bac-ca-lus-
 or of medicine
 Messieurs, or
 of Parliament
 .s.) Take notice
 n. diss., (nem'-i-
 -te, or nem'-i-ne
 Unanimously
 Number
 id'-i-em.) Af-
 et
 Last, or of last
 Namely
 nd so on, A id
 d the rest

Ar. Rom.
 ...70 LXX.
 ...80 LXXX.
 ...90 XC.
 ...100 C.
 ...200 CC.
 ...300 CCC.
 ...400 CCC.
 ...500 D.
 ...600 DC.
 ...700 DCC.
 ...800 DCCC.
 ...900 DCCCC.
 ...000 M.
 MDCCCL.

A Complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	‡ One third.
- Minus, or less.	+ Divided by.	: To.	‡ Half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to	‡ Quarter.	‡ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

s. d.	£. s.
12 pence is 1 0	20 shills. 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 0	190.....9 10
one Pound	200.....10 0

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2 are	4 5 times	8 are	40
.....3.....6	.....9	.....10	.....11	.....45
.....4.....8	.....10	.....11	.....12	.....50
.....5.....10	.....11	.....12	.....13	.....55
.....6.....12	.....12	.....13	.....14	.....60
.....7.....14	.....13	.....14	.....15	.....65
.....8.....16	.....14	.....15	.....16	.....70
.....9.....18	.....15	.....16	.....17	.....75
.....10.....20	.....16	.....17	.....18	.....80
.....11.....22	.....17	.....18	.....19	.....85
.....12.....24	.....18	.....19	.....20	.....90
.....13.....26	.....19	.....20	.....21	.....95
.....14.....28	.....20	.....21	.....22	.....100
.....15.....30	.....21	.....22	.....23	.....105
.....16.....32	.....22	.....23	.....24	.....110
.....17.....34	.....23	.....24	.....25	.....115
.....18.....36	.....24	.....25	.....26	.....120
.....19.....38	.....25	.....26	.....27	.....125
.....20.....40	.....26	.....27	.....28	.....130
.....21.....42	.....27	.....28	.....29	.....135
.....22.....44	.....28	.....29	.....30	.....140
.....23.....46	.....29	.....30	.....31	.....145
.....24.....48	.....30	.....31	.....32	.....150
.....25.....50	.....31	.....32	.....33	.....155
.....26.....52	.....32	.....33	.....34	.....160
.....27.....54	.....33	.....34	.....35	.....165
.....28.....56	.....34	.....35	.....36	.....170
.....29.....58	.....35	.....36	.....37	.....175
.....30.....60	.....36	.....37	.....38	.....180
.....31.....62	.....37	.....38	.....39	.....185
.....32.....64	.....38	.....39	.....40	.....190
.....33.....66	.....39	.....40	.....41	.....195
.....34.....68	.....40	.....41	.....42	.....200
.....35.....70	.....41	.....42	.....43	.....205
.....36.....72	.....42	.....43	.....44	.....210
.....37.....74	.....43	.....44	.....45	.....215
.....38.....76	.....44	.....45	.....46	.....220
.....39.....78	.....45	.....46	.....47	.....225
.....40.....80	.....46	.....47	.....48	.....230
.....41.....82	.....47	.....48	.....49	.....235
.....42.....84	.....48	.....49	.....50	.....240
.....43.....86	.....49	.....50	.....51	.....245
.....44.....88	.....50	.....51	.....52	.....250
.....45.....90	.....51	.....52	.....53	.....255
.....46.....92	.....52	.....53	.....54	.....260
.....47.....94	.....53	.....54	.....55	.....265
.....48.....96	.....54	.....55	.....56	.....270
.....49.....98	.....55	.....56	.....57	.....275
.....50.....100	.....56	.....57	.....58	.....280
.....51.....102	.....57	.....58	.....59	.....285
.....52.....104	.....58	.....59	.....60	.....290
.....53.....106	.....59	.....60	.....61	.....295
.....54.....108	.....60	.....61	.....62	.....300
.....55.....110	.....61	.....62	.....63	.....305
.....56.....112	.....62	.....63	.....64	.....310
.....57.....114	.....63	.....64	.....65	.....315
.....58.....116	.....64	.....65	.....66	.....320
.....59.....118	.....65	.....66	.....67	.....325
.....60.....120	.....66	.....67	.....68	.....330
.....61.....122	.....67	.....68	.....69	.....335
.....62.....124	.....68	.....69	.....70	.....340
.....63.....126	.....69	.....70	.....71	.....345
.....64.....128	.....70	.....71	.....72	.....350
.....65.....130	.....71	.....72	.....73	.....355
.....66.....132	.....72	.....73	.....74	.....360
.....67.....134	.....73	.....74	.....75	.....365
.....68.....136	.....74	.....75	.....76	.....370
.....69.....138	.....75	.....76	.....77	.....375
.....70.....140	.....76	.....77	.....78	.....380
.....71.....142	.....77	.....78	.....79	.....385
.....72.....144	.....78	.....79	.....80	.....390
.....73.....146	.....79	.....80	.....81	.....395
.....74.....148	.....80	.....81	.....82	.....400
.....75.....150	.....81	.....82	.....83	.....405
.....76.....152	.....82	.....83	.....84	.....410
.....77.....154	.....83	.....84	.....85	.....415
.....78.....156	.....84	.....85	.....86	.....420
.....79.....158	.....85	.....86	.....87	.....425
.....80.....160	.....86	.....87	.....88	.....430
.....81.....162	.....87	.....88	.....89	.....435
.....82.....164	.....88	.....89	.....90	.....440
.....83.....166	.....89	.....90	.....91	.....445
.....84.....168	.....90	.....91	.....92	.....450
.....85.....170	.....91	.....92	.....93	.....455
.....86.....172	.....92	.....93	.....94	.....460
.....87.....174	.....93	.....94	.....95	.....465
.....88.....176	.....94	.....95	.....96	.....470
.....89.....178	.....95	.....96	.....97	.....475
.....90.....180	.....96	.....97	.....98	.....480
.....91.....182	.....97	.....98	.....99	.....485
.....92.....184	.....98	.....99	.....100	.....490

s. d.	£. s. d.
Half a Crown is	2 6
A Crown	5 0
Half-a-Guinea	10 6
A Guinea	21 0
A Sovereign	20 0
A Half-Sovereign	10 0
A Noble	6 8
A Mark	18 4

Practise Tables.

s. d. a Pound	is	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
10 0	is	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
6 8		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
5 0		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
8 4		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
2 8		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12
1 8		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/12

Troy Weight.

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

Square and Cube Numbers.

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

Arithmetical Tables.

Avoirdupois Weight.

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

Bread.

A Peck loaf weighs	.....	17 6
A Half Peck	.....	8 11
A Quartern	.....	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker
81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons	.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	.....	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	.....	1 Ton

Hay.

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

Apothecaries' Weight.

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

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
12 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
6 Feet	.....	1 Fathom
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	.....	1 Mile
3 Miles	.....	1 League
69 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	.....	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	.....	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	.....	1 Square Yard
80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Square Yards	.....	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	.....	1 Square Acre
4 Square Rods	.....	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	.....	1 Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

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

Cloth Measure.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 inches	.....	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

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

Dry Measure.

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

Time.

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

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	.....	1 Quire
20 Quires	.....	1 Ream
2 Reams	.....	1 Bunch
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

The Months.

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

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 Queen, and all that are put in authority under her; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness and chastity; not to covet 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 forth by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer?

A. Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us

this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do, and 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

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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.

A. 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.

Catechism of Scripture Names.

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.

QUESTION. Who was Adam?—
ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Sarah?—A. Abra-

ham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on 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 lions' 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 Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

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

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

Q. Who was Herod the Great?

—A. The king of Judaea, 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?

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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. La-
 zarus' 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 minis-
 ters 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 Cuiaphas?—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 Evangel-
 ists?—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke,
 and John; who wrote the history
 of Christ's life and death.
 Q. Who were Ananias and Sap-
 phira?—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 perse-
 cutor, 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 Sutechnus?—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.

A SOCIAL, OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

Q. What are your social duties?
 A. As a subject of the Queen of England, I am bound to obey the
 laws of my country.
 Q. Why were they made?
 A. For the protection and security of all the people.
 Q. What mean you by protection?
 A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and
 ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and de-
 stroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of Queen, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the Queen?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. What are the chief objects of the laws?

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping and pillory.

Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death?

A. By being hanged by the neck: traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates, are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. For what offences are criminals transported?

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported?

A. Those who are transported for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for seven years, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by being put in the pillory.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. Is there no other investigation?

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that

the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place?

A. At Sessions hold quarterly in every county-town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the queen's twelve judges.

Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him, before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. After his trial what becomes of him?

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him not guilty. But if they find him guilty, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstance should appear, and he should receive the queen's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike?

A. Not wholly so; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the queen.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation, to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income, never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment and misery, their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocency and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable?

A. An officer of the queen, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the queen, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to the poor, publicans, &c., and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The queen's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to pre-

side at county elections, to execute all writs, civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant?

A. The queen's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Jurymen?

A. A freeholder usually of 100*l.* per annum, and upwards, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Jurymen?

A. A freeholder of at least 10*l.* per annum, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial, and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty or not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Jurymen important?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families, being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury: because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every jurymen is sworn and bound to decide, according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others. A jury may be *common or special*.

Q. What is a member of Parliament?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the house of commons, or great council of the nation; where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorized by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the queen's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the queen and her magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the queen or parliament against any real grievances,

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and not to harbour or encourage disaffection; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS and QUEENS of England, from the Conquest to 1830.

<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>					
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 8	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1185 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1558 July 6	5 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	28 10
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3	W. & Ma.	1689 Feb. 13	18 0
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	18 5	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 2	1727 June 11	38 4
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 3
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2	William 4	1830 June 26	
			Q. Victo.	1838	
			Ireland united, Jan. 1801.		

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 understanding, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

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

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

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

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.

Whosoever 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 Mornin. 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 Lame, 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.*

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

Eng. Portug. and American.	Weight. dwts. grs.	Currency.			Old Curren.	
		£.	s.	d.	Liv.	Sols.
A Guinea.....	5 6	1	3	4	28	0
A half do.....	2 15	0	11	8	14	0
A third do.....	1 18	0	7	9½	9	6½
A Johannes.....	18 0	4	0	0	96	0
A Moldore.....	9 0	2	0	0	48	0
An Eagle.....	6 18	1	10	0	36	0
A half do.....	11 6	2	10	0	60	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>		5	15	0	30	0
A Doubleon.....	17 0	8	14	6	89	6
A half do.....	8 12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis d'Or coined bef. 1793	5 4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole do. do.	4 4	0	18	8	21	16
The 40 francs coin. since 1792	6 6	1	16	2	48	8
The 20 francs.....	4 8	0	18	1	21	14

N. B. Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese, and American gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in gold above £20 may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese, and American at 59s. per oz.; French and Spanish at 87s. 8d., deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

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Old	Curren.
<i>Liv.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
28	0
14	0
9	6g
96	0
48	0
86	0
60	0
80	0
89	8
44	14
27	4
11	16
48	8
11	14

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