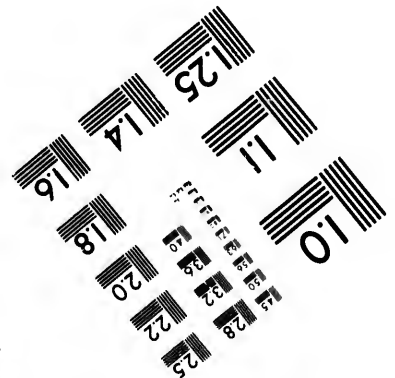
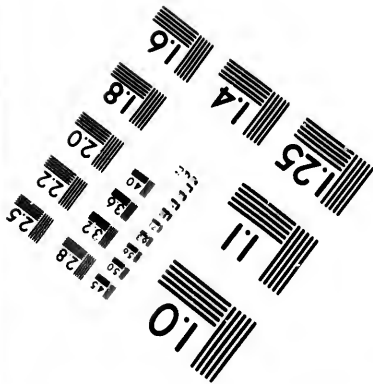
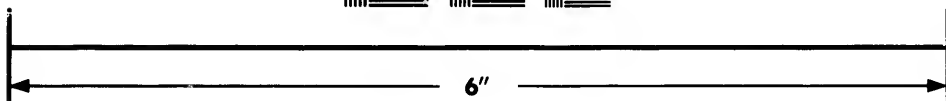
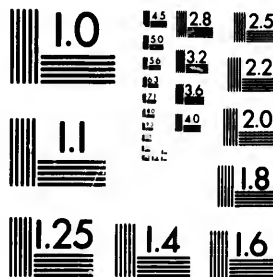


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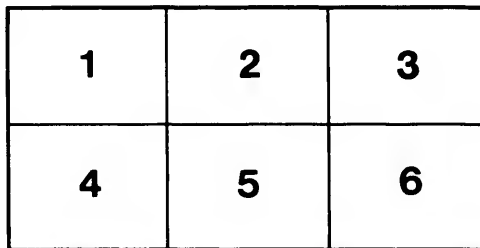
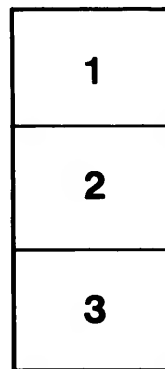
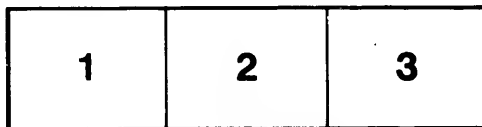
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Edward Foster

Dartmouth

New Jersey

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THE

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK,

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,

INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO A CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Fordyce
BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

DERBY:
THOMAS RICHARDSON & SON.

1851.

BOOK

9280 - April 2/24

PE

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J.J. Stewart

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Edward Foster
Dartmouth
Nova Scotia

PREFACE.

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

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

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

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 12, 1806.

A a



Ass.

B b



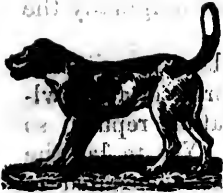
Bear.

C c



Cat.

D d



Dog.

E e



Elk.

F f



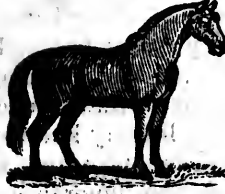
Fox.

G g



Goat.

H h



Horse.

I i



Ibex.

C c



Cat.

J j



Jackall.

K k



Kangaroo.

L l



Lion.

F f



Fox.

M m



Mole.

N n



Nest.

O o



Ox.

I i



Ibex.

P p



Porcupine.

Q q



Quiver.

R r



Rabbit.

S s



Squirrel.

T t



Toad.

U u



Urus.

V v



Viper.

W w



Weasel.

X x



Xerxes.

Y y



Youth.

Z z



Zebra.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

U u



Urus.

LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

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

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

THE ITALIC ALPHABET REGULARLY ARRANGED.

X x



Xerxes.

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

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

ITALIC LETTERS.

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

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

Z



DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

Æ OE fl fi ff ffi ffl æ œ & & &
Æ OE fl fi ff ffi ffl æ œ and and

TABLE I.

SYLLABLES OF TWO LETTERS.

LESSON I.

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 II.

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 III.

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 IV.

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

LESSON V.

TERS.

bu
cu
du
fu

by
cy
dy
fy

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

LESSON VI.

gu
hu
ju
ku
lu

gy
hy
jy
ky
ly

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

LESSON VII.

mu
nu
ou
ru
su

my
ny
py
ry
sy

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

LESSON VIII.

u
u
yu
ru
u

ty
vy
wy
oh
zy

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

LESSON IX.

He is up.
It is so.
Do ye so.

We go in.
Lo we go.
I go up.

So do we.
As we go.
If it be.

had
lad
mad
sad
bed

LESSON X.

I am he.
He is in.
I go on.

So do I.
It is an ox.
He or me.

I do go.
Is he on.
We do so.

tag
wag
beg
keg
leg

LESSON XI.

Ah me.
He is up.
Ye do go.

Be it so.
I am to go.
So it is.

Do so.
It is I.
He is to go.

hem
dim
him
rim
gun

LESSON XII.

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

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

LESSON XIII.

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.

do
yo
bu
du
fu

TABLE II.

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.

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

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

TABLE III.

EASY LESSONS, IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE LETTERS.

LESSON I.

His pen is bad.
I met a man.
He has a net.
We had an egg.

LESSON II.

Let me get a nap.
My hat was on.
His hat is off.
We are all up.

VIII. LESSON IX

try
wry
ell
ill
oll
elm
ash
oak
art
ink
ask
ant
orb
see
fly
you
tom
and
end

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.

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

LESSON V.

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

EEDING

LESSON VI.

N II.

a nap.
s on.
off.
up.

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

TABLE IV.

EASY WORDS NOT EXCEEDING SIX LETTERS.

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

LETTERS.

V. LESSON V

sand
brand
grand
stand
strand
bend
fend
mend
rend
send
tend
vend
blind
spend
bind
find
hind
kind
mind
rind
blind
grind
wind
bond
fond
pond
fund
fang
gang
bang
pang

LESSON VI.

rang
fang
twang
ling
ring
sing
wing
bring
cling
fling
sling
sting
swing
thing
wring
spring
string
long
song
prong
wrong
strong
throng
bung
dung
hung
rung
sung
clung
flung
stung
swung
wring

LESSON VII.

strung
bank
rank
blank
crank
drank
flank
plank
prank
shank
thank
link
pink
sink
wink
blink
brink
chink
clink
drink
slink
think
monk
sunk
drunk
slunk
trunk
pant
rant
grant
plant
slant
bent

LESSON VIII.

dent
lent
rent
sent
tent
vent
went
scent
scene
scythe
scheme
school
spent
dint
hint
lint
mint
tint
flint
font
front
hunt
runt
blunt
grunt
barb
garb
herb
verb
curb
bard
card
hard

LESSON IX.

lard
nard
pard
yard
ward
herd
bird
third
cord
lord
ford
word
sword
board
hoard
scarf
dwarf
wharf
turf
scurf
bark
dark
hark
lark
mark
park
shark
spark
frank
cork
fork
stork
pork

LESSON X.

work
lurk
murk
turk
marl
snarl
twirl
whirl
hurl
purl
churl
barm
farm
harm
charm
warm
swarm
form
storm
worm
barn
yarn
fern
stern
born
corn
horn
morn
scorn
thorn
lorn
torn
mourn

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

LESSON XV.	LESSON XVI.	LESSON XVII.	LESSON XVIII.	LESSON XIX.	LESSON XX.
test	bath	witch	bright	pie	hail
vest	lath	awl	breeze	tart	wind
west	path	bawl	sneeze	milk	stone
zest	pith	crawl	freeze	jack	mud
blest	smith	drawl	lymph	tom	mire
chest	with	cow	nymph	sam	rock
crest	troth	bow	nigh	will	teeth
fist	both	vow	thigh	fish	eyes
hist	sloth	now	sigh	mam.	nose
list	wroth	owl	high	dad	lips
mist	doth	fowl	thigh	bed	legs
grist	moth	growl	ache	fire	arms
twist	broth	gnash	adze	smoke	feet
whist	cloth	gnat	aisle	sun	hands
wrist	froth	gnaw	yacht	moon	head
host	welch	rhyme	laugh	stars	face
most	filch	thyme	toe	desk	neck
post	milch	knack	cat	rod	eyes
ghost	haunch	kneel	dog	stick	choir
cost	launch	knob	man	cane	pique
lost	bench	know	boy	house	lieu
lost	tench	knock	girl	cow	quay
crost	arch	knight	egg	gate	mulet
frost	march	fight	hen	east	buoy
dust	parch	light	cock	west	schism
rust	batch	might	book	north	czar
rust	hatch	night	bee	south	tow
rust	latch	right	fly	dark	drachm
rust	catch	sight	coach	light	gaol
rust	fetch	tight	cart	night	quoit
rust	itch	blight	stick	day	aye
rust	ditch	flight	pen	rain	quoif
ath	pitch	plight	ink	snow	ewe

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

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

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TABLE V.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS, CONSISTING OF EASY WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON IV.

THE SOUND AND

LESSON IV.

sam same
 sid side
 sin sine
 sir sire
 sit site
 sol sole
 sur sure
 tal tale
 tam tame
 tap tape
 tar tare
 tid tide
 til tile
 tim time
 tin tine
 ton tone
 top tope
 tub tube
 tun tune
 van vane
 val vale
 ven vene
 vil vile
 vin vine
 vot vote
 wid wide
 win wine
 wir wire
 wil wile

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.

Take this ball.	Toss that dump.	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 V.

Spell that word.	Do you love me.	Come and read.
Do not cry.	Be a good lad.	Hear what I say.
I love you.	I like good boys.	Do as you are bid.
Look at it.	But not bad ones.	Mind your book.

LESSON VI.

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 VII.

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

LESSON VIII.

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 IX.

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

LESSON X.

What are eyes for? To see with.
 What are ears for? To hear with.
 What is a tongue for? To talk with.
 What are teeth for? To eat with.
 What is a nose for? To smell with.
 What are legs for? To walk with.

LESSON XI.

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

LESSON XII.

ng tail. Sh Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good
 if she finds are of the house. He will bark, but he will not
 and kill him bite if you do not hurt him.

ok, you shall Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks,
 op, or a ball and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will
 i have a top scratch you, and make you bleed.

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

LESSON XIII.

es, good girl Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her;
 e. Boil some if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an
 ill the milk our; and a bee on her frock will put her in a
 nd. Do no it; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buz
 read is mad n her ear, she would call all in the house to help
 her as if she was hurt.

LESSON XIV.

a. You must not hurt live things. You should
 with. 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
 th. touch them. All that has life can feel as well as
 you can.

LESSON XV.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

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

LESSON XVI.

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 XVII.

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

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

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

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maid
paid
said
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staid
gain
main
pain
rain
blain
braic
chain
draic
grain
slain
stain
swain
train
twain
sprain
strain
faint
paint

TABLE VI.

EXERCISES IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, CONTAINING
THE DIPHTHONGS *AI, EI, OI, EA, OA, IE, UE, UI, AU, OU.*

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

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two, three,

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

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LESSON X.

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bout
gout
doubt
lout
pout
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cough
bought
thought
ought
though
four
pour
tough
rough
your
crowd
sheath
sheathe
wreathe
breathe

TABLE VII.

OTHER EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.

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

LESSON V.

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

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

LESSON VI.

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

LESSON VII.

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

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

LESSON VIII.

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

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

LESSON IX.

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

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L
Ab-
ab-l
ab-j
a-bl
ab-s
ab-s
ab-s
ac-c
a"-c
a-co
a-cr
a" c
ac-t
act-
act-
ad-a
ad-d
ad-d
ad-v
ad-v
ad-v
af-t
a-ge
a-ge
a-g
a-gu
ail-l
ai-r
al-d

TABLE VIII.

The double accent (") shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced double; thus ca''-bin is pronounced cab-bin.

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

LESSON V.

bare-foot
 bare-ness
 bar-gain
 bark-ing
 bar-ley
 ha"-ron
 bar-ren
 bar-row
 bar-ter
 base-ness
 bash-ful
 ba-sin
 has-ket
 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

LESSON VI.

bel-low
 bel-ly
 ber-ry
 be-som
 bet-ter
 hé-vy
 bi-as
 bib-ber
 bi-ble
 bid-der
 big-ness
 bi-got
 bil-let
 bind-er
 bind-ing
 birch-en
 bird-lime
 birth-day
 hi"-shop
 bit-ter
 bit-tern
 black-en
 black-ness
 blad-der
 blame-less
 blan-dish
 blan-ket
 bleak-ness
 bleat-ing
 bleed-ing
 ble"-mish
 bles-sing
 blind-fold

LESSON VII.

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
 hol-ster
 bond-age
 bon-fire
 bon-net
 bon-ny
 bo-ny
 boo-by
 book-ish
 hoor-ish
 boo-ty
 bor-der

LESSON VIII.

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
 bram-ble
 bran-dish
 brave-ly
 brawl-ing
 braw-ny
 bra-zen
 break-fast
 breast-plate
 breath-less
 breed-ing
 brew-er
 bri-ber
 brick-bat
 brick-kiln
 bri-dal
 bride-maid
 bri-dle
 briefly
 bri-ar
 bright-ness

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 bri
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 bul-l
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 burn
 burn
 bur-r

LESSON VIII.
 or-row
 ot-tle
 ot-tom
 ound-less
 oun-ty
 ow-els
 ow-er
 ox-er
 oy-ish
 race-let
 rack-et
 rack-ish
 rag-ger
 ram-ble
 ran-dish
 rave-ly
 rawl-ing
 raw-ny
 ra-zen
 reak-fast
 reast-plate
 reath-less
 reed-ing
 rew-er
 ri-ber
 rick-bat
 rick-kiln
 ri-dal
 ride-maid
 ri-dle
 rief-ly
 ri-ar
 right-ness

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

LESSON X.
 bush-el
 bus-tle
 butch-er
 but-ler
 but-ter
 but-tock
 bux-om
 buz-zard
 Cab-bage
 ca"-bin
 ca-ble
 cad-dy
 ca-dence
 call-ing
 cal-lous
 can-brid
 can-let
 can-cel
 can-cer
 can-did
 can-dle
 can-ker
 can-non
 cant-er
 can-vas
 ca-per
 ca-pon
 cap-tain
 cap-tive
 cap-ture
 car-case
 card-er
 care-ful

LESSON XI.
 care-less
 car-nage
 car-rot
 car-pet
 cart-er
 carv-er
 case-ment
 cas-ket
 cast-or
 cas-tle
 cau-dle
 ca"-vil
 cause-way
 caus-tic
 ce-dar
 ceil-ing
 cel-lar
 cen-sure
 cen-tre
 ce-rate
 cer-tain
 chal-dron
 cha"-lice
 chal-lenge
 cham-ber
 chan-cel
 chand-ler
 chan-ger
 chan-ging
 chan-nel
 cha"-pel
 chap-lain
 chap-let

LESSON XII.
 chap-man
 chap-ter
 char-coal
 char-ger
 charm-er
 charm-ing
 char-ter
 chas-ten
 chat-tels
 chat-ter
 cheap-en
 cheap-ness
 cheat-er
 cheer-ful
 che"-mist
 che"-rish
 cher-ry
 ches-nut
 chief-ly
 child-hood
 child-ish
 chil-dren
 chim-ney
 chi"-sel
 cho-ler
 chop-ping
 chris-ten
 chuc-kle
 churl-ish
 churn-ing
 cy-der
 cin-der
 ci-pher

LESSON XIII.

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

LESSON XIV.

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

LESSON XV.

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

LESSON XVI.

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

LE
 dag
 dai
 dai
 dai
 dal
 da"
 da"
 dan
 dan
 dan
 dan
 dan
 dap
 dark
 darl
 das-t
 daz-z
 dear
 dear
 dead
 deat
 debt
 de-ce
 de-ist
 de"-l
 dib-b
 dic-ta
 di-et
 dif-fe
 dim-r
 dim-p
 dim-ne
 dis-co

LESSON XVI.

book-ed
 boss-ness
 notch-et
 rude-ly
 ru-el
 ru-et
 rum-ple
 rup-per
 rus-ty
 rys-tal
 ud-gel
 ul-prit
 um-ber
 un-ning
 up-board
 u-rate
 ur-dle
 ur-few
 url-ing
 ur-rant
 urt-sey
 ur-rent
 ur-ry
 urs-ed
 ur-tain
 ur-ved
 us-tard
 us-tom
 ut-ler
 cyn-ic
 cy-press
 Dab-ble
 dab-bler

LESSON XVII.

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

LESSON XVIII.

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

LESSON XIX.

dwell-ing
 dwin-dle
 Ea-ger
 ea-gle
 east-er
 eat-er
 ear-ly
 earth-en
 e"-cho
 ed-dy
 e-dict
 ef-fort
 e-gress
 ei-ther
 el-bow
 el-der
 em-blem
 em-met
 em-pire
 emp-ty
 end-less
 en-ter
 en-try
 en-voy
 en-vy
 eph-od
 e"-pic
 e-equal
 er-ror
 es-say
 es-sence
 e"-thic
 e-ven

LESSON XX.

"-ver
 e vil
 ex-it
 eye-sight
 eye-sore
 Fa-ble
 fa"-bric
 fa-cing
 fac-tor
 fag-got
 faint-ness
 faith-ful
 fal-con
 fal-low
 false-hood
 fa"-mine
 fa"-mish
 fa-mous
 fan-cy
 far-mer
 far-row
 far-ther
 fast-en
 fa-tal
 fa-ther
 faul-ty
 fa-vour
 fawn-ing
 fear-ful
 fea-ther
 fee-ble
 feel-ing
 feign-ed

LESSON XXI.

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

LESSON XXII.

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

LESSON XXIII.

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

LESSON XXIV

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

LESSON XXIV.	LESSON XXV.	LESSON XXVI.	LESSON XXVII.	LESSON XXVIII.
ant	gras-sy	hag-gle	hea"-dy	hol-land
b-bet	gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
d-dy	gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
g-gle	gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	ho"-mage
ld-er	gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
ld-ing	grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	ho"-nest
im-let	great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hó-nour
in-ger	great-ness	hand-maid	hea"-ven	hood-wink
ir-dle	gree-dy	hand-some	hea"-vy	hope-ful
irl-ish	green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
iv-er	greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
lad-den	griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
lad-ness	griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	hos-tage
lean-er	grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
lib-ly	gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
lim-mer	gris-ly	ha"-rass	help-less	hot-house
lis-ten	grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
loo-my	groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	house-hold
lo-ry	gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
los-sy	grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
lut-ton	ground-less	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
nash-ing	gruff-ness	har-ness	hew-er	hun-ger
ob-let	guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hun-ter
od-ly	guil-ty	har-vest	hig-gler	hur-ry
o-er	gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
old-en	gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
os-ling	gus-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
os-pel	gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
os-sip	guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
ou-ty	Ha"-bit	haunt-ed	hob-ble	i"-mage
race-ful	hack-ney	há-zard	hog-gish	in-cense
ram-mar	had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-came
ran-deur	hag-gard	ha-zy	hold-fast	in-dex

LESSON XXIX.

in-fant
 ink-stand
 in-let
 in-mate
 in-most
 in-quest
 in-road
 in-sect
 in-sult
 in-sight
 in-stance
 in-stant
 in-step
 in-to
 in-voice
 i-ron
 is-sue
 i-tem
 Jab-ber
 jag-ged
 jan-gle
 jar-gon
 jas-per
 jea"lous
 jel-ly
 jest-er
 Je-sus
 jew-el
 jew-ish
 jin-gle
 join-er
 join-ture
 jol-ly

LESSON XXX.

jour-nal
 jour-ney
 joy-ful
 joy-less
 joy-ous
 judg-ment
 jug-gle
 jui-cy
 jum-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
 kit-chen
 kna-vish
 kneel-ing
 know-ing
 know-ledge
 knuc-kle
 La-bel
 la-bour
 lack-ing

LESSON XXXI.

lad-der
 la-ding
 la-dle
 la-dy
 lamb-kin
 lan-cet
 land-lord
 land-mark
 land-scape
 lan-guage
 lan-guid
 lap-pet
 lar-der
 la"-ther
 lat-ter
 laugh-ter
 law-ful
 law-yer
 lead-en
 lead-er
 lea-ky
 lean-ness
 learn-ing
 lea"ther
 length-en
 le-per
 le"-vel
 le"-vy
 li-bel
 li-cence
 life-less
 light-en
 light-ning

LESSON XXXII.

lim-ber
 li"-mit
 limn-er
 lin-guist
 li-on
 list-ed
 lit-ter
 lit-tle
 live-ly
 li"-ver
 li"-zard
 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
 lo"-ver
 low-ly
 low-ness
 loy-al
 lu-cid
 lug-gage
 lum-ber
 lurch-er

LESSON XXXII.

lim-ber
li"-mit
limn-er
lin-guist
li-on
list-ed
lit-ter
lit-tle
live-ly
li"-ver
li"-zard
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
lo"-ver
low-ly
low-ness
loy-al
lu-cid
lug-gage
lun-ber
lurch-er

LESSON XXXIII.

lurk-er
luc-ky
ly"-ric
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-ker
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
mea-sure
med-dle
meek-ness

LESSON XXXIV.

mel-low
mem-ber
me"-nace
mend-er
men-tal
mer-cer
mer-chant
mer-cy
me"-rit
mes-sage
me"-tal
me"-thod
mid-dle
migh-ty
mil-dew
mild-ness
mill-stone
mil-ky
mill-er
mi"-mic
mind-ful
min-gle
mis-chief
mi-ser
mix-ture
mock-er
mo"-del
mo"-dern
mo"-dest
mois-ture
mo-ment
mon-key
mon-ster

LESSON XXXV.

month-ly
mo"-ral
mor-sel
mor-tal
mor-tar
most-ly
mo"-ther
mo-tive
move-ment
moun-tain
mourn-ful
mouth-ful
mud-dle
mud-dy
muf-fle
mum-ble
mum-my
mur-der
mur-mur
mush-room
mu-sic
mus-ket
mus-lin
mus-tard
mus-ty
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle
mys-tic
Nail-er
na-ked
name-less
nap-kin

LESSON XXXVI.

nar-row
nas-ty
na-tive
na-ture
na-vel
naugh-ty
na-vy
neat-ness
neck-cloth
need-ful
nee-dle
nee-dy
ne-gro
neigh-bour
nei-ther
ne"-pew
ner-vous
net-tle
new-ly
new-ness
nib-ble
nice-ness
nig-gard
night-cap
nim-ble
nip-ple
no-ble
nog-gin
non-age
non-sense
non-suit
nos-tril
nos-trum

LESSON XXXVII.

no"-thing
 no-tice
 no"-vel
 no"-vice
 num-ber
 nurs-er
 nur-ture
 nut-meg
 Oaf-ish
 oak-en
 oat-meal
 ob-ject
 ob-long
 o-chre
 o-dour
 of-fer
 of-fice
 off-spring
 o-gle
 oil-man
 oint-ment
 old-er
 o"-live
 o-men
 on-set
 o-pen
 op-tic
 o-pal
 o"-range
 or-der
 or-gan
 o"-ther
 o-ral

LESSON XXXVIII.

ot-ter
 o-ver
 out-cast
 out-cry
 out-er
 out-most
 out-rage
 out-ward
 out-work
 own-er
 oys-ter
 Pa-cer
 pack-age
 pack-er
 pack-et
 pad-dle
 pad-dock
 pad-lock
 pa-gan
 pain-ful
 paint-er
 paint-ing
 pa"-lace
 pa-late
 pale-ness
 pal-let
 pam-phlet
 pan-cake
 pa"-nic
 pan-try
 pa-per
 pa-pist
 par-boil

LESSON XXXIX.

par-cel
 parch-ing
 parch-ment
 par-don
 pa-rent
 par-ley
 par-lour
 par-rot
 par-ry
 par-son
 part-ner
 par-ty
 pas-sage
 pas-sive
 pass-port
 pas-ture
 pa"-tent
 pave-ment
 pay-ment
 pea-cock
 peb-ble
 pe"-dant
 ped-lar
 peep-er
 pee-vish
 pelt-ing
 pen-dant
 pen-man
 pen-ny
 pen-sive
 peo-ple
 pep-per
 per-fect

LESSON XL.

pe"-ril
 pe"-rish
 per-jure
 per-ry
 per-son
 pert-ness
 pes-ter
 pes-tle
 pet-ty
 pew-ter
 phi-al
 phren-sy
 phy"-sic
 pic-kle
 pick-lock
 pic-ture
 pie-ces
 pig-my
 pil-fer
 pil-grim
 pil-lage
 pill-box
 pi-lot
 pim-ple
 pin-case
 pin-cers
 pinch-ing
 pi-per
 pip-pin
 pi-rate
 pitch-er
 pit-tance
 pi"-ty

LESSON XL.

be"-ril
 be"-rish
 ber-jure
 ber-ry
 ber-son
 bert-ness
 bes-ter
 pes-tle
 pet-ty
 pew-ter
 phi-al
 pliren-sy
 phy"-sic
 pic-kle
 pick-lock
 pic-ture
 pie-ces
 pig-my
 pil-fer
 pil-grim
 pil-lage
 pill-box
 pi-lot
 pim-ple
 pin-case
 pin-cers
 pinch-ing
 pi-per
 pip-pin
 pi-rate
 pitch-er
 pit-tance
 pi"-ty

LESSON XLI.

pi-vot
 pla-ces
 plá-cid
 plain-tiff
 plá-net
 plan-ter
 pla"-shy
 plas-ter
 plat-ted
 plat-ter
 play-er
 play-ing
 pleá-sant
 plot-ter
 plu-mage
 plum-met
 plump-ness
 plun-der
 plu-ral
 ply-ing
 poach-er
 pock-et
 po-et
 poi-son
 po-ker
 po-lar
 po"-lish
 pom-pous
 pon-der
 po-pish
 pop-py
 port-al
 pos-set

LESSON XLII.

post-age
 pos-ture
 po-tent
 pot-ter
 pot-tle
 poul-try
 pounce-box
 pound-age
 pound-er
 pow-er
 pow-der
 prac-tice
 prais-er
 pran-cer
 prat-tle
 prat-tler
 pray-er
 preach-er
 pre"-bend
 pre-cept
 pre-dal
 pre"-face
 pre"-late
 pre-lude
 pre-sage
 pre" sence
 pre"-sent
 press-er
 pric-kle
 prick-ly
 priest-hood
 pri-mate
 pri"-mer

LESSON XLIII.

prin-cess
 pri-ate
 pri"-vy
 pro-blem
 proc-tor
 pro"-duce
 pro"-duct
 prof-fer
 pro"-fit
 pro"-gress
 pro"-ject
 pro-logue
 pro"-mise
 pró-phet
 pros-per
 pros-trate
 proud-ly
 prow-ess
 prow-ler
 pry-ing
 pru-dence
 pru-dent
 psalm-ist
 psalt-er
 pub-lic
 pub-lish
 puc-ker
 pud-ding
 pud-dle
 puff-er
 pul-let
 pul-pit
 pump-er

LESSON XLIV.

punc-ture
 pun-gent
 pu-nish
 pup-py
 pur-blind
 pure-ness
 pur-pose
 pu-trid
 puz-zle
 Qua"-drant
 quag-mire
 quaint-ness
 qua-ker
 qualm-ish
 quar-rel
 quar-ry
 quar-tan
 quar-ter
 qua-ver
 queer-ly
 que-ry
 quib-ble
 quick-en
 quick-ly
 quick-sand
 qui-et
 quin-sey
 quint-al
 quit-tent
 qui"-ver
 quo-rum
 quo-ta
 Rab-bit

LESSON XLV.

rab-ble
 ra-cer
 rack-et
 rá-dish
 raf-fle
 raf-ter
 rag-ged
 rail-er
 rai-ment
 rain-bow
 rai-ny
 rais-er
 rai-sin
 ra-kish
 ral-ly
 ram-ble
 ram-mer
 ram-pant
 ram-part
 ran-cour
 ran-dom
 ran-ger
 ran-kle
 ran-sack
 ran-som
 rant-er
 ra"-pid
 ra"-pine
 rap-ture
 rash-nes.
 ra"-ther
 rat-tle
 ra"-vage

LESSON XLVI.

ra-ven
 raw-ness
 ra-zor
 read-er
 rea-dy
 re-al
 reap-er
 rea-son
 re"-bel
 re-cent
 rec-ken
 rec-tor
 re"-fuse
 rent-al
 rest-less
 re"-vel
 ri"-band
 rich-es
 rid-dance
 rid-dle
 ri-der
 ri-fle
 right-ful
 ri"-gour
 ri-ot
 rip-ple
 ri-val
 ri"-ver
 ri"-vet
 roar-ing
 rob-ber
 rock-et
 roll-er

LESSON XLVII.

ro-man
 ro-mish
 roo-my
 ro-sy
 rot-ten
 round-ish
 ro-ver
 roy-al
 rub-ber
 rub-bish
 ru-by
 rud-der
 rude-ness
 rue-ful
 ruf-fle
 rug-ged
 ru-in
 ru-ler
 rum-ble
 rum-mage
 ru-mour
 rum-ple
 run-let
 run-ning
 rup-ture
 rus-tic
 rus-ty
 ruth-less
 Sab-bath
 sa-ble
 sa-bre
 sack-cloth
 sad-den

LESSON XLVIII.

sad-dle
 safe-ly
 safe-ty
 saf-fron
 sail-or
 sal-ad
 sal-ly
 sal-mon
 salt-ish
 sal-vage
 sal-ver
 sam-ple
 san-dal
 san-dy
 san-guine
 sap-ling
 sappy
 sat-chel
 sa"-tin
 sa"-tire
 sa"-vage
 sau-cer
 sa-ver
 sau-sage
 saw-yer
 say-ing
 scab-bard
 scaf-fold
 scam-per
 scan-dal
 scar-let
 scat-ter
 scho"-lar

LESSON XLIX.

sci-
 sco-
 sco-
 sco-
 scri-
 scri-
 scri-
 scu-
 scu-
 scu-
 scu-
 sea-
 sea-
 se-c-
 see-
 see-
 see-
 sell-
 se"-
 sen-
 sen-
 se-c-
 ser-
 ser-
 ser-
 ser-
 set-
 set-
 sha-
 sha-
 sha-
 sha-

LESSON XLVIII.

ad-dle
afe-ly
afe-ty
af-ron
ail-or
al-ad
ally
al-mon
alt-ish
al-vage
al-ver
am-ple
an-dal
an-dy
an-guine
ap-ling
ap-py
at-chel
a"-tin
a"-tire
a"-vage
au-cer
a-ver
au-sage
aw-yer
ay-ing
cab-bard
caf-fold
cam-per
can-dal
car-let
cat-ter
cho"-lar

LESSON XLIX.

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

LESSON L.

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

LESSON LI.

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

LESSON LII.

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

LESSON LIII.

stag-ger
 stag-nate
 stall-fed
 stam-mer
 stan-dish
 sta-ple
 star-tle
 state-ly
 sta-ting
 sta-tue
 sta"-ture
 sta"-tute
 stead-fast
 stee-ple
 steer-age
 stic-klé
 stiff-en
 sti-fle
 still-ness
 stin-gy
 stir-rup
 sto"-mach
 sto-ny
 stor-my
 sto-ry
 stout-ness
 strag-gle
 stran-gle
 strick-en
 strict-ly
 stri-king
 strip-ling
 struc-ture

LESSON LIV.

stub-born
 stu-dent
 stum-ble
 stur-dy
 sub-ject
 suc-cour
 suck-ling
 sud-den
 suf-fer
 sul-len
 sul-ly
 sul-tan
 sul-try
 sum-mer
 sum-mit
 sum-mons
 sun-day
 sun-der
 sun-dry
 sup-per
 sup-ple
 sure-ty
 sur-feit
 sur-ly
 sur-name
 sur-plice
 swab-by
 swad-dle
 swag-ger
 swal-low
 swan-skin
 swar-thy
 swear-ing

LESSON LV.

swea"-ty
 sweep-ing
 sweet-en
 sweet-ness
 swel-ling
 swift-ness
 swim-ming
 sys-tem
 Tab-by
 ta-ble
 tac-kle
 ta-ker
 ta"-lent
 tal-low
 tal-ly
 tame-ly
 tam-my
 tam-per
 tan-glé
 tan-kard
 tan-sy
 ta-per
 tap-ster
 tar-dy
 tar-get
 tar-ry
 tar-tar
 taste-less
 tas-ter
 tat-tle
 taw-dry
 taw-ny
 tai-lor

LESSON LVI.

tell-er
 tem-per
 tem-pest
 tem-ple
 tempt-er
 ten-ant
 ten-der
 ter-race
 ter-ror
 tes-ty
 tet-ter
 thank-ful
 thatch-er
 thaw-ing
 there-fore
 thick-et
 thiev-ish
 thim-ble
 think-ing
 thirs-ty
 thor-ny
 thorn-back
 thought-ful
 thou-sand
 thrash-er
 threa-ten
 throbb-ing
 thump-ing
 thun-der
 thurs-day
 tick-et
 tic-klé
 ti-dy

LESSON LXI.

bell-er
 em-ber
 em-pest
 em-ple
 empt-er
 en-ant
 en-der
 er-race
 er-ror
 es-ty
 et-ter
 hank-ful
 hatch-er
 haw-ing
 here-fore
 hick-et
 hiev-ish
 him-ble
 hink-ing
 hirs-ty
 hor-ny
 horn-back
 hought-ful
 hou-sand
 hrash-er
 hreá-ten
 hrob-bing
 hump-ing
 hun-der
 hurs-day
 hick-et
 hie-kle
 i-dy

LESSON LVII.

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

LESSON LVIII.

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

LESSON LIX.

tu-mid
 tu-mour
 tu-mult
 tun-uel
 tur-ban
 tur-bid
 tur-key
 turn-er
 tur-nip
 turn-stile
 tur-ret
 tur-tle
 tu-tor
 twi-ght
 twin-kle
 twit-ter
 tym-bal
 ty-rant
 Úm-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

LESSON LX.

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

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

TABLE IX.

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS, IN
WORDS NOT EXCEEDING TWO SYLLABLES.

LESSON I.

The dog barks. The hog grunts. The pig squeaks
The horse neighs. The cock crows. The ass brays
The cat purrs. The kit-ten mews. The bull bel-lows.
The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep al-so bleat.
The li-on roars. The wolf howls. The ti-ger growls.
The fox barks. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The

spar-row chirps. The swal-low twit-ters. The rook caws. The bit-tern booms. The tur-key gob-bles. The pea-cock screams. The bee-tle hums. The duck quacks. The goose cac-kles. Mon-keys chat-ter. The owl hoots. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake his-ses. Lit-tle boys and girls talk and read.

LESSON II.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Tho-mas shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one: take up the 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 III.

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but this was a lit-tle boy, not higher than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing about, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and ga-ther ho-ney. Then the lit-tle boy met a dog, and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not

LESSON LXIV.

o-ful
on-der
or-ship
rong-ful
Year-ly
earn-ing
el-low
eg-man
ield-er
on-der
young-er
young-ster
outh-ful
Za-ny
ea"-lot
ea"-lous
zen-ith
ze"-phyr
zig-zag

LESSONS, IN
SYLLABLES.

big squeaks
e ass brays
all bel-lows.
al-so bleat.
ger growls.
roaks. The

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

LESSON IV.

Tho-mas, what a cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you could only read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, e-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 about a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-n-y sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink, and if they were sick he was very good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were tir-ed, he us-ed 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; so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fôld. Now they were all

er's house.
in. Then
said, Bird!
the bird
some hay
and some
the lit-tle
you play
ust not be
re will be
lit-tle boy
dle? then
o he made
his les-son
ve-ry good

very 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 lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night in the fold; so she came to her mo-ther, 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.

read! A
tle words;
cat; d-o-g,
and I am

-There was
sheep and
them; and
clear wa-ter
ry good to
p hill, and
hem in his
eir sup-pers
, and play
ere hap-py
s shep-herd
ey were all

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a fo-rest full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed 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 growl-ed o-ver her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

LESSON V.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad coward. 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 boy he was! Pray, what was his name? N-y, 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!

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

What do you want, you black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch: but he

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the
this

was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

LESSON VI.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became thick with clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears, and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

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

a sad cow-
g. He was
Bil-ly, when
he pales of
y the beard.
s his name?
me, for you
ve-ry much
if a dog
of his mam-
h fel-low he

by him-self
e out of a
and came to
and want-ed
a-way. The
Bow, wow,
orn-ing, how
a-fraid, and
out look-ing
dir-ty ditch,
of the ditch,
e he would
o good, that
oy liv-ed on
hen he came
l said, Bow,
er. So they

We do not
the ser-vant,
him till he
nd Ralph be-
itch: but he

TABLE X.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON
THE SECOND.

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

NTED ON

LESSON IV.

be-fore
be-head
be-hold
be-lieve
be-neath
be-nign
be-numb
be-quest
be-seech
be-seen
be-set
be-sides
be-siege
be-smear
be-smoke
be-speak
be-stir
be-stow
be-stride
be-times
be-tray
be-troth
be-tween
be-wail
be-ware
be-witch
be-yond
blas-pheme
block-ade
bom-bard
bou-reau

LESSON V.

Ca-hal
ca-jole
cal-cine
ca-nal
ca-pot
ca-price
car-bine
ca-ress
car-mine
ca-rous
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

LESSON VI.

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-gest
con-join
con-joint
con-jure
con-nect

LESSON VII.

con-nive
con-sent
con-serve
con-sign
con-sist
con-sole
con-sort
con-spire
con-strain
con-straint
con-stringe
con-struct
con-sult
con-sume
con-tain
con-tempt
con-tend
con-tent
con-test
con-tort
con-tract
con-trast
con-trol
con-vene
con-verse
con-vert
con-vey
con-vict
con-vince
con-voke
con-vulse
cor-rect
cor-rupt
cur-tail

LESSON VIII

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-fect
de-fence
de-fend
de-fer
de-file
de-fine
de-form
de-fraud
de-grade
de-gree
de-ject
de-lay
de-light
de-lude

LESSON IX.

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-pone
de-port
de-pose
de-prave
de-press
de-privé
de-pute
de-ride
de-robe
de-scant
de-scend
de-cribe
de-sert
de-serve
de-sign
de-sire
de-sist
de-spair
de-spise
de-spite
de-spoil

LESSON X.

de-spond
de-destroy
de-tach
de-tain
de-tect
de-ter
de-test
de-vise
de-volve
de-vote
de-vour
de-vout
dif-fuse
di-gest
di-gress
di-late
di-lute
di-rect
dis-arm
dis-burse
dis-cern
dis-charge
dis-claim
dis-close
dis-course
dis-creet
dis-cuss
dis-dain
dis-ease
dis-gorge
dis-grace
dis-guise
dis-gust
dis-join

LESSON XI.

dis-junct
dis-like
dis-mast
dis-may
dis-miss
dis-mount
dis-own
dis-pand
dis-part
dis-pel
dis-pend
dis-pense
dis-perse
dis-place
dis-plant
dis-play
dis-please
dis-port
dis-pose
dis-praise
dis-sect
dis-solve
dis-til
dis-tinct
dis-tort
dis-tract
dis-tress
dis-trust
dis-turb
dis-use
di-verge
di-vert
di-vest
di-vide

LESSON XII.

di-vine
di-voce
di-vulge
dra-goon
E-clipse
ef-face
ef-fect
ef-fuse
e-ject
e-lapse
e-late
e-lect
e-lude
el-lipse
em-balm
em-bark
em-boss
em-brace
em-pale
em-plead
em-ploy
en-act
en-chant
en-close
en-dear
en-dite
en-dorse
en-due
en-dure
en-force
en-gage
en-grail
en-grave
en-gross

LESSON XIII.

en-ha
en-jo
en-jo
en-la
en-ra
en-ri
en-ro
en-ro
en-sl
en-su
en-su
en-ta
en-th
en-ti
en-ti
en-ta
en-tr
en-tr
en-tr
en-t
e-qu
e-ras
e-re
e-sca
es-co
e-sp
e-sp
e-sta
e-ste
e-va
e-ve
e-ve
e-vi
e-vi
e-vo

LESSON XII.

di-vine
 di-voice
 di-vulge
 dra-goon
 E-clipse
 ef-face
 ef-fect
 ef-fuse
 e-ject
 e-lapse
 e-late
 e-lect
 e-lude
 el-lipse
 em-balm
 em-bark
 em-boss
 em-brace
 em-pale
 em-plead
 em-ploy
 en-act
 en-chant
 en-close
 en-dear
 en-dite
 en-dorse
 en-due
 en-dure
 en-force
 en-gage
 en-grail
 en-grave
 en-gross

LESSON XIII.

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-steam
 e-vade
 e-vent
 e-vert
 e-vict
 e-vince
 e-voke

LESSON XIV.

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
 exhort
 ex-ist
 ex-pand
 ex-pect
 ex-pend
 ex-pence
 ex-pert
 ex-pire
 ex-plain
 ex-plode
 ex-ploit
 ex-plore
 ex-port
 ex-pose
 ex-pound
 ex-press
 ex-punge
 ex-tend
 ex-tent

LESSON XV.

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-show
 fore-see
 fore-stal
 fore-tel
 fore-warn
 for-give
 for-lorn
 for-sake
 for-swear
 forth-with
 ful-fil
 Gal-loon
 ga-zette
 gen-teel

LESSON XVI.

gri-mace
 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-pune
 im-pute
 in-cite
 in-cline
 in-clude
 in-crease
 in-cur
 in-deed
 in-dent
 in-duce
 in-dulge
 in-fect
 in-fer

LESSON XVII.

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

LESSON XVIII.

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

LESSON XIX.

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

LESSON XX.

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

LESSON XXI.

post-
 pre-c
 pre-c
 pre-d
 pre-f
 pre-f
 pre-j
 pre-n
 pre-p
 pre-p
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 pro-c
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 pro-r

LESSON XX.

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

LESSON XXI.

post-pone
 pre-cede
 pre-clude
 pre-dict
 pre-fer
 pre-fix
 pre-judge
 pre-mise
 pre-pare
 pre-pense
 pre-sage
 pre-scribe
 pre-sent
 pre-serve
 re-side
 re-sume
 pre-tence
 pre-tend
 pre-text
 pre-vail
 pre-vent
 pro-ceed-
 pro-claim
 pro-cure
 pro-duce
 pro-fane
 pro-fess
 pro-found
 pro-fuse
 pro-ject
 pro-late
 pro-lix
 pro-long
 pro-mote

LESSON XXII.

pro-mulge
 pro-nounce
 pro-pel
 pro-pense
 pro-pose
 pro-pound
 pro-rogue
 pro-scribe
 pro-tect
 pro-tend
 pro-test
 pro-tract
 pro-trude
 pro-vide
 pro-voke
 pur-loin
 pur-sue
 pur-suit
 pur-vey
 Re-bate
 re-bel
 re-bound
 re-buff-
 re-build
 re-buke
 re-call-
 re-cant
 re-cede
 re-ceipt
 re-ceive
 re-cess-
 re-charge
 re-cite
 re-claim

LESSON XXIII.

re-cline
 re-cluse
 re-coil
 re-coin
 re-cord
 re-count
 re-course
 re-cruit
 re-cur
 re-daub
 re-deem-
 re-doubt
 re-dound
 re-dress-
 re-duce
 re-fect
 re-fer
 re-fine
 re-fit
 re-reflect
 re-float
 re-flow
 re-form
 re-fract
 re-frain
 re-fresh
 re-fund
 re-fuse
 re-fute
 re-gain
 re-gale
 re-gard
 re-grate
 re-gret

LESSON XXIV

re-hear
 re-ject
 re-joice
 re-join
 re-lapse
 re-late
 re-lax
 re-lay
 re-lease
 re-lent
 re-lief
 re-lieve
 re-light
 re-lume
 re-ly
 re-main
 re-mand
 re-mark
 re-mind
 re-miss
 re-morse
 re-mote
 re-move
 re-mount-
 re-new
 re-nounce
 re-nown
 re-pair
 re-past
 re-pay
 re-peal
 re-peat
 re-pel
 re-pent

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

LESSON
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LESSON XXVIII.

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 n-done
 n-dress
 n-fair
 n-fed
 n-fit
 n-fold
 n-gird
 n-girt
 n-glue
 n-hinge
 n-hook
 n-horse
 n-hurt
 n-ite
 n-just
 n-knit
 n-known
 n-lace
 n-lade
 n-like
 n-load
 n-lock
 n-loose
 n-man
 n-mask
 n-moor
 n-paid
 n-ripe
 n-safe
 n-say

LESSON XXIX.

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

TABLE XI.

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS, IN
 WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

LESSON I.

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

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

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

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The saucepans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the saucepan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON III.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows, to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON IV.

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

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Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece; lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try; throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-lect-or, are all co-ver-ed with tin.

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

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

LESSON V.

t, and hard.

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

He ate till it was all gone. But soon after, this little

boy was very sick, and e-ve-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale, and is very ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON VI.

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

LESSON VII.

Well; there was an-o-ther little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his

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emma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-o-ther, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-morrow.

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He then went to play, and the boys all played together mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left their sport, and came and stood round him. And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bod-y 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-o-ther day, and he said, Here, old man; here is some cake for you. The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

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

LESSON VIII.

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The noblest employment for the mind of man is to study the works of the Creator. To him whom the

science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. If he cast his eye towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun remaineth in his place; while the moon wandereth through space, and returneth to his destined spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not diminish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power ordained the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who watereth it at its due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that provideth for them, but the Lord?

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a"-r
an-r
ap-l
a"-r
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au-d
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TABLE XII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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
 a"-go-ny
 al-der-man
 a-li-en
 am-nes-ty
 am-pli-fy
 a"-nar-chy
 an-ces-tor
 a"-ni-mal
 a"-ni-mate
 an-nu-al
 ap-pe-tite
 a"-ra-ble
 ar-gu-ment
 ar-mo-ry
 ar-ro-gant
 at-tri-bute
 a"-va-ric
 au-di-tor
 au-gu-ry
 au-tho-rize

LESSON II.

Ba"-che-lor
 back-sli-der
 back-ward-ness
 bail-a-ble
 bal-der-dash
 ba"-nish-ment
 bar-ba-rous
 bar-ren-ness
 bar-ris-ter
 bash-ful-ness
 bat-tle-ment
 beau-ti-ful
 be"-ne-fice
 be"-ne-fit
 bi"-got-ry
 blas-phe-my
 blood-suck-er
 blun-der-buss
 blun-der-er
 blun-der-ing
 blus-ter-er
 bois-te-rous
 book-bind-er
 bor-row-er
 bot-tom-less
 hot-tom-ry
 boun-ti-ful
 bro-ther-ly
 bur-den-some
 bur-gla-ry
 bu-ri-al

LESSON III.

Ca"-bi-net
 cal-cu-late
 ca"-len-der
 ca"-pi-tal
 cap-ti-vate
 car-di-nal
 care-ful-ly
 car-mel-ite
 car-pen-ter
 ca"-su-al
 ca"-su-ist
 ca"-ta-logue
 ca"-te-chise
 ca"-te-chism
 ce"-le-brate
 cen-tu-ry
 cer-ti-fy
 cham-ber-maid
 cham-pi-on
 cha"-rac-ter
 cha"-ri-ty
 chas-tise-ment
 chi"-val-ry
 che"-mi-cal
 che"-mis-try
 cin-na-mon
 cir-cu-late
 cir-cum-flex
 cir-cum-spect
 cir-cum-stance
 cla"-mor-ous

LESSON IV

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

LESSON V.

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

LESSON VI.

de"-li-cate
 de"-pu-ty
 de"-ro-gate
 de"-so-late
 des-pe-rate
 des-ti-ny
 des-ti-tute
 de"-tri-ment
 de-vi-ate
 di-a-dem
 di-a-logue
 di-a-per
 di"-li-gence
 dis-ci-pline
 dis-lo-cate
 do"-cu-ment
 do-lo-rous
 dow-a-ger
 dra-pe-ry
 dul-ci-mer
 du-ra-ble
 E"-bo-ny
 e"-di-tor
 e"-du-cate
 e"-le-gant
 e"-le-ment
 e"-le-phant
 e"-le-vate
 e"-lo-quence
 e"-mi-nent
 em-pe-ror
 em-pha-sis
 e"-mu-late
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 Fa"-b
 fa"-cu
 faith-f
 fal-la-
 fal-li-
 fa-the
 faul-ti
 fer-ver
 fes-ti-v
 fe-ver
 fil-thi-
 fir-ma-
 fish-e-
 flat-te
 fla"-tu
 fool-is
 fop-pe
 for-ti-f
 for-wa
 frank-
 frau-d

LESSON VII.

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

LESSON VIII.

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

LESSON IX.

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

LESSON X.

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

LESSON XI.

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

LESSON XII.

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

LESSON XIII.

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

LESSON XIV.

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

LESSON XV

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

LESSON XVI.

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

LESSON XVII.

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

LESSON XVIII.

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

W

A-b

a-ba

a-be

a-bi-

a-bo

a-bo

ab-su

a-bu

a-bu

ac-ce

ac-co

ac-co

ac-cu

ac-kr

ac-qu

ac-qu

ad-m

ad-m

a-do-

a-dor

ad-va

ad-ve

ad-ve

ad-vi

ad-un

ad-vo

af-fir

a-gre

a-larr

TABLE XIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON
THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

al-low-ance
al-migh-ty
a-maze-ment
a-mend-ment
a-muse-ment
an-gel-ic
an-noy-ance
an-o"-ther
a-part-ment
app-el-lant
app-end-age
app-oint-ment
app-raise-ment
app-ren-tice
a-qua"-tic
ar-ri-val
as-sas-sin
as-sem-ble
as-ert-or
as-sess-ment
as-su-ming
as-su-rance
as-to"-nish
a-sy-lum
ath-le"-tic
a-tone-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tem-per
at-tend-ance

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.

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

LESSON V.

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

LESSON VI.

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

ef-fe
 ef-fu
 e-lec
 e-le"
 e-li"
 e-lon
 e-lu-s
 em-h
 em-be
 em-be
 em-bo
 em-br
 e-mer
 em-pa
 em-pl
 e-mul-
 en-a-bl
 en-a"-n
 en-cam
 en-chan
 en-cour
 en-cou"
 en-croa
 en-cum-
 en-dea"
 en-dorse
 en-du-ra
 e-ner-va
 en-fet-te
 en-large
 en-light-
 en-su-ran
 en-tice-m
 en-ve"-loj

LESSON VII.

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

LESSON VIII.

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

LESSON IX.

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

LESSON X.

in-ter-ment
 in-ter-nal
 in-ter-pret
 in-tes-tate
 in-tes-tine
 in-trin-sic
 in-val-id
 in-vei-gle
 Je-ho-vah
 La-co"-nic
 lieu-te"-nant
 Mag-ni"-fic
 ma-lig-nant
 ma-rau-der
 ma-ter-nal
 ma-ture-ly
 me-an-der
 me-cha"-nic
 mi-nute-ly
 mis-con-duct
 mis-no-mer
 mo-nas-tic
 more-o-ver
 Neg-lect-ful
 noc-tur-nal
 Ob-ject-or
 o-bli"-ging
 ob-lique-ly
 ob-ser-vance
 oc-cur-rence
 of-fend-er
 off-our-ing
 op-po-nent
 or-gan-ic

LESSON XI.

of-fen-sive
 out-land-ish
 Pa-ci"-fic
 par-ta-ker
 pa-the"-tic
 pel-lu-cid
 per-fu-mer
 per-spec-tive
 per-verse-ly
 po-lite-ly
 po-ma-tum
 per-cep-tive
 pre-pa"-rer
 pre-sump-tive
 pro-ceed-ing
 pro-duc-tive
 pro-phe"-tic
 pur-su-ance
 Quint-es-sence
 Re-coin-age
 re-deem-er
 re-dund-ant
 re-lin-quish
 re-luc-tant
 re-main-der
 re-mem-ber
 re-mem-brance
 re-miss-ness
 re-morse-less
 re-ni-tent
 re-nown
 re-ple"-ish
 re-ple"-ty
 re-proach-ful

LESSON XII.

re-sem-ble
 re-sist-ance
 re-spect-ful
 re-venge-ful
 re-view-er
 re-ri-ler
 re-vi-val
 re-volt-er
 re-ward-er
 Sar-cas-tic
 scor-bu-tic
 se-cure-ly
 se-du-cer
 se-ques-ter
 se-rene-ly
 sin-cere-ly
 spec-ta-tor
 sub-mis-sive
 Tar-pau-lin
 tes-ta-tor
 thanks-giv-ing
 to-bac-co
 to-ge"-ther
 trans-pa"-rent
 tri-bu-nal
 tri-um-phan
 Un-co"-ver
 un-daunt-ed
 un-e-qual
 un-fruit-ful
 un-god-ly
 un-grate-ful
 un-ho-ly
 un-learn-ed

un-ru-
 un-skil-
 un-sta-
 un-tha-

ALPHAB

LES

Ac-qui-
 after-no
 a-la-mo
 am-bus-
 an-ti-pop
 app-per-t
 ap-pre-h
 Ba-lus"-t
 bar-ri-ca
 bom-ba-z
 brig-a-di
 buc-ca-ne
 Ca"-ra-va
 ca-val-cad
 cir-cum-se
 cir-cum-v
 co-in-cide
 com-plai-s
 com-pre-h
 con-de-sce
 cou-tra-di
 con-tro-ve
 cor-res-por
 coun-ter-n
 coun-ter-v
 De"-bo-na

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

un-time-ly
un-wor-thy
un-bo"-dy
un-com-mon

Vice-ge-rent
vin-dic-tive
With-hold-en
with-stand-er

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES,
ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

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

EXAMPLES OF WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

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

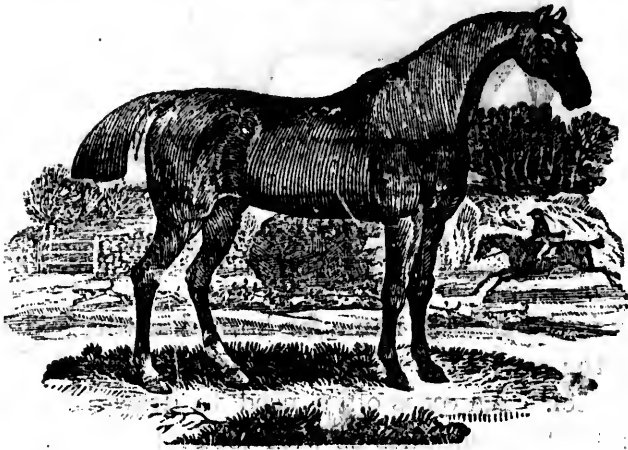
LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.
Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre"-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe"-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ce-an	suc-ti-on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

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TABLE XIV.

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

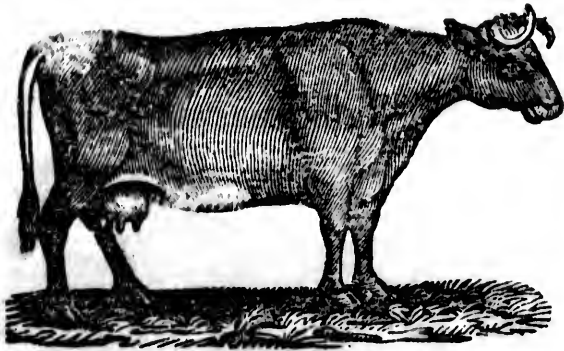
THE HORSE.



LESSON I.

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable: he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip. The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is used for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, over-work, and torture this useful beast!

THE COW.



LESSON II.

Ox is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful to us. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or cart; his flesh supplies us with food: the blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; the fat is made into candles; the hide into shoes and boots; the hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; the horn is made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking-cups, and is used instead of glass for lanterns. The bones are used to make little spoons, knives, and forks for children, buttons, &c. Cows give us milk, which is excellent food; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animals.

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THE HOG.

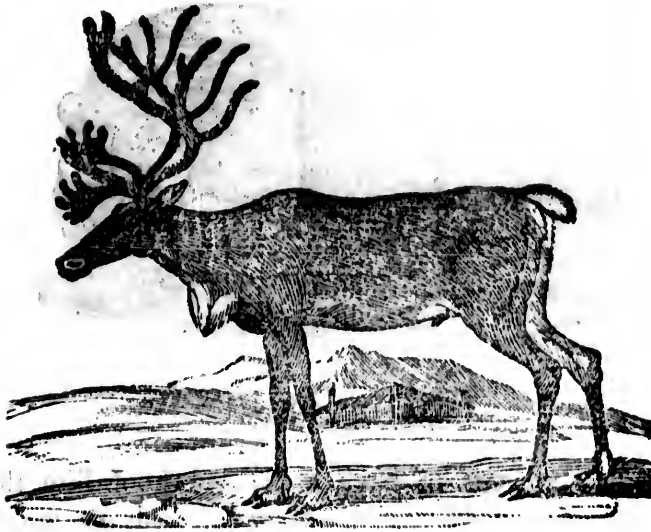


LESSON III.

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The hog appears to have a divided hoof, like the peaceable animals which we call cattle; but he really has the bones of his feet like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-ti-on; but it appears that even a pig may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, dis-a-gree-able, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

THE DEER.



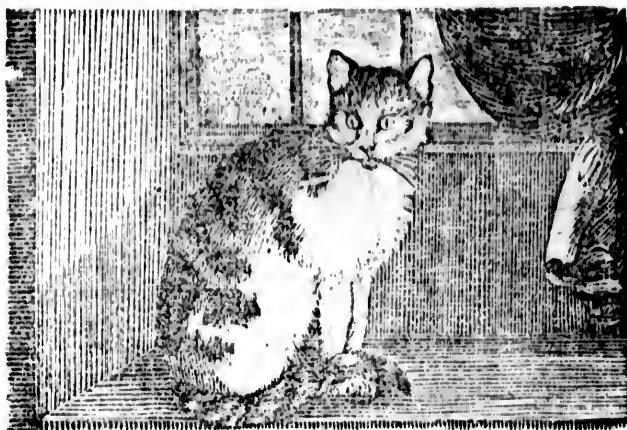
LESSON IV.

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

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

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THE CAT.



LESSON V.

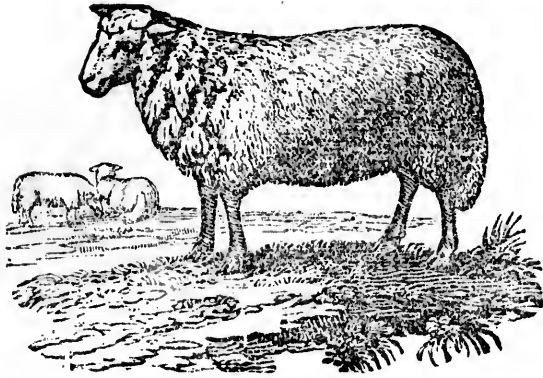
The cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her: then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs; their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after sucking 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 ob-die-ent to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

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THE SHEEP.



LESSON VI.

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

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

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THE GOAT.



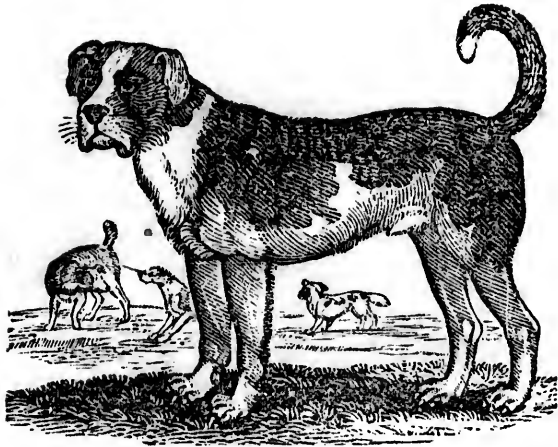
LESSON VII.

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

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

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

THE DOG.



LESSON VIII.

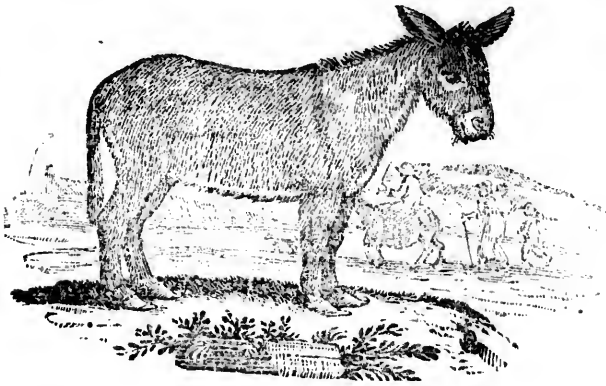
The dog is gifted with that sagacity, vigilance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pa-ni-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pa-ni-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him. Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who,

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when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and lamentations. A dog is the most sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of education. 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.

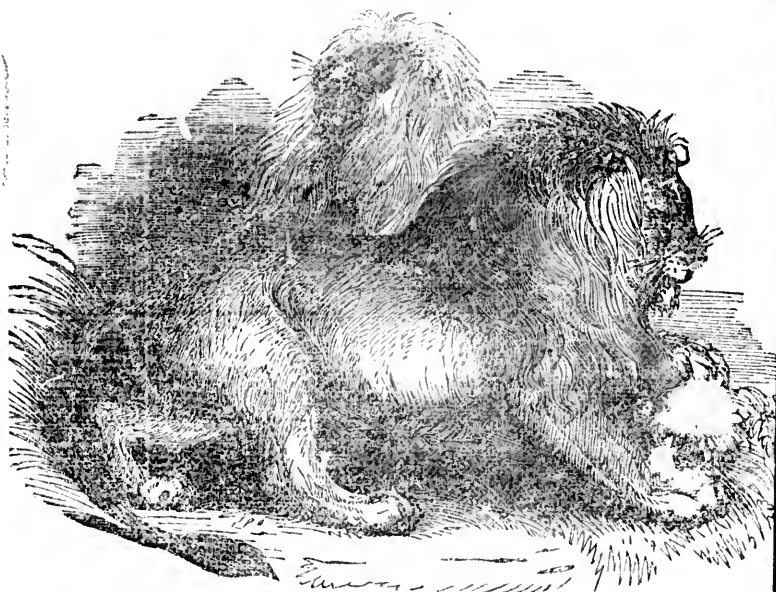
THE ASS.



LESSON IX.

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

THE LION.

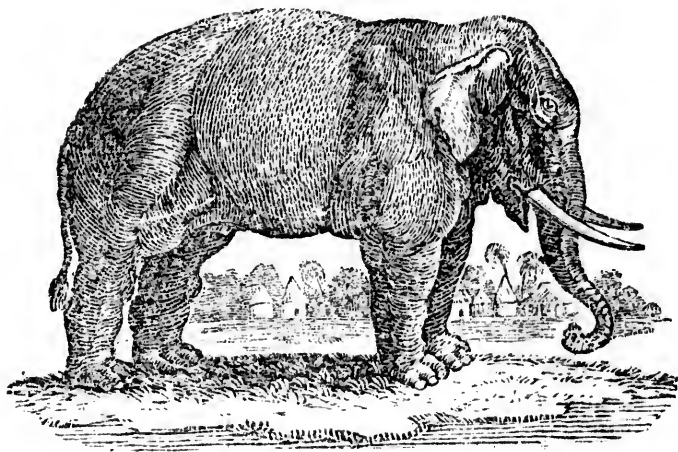


LESSON X.

This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a 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 quadrupeds. A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies insensible of fear, to the last gasp. To his keepers he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

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THE ELEPHANT.

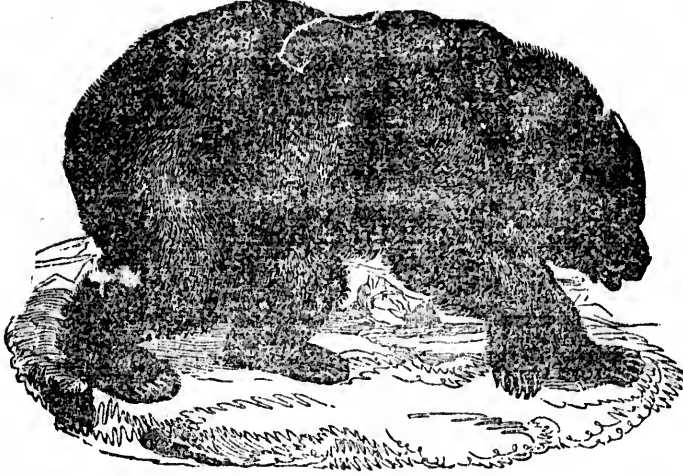


LESSON XI.

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 power in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear. In Africa elephants perhaps are the most numerous, but in Asia they are the largest and most useful to man.

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

THE BEAR.



LESSON XII.

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

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

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

WORDS

A

LES

A-dop-

af-fec-ti

af-flic-ti

as-pers

at-ten-t

at-trac-

au-spi"

Ca-pa-c

ces-sa-ti

col-la-ti

com-pa-

com-pu-

con-cep

con-clu-

con-fes-

con-fu-s

con-jun

con-stru

con-ten

con-ver

con-vic-

con-vul-

cor-rec-

cor-rup

cre-a-ti

De-coc-

de-fec-t

de-fi"-ci

de-jec-t

de-li"-c

de-scrip

TABLE XV.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, PRONOUNCED AS THREE,
AND ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

de-structi-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-structi-on
in-ven-ti-on
ir-rup-ti-on
Li-cen-ti-ous
lo-gi"-ci-an

LESSON III.

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

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,
ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON

ro"-vern-a
ra-da-to-
Ha"-ber-d
ha"-bit-a-l
he"-te-ro
ho"-nour-a
hos-pi-ta-l
hu-mor-ou
le-no-mi-
i"-mi-ta-to
in-de-
in-ro-cen-
in-ti-ma-c
in-tri-ca-c
in-ven-to-
Ja"-nu-a-
ju-di-ca-t
jus-ti-fi-e
La"-pi-da
li"-ter-al-
li"-te-ra-t
lo"-gi-cal
lu-mi-na-
Ma"-gis-t
mal-le-a-
man-da-t
ma"-tri-
me"-lan-
me"-mo-
men-su-r
mer-ce-n
mi"-li-ta
mi"-se-ra

TABLES,

N III.
 ble
 -ble
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 -ous-ly
 -cy
 -able
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 -ble
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 -ing
 -ble
 -e-ly
 -nt-ly
 -ly
 -ly
 -s-ly
 -er

LESSON IV.

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

LESSON V.

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

LESSON VI.

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

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON

de-pre"-c
 de-si"-ra
 de-spite-
 de-spond
 de-struc-
 de-ter"-n
 de-tes"-t
 dex-te"-u
 di-min-u
 dis-cer"
 dis-co"-v
 dis-crim-
 dis-dain-
 dis-grace
 dis-loy-a
 dis-or-de
 dis-pen"
 dis-sa"-ti
 dis-si"-m
 dis-u"-ni
 di-vi"-ni
 dog-ma"
 dox-o"-l
 du-pli"-c
 E-bri-e-t
 ef-fec"-t
 ef-fe"-mi
 ef-fron"
 e-gre-gi-
 e-jac"-u
 e-la"-bo
 e-lec"-tu
 e-lu-ci-d
 e-mas"-c

LESSON IV.

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

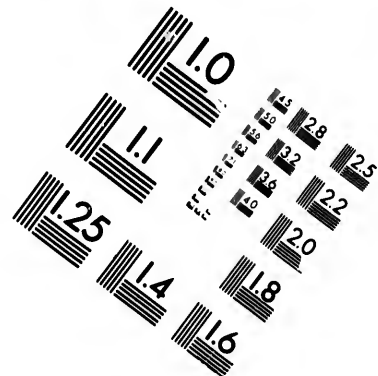
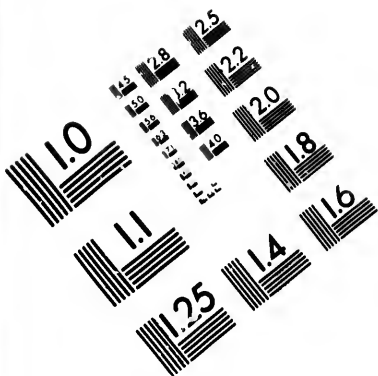
LESSON V.

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

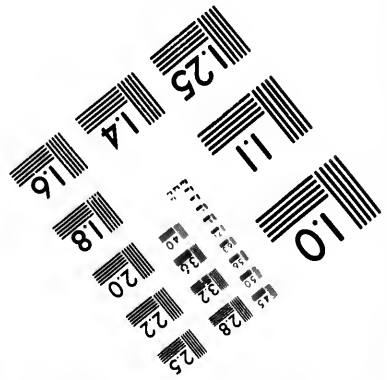
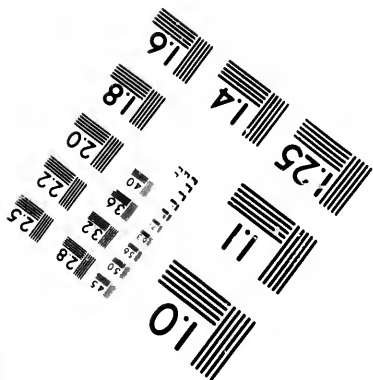
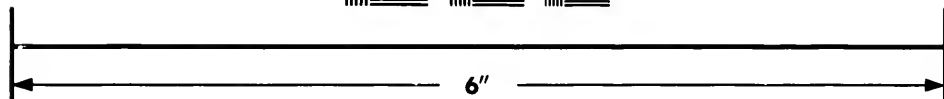
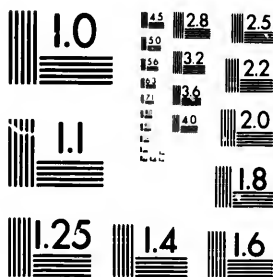
LESSON VI.

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





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



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LESSON VII.

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

LESSON VIII.

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

LESSON IX.

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

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TABLE XIV.

SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



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

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

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow, but how great was his vexation to find that it had disappeared! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he; in grasping at a shadow I have lost the substance.

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

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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 a Wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his Sheep. The Boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the Wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
 Nor e'en in jest a lie repeat;
 Who acts a base fictitious part,
 Will infamy and ruin meet.
 The liar ne'er will be 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 behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

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

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V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



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

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

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



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

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

LIST

A-bo
 au-th
 Con-c
 con-g
 con-si
 De-cl
 E-ja"
 ex-po
 In-to'
 in-vo'
 Un-pr
 un-pr
 un-re
 A-pos
 Be-a-t
 Ce"-r
 cir-cu
 con-se
 con-tu
 Di-a-h
 di-a-m
 dis-o-f
 Em-b
 In-con
 in-con
 in-ter
 Ma-gi
 me"-r
 Re-co
 Su-per
 su-per

TABLE XVII.

LIST OF WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, AND UPWARDS,
PROPERLY ACCENTED.

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

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

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A MORAL TALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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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 which you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisted him in the culture of his tree, advising him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

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

TABLE XVIII.

MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, WHICH OUGHT TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY AT AN EARLY AGE.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

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

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

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

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

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

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

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

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

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

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

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

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all; yet without a friend the world is but a wilderness.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest talents

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

Idleness is the bane of every thing: it is like the barren soil of which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends, who is often changing them.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

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

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

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution; the rest is all imaginary.

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

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

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

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged: nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the

rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

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

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

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

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

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

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

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

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows.

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

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack: and one trick needs a great many more to make it good:

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

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

Blame not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

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

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

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great minds have seldom admiration, because few things appear new to them.

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

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

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

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

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hairs unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

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

If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men are friends for their own occasions, but will not abide in the day of trouble.

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

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never meet with a friend to his mind.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

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

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

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

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

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

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

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

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

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

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

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

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

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

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

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This

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is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

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

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling 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.

TABLE XIX.

PROPER NAMES USED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT
WITH THE SYLLABLES MARKED AND ACCENTED.

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

I.
 E"-ph
 E"-pi
 E"-sar
 E-thi-
 Eu-ro
 Eú-ty-
 Fé-lix
 Fes'tu
 For-tu
 Gá-bri
 Ga"-de
 Ga"-lá
 Ga"-li
 Ga-ma
 Ge-da-
 Ge-há-
 Ger'-ge
 Ge-ri'-z
 Gi"-be
 Gi"-de
 Gól-go
 Go-mó
 Ha-dac
 Ha-dó-
 Hal-le-
 Ha"-na
 Ha"-na
 Ha"-na
 Há-za-e
 Her-mo
 He-ró-
 He"-ze
 Hi-e-ra
 Hil-ki-

LESSON IV.

E''-phe-sus
 E''-pi-cu-ré-ans
 E''-sar-há-don
 E-thi-ó-pia
 Eu-ro''-cly-don
 Eú-ty-chus
 Fé-lix
 Fes'tus
 For-tu-na'tus
 Gá-bri-el
 Ga''-de-re'nes
 Ga''-lá-ti-a
 Ga''-li-lee
 Ga-ma''-li-el
 Ge-da-lí-el
 Ge-há-zi
 Ger'-ge-senes
 Ge-ri'-zim
 Gi''-be-o-nites
 Gi''-de-on
 Gól-go-tha
 Go-mór-rha
 Ha-dad-é-zer
 Ha-dó-ram
 Hal-le-lú-jah
 Ha''-na-meel
 Ha''-na-ni
 Ha''-na-ni'-ah
 Há-za-el
 Her-mo''-ge-nes
 He-ró-di-as
 He''-ze-ki'-ah
 Hi-e-ra''-po-lis
 Hil-ki'-ah

LESSON V.

Ho-ro-na'-im
 Ho-sán-na
 Hy-me-né-us
 Ja-za-ni'-ah
 I''-cha-bod
 I-du-me'-a
 Je''-bu-site
 Je''-de-di'-ah
 Je-hó-a-haz
 Je-hói-a-kim
 Je-hói-a-chin
 Je-hó-ram
 Je-ho''-sha-phot
 Je-hó-val
 Je-phún-neh
 Je''-re-mí-ah
 Je''-ri-cho
 Je''-ro-bó-am
 Je-rú-sa-lem
 Je''-ze-bel
 Im-ma'-nu-el
 Jo''-na-dab
 Jó'-na-than
 Jósh-u-a
 Jo-si'-ah
 I-sái-ah
 Ish'-bosh-eth
 Ish'-ma-el
 Is'-sa-char
 I''-thá-mar
 Kéi-lah
 Ke-tú-rah
 Ki-ka'-i-on
 La-chish

LESSON VI.

La'-mech
 La-o-di-ce'-a
 La''-za-rus
 Le''-ba-non
 Le''-mu-el
 Lú-ci-fer
 Ly''-di-a
 Ma''-ce-dó-ni-a
 Mach'-pe-lah
 Ma-ha-ná-im
 Ma-nas'-seh
 Ma-no'-a
 Ma-ra-na'-tha
 Mat'-thew
 Maz'-za-roth
 Mel-chi'-ze-dec
 Me''-ri-bah
 Me''-ro-dach
 Me-so-po-tá-mia
 Me-thú-se-lah
 Mi-cha'-i-ah
 Mí-cha-el
 Mí-ri-am
 Mna'-son
 Mor'-de-cai
 Mo-rí-ah
 Na'-a-man
 Na'-o-mi
 Nap'-tha-li
 Na-tha''-na-el
 Na''-za-réne
 Na''-za-reth
 Na''-zá-rite
 Ne-buc-had-nez-zar

LESSON VII.
 Ne-bu-za''-ra-dan
 Ne-he-mi'-ah
 Re-mu-li'-ah
 Re''-pha-im
 Reu'-ben
 Rim'-mon
 Ru'-ha-mah
 Sa-be'-ans
 Sa-ma'-ri-a
 San-bal'-lat
 Sa-phi'-ra
 Sa-rép-ta
 Sen-na''-che-rib
 Se''-ra-phim
 Shi-ló-ah
 Shi'-me-i
 Shu-la'-mite

LESSON VIII.
 Shu'-na-mite
 Sib-bo-léth
 Si-ló-ah
 Sil-vá-nus
 Si''-me-on
 Si''-se-ra
 So''-lo-mon
 Ste''-pha-nus
 Su-sán-na
 Sy-ro-phe-ni'-ci-an
 Ta''-he-rah
 Ta''-bí-tha
 Ta-há-pa-nes
 Te''-ra-phim
 Ter-túl-lus
 The-o''-phi-lus
 Thes-sa-lo''-ní-ca

LESSON IX.
 Thy-a-tí-ra
 Ti-mo'-the-us
 To-bi'-ah
 Vásh-ti
 U-phár-sin
 U-ri'-jah
 Uz-zi'-ah
 Za''-che-us
 Za'-re-phath
 Ze''-be-dee
 Ze''-cha-ri'-ah
 Ze''-de-ki'-ah
 Ze''-pha-ni'-ah
 Ze''-rub-ba'-bel
 Ze-ló-phe-had
 Ze-ru-i'-ah
 Zip-po'-rah

PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN ANCIENT AND MODERN
 GEOGRAPHY, WITH THE SYLLABLE MARKED WHICH
 IS TO BE ACCENTED.

A''-ber-deen
 A''-bys-si''-ni-a
 A''-ca-púl-co
 A''-car-na-ni-a
 A-chœ-me'-ni-a
 A''-che-rón-ti-a
 A''-dri-a-no'-ple
 A''-les-sán-dri-a
 A-me''-ri-ca
 Am-phi''-po-lis
 An-da-lu'-si-a
 An-na''-po-lis
 An-ti-pá-ros

Ap'-pen-nines
 Arch'-an-gel
 Au-rén-ga-bad
 Ba-bel-man'-del
 Ba''-by-lon
 Bág-na-gar
 Bar-bá-does
 Bar-ce-ló-na
 Ba-vá-ri-a
 Bel-ve-dére
 Be-ne-ven'-to
 Bes-sa-ra'-bi-a
 Bís-na-gar

Bók-hu-ra
 Bo-na-vís-ta
 Bós-pho-rus
 Bo-rist'-he-nes
 Bra-gán-za
 Bra'n-den-burg
 Bu-thra'-tes
 Bus-so'-ra
 By-zán-ti-um
 Caf-fra'-ri-a
 Cag-li-a'-ri
 Ca''-la-ma'-ta
 Cal-cút-ta

PRO
 L
 Ca''-li
 Ca-pr
 Ca''-ra
 Car-th
 Ca''-ta
 Ce-ph
 Ce-ph
 Ce-rau
 Cer-cy
 Chæ-r
 Chal-c
 Chan-de
 Chris-t
 Chris-t
 Con-ne
 Con-stan
 Co-per
 Co''-ro
 Co-ry-j
 Cy'cla
 Da-gh
 Da-le-c
 Dal-ma
 Da''-m
 Dar-da
 Dar-da
 Daú-p
 De-se-a
 Di-ar-b
 Di-o-n
 Di-o-sc
 Do-do
 Do-mi

LESSON X.

Ca''-li-fór-ni-a
 Ca-pra-ri-a
 Ca''-ra-ma'-ni-a
 Car-tha-gé-na
 Ca''-ta-lo'-ni-a
 Ce-pha-lo'-ni-a
 Ce-pha-lé-na
 Ce-rau'-ni-a
 Cer-cy'-pha-læ
 Chæ-ro-né-a
 Chal-ce-do'-ni-a
 Chan-der-na-góre
 Chris-ti-a'-na
 Chris-ti-an-o'-ple
 Con-néc-ti-cut
 Con-stan-tin-o'-ple
 Co-pen-ha'-gen
 Co''-ro-man'-del
 Co-ry-pha'-si-um
 Cy'cla-des
 Da-ghes'-tan
 Da-le-car'-li-a
 Dal-ma'-ti-a
 Da''-mi-ét-ta
 Dar-da-nélles
 Dar-da'-ni-a
 Dau-phi-ny
 De-se-a'-da
 Di-ar-bé-ker
 Di-o-ny-si'-po-lis
 Di-o-scu'-ri-as
 Do-do'-na
 Do-min'go

LESSON XI.

Do-mi''-ni-ca
 Dús-sel-dorf
 Dyr-ra'-chi-um
 E''-din-burgh
 E'-le-phan'ta
 E-leu'-the-ræ
 E''-pi-dam'-nus
 E''-pi-dau'-rus
 E''-pi-pha'-ni-a
 Es-cu'-ri-al
 Es-qui-máux
 Es-tre-ma-du'-ra
 E-thi-o'-pi-a
 Eu-pa-to'-ri-a
 Eu-ri'-a-nás-sa
 Fa-cel-i'-na
 Fer-ma''-nah
 Fon-te-ra'-bi-a
 For-te-ven-tu'-ra
 Fre''-de-rieks-burg
 Fri-u'-li
 Fron-tíg-ni-ac
 Fúr-sten-burg
 Gal-li''-pa-gos
 Gal-li''-po-lis
 Gal-lo-græ'-ci-a
 Gan-ga''-ri-dæ
 Ga''-ra-man'tes
 Gás-co-ny
 Ge-né-va
 Gér-ma-ny
 Gi''-bral-tar
 Glou'-ces-ter

LESSON XII.

Gol-con'-da
 Gua'-de-loupe
 Guél-der-land
 Gú-za-rat
 Ha''-li-car-nas-sus
 Héi-del-burg
 Hel-voet-sluy's
 Her'-man-stadt
 Hi-e-ro''-po-lis
 His-pa-ni-o'-la
 Hyr-ca'-ni-a
 Ja-mai'-ca
 Il-ly''-ri-cum
 In-nis-kil-ling
 Is-pa-hán
 Kamts-chát-ka
 Kim-ból-ton
 Ko'-nigs-burg
 La-bra-dór
 La-ce-de-mo'-ni-a
 Lamp'-sa-co
 Lan'-gue-doc
 Lau'-ter-burg
 Le'-o-min-ster
 Li-thu-a'-ni-a
 Li-va'-di-a
 Lon-don-der'-ry
 Lou'-is-burg
 Lou-i-si-a'-na
 Lu'-nén-burg
 Lúx-em-burg
 Ly-ca-o'-ni-a
 Ly-si-ma'-chi-a

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LESSON XIII.
 Ma-cas-ser
 Ma''-ce-dó-ni-a
 Ma''-da-gas-car
 Man-ga-lóre
 Ma''-ra-thon
 Mar-tin'i-co
 Ma-sú-li-pa-tam
 Me'-di-ter-rá-ne-an
 Me'-so-po-tá-mi-a
 Mo-no-e-mu'gi
 Mo-no-mó-ta-pa
 Na-tó-li-a
 Ne''-ga-pa-ta'm
 Ne-rins'-koi
 Neúf-cha-teau
 Ní''-ca-ra-gú-a
 Ní''-co-me'-di-a
 Ni-co''-po-lis
 No-vó-ro-god
 Nú-rem-berg
 Oc'-za-kow
 Oo-na-las'-ka
 Os-na-burg
 O-ta-heí-te

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

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

PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN THE ROMAN AND
 GRECIAN HISTORY, DIVIDED, AND THE SYLLABLE
 MARKED WHICH IS REQUIRED TO BE ACCENTED.

Æ'-chi-nes	A-na''-cre-on	An-tís-the-nes
A-ge''-si-la-us	A-náx-i-man-der	A-pél-les
Al-ci-bi'-a-des	An-do'-ci-des	Ar-chí-me'-des
A''-lex-an-der	An-ti''-go-nus	A-re-thu'-sa
A''-lex-an-dro'-po-lis	An-ti'-ma-chus	A-ris-tar'-chus

ON XV.
 r-gen
 r-land
 o-na
 ville
 'gi-a
 -ra-ry
 -koi
 ta-bóo
 l-vá-ni-a
 ma'-ni-a
 -ciennes
 i'-ca
 ri-us
 ni-a
 i-berg
 á-ni-a
 há-li-a
 a-but-tle
 o''-po-lis
 po-lis
 e-bar
 bar
 o''-ti-a
 n-der

MAN AND
 SYLLABLE
 ENTED.

the-nes
 es
 me'-des
 u'-sa
 r'-chus

LESSON XVI.

A''-ris-tides
 A''-ri-to-de'-mus
 A-ris-to'-pha-nes
 A''-ris-to'-tle
 Ar-te-mi-do'-rus
 A-the-no-dá-rus
 Ba'-ja-zet
 Bac-chi'-a-dæ
 Bel-le''-ro-phon
 Bé-re-cyn'-thia
 Bi-sél-tæ
 Bo-a-di-ce'-a
 Bo-é-thi-us
 Bo-mil'-car
 Brach-ma'-nes
 Bri-tan'-ni-cus
 Bu-cé-pha-lus
 Ca-li''-gu-la
 Cal-li-cra'-tes
 Cal-li-cra'-ti-das
 Cal-li-ma-chus
 Cam-by'-ses
 Ca-mil'-lus
 Car-né-a-des
 Cas-san'-der
 Cas-si-o-do'-rus
 Cas-si-bel-lau'-nus
 Ce''-the-gus
 Cha-ri-dé-mus
 Cle-o'-cri-tus
 Cle-o-pa'-tra
 Cli-to''-ma-chus
 Cly-tem-nes'-tra

LESSON XVII.

Col-la-tí-nus
 Co-ma-gé-na
 Cón-stan-tine
 Co-ri-o-la'-nus
 Cor-ne'-li-a
 Co''-run-ca'-nus
 Co''-ry-ban-tes
 Cra-típ-pus
 Cte''-si-phon
 Da-ma-sis'-tra-tus
 Da-mo'-cra-tes
 Dar'-da-nus
 Daph-ne-phó-ri-a
 Da-ri'-us
 De-ce''-ba-lus
 De-ma-ra'-tus
 De-mo''-ni-des
 De-mo''-cri-tus
 De-mós-the-nes
 De-mos'-tra-tus
 Deu-ca-li-on
 Di-a''-go-ras
 Din-dy'-me-ne
 Di-no'-ma-che
 Di-os-co''-ri-des
 Do-do''-di-des
 Do-mi-ti-á-nus
 E-lec'-try-on
 E-leu-si''-ni-a
 Em-pe''-do-cles
 En-dy''-mi-on
 E-pa-mi-nón-das
 E-pa-phro-di'-tus

LESSON XVIII.

E-phi-al'-tes
 E''-pho'-ri
 E''-pi-char'-mus
 E-pic-te'-tus
 E''-pi-cu'-rus
 E''-pi-me'-ni-de
 E-ra-sis'-tra-tus
 E-ra-tos-the-nes
 E-ra-tós'-tra-tus
 E-rich-tho'-ni-us
 Eu-me'-nes
 Eu-no'-mus
 Eu-ri-bi'-a-des
 Eu-ri''-pe-des
 Eu-ry-ti-o''-ni-da
 En-thy-dé-mus
 Eu-ty''-chi-das
 Ex-a''-go-nus
 Fa'-bi-us
 Fa-bri'-ci-us
 Fa-vo-ri'-nus
 Faus-ti'-na
 Faus-tu'-lus
 Fi-dé-næ
 Fi-de-na'-tes
 Fla-mi''-ni-us
 Flo-rá-li-a
 Ga-bi-é-nus
 Ga-bi'-ni-us
 Gan-ga''-ri-dæ
 Ga''-ny-méde
 Ga''-ra-man'-tes
 Gar'-ga-rus

LESSON XIX.

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

LESSON XX.

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

LESSON XXI.

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

LESSON

Pen-the
 Phil-li''
 Phi-loc
 Phi-lom
 Phi-lo''
 Phi-lo-p
 Phi-lo-ste
 Phi-lo''-s
 Phi-lox
 Pin-da''
 Pi-sis-tr
 Plei-a-c
 Po-le-mo
 Po''-ly-n
 Po''-ly-c
 Pon-ti''-i
 Po''-lyg
 Po''-ly-p
 Por-sén
 Po''-si-d
 Prax-i''
 Pro-te'
 Psam-me
 Pyg-ma
 Py-læ''
 Py-tha
 Quinti
 Qui-ri
 Qui-ri'
 Qui-ri'

XXI.
des
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to-se'ni
'nes
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tes
e'-bus

le-mu
o-ras
'tes
e-nes
a-chus
a'-nus
or
a'-nus
s
o-do'-rus
a'-gi-a
cri'-tus
-cri'-tus
go-ras
ho'-ri-a
a'-nus
na-tus
e-des
i'-rus
e'-næ
-si-us
elus
ni-as
o-né-sus

LESSON XXII.
Pen-the-si-lé-a
Phil-li''-pi-des
Phi-loc-té-res
Phi-lom'-bro-tus
Phi-lo''-me-la
Phi-lo-poe'-men
Phi-lo-ste''-pha-nus
Phi-lo'-stra'-tus
Phi-lox-é-nus
Pin-da'-rus
Pi-sis-tra''-ti-des
Plei'a-des
Po-le-mo-cra'-ti-a
Po''-ly-ma-chus
Po''-ly-do'-rus
Pon-ti'-fi-ces
Po''-lyg-no'-tus
Po''-ly-phe-mus
Por-sén-na
Po''-si-dó-ni-us
Prax-i''-te-les
Pro-te'-si-la-us
Psam-me'-tí-chus
Pyg-ma''-li-on
Py-læ'-me-nes
Py-tha'-go-ras
Quin-ti''-li-a'-nus
Qui-ri-na'-li-a
Qui-ri'-nus
Qui-ri'-tes

LESSON XXIII.
Rhá-da-mán-thus
Ro''-mu-lus
Ru-si-ni-a'-nus
Sar-da-na''-pu-lus
Sé-mi-ra'-mis
San-cho-ni'-a-thon
Sa-tur-na'-li-a
Sa-tur-ni'-nus
Sca-mán-der
Scri-bo-ni-a'-nus
Se-leú-ci-dæ
Se-ve-ri-a'-nus
Si-mo'-ni-des
Si''-sy-phus
So''-cra-tes
Sog-di-a'-nus
So''-pho-cles
So-pho-nis'-ba
Spi-thri-da'-tes
Ste-sim'-bro-tus
Ster-si''-cho-rus
Stra-to''-ni-cus
Sy-si'-me-thres
Se-la-mo-ni'-a-de
Te-le'-ma-chus
Tha-les'-tri-a
The-mis'-to-clès
The-o''-cri-tus
The-o''-pha-nes
The-op-to''-le-mus

LESSON XXIV.
Ther-mo''-py-læ
Thes-mo-the'-ta
'Thi-o-da'-mas
'Thu-cy''-di-des
Ti-mo-do'-rus
Ti-mo''-pha-nes
Tis-sa-phér-nes
Tle-po''-le-mus
Try-phi-o-do'-rus
'Tyn'-da-rus
Va-len-tí-ni-a-nus
Va-le-ri-a'-nus
Ve-li-ter'-ni-a
Ve-lo-cás-ses
Ve-nu-lé-i-us
Ve-ro-doc'-ti-us
Ven-tí-di-us
Ves-pa-si-a'-nus
Vi''-ri-do-ma'-rus
Vi-tel-li-a'-rus
Vo-lu-si-a'-nus
Xan-tip'-pus
Xe-na''-go-ras
Xe-no''-cra'-tes
Xe-no''-pha-nes
Xe''-no-phon
Ze-no-dé'-rus
Zeux-i''-da-mus
Zo-py'-ri-on
Zo-ro-as'-ter

TABLE XX.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION OF WORDS NEARLY THE SAME
IN SOUND. BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND
SIGNIFICATION.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	<i>Borough</i> , a corpo- ration
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Bean</i> , a fop	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Ax</i> , hatchet	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Butt</i> , four hog-heads
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Ale</i> , mult liquor	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Canon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Are</i> ; they be	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cellar</i> , underground
<i>Aul</i> , to bore with	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Haul</i> , a pull	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Censer</i> , a critic
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Session</i> , sitting
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Century</i> , an herb
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Century</i> , 100 year
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Havnt</i> , to frequent	<i>Bore</i> , did bore	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark	<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or beast
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Auger</i> , carpenter's tool	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	

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Descent, g
Dissent, t
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Devices, i
Devises, c
Decease, c
Disease, d
Doe, a sh
Dough, p
Done, per
Dun, a c
Dun, a b

<i>Course</i> , a race	<i>Draft</i> , drawing	<i>Flue</i> , down
<i>Corse</i> , a dead body	<i>Urn</i> , a vessel	<i>Flue</i> , of a chimney
<i>Complement</i> , the remainder	<i>Earn</i> , to gain by labour	<i>Flour</i> , for bread
<i>Compliment</i> , to speak politely	<i>East</i> , a point of the compass	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Concert</i> , of music	<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Forth</i> , abroad
<i>Consort</i> , a companion	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Fourth</i> , the number
<i>Cousin</i> , a relation	<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Prays</i> , quarrels
<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat	<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Phrase</i> , a sentence
<i>Council</i> , an assembly	<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Frances</i> , a woman's name
<i>Counsel</i> , advice	<i>Yolk</i> , thou, or ye	<i>Francis</i> , a man's name
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and down	<i>Hew</i> , to cut	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>Crews</i> , ships' companies	<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Jester</i> , a joker
<i>Currant</i> , small fruit	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name	<i>Gilt</i> , with gold
<i>Current</i> , a stream	<i>Your</i> , a pronoun	<i>Guilt</i> , sin
<i>Creek</i> , of the sea	<i>Ewer</i> , a bason	<i>Grate</i> , for fire
<i>Creak</i> , to make a noise	<i>Eye</i> , to see with	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Cygnets</i> , a young swan	<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg
<i>Signet</i> , a seal	<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Dear</i> , of great value	<i>Fane</i> , a temple	<i>Groan</i> , sigh
<i>Deer</i> , in a park	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Dew</i> , moisture	<i>Faint</i> , weary	<i>Guess</i> , to think
<i>Due</i> , owing	<i>Feint</i> , pretence	<i>Guest</i> , a visitor
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Fair</i> , handsome	<i>Hart</i> , deer
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Fair</i> , merry-making	<i>Heart</i> , in the stomach
<i>Dependance</i> , trust	<i>Fare</i> , charge	<i>Art</i> , skill
<i>Dependants</i> , those who are subject	<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Heal</i> , to cure
<i>Devices</i> , invention	<i>Feet</i> , part of the body	<i>Heel</i> , part of the shoe
<i>Devises</i> , contrives	<i>Feat</i> , exploit	<i>Eel</i> , a fish
<i>Decease</i> , death	<i>File</i> , a steel instrument	<i>Helm</i> , a rudder
<i>Disease</i> , disorder	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Elm</i> , a tree
<i>Doe</i> , a she deer	<i>Fillip</i> , a snap with the finger	<i>Hear</i> , the sense
<i>Dough</i> , paste	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>Here</i> , in this place
<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Fir</i> , a tree	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Dun</i> , a colour	<i>Fur</i> , of a skin	<i>Herd</i> , cattle
<i>Dun</i> , a bailiff	<i>Flee</i> , to run away	<i>I</i> , myself
	<i>Flea</i> , an insect	<i>Hie</i> , to haste
		<i>High</i> , lofty
		<i>Hire</i> , wages
		<i>Ire</i> , great anger
		<i>Him</i> , from <i>he</i>

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

Pasture, land
Patience, m
Patients, sic
Peace, quiet
Piece, a par
Peer, a nob
Pier, of a b
Pillar, a ro
umn
Pillow, to
head on
Pint, half a
Point, a sha
Place, situat
Plaice, a fish
Pray, to bes
Prey, booty
Precedent, a
ple
President, g
Principal, c
Principle,
cause
Raise, to lift
Rays, beams
Raisin, drier
Reason, argu
Relic, remain
Relics, a wid
Right, just,
Right, one h
Rite, ceremon
Sail, of a sh
Sale, the act
ing
Salary, wag
Selery, an h

Pasture, grazing
 land
Patience, mildness
Patients, sick people
Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peer, a nobleman
Pier, of a bridge
Pillar, a round column
Pillow, to lay the head on
Pint, half a quart
Point, a sharp end
Place, situation
Plaice, a fish
Pray, to beseech
Pray, booty
Precedent, an example
President, governor
Principal, chief
Principle, rule or cause
Raise, to lift
Rays, beams of light
Raisin, dried grape
Reason, argument
Relic, remainder
Relics, a widow
Right, just, true
Right, one hand
Rite, ceremony
Sail, of a ship
Sale, the act of selling
Salary, wages
Sellery, an herb

Scent, a smell
Sent, ordered away
Sea, the ocean
See, to view
Seam, joining
Seem, to pretend
So, thus
Sow, to cast seed
Sew, with a needle
Sole, alone
Sole, of the foot
Soul, the spirit
Soar, to mount
Sore, a wound
Some, part
Sum, amount
Straight, direct
Strait, narrow
Sweet, not sour
Suite, attendants
Surplice, white robe
Surplus, over and above
Subtile, fine, thin
Subtile, cunning
Talents, good parts
Talons, claws
Team, of horses
Teem, to overflow
Tenor, intent
Tenure, occupation
Their, belonging to them
There, in that place
Threw, did throw
Through, all along
Thyme, an herb
Time, leisure

Treaties, conventions
Treatise, discourse
Vain, foolish
Vane, a weathercock
Vein, a blood-vessel
Vial, a small bottle
Viol, a fiddle
Wain, a cart or waggon
Wane, to decrease
Wait, to stay
Weight, for scales
Wet, moist
Whet, to sharpen
Wail, to mourn
Whale, a fish
Ware, merchandize
Wear, to put on
Were, from *to be*
Where, in what place
Way, road
Weigh, in scales
Wey, a measure
Whey, of milk
Week, seven days
Weak, faint
Weather, state of the air
Whether, if
Wither, to decay
Whither, to which place
Which, what
Witch, a sorceress

TABLE XXI.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, EXPLAINING THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Besides these, there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars which are probably of use to other systems.

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

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

9. **CHEMISTRY**.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combi-

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nations, and the laws by which those combinations are affected. 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 two miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

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

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

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

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

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.

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

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

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

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

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

21. **HISTORY.**—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or

ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. **PHYSIOGNOMY.**—Physiognomy teaches, or pretends to teach,

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a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44.—**THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.**—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of a stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes, occasioned by the sudden passage of the lightning through the air.

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

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

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

TABLE XXII.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

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

EUROPE.

In whatever light we consider Europe, it will appear the most distinguished quarter of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior, particularly in modern times.

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

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

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

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

ASIA.

Though, in the revolutions of time 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

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

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

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

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet	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 four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

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

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

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

AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		STATES.		CAPITALS.
COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.			
Upper Canada }	Quebec	Florida	Tallahassee	
Lower Canada }		Alabama	Montgomery	
Hudson's Bay	Fort York	Mississippi	Jackson	
Newfoundland	St. John's	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Arkansas	Little Rock	
New Brunswick	Frederickton	Tennessee	Nashville	
		Kentucky	Frankfort	
		Ohio	Columbus	
		Michigan	Lansing	
		Indiana	Indianapolis	
		Illinois	Springfield	
		Wisconsin	Madison	
		Iowa	Iowa City	
		Missouri	Jefferson City	
		Texas	Austin	
		California	San Jose	
		TERRITORIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
		New Mexico	Santa Fee	
		Minnesota	St. Paul	
		Oregon	Astoria	
		Utah	Salt Lake City	
		District of Columbia }	Washington	
		COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
		Mexico	Mexico	
		Nicaragua	Guatemala	
		Rus. Possessions	Archangel	

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following Independent States:

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Argentine Republic }	Buenos Ayres	New Grenada	Bogota
Chili	Santiago	Venezuela	Caraccas
Peru	Lima	Paraguay	Asuncion
Bolivia	Chuquisaca	Uruguay	Monte Video
Ecuador	Quito	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
		Patagonia	

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TABLE XXIII.

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

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

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

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburg	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Banff	Banff
Kirkeudbright	Kirkeudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoch
Ayr	Ayr	Claemannan	Claemannan
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	and Kinross	Kinross
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Ross	Taine
Renfrew	Renfrew	Elgin	Elgin
Stirling	Stirling	Orkney	Kirkwall
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

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

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

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford [non
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shan-
West Meath	Mullingar	Rosecommon	Rosecommon
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

TABLE XXIV.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

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

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

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

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opaque

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globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

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

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

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

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides a luminous and beautiful ring.

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

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

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

which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise

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Venus	—
Earth	—
Moon	—
Mars	—
Jupiter	—
Saturn	—
Herschel	34

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

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

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former 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 connection.

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

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

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

TABLE OF THE PERIODS, DISTANCES, SIZES, AND MOTIONS OF THE ORBS COMPOSING THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Sun and Planets.	Ann. period round Sun.	Diurnal rotation on its axis.	Diam. in mls.	Dis. fr. Sun in E. miles.	Hourly Motion.	Square miles in surface.
SUN		25 days 6 hrs.	830,000			1,828,911,000,000
Mercury	87d 21h.	Unknown	3,100	37,000,000	95,000	21,236,800
Venus	224d 17h.	21 days 8 hrs.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000	691,361,360
Earth	365d 6h.	1 day 0 hrs.	7,970	93,000,000	58,000	199,859,860
Moon	365d 6h.	28 d. 12 h. 3 m.	2,180	95,000,000	2,000	14,898,750
Mars	686d 23h.	24 hrs. 40 min.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000	62,038,240
Jupiter	4332d 12h.	9 hrs. 55 min.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000	20,903,970,000
Saturn	10759d 7h.	10 hrs. 16 min.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000	14,102,163,000
Herschel	3484-5d 1h.	Unknown.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000	3,100,000,000

SELECT POETRY.

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

WHEN in the stream, by accident, is found
 A pallid body of the recent drown'd,
 Though ev'ry sign of life is wholly fled,
 And all are ready to pronounce it dead,
 With tender care the clay-cold body lay
 In flannel warm, and to some house convey:
 The nearest cot, whose doors still open lie
 When mis'ry calls, will ev'ry want supply.
 Is it a child, yet weak in strength and age,
 Then let thy thoughts the gentlest means engage.
 In some warm bed between two persons laid,
 Infant or child may claim no further aid.

If woman, man, or youth, attendance claims,
 Then mark the rules that sage experience frames.
 First, lay the body on a couch or bed,
 With gentle slope, and lightly raise the head.
 Do winter's cold or damps extend their gloom,
 Let moderate fires attemper soft the room.
 Or does the sun in summer splendour stream,
 Expose the body to its cheering beam.

And when with tepid cloths it well is dried,
 Let friction soft, with flannels, be applied.
 These lightly sprinkle first, ere you begin,
 With rum, or brandy, mustard, or with gin.

Bottles or bladders, fill'd with water hot,
 And heated tiles, or bricks, should next be got:
 These wrapt in flannel, with precaution meet,
 And then apply them to the hands and feet;
 Nor with the heated warming-pan be slack,
 But move it lightly o'er the spine and back.

Let one the mouth, and either nostril, close,
 While through the other the bellows gently blows.
 Thus the pure air with steady force convey,
 To put the flaccid lungs again in play.
 Should bellows not be found, or found too late,
 Let some kind soul with willing mouth inflate;
 Then downward, though but lightly, press the chest,
 And let th' inflated air be upward prest.

But should not these succeed, with all your care,
 With vigour then to diff'rent means repair;
 Tobacco-smoke has often prov'd of use,
 Nor proudly thou the potent herb refuse;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Induced to
 the Society
 by a small
 children who
 rough life,
 unfortunate

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

2. 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 the channel to a flood of tears.
 Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road:
 For Plenty there a residence has found;
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.
 Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
 Here, as I craved a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humble shed.
 Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold:
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
 For I am poor, and miserably old.
 Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

3. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

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

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

Though in the paths of death I tread,
 With gloomy horrors overspread;
 My stedfast heart shall fear no ill:
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.
 Though in a bare and rugged way,
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:
 The barren wilderness shall smile,
 With sudden greens and herbage crown'd
 And streams shall murmur all around.

4. THE MOUSE'S PETITION.

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

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

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

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

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

6. THE UNIVERSE.

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

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

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

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SECT. II

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APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—OF LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

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

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as in *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.—OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH, OR, KINDS OF WORDS INTO WHICH A LANGUAGE IS DIVIDED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*, *un-*, *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!*

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

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

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

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

SECT. III.—SYNTAX. OR SHORT RULES FOR WRITING AND SPEAKING GRAMMATICALLY.

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

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

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

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

RULE 5. The 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. IV.—OF EMPHASIS.

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

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

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

SECT. V.—DIRECTIONS FOR READING WITH ELEGANCE AND PROPRIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SECT. VI.—OF CAPITALS.

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

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

SECT. VII.—STOPS AND MARKS USED IN READING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION AND EXPLANATION.

Aide-de-camp (aid-de-cong). Assistant to a general.	Belles lettres (bell-later). Polite literature.
A-la-mode (al-a-môde). In the fashion.	Billet doux (bil-le-dôo). Love letter.
Antique (an-téek). Ancient, or Antiquity.	Bou mot (bong-mô). A piece of wit.
A-propos (ap-ro-pô). To the purpose. Seasonably. or By the bye.	Bon-ton (bong-tông). Fashion.
Auto da fe (auto-da-fâ). Act of faith (burning of heretics).	Boudoir (boo-dwôr). A small private apartment.
Bagatelle (bag-a-tél). Trifle.	Carte blanche (cart-blaunsh). Unconditional terms.
Beau (bo). A man drest fashionably.	Chateau (shat-ô). Country-seat.
Beau monde (bo-mônd). People of fashion.	Chef d'œuvre (shay-dôovre). Master-piece.
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty.	Ci-devant (see-de-vaung). Formerly.
	Comme il faut (cum-e-fô). As it should be.
	Con amore (con-a-mô-re). Gladly.

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den ent
Coup d'a
glanco.
Debut (d
Denouem
ishing,
Dernier r
Last re
Depot (de
Dieu et
drwan)
Double e
der).
Douceur
Bribe.
Eclairciss
mông).
Eclat (ec
Eleve (el
En bon po
En flute (o
on the
En masse
Eupassan
way.
Ennuï (or
Entrée (o
Faux pas
conduc
Honi soit
swan k
happen
Ich dien
Incôgnit

Explana
author.
Englis

Ad ar-bi
Ad cap-t
Ad in-fl
Ad lib'-i
Ad ref-e

- Con-ge d'elire** (congzhay du-léer). Permission to choose.
- Corps** (core). Body.
- Coup de grace** (coo-de-gráss). Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main** (coo-de-máin). Sudden enterprise.
- Coup d'œil** (coo-dáil). View, or glance.
- Debut** (day-hóo). Beginning.
- Denouement** (da-noo-móng). Finishing, or Winding up.
- Dernier ressort** (dern-yáir res-sór). Last resort.
- Depot** (dey-pó). Store, or Magazine.
- Dieu et mon droit** (dyoo-a-mou-drwan). God and my right.
- Double entendre** (double ontóng-der). Double meaning.
- Donceur** (doo-sóor). Present or Bribe.
- Eclaircissement** (ec-lair-ceess-móng). Explanation.
- Eclat** (ec-lau). Splendour.
- Eleve** (el-áve). Pupil.
- En bon point** (ong-bon-póint). Jolly.
- En flute** (ong-floot). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.
- En masse** (ong-máss). In a mass.
- Enpassant** (ong-pas-sóng). By the way.
- Ennui** (on-wéo). Tiresomeness.
- Entrée** (on-tráy). Entrance.
- Faux pas** (fo-pau). Fault, or Misconduct.
- Honi soit qui mal y pense** (hó-nee swau kee mál e pónss). May evil happen to him who thinks evil.
- Ich dien** (ik deen). I serve.
- Incógnito**. Disguised, or Unknown.
- In pétto**. Hid, or in reserve.
- Je ne sais quoi** (zheu-neu-say-kwan). I know not what.
- Jeu de mots** (zhoo-de-mó). Play upon words.
- Jeu d'esprit** (zhoo-de-spric). Play of wit.
- L'argent** (lor-zhóng). Money or Silver.
- Mal-a-propos** (mal-op-rop-ó). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.
- Mauvaise honte** (mó-vaiz-honte). Unbecoming bashfulness.
- Nom de guerre** (nong-day-gáir). Assumed name.
- Nonchalance** (non-shal-auce). Indifference.
- Outre** (oot-ráy). Preposterous.
- Perline** (per-dóo). Concealed.
- Petit maitre** (péttee-máiter). Fop.
- Protege** (pro-ta-zhây). A person patronised and protected.
- Rouge** (roozh). Red, or Red paint.
- Sang froid** (song-froau). Coolness.
- Sans** (saung). Without.
- Savant** (sav-óng). A learned man.
- Soi-disant** (swan-de-zóng). Pretended.
- Tapis** (tap-ée). Carpet.
- Trait** (tray). Feature.
- Tete a tete** (taít-ah-táit). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
- Unique** (yoo-néek). Singular.
- Valet de chambre** (val'-ayde-shaung). Chamber-footman.
- Vive la bagatelle** (veev-lah-bag-a-tél). Success to trifles.
- Vive le roi** (veev-ler-wau). Long live the king.

Explanation of Latin Words and Phrases in common use among English authors. (N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

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

Al'-ma má-ter. University.
 Ang'-li-ce. In English.
 A pos-te-ri-ó-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind.
 A pri-ó-ri. From a prior reason.
 Ár-cá-na. Secrets.
 Ar-cá-min. Secret.
 Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument.
 Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-lí-num. Argument of blows.
 Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear both sides.
 Bó-na fl'-de. In reality.
 Cac-o-é-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing.
 Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses.
 Cré-dat, or Cré-dat Ju-dæ'-us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not).
 Cum mul'-tis á-li-is. With many others.
 Cum priv-i-lé-gi-o. With privilege.
 Dá-tum, or Dá-ta. Point or points settled or determined.
 De fac'-to. In fact.
 Dé-i grá-tia. By the grace or favour of God.
 De ju'-re. By right.
 Dé-sunt cet'-er-a. The rest is wanting.
 Dom'-in-e di''-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us.
 Dram'-a-tis per-só-næ. Characters represented.
 Du-ran'-te bé-ne pla''-ci-to. During pleasure.
 Du-ran'-to vi'-ta. During life.
 Er'-go. Therefore.
 Er-ra'-ta. Errors.
 Est'-o per-pét-u-a. May it last for ever.
 Ex. Late. As, the ex-minister means, the late minister.
 Ex of-í'-cio. Officially.
 Ex par'-te. On the part of, or On one's side.
 Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance.
 Fé-lo de se. Self-murderer.
 Fi-at. Let it be done, or made.
 Fi-nis. End.
 Grá-tis. For nothing.

Ib-i'-dem. In the same place.
 I'-dem. The same.
 Id est. That is.
 Im-pri-má-tur. Let it be printed.
 Im-pri'-mis. In the first place.
 In cælo quies (se'-lo qui'-esce). There is rest in heaven.
 In com-men'-dam. For a time.
 In for'-ma pau'-per-is. As a pauper, or poor person.
 In pró-pri-a per-so'-na. In person.
 In sta'tu quo. In the former state.
 In ter-ró-rem. As a warning.
 Ip'-so dix'-it. Mere assertion.
 Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact.
 I'-tem. Also, or Article.
 Jú-re di-vi-no. By divine right.
 Ló-cum té-nens. Deputy.
 Mag'-na charta (kar'-ta). The great charter of England.
 Me-men'-to mó-ri. Remember that thou must die.
 Mé-um and tú-um. Mine and thine.
 Mul'-tum in par'-vo. Much in a small space.
 Né-mo me im-pú-ne la-cēs'-set. No body shall provoke me with impunity.
 Ne plus ul'-tra. No farther, or Greatest extent.
 Nó-lens vó-lens. Willing or not.
 Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. Out of one's senses.
 O tém-po-ra, O mó-res. O the times, O the manners.
 Om'-nes. All.
 O'-nus. Burden.
 Pas'-sim. Every where.
 Per se. Alone, or By itself.
 Pro and con. For and against.
 Pro bó-no pub'-li-co. For the public benefit.
 Pro fór-ma. For form's sake.
 Pro hac vi-ce. For this time.
 Pro re ná-ta. For the occasion.
 Pro tem'-po-re. For the time, or For a time.
 Quis sep-er-á-bit. Who shall separate us?
 Quo an'-im-o. Intention.
 Quó-ad. As to.
 Quon'-dam. Former.

AB
 Re-qui-es
 in peac
 Re-sur'-g
 Rex. K
 Scan'-da
 against
 Sem'-per
 Jem.
 Se-ri-á-ti
 Sí-ne di-
 particu
 Sí-ne qu
 quisite
 Spec'-tas
 see and
 Sú-i gen'
 paralle

ABB

A. B. or I
 re-us).
 A. D. (a
 year of
 A. M. (a
 fore no
 In the
 A. U. C.
 In the
 Bart. B.
 B. D. (b
 tis).
 B. M. (næ).
 Co. Cor
 D. D. (di
 tor of
 Do. (Dit
 F. A. S.
 ri-ó-ru
 antiqu
 F. L. S.
 næ só-
 néan s
 F. R. S.
 ré-gi-a
 Fellow
 associ
 F. S. A. B

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

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

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

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

From	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times	11 times	12 times
1are2	lare3	lare4	lare5	lare6	lare7	lare8	lare9	lare10	lare11	lare12
2.. 6	2.. 8	2.. 10	2.. 12	2.. 14	2.. 16	2.. 18	2.. 20	2.. 22	2.. 24	2.. 24
3.. 9	3.. 12	3.. 15	3.. 18	3.. 21	3.. 24	3.. 27	3.. 30	3.. 33	3.. 36	3.. 36
4.. 12	4.. 16	4.. 20	4.. 24	4.. 28	4.. 32	4.. 36	4.. 40	4.. 44	4.. 48	4.. 48
5.. 15	5.. 20	5.. 25	5.. 30	5.. 35	5.. 40	5.. 45	5.. 50	5.. 55	5.. 60	5.. 60
6.. 18	6.. 24	6.. 30	6.. 36	6.. 42	6.. 48	6.. 54	6.. 60	6.. 66	6.. 72	6.. 72
7.. 21	7.. 28	7.. 35	7.. 42	7.. 49	7.. 56	7.. 63	7.. 70	7.. 77	7.. 84	7.. 84
8.. 24	8.. 32	8.. 40	8.. 48	8.. 56	8.. 64	8.. 72	8.. 80	8.. 88	8.. 96	8.. 96
9.. 27	9.. 36	9.. 45	9.. 54	9.. 63	9.. 72	9.. 81	9.. 90	9.. 99	9.. 108	9.. 108
10.. 30	10.. 40	10.. 50	10.. 60	10.. 70	10.. 80	10.. 90	10.. 100	10.. 110	10.. 120	10.. 120
11.. 33	11.. 44	11.. 55	11.. 66	11.. 77	11.. 88	11.. 99	11.. 110	11.. 121	11.. 132	11.. 132
12.. 36	12.. 48	12.. 60	12.. 72	12.. 84	12.. 96	12.. 108	12.. 120	12.. 132	12.. 144	12.. 144
13.. 39	13.. 52	13.. 65	13.. 78	13.. 91	13.. 104	13.. 117	13.. 130	13.. 143	13.. 156	13.. 156
14.. 42	14.. 56	14.. 70	14.. 84	14.. 98	14.. 112	14.. 126	14.. 140	14.. 154	14.. 168	14.. 168
15.. 45	15.. 60	15.. 75	15.. 90	15.. 105	15.. 120	15.. 135	15.. 150	15.. 165	15.. 180	15.. 180
16.. 48	16.. 64	16.. 80	16.. 96	16.. 112	16.. 128	16.. 144	16.. 160	16.. 176	16.. 192	16.. 192
17.. 51	17.. 68	17.. 85	17.. 102	17.. 119	17.. 136	17.. 153	17.. 170	17.. 187	17.. 204	17.. 204
18.. 54	18.. 72	18.. 90	18.. 108	18.. 126	18.. 144	18.. 162	18.. 180	18.. 198	18.. 216	18.. 216
19.. 57	19.. 76	19.. 95	19.. 114	19.. 133	19.. 152	19.. 171	19.. 190	19.. 209	19.. 228	19.. 228
20.. 60	20.. 80	20.. 100	20.. 120	20.. 140	20.. 160	20.. 180	20.. 200	20.. 220	20.. 240	20.. 240

NUMERATION.

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

The seventh figure as above, constitutes millions, six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, &c.

ROMAN FIGURES.

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

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH MONEY.

FRENCH.	SPANISH.	RUSSIAN.	
Sous ¼	Quartil. ¼	Copec. ⅔	
Livre 10	Rial 5½	Altin 12½	
Franc 10½	Pictarine 10½	Ruble 4.6	
Ecu 5.0	Piastre. 3.7	GERMAN.	
Louis d'Or 16.8	Dollar 4.6	Cruitzer ⅞	
Old do 20.0	Ducat. 4.11½	Florin 2.4	
FLEMISH.		Rix-dollar 3.6	
Grot ⅔	IRISH.		
Stiver 1½	13 Pence 1.0	Portuguese.	
Schelling 6⅓	65 do 5.0	Vintin ⅞	
Guilder 1.9	21s 8d 20.0	Crusade 2.3	
Pound 10.6	22s 9d 21.0	Milrea 5.7	
		Moidore 27.0	

PRACTICE TABLES.

ALIQUOT PARTS OF A

Pound.		Shilling.	Ton.	
s.	d.	d.	cwt. gr.	
10..	0 is 1-half	6.. is 1-half	10.. 0 is 1-half	
6..	8 — 1-3d	4..... 1-3rd	5.. 0 — 1-4th	
5..	0 — 1-4th	3..... 1-4th	4.. 0 — 1-5th	
4..	0 — 1-5th	2..... 1-6th	2.. 2 — 1-8th	
3..	4 — 1-6th	1½..... 1-8th	2.. 0 — 1-10th	
2..	6 — 1-8th	1..... 1-12th	1.. 1 — 1-16th	
2..	0 — 1-10th	Penny.		
1..	8 — 1-12th	½..... 1-half	1.. 0 — 1-20th	
1..	4 — 1-15th	¼..... 1-fourth	Cwt.	
1..	3 — 1-16th	Quarter.		
1..	0 — 1-20th	lbs.	Qrs. lbs.	
0..	8 — 1-30th	14..... 1-half	2 or 56 — 1-half	
0..	6 — 1-40th	7..... 1-4th	1 — 28 — 1-4th	
0..	4 — 1-60th	4..... 1-7th	0 — 16 — 1-7th	
0..	3 — 1-80th	3½..... 1-8th	0 — 14 — 1-8th	
0..	2 — 1-120th	2..... 1-14th	0 — 8 — 1-14th	
0..	1 — 1-240th	1..... 1-28th	0 — 7 — 1-16th	
			0 — 4 — 1-28th	

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

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

Apothecaries mix their medicines

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

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

STAN

4 Grain
6 Carat

20 Penn
12 Ounc
25 Poun
1 Hun

20 Hun

Gold,
cious St
quids a
The pro
a pound
The for
and the

The s
carat
copper
is 11oz
18dwts
ed in 60

AVO

16 Dra
16 Oun
28 Poun
4 Qrs
20 Hun

By t
goods
nature
Iron, &
Wares
but Go
weigh
ounces
pound
Avoird
11 per

36 Po

56 Po

60 Po

36 Tr

STA

In

same

STANDARD TROY WEIGHT.

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

Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Precious Stones, Electuaries, and all Liquids are weighed by this weight.— The proportion of a pound Troy to a pound Avoirdupoise is as 14 to 17. The former containing 5760 Grains, and the latter 7000.

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

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.

- 16 Drams make . . . 1 Ounce.
- 16 Ounces 1 Pound.
- 28 Pounds 1 Quarter.
- 4 Qrs. or 112lbs. . . 1 Mund. weight.
- 20 Hundred wt. . . . 1 Ton.

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

HAY AND STRAW.

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

STANDARD MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

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

quids as dry goods not measured by heaped measure, contains 10lbs. avoirdupoise of distilled water weighed in the air at 62° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, the Barometer being at 30 inches; and is the only standard measure of capacity from which all other measures of capacity are computed.

WINE MEASURE.

- 4 Gills make 1 Pint.
- 2 Pints 1 Quart.
- 4 Quarts . . . 1 Gallon.
- 10 Gallons . . . 1 Anchor of Brandy.
- 18 Gallons . . . 1 Rundlet.
- 31½ Gallons . . . Half a Hogshead.
- 42 Gallons . . . 1 Tierce.
- 63 Gallons . . . 1 Hogshead.
- 84 Gallons . . . 1 Puncheon.
- 2 Hogsheads } 1 Pipe or Butt.
- or 126 Galls.
- 2 Pipes, or } 1 Ton.
- 252 Gallons }

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

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

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

French wines are usually sold in bottles.

SOLID, or CUBIC MEASURE.

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

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

TIME.

60 Seconds make... 1 Minute.
 60 Minutes 1 Hour.
 12 Hours 1 Working Day.
 24 Hours 1 Natural Day.
 7 Days 1 Week.
 4 Weeks, or 28 Dys. 1 Lunar Month.
 52 Weeks 1 day, or }
 13 Lunar Months } 1 Year.
 1 Day
 365 Days 6 Hours .. 1 Julian Year.
 365 Days, 5 Hrs. 48 }
 Minutes, 57 Sec. } 1 Solar Year.
 conds, 39 Thirds }

TO KNOW THE DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

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

THE QUARTER DAYS.

Lady-day 25th March.
 Midsummer-day .. 24th June.
 Michaelmas-day .. 29th September.
 Christmas-day ... 25th December.

THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

January 31	July 31
February 28	August 31
March 31	September .. 30
April 30	October 31
May 31	November ... 30
June 30	December ... 31

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ Inches make 1 Nail.
 4 Nails 1 Quarter.
 3 Quarters 1 Flemish Ell.
 4 Quarters 1 Yard.
 5 Quarters 1 English Ell.
 6 Quarters 1 French Ell.

Scotch and Irish Linens, Wool-
 lens, Wrought Silks, Muslins, Cloths,
 Ribands, Cords, Tapes, &c. are
 measured by the yard, Dutch Lin-
 ens by the ell English, and Tapestry
 by the Flemish ell.

LONG MEASURE.

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

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

* Horses are measured by the hand of
 four inches.

A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES VARIES CONSIDERABLY.

The English mile contains 1760 yds.
 The Russian ditto 1100
 The Irish and Scotch ditto 2200
 The Italian ditto 1467
 The Polish ditto 4400
 The Spanish ditto 5028
 The German ditto 5866
 The Swedish & Danish do 7253
 The Hungarian ditto 8600
 In France they measure by the
 mean league of 3666 yards.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Barrel of Anchovies.... 30 lbs.
 Ditto of Soap 256
 Ditto of Raisins 112
 Ditto of Peaches 200
 Ditto of Oatmeal 200
 Ditto of Candles 120
 Ditto of Butter 224
 Ditto of Gunpowder 112
 A long cwt. of Cheese 120
 A Faggot of Steel 120
 A Barrel of Tobacco 2 to 3 cwt.
 Ditto of Salmon 42 gals.
 Ditto of Herrings 32
 Ton of Fish Oil 252
 Do. of Sweet Oil 236

LANE

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LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

- 144 Square Inches 1 Square Foot.
- 9 Square Feet . . . 1 Square Yard.
- 100 Feet 1 Sq. Flooring.
- 272½ Feet, or 30½ } 1 Rod of Brick-
- } Yards } work.
- 16 Poles 1 Chain.
- 43 Rods, Poles, } 1 Rood.
- } or Perches }
- 4 Roods, or 10 } 1 Acre of
- Chains, or 160 } Land.
- Rods, or 4818 } }
- Yds. or 100,000 } }
- Links }
- 640 Acres 1 Square Mile.
- 30 Acres 1 Yd. of Land.
- 100 Acres 1 Hide of do.
- 40 Hides 1 Barony.

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

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

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

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

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

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

The Imperial gallon contains 277 ¹/₄ cubic inches, and is one-fifth

larger than the old wine gallon, ¹/₄ smaller than the beer gallon, and ¹/₄ larger than that used for dry goods.

DRY MEASURE:

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

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

WOOL WEIGHT.

- 7 Pounds make 1 Clove.
- 2 Cloves, or 14 lbs. . . . 1 Stone.
- 2 Stones, or 28 lbs. . . . 1 Tod.
- 6½ Tods 1 Wey.
- 2 Weys 1 Sack.
- 12 Sacks 1 Last.
- 12 Score, or 240 lbs. . . . 1 Pack.

A Stone of different goods, and at different places varies from 8 lbs. to 20 lbs. In the Midland districts it means 14 lbs.

Wool is weighed by Wool weight only.

PAPER.

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

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

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.. 200
.. 120
.. 224
.. 112
.. 120
.. 120
3 cwt.
.. 42 gals.
.. 32
.. 252
.. 236

