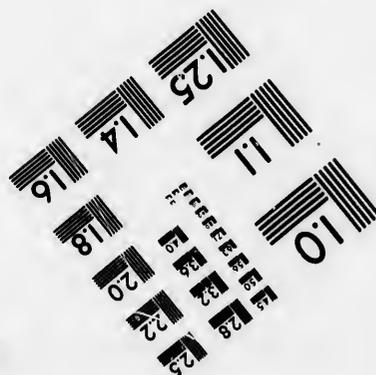
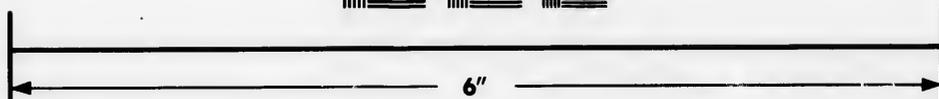
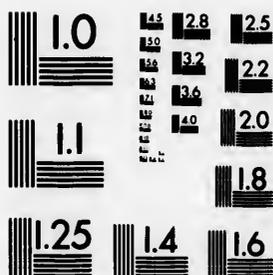


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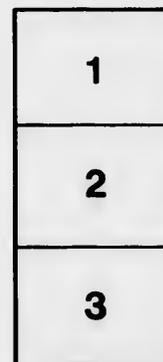
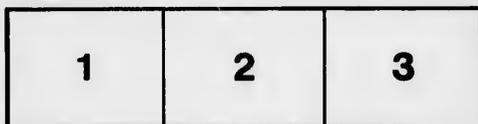
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THE
CANADA SPELLING BOOK;

INTENDED AS AN
INTRODUCTION

TO THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

CONSISTING OF
A VARIETY OF LESSONS PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED;
IN THREE PARTS.

WITH
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING
SEVERAL USEFUL TABLES; THE OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY;
A COMPREHENSIVE SKETCH OF GRAMMAR;

WITH
Morning and Evening Prayers
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK;

THE WORDS DIVIDED AND ACCENTED ACCORDING TO THE PUREST MODE OF
PRONUNCIATION.

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

TORONTO:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY
HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET.

1840.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

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P R E F A C E.

THERE is scarcely anything of so much importance to a community, as a suitable SPELLING BOOK; it exerts an influence peculiarly its own, whether in regard to first impressions, or the formation of character and conduct. The sentiments acquired at school are generally retained through life.

During a residence of nearly twenty years in Canada, the compiler of the following pages often had occasion to notice the great diversity of elementary books in use, and how exceedingly inappropriate many of them were to the object for which they were professedly designed. At the present time this diversity is not diminished; and it cannot be denied that, in different sections of the country, those of United States' origin are the most numerous. While Spelling Books from England are to us necessarily defective, not being suited to our scenery and other localities, those of a foreign origin are liable to more serious objections.

It is very generally acknowledged, that our system of popular instruction is exceedingly inefficient; but, were it otherwise, the evil alluded to is one of great magnitude, and is in itself sufficient to excite regret in the mind of every individual possessed of any degree of *true* patriotism.

Since no person more competent to the task has stepped forward to apply a remedy, it has been the object of the compiler to do so in the succeeding pages. In pursuit of this object—in addition to lessons written expressly—he has availed himself of every assistance within his reach. Nor has he forgotten that education, unconnected with religion, is vain, if not injurious: he has therefore been particularly careful to introduce such reading lessons as will subserve the interests of religion and morality, by directing the young mind to the great Author of all existence, and to consider itself destined to be an heir of immortality.

Niagara,

11th July, 1840.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

From the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Editor of the Church.

I have perused, with some attention, the Spelling Book compiled for the use of Canadian youth, by Mr. A. Davidson, of Niagara, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the industry and skill with which this useful little work has been accomplished. An adaptation of local peculiarities to the excellent models furnished by Mavor and others, appears to have been the aim of Mr. Davidson, and it is one which strikes me as having been very successfully pursued. It seems also, on other grounds, better suited to beginners than many works of a similar kind which deservedly enjoy an established reputation. A very positive inculcation of the duty of loyalty, and of that great obligation upon which loyalty and every other sound principle is founded,—religion, is diffused throughout the work; so that the good subject, and the conscientious Christian, may safely place it in the hands of his children. On these grounds, and from its general simplicity and cheapness, I cannot but express a strong hope that it will entirely supersede the use, in any of our Common Schools, of that very questionable work Webster's Spelling Book, and that it will meet with a very cordial and extensive patronage from the parents and instructors of children throughout the Canadian Provinces.

A. N. BETHUNE.

*Rectory, Cobourg,
July 14th, 1840.*

From the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Editor of the Christian Guardian.

“Christian Guardian” Office,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read, with much pleasure, the greater part of your manuscript, entitled, “Canada Spelling Book,” and regret that my urgent duties have not allowed me to bestow more attention upon it. I deem it well suited to the interesting purpose for which it is intended; and in the preparation of every part of it, you have evidently had

that purpose in view, and by a sound judgment, and an admirable cautiousness, endeavoured to accomplish it. So far as I am able to give an opinion, the numerous lessons it contains are correct, and those conveying sentiments couched in language sufficiently simple and concise to be well adapted to the capacities and tastes of juvenile learners; while there is instruction varied enough to meet the wants of the most ignorant, and of youth that have made some proficiency in their elementary studies. What gratifies me most, is the moral and religious tendency of those parts of your work which are didactic. Having these views of it, which I express to you with much diffidence, I venture to say, its publication will supply a *desideratum* long felt to exist in the Canadas,—where, on its being generally used, it will, I doubt not, be of great utility. I heartily recommend it, and for one shall ever be ready to award the praise due to you as its author.

I am,

My dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

JONATHAN SCOTT.

To Alexander Davidson, Esq.

From the Rev. Robert McGill, Minister of the Church of Scotland.

I have examined the Canada Spelling Book with some attention. It contains every thing usually comprehended in an elementary work of this class, with this advantage, that many of the lessons are founded upon circumstances which must be frequently falling under the observation of the young, and will therefore be more intelligible and interesting to them. Esteeming the great variety of Spelling Books to be found in our common schools an evil, the more so that some of them are adapted to political institutions different from ours, I should be gratified to see them displaced by *one good book*. I think the Canada Spelling Book is a good book, and would recommend it for the use of Schools.

ROBERT MCGILL.

Niagara, 29th July, 1840.

*From the Rev. Thomas Creen, Minister of the Church of
England.*

Niagara, August 4th, 1840.

SIR:—Having formed a high opinion of the merits of the *Spelling Book* which you have completed with so much judgment and accuracy, after a careful examination of the manuscript, I am gratified to find that it is now in the course of being published, because I have long considered such an elementary work much needed in this Province.

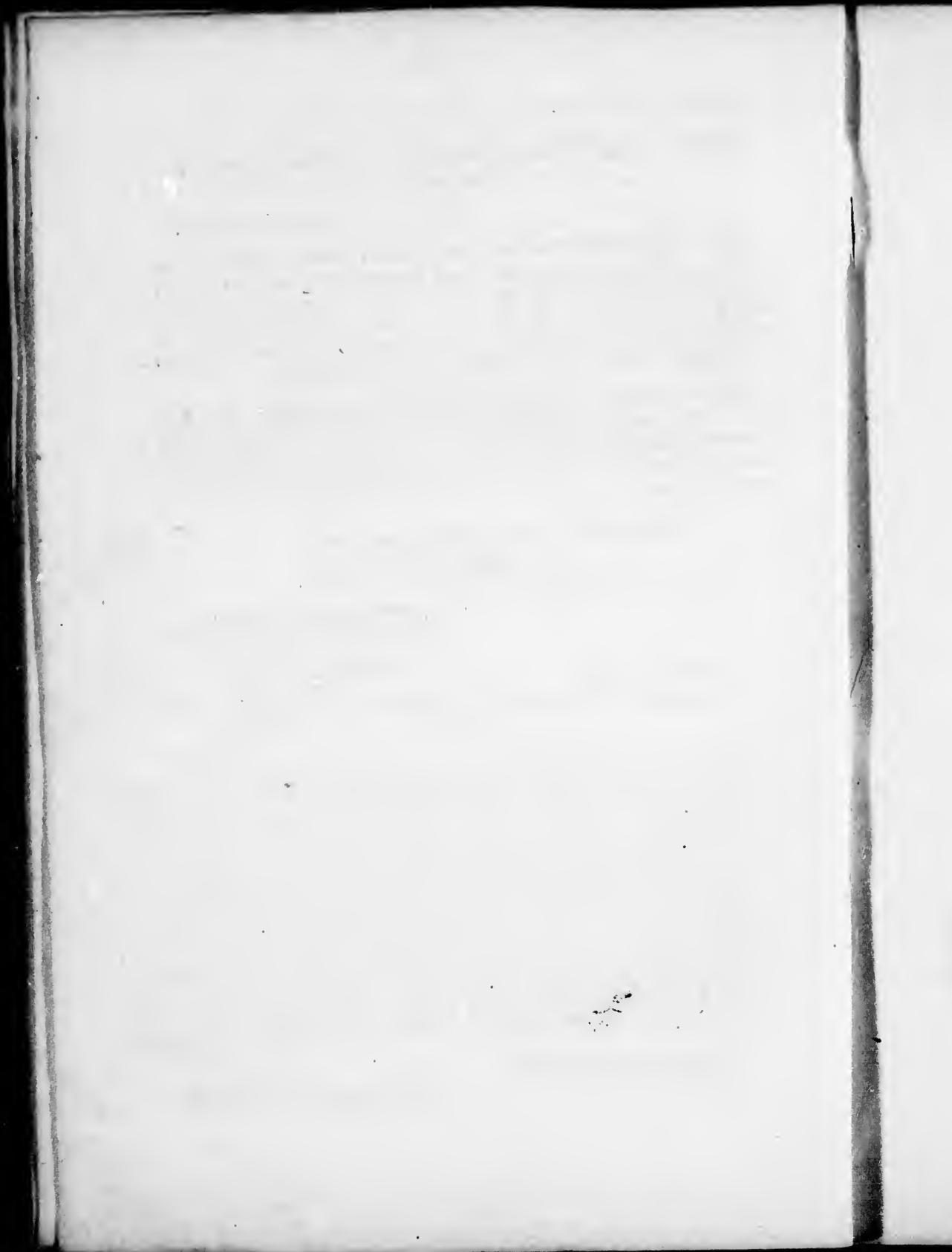
I, therefore, wish you success in the publication, and beg to add my humble recommendation of the *Canada Spelling Book* to public patronage, as well entitled to supersede the foreign *Spelling Books* now too generally used in our Common Schools.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CREEN,

*Chairman of the Trustees
And Board of Education,
Niagara District.*

A. Davidson, Esq.



BRIEF INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, CONCERNING
THE LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

In the English Alphabet there are twenty-six letters, viz.: *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, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y,* are vowels. *B, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z,* and sometimes *w* and *y,* are consonants. *W* and *y* are vowels when ending a syllable, but when beginning a syllable they are consonants.

Each of the vowels, with the exception of *w,* has several distinct sounds, which may be thus exhibited, viz.:

<i>Vowels.</i>	<i>1st sound.</i>	<i>2d sound.</i>	<i>3d sound.</i>	<i>4th sound.</i>
a	at	ale	all	ask
e	met	devout	me	—
i	give	wine	—	—
o	hot	vote	lose	—
u	hut	push	cube	—
y	truly	try	—	—

A consonant has no sound by itself, and always requires the assistance of a vowel. *B,* when thus associated, has only one sound, but it is often silent: it is always so when followed by *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt,* and generally so when preceded by *m,* as in *thumb.*

C always takes the sound of either *k* or *s;* of the former before *a, o* and *u;* as in *cat, cot, cut;* of the latter before *e, i* and *y;* as *cell, city, cygnet.* Sometimes it is silent, as in the word *indict.*

D keeps always the same sound; as in *death*, *draw*, *bind*.

F has only one sound, as in *life*; except in the participle *of*, where it has the power of *v*, in order to distinguish it from the word *off*.

G before *a*, *o* and *u*, is sounded hard; as in *garland*, *goblet*, *gunner*. Before *e*, *i* and *y*, it is sounded sometimes hard, and sometimes soft; as in *gelding* hard, and in *gender* soft; but for the most part it is soft. It is often silent, as in *feign*, *phlegm*.

H cannot properly be considered as merely a mark of aspiration. In most cases, it has a distinct sound, as heard in the words *hat*, *horse*, *hill*. It is always silent after *r*, as in *rheum*.—Some persons are very erroneous in the use of this letter, by omitting to sound it where it is necessary, and by giving it a distinct utterance where it is absolutely improper. For instance, some pronounce air *hair*, and heart *art*.

J marks a compound sound, composed of *d* and *gh*, or the soft *g*, as in *gesture*, except in *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*, viz.: *hallelcoyah*.

K has one sound, represented also by hard *c*; as *king*, *come*. Before *n* it is always silent; as in *knot*, *know*.

L has only one sound; as in *love*. It is sometimes silent when followed by *f*, *h* or *m*; as in *half*, *stalk*, *balm*.

M is uniform in its sound; as in *music*, except in *comptroller*, pronounced *controller*.

N has two sounds; one as in *man*, the other like *ng*, as in *thank*, &c. It is always mute when preceded by *m* in the same syllable; as in *condemn*.

P has one uniform sound; as in *pride*: but when joined to an *h*, it sounds like *f*, as in *phantom*. In *nephew* and *Stephen*, it has the sound of *v*. It is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*.

Q sounds like *k*, and is never silent.

R is never mute, and has only one sound; as in *barter*.

S has four sounds; as in *so*, *rose*, *passion*, *osier*.

T has its own proper sound; as in *hurt*, *tune*.

V is never silent, and has one uniform sound; as *vain*, *vanity*, *love*.

W has also one sound; as in *will*, *well*.

X is the representative of two sounds—it is sounded like *z* at the beginning of Greek names; as in *Xerxes*: but in other words like *ks*, as in *vex*.

Y, when a consonant, has nearly the sound of *ee*; as in *York*.

Z represents two sounds, one peculiar to itself; as in *razor*; the other like *zh*, as in *azure*.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as in *beat*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as *eau* in *beau*.

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

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

A trisyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of four or more syllables.

Accent signifies a certain stress of the voice which is placed on one syllable by way of distinction: thus, in the word *Kingston*, the accent is on the first syllable, but in *Quebec* it is on the second.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of spelling words with the proper and necessary letters; and the best mode of learning it is, by reading and copying a great deal, and by never spelling a single word unless you are certain what letters you are to use; for which purpose you will refer to your dictionary, or to your teacher. Nothing is more essential to a good education, and every one should make himself master of it.—Bad spelling is either a proof of great ignorance or carelessness.

A good articulation consists in giving to every letter in a syllable its due quality and proportion of sound, according to the most approved custom of pronouncing it; and in so uttering the syllables of which words are composed, that the ear shall, without difficulty, distinguish their number. In so far as these points are not observed, the articulation is defective.

Distinctness of articulation depends primarily

upon being able to enunciate the sounds of the letters by the organs of speech, and distinctly combining them into syllables and words: and, in the next place, in distinguishing properly the syllables of which words are composed from each other.

The chief cause of indistinctness, is a too great precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the most effectual method will be, to employ an hour every day in reading aloud, in a manner much slower than is necessary, and before some person whose kindness would correct the habitual errors of the reader.

There is one cause of indistinct articulation which operates very generally, and which arises from the very genius of our tongue; so that unless great care be taken, it is scarcely possible to escape being affected by it. Every word in our language, composed of more syllables than one, has one syllable accented, and is thus particularly distinguished from the rest; and if this accented syllable be properly articulated, the word will be sufficiently known, even though the others should be sounded very confusedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other syllables, which, though it may not render the sense obscure, yet destroys all measure and proportion, and consequently all harmony in delivery. This fault may be corrected by pronouncing the unaccented syllables more fully than is necessary.

OF PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of using certain points or stops, so as to mark the several pauses in reading, and the sense in writing.

The several points and stops are, a *comma*, marked thus, (,) a *semicolon* thus, (;) a *colon* thus, (:) a *period* or *full stop*, thus, (.) a *note of interrogation*, thus, (?) a *note of admiration*, thus, (!)

You must stop at a comma, while you can count *one* ; at a semicolon *two* ; at a colon *three* ; at a period *four* ; at a note of interrogation *four*, and at a note of admiration *four*.

A period marks a complete sentence; a colon, the chief member of a complete sentence; a semicolon, a half member; a comma, a subdivided half member; a note of interrogation indicates that a question is asked; and a note of admiration implies a sudden emotion of the mind.



PART I.

Roman Alphabet.

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 &

Letters arranged promiscuously.

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

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

Italic Letters.

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

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

Vowels.

a e i o u,

And sometimes **W** and **y**.

Double and triple Letters.

ff fi fl ffi ffl æ œ

Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Spelling Lessons of two Letters.**Lesson 1.*

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

Lesson 2.

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

Lesson 3.

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

Lesson 4.

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

Lesson 5.

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

Lesson 6.

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

Lesson 7.

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

Lesson 8.

in	so	an	la	if	ha
ay	ox	my	ye	be	ax
ho	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo
he	im	us	em	om	um

*Reading Lessons of two Letters.**Lesson 1.*

Is he in.	So do we.	So do we go.
Is he up.	As we go.	I do go.
Is it so.	Be it so.	I go on.
Do we go.	So it is.	He is in.

Lesson 2.

Am I to go in.	So do we go in.
I am to go in.	Am I to go up.
I am to go up.	So is he to go.
Is it so or so.	I am to go so.
So am I to go.	If we do go so.
Is he to go in.	He is to go so.

Lesson 3.

If I am to go.	So do we go up.
Am I to go so.	Go up to it so.
If we do go up.	Go on to it so.
If ye do go so.	Go by it to us.
So do we do so.	Do ye to us so.
No I am to go.	As I am to go.

Lesson 4.

Go on as I do go.	If he is up to me.
So is he to go in.	Go on as we do go.
Ah me it is so.	If he is to go.
So do we go on.	I am to do so.
If he is so to me.	It is to be on.
If he is so to us.	Is it to be so.

*Spelling Lessons of THREE Letters.**Lesson 9.*

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
era	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry

Lesson 10.

fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry

Lesson 11.

tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	smy
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply

Lesson 12.

sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy

Lesson 13.

bag	bad	cap	can	fat
hag	lad	lap	fan	rat
nag	sad	rap	man	sat
gag	mad	tap	ran	mat
rag	had	sap	pan	pat

Lesson 14.

got	job	mad	boy	hay
rot	rob	bad	joy	say
sot	sob	sad	coy	pay
pot	nob	had	toy	may
not	bob	pad	roy	way

Lesson 15.

cow	bay	cry	pin	bog
sow	ray	fly	sin	dog
now	day	try	win	log
mow	lay	pry	tin	fog
how	nay	buy	fin	hog

Lesson 16.

hat	met	got	gil	hox
bat	get	lot	mil	nox
fat	yet	not	sil	cox
mat	let	jot	wil	fox
rat	pet	hot	til	box

Lesson 17.

act	apt	bag	bit	can
add	arm	bad	bow	cap
age	ash	bed	box	car
aid	ask	bid	boy	cat
aim	awe	big	bud	cow

Lesson 18.

cry	dew	due	elm	far
cup	dig	ear	end	fat
cur	dip	eat	err	fee
cut	dog	ebb	eve	few
day	dot	eel	eye	fie

Lesson 19.

fig	gem	hat	hut	ire
fit	get	hay	ice	jam
foe	gin	hen	ill	jar
fog	gun	hid	inn	jew
gay	ham	him	ink	jig

Lesson 20.

job	key	lay	lip	may
jot	kid	leg	log	met
joy	kin	let	low	mix
jug	lap	lid	man	mob
ken	law	lie	map	mow

Lesson 21.

mud	nip	oat	ore	paw
mug	nod	odd	owe	pay
nap	now	oil	owl	pea
net	nut	old	own	pen
new	oak	one	pat	pie

Lesson 22.

pit	red	rod	saw	sir
ply	rib	row	say	sit
rat	rid	rub	sea	six
raw	rim	rum	set	sky
ray	rip	sad	shy	sob

Lesson 23.

sow	tea	top	vex	wan
spy	tie	toy	vie	war
sty	tin	tub	vow	wax
sum	toe	tun	urn	web
tap	too	two	use	who

Lesson 24.

why	yea	car	fig	mug
win	yes	cur	fit	owl
wit	yon	dig	got	try
won	ale	dog	hog	war
wry	ape	egg	law	you

*Reading Lessons of THREE Letters.**Lesson 5.*

A man.	A fan.	A hog.	A dog.
A hat.	A bat.	A car.	A bar.
A boy.	A toy.	A hen.	A pen.
A top.	A fop.	A bag.	A nag.
A wit.	A pit.	A cot.	A dot.

Lesson 6.

A wig.	A gig.	A jot.	A lot.
A job.	A mob.	A mug.	A jug.
A cat.	A rat.	A pig.	A rig.
A war.	A bar.	A leg.	A peg.
A cow.	A sow.	An eye.	A pie.

Lesson 7.

A new hat.	A mad dog.	An old rat.
A new pen.	An old ox.	A bad pen.
An old sot.	A fat pig.	A tin box.
A bad boy.	A new pin.	A new pot.

Lesson 8.

I can eat an egg.	Our dog got the pig.
Bid him get my hat.	Let it now run out.
Put it on the peg.	Be not a bad boy.
Let me get a nap.	Do not tell a lie.

Lesson 9.

I can not see God, but God can see me:
For the eye of God is on me all the day;
And God can see me now, and all I do.

Lesson 10.

All who sin and do ill, go in a bad way.
Let me not go in sin, and do ill:
For if I do ill, I can not go to God.

Lesson 11.

No man can do as God can do.
The way of man is not as the way of God.
Let me not go out of thy way, O God!

Lesson 12.

Do you ask if you are to die?
Yes, you and I are to die, and so are all men.
But a bad boy can not go to God.

Lesson 13.

O let me not sin in all I say or do.
If I see a boy do ill, let me not do so too:
For if I do so too, I am as bad as he.

Spelling Lessons of FOUR Letters.

Lesson 25.

band	cart	dark	fang	gall
hand	dart	bark	gang	hall
land	hart	hark	hang	mall
sand	mart	lark	pang	pall
wand	part	mark	rang	tall

Lesson 26.

hard	jest	lint	barm	cash
lard	best	mint	farm	gash
pard	lest	hint	harm	hash
yard	nest	dint	warm	lash
ward	pest	tint	—	rash

Lesson 27.

cast	fell	bill	cull	balm
fast	sell	fill	dull	calm
last	tell	gill	full	palm
past	well	kill	gull	lamb
vast	yell	mill	pull	—

Lesson 28.

bent	dust	fail	fain	leek
dent	gust	jail	gain	meeek
lent	just	nail	main	seek
rent	must	sail	pain	week
sent	rust	rail	lain	reek

Lesson 29.

bail	gain	main	pair	tail
bait	hail	nail	rail	vail
fail	hair	paid	rain	vain
fain	laid	pail	said	wail
fair	maid	pain	sail	wait

Lesson 30.

bawl	bean	deal	east	heal
caul	bear	dean	fear	heap
bead	beat	dear	feat	hear
beak	dead	earn	flea	heat
beam	deaf	ease	head	lead

Lesson 31.

leaf	meat	read	seam	tear
lean	near	ream	sear	teat
leap	neat	reap	seat	veal
meal	peal	rear	teal	weal
mean	pear	seal	team	weak

Lesson 32.

wean	beer	deer	flee	tree
year	beet	feed	free	weed
zeal	deed	feel	heed	weep
beef	deem	fees	heel	bier
been	deep	feet	thee	boat

Lesson 33.

coal	moan	boil	loin	boot
coat	road	coil	soil	cool
goat	roar	coin	toil	doom
load	roam	foil	void	door
loaf	toad	join	book	food

Lesson 34.

fool	hook	moon	root	foul
foot	hoop	noon	soon	four
good	look	pool	tool	gout
hood	loop	roof	wood	hour
hoof	mood	room	wool	pout

Lesson 35.

rout	dawn	thaw	drew	slew
soul	draw	yawn	flew	bowl
sour	fawn	blew	grew	blow
your	flaw	brew	knew	brow
suit	pawn	crew	lewd	down

Lesson 36.

fowl	prow	gray	prey	zest
flow	bray	play	they	both
gown	clay	pray	whey	doth
grow	dray	tray	when	moth
mown	fray	grey	west	nose

*Reading Lessons not exceeding FOUR Letters.**Lesson 14.*

The sun is up, it is time to rise.
Get out of bed. Now pray to God.
Then wash your face, and comb your hair.
Be a good boy, and do as you are bid.
The Lord will keep them safe that pray to him.
He is nigh to all that call on his name.

Lesson 15.

The Lord can tell what is best for you.
He will do you good if you love his ways.
If a man love God he will keep his laws.
Take care what you say lest you tell a lie.
He that lies will do many bad acts.
Look at them who do well and do so too.
Be sure to mind them that do well.
But keep from all who do ill.

Lesson 16.

Let us love the Lord our God with our souls.
For he is kind to us and does us good.
Take care that you mean what you say to God.
And do not mock him when you sing or pray.
Know that if you mock God he must see it.
If the Lord keep us we need fear no harm.

We are sure to be safe if God take care of us.
Know that the Lord who made the eye can
see.

And he who made the ear can hear.
The eye of God is on all them that do ill.

Lesson 17.

Be sure to help the poor and such as are in need.
Let them not want aid when you can help.
Mind what you read that you may grow wise.
What we know now will be of use to us when
old.

He will not be wise who does not mind his
book.

We must make the best use of our time.
When this day is past it will come no more.
Let not an hour slip, you have no time to
lose.

Lesson 18.

If boys that sit near you talk to you mind them
not.

Let them by that see that you love your book.
If you love your book do not look off from it.
Read with care and mind what is said.

When any one says he does not care,
What hope can we have that he will mend.
You must not tell lies in play, for it is sin.
Be sure all you say is true. The eye of God
is upon you.

*Exercises in long Monosyllables.**Lesson 37.*

gland	plain	strain	clause
stand	praise	strait	fault
brand	saint	straight	laugh
grand	saith	twain	naught
grain	stairs	caught	pause

Lesson 38.

taught	bread	cheat	dread
vault	breadth	clean	dream
vaunt	breath	clear	fleam
bleach	breathe	cream	grease
breach	cheap	crease	greave

Lesson 39.

heard	learn	peach	search
hearse	leave	plead	sheaf
heave	mead	preach	shear
knead	meant	realm	sheath
league	peace	scream	smear

Lesson 40.

sneak	stream	wealth	cheek
speak	swear	weave	cheer
spear	sweat	wheat	cheese
spread	teach	bleed	fleece
steam	thread	brecze	freeze

Lesson 41.

geese	sheep	sweet	eight
green	sneeze	teeth	freight
knee	speech	three	height
kneel	spleen	wheel	seize
queer	street	deign	friend

Lesson 42.

grieve	broach	choir	blood
pierce	broad	moist	bloom
shield	coach	noise	brood
thieve	hoarse	point	brook
board	throat	poise	goose

Lesson 43.

groom	course	group	mouse
dough	doubt	hound	nought
bound	drought	house	ought
bought	fought	mount	ounce
brought	ground	mown	pound

Lesson 44.

proud	sound	trough	young
rough	south	touch	youth
round	though	vouch	yield
should	through	would	year
shout	tough	wound	yeast

Reading Lessons of a rural nature.

S P R I N G.

Lesson 19.

The snow will soon be all gone.
 The frost is yet in the ground.
 The sap runs from the trees.
 Boys ought to work while it runs.
 Fix that trough or pail right.
 Do not lose any of the sap.
 How pure and sweet it is.
 See where the men boil it.
 Take care not to set your clothes on fire.
 That might cause your death.

Lesson 20.

The spring birds are come ! hark, how they sing.
 The wild leeks are quite green,
 And the ox and cow feed on them.
 The lambs play in the field.
 The trees and shrubs have now large buds,
 Which will soon spread out into leaves.

The woods look green and gay.
How great and good must God be,
Who makes the earth and all things glad.

Lesson 21.

We hear God's voice in the clouds.
O! What a clear flash of light.
Boys and girls ought to be good.
The rain comes down in large drops.
It now clears up and is fine.
Look at God's bow in the clouds.
Its ends seem to touch the earth.
The men are out at the plough.
They sing whilst they turn up the mould.
The seed is cast with care on the ground.
We hope it will grow, and yield a good crop.

Lesson 22.

You ought to dig and rake that bed.
Still let your vines face the sun.
Take care of them when they come up.
There might be some frost at night.
Take the hoe in your hand and work.
Let no weeds grow on the walks.
Pull all you see out of the beds.
Mind that your fence is good and strong.
Do not work too long at once.
You have your task yet to learn,
And you might be late at school.



S U M M E R .

Lesson 23.

How fine and clear the morn is.
 The birds sing in the trees.
 There is one which is quite red.
 The cold dews have left the earth.
 Now the bright sun darts his beams,
 The flocks and herds seek the cool shade.
 The birds hide from the great heat.
 The fruit trees are now in bloom.
 The meads are thick with grass.
 See how the scythe cuts it down.
 The hay smells very sweet.
 We ought to help to make it, if we have time.

Lesson 24.

See the corn how tall and green it is.
 The wheat and oats wave in the wind.
 The sun is hot, but there is a fine breeze.
 The fruit will soon be ripe.
 You must not eat green fruit.

The barge skims down the stream.
 Sweet sounds float on the air.
 The oars beat time to the sounds.
 Let us take a walk near the shore,
 And view the boats on the great lake.
 We will now rest in the shade of the oak.
 Then we will go home through the grove.



AUTUMN.

Lesson 25.

The fruit is now soft and ripe.
 You may take some and eat,
 But do not eat too much.
 In that field there is wheat cut down.
 Bread is made from wheat.
 You should not waste your bread,
 For some poor boy may be in want.
 God makes the wheat and corn grow,
 And gives us all that we need.
 We ought to pray in our hearts to God,
 And thank him for our life and all things.

Lesson 26.

The cart groans with the load.
The barns are full of wheat,
And hay stacks swell the store.
See the logs in heaps on the new ground.
Now they are all set on fire.
The fire might catch your clothes.
How soon the trees are all gone.
The stumps are yet in the ground,
But they will come out in a few years.
Men do not plough new ground.
They drag in the wheat with a team.
Now they fence it with oak rails.



WINTER.

Lesson 27.

There are now no leaves on the trees,
And the birds no more cheer us.
The cold hand of the north has bound the earth.
The streams and small lakes feel his chain.

See the boys slide, and the men skate.
Charles may learn next year.
There has been a great fall of snow.
Will you take a ride in the sleigh?
Come Charles, call Jane and Ann.
Where are your hats and coats and cloaks.
We shall be home at noon.

Lesson 28.

It is a cold night—it snows.
Ring the bell. John make a good fire.
Draw down the blinds—shut to the doors.
Come in and take your seats.
Now what are we all to do?
Why sing a psalm or a hymn,
Or play your tunes, draw out your maps,
Or dress your dolls, or what you will till tea.
Then James I shall have a new book for you,
And we will get you to read it to us.
The air is quite keen—there will be two or
three cold nights,
And then it will be mild. God is wise and
good:
And small things, as well as great, shew His
skill.



Words of ONE SYLLABLE, expressive of things familiar to Children.

Lesson 45.

arms	brain	eyes	heart	nails	tongue
bone	cheek	face	joints	nose	throat
blood	chin	feet	lungs	ribs	thumb
back	ears	hair	mouth	toes	vein

Lesson 46.

boot	cloth	gloves	lace	ring	shirt
cap	cloak	hat	lawn	scarf	silk
coat	frock	hose	muff	socks	sleeve
clasp	gown	hood	plush	shoes	stuff

Lesson 47.

bread	crust	lamb	eggs	cream	tarts
cheese	beef	pork	beans	tea	cakes
crum	veal	fowls	pease	pies	trout

Lesson 48.

stone	joists	bolt	trunk	pan	fork
brick	floor	hinge	box	bed	plate
lime	door	glass	stove	couch	dish
roof	latch	chair	pipe	sheets	spoon
beam	key	bench	spit	quilts	cup
stairs	bar	chest	pot	knife	mug

Lesson 49.

sun	east	cape	bank	brook	rain
moon	west	earth	clay	pool	snow
stars	north	land	sand	pond	hail
air	south	isle	chalk	mist	frost
wind	rock	hill	dirt	dew	ice

Lesson 50.

ash	oak	shrubs	hemp	sage	pears
bay	fir	herbs	hops	thorn	plums
beech	pine	flax	reed	haws	grapes
birch	vine	fern	rose	figs	leaf
elm	yew	grass	rue	nuts	root

Lesson 51.

York	hour	June	then	town	whence
year	noon	spring	now	street	hence
month	night	age	path	where	thence
week	march	late	road	here	school
day	may	when	way	there	church

Lesson 52.

first	ounce	thrice	rod	fifth	eight
one	drachm	third	four	six	eighth
once	brace	mile	foot	sixth	nine
pound	pair	perch	fourth	ell	ninth
twice	three	pole	five	yard	inch

*Lessons exemplifying the E FINAL.**Lesson 53.*

bar	bare	cap	cape	din	dine	fir	fire
bas	base	con	cone	dot	dote	har	hare
bid	bide	cop	cope	fan	fane	hat	hate
bit	bite	dar	dare	fat	fate	her	here
can	cane	dat	date	fin	fine	hid	hide

Lesson 54.

hop	hope	mar	mare	not	note	rid	ride
kit	kite	mat	mate	pan	pane	rip	ripe
lad	lade	mop	mope	par	pare	rob	robe
mad	made	nod	node	pin	pine	rod	rode
man	mane	nor	nore	rat	rate	rot	rote

Lesson 55.

sam	same	tam	tame	ton	tone	val	vale
sir	sire	tap	tape	top	tope	vil	vile
sit	site	tar	tare	tub	tube	vin	vine
sol	sole	tid	tide	tun	tune	vot	vote
tal	tale	tim	time	van	vane	win	wine



*Poetical Reading Lesson of ONE SYLLABLE.**Lesson 29.*

What's right and good,	Give thanks to thee
Now shew me Lord;	Who still dost raise
And lead me by	Up men to teach
Thy grace and word.	Us thy just ways.

Thus shall I be	While thus my mind
A child of God,	Is bent and mor'd,
And love and fear	I may be sure
Thy hand and rod.	By thee I'm lov'd.

Then shall I learn	And when I die
To bless and prize	Shall go in peace
All those that strive	To sing thy praise,
To make me wise.	Which shall not cease.

O! make me one
 Of that bless'd train,
 And tune my voice
 To that sweet strain.



PART II.

Spelling Lessons of TWO SYLLABLES accented on the FIRST.

NOTE.—*Figures and Italics, for the purpose of directing the pronunciation, are avoided—experience having shewn that they only tend to embarrass the learner.*

The syllables are divided more with a regard to proper pronunciation, than to arbitrary rules, which are above the comprehension of children.

Ab-sence	Bab-ble	bring-er	burn-ing
ab-bey	bab-bler	bri-ny	bur-nish
ac-tor	ba-by	bris-tle	bush-el
ac-tress	back-bite	brit-tle	bus-tle
ad-der	back-ward	bro-ken	butch-er
am-ble	bank-er	bro-ker	but-ler
am-ber	ban-ner	bru-tal	but-ter
am-bush	ban-ish	bru-tish	but-tress
an-chor	bant-ling	bub-ble	Cab-bage
an-vil	bar-ber	buck-et	cab-in
an-them	bar-rel	buc-kle	ca-ble
an-gel	bar-ter	buck-ler	cac-kle
ar-bour	ba-ker	buf-fet	ca-dence
art-ful	bal-lad	bu-gle	call-ing
art-ist	bet-ter	bul-ky	cal-lous
art-less	blun-der	bul-let	cam-bric
ar-my	bor-der	bul-wark	cam-let
ar-row	bo-som	bun-dle	can-cel
ar-dent	bri-er	bun-gle	can-cer
au-thor	bright-ness	bun-gler	can-did
aw-ful	brim-mer	bur-den	can-dle
ax-is	brim-stone	burn-er	can-ker

can-non	charm-ing	cli-mate	con-trite
can-ton	charm-er	clos-et	con-vent
can-vas	char-coal	clou-dy	con-vert
ca-per	char-ter	clo-ver	cor-ner
ca-pon	chas-ten	clo-ven	cost-ly
cap-tain	chat-tels	clown-ish	cot-ton
cap-tive	chat-ter	clus-ter	coun-cil
cap-ture	cheap-en	cob-web	coun-sel
card-er	cheap-ness	cof-fee	coun-ty
care-ful	cheat-er	cold-ness	cow-ard
care-less	cheer-ful	col-lar	crea-ture
car-rot	cher-ish	col-lect	cred-it
car-ry	cher-ry	col-lege	crook-ed
car-ver	ches-nut	co-lon	cru-el
cas-tle	chief-ly	com-bat	cun-ning
caus-tic	child-hood	come-ly	cu-rate
cause-way	chil-dren	com-et	cur-rant
cav-il	chim-ney	com-fort	cur-rent
ce-dar	chis-el	com-ma	cur-tain
ceil-ing	chop-ping	com-ment	cus-tard
cel-lar	churl-ish	com-merce	cus-tom
cen-sure	churn-ing	com-mon	cut-ler
cen-tre	ci-der	com-pass	cyn-ic
cer-tain	ci-pher	com-rade	cy-press
chal-lenge	cir-cle	con-cave	dan-ger
cham-ber	clas-sic	con-cert	dai-ly
chang-ing	clat-ter	con-cord	dai-ry
chan-nel	clean-ly	con-duct	dam-age
chap-el	clear-ness	con-quest	dam-ask
chap-lain	cler-gy	con-sul	dam-sel
chap-let	clev-er	con-test	dark-ness
chap-ter	cli-ent	con-tract	dar-ling

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daz-zle	drunk-ard	fa-bric	fi-nal
dear-ly	du-el	fa-cing	fin-ger
dear-ness	du-ty	fac-tor	fin-ish
dead-ly	dwel-ling	faith-ful	firm-ness
death-less	dy-er	fal-low	fix-ed
debt-or	Ea-gle	false-hood	flan-nel
de-cent	east-er	fam-ine	fla-vour
de-ist	eat-er	fam-ish	flow-er
del-uge	ear-ly	fa-mous	fol-low
dic-tate	earth-en	fan-cy	fol-ly
di-et	ef-fort	farm-er	fool-ish
dif-fer	ei-ther	far-row	foot-step
dim-ness	el-bow	far-ther	fore-most
din-ner	el-der	fas-ten	fore-head
dis-cord	em-blem	fa-ta ^l	for-est
dis-mal	em-met	fath-er	for-mal
dis-tance	em-pire	fa-vour	fort-night
do-er	emp-ty	fawn-ing	for-tune
dol-lar	end-less	fear-ful	found-er
do-nor	en-ter	feath-er	foun-tain
dor-mant	en-try	fee-ble	fowl-er
doubt-ful	en-vy	feel-ing	fra-grant
dow-er	e-qual	feign-ed	friend-ly
dow-ny	er-ror	fel-low	frig-ate
dra-per	es-say	fel-on	fros-ty
draw-er	es-sence	fe-male	fro-ward
draw-ing	e-ven	fer-tile	fruit-ful
dread-ful	ev-er	fer-vent	fur-nace
dream-er	e-vil	fes-ter	fur-nish
dri-ver	ex-it	fet-ter	fur-row
drop-sy	eye-sight	fe-ver	fur-ther
drum-mer	Fable	fig-ure	fu-ry

fus-ty	gold-en	hang-ings	hogs-head
fer-tile	gos-ling	hap-pen	hol-land
Gal-lon	gos-pel	hap-py	hol-low
gal-lop	gou-ty	har-bour	ho-ly
gam-ble	grace-ful	har-den	hom-age
game-ster	gram-mar	harm-less	home-ly
gan-der	gran-deur	har-ness	hon-est
gar-den	gras-sy	har-vest	hon-our
gar-ment	gra-zing	hat-ter	hope-ful
gar-ner	grea-sy	hate-ful	hor-rid
gar-ret	great-ly	ha-tred	hor-ror
gath-er	gree-dy	haugh-ty	host-age
gen-der	greet-ing	haunt-ed	host-ess
gen-tile	griev-ance	haz-ard	hos-tile
gen-tle	groan-ing	heal-ing	hot-house
gen-try	gro-cer	hear-ing	hour-ly
ges-ture	grot-to	heark-en	house-hold
ghast-ly	ground-less	heart-en	hu-man
gi-ant	guilt-less	hea-then	hum-ble
gib-bet	gun-ner	heav-en	hun-ger
gild-er	gus-set	he-brew	hunt-er
gim-let	Hab-it	hel-met	hurt-ful
gin-ger	hail-stone	help-er	hus-ky
gir-dle	hai-ry	herb-age	hys-sop
girl-ish	hal-ter	herds-man	I-cy
giv-er	ham-let	her-mit	i-dler
glad-den	ham-per	hew-er	i-dol
glad-ness	hand-ful	high-ness	im-age
glim-mer	hand-maid	hil-lock	in-cense
glo-ry	hand-some	hin-der	in-come
glut-ton	han-dy	hire-ling	in-dex
gnash-ing	hang-er	hog-gish	in-fant

ink-stand	jui-cy	life-less	mem-ber
in-let	ju-ry	light-ning	mend-ing
in-mate	jus-tice	lim-ber	mer-chant
in-most	Keep-er	lim-it	mer-cy
in-quest	ker-nel	li-quad	mes-sage
in-road	ket-tle	li-quor	mid-night
in-sect	key-hole	liz-ard	mil-ler
in-sult	kid-ney	lob-by	mim-ic
in-sight	kin-dle	loi-ter	min-gle
in-stance	kind-ness	loose-ness	mir-ror
in-stant	king-dom	love-ly	mis-chief
in-step	kitch-en	loy-al	mix-ture
in-to	kna-vish	lug-gage	mod-el
in-voice	kneel-ing	lum-ber	mod-ern
i-ron	know-ing	lus-tre	mod-est
is-sue	Lad-der	Ma-jor	mois-ture
i-tem	la-ding	mam-mon	mo-ment
Jail-or	la-dy	man-date	mon-key
jan-gle	land-lord	man-drake	mon-ster
jar-gon	land-mark	man-ger	month-ly
jas-per	lan-guage	man-gle	mor-al
jeal-ous	lan-guid	man-ner	mor-tal
jel-ly	laugh-ter	ma-ny	moth-er
jest-er	law-yer	ma-ple	mo-tive
jew-el	lead-en	mar-gin	move-ment
jin-gle	lea-ky	mar-tyr	moun-tain
join-er	learn-ing	mas-ter	mourn-ful
join-ture	leath-er	mea-ly	mouth-ful
jour-nal	length-en	mean-ing	mud-dy
jour-ney	lewd-ness	meas-ure	mur-der
joy-ful	li-bel	med-dle	mur-mur
judg-ment	li-cense	meek-ness	mush-room

mu-sic	Oak-en	par-cel	play-er
mus-ket	ob-ject	parch-ing	pleas-ant
mus-tard	of-fer	par-don	plu-mage
mut-ton	of-fice	pa-rent	plump-ness
muz-zle	off-spring	par-ley	plun-der
myr-tle	old-er	par-lour	plu-ral
mys-tic	ol-ive	part-ner	ply-ing
Na-ked	o-men	par-ty	pock-et
name-less	on-set	pas-sage	po-et
nar-row	o-pen	pass-port	poi-son
na-tive	op-tic	pas-ture	pol-ish
naugh-ty	or-der	pay-ment	pomp-ous
neat-ness	or-chard	ped-lar	pop-py
need-ful	or-gan	pee-vish	post-age
nee-dle	o-ral	pen-man	pos-ture
neigh-bour	ot-ter	peo-ple	po-tent
nei-ther	o-ver	per-jure	pot-ter
ner-vous	out-cast	per-son	poul-try
nig-gard	out-most	pert-ness	pound-age
nim-ble	out-ward	pet-ty	pow-er
nip-pers	ox-en	phi-al	pow-der
no-ble	Pack-age	phys-ic	prac-tice
non-age	pack-et	pic-kle	prais-er
non-sense	pad-dle	pic-ture	prat-tler
non-suit	pa-gan	pie-ces	pray-er
nos-tril	pain-ful	pinch-ing	preach-er
noth-ing	paint-ing	pi-rate	pre-cept
no-tice	pale-ness	pitch-er	pref-ace
nov-el	pan-ic	pla-ces	prel-ate
num-ber	pan-try	plain-tiff	prel-ude
nurs-er	pa-per	plan-et	pres-age
nut-meg	par-boil	plant-er	pres-ence

priest-hood	qua-ver	rib-and	sad-dle
pri-mate	queer-ly	rich-ness	safe-ly
prin-cess	quick-en	ri-der	saf-fron
pri-vate	qui-et	ri-fle	sail-or
prob-lem	quin-sy	right-ful	sal-ad
pro-duce	quo-rum	ri-ot	salm-on
pro-duct	quo-ta	ri-val	salt-ish
prof-fer	Rad-ish	riv-er	sam-ple
prof-it	raf-ter	riv-et	san-dal
prog-ress	rai-ment	roar-ing	san-dy
pro-logue	rain-bow	rob-ber	san-guine
prom-ise	ral-ly	roll-er	sap-ling
proph-et	ram-ble	roo-my	sap-py
pros-per	ran-dom	ro-sy	sat-in
pros-trate	ran-kle	rot-ten	sa-tire
proud-ly	ran-som	round-ish	sav-age
prowl-er	rap-id	roy-al	sau-cer
pry-ing	rap-ture	rub-ber	sau-sage
pru-dence	rash-ness	rub-bish	saw-yer
psal-mist	rath-er	rud-der	say-ing
pub-lic	rat-tle	rude-ness	scab-bard
pub-lish	raw-ness	ruf-fle	scaf-fold
pud-ding	ra-zor	rug-ged	scan-dal
pul-let	read-er	ru-in	scar-let
pul-pit	re-al	ru-ler	scat-ter
pun-ish	reap-er	run-ning	schol-ar
pure-ness	rea-son	rus-tic	sci-ence
pur-pose	reb-el	rus-ty	scof-fer
pu-trid	re-cent	Sab-bath	scorn-ful
puz-zle	reck-on	sa-bre	scrib-ble
Qua-ker	rec-tor	sack-cloth	scrip-ture
quar-rel	rest-less	sad-den	scru-ple

taw-ny	troop-er	ver-dant	whole-some
tail-or	tru-ant	ver-dict	wick-ed
tem-per	tues-day	ves-try	wid-ow
tem-pest	tu-lip	vic-tor	will-ing
tem-ple	tur-key	vir-gin	wind-ward
tempt-er	tur-nip	vir-tue	win-ter
thank-ful	tu-tor	vom-it	wis-dom
thaw-ing	twi-light	voy-age	wit-ness
there-fore	ty-rant	vul-gar	wit-ty
thick-et	Um-pire	Wa-fer	wo-ful
think-ing	un-cle	walk-er	won-der
thirs-ty	u-sage	wal-nut	wor-ship
thurs-day	ush-er	wash-ing	wrong-ful
til-lage	ut-most	wa-ver	Year-ly
tim-ber	un-der	way-ward	yel-low
tin-der	up-right	weak-en	yeo-man
ti-tle	up-wards	weath-er	yon-der
tor-ment	use-ful	wea-pon	young-er
to-tal	Va-grant	weep-ing	young-est
tow-el	vain-ly	weigh-ty	youth-ful
town-ship	val-ley	wel-fare	Zeal-ot
trea-son	van-quish	wheat-en	zeal-ous
trea-tise	var-nish	whis-per	zen-ith
tri-umph	ven-ture	whis-tle	ze-phyr

ess re
reb
re-c



*Reading Lessons in words not exceeding
TWO SYLLABLES.*

RURAL SCENERY &c.

Lesson 1.

A lone-ly hut.
A love-ly seat.
A fer-tile vale.
A fruit-ful field.
A ver-dant lawn.
A sil-ver stream.
A wind-ing brook.
The bi-ting frost.

A fros-ty night.
A gen-tle rain.
A whist-ling wind.
A beat-ing storm.
A lof-ty spire.
A bar-ren waste.
A large gar-den.

Lesson 2.

A leaf-y grove.
A glas-sy lake.
A rap-id riv-er.
The bit-ter blasts.
A dew-y morn.

A sul-try day.
The ri-sing hill.
The dri-ving sleet.
A heav-y show-er.
A strong gale.

A howl-ing tem-pest.	A pure foun-tain.
A no-ble man-sion.	A swell-ing tor-rent.
A hil-ly coun-try.	The blight-ing winds.
The ru-ral walk.	The fra-grant flow-ers.
A fine or-chard.	The sab-bath bell.
A rich pas-ture.	

Lesson 3.

A cool-ing breeze.	The low-ing kine.
A win-ter's eve.	The wind-ing path.
A fine night.	The hol-low tree.
An a-ged oak.	The fruit-ful field.
A hard win-ter.	The lof-ty hill.
The lof-ty pine.	A love-ly jaunt.
The bleat-ing sheep.	A fine pros-pect.
The din-ner horn.	The red squir-rel.
A sum-mer morn.	An A-pril show-er.
A gloo-my day.	A cloud-less sky.
A pleas-ant ride.	A weep-ing wil-low.
The scent-ed herbs.	A fruit-ful au-tumn.





THE COW, &c.

NOTE.—Some teachers, in order to excite emulation, put their scholars to read in classes; and, for the convenience of such, the following Lessons are divided by figures into small portions.

Lesson 4.

1. If you are very good, and say your lessons well this morning, we will, if it keeps fine, go into the garden, where you shall help me to sow some flower seeds, and look at the man who is working there.
2. You can also look at the cook, who is getting peas for your dinner, which you, and your brothers and sisters are very fond of.
3. The cherries begin to look very red, and will soon be ripe enough to mix with the currants, when they will make nice tarts for supper, with a little new milk from the Cow, from whom we have many good things; fresh milk, rich cream, nice butter and cheese.
4. Custards, and most kinds of puddings, are made with milk; I cannot tell what chil-

dren would do for prop-er food, if we had not Cow's milk.

4. Last sum-mer, you know, how pleas-ed you were to see the lit-tle calves play-ing about in the fields with their moth-ers, though you thought, when you saw them go to take their moth-ers' milk, they would not leave you any sup-per.

6. But, my dear, the good God who gave the beasts of the field for our use, also gave them the means to nour-ish their young, and yet have e-nough to spare for the use of man.

7. He who has made noth-ing in vain, took care to pro-vide well for both man and beast; for when the calf is old e-nough to feed on the grass, it does not want so much of its mother's milk.

8. The calf has no wool on, like the sheep, but the skin is of great use, and made into leath-er, of which shoes are made, bind-ings for books and oth-er things; so you find the poor beasts are of use even after they are dead, for ma-n-y of them give us both food and rai-ment.

9. Farm-ers should use their cat-tle kind-ly, for I do not know how they could do with-out them in the cul-ture of their farms, or find food for their wives and chil-dren. You will find dai-ly, as you read, that all God's works are good, and noth-ing is made in vain.



THE BEES, &c.

Lesson 5.

1. I was glad to see you, my dear girl, so much pleas-ed last night with the good farm-er and his daugh-ter who gave you such nice fruit and new milk. How sweet it seem-ed af-ter your walk, to sit down and en-joy such a sum-mer re-past.

2. While the weath-er is fine, we will of-ten, af-ter you have read your book, and done well at your nee-dle, go and see Miss May, who keeps her fath-er's house, and tends the poul-try.

3. You know she told you she would give you a pair of pret-ty chick-ens, and I will buy two or three more, then you shall feed and take care of them at home.

4. She also told you she would shew you the bees the next time you went, and you should, at the prop-er sea-son, see them take a hive.— What a pit-y it is, that for the sake of their hon-ey, ma-ny of the poor bees are kill-ed, af-ter they have work-ed so hard, and toil-ed so long, to cull the sweets from flow-ers and herbs.

5. Poor things, it is hard that any of them should suffer for giving such rich and useful food for man. Some years ago, almost all the bees in a hive were killed, when it was to be taken for the sake of the honey.

6. But of late years, a method has been found of taking the honey from the hives, without causing the death of so many useful insects which may live to gather more sweets, and take to some other hive.

7. You must be careful when you go near where bee-hives are, for, if you play about and trouble the bees, as they go in and out, they will sting you, and their sting is nearly as bad as that of a wasp; and I suppose you will not soon forget the wasp which stung you the other day.



THE FARM YARD.

Lesson 6.

1. When we were walking lately, you seemed very much to admire the nice pea-

cock which was spread-ing its gau-dy tail to the sun.

2. It look-ed ve-ry hand-some, but you must not be ta-ken with out-side beau-ty, for were pret-ty a bird could make so harsh a noise.

3. The ducks, the geese, and the chick-ens, are all much bet-ter to eat than that fine bird which walks about the yard so proud-ly; some-times the pea-chicks are kill-ed when young, but they are not so white and sweet as a chick-en.

4. The com-mon farm-yard poul-try, though not so hand-some to look at, are far more use-ful, as we are of-ten pleas-ed with a few fresh eggs at break-fast. Lit-tle boys and girls would of-ten be with-out pud-dings for their din-ners, if the hens did not fur-nish plen-ty of eggs.

5. It is ve-ry pleas-ant to see a yard full of fine poul-try, the hens with their chick-ens, al-ways seen so bu sy scratch-ing a-bout for lit-tle grubs and in-sects, which they are ve-ry fond of.

6. The ducks are not hap-py un-less they have a pond near, where they may swim a-bout, and dive in the wa-ter for the in-sects they like best. It is ve-ry pleas-ing to watch them, and see how mer-ry they seem, and hear what a quack-ing they make, if they hap-pen to find a-ny fly or weed that pleas-es them.

7. The geese most-ly ram-ble out on the com-mon, if there is one near, but they come

home with their gos-lings at night to the yard, where they know they shall get a good sup-per, and be safe du-ring the night.

8. Thus you find that all birds and beasts soon know where they are well tak-en care of and fed; and though ma-ny are kill-ed to sup-ply the wants of man, yet such as es-cape are, or ought to be, well fed and kept warm.



OF FISHES, &c.

Lesson 7.

1. When we were talk-ing the oth-er day, a-bout the pret-ty lambs and birds, you ask-ed me where the fish-es liv-ed, and want-ed to know how they walk-ed, as you could not see a-ny legs they had got.

2. But though they do not walk, they can move a-bout ve-ry quick-ly, which is call-ed swim-ming, and the lit-tle fins you ob-serve as-sist them in get-ting for-ward through the wa-ter.

3. Some fish live in ponds, some in rivers, others in lakes, but the greatest number of fish is in the sea; all which you may read of, when you are able to tell all the large words you will meet with.

4. Then you will read with surprise and wonder about the great whales, how men go a great distance in ships to catch them, and what a labour and trouble it is to take them; but the oil they yield well repays the people who are at the expence of sending men so far.

5. There are a great many fish in the sea fit to eat, the taking of which employs a large number of people who go out in boats, and very often they are in their boats on the water all night. The people who live by fishing mostly have their houses near the sea-side, and when they cannot venture out to sea they employ their time in mending their nets.

6. You will be greatly pleased when you can read the account of all the fishes, birds and beasts, that are in your sister's book.— You shall read it as soon as you can.

7. No person can tell what he is reading about if he cannot say the words in a proper manner; therefore be careful and attend to your book. Pronounce your letters right, and you will soon be able to read in books that will both amuse and instruct you.



THE SQUIRREL.

Lesson 8.

1. You must take great care of the pret-ty lit-tle squir-rel which you have got as a present, and be sure to feed it ev-e-ry day. It loves nuts, and will crack them as well as you can, and, with its lit-tle paws pick them out ve-ry neat-ly.

2. You know squir-rels love to be in the woods, where some of them skip from tree to tree as live-ly as birds. In this coun-try there are ma-ny sorts, such as the fly-ing squir-rel, the ground squir-rel, also the red, grey, and black.

3. In Eng-land there are on-ly the red and grey, both of which are ve-ry pret-ty, and have fine bush-y tails which turn o-ver their backs, and, when they sit upon their hind legs, ap-pear o-ver their heads.

4. If you no-tice the lit-tle crea-ture when it eats, you will see how pret-ty it looks; but

you must take care, for it will bite: its teeth are ve-ry sharp, or it could not, with so much ease, crack the nuts.

5. Some peo-ple put their squir-rels in a cage that keeps turn-ing round, so the poor thing is al-ways climb-ing but nev-er gets a-ny high-er; it is hard to tor-ment it in such a way, and I do not think there can be a-ny pleas-ure in look-ing at an ob-ject which is al-ways mo-ving in vain. Yet, some de-gree of mo-tion would tend to keep the squir-rel in health.



THE LAMBS, &c.

Lesson 9.

1. You ask-ed me to tell you a-bout the pret-ty lambs you saw frisk-ing in the fields, when you were out with your nurse for a walk. They look-ed so gen-tle and harm-less you want-ed me to get you one to play with at home.

2. But that would not be doing a kindness to the poor creature, for it would soon grow too big to have in the house, and then it would have to be killed. Little lambs when they grow up will be great sheep, and sheep the butchers kill for us to eat, and the flesh is called mutton.

3. It may seem cruel to you that such pretty creatures as the sheep and lambs are, should be killed for man's use, yet the great and good God gave them for our food. Were they all to live, there would not be grass enough to feed them, so when they are fat they are slain: their flesh is eaten, their skin dressed and made into parchment for the lawyers to write on, and for many other uses.

4. Of the lamb's skin, which is thinner and softer, ladies gloves are made; and it is often used instead of kid skins for the upper part of ladies and children's shoes. The wool of both is carded, spun, and woven into many sorts of useful clothing; some wove into broad-cloth, stuffs, blankets, flannels and a great many things, to clothe and keep warm the human race, who must allow the poor sheep to be one of the most useful of creatures.

5. A great number of socks are also made of wool, as are carpets, and a great deal of wool is spun very fine for ladies work. Your sister, you know, lately worked the pretty rug we have for the tea-urn, and the great rug

on the draw-ing room hearth; all the fine worsted she u-sed while work-ing them, was made from the wool of the sheep dy-ed to the colours wanted.



THE SHEEP.

Lesson 10.

1. Laz-y sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleas-ant fields you lie,
Eat-ing grass, and dai-sies white,
From the morn-ing till the night?
Ev'ry thing can some-thing do,
But tell me of what use are you?

2. Nay, my lit-tle mas-ter, nay,
Do not serve me so, I pray;
Don't you see the wool that grows
On my back, to make you clothes?
Cold, and ve-ry cold you'd get,
If I did not give you it.

3. True, it seems a pleas-ant thing,
To nip the dai-sies in the spring;
But ma-ny chil-ly nights I pass
On the cold, and dew-y grass,
Or pick a scan-ty din-ner where
All the com-mon's brown and bare.

4. Then the farm-er comes at last
 When the mer-ry spring is past,
 And cuts my wool-ly coat a-way
 To warm you in the winter's day ;
 Lit-tle mas-ter, this is why
 In the pleas-ant fields I lie.

*Words of TWO SYLLABLES having the accent on the
 SECOND.*

Ab-hor	af-flict	ap-ply	a-verse
ab-jure	a-fraid	ap-point	a-vert
a-bove	a-gain	ap-proach	a-void
ab-solve	ag-gress	ap-prove	a-vow
ab-surd	ag-grieve	a-rise	aus-tere
ac-cept	a-go	ar-raign	a-wake
ac-count	a-las	ar-rest	Bap-tize
ac-cuse	a-lert	as-cend	be-cause
ac-quit	a-live	a-shore	be-come
ac-quire	al-lege	as-sault	be-fore
ad-dress	al-lot	as-sent	be-hold
ad-here	al-lure	as-sert	be-lieve
ad-journ	al-ly	as-sume	be-neath
ad-jure	a-loft	a-stray	be-nign
ad-just	a-lone	a-tone	be-quest
ad-mit	a-long	at-tend	be-seem
a-dorn	a-maze	at-tire	be-set
ad-vance	a-mend	at-tract	be-sides
ad-vice	a-mong	a-vail	be-siege
ad-vise	ap-peal	a-vast	be-spoke
af-fair	ap-peace	a-venge	be-speak

be-stow	com-pile	con-nect	de-fame
be-tide	com-plain	con-nive	de-fect
be-times	com-plete	con-sign	de-fence
be-tray	com-ply	con-sist	de-fend
be-wail	com-port	con-spire	de-fer
be-ware	com-pose	con-strain	de-fine
be-witch	com-pound	con-straint	de-form
be-yond	com-press	con-struct	de-grade
blas-pheme	com-pute	con-sult	de-gree
block-ade	con-ceal	con-sume	de-ject
bom-bard	con-cede	con-tain	de-lay
bu-reau	con-ceit	con-tempt	de-light
Cal-cine	con-ceive	con-tend	de-lude
ca-nal	con-cern	con-tract	de-mand
ca-price	con-cise	con-vene	de-mur
ca-ress	con-clude	con-vert	de-mure
ca-rouse	con-coct	con-vey	de-note
cas-cade	con-cur	con-vince	de-nounce
ce-ment	con-demn	con-vulse	de-part
co-here	con-dense	cor-rect	de-pend
col-lect	con-dign	cor-rupt	de-plore
cam-paign	con-dole	De-base	de-port
com-bine	con-duce	de.bate	de-pose
com-mand	con-fer	de-bauch	de-prave
com-mend	con-fess	de-cay	de-privé
com-mit	con.fine	de-ceive	de-pute
com-mode	con-form	de-claim	de-ride
com-mune	con-fuse	de-cline	de-sert
com-mute	con-fute	de-coy	de-serve
com-pact	con-geal	de-cree	de-sign
com-pare	con-joint	de-cry	de-sire
com-pel	con-jure	de-duct	de-sist

des-pair	dis-mast	e-ject	ex-act
des-pite	dis-may	e-lapse	ex-ceed
de-tach	dis-miss	e-late	ex-cept
de-tain	dis-mount	e-lect	ex-change
de-tect	dis-own	e-lude	ex-cise
de-ter	dis-pand	em-balm	ex-clude
de-vice	dis-pel	em-bark	ex-empt
de-volve	dis-pense	em-brace	ex-hale
de-vote	dis-perse	em-ploy	ex-hort
de-vour	dis-play	en-chant	ex-ist
de-vout	dis-please	en-close	ex-pect
dif-fuse	dis-pose	en-dear	ex-pense
di-gest	dis-praise	en-dite	ex-pire
di-gress	dis-sect	en-dorse	ex-plode
di-late	dis-solve	en-due	ex-port
di-rect	dis-til	en-dure	ex-press
dis-arm	dis-tinct	en-force	ex-tend
dis-burse	dis-tort	en-gross	ex-tinct
dis-cern	dis-tract	en-hance	ex-tort
dis-charge	dis-tress	en-join	ex-treme
dis-claim	dis-turb	en-joy	ex-ude
dis-close	dis-use	en-large	ex-ult
dis-course	di-verge	en-rich	Fer-ment
dis-creet	di-vert	en-sue	for-bear
dis-cuss	di-vest	en-treat	for-bid
dis-dain	di-vide	e-quip	fore-bode
dis-ease	di-vine	e-raise	fore-go
dis-grace	di-vorce	e-rect	fore-know
dis-guise	di-vulge	es-cort	fore-shew
dis-gust	dra-goon	e-vade	fore-see
dis-join	Ef-face	e-vent	fore-warn
dis-like	ef-fect	e-voke	for-sake

forth-with	in-ject	mis-give	out-walk
ful-fil	in-quire	mis-judge	out-weigh
Ga-zette	in-sane	mis-lay	out-wit
gen-teel	in-sert	mis-lead	Par-take
gro-tesque	in-snare	mis-name	pa-trol
Im-bibe	in-spect	mis-place	per-form
im-bue	in-spire	mis-print	per-fume
im-mense	in-stall	mis-rule	per-haps
im-merse	in-still	mis-take	per-mit
im-pair	in-struct	mis-trust	per-plex
im-peach	in-tend	mo-lest	per-sist
im-pel	in-ter	mo-rose	per-spire
im-plant	in-trigue	Ne-glect	per-suade
im-plore	in-trude	O-bey	per-tain
im-ply	in-vade	ob-ject	per-vade
im-port	in-veigh	o-blige	per-verse
im-pose	in-vent	ob-lique	per-vert
im-print	in-vest	ob-scure	pe-ruse
im-pure	in-vite	ob-serve	pos-ess
im-pute	in-volve	ob-struct	post-pone
in-cite	in-ure	ob-tain	pre-cede
in-clude	Ja-pan	oc-cur	pre-clude
in-crease	jo-cose	op-pose	pre-dict
in-cur	La-ment	or-dain	pre-fer
in-deed	lam-poon	out-bid	pre-fix
in-duce	Ma-chine	out-do	pre-judge
in-fect	main-tain	out-grow	pre-mise
in-fer	ma-lign	out-leap	pre-pare
in-firm	ma-ture	out-right	pre-sage
in-flame	mis-chance	out-run	pre-scribe
in-flict	mis-count	out-shine	pre-sent
in-form	mis-deed	out-strip	pre-serve

pre-side	pur-suit	re-fresh	re-nounce
pre-sume	Re-bel	re-fund	re-nown
pre-tence	re-build	re-fuse	re-pair
pre-tend	re-buke	re-fute	re-past
pre-text	re-call	re-gain	re-pay
pre-vail	re-cant	re-gale	re-peal
pre-vent	re-cede	re-gard	re-peat
pro-ceed	re-ceipt	re-gret	re-pel
pro-claim	re-ceive	re-hear	re-pent
pro-cure	re-cess	re-ject	re-pine
pro-duce	re-charge	re-joice	re-place
pro-fane	re-cite	re-join	re-plete
pro-fess	re-claim	re-lapse	re-ply
pro-found	re-cline	re-late	re-port
pro-fuse	re-coil	re-lax	re-pose
pro-ject	re-coin	re-lay	re-press
pro-long	re-cord	re-lease	re-prieve
pro-mote	re-count	re-lent	re-print
pro-mulge	re-course	re-lief	re-proach
pro-nounce	re-cruit	re-lieve	re-proof
pro-pel	re-cur	re-light	re-prove
pro-pose	re-deem	re-ly	re-pulse
pro-pound	re-dound	re-main	re-pute
pro-rogue	re-dress	re-mand	re-quest
pro-TECT	re-duce	re-mark	re-quire
pro-test	re-fer	re-mind	re-quite
pro-tract	re-fit	re-miss	re-scind
pro-trude	re-flect	re-morse	re-serve
pro-vide	re-flow	re-mote	re-sign
pro-voke	re-form	re-move	re-sist
pur-loin	re-tract	re-mount	re-solve
pur-sue	re-frain	re-new	re-store

re-tain	sub-scribe	trus-tee	un-ripe
re-tard	sub-side	Un-bend	un-seen
re-tire	sub-tract	un-bind	un-say
re-treat	sub-vert	un-bolt	un-shod
re-turn	suc-ceed	un-bought	un-sound
re-venge	suf-fice	un-bound	un-spent
re-vere	sup-ply	un-chain	un-stop
re-vile	sup-port	un-close	un-taught
re-volt	sup-pose	un-do	un-tie
re-volve	sup-press	un-done	un-true
re-ward	sur-round	un-dress	un-twist
ro-mance	sur-vey	un-fair	un-wise
Sa-lute	sus-pend	un-fold	un-yoke
se-clude	sus-pense	un-hinge	up-braid
se-cure	There-with	un-hook	up-hold
se-date	tor-ment	u-nite	u-surp
se-duce	tra-duce	un-just	Where-as
se-lect	trans-act	un-known	with-al
se-rene	trans-fer	un-lace	with-in
se-vere	trans-form	un-like	with-draw
sin-cere	trans-gress	un-load	with-hold
sub-due	trans-late	un-lock	with-out
sub-join	trans-mit	un-man	with-stand
sub-lime	trans-plant	un-mask	Your-self
sub-mit	trans-pose	un-paid	

*Instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE
SYLLABLES.*

OF OUR CREATOR, &c.

Lesson 21.

1. Our pa-rents are very good to us, but God is bet-ter than our pa-rents, and he has done more for us. He gave us our pa-rents and ev-e-ry thing we have.

2. He made the sun, moon, and stars; the earth, and the sky; wa-ter, trees and flow-ers; birds and beasts, fish-es and in-sects; and men, wo-men and chil-dren.

3. He has made us more ex-cel-lent than the beasts, for he has given us a soul. It is our soul that knows God, and that he is good, and wise, and pow-er-ful. The beasts do not know God, nor the things which he has made; if we were to tell them, they would not un-der-stand us.

4. Our souls learn and know a great ma-ny things which the beasts can-not learn. Our bo-dies will die, and when we are laid in the grave, worms will de-stroy our flesh, and our bones will crum-ble into dust. But our souls are im-mor-tal, they can nev-er die.

5. God or-ders ev-e-ry thing. He keeps us a-live, and he makes us die when he pleas-es. There is noth-ing which he can-not do. He sees us where-e-ver we are, by night as well

as by day; and he knows all that we do and say and think. There is nothing which he does not know.

THE BIBLE, &c.

Lesson 12.

1. We must love to read the bible; it is the most excellent and beautiful of all books.— God himself commanded good men to write it. There we read of all the great and good things God has done for us, and for all people; how just, and wise, and powerful he is; and what we must do to serve and please him.

2. There too we read of Christ, the Son of God, who came into the world to save sinners, such as we all are by nature and practice.— He was gentle and patient when he was troubled and ill-used; he was kind to all persons, even to them who were unkind to him; and when wicked men were just going to kill him, he prayed to his Father to forgive them.

3. When we have read, or heard about Christ, who he was, and what great things he has done for us, we ought to love him, and be thankful to him, and try to be like him.

4. Make haste to learn to read, and try to understand the meaning of what you read;

love to learn your du-ty and to do it; then you will be a-ble to read the bi-ble, and you will love to read it. There are ma-ny things in it which you can un-der-stand now, though you are so young. When you are old-er and wi-ser you will un-der-stand it bet-ter; and, if you are good, you will de-light in it more and more.

DISOBEDIENCE.

Lesson 13.

1. Chil-dren should al-ways do what their pa-rents or teach-ers de-sire them; nei-ther should they re-fuse till they have a rea-son from them for what they are bid, be-cause, it may not be at all times pro-per to give a rea-son, and they might not un-der-stand it, if it were giv-en.

2. Ed-mund Wil-ful was no-ted for not do-ing as his pa-rents told him; when his fath-er and moth-er told him not to do a-ny thing, he did not mind their com-mands, but would do it ve-ry soon af-ter; be-sides this, he al-ways want-ed to know the rea-son why he was not to do it. We shall soon see what be-fel him from his not mind-ing what was said to him.

3. One fros-ty morn-ing, as Ed-mund was just set-ting off for school, his fath-er de-si-red him not to go on the ice. But Ed-mund, as was u-su-al with him, quite for-got this com-mand

by the time he came to the pond. The water was frozen over with very thin ice, but Edmund did not know this, and ran on it, without once thinking of what his father had said.

4. But his father had kept after him at a distance, and now, seeing his son in such danger, called out to him, "Edmund! Edmund! come off the ice." "Why, father?" said he; but before his father could tell him the reason, he fell through, and was drowned.

5. There was a little girl who did not mind what was said to her, for sometimes she would get up on the window seat, and be in danger of falling out of the window; at other times she would stand so near the fire, as to be in danger of setting her frock on fire, or of being scalded by the boiling water in the kettle.

6. One day she climbed on the back of the nurse's chair, who rising up to follow a little boy that was at play with a dog, the chair fell upon her, and she hurt her head very much against the floor.

7. Jane Careless was riding one day in a wagon with her mamma, who called many times to her, and told her not to lean over the side of the wagon, but she paid no regard to what her mother said.

8. At length, when the wagon wheel was going over a stone, out fell poor Jane; she was very badly hurt, and it was a long time before she was well.

OF ORDER IN AFFAIRS, &c.

Lesson 14.

1. You have gone through your book, you say, and want a new lesson. Very well, I will give you one soon, but first go and put away with care the book you have just read over; that is not to be thrown away because you have got a new one.

2. Now, you think you know it all, but you may forget part; and will want to read it again. Besides, some of your play-mates may not have such a book, and perhaps they would like to borrow it from you.

3. We enjoy a great deal of pleasure ourselves in giving others pleasure; and those things which we cannot give, we may and ought to lend to persons of care and prudence.

4. O! I cannot find my book, or my hat, is the common complaint of many little boys and girls, and they run about the house making a great noise, and proving a pest to all around them, because they have not put things in their proper places.

5. Always when you read, you should try to learn something. If you hurry through a whole book at one lesson, without this, it will do you no good. If you have now learned to put all things in their places, and to mind where they are, you have learned what will help to make you easy and useful through life.

OF LYING, AND OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Lesson 15.

1. Do you know what it is to tell a lie? It is to say what is not true, either to hide a fault, or to make a jest of a-ny one. Ly-ing is a vice you should be care-ful to a-void, be-cause, if you are once known to be a li-ar, no per-son will be-lieve a word you say.

2. A lit-tle boy, whose name was John, was so much in the prac-tice of tell-ing lies that he of-ten came to much harm from this e-vil hab-it. A stout boy, of whom he had been tell-ing some false-hoods, one day way-laid him on his re-tur-n from school, and gave him a se-vere beat-ing.

3. He made his com-plaint to the mas-ter when he came to school again, but John had so of-ten said what was not true, that the mas-ter did not be-lieve him. From this time he be-gan to see the ill ef-fects of tell-ing lies, and was ve-ry care-ful in fu-ture to say noth-ing but what was truth.

4. Once, when I was in the back-woods, I saw men log-ging on new ground with a yoke of ox-en, and there was a ve-ry large log which the ox-en could not draw, though they tried to do it with all their might.

5. At this the man who was driv-ing got an-gry, and beat the poor ox-en with a large

stick, of-ten stri-king them on the horns, which seem-ed to pain them ve-ry much.

6. At oth-er times, in the front town-ships, I have seen hor-ses u-sed ve-ry bad-ly; not that they were do-ing a-ny harm, but be-cause they could not know the lan-guage of their mas-ters. Hence they were beat-en on the head, be-tween the ears, with the large end of a whip, which was like-ly as pain-ful to them, as it would be to ox-en to strike them on the horns.

7. Now, all such con-duct as this shews plain-ly the ab-sence of a hu-mane tem-per. Nev-er trust your-self in the pow-er of a per-son who can thus a-buse dumb beasts, for he would most like-ly ill use hu-man be-ings if they cross-ed his de-signs, and he could do so with e-qual safe-ty to his per-son.

8. God takes care for ox-en, and he no doubt marks the man or boy, who, from ca-price, bad-ly ex-erts a pow-er with which he proves un-fit to be trust-ed. It is the du-ty of all to be gen-tle in their con-duct, and to give those crea-tures that de-pend up-on them a prop-er de-gree of food, to pre-pare shel-ter from the ex-treme cold of win-ter, and to see that, in all re-spects, they are kind-ly ta-ken care of.



PRAYER.

Lesson 16.

1. Ere the morn-ing's bu-sy ray
Call you to your work a-way;
Ere the si-lent eve-ning close
Your wea-ried eyes in sweet re-pose,
To lift your heart and voice in pray-er
Be your first and la-test care.

2. He, to whom the pray-er is due
From heav-en, his throne, shall smile on you;
An-gels sent by him shall tend
Your dai-ly la-bour to be-friend,
And their night-ly vi-gils keep
To guard you in the hour of sleep.

3. When through the peace-ful par-ish swells
The mu-sic of the Sab-bath bells,
Du-ly tread the sa-cred road
Which leads you to the house of God;
The bles-sing of the Lamb is there,
And "God is in the midst of her."

4. And oh! where'-er your days be past;
And oh! how-e'er your lot be cast,
Still think on Him whose eye sur-veys,
Whose hand is o-ver all your ways;
A-broad, at home, in weal, or woe,
That ser-vice, which to heav-en you owe,
That boun-den ser-vice du-ly pay,
And God will bless you ev'ry day.

5. He on-ly to the heart can give
Peace and true pleas-ure while you live;
He on-ly, when you yield your breath,
Can guide you through the vale of death.
6. He can, he will, from out the dust,
Raise the blest spir-its of the just;
Heal ev'ry wound, hush ev'ry fear;
From ev'ry eye wipe ev'ry tear;
And place them where dis-tress is o'er,
And pleas-ures dwell for ev-er-more.



PART III.

*Words of THREE SYLLABLES pronounced as TWO,
and accented on the FIRST SYLLABLE.*

OBSERVE, *tial* and *cial* sound like *shal*,
tion, cion, scion — like *shun*,
tian, scian — like *shan*,
tient, cient — like *shent*,
cious, scious — like *shus*,
science, tience — like *shence*,
gion, geon — like *jun*.

Ac-tion
 an-cient
 auc-tion
 Cap-tious
 cau-tion
 cau-tious
 con-science
 con-scious
 Dic-tion
 dun-geon
 Fac-tion
 fac-tious
 fric-tion
 func-tion
 Gra-cious
 Junc-tion
 Le-gion
 lo-tion

Man-sion
 mar-tial
 men-tion
 mer-sion
 mis-sion
 mo-tion
 Na-tion
 no-tion
 Op-tion
 Par-tial
 pas-sion
 pa-tience
 pa-tient
 pen-sion
 por-tion
 pre-cious
 pres-sion
 Quo-tient

Re-gion
 Sanc-tion
 sec-tion
 spa-cious
 spe-cial
 spe-cious
 sta-tion
 sur-geon
 Ten-sion
 ter-tian
 trac-tion
 Unc-tion
 Vec-tion
 ven-tion
 ver-sion
 vi-cious

*Words of THREE SYLLABLES, having the accent
on the FIRST SYLLABLE.*

Ab-la-tive	an-nu-al	brev-i-ty
ab-ro-gate	an-ti-dote	bri-be-ry
ab-so-lute	ap-pe-tite	bul-ki-ness
ab-sti-nence	ap-po-site	buoy-an-cy
ac-ci-dent	ar-a-ble	bur-gla-ry
ac-cu-rate	ar-bi-trate	bus-i-ness
ac-tu-al	ar-chi-tect	Cal-cu-late
ac-tu-ate	ar-den-cy	cal-en-dar
ad-a-mant	ar-du-ous	cal-um-ny
ad-e-quate	ar-gu-ment	can-di-date
ad-jec-tive	ar-ro-gance	can-is-ter
ad-vo-cate	ar-te-ry	can-ni-bal
af-fa-ble	ar-ti-cle	can-o-py
af-flu-ence	ar-ti-fice	ca-pa-ble
ag-gran-dize	at-mos-phere	cap-i-tal
ag-gra-vate	at-ti-tude	car-pen-ter
ag-gre-gate	at-tri-bute	cas-u-al
ag-o-ny	av-a-rice	cat-a-logue
al-der-man	au-di-ble	cat-a-ract
al-i-ment	au-dit-or	cat-e-chism
al-pha-bet	av-e-nue	cel-e-brate
al-ti-tude	av-er-age	cel-e-ry
am-pu-tate	au-thor-ize	cen-tu-ry
an-ar-chy	Bar-ba-rism	cer-ti-fy
an-ces-tor	bash-ful-ly	chan-cel-lor
an-ec-dote	ben-e-fit	change-a-ble
an-gri-ly	blame a-ble	char-ac-ter
an-i-mal	blas-phe-mous	cher-u-bim
an-i-mate.	bois-ter-ous	chil-li-ness

choc-o-late	coun-te-nance	dep-u-ty
chron-i-cle	coun-ter-feit	der-o-gate
cir-cu-late	coun-ter-part	des-o-late
cir-cu-lar	coun-ter-pane	des-pe-rate
cit-i-zen	court-e-sy	des-pot-ism
civ-il-ize	craft-i-ly	det-ri-ment
clam-or-ous	cra-zi-ness	dex-ter-ous
clean-li-ness	cred-i-ble	di-a-dem
cler-gy-man	cred-it-or	di-a-logue
clum-si-ness	cred-u-lous	dif-fi-cult
cod-i-cil	crim-in-al	dig-ni-fy
co-gen-cy	crit-i-cise	dil-i-gent
cog-ni-zance	crit-i-cism	dis-ci-pline
col-o-ny	croc-o-dile	dis-lo-cate
com-fort-er	cru-ci-fy	dis-mal-ly
com-pa-ny	cu-cum-ber	dis-pu-tant
com-pe-tence	cul-pa-ble	dis-si-pate
com-ple-ment	cul-ti-vate	dis-so-nance
com-pli-ment	cum-ber-some	div-i-dend
com-pro-mise	cur-so-ry	doc-u-ment
con-fi-dent	cus-to-dy	dole-ful-ly
con-se-crate	cyl-in-der	dra-pe-ry
con-se-quence	Dain-ti-ly	drow-si-ly
con-so-nant	de-cen-cy	drud-ge-ry
con-sti-tute	dec-o-rate	du-el-ist
con-ti-nent	ded-i-cate	du-pli-cate
con-tra-ry	def-er-ence	du-ra-ble
cor-pu-lence	def-in-ite	du-ti-ful
cost-li-ness	del-e-gate	Ea-si-ly
cov-e-nant	del-i-cate	eat-a-ble
cov-et-ous	dem-a-gogue	eb-o-ny
coun-sel-lor	dep-re-cate	ec-sta-cy

ed i-ble
 ed-i-fy
 ed-it-or
 ed-u-cate
 ef-fi-gy
 e-go-tism
 el-e-gance
 el-e-gy
 el-e-ment
 el-e-phant
 el-e-vate
 el-o-quence
 em-a-nate
 em-i-grant
 em-i-nence
 emp-ti-ness
 em-u-late
 en-e-my
 en-er-gy
 en-mi-ty
 en-ter-prise
 ep-i-cure
 ep-i-gram
 ep-i-taph
 ep-i-thet
 e-qua-bly
 e-qual-ize
 e-qui-nox
 e-qui-ty
 es-ti-mate
 eu-cha-rist
 ev-i-dence

ex-cel-lence
 ex-e-crate
 ex-e-cute
 ex-er-cise
 ex-i-gence
 ex-o-dus
 ex-pe-dite
 ex-qui-site
 Fab-ri-cate
 fab-u-lous
 fac-to-ry
 fac-ul-ty
 faith-ful-ly
 fal-la-cy
 fal-si-fy
 fal-si-ty
 fam-i-ly
 fan-ci-ful
 fas-cin-ate
 fa-vour-ite
 fear-ful-ly
 fea-si-bly
 fel-o-ny
 fem-in-ine
 fer-til-ize
 fer-ven-cy
 fes-ti-val
 fi-nal-ly
 fi-ne-ry
 fin-i-cal
 firm-a-ment
 fla-gran-cy

flat-te-ry
 flex-i-ble
 fluc-tu-ate
 flu-en-cy
 fop-pe-ry
 for-ci-ble
 ford-a-ble
 for-feit-ure
 for-ti-fy
 for-ti-tude
 for-tu-nate
 fra-gran-cy
 fraud-u-lent
 fre-quen-cy
 friv-o-lous
 front-is-piece
 fru-gal-ly
 fu-gi-tive
 fu-mi-gate
 fu-ne-ral
 fur-ni-ture
 fur-ther-more
 Gal-le-ry
 gar-den-er
 gau-di-ness
 gen-er-al
 gen-er-ous
 gen-e-sis
 gen-tle-man
 gen-u-ine
 gid-di-ness
 gloom-i-ness

glo-ri-fy	im-mi-nent	La-cer-ate
gov-er-nance	im-ple-ment	lat-i-tude
grace-ful-ly	im-pu-dence	laud-a-bly
grad-u-al	in-ci-dent	lax-i-ty
gran-a-ry	in-di-cate	le-gal-ize
grate-ful-ly	in-do-lence	leth-ar-gy
grat-i-fy	in-dus-try	lib-er-ate
grav-i-ty	in-fa-my	lev-i-ty
greed-i-ness	in-fan-cy	li-a-ble
Har-bin-ger	in-fer-ence	lib-er-ate
har-mo-nize	in-fi-del	lib-er-ty
haugh-ti-ness	in-fi-nite	li-bra-ry
heart-i-ly	in-flu-ence	lig-a-ment
hea-then-ism	in-ju-ry	lit-er-al
heav-i-ness	in-no-cence	lit-i-gate
hes-i-tate	in-no-vate	lof-ti-ness
his-to-ry	in-so-lence	lone-li-ness
ho-li-ness	in-sti-tute	low-li-ness
home-li-ness	in-stru-ment	lu-dic-rous
hom-i-cide	in-tel-lect	lu-min-ous
hope-ful-ly	in-ter-course	lu-na-cy
hor-ri-ble	in-ter-est	lux-u-ry
hos-pi-tal	in-ter-val	Mag-ni-fy
hur-ri-cane	in-ti-mate	mag-ni-tude
hus-band-ry	in-tri-cate	main-te-nance
hyp-o-crite	i-vo-ry	man-i-fest
hap-pi-ness	Jeop-ar-dy	man-i-fold
hard-i-hood	ju-bi-lee	man-li-ness
her-ald-ry	jus-ti-fy	man-u-script
I-dol-ize	ju-ve-nile	mar-gin-al
ig-no-rant	Kna-ve-ry	mar-in-er
im-i-tate	knot-ti-ness	mar-i-time

mar-tyr-dom
 mar-vel-lous
 mas-cu-line
 mas-sa-cre
 med-i-cal
 med-i-cine
 med-it-ate
 mel-o-dy
 mem-o-ry
 mer-chan-dize
 mer-ci-ful
 mes-sen-ger
 might-i-ly
 min-er-al
 min-is-ter
 mir-a-cle
 mis-chiev-ous
 mis-cre-ant
 mis-e-ry
 mit-i-gate
 mock-e-ry
 mod-er-ate
 mod-u-late
 mon-ar-chy
 mon-u-ment
 mor-al-ize
 mor-tal-ly
 mor-ti-fy
 mourn-ful-ly
 mul-ti-ply
 mul-ti-tude
 mur-der-er

mus-cu-lar
 mu-ta-ble
 mu-til-ate
 mu-ti-ny
 mu-tu-al
 mys-te-ry
 Nar-ra-tive
 nat-u-ral
 nav-i-gate
 nau-se-ate
 need-ful-ly
 neg-a-tive
 neg-li-gent
 nom-in-ate
 no-ta-ble
 no-ti-fy
 nul-li-ty
 nu-mer-ous
 Ob-du-rate
 ob-lo-quy
 ob-so-lete
 ob-sta-cle
 ob-stin-ate
 ob-vi-ate
 oc-cu-py
 o-der-ous
 op-er-ate
 op-po-site
 op-u-lence
 or-a-cle
 or-a-tor
 or-din-ance

or-gan-ize
 or-i-fice
 or-i-gin
 or-na-ment
 or-tho-dox
 Pa-ci-fy
 pal-pa-ble
 par-a-disc
 par-a-gon
 par-al-lel
 par-ri-cide
 pas-sen-ger
 pass-o-ver
 pau-ci-ty
 peace-a-ble
 peas-ant-ry
 pec-u-late
 pen-al-ty
 pen-e-trate
 pen-i-tence
 pen-u-ry
 per-fi-dy
 per-fo-rate
 per-il-ous
 per-ju-ry
 per-ma-nent
 pes-ti-lence
 pet-u-lence
 pleas-ant-ry
 pi-e-ty
 plaus-i-ble
 plen-i-tude

pli-a-ble	punc-tu-al	rid-i-cule
pol-i-cy	pun-gen-cy	rig-or-ous
pon-der-ous	pu-ri-fy	ri-ot-ous
pop-u-lace	pu-tre-fy	riv-u-let
pop-u-lar	Quad-ru-ped	rob-be-ry
pop-u-lous	qual-i-fy	ru-in-ous
port-a-ble	quan-ti-ty	ru-min-ate
pos-i-tive	quer-u-lous	Sa-cra-ment
pos-si-ble	Rad-i-cal	sa-cri-fice
po-ten-tate	rail-le-ry	sa-cri-lege
pov-er-ty	ran-cor-ous	sale-a-ble
prac-ti-cal	rar-i-ty	sanc-ti-fy
pre-ce-dent	rat-i-fy	sat-is-fy
pre-ci-pice	read-i-ness	sau-ci-ness
pre-ju-dice	re-al-ize	scan-dal-ize
pres-i-dent	re-cog-nize	scar-ci-ty
pret-ti-ly	re-com-pence	sce-ne-ry
pri-ma-ry	re-con-cile	scorn-ful-ly
prim-i-tive	rec-ti-fy	scrip-tu-ral
prin-ci-pal	rec-ti-tude	scru-pu-lous
prin-ci-ple	re-gen-cy	scru-ti-ny
priv-i-lege	reg-u-late	scur-ril-ous
prob-a-ble	ren-o-vate	se-cre-cy
prom-in-ent	rep-ro-bate	sec-u-lar
prop-er-ty	re-quis-ite	sed-u-lous
proph-e-cy	res-i-dence	sen-si-ble
pros-e-cute	res-i-due	sen-ti-ment
pros-e-lyte	res-o-lute	sep-ul-chre
pros-per-ous	ret-i-nue	ser-vi-tude
pub-lic-ly	rev-er-ence	sev-cr-al
pu-er-ile	rhet-o-ric	shame-ful-ly
	rheu-ma-tism	sig-nal-ize

sig-na-ture
 sig-ni-fy
 sim-i-lar
 sim-pli-fy
 sin-ful-ly
 sin-gu-lar
 skel-e-ton
 skil-ful-ly
 slan-der-er
 sla-ve-ry
 sleep-i-ness
 sloth-ful-ly
 slov-en-ly
 sol-i-tude
 soph-is-try
 spe-ci-men
 spec-u-late
 speed-i-ly
 spite-ful-ly
 squan-der-er
 stip-u-late
 stub-born-ness
 stu-pi-fy
 sua-vi-ty
 sub-ju-gate
 sub-se-quent
 sub-sti-tute
 sub-ter-fuge
 suc-cu-lent
 suf-fer-er
 suf-fo-cate
 su-i-cide

suit-a-ble
 sul-ki-ness
 sum-ma-ry
 sump-tu-ous
 sup-pli-ant
 sus-ten-ance
 syc-o-phant
 syl-la-ble
 sym-me-try
 sym-pa-thize
 sym-pa-thy
 syn-a-gogue
 Talk-a-tive
 tame-a-ble
 tan-ta-mount
 tar-di-ness
 teach-a-ble
 tem-per-ance
 tem-po-ral
 tem-po-rize
 ten-den-cy
 ten-e-ment
 ter-min-ate
 ter-ri-ble
 tes-ta-ment
 tes-ti-fy
 thank-ful-ly
 the-o-ry
 thought-ful-ly
 thrift-i-ly
 tim-or-ous
 tol-er-ate

to-tal-ly
 trac-ta-ble
 trait-or-ous
 trav-el-ler
 treach-er-ous
 treas-u-ry
 trem-u-lous
 tur-bu-lence
 tur-pen-tine
 tur-pi-tude
 Ug-li-ness
 unc-tu-ous
 u-su-al
 u-ni-form
 u-ni-ty
 u-ni-verse
 up-per-most
 u-su-ry
 use-ful-ly
 ut-ter-ance
 Va-can-cy
 vag-a-bond
 van-i-ty
 vet-er-an
 ve-he-ment
 ve-hi-cle
 ven-om-ous
 ven-er-ate
 ver-sa-tile
 ven-til-ate
 ver-i-ly
 ver-i-fy

ver-i-ty	wa-ri-ly	wit-ti-ly
vil-i-fy	wa-ri-ness	wo-ful-ly
vin-dic-ate	waste-ful-ly	won-der-ful
vi-o-lent	wag-gon-er	wor-thi-ness
vic-to-ry	way-far-ing	wrath-ful-ly
vir-tu-ous	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-ly
vir-u-lent	where-a-bout	wretch-ed-ness
vis-i-ble	where-un-to	wrong-ful-ly
vi-gil-ant	whis-per-er	Yel-low-ness
vig-or-ous	whis-per-ing	yes-ter-day
vi-tal-ly	wick-ed-ly	yoke-fel-low
vin-e-gar	wick-ed-ness	youth-ful-ly
vi-o-let	wil-der-ness	Zeal-ous-ly
vol-a-tile	wi-li-ly	zeal-ous-ness
Wan-der-er	will-ing-ly	.....
wan-der-ing	wish-ful-ly	.....

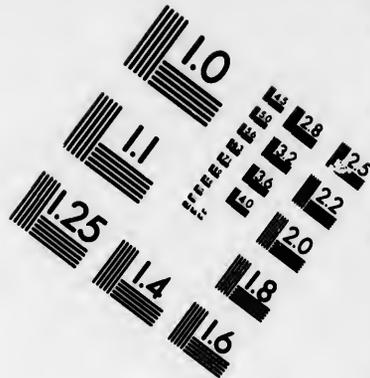
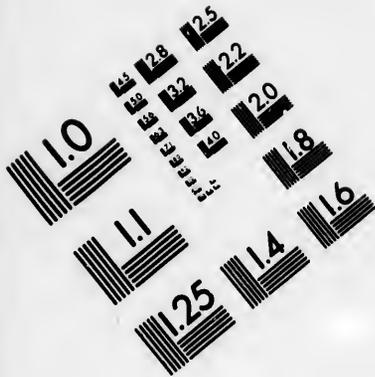
Words of THREE SYLLABLES, *accented on the*
SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-ban-don	a-but-ment	ad-he-rence
a-base-ment	ac-cept-ance	ad-ja-cent
a-bate-ment	ac-com-plice	ad-journ-ment
a-bet-tor	ac-com-plish	ad-mit-tance
ab-hor-rence	ac-count-ant	ad-mon-ish
a-bol-ish	ac-cus-tom	ad-van-tage
a-bridge-ment	a-chieve-ment	ad-ven-ture
ab-rupt-ly	ac-know-ledge	ad-vi-ser
ab-struse-ly	ac-quaint-ance	af-fi-ance
ab-surd-ly	ac-quire-ment	af-flic-tive
a-bun-dance	ac-quit-tal	a-fore-said
a-bu-sive	a-cute-ly	ag-gress-or

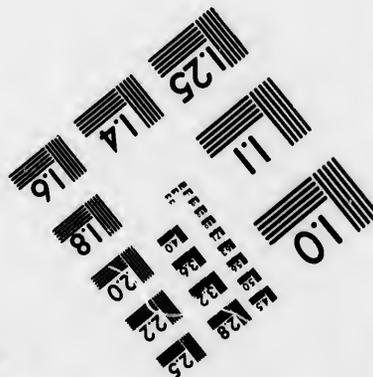
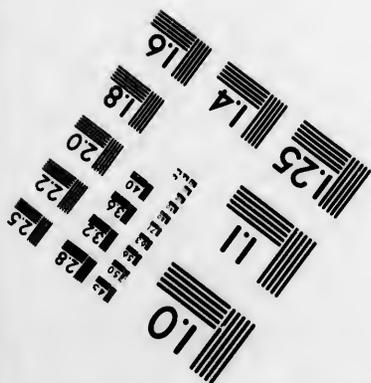
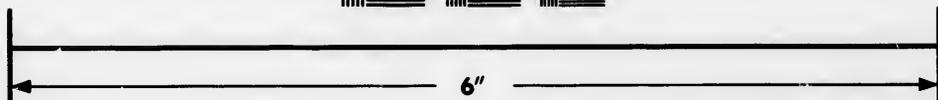
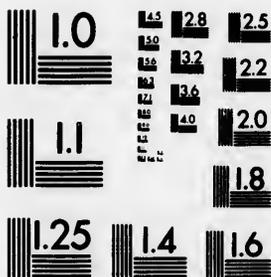
ag-griev-ance	as-ton-ish	com-mit-tee
a-gree-ment	a-sun-der	com-pact-ly
a-lert-ness	a-sy-lum	com-pen-sate
al-li-ance	ath-let-ic	com-pli-ance
al-low-ance	a-tone-ment	com-po-nent
al-lure-ment	at-tach-ment	com-po-ser
al-ter-nate	at-tain-ment	con-ceal-ment
a-maze-ment	at-tend-ance	con-ceit-ed
a-mend-ment	at-trac-tive	con-ces-sion
a-muse-ment	at-trib-ute	con-cen-trate
an-noy-ance	a-vow-al	con-cise-ly
an-oth-er	aus-tere-ly	con-clu-sive
a-part-ment	au-then-tic	con-cur-rence
a-pos-tate	au-tum-nal	con-do-lence
a-pos-tle	Back-sli-der	con-du-cive
ap-par-el	be-fore-hand	con-duct-or
ap-pa-rent	be-gin-ner	con-fine-ment
ap-pear-ance	be-liev-er	con-fis-cate
ap-pren-tice	be-lov-ed	con-jec-ture
a-quat-ic	be-nign-ly	con-joint-ly
ar-raign-ment	be-wil-der	con-ni-vance
ar-range-ment	by-stand-er	con-sid-er
ar-ri-val	Ca-the-dral	con-sign-ment
as-cend-ant	chi-me-ra	con-sist-ence
as-sail-ant	clan-des-tine	con-su-mer
as-sas-sin	co-er-cive	con-sum-mate
as-sem-blage	co-e-val	con-sump-tive
as-sess-ment	co-he-sive	con-tem-plate
as-sign-ment	col-lec-tive	con-tin-ue
as-sist-ance	com-mand-er	con-trib-ute
as-su-rance	com-mand-ment	con-vey-ance
asth-mat-ic	com-mence-ment	con-vul-sive

cor-ro-sive	dis-a-ble	do-mes-tic
cor-rupt-ly	dis-as-ter	Ec-cen-tric
cre-a-tor	dis-burse-ment	ec-stat-ic
De-ccit-ful	dis-cern-ment	ef-fect-ive
de-ci-sive	dis-ci-ple	ef-ful-gent
de-co-rum	dis-clo-sure	e-las-tic
de-fault-er	dis-cord-ance	e-lev-en
de-fect-ive	dis-cov-er	e-li-cit
de-fence-less	dis-cour-age	em-bar-go
de-fi-ance	dis-cred-it	em-bar-rass
de-file-ment	dis-creet-ly	em-bel-lish
de-light-ful	dis-dain-ful	em-phat-ic
de-lin-quent	dis-fig-ure	em-ploy-er
de-liv-er	dis-grace-ful	em-pow-er
de-mol-ish	dis-gust-ful	en-no-ble
de-mure-ly	dis-hon-est	en-clo-sure
de-ni-al	dis-hon-our	en-com-pass
de-part-ment	dis-or-der	en-coun-ter
de-part-ure	dis-pleas-ure	en-cour-age
de-port-ment	dis-po-sal	en-croach-ment
de-pos-it	dis-qui-et	en-cum-ber
de-sert-er	dis-sem-ble	en-deav-our
de-si-rous	dis-sent-er	en-dow-ment .
de-spite-ful	dis-sev-er	en-er-vate
de-spond-ent	dis-sua-sive	en-fee-ble
de-ter-mine	dis-taste-ful	en-gage-ment
de-vel-ope	dis-tem-per	en-ig-ma
de-vout-ly	dis-tinct-ly	en-joy-ment
dif-fuse-ly	dis-tin-guish	en-large-ment
di-lem-ma	dis-trib-ute	en-light-en
di-min-ish	dis-trust-ful	en-li-ven
di-rect-ly	dis-turb-ance	en-or-mous





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



**Photographic
Sciences
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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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E 32
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en-tan-gle	ex-tir-pate	in-cen-tive
en-tice-ment	ex-treme-ly	in-ces-sant
en-tire-ly	Fan-tas-tic	in-cite-ment
en-ven-om	for-bear-ance	in-clem-ent
en-vel-ope	for-bid-den	in-clu-sive
e-quip-ment	fore-run-ner	in-con-stant
er-rat-ic	for-get-ful	in-cul-cate
e-rup-tive	for-give-ness	in-cum-bent
es-tab-lish	for-got-ten	in-debt-ed
e-strange-ment	ful-fil-ment	in-dent-ure
e-ter-nal	Har-mon-ic	in-dig-nant
e-va-sive	hence-for-ward	in-duce-ment
e-vent-ful	here-af-ter	in-dul-gence
ex-act-ly	he-ro-ic	in-ert-ly
ex-am-ine	ho-ri-zon	in-form-ant
ex-am-ple	hor-rif-ic	in-fringe-ment
ex-ceed-ing	ho-san-na	in-her-ent
ex-cess-ive	hu-mane-ly	in-hu-man
ex-ci-u-sive	Ig-no-ble	in-jus-tice
ex-cres-cence	il-le-gal	in-qui-ry
ex-cul-pate	il-lu-mine	in-sip-id
ex-port-er	il-lu-sive	in-sta-ble
ex-ist-ence	im-a-gine	in-tense-ly
ex-ot-ic	im-mense ly	in-ter-ment
ex-pan-sive	im-per-fect	in-ter-nal
ex-pect-ant	im-port-ance	in-ter-pret
ex-pen-sive	im-pos-ture	in-trep-id
ex-pert-ly	im-pris-on	in-tru-sive
ex-po-sure	im-prop-er	in-val-id
ex-press-ive	im-prove-ment	in-vec-tive
ex-ten-sive	im-pru-dent	in-vei-gle
ex-ter-nal	in-ac-tive	Jo-cose-ly

La-con-ic	out-num-ber	re-fine-ment
leth-ar-gic	Pa-cif-ic	re-fresh-ment
lieu-ten-ant	pa-rent-al	re-ful-gence
Ma-jes-tic	pa-ter-nal	re-fu-sal
ma-lig-nant	per-form-ance	re-gard-less
ma-nœu-vre	per-sua-sive	re-lent-less
ma-raud-er	per-verse-ly	re-li-ance
ma-ter-nal	pe-ru-sal	re-lin-quish
ma-ture-ly	po-et-ic	re-luc-tance
me-an-der	po-lite-ly	re-main-der
me-chan-ic	por-tent-ous	re-mem-ber
mi-nute-ness	pos-ses-sor	re-mem-brance
mis-con-duct	pre-cise-ly	re-miss-ly
mis-con-strue	pro-fane-ly	re-mon-strate
mis-for-tune	pro-fess-or	re-morse-less
mis-man-age	pro-found-ly	re-mote-ly
mo-ment-ous	pro-fuse-ly	re-mov-al
more-o-ver	pro-gress-ive	re-new-al
mo-rose-ly	pro-hib-it	re-pay-ment
Neg-lect-ful	pro-mul-gate	re-pent-ance
noc-tur-nal	pro-po-sal	re-plen-ish
No-vem-ber	pro-TECT-or	re-proach-ful
O-bei-sance	pru-den-tial	re-pug-nance
ob-lique-ly	pu-tres-cence	re-qui-tal
ob-scure-ly	Qui-es-cent	re-sem-blance
ob-serv-ance	quint-es-sence	re-sent-ful
ob-tru-sive	Re-ci-tal	re-sent-ment
oc-cur-rence	re-ceiv-er	re-sist-ance
Oc-to-ber	re-cov-er	re-spect-ful
of-fen-sive	re-cum-bent	re-splen-dent
op-po-nent	re-deem-er	res-pon-sive
op-pres-sive	re-dun-dant	re-ten-tive

re-tire-ment	sur-vey-or	un-ru-ly
re-venge-ful	Ter-rif-ic	un-just-ly
re-vi-val	to-geth-er	un-kind-ly
ro-man-tic	tor-ment-or	un-law-ful
Sar-cas-tic	trans-cen-dent	un-man-ly
sa-tir-ic	trans-pa-rent	un-mind-ful
se-cure-ly	tri-um-phant	un-qui-et
se-date-ly	ty-ran-nic	un-skil-ful
Sep-tem-ber	Un-aid-ed	un-sta-ble
se-raph-ic	un-bound-ed	un-thank-ful
se-rene-ly	un-bro-ken	un-time-ly
se-vere-ly	un-cer-tain	un-com-mon
sin-cere-ly	un-com-mon	un-wil-ling
so-journ-er	un-daunt-ed	un-wise-ly
so-li-cit	un-doubt-ed	un-wor-thy
so-no-rous	un-ea-sy	u-surp-er
sub-lime-ly	un-e-qual	u-ten-sil
sub-mis-sive	un-e-ven	Vice-ge-rent
sub-scri-ber	un-faith-ful	vin-dic-tive
sub-sist-ence	un-feel-ing	What-ev-er
sub-ver-sive	un-friend-ly	when-ev-er
suc-cess-ful	un-grate-ful	where-ev-er
su-pine-ly	un-hap-py	well-wish-er
sup-port-er	un-heal-thy	well-be-ing
su-preme-ly	un-ho-ly	who-ev-er
sur-ren-der	un-learn-ed	.....

Words of THREE SYLLABLES, *accented on the*
LAST SYLLABLE.

Ab-sen-tee	am-bus-cade	ar-ti-san
ac-qui-esce	ap-per-tain	as-sign-ee
ad-ver-tise	ap-pre-hend	Car-a-van

co-a-lesce	er-u-dite	Leg-a-tee
co-in-cide	et-i-quette	Mag-a-zine
com-plai-sance	ev-er-more	mis-ap-ply
com-pre-hend	Gas-con-ade	mis-be-have
con-de-scend	guar-an-tee	mis-em-ploy
con-nois-seur	Here-to-fore	mis-in-form
con-tra-dict	here-un-to	moun-tain-er
coun-ter-act	Im-ma-ture	Op-por-tune
coun-ter-mand	im-por-tune	o-ver-come
De-com-pose	in-com-mode	o-ver-flow
dis-a-gree	in-com-plete	o-ver-load
dis-al-low	in-cor-rect	o-ver-look
dis-an-nul	in-de-vout	o-ver-seer
dis-ap-pear	in-di-rect	o-ver-throw
dis-ap-point	in-dis-creet	o-ver-turn
dis-ap-prove	in-dis-pose	o-ver-whelm
dis-a-vow	in-dis-tinct	Pal-i-sade
dis-be-lief	in-ex-pert	pat-en-tee
dis-be-lieve	in-se-cure	per-se-vere
dis-com-pose	in-sin-cere	pi-o-neer
dis-con-cert	in-so-much	pic-tu-resque
dis-con-tent	in-ter-cede	pre-dis-pose
dis-en-gage	in-ter-cept	pre-ma-ture
dis-ha-bille	in-ter-change	pre-pos-sess
dis-in-cline	in-ter-dict	Quar-an-tine
dis-o-blige	in-ter-fere	Re-as-sume
dis-pos-sess	in-ter-mix	re-col-lect
dis-re-gard	in-ter-pose	re-com-mence
dis-res-pect	in-ter-rupt	ref-u-gee
dis-u-nite	in-ter-sperse	re-im-burse
En-gin-eer	in-ter-vene	re-in-state
en-ter-tain	in-tro-duce	rep-ar-tee

rep-re-sent	un-con-cern	un-der-go
rep-ri-mand	un-cre-ate	un-der-mine
res-er-voir	un-der-neath	un-der-rate
Sub-di-vide	un-der-stand	un-po-lite
su-per-fine	un-der-take	Where-un-to
There-un-to	un-fore-seen	where-up-on
Un-a-ware	un-de-ceive	where-with-al
un-be-lief	un-der-hand	.....

Instructive Lessons in Words not exceeding THREE SYLLABLES.

THE GOOD BOY.

Lesson 1.

1. The good boy loves his parents very dearly. He always minds what they say to him, and tries to please them. If they desire him not to do a thing he does it not; if they desire him to do a thing he does it. When they deny him what he wants, he does not grumble, or pout out his lips, or look angry; but he thinks that his parents know what is proper for him better than he does, because they are wiser than he is.

2. He loves his teachers, and all who tell him what is good. He likes to read, and to write, and to learn something new ev-e-ry day. He is kind to his brothers and sisters, and all his little play-fel-lows. He never fights, nor quarrels with them, nor calls them names. When he sees them do wrong he is sorry, and tries to persuade them to do better.

3. He does not speak rudely to any one. If he sees persons who are lame, or crooked, deformed, or very old, he does not laugh at them, or mock them; but he is glad when he can do them any service. He is kind even to dumb creatures; for he knows that though they cannot speak, they can feel as well as we do ourselves. Even those animals which he does not think pretty, he takes care not to hurt.

4. He likes very much to see the birds pick up bits of hay, and moss, and wool, to build their nests with. Sometimes, he looks about in the bushes, and in the trees, and amongst the grass, for birds' nests; but when he has found them, he only just peeps at them; he would rather not see the little birds, than frighten them, or do them any mischief.

5. He never takes any thing that does not belong to him, or meddles with it without leave. When he walks in his father's garden, or orchard, he does not pull flowers, or gather fruit, unless he is told that he may do so. He never tells a lie. If he has done any mischief he confesses it, and says he is very sorry, and will try to do so no more; and no person can be angry with him.

6. When he lies down at night, he tries to recollect all he has been doing and learning in the day. If he has reason to reproach himself with improper conduct, he resolves on amendment and prays for divine assistance; and trusts that God, who is so good, will love and bless him.

7. He keeps holy the sabbath day. He loves to pray to GOD, to hear and read about him; and to go with his parents or friends to church. He re-mem-bers that in GOD's house ^{it} is wrong to stare around him. He knows that when he prays he speaks to GOD, and that when he hears a sermon, GOD speaks to him. He never sits at prayer, but, if there is room, he always kneels, or else stands. Ev-e-ry person who knows this good boy loves him, and speaks well of him, and is kind to him; and he is very happy.

Lesson 2.

THE GOOD BOY, WHOSE PARENTS ARE RICH,
&c.

1. The good boy, whose parents are rich, has fine clothes to wear; and he rides on a pretty little horse, and in a fine carriage; and he has servants, sometimes, to wait on him: but he does not, for all that, think that he is better than other boys whose parents are not rich; because all the people in the world have pro-ceed-ed from one fam-i-ly.

2. He knows that all rich people are not so good as many who are poor; and that GOD gives a great deal of money, or other prop-er-ty, to some persons, in order that they may assist those who have little or none, as well as to pro-mote re-li-gious objects.

3. He speaks very kindly to all his father's servants. He does not require them to wait upon him when they are at their meals, or very busy. If he wants them to do him a service, which he cannot do himself, he asks them pret-ti-ly; and thanks them for what they do for him.

4. He never gives the servants any trouble that he can avoid; therefore he is careful not to make any dirt in the house, and not to break any thing, or put it out of its place, and not to tear his clothes. When any of the do-mes-tics are sick, he likes to go and see them, and to enquire how they do. He likes to go with his father, or his mother, to see poor people in their log houses; and, if he sees they stand in need of it, he gives them almost all the money he has.

5. The good boy, whose parents are not rich, rises very early in the morning, and, after at-tend-ing to his prayers, does as much as he can, all day long, to help his father and mother. When he goes to school, he walks quickly, and loses no time on the road. My parents, says he, are very good, to save some of their money, in order that I may learn to read and write; but they cannot give much, nor can they spare me long; therefore I must learn as fast as I can.

6. I should, he con-tin-ues, be very sorry, when I grow to be a man, not to know how to read in the bible and other good books; and

when I leave my parents, not to be able to read their letters, and to write them word where I am, and how I do. And I must learn accounts, for, when I grow up, I shall have many things to reckon about my work, and respecting what I buy. I shall, perhaps, have bills to make out, as my father has; and perhaps I shall be employed in a shop.

7. When he has finished his lessons, he does not stay to play, but runs home; he wants to see his father and mother, and to help them. He often sees naughty boys in the streets, and in the woods and fields, steal, fight, and do many bad things; and he hears them swear and call names, and tell lies; but he does not like to be with them, for fear they should make him as bad as they are themselves; and that any person who sees him with them should think that he also is wicked.

8. When he is at home, he is well employed. He takes care of the little children; weeds his father's garden, hoes and rakes it, and sows seeds in it. Sometimes he goes with his father to work; then he is very glad; and though he is but a little fellow, he works very well, almost like a man.

9. When he comes home to dinner, he says, how hungry I am! and how good this bread is, and this meat! Indeed, I think every thing we have is very good. I am glad I can work; I hope that I shall soon be able to earn all my

clothes, and my food too. When he sees little boys and girls riding on pretty horses, or in nice carriages, or painted waggons, he does not envy them, nor wish to be like them.

10. He says, I have often been told, and I have read, that it is God who makes some to be poor and some rich; that the rich have many troubles which the poor know nothing of, and many temptations which belong to themselves to forget God, and the concerns of the future world; and that the poor, if they are good, may be very happy: indeed, I think that when I am good no person can be more happy than I am.

Lesson 3.

THE INDUSTRIOUS LITTLE GIRL.

1. She always minds what her father and mother say to her; and takes pains to learn what-ever they are so kind as to teach her.— She is never noisy or trouble-some; so they like to have her with them, and they like to talk to her, and to instruct her. She has learned to read so well, and she is so good a girl, that her father has given her sev-er-al little books, which she reads in by herself when-ev-er she likes; and she un-der-stands all that is in them.

2. She knows the meaning of a great many dif-fi-cult words; and the names of nu-mer-ous

countries, cities, and towns, and she can find them upon a map. She can write very prettily even without a copy; and she can do a great many sums on a slate. What-ever she does, she takes pains to do it well; and when she is doing one thing, she tries not to think of an-oth-er. If she has made a mistake, or done any thing wrong, she is sorry for it; and when she is told of a fault, she en-deav-ours to avoid it an-oth-er time.

3. When she wants to know any thing, she asks her father, or her mother to tell her; and she tries to un-der-stand, and to re-mem-ber what they tell her; but if they do not think proper to answer her questions, she does not tease them, but says, when I am older they will perhaps instruct me; and she thinks about something else.

4. She likes to sit by her mother, and sew or knit. When she sews, she does not take long stitches, or pucker her work; but does it very neatly, just as her mother tells her to do. And she always keeps her work very clean; for if her hands are dirty, she washes them before she begins her work, and when she has fin-ish-ed it, she folds it up, and puts it by very care-ful-ly in her workbag, or in a drawer.

5. It is but very seldom indeed that she loses her thread or needles, or any thing she has to work with. She keeps her needles and thread in a proper place, and she has a pin-cush-

ion on which she puts her pins. She does not stick needles in her sleeve, or put pins in her mouth; for she has been told these are silly dangerous tricks, and she always pays attention to what is said to her.

6. She takes care of her own clothes, and folds them up very neatly. She knows exactly where she puts them; and, I believe, she could find them even in the dark. When she sees a hole in her stockings, or frock, or any of her clothes she mends it, or asks her mother to have it mended; she does not wait till the rent is very large, for she remembers what her mother has told her, that a stitch in time saves nine.

7. She does not like to waste any thing.— She never throws away, or burns, crumbs of bread, or peelings of fruit, or little bits of muslin or linen, or ends of thread; for she has seen the chickens and little birds picking up crumbs, and the pigs feeding upon peelings of fruit; and she has seen the man go about gathering rags, which her mother has told her he sells to people who make paper of them.

8. When she goes with her mother into the kitchen and the dairy, she takes notice of every thing she sees; but she does not meddle with any thing without leave. She knows how puddings, tarts, butter and bread, are made.

9. She can iron her own clothes; and she

can make her own bed. She likes to feed the chickens and the young turkeys and to give them clean water to drink; she likes to work in her little garden, to weed it, and to sow seeds and to plant roots in it; and she likes to do little jobs for her mother; she likes to be employed, and she endeavours to be useful.

10. If all little girls would be so attentive, and so much given to industry, how they would delight their parents, and their kind friends! and they would be much happier themselves, than when they are obstinate or idle, and will not learn any thing properly, or mind what is said to them.

*Words of FOUR SYLLABLES pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND SYLLABLE.*

A-dop-tion	con-ces-sion	de-coc-tion
af-fec-tion	con-clu-sion	de-fec-tion
af-flic-tion	con-fes-sion	de-fi-cient
as-per-sion	con-fu-sion	de-jec-tion
at-ten-tion	con-junc-tion	de-li-cious
at-trac-tion	con-struc-tion	de-scrip-tion
aus-pi-cious	con-ten-tion	de-struc-tion
ca-pa-cious	con-ver-sion	de-trac-tion
ces-sa-tion	con-vic-tion	de-vo-tion
col-la-tion	con-vul-sion	dis-cus-sion
com-pas-sion	cor-rec-tion	dis-sen-tion
com-pul-sion	cor-rup-tion	dis-tinc-tion
con-cep-tion	cre-a-tion	di-vis-ion

E-lec-tion	ir-rupt-ion	pro-vin-cial
es-sen-tial	Li-cen-tious	Re-jec-tion
ex-ac-tion	li-ba-tion	re-la-tion
ex-clu-sion	lo-gi-cian	re-ten-tion
ex-pan-sion	Mu-si-cian	Sal-va-tion
ex-pres-sion	Nar-ra-tion	sub-jec-tion
ex-pul-sion	Ob-jec-tion	sub-stan-tial
ex-tor-tion	ob-la-tion	sub-trac-tion
ex-trac-tion	ob-struc-tion	sub-ver-sion
fai-la-cious	op-pres-sion	suc-ces-sion
im-mer-sion	op-ti-cian	suf-fi-cient
im-par-tial	O-ra-tion	sus-pi-cion
im-pa-tient	Per-fec-tion	Temp-ta-tion
im-pres-sion	pol-lu-tion	trans-la-tion
in-junc-tion	pre-dic-tion	Va-ca-tion
in-scrip-tion	pre-scrip-tion	vex-a-tion
in-struc-tion	pro-mo-tion	vo-ra-cious
in-ven-tion	pro-por-tion	.....

Words of FOUR SYLLABLES accented on the FIRST.

Ab-so-lute-ly	an-nu-al-ly	boun-ti-ful-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	an-swer-a-ble	Cap-i-tal-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	an-ti-mo-ny	cas-u-al-ty
ac-tu-al-ly	ap-pli-ca-ble	cas-u-ist-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	ap-po-site-ly	cat-er-pil-lar
ad-ver-sa-ry	ar-ro-gan-cy	caul-i-flow-er
ag-gra-va-ted	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cen-su-ra-ble
ag-ri-cul-ture	beau-ti-ful-ly	cer-e-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	blas-phe-mous-ly	char-it-a-ble
an-i-ca-ble	bois-ter-ous-ly	com-fort-a-ble

com-i-cal-ly	fraud-u-lent-ly	Ob-sti-na-cy
com-ment-a-ry	Gen-e-ral-ly	op-er-a-tive
com-mis-sa-ry	gen-e-rous-ly	oc-cu-pi-er
com-pe-ten-cy	Hab-it-a-ble	or-di-na-ry
crit-i-cal-ly	hos-pit-a-ble	or-tho-dox-y
cus-tom-a-ry	hu-mor-ous-ly	Pal-a-ta-ble
cred-it-a-ble	Ig-no-mi-ny	par-don-a-ble
Dan-ger-ous-ly	ig-no-rant-ly	par-si-mo-ny
del-i-ca-cy	in-so-lent-ly	pat-ri-mo-ny
des-pe-rate-ly	in-tri-ca-cy	pen-e-tra-ble
des-pi-ca-ble	in-ven-to-ry	pen-i-tent-ly
dif-fer-ent-ly	Jan-u-a-ry	per-emp-to-ry
dif-fi-cul-ty	ju-di-ca-ture	per-ish-a-ble
dif-flu-en-cy	Lib-er-al-ly	per-son-al-ly
dil-a-to-ry	lit-er-al-ly	per-ti-nent-ly
dil-i-gent-ly	lit-er-a-ture	pet-u-lan-cy
dis-pu-ta-ble	lu-mi-na-ry	plan-et-a-ry
du-ti-ful-ly	Ma-gis-tra-cy	plen-ti-ful-ly
Ef-fi-ca-cy	man-i-fest-ly	pos-i-tive-ly
el-e-gant-ly	mel-an-cho-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble
el-i-gi-ble	mem-o-ra-ble	pref-er-a-ble
el-o-quent-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	prin-ci-pal-ly
em-i-nent-ly	mil-it-a-ry	prof-li-ga-cy
es-ti-ma-ble	mis-er-a-ble	pros-e-cu-tor
ev-i-dent-ly	mo-ment-a-ry	pu-ri-fy-ing
ex-cel-len-cy	mul-ti-ply-ing	Rad-i-cal-ly
ex-i-gen-cy	Nat-u-ral-ly	rav-en-ous-ly
Fa-vour-a-ble	nav-i-ga-ble	rea-son-a-ble
fab-u-lous-ly	neg-a-tive-ly	res-o-lute-ly
fan-ci-ful-ly	neg-li-gent-ly	rev-er-ent-ly
Feb-ru-a-ry	nom-i-nal-ly	ru-in-ous-ly
for-mi-da-ble	nu-ga-to-ry	ru-mi-na-ting

Sal-u-ta-ry	stren-u-ous-ly	ut-ter-a-ble
sanc-tu-a-ry	sub-lu-na-ry	Ve-ge-ta-ble
sea-son-a-ble	Tab-er-na-cle	val-u-a-ble
sec-re-ta-ry	tem-per-ate-ly	ve-he-ment-ly
sed-en-ta-ry	tem-po-ral-ly	ven-er-a-ble
sem-i-cir-cle	ter-ri-to-ry	vig-or-ous-ly
sep-a-rate-ly	tes-ti-mo-ny	vi-o-lent-ly
ser-vice-a-ble	tol-er-a-ble	vir-u-len-cy
sol-i-ta-ry	trans-it-o-ry	Won-der-ful-ly
spee-u-la-tive	trea-son-a-ble	wor-ship-ful-ly
spir-it-u-al	trib-u-ta-ry	.....
sta-tion-a-ry	Ul-ti-mate-ly	.....

Words of FOUR SYLLABLES *accented on the*
SECOND.

Ab-bre-vi-ate	be-nev-o-lence	dis-u-ni-on
a-bil-i-ty	bi-og-ra-phy	di-vin-i-ty
a-bom-i-nate	Chro-nol-o-gy	dog-mat-i-cal
ab-ste-mi-ous	con-form-a-ble	dox-ol-o-gy
ab-surd-i-ty	con-tin-u-al	Ef-fec-tu-al
a-bu-sive-ly	con-ve-ni-ent	en-thu-si-ast
ac-cel-er-ate	co-op-er-ate	e-pit-o-me
ac-cu-mu-late	De-fen-si-ble	er-ro-ne-ous
ad-min-is-ter	de-form-i-ty	e-van-gel-ist
a-gree-a-ble	de-light-ful-ly	ex-ceed-ing-ly
al-low-a-ble	de-liv-er-ance	ex-cu-sa-ble
a-rith-me-tic	de-plo-ra-ble	ex-per-i-ment
as-tron-o-mer	de-si-ra-ble	ex-ter-mi-nate
au-thor-i-ty	de-test-a-ble	ex-trav-a-gant
Bar-ba-ri-an	dis-loy-al-ty	ex-trem-i-ty
be-ha-vi-our	dis-or-der-ly	Fe-li-ci-ty

fru-gal-i-ty	in-sin-u-ate	Sa-ga-ci-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty	La-bo-ri-ous	su-pe-ri-or
Ge-og-ra-phy	lux-u-ri-ous	su-per-la-tive
ge-om-e-try	Ma-te-ri-al	Tri-umph-ant-ly
gram-ma-ri-an	mir-ac-u-lous	Un-for-tu-nate
Hu-man-i-ty	Non-sen-si-cal	un-lim-it-ed
hu-mil-i-ty	no-to-ri-ous	un-search-a-ble
Il-lit-er-ate	O-be-di-ent	Va-cu-i-ty
im-mu-ta-ble	om-nip-o-tent	vi-va-ci-ty
im-pe-ri-ous	Par-tic-u-lar	vo-lup-tu-ous
im-pi-e-ty	per-pet-u-al	vi-cis-si-tude
im-pos-si-ble	pre-ca-ri-ous	vic-to-ri-ous
in-ca-pa-ble	pros-per-i-ty	U-bi-qui-ty
in-cli-na-ble	Re-cep-ta-cle	un-righ-te-ous
in-cu-ra-ble	re-gal-i-ty	ux-o-ri-ous
in-de-cen-cy	re-mark-a-ble	.....
in-fat-u-ate	re-mu-ner-ate	.....

*Words of FOUR SYLLABLES accented on the
THIRD.*

Ac-a-dem-ic	Dan-de-li-on	In-co-he-rent
an-no-ta-tor	de-cli-na-tor	in-ci-den-tal
Bas-ti-na-do	des-pe-ra-do	Mal-e-fac-tor
Cal-a-man-co	dis-con-tin-ue	me-di-a-tor
cir-cum-ja-cent	dis-in-her-it	mod-er-a-tor
com-pli-ment-al	El-e-ment-al	O-ri-ent-al
com-pre-hen-sive	em-blem-at-ic	or-na-ment-al
con-tro-ver-sial	Eu-ro-pe-an	Sem-i-colon
co-ri-an-der	Glad-i-a-tor	.....
coun-ter-bal-ance	Hy-men-e-al	.....

*Words of FIVE SYLLABLES, pronounced as FOUR,
and accented on the THIRD.*

Ab-di-ca-tion	ex-pe-di-tion	res-pi-ra-tion
ab-so-lu-tion	ex-pli-ca-tion	ret-ri-bu-tion
ac-qui-si-tion	ex-port-a-tion	rev-e-la-tion
ad-van-tage-ous	ex-po-si-tion	rev-er-en-tial
av-a-ri-cious	ex-tir-pa-tion	Sa-cri-le-gious
Cir-cu-la-tion	ex-tri-ca-tion	sep-a-ra-tion
com-pen-sa-tion	Fer-ment-a-tion	ster-co-ra ceous
com-pi-la-tion	fu-mi-ga-tion	ster-nu-ta-tion
com-pu-ta-tion	Grad-u-a-tion	su-per-cil-ious
con-cen-tra-tion	In-per-fec-tion	su-per-fi-cial
cul-ti-va-tion	ir-re-li-gion	su-per-scrip-tion
Dem-on-s-tra-tion	Nom-i-na-tion	su-per-sti-tion
de-tes-ta-tion	Op-po-si-tion	su-per-ven-tion
de-vas-ta-tion	Pal-pi-ta-tion	sur-rep-ti-tious
dis-po-si-tion	per-spi-ra-tion	sus-ci-ta-tion
Ed-u-ca-tion	pet-ri-fac-tion	Vac-u-a-tion
em-i-gra-tion	prof-a-na-tion	ve-ge-ta-tion
em-u-la-tion	prop-o-si-tion	ven-er-a-tion
ex-cla-ma-tion	punc-tu-a-tion	vin-di-ca-tion
ex-e-cra-tion	Res-ig-na-tion	vi-o-la-tion

Words of FIVE SYLLABLES, accented on the FIRST.

Ac-cep-ta-ble-ness	jus-ti-fi-a-ble
Cus-to-mar-i-ly	Or-di-nar-i-ly
Des-pi-ca-ble-ness	Ques-tion-a-ble-ness
Fash-ion-a-ble-ness	Spec-u-la-tive-ly
fa-vour-a-ble-ness	spir-it-u-al-ly
fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Tol-er-a-ble-ness
for-mi-da-ble-ness	Va-ri-a-ble-ness
Hab-it-a-ble-ness	vol-un-tar-i-ly
Ju-di-ca-to-ry	War-rant-a-ble-ness

Words of FIVE SYLLABLES, accented on the SECOND

Ac-cu-mu-la-tive	Im-mea-su-ra-ble
au-thor-i-ta-tive	in-cen-di-a-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-tive	in-com-pa-ra-ble
com-pas-sion-ate-ly	in-dis-pu-ta-ble
cor-rob-o-ra-tive	in-du-bi-ta-ble
De-clam-a-to-ry	in-ef-fi-ca-cy
de-clar-a-to-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
de-gen-er-a-cy	ir-rep-a-ra-ble
de-ter-min-a-tive	No-to-ri-ous-ly
dis-rep-u-ta-ble	Ob-ser-va-to-ry
Ef-fec-tu-al-ly	o-ri-gin-al-ly
em-phat-i-cal-ly	Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
e-pis-co-pa-cy	po-lit-i-cal-ly
e-quiv-o-ca-tor	pre-par-a-to-ry
ex-plan-a-to-ry	pre-var-i-ca-tor
Fan-tas-ti-cal-ly	Re-med-i-a-ble
fe-lo-ni-ous-ly	rid-ic-u-lous-ly
Gram-mat-i-cal-ly	Vo-cab-u-la-ry
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	vo-lup-tu-a-ry
his-tor-i-cal-ly	.....

Words of FIVE SYLLABLES, accented on the THIRD.

Ac-a-dem-i-cal	cul-pa-bil-i-ty
an-i-mos-i-ty	cu-ri-os-i-ty
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	Di-a-bol-i-cal
ar-gu-ment-a-tive	dis-a-bil-i-ty
Cer-e-mo-ni-al	du-ra-bil-i-ty
cir-cum-nav-i-gate	E-lec-tri-ci-ty
con-fra-ter-ni-ty	e-qua-nim-i-ty
cred-i-bil-i-ty	e-van-gel-i-cal

ex-com-mu-ni-cate	in-cre-du-li-ty
Fal-li-bil-i-ty	in-ef-fect-u-al
flam-ma-bil-i-ty	Mag-na-nim-i-ty
fun-da-men-tal-ly	mis-cel-la-ne-ous
Gen-er-os-i-ty	Sen-si-bil-i-ty
Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous	sub-ter-ra-ne-an
hos-pi-tal-i-ty	su-per-an-nu-ate
Il-le-gal-i-ty	su-per-flu-i-ty
im-per-cep-ti-ble	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
im-por-tu-ni-ty	trig-o-nom-e-try
im-pro-pri-e-ty	U-ni-form-i-ty
in-civ-il-i-ty	.....

Words of FIVE SYLLABLES, accented on the FOURTH.

Ab-bre-vi-a-tor	hi-e-ro-glyph-ic
Char-ac-ter-is-tic	In-ar-ti-fi-cial
con-glu-ti-na-tive	in-co-ex-ist-ence
De-nun-ci-a-tor	Me-temp-sy-cho-sis
de-ter-mi-na-tor	Pa-cif-i-ca-tor
Ec-cle-si-as-tic	pre-dic-a-ment-al
en-co-mi-as-tic	Re-ci-ta-ti-vo
ep-i-cu-re-an	Sar-sa-pa-ril-la
He-li-o-cen-tric	sem-i-pel-lu-cid

Words of SIX SYLLABLES, accented on the FOURTH, and pronounced as FIVE.

Ab-bre-vi-a-tion	an-nun-ci-a-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion	an-ti-ci-pa-tion
ac-com-mo-dation	as-sas-sin-a-tion
ad-min-is-tra-tion	as-so-ci-a-tion
al-le-vi-a-tion	Ca-pit-u-la-tion
an-i-mad-ver-sion	cir-cum-lo-cu-tion
an-ni-hil-a-tion	cir-cum-vo-lu-tion

com-mem-o-ra-tion	For-ti-fi-ca-tion
com-mu-ni-ca-tion	Ge-o-me-tri-cian
con-sid-er-a-tion	glo-ri-fi-ca-tion
con-tin-u-a-tion	grat-i-fi-ca-tion
cor-rob-o-ra-tion	Hu-mil-i-a-tion
De-lib-er-a-tion	Il-lu-min-a-tion
de-nom-in-a-tion	in-ter-pre-ta-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion	in-ter-ro-ga-tion
dis-sim-u-la-tion	Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
Ed-i-fi-ca-tion	Math-e-ma-ti-cian
e-jac-u-la-tion	Pre-des-ti-na-tion
e-quiv-o-ca-tion	Qual-i-fi-ca-tion
e-vac-u-a-tion	Rat-i-fi-ca-tion
ex-am-in-a-tion	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion
ex-as-per-a-tion	sub-or-din-a-tion
ex-pos-tu-la-tion	Trans-fi-gu-ra-tion
ex-ten-u-a-tion	Ver-si-fi-ca-tion

Words of SIX SYLLABLES, accented on the SECOND.

Au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly	in-su-per-a-ble-ness
Com-men-su-ra-ble-ness	in-ter-pre-ta-tive-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness	in-vol-un-tar-i-ly
De-clar-a-tor-i-ly	Pa-cif-i-ca-to-ry
Ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry	Re-fri-ger-a-to-ry
Im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness	re-ver-be-ra-to-ry
in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness	Sac-ri-fi-ca-to-ry
in-dis-pu-ta-ble-ness	sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry
in-sa-ti-a-ble-ness	Un-jus-ti-fi-a-ble

Words of SIX SYLLABLES, accented on the THIRD.

Ar-ith-met-i-cal-ly	as-tro-nom-i-cal-ly
as-tro-lo-gi-cal-ly	a-the-ist-i-cal-ly

Cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ness	in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly
con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly	in-di-vid-u-al-ly
Di-a-met-ri-cal-ly	Mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly
Ge-o-graph-i-cal-ly	mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly
Im-me-thod-i-cal-ly	Per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly
in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Sat-is-fac-to-ri-ly
in-de-fat-i-ga-ble	su-per-nat-u-ral-ly
in-ef-fec-tu-al-ly	The-o-lo-gi-cal-ly

Words of SIX SYLLABLES, accented on the FOURTH.

Ar-is-to-crat-i-cal	en-thu-si-as-ti-cal
Dis-cip-li-na-ri-an	In-cred-i-bil-i-ty
Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal	Med-it-er-ra-ne-an
en-cy-clo-pœ-di-a	Pre-des-ti-na-ri-an

Words of SEVEN SYLLABLES, accented on the FIFTH, and pronounced as SIX.

An-ti-pes-ti-len-tial	Nat-u-ral-i-za-tion
Cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tion	Re-cap-it-u-la-tion
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion	re-con-cil-i-a-tion
Mal-ad-min-is-tra-tion	Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion
mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion	.....

Words of SEVEN and EIGHT SYLLABLES, properly accented.

An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an	in-cor-rup-ti-bil'-i-ty
Com-men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty	in-dis-so-lu-bil'-i-ty
Ex-tra-or-din-a'-ri-ly	in-com-pat-i-bil'-i-ty
Im-ma-te-ri-al'-i-ty	in-con-sid'-er-a-ble-ness
im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty	in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty
in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'-i-ty	ir-re-con-ci'-la-ble-ness

Lat-i-tu-din-a'-ri-an	|phys-i-co-the-ol'-o-gy
Me-te-or-o-lo'-gi-cal	|plen-i-po-ten'-ti-a-ry
Per-pen-dic-u-lar'-i-ty	|Val-e-tu-din-a'-ri-an

Instructive Lessons on various subjects.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF LETTERS.

Lesson 4.

1. The knowledge of letters is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by man. By this means we preserve for our own use, through all our lives, what our memory would have lost in a few days; and lay up a treasure of knowledge for those that shall come after us.

2. By the art of reading, we can sit at home and acquaint ourselves of what is done in the most distant parts of the world, and know what our fathers did long ago, in the first ages of mankind. We can also see what is now transpiring in the United States—how the law is there often set at defiance, thereby rendering the tenure of life and property exceedingly insecure.

3. By this means a person in Canada can converse with his friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland; by this we know what China produces, and how the natives of Tartary live; by this we know what has been done in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; and by the same means those who live after us, will know what is now done in the British Provinces of America.

4. In short, the art of letters does, as it were, revive all the past ages of men, and set them at once upon the stage; it brings all the nations from afar, and gives them a general interview; so that the most distant nations, and distant ages of mankind, may converse together, and grow into acquaintance.

5. Above all, we have reason to be thankful for a knowledge of this art, because it enables us to become acquainted with the important truths contained in the Bible, relative to the creation of the world, and our fall from the state of innocence, in which we were created. It points out our social, civil, and religious duties, and the necessity of being renovated in heart and life, in order that we may answer the end of our being here, and be prepared for an eternal state of happiness in the world to come.

SUBORDINATION.

Lesson 5.

Order is Heaven's first law. From the earliest dawn of reason to the hour of death, when we reluctantly take the last bitter medicine, we have to submit our wills, more or less, to the will of others. We cannot, in childhood, see that the motive which induces our parents to lay us under restraint, is a regard to our future happiness. It seems to us to be caprice, or, at least, arbitrary dictation.

2. But we learn to submit our wills to theirs; and here is the foundation of government, and here commences a system of bonds, and obligations, which abide on us through life. As we advance in life, we see that the reason of family government is not a love of authority, or of an infliction of punishment; but it arises from a compassion of our ignorance, and a desire to form our characters for the world in which we are to live and act.

3. As we leave the paternal roof, the laws of the land reach us, and throw their obligations around us. If we violate them, the laws to which all have agreed to abide, take hold of us. The judge is only the mouth of the law, and the magistrate who punishes, is only the hand. But it is the law, the naked law, which no one or two can alter, which reaches the highest and lowest in the community with entire impartiality, that compels us to bow our wills to its mandates. Without this, no community could be safe or prosperous. Life, character and property, would alike be a prey to the wicked, without this power and majesty of law.

LOYALTY A PART OF THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY.

Lesson 6.

1. By loyalty is meant respect and love for our Queen, and a determination to defend her against the attacks of wicked men. The fifth

commandment directs us to render all honour and respect to our parents, and, if we strictly observe this law, we shall be careful to reverence our Queen, who, in a certain sense, is the parent and protector of us all.

2. The Christian should always regulate his conduct by the word of God, and take care that he does not break any of its precepts. Loyalty being commanded by God in his holy Book, he cannot be disloyal, unless he fail in an essential part of his duty. He may be devout, he may go regularly to church, he may avoid the commission of any great sin, yet, if he be wanting in respect for his Sovereign he is defective; he cannot be a rebel and true Christian,—he cannot keep the commandments of God, and at the same time break one of his principal injunctions.

3. But when a nation, blessed, as we are, with a kind and merciful government, is discontented and unthankful, the crime of disobedience is increased by that of ingratitude; and though that rebellious people should be successful in this world, a fearful punishment awaits them in the next.

4. Our Saviour, whose example all Christians should follow, always instructed his disciples to pay respect to their governors. His apostles, after his ascension, though persecuted and oppressed by tyrants, were remarkable for their obedience to the Roman emperors.

5. There is then no excuse for us if we do

not honour our rulers; we are commanded to do so, and GOD ALMIGHTY will certainly visit us with his angry displeasure if we refuse to obey. Let us remember, then, to "Fear God and honour the Queen."

A WANT OF RELIGION THE CAUSE OF REBELLION.

Lesson 7.

1. We shall find, if we look carefully into it, that rebellion commonly proceeds from irreligion; for the spirit in which it is contrived, and the means that are used to procure success, are both condemned by that God, who is all mercy and loving-kindness, and who is angry with men who are striving to hurt others, for the sake of getting power or money.

2. It is fostered by pride, discontent with the state in which it has pleased our heavenly Father to place us, and envying the apparent better fortune of others. This is far different from learning, as St. Paul did, in *whatever state we are placed therewith to be content*. This is not religion, for religion teaches us to *love* and not to *envy* our neighbours.

3. We read in the 1st Book of Kings, that the ten tribes of Israel separated from Judah and Benjamin, in the reign of King Rehoboam. They came with a complaint to that King that he was unjust, and though the answer he returned

them was a very wrong one, it was no more than their discontent deserved. If they had not been so troublesome, without any sufficient reason, they would not, perhaps, have been treated so harshly. They said that the taxes were heavy, when they were not; they were dissatisfied even in their prosperity, for King Solomon had made the kingdom very rich, and they might have been very happy, if they had devoutly worshipped the God of their fathers.

5. They were very quick in fancying that they were grievously oppressed, but were blind to the idolatry of King Solomon in his last days. This shews us what a little will induce men to rebel, if their minds be not guided by religion. They are averse to any restrictions, even if they be for their good, and therefore will foolishly hate their governors who protect them.

6. We should not then rebel; for rebellion is not only wicked, but is more likely to injure than to benefit us. While we obey the laws they protect us, but the moment we break them, we are at the mercy of those who execute the laws. If we are at any time aggrieved, there is a prescribed constitutional mode of obtaining redress.

OF INTEMPERANCE.

Lesson 8.

1. There are many kinds of intemperance, but at present I allude to that arising from the

use of intoxicating liquors. As this is the worst species of intemperance, it may be necessary to put my young readers on their guard, lest unawares they should acquire a fondness for intoxicating drink.

2. Habits, even of the most vicious kind, are easily acquired; and since the common use of such liquor as whiskey, rum, brandy or gin, is ruinous in every view, you should keep it at the utmost distance. No person in the right use of his senses would invite, or be familiar with, his most mortal enemy; and that this is the character of ardent spirits when inordinately used, I shall proceed to illustrate.

3. Drunkenness drowns and infatuates the senses, depraves the reason, spoils the understanding, causes errors in judgment, defiles the conscience, hardens the heart, and brings on or induces a spiritual lethargy. It is a work of darkness, an annoyance to modesty, and a gate to every kind of wickedness.

4. It is a revealer of secrets, a betrayer of trust, a despoiler of honesty, and a forerunner of misery. It destroys men's credit, empties their purses, consumes their estate, perverts the order of nature, causes profane and cursed speeches, vaunting, swearing, and blasphemy—quarreling, fighting, and murder.

5. It deforms the visage, corrupts the health, injures the memory, and inflames the blood.—It is a voluntary madness, a deceiver of fools,

and a flattering devil. It causes forgetfulness of God, is a provoker of his judgments, hastens, and often brings untimely death, and at last ruins the soul eternally.

6. A drunkard, in that state, is incapable of any thing good, is a game and sport of profane people, a ridiculous object, his own sorrow, woe and shame, his wife's grief, his children's disgrace, his neighbour's contempt, and his family's ruin.

7. He is an enemy to himself, a scandal to Christianity, a dishonour to God, an abuser of his mercies, is subject to many dangers, a slave to the devil and his own lusts; and a traveller to destruction.

8. Drunkenness produces sickness, bloatedness, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, gout, jaundice, dropsy, palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, melancholy, idiotism, madness, death.

9. The punishments are, debt, black eyes, rags, hunger, jail, whipping post, stocks, gallows; and, unless prevented by timely repentance, the lake of fire prepared originally for the devil and his angels.

OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Lesson 9.

1. *Aerostation* is the modern art of raising bodies into, and navigating the air, by means of rarified or inflammable air collected within an envelope, commonly called a balloon.

2. *Agriculture*, the most innocent and useful of all pursuits, is the art of cultivating the ground, so as to make it fruitful in the production of food for man and beast.

3. *Algebra* is a method of calculating quantities in general, by means of signs or characters, which, instead of figures, are the letters of the Alphabet. The first letters, *a, b, c, d,* &c. are made to represent known quantities; and the last letters, *x, y, z,* to represent those that are unknown.

4. *Anatomy* is the art of dissecting bodies for the purpose of examining their structure, and the nature, uses, and functions of their several parts; and also of the knowledge of the human body derived from such dissections and examinations. Anatomy, taken absolutely, applies only to the dissection of human subjects; the dissection and examination of brutes is called Comparative Anatomy.

5. *Architecture* is the art of erecting all sorts of buildings, whether for habitation or defence, according to the best plans or models. It is divided into three distinct branches; namely, Civil, Military, and Naval.

6. There are five orders of Civil Architecture, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. Some add to these the Gothic, exemplified in the construction of most cathedrals and old churches.

7. *Arithmetic* is the art of numbering or computing by certain rules, of which the four first and simplest are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Vulgar Arithmetic is the computation of numbers in the ordinary concerns of life. Integral Arithmetic treats of whole numbers; Fractional Arithmetic of fractional numbers; and Decimal Arithmetic of decimal numbers.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 10.

1. *Astronomy* is that grand and sublime science which treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their forms, motions, distances and magnitudes. The sun, and the planetary bodies which move round him, constitute the Solar System. The word *solar* comes from the Latin *sol*, which signifies the sun.

2. The earth moves round the sun, and is ninety-five millions of miles distant from him. It has two motions, the one round the sun, which it performs yearly, and the other round its own axis, which it performs daily. The first is called its annual revolution, and the other its diurnal rotation.

The annual revolution is the cause of the change and variety of the seasons; and the diurnal of the succession of day and night.

3. The number of planets is eleven. Their names, beginning with that nearest the sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. Of these, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are very conspicuous, and have been known from immemorial time; the other five are visible only through the telescope. They all derive their light from the sun; and they move round him from west to east.

4. Satellites are bodies which accompany some of the Planets, and they are eighteen in number. The moon is a satellite to the earth; Jupiter has four moons or satellites; Saturn seven, and Uranus six. Saturn is also surrounded with two luminous rings.

5. Comets are opaque bodies like the planets, moving in defined but very eccentric orbits round the sun; but we know very little of them, as the periods of only a few have been ascertained with any degree of exactness. Comets have received their name from *coma*, or the vapour with which they are surrounded.

6. The fixed stars are bodies luminous in themselves—they are suns, vastly larger, it is probable, than the one which gives us light, and the centres of their own planetary systems.

7. A Constellation is an assemblage of fixed stars, imagined to represent the form of some creature or other object, as a bear, a ship, and the like; whence they have derived those appellations, which are convenient in describing the stars.

8. The division of the heavens into constellations is very ancient, probably co-eval with astronomy itself. Frequent mention is made of them by name in the sacred writings, as in the book of Job, and in the prophecy of Amos.

9. Some of the constellations are also mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, who flourished above nine hundred years before Christ; and Aratus, who lived about two hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ, professedly treats of all such as were marked out by the ancients. These were forty-eight in number, called the old constellations, to which have since been added others, called new constellations.

10. There are twelve constellations placed in the Zodiac, which is a fancied broad circle in the heavens, through which the sun appears to move in the compass of a year. The signs north of the equinoctial line are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. The southern signs are Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Of these, the following is a poetical description in English:

The *Ram*, the *Bull*, the heavenly *Twins*,
 And next the *Crab*, the *Lion* shines,
 The *Virgin* and the *Scales*;
 The *Scorpion*, *Archer*, and *Sea-goat*,
 The *Man* that holds the *Water-pot*,
 And *Fish*, with glittering tails.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 11.

1. *Biography* is the history of the lives of eminent men, the reading of which is not only amusing and entertaining, but is of the greatest use, for it gives an insight into human nature, and excites us to imitate the actions of the good, and to avoid those of the wicked.

2. *Botany* is that part of natural history which treats of plants, their several kinds, forms, virtues, and uses, and is a very delightful study; besides, it displays the wisdom and glory of the Creator, for—

There's not a plant, or flower that grows,
 But shews its Maker—God.

3. *Chemistry* is that science which investigates the composition and properties of bodies, and by which we are enabled to explain the causes of the natural changes which take place in material substances. It is of the highest importance to mankind, since by its investigations, the practical arts are constantly improving.

4. All satisfactory explanation of the causes of rain, hail, dew, wind, earthquakes, and volcanoes, have been given by the aid of chemical knowledge. The phenomena of respiration, the decay and growth of plants, and the functions of the several parts of animals, are also explained by the aid of Chemistry.

5. In its application to agriculture, Chemistry furnishes the most direct and certain means of ascertaining what a barren soil requires to make it fruitful, and also what ingredient is best adapted to any given kind of produce. The making of soap, glass, the several kinds of acid, and almost every kind of medicine, depend wholly on the manipulations of Chemistry. It is also connected, in various degrees, with the art of the potter, iron-smith, tanner, sugar-maker, distiller, brewer, paper-maker, and painter.

6. *Chronology* is the art of measuring time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event. The term is derived from two Greek words, *chronos* and *logos*, which signify time and description.

7. Time has two divisions, a smaller and a greater. The smaller division consists of years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds, deduced from the motions of the heavenly bodies, and suited to the purposes of civil life. The larger division consists of epochs, centuries or ages, lustrums, olympiads, indictions, and cycles, which are measured by the smaller division.

8. An epoch is any fixed point or period of time, from which historians date events; as the creation of the world, the birth of Christ, &c. The last-mentioned epoch is generally called the *common era*.

9. A century is the space of one hundred years, completed by a hundred revolutions of the earth round the sun. A *lustrum* is a space of five years, at the end of which a general review of the Roman citizens, and their estates, was made.

10. An Olympiad is the space of four years, by which the Greeks reckoned their time after the institution of the Olympic games; these were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius, in the environs of the city of Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

11. An indiction is the space of fifteen years. The cycle of the sun is a revolution of twenty-eight years, used for finding the dominical or Sunday letter, &c., which, when expired, will return in the same order as before.

12. A cycle of the moon is a period or revolution of nineteen years, after which time the new and full moon return on the same days of the month as before, excepting one hour and twenty-eight minutes sooner. One use of these cycles is to shew on what day Easter will fall, for any number of years to come.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 12.

1. *Commerce* is the art of buying and selling, or the exchanging of one commodity for another. By its aid, one country partakes of the produce, and enjoys the advantages of another.

2. *Electricity* is the science which treats of the electric power, and its various laws, operations, effects, experiments, &c. The electric power is that property first discovered in amber, of attracting light bodies when excited by heat or friction. It has since been found in other bodies, as sealing wax, agate, and most kinds of precious stones.

3. *Ethics* is the science of moral duties, shewing the rules and measures of human conduct which tend to happiness; its object is the exercise of right reason in all our affairs and actions.

4. *Geography* is a description of the earth. *Geometry* treats of lines, surfaces, and solids, and is the doctrine of extension and magnitude in general. *Grammar* is the art of speaking and writing any language with correctness and propriety.

5. *History*, in its most general sense, is an account or description of events and things in an orderly series, comprehending civil or political history, sacred history, ecclesiastical history, and natural history. It is sometimes divided into ancient and modern, sacred and profane.

6. Ancient history gives an account of all things, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ. Modern history gives an account of all things from the birth of Christ to the present time.

7. Sacred history is that which is contained in the Bible, making us acquainted with God and divine things. Profane history is a general name given to all records except sacred, whether ancient or modern. Natural history is a description of natural things, as animals, vegetables, fire, water, &c.

8. *Horology* is the science which treats of the measuring of portions of time. The principal instruments used in the measuring of time are dials, clocks, watches and hour-glasses. *Horticulture* is the art of cultivating a garden, and rearing the finest kinds of plants.

9. *Hydrostatics* is the science which treats of the laws regulating the motions, pressure, gravitation and equilibrium of fluid bodies, particularly water, and also of solid bodies immersed therein.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 13.

1. *Jurisprudence* is the art of conducting the affairs of a public society or community, so as to procure and preserve, in the highest degree possible, the interest and happiness of the whole, and of each individual.

2. Society is divided into three sorts, namely, a family, a city, and a republic or nation; and as these consist of persons in a different relation to each other, so, various and different forms of government are found necessary for each.

3. The several laws are the law of nature, the civil law, and the law of nations. The law of nature is that which nature and reason have taught mankind, as the power it gives to parents over their children.

4. The law of nations consists of public acts and statutes, which provide for the public utility, and the necessity of the people, considered as a body corporate; and ordain or decree whatever relates to obedience and subjection, dominion and government, war and peace, contracts, &c.

5. The civil law is that which is peculiar to any country or people, and administers that justice which arises from their particular situation, and special relations and circumstances. When this respects a city or borough, it is called the municipal law.

6. The laws by which England is governed are, the *Civil Law*, before-mentioned. The *Common Law*, containing the summary of all the laws, rights, and privileges of the people of England, in what is called *Magna Charta*, or the Great Charter of English Rights.

7. The *Statute Law*, consisting of statutes, acts, and ordinances of King and Parliament. The *Canon Law*, which is a collection of ecclesiastical law, serving as the rule of church government. *Martial Law*, used in all military and maritime affairs. *Forest Law*, which relates to the regulation of the forest and the chase.

8. The several courts of judicature, for the administration of justice and right are, the high *Court of Parliament*, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. The *King's Bench*, in which all the pleas of the Crown, or what concerns the life, peace, and property of the subject, are transacted.

9. The *Court of Chancery*, designed to mitigate the rigour of common law, and to set things upon the footing of right, and is therefore called the Court of Equity.

10. The *Court of Common Pleas*, in which are debated the usual and common pleas, or causes between subject and subject, according to the rules of the law. The *Court of Exchequer*, in which are tried all causes relative to the revenue and treasury of the Queen. The *Court of Admiralty*, which takes cognizance of affairs, civil and military, relating to the seas.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 14.

1. *Language* is human speech in general, or an assemblage of articulate sounds, forming words and signs for the expression of the thoughts of the mind. The great number and diversity of languages arose from the building of the Tower of Babel, as related in the eleventh chapter of Genesis.

2. Languages are divided into the dead and living languages. The dead languages are those which were spoken formerly, but which are not at this time spoken by any nation. Those languages which are spoken by different nations at the present day, are called living languages.

3. The principal of the dead languages are the Hebrew, Greek and Latin; and of the living in Europe the English, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, the German, the Portuguese; and many others in the East.

4. *Logic* is the art of thinking and reasoning justly, and of communicating the result of our thoughts to others. It is divided into four parts, according to the number of the operations of the mind in its search after knowledge, namely, perception, judgment, reason, and method or disposition.

5. Perception is the first and most simple act of the mind, whereby it perceives, or is conscious of its ideas. Judgment is that power of the mind, whereby we join ideas together, and affirm or deny any thing concerning them.

6. Reason is that faculty or power of the mind whereby it distinguishes good from evil, truth from falsehood, and is used in comparing several ideas together, in order to draw the consequences from the relations they are found to bear to each other.

7. Disposition or method, is the art of arranging our thoughts in such a manner, as shall contribute most to the strength and beauty of a discourse, and display the connexion and dependance of one part on the other.

8. *Macadamizing* is a method of making roads, introduced in England by Mr. MacAdam, and which consists in breaking the stones, intended for the surface, into small and equal sizes: a smooth hard road is thereby produced.

9. *Mathematics* is that branch of science which treats of the quantities and proportions of magnitude in general. It includes Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; and is applicable to Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Optics, Architecture, Geography, Navigation, Pneumatics, and, in fact, every science that involves numbers or magnitude.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 15.

1. *Mechanics* is that branch of science which treats of the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, the construction of machines, &c. The simple mechanic powers are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.

2. *Mineralogy* is that science which treats of the properties and relations of that numerous class of substances called mineral. Minerals are divided into four classes, namely, the Earthy, the Saline, the Inflammable, and the Metallic.

3. *Music* is a science which teaches the properties, dependencies and relations of melodious sounds; or the art of producing harmony and melody, by the due combination and arrangement of those sounds.

4. This science, when employed in searching the principles of this combination and succession, and the causes of the pleasure we receive from them, becomes very profound, and demands much patience, sagacity and depth of thinking.

5. It is generally understood, or supposed, that the word *music* is derived from *musa*, but Diodorus derives it from an

Egyptian name, intimating that music was first established as a science in Egypt after the deluge, and that the first idea of musical sound was received from that produced by the reeds growing on the banks of the Nile, by the wind blowing into them.

6. Others, again, imagine, that the first ideas of music were received from the warbling of birds. However this may really have been, it appears, at least, equally rational to attribute its origin to mankind, since musical intonation in the infancy of language, must often have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and since also we find, that wherever there is speech there is song.

7. Music, properly so called, only concerns the due regulation and proportion of sound, and is divided into two parts—the theoretical and the practical. *Theoretical Music* comprehends the knowledge of harmony and modulation; and the laws of that successive arrangement of sound, by which air, or melody, is produced.

8. *Practical Music* is the art of bringing this knowledge and those laws into operation, by actually disposing of the sounds, both in combination and succession, so as to produce the desired effect; and this is the art of composition.

9. But practical music may, in fact, be said to extend still further, and to include not only the production of melodious and harmonious composition, but also its performance; which is considered as an innocent and agreeable recreation, as it relieves a wearied attention, and refreshes the exhausted spirits; it also frequently calms the disquiet and perturbation of the mind.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 16.

1. *Mythology* is the history of the fabulous gods and heroes of antiquity, with the explanation of the mysteries and allegories connected with them. The word is derived from the Greek, and signifies a discourse or description of fables.

2. *Navigation* is the art of conducting a vessel at sea from one port to another. *Optics* is that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of light and colours, or of the general doctrine of vision.

3. *Ornithology* is that branch of Natural History which treats of birds, and their natures, habits, form, economy, and uses. *Painting* is the art of representing natural bodies by outline and colour. An ingenious and useful art: it enables us to concentrate in one view the form and beauty of objects, and greatly assists the mind in retaining the resemblance of those objects which, without it, would be forever lost. Its essential parts are composition, drawing and colouring.

4. *Philosophy* is, properly, the love of wisdom, and is a term applied either to the study of nature or morality, founded on reason and experience, or the systems which different men have devised of explaining the various phenomena in the natural and moral world.

5. *Phonics* is the doctrine or science of sounds; it is sometimes called Acoustics. It is divided into two parts, Diaphonics and Cataphonics.

6. *Diaphonics* is that science which explains the property of those sounds that come directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and Cataphonics treats of reflected sounds, or is the science of echoes.

7. The principal use of Phonics is in relation to music, to which it gives a basis on the principles of mathematics, Experiment has demonstrated, that if a musical string of any length give a certain tone, half that length will give the octave, two thirds of it the fifth, and the other notes of the scale in exact proportion.

8. *Phrenology* is a new subject of investigation, which professes to teach, from the conformation of the human skull, the particular characters and propensities of men, presuming that the faculties and operations of the human mind have their particular seat in certain parts of the brain, and are to be traced by particular external bumps or protuberances.

9. *Physiognomy* is the study of men's particular characters and ruling passions, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. This science, as well as that of Phrenology, cannot, perhaps, be much depended on.

10. *Physiology* is that branch of medicine which treats of the structure and constitution of the human body, and the functions of the various parts, with regard to the cure of diseases.

10. *Pneumatics* is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids. The principal mechanical properties of air which are treated of under this science are its fluidity, weight, and elasticity.

THE ARTS, &c.

Lesson 17.

1. *Poetry* is the art of writing poems, namely, real or fictitious compositions drawn out in measured language.— As respects the *subject*, it is divided into pastorals, satires, elegies, epigrams, &c.; as respects the *manner* or *form* of representation, into epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, &c.; as respects the *verse* into blank verse and rhyme.

2. *Politics* is the art of governing and regulating the affairs of a state or kingdom, for the maintenance of the public safety, order and tranquillity.

3. *Printing* is the art of taking impressions from characters or figures, moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. Printing is of four kinds, namely, one for books, from moveable letters, composed and set in a form, and another for books from solid pages; a third for pictures from copper-plates; a fourth for printing calicoes, linens, &c. from blocks, on which are represented different figures.— The first of these is printing properly so called; the second is stereotype printing; the third copper-plate printing; and the fourth calico printing.

4. *Religion* is that sentiment of veneration, dependence, and love, which binds us to the Deity, and is expressed in such acts of worship as he himself has prescribed.

5. *Rhetoric* is the art of expressing our ideas so as to please, affect, and persuade, either in writing or speaking. A good orator must possess an inventive genius, a correct judgment, command of language, a retentive memory, and an agreeable delivery.

6. A regular thesis usually consists of five parts, namely, the exordium, the narration, the confirmation, the refutation, and the peroration. The exordium, or introduction, prepares the minds of the auditors for what follows.

7. The narration gives an account of the matter of fact, which must be plain and varied. The confirmation is that part of the oration in which the orator disposes his necessary evidence or proofs.

8. The refutation is that part of the discourse in which the orator refutes and destroys the reasons and arguments of his adversary; and it must be pointed and sharp.

9. The peroration, or conclusion, is a compressed recapitulation of all that has been said, and it must be determined by the nature of the discourse; it is designed to fix in the minds of the auditors the full meaning of the oration.

10. The principal rhetorical figures are the following, which are written in easy verse, in order to make them familiar to young people:—

1. A *metaphor* in borrowed words compares;
Thus, for excess, we say a "flood of tears."
2. An *Allegory* is a chain of tropes;
"I've pass'd the shoals, fair gales now swell my hopes."
3. A *Metonymy* takes some other name;
"Just heaven (for God) confounds their pride with shame."
4. *Synecdöche* the whole for part doth take,
Or part for whole, just for the metre's sake,
"While o'er thy roof (for house) loud thunders break."
5. An *Irony* quite the reverse intends,
Of what it speaks; "Well done! right trusty friends!"
6. *Cnomatopœia* forms words from sound;
"Flies buzz, bees hum, winds whistle all around."
7. *Hyperbole* soars high, or sinks too low;
"He touch'd the skies." "Snails do not crawl so slow."
8. A *Climax* by gradation still ascends;
"They were my countrymen, my neighbours, friends."
9. A *Catacrexis* words abused implies;
"Over his grave, a wooden tombstone lies."



*Words alike, or nearly alike in SOUND, but different
in SPELLING and SIGNIFICATION.*

Abel, <i>a man's name.</i>	Be, <i>to exist.</i>
Able, <i>powerful.</i>	Beach, <i>a shore.</i>
Acts, <i>deeds.</i>	Beech, <i>a tree.</i>
Axe, <i>for chopping.</i>	Beat, <i>to strike.</i>
Adds, <i>doth add.</i>	Beet, <i>a root.</i>
Adze, <i>a cooper's axe.</i>	Beau, <i>a fop.</i>
Ail, <i>to be sick.</i>	Bow, <i>an instrument.</i>
Ale, <i>liquor.</i>	Beer, <i>liquor.</i>
Air, <i>an element.</i>	Bier, <i>for the dead.</i>
Heir, <i>eldest son.</i>	Bell, <i>to ring.</i>
All, <i>every one.</i>	Belle, <i>a gay lady.</i>
Awl, <i>a sharp tool.</i>	Blew, <i>did blow.</i>
Altar, <i>for sacrifice.</i>	Blue, <i>a colour.</i>
Alter, <i>to change.</i>	Born, <i>brought forth.</i>
Au, <i>an article.</i>	Borne, <i>supported.</i>
Ann, <i>a woman's name.</i>	Bough, <i>a branch.</i>
Ant, <i>an insect.</i>	Bow, <i>to bend.</i>
Aunt, <i>a relation.</i>	Boy, <i>a lad.</i>
Auger, <i>a tool.</i>	Buoy, <i>to support.</i>
Augur, <i>a soothsayer.</i>	Bread, <i>food.</i>
Bail, <i>a surety.</i>	Bred, <i>brought up.</i>
Bale, <i>of cloth.</i>	Buy, <i>to purchase.</i>
Baize, <i>cloth.</i>	By, <i>near.</i>
Bays, <i>a garland.</i>	Cannon, <i>a great gun.</i>
Ball, <i>to play with.</i>	Canon, <i>a rule.</i>
Bawl, <i>to cry out.</i>	Ceiling, <i>of a room.</i>
Bare, <i>naked.</i>	Sealing, <i>fastening.</i>
Bear, <i>a beast.</i>	Celery, <i>an herb.</i>
Base, <i>mean.</i>	Salary, <i>wages.</i>
Bass, <i>in music.</i>	Cell, <i>a hut.</i>
Bee, <i>an insect.</i>	Sell, <i>to dispose of.</i>

- ent
- Cellar, *under ground.*
 Seller, *one who sells.*
 Censer, *for incense.*
 Censor, *a critic.*
 Cent., *a hundred.*
 Scent, *a smell.*
 Sent, *did send.*
 Cession, *a giving up.*
 Session, *a sitting.*
 Choir, *of singers.*
 Quire, *24 sheets.*
 Cholera, *rage.*
 Collar, *for the neck.*
 Cite, *to summon.*
 Sight, *a view.*
 Site, *a situation.*
 Clause, *of a sentence.*
 Claws, *of a bird.*
 Close, *to shut up.*
 Clothes, *dress.*
 Colonel, *of an army.*
 Kernel, *of a nut.*
 Concert, *harmony.*
 Consort, *a companion.*
 Core, *heart of a tree.*
 Corps, *a body of forces.*
 Council, *an assembly.*
 Counsel, *advice.*
 Currant, *a fruit.*
 Current, *a stream.*
 Dam, *a mother.*
 Damn, *to condemn.*
 Dear, *costly.*
 Deer, *an animal.*
- Dew, *moisture.*
 Due, *owing.*
 Done, *performed.*
 Dun, *a colour.*
 Draft, *a bill.*
 Draught, *a sketch.*
 Ear, *of the body.*
 Ere, *before.*
 E'er, *ever.*
 Ewe, *a sheep.*
 Yew, *a tree.*
 You, *yourself.*
 Ewer, *a jug.*
 Your, *your own.*
 Faint, *weak.*
 Feint, *a pretence.*
 Fair, *beautiful.*
 Fare, *food.*
 Felloe, *of a wheel.*
 Fellow, *a person.*
 Flea, *an insect.*
 Flee, *to run away.*
 Flour, *for bread.*
 Flower, *of the field.*
 Fore, *placed first.*
 Four, *in number.*
 Foul, *nasty.*
 Fowl, *a bird.*
 Francis, *a man's name.*
 Frances, *a woman's name.*
 Frays, *quarrel.*
 Phrase, *a mode of speech.*
 Gait, *of walking.*
 Gate, *a kind of door.*

Gilt, <i>with gold.</i>	Not, <i>denying.</i>
Guilt, <i>sin.</i>	Know, <i>to understand.</i>
Groan, <i>a deep sigh.</i>	No, <i>not so.</i>
Grown, <i>increased.</i>	Knows, <i>doth know.</i>
Hail, <i>to salute.</i>	Nose, <i>of the face.</i>
Hale, <i>strong.</i>	Lade, <i>to load.</i>
Heal, <i>to cure.</i>	Laid, <i>placed.</i>
Heel, <i>of a shoe.</i>	Lair, <i>did lie.</i>
Hear, <i>to hearken.</i>	Lane, <i>a path.</i>
Here, <i>in this place.</i>	Lead, <i>metal.</i>
Hie, <i>to haste.</i>	Led, <i>conducted.</i>
High, <i>lofty.</i>	Leak, <i>to run out.</i>
Hew, <i>to cut.</i>	Leek, <i>a kind of onion.</i>
Hue, <i>a colour.</i>	Lessen, <i>to make less.</i>
Hugh, <i>a man's name.</i>	Lesson, <i>in reading.</i>
Him, <i>from he.</i>	Liar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
Hymn, <i>a sacred song.</i>	Lyre, <i>a harp.</i>
Hour, <i>of time.</i>	Lickerish, <i>nice.</i>
Our, <i>belonging to us.</i>	Liquorice, <i>a root.</i>
Idle, <i>lazy.</i>	Limb, <i>a member.</i>
Idol, <i>an image.</i>	Limn, <i>to paint.</i>
In, <i>within.</i>	Lone, <i>single.</i>
Inn, <i>a tavern.</i>	Loan, <i>a thing lent.</i>
Kill, <i>to take away life.</i>	Loch, <i>a lake.</i>
Kiln, <i>for brick.</i>	Lock, <i>to fasten.</i>
Knave, <i>a rascal.</i>	Lo, <i>behold.</i>
Nave, <i>of a wheel.</i>	Low, <i>mean.</i>
Knead, <i>to work dough.</i>	Loose, <i>slack.</i>
Need, <i>want.</i>	Lose, <i>not win.</i>
Knew, <i>did know.</i>	Lore, <i>learning.</i>
New, <i>not worn.</i>	Lower, <i>more low.</i>
Knight, <i>a title.</i>	Made, <i>finished.</i>
Night, <i>darkness.</i>	Maid, <i>a girl.</i>
Knot, <i>to make knots.</i>	Main, <i>chief.</i>

- Mane, *of a horse.*
 Mail, *armour.*
 Male, *he.*
 Mail, *of letters.*
 Maize, *Indian corn.*
 Maze, *labyrinth.*
 Marshal, *to arrange.*
 Martial, *warlike.*
 Mean, *low.*
 Mean, *to intend.*
 Mien, *gesture.*
 Mean, *middle.*
 Meat, *food.*
 Meet, *fit.*
 Mete, *to measure.*
 Metal, *a substance.*
 Mettle, *spirit.*
 Might, *power.*
 Mite, *an insect.*
 Moan, *to lament.*
 Mown, *cut down.*
 Naught, *bad.*
 Nought, *nothing.*
 Nay, *not.*
 Neigh, *as a horse.*
 Oar, *to row with.*
 Ore, *of metal.*
 O'er, *over.*
 Of, *concerning.*
 Off, *from.*
 One, *in number.*
 Won, *did win.*
 Our, *of us.*
 Hour, *60 minutes.*
- Owe, *indebted.*
 Oh, *alas.*
 Pail, *a bucket.*
 Pale, *whitish.*
 Pain, *torment.*
 Pane, *of glass.*
 Pair, *to couple.*
 Pare, *to cut off.*
 Pear, *a fruit.*
 Palate, *a taste.*
 Pallet, *a little bed.*
 Pole, *a long stick.*
 Poll, *a box of voters.*
 Patience, *endurance.*
 Patients, *sick persons.*
 Pause, *a stop.*
 Paws, *of beasts.*
 Peace, *quiet.*
 Piece, *a part.*
 Peal, *of bells.*
 Peel, *a rind.*
 Peer, *a nobleman.*
 Pier, *of a bridge.*
 Place, *situation.*
 Plaice, *a fish.*
 Plain, *even.*
 Plane, *a tool.*
 Plait, *a fold.*
 Plate, *wrought silver.*
 Pleas, *excuses.*
 Please, *to delight.*
 Plum, *a fruit.*
 Plumb, *a weight.*
 Poor, *needy.*

- Pore, *to look into.*
 Pour, *to fall heavily.*
 Practise, *to exercise.*
 Practice, *use.*
 Praise, *to commend.*
 Prays, *doth pray.*
 Preys, *plunders.*
 Presence, *being present.*
 Presents, *gifts.*
 Principal, *chief.*
 Principle, *a cause.*
 Profit, *gain.*
 Prophet, *one who foretels.*
 Prophecy, *to foretel.*
 Prophecy, *a foretelling.*
 Precedent, *example.*
 President, *governor.*
 Rain, *water.*
 Rein, *of a bridle.*
 Reign, *to rule.*
 Raise, *to lift up.*
 Raze, *to destroy.*
 Rays, *of light.*
 Raisin, *dried grape.*
 Reason, *argument.*
 Rap, *to strike.*
 Wrap, *to fold.*
 Read, *perused.*
 Red, *a colour.*
 Read, *to peruse.*
 Reed, *a plant.*
 Rest, *to lean on.*
 Wrest, *to force.*
 Relic, *remainder.*
 Relict, *a widow.*
 Right, *just.*
 Rite, *a ceremony.*
 Write, *with a pen.*
 Wright, *a workman.*
 Ring, *for the finger.*
 Wring, *to twist.*
 Road, *a way.*
 Rode, *did ride.*
 Rome, *a city.*
 Room, *space.*
 Roam, *to ramble.*
 Rote, *memory.*
 Wrote, *did write.*
 Rung, *did ring.*
 Wrung, *twisted.*
 Rye, *grain.*
 Wry, *crooked.*
 Sail, *of a ship.*
 Sale, *selling.*
 Saver, *that saves.*
 Savour, *taste.*
 So, *thus.*
 Sow, *to scatter.*
 Sew, *with a needle.*
 Sea, *like the ocean.*
 See, *to observe.*
 Seam, *a joining.*
 Seem, *to pretend.*
 Size, *bulk.*
 Sighs, *deep sobs.*
 Soar, *to rise high.*
 Sore, *a tender place.*
 Sole, *of the foot.*

- Soul, *spirit*.
 Some, *part*.
 Sum, *the amount*.
 Son, *male child*.
 Sun, *source of light*.
 Stair, *a step*.
 Stare, *earnest look*.
 Steal, *to pilfer*.
 Steel, *to harden*.
 Style, *in writing*.
 Stile, *in the field*.
 Subtle, *artful*.
 Suttle, *nett weight*.
 Straight, *direct*.
 Strait, *narrow*.
 Surplice, *a robe*.
 Surplus, *remainder*.
 Tacks, *small nails*.
 Tax, *a rate*.
 Tail, *the end*.
 Tale, *a story*.
 Tear, *to rend*.
 Tare, *allowance*.
 Team, *of horses*.
 Teem, *to abound*.
 Too, *likewise*.
 Two, *a couple*.
 Vail, *to cover*.
 Vale, *a valley*.
 Veil, *for ladies*.
 Veal, *meat*.
 Vial or Phial, *a small bottle*.
 Viol, *an instrument*.
 Waste, *to consume*.
 Waist, *of the body*.
 Wear, *to put on*.
 Ware, *merchandize*.
 Were, *plural of was*.
 Way, *a road*.
 Wey, *40 bushels*.
 Weigh, *in scales*.
 Weak, *feeble*.
 Week, *seven days*.
 Wheel, *of a cart*.
 Weal, *prosperity*.
 Whether, *which*.
 Weather, *state of the air*.
 Wether, *a sheep*.
 Which, *this or that*.
 Witch, *a sorceress*.
 Whine, *to moan*.
 Wine, *liquor*.
 Whist, *a game*.
 Wist, *knew*.
 Whit, *a bit*.
 Wit, *fancy*.
 White, *pale*.
 Wight, *a person*.
 Wither, *to fade*.
 Whither, *to what place*.
 Wood, *timber*.
 Would, *resolved*.
 Wrath, *angry*.
 Wreath, *to fold*.
 Writhe, *to distort*.
 Yarn, *spun*.
 Yearn, *to grieve*.
 Ye, *plural of thou*.

Yea, *yes*.Yoke, *slavery*.Yolk, *of an egg*.

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A DICTIONARY of Words in frequent use, properly
accented.

a. adjective.*ad.* adverb.*part.* participle.*v.* verb.*s.* substantive.*conj.* conjunction.*pron.* pronoun.*v. a.* verb active.*v. n.* verb neuter.Aba'isance, *s.* a bowAb'ba, *s.* a word signifying
fatherAbbre'viate, *v. a.* to shortenAbju're, *v. a.* to renounce
an opinionAbor'tive, *a.* in vainAb'rogate, *v. a.* to annulAbscond', *v. n.* to hide one's
selfAbsorb', *v. a.* to suck upAbste'mious, *a.* temperate
in dietAbstru'se, *a.* hidden, difficultAccel'erate, *v. a.* to increase
motionAc'cent, *s.* stress of voice on
a syllableAccou'tre, *v. a.* to attire, to
dressAccu'mulate, *v. a.* to pile upAc'curacy, *s.* exactnessAchie've, *v. a.* to performA'cre, *s.* 4840 square yardsAc'rimony, *s.* sharpness, ill
natureAc'tuate, *v. a.* to move, to
exciteAcu'teness, *s.* sharpnessAd'amant, *s.* hard as a dia-
mondAd'equate, *a.* equal toAdhe'sion, *s.* the act of
stickingAd'jective, *s.* a word added
to a noun to express some
property or qualityAdieu', *ad.* farewellAdjourn'ment, *s.* putting offAdopt', *v. a.* to take as a
son or daughterAdroit'ness, *s.* activity, skillAd'vent, *s.* a comingAd'verb, *s.* a word joined to
a verb or adjective, for
the purpose of qualifying,
or in some measure con-
fining its meaning.Ad'versary, *s.* an enemyAd'vocate, *s.* a pleaderAe'rial, *a.* belonging to the
air

- Af'fable, *a.* easy of manners
 Af'fluence, *s.* plenty, abundance
 Ag'gravate, *v. a.* to make worse
 Ag'gregate, *s.* the whole
 Agil'ity, *s.* speed
 A'lien, *s.* a stranger
 Alle'giance, *s.* the duty of a subject
 Al'legory, *s.* a figurative manner of speech
 Alle'viate, *v. a.* to soften, to ease
 Al'pha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, the first or highest
 Alter'nately, *ad.* by turns
 Al'titude, *s.* height
 Ambig'uous, *a.* doubtful
 Amen', *ad.* may it be so
 Ame'nable, *a.* answerable to, responsible
 Amphib'ious, *a.* that which can live both in air and water
 Anal'ogy, *s.* likeness of one thing to another
 Anal'ysis, *s.* a separation of parts
 Anath'ema, *s.* a curse
 An'gle, *s.* a corner
 Animos'ity, *s.* hatred
 Anni'hilate, *v. a.* to destroy entirely
 Annul', *v. a.* to repeal
 Anom'aly, *s.* irregularity
 Anon'ymous, *a.* without a name
 Antedilu'vian, *a.* before the flood
 An'tichrist, *s.* an enemy to Christ
 Antic'ipate, *v. a.* to foretaste
 Antip'athy, *s.* hatred, aversion
 Anti'que, *a.* ancient
 Anx'ious, *a.* much concerned
 Aph'orism, *s.* a maxim
 Apos'tle, *s.* a person sent to preach the gospel
 Appara'tus, *s.* tools, furniture
 Appro'priate, *v. a.* to set apart for a particular purpose
 Approx'imate, *a.* near to
 Ap'titude, *s.* fitness
 Aquat'ic, *a.* relating to the water
 Ar'bitrary, *a.* despotic
 Ar'bitrate, *v. a.* to decide, judge
 Ar'chives, *s.* records
 Ar'id, *a.* parched up, dry
 Aristoc'racy, *s.* a form of government which lodges

the chief power in the nobles	Ban'quet, <i>s.</i> a sumptuous feast
Aromat'ic, <i>a.</i> fragrant, spicy	Basha'w, <i>s.</i> a Turkish governor
Arrai'gn, <i>v. a.</i> to accuse	Bdel'lum, <i>s.</i> an aromatic gum
Ar'rogance, <i>s.</i> haughtiness	Beatif'ic, <i>a.</i> blissful
Artic'ulate, <i>v. a.</i> to pronounce words distinctly	Begui'le, <i>v. a.</i> to improve, amuse
Asper'ity, <i>s.</i> roughness	Bellig'erent, <i>a.</i> engaged in war
Assid'uous, <i>a.</i> constant in application to business	Benedic'tion, <i>s.</i> a blessing
Assua'ge, <i>v. a.</i> to soften, to lessen	Benef'icence, <i>s.</i> active kindness
Asth'ma, <i>s.</i> a disease in the lungs	Benev'olent, <i>a.</i> having good will
A'theist, <i>s.</i> one who denies the existence of God	Beni'gn, <i>a.</i> generous, kind
Athlet'ic, <i>a.</i> vigorous, strong	Bere'ave, <i>v. a.</i> to deprive of
At'mosphere, <i>s.</i> the air round the earth	Bev'erage, <i>s.</i> a drink
Atro'cious, <i>a.</i> very wicked	Bien'nial, <i>a.</i> continuing for two years
Avoirdupo'ise, <i>s.</i> a weight containing 16 ounces to the pound	Biog'raphy, <i>s.</i> a history of lives
Avouch', <i>v. a.</i> to affirm	Blasphe'me, <i>v. a.</i> to speak impiously of God
Auspic'ious, <i>a.</i> prosperous	Bo'reas, <i>s.</i> the north wind
Auste're, <i>a.</i> rigid, harsh	Bot'anist, <i>s.</i> a person skilled in herbs
Authentic'ity, <i>s.</i> genuineness	Bra'celets, <i>s.</i> ornaments for the wrists
Ax'iom, <i>s.</i> a maxim	Brogue, <i>s.</i> corrupt dialect
Backsli'der, <i>s.</i> an apostate	Buck'ler, <i>s.</i> a shield
Balsam'ic, <i>a.</i> softening, healing	Bull'ion, <i>s.</i> gold or silver in the mass
Bank'rupt, <i>s.</i> one who, being unable to pay his debts, gives up his effects	

- Bul'wark, *s.* a defence, a fortification
 Buoy'ant, *a.* that will not sink
 Bureau', *s.* set of drawers with a desk
 Burg'her, *s.* a citizen, a free-man
 Burles'que, *v. a.* to ridicule
 Ca'dence, *s.* a fall of the voice
 Cal'lous, *a.* hardened
 Calorif'ic, *a.* causing heat
 Campa'ign, *s.* the time an army keeps the field in one year
 Can'ticles, *s.* Solomon's song
 Capri'cious, *a.* fanciful, odd
 Cap'tious, *a.* cross, peevish
 Car'nal, *a.* fleshly, worldly
 Cashie'r, *s.* a cash-keeper—
v. a. to dismiss from service
 Catarr'h, *s.* a disease of the head and throat
 Catas'trophe, *s.* a final event generally unhappy
 Cau'terize, *v. a.* to burn with irons
 Cel'ibacy, *s.* single life
 Centu'riion, *s.* a Roman military officer, who commanded 100 men
 Ceru'lean, *a.* sky-coloured
 Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening
 Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit
 Chimer'ical, *a.* whimsical, ideal
 Chronol'ogy, *s.* the art of computing time
 Ciph'er'ing, *s.* casting accounts
 Circum'ference, *s.* a circle
 Circumja'cent, *a.* lying around
 Circumscri'be, *v. a.* to enclose
 Cir'cumspect, *a.* watchful
 Circumvent', *v. a.* to deceive
 Clandes'tine, *a.* secret, sly
 Coadju'tor, *s.* an assistant
 Coag'ulate, *v. a.* to run into clots
 Coales'ce, *v. n.* to join together
 Coali'tion, *s.* a union
 Cochine'al, *s.* an insect used in dying scarlet
 Cock'atrice, *s.* a serpent
 Coer'ce, *v. a.* to check by force
 Coeter'nal, *a.* equally eternal
 Co'gent, *a.* forcible, convincing
 Cog'nisance, *s.* notice
 Coinci'de, *v. n.* to agree with
 Collat'eral, *a.* side by side
 Colle'ague, *s.* a partner
 Collis'ion, *s.* act of striking together, a clash

- Col'loquy, *s.* a conversation
 Commem'orate, *v. a.* to celebrate
 Com'pact, *s.* mutual agreement
 Compact', *a.* solid, close
 Compen'sate, *v. a.* to make amends
 Complaisan'ce, *s.* obliging behaviour
 Compunc'tion, *s.* remorse
 Con'cave, *a.* hollow, the opposite of convex
 Conce'de, *v. a.* to grant, to admit
 Concen'trate, *v. a.* to bring to the centre, or into a narrow compass
 Concil'iate, *v. a.* to reconcile
 Conci'se, *a.* short
 Concom'itant, *a.* accompanying
 Concu'piscence, *s.* irregular desire, sinful lust
 Conden'se, *a.* thick, dense
 Condi'gn, *a.* deserved
 Condo'lence, *s.* grief for another's loss
 Con'duit, *s.* a water pipe
 Conge'al, *v.* to freeze, grow stiff
 Con'gress, *s.* an assembly
 Conjun'ction, *s.* a union, a part of speech which joins two words in parts of a sentence
 Connoissen'r, *s.* a critic
 Con'scious, *a.* inwardly persuaded
 Consequen'tial, *a.* important
 Consi'gn, *v. a.* to make over to another
 Con'sonant, *s.* a letter not sounded by itself
 Conspic'uous, *a.* easy to be seen
 Consum'mate, *v. a.* to perfect
 Contem'porary, *s.* one who lives at the same time
 Contig'uous, *a.* meeting so as to touch
 Contin'gent, *a.* casual, uncertain
 Contrac'tion, *s.* the act of shortening
 Con'trite, *a.* truly penitent
 Contuma'cious, *a.* perverse
 Con'tumely, *s.* reproach
 Convales'cence, *s.* a renewal of health
 Conver'sion, *s.* change from one state into another
 Con'vex, *a.* rising in a circular form
 Convo'ke, *v. a.* to call together
 Co-op'erate, *v. n.* to labour with

- Co'pious, *a.* plentiful
 Cordial'ity, *s.* affection, esteem
 Corrob'orate, *v. a.* to confirm
 Cov'enant, *v.* to contract
 Counteract', *v. a.* to act contrary to
 Cre'dence, *s.* belief
 Credu'lity, *s.* too great easiness of belief
 Cri'sis, *s.* a critical time
 Crite'rión, *s.* a mark for judgment
 Crit'ic, *s.* an accurate observer
 Crot'chet, *s.* a mark in printing formed thus []
 Crys'tal, *s.* a transparent stone
 Cul'pable, *a.* blameable
 Cum'ber, *v. a.* to embarrass
 Cur'sorily, *ad.* hastily, without care
 Cuta'neous, *a.* relating to the skin
 Cyclopædia, *s.* a circle of knowledge
 Deba'se, *v. a.* to degrade, lower
 Dil'atory, *a.* slow
 Dilem'ma, *s.* difficulty
 Diph'thong, *s.* two vowels joined together
 Debil'ity, *s.* weakness
 Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments
 Deci'pher, *v. a.* to explain what is written
 Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age
 Defam'atory, *a.* scandalizing
 Def'erence, *s.* regard, submission
 Def'inite, *a.* certain, precise
 Degra'de, *v. a.* to place lower
 De'ism, *s.* the opinion of those who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion
 Del'egate, *v. a.* to depute
 Delib'erate, *v. n.* to think
 Delin'quent, *s.* criminal
 Dem'agogue, *s.* the ring-leader of a faction
 Demo'niac, *s.* one possessed with a devil
 Demon'strate, *v. a.* to prove with certainty
 Demu'r, *s.* doubt, hesitation
 Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath
 Dep'recate, *v. a.* to avert by prayer
 Depre'ciate, *v. a.* to lessen in value
 Derelic'tion, *s.* an utter forsaking

- Der'ogate, *v.* to lessen, de-tract
- Desidera'tum, *s.* something desirable wanted
- Despi'te, *s.* malice, defiance
- Despond', *v. n.* to lose hope
- Desul'tory, *a.* without method
- Detract', *v. a.* to slander
- De'vious, *a.* out of the track
- Di'adem, *s.* a crown
- Diam'eter, *s.* a line, which, passing through a circle, divides it into two equal parts
- Diamet'rically, *ad.* in direct opposition
- Diffu'se, *a.* widely spread
- Digest', *v.* to range in order, to dissolve
- Dilap'idate, *v. n.* to fall to ruin
- Disbur'se, *v. a.* to lay out money
- Disci'ple, *s.* a scholar
- Dis'cord, *s.* disagreement
- Dishabi'le, *s.* an undress
- Dispar'age, *v. a.* to speak of or treat with contempt
- Dispar'ity, *s.* inequality
- Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite
- Dis'sipate, *v. a.* to spend lavishly
- Dis'tich, *s.* a couple of lines
- Diverg'e, *v. n.* to depart from one point
- Divest', *v. a.* to dispossess, to strip
- Doom, *s.* a sentence
- Doublemind'ed, *a.* deceitful
- Doxol'ogy, *s.* a form of praise to God
- Du'bious, *a.* doubtful, uncertain
- Duc'tile, *a.* complying, pliable
- Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy of any thing
- East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises
- East'er, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour
- Econ'omy, *s.* frugality
- Ecs'tacy, *s.* excessive joy, rapture
- Effa'ce, *v. a.* to blot out
- Ef'ficacy, *s.* power to effect
- Efful'gence, *s.* lustre, brightness
- E'gotism, *s.* frequent mention of one's self
- Ejaculation, *s.* a short fervent prayer
- Elas'tic, *a.* springing back
- El'egy, *s.* a mournful poem
- Elic'it, *v. a.* to strike out

- Ell, *s.* a measure of one yard and a quarter
- Ellip'sis, *s.* an oval figure
- Elu'cidate, *v. a.* to clear up
- Eman'cipate, *v. a.* to free from slavery
- Embar'rass, *v. a.* to perplex
- Embel'lish, *v. a.* to beautify
- Embez'zle, *v. a.* to steal privately
- Em'blem, *s.* a moral device
- Em'erods, *s.* painful swellings
- Emol'ument, *s.* profit
- Em'phasis, *s.* a remarkable stress of the voice on a particular word in a sentence
- Empyr'eal, *a.* refined, heavenly
- Em'ulate, *v. a.* to rival
- Enam'our, *v. a.* to inspire with love
- Enco'mium, *s.* praise
- Encyclope'dia, *s.* the whole circle of sciences
- En'ergy, *s.* power, force
- Enha'nce, *v. a.* to make greater
- Envi'rous, *s.* neighbourhood
- En'vy, *s.* vexation at another's good
- E'phod, *s.* an ornament worn by the Jewish priests
- Ep'icure, *s.* a man given wholly to eating and drinking
- Ep'ithet, *s.* an adjective denoting some quality of a noun
- Epit'ome, *s.* an abridgement
- E'poch, *s.* the time at which a new computation began
- Equanim'ity, *s.* evenness of mind
- Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions
- E'ra, *s.* an epoch, a point of time
- Eschew', *v. a.* to shun, to avoid
- Escut'cheon, *s.* the shield of a family
- Espou'se, *v. a.* to marry
- Estab'lish, *v. a.* to make firm
- Eter'nity, *s.* duration without beginning or end
- Evac'uate, *v. a.* to empty
- Eyangel'ical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel
- Eu'charist, *s.* the Lord's supper
- Eu'logy, *s.* praise
- Exag'gerate, *v. a.* to exceed truth
- Exem'plary, *a.* serving for an example
- Excheq'uer, *s.* the court

where the public revenues are received and paid	Felic'ity, <i>s.</i> happiness
Excul'pate, <i>v. a.</i> to clear from blame	Fe'lo-de-se, <i>s.</i> self-murder
Ex'ecrate, <i>v. a.</i> to wish ill to, to curse	Fer'vid, <i>a.</i> zealous
Exhil'arate, <i>v. a.</i> to make cheerful	Fi'bre, <i>s.</i> a small thread or string
Ex'odus, <i>s.</i> a journey from a place	Fic'tion, <i>s.</i> a story invented
Exot'ic, <i>a.</i> foreign	Finess'e, <i>s.</i> artifice, stratagem
Expand, <i>v. a.</i> to spread, to enlarge	Firm'ament, <i>s.</i> the heavens
Expe'dience, <i>s.</i> fitness	Flam'beau, <i>s.</i> a lighted torch
Ex'pedite, <i>v. a.</i> to hasten	Flex'ible, <i>a.</i> pliant
Ex'piate, <i>v. a.</i> to atone for a crime	Flip'pant, <i>a.</i> pert
Explic'it, <i>a.</i> plain, clear	Fluc'tuate, <i>v. n.</i> to change
Ex'port, <i>s.</i> a commodity sent to a foreign market	Fortu'itous, <i>a.</i> by chance
Exposi'tion, <i>s.</i> explanation	Freight, <i>s.</i> the lading of a ship
Expos'tulate, <i>v. n.</i> to argue	Frig'id, <i>a.</i> cold
Expun'ge, <i>v. a.</i> to blot out	Front'ispiece, <i>s.</i> an engraving to face the title-page of a book
Ex'quisite, <i>a.</i> very choice	Frus'trate, <i>v. a.</i> to disappoint
Exten'uate, <i>v. a.</i> to lessen	Ful'crum, <i>s.</i> a prop or sup- port
Extinct', <i>a.</i> put out	Gain'say, <i>v. a.</i> to contradict
Facil'itate, <i>v. a.</i> to make easy	Gal'lon, <i>s.</i> a liquid measure of four quarts
Fal'lible, <i>a.</i> liable to error	Gan'grene, <i>s.</i> a mortification
Fal'low, <i>a.</i> uncultivated	Gar'nish, <i>v. a.</i> to decorate
Fanat'icism, <i>s.</i> religious frenzy	Geneal'ogy, <i>s.</i> history of family succession
Fas'cinate, <i>v. a.</i> to please very much	Geog'raphy, <i>s.</i> a description of the earth
	Glebe, <i>s.</i> turf, soil
	Gnash, <i>v.</i> to grind the teeth in a rage

God'liness, <i>s.</i> likeness to God	Hyberbol'ical, <i>a.</i> exaggerating beyond fact
Gor'geously, <i>ad.</i> magnificently	Hyp'ocrite, <i>s.</i> a dissembler in religion
Gos'pel, <i>s.</i> good news, God's word	Hys'sop, <i>s.</i> a plant
Gourd, <i>s.</i> a plant resembling a melon	Jeop'ardly, <i>s.</i> danger, peril
Gra'tis, <i>ad.</i> without pay	Immac'ulate, <i>a.</i> without stain
Grotes'que, <i>a.</i> comical, unnatural	Immen'sity, <i>s.</i> unbounded greatness
Guile, <i>s.</i> deceit, artifice	Immu'table, <i>a.</i> unalterable
Hal'low, <i>v.</i> to make holy	Impartial'ity, <i>s.</i> equitable-ness
Haran'gue, <i>s.</i> a speech, a public oration	Impeach'ment, <i>s.</i> a legal accusation
He'inous, <i>a.</i> very wicked	Imped'iment, <i>s.</i> hindrance
Hem'isphere, <i>s.</i> the half of a globe	Impen'etrable, <i>a.</i> not to be pierced, or moved
Her'esy, <i>s.</i> error in religion	Impen'itence, <i>s.</i> hardness of heart
Het'erodox, <i>a.</i> contrary to the true faith	Impercep'tible, <i>a.</i> not to be seen
Heteroge'neous, <i>a.</i> unlike in nature	Implac'able, <i>a.</i> malicious, not to be pacified
Hi'erarchy, <i>s.</i> an ecclesiastical government	Im'port, <i>s.</i> a commodity from abroad
Hi'reling, <i>s.</i> one who serves for wages	Impor'tunate, <i>a.</i> incessant in asking
Homoge'neous, <i>a.</i> of the same nature	Im'potent, <i>a.</i> wanting power
Horizon'tal, <i>a.</i> level	Im'precate, <i>v. a.</i> to curse.
Hosan'na, <i>s.</i> an exclamation of praise to God, in Hebrew, "Save, I beseech thee."	Impu'te, <i>v. a.</i> to charge upon
	Inacces'sible, <i>a.</i> not to be come at
	Inad'quate, <i>a.</i> defective

Incarna'tion, <i>s.</i> the act of assuming a body	from error
Incis'ion, <i>s.</i> a wound made	In'fidel, <i>s.</i> an unbeliever
Incohe'rent, <i>a.</i> disagreeing	In'finite, <i>a.</i> unbounded, immense.
Incompat'ible, <i>a.</i> inconsistent with another.	Inflex'ible, <i>a.</i> not to be bent
Incom'petent, <i>a.</i> not suited in ability	Inor'dinate, <i>a.</i> excessive
Incomprehen'sible, <i>a.</i> not to be conceived	Insin'uate, <i>v.</i> to hint artfully
Incon'gruous, <i>a.</i> not fitting	Insol'vent, <i>a.</i> not able to pay debts
Inconsist'ent, <i>a.</i> contrary	In'stigate, <i>v. a.</i> to tempt to ill
Incontrovert'ible, <i>a.</i> certain	Insupport'able, <i>a.</i> not to be suffered
Incor'rigible, <i>a.</i> bad beyond amendment	Interce'de, <i>v. n.</i> to mediate
Incredu'lity, <i>s.</i> hardness of belief	Interces'sor, <i>s.</i> a mediator
Incul'cate, <i>v. a.</i> to impress	Interdict', <i>v. a.</i> to forbid
Indefat'igable, <i>a.</i> unwearied in labour	Interfer'e, <i>v. n.</i> to interpose
Indef'inite, <i>a.</i> unlimited	Interjec'tion, <i>s.</i> a part of speech marked thus (!), and put after a sudden exclamation
Indem'nify, <i>v. a.</i> to maintain unhurt	In'terim, <i>s.</i> meantime
Indent'ure, <i>s.</i> a covenant or deed	Inter'pret, <i>v. a.</i> to explain, to translate
Indig'enous, <i>a.</i> native to a country	Interroga'tion, <i>s.</i> a question asked—the note (?)
Indiscreet', <i>a.</i> imprudent	Inthral', <i>v. a.</i> to enslave
Indiscrim'inate, <i>a.</i> not separated	Intri'gue, <i>s.</i> a plot
Inev'itable, <i>a.</i> unavoidable	Inval'idate, <i>v. a.</i> to weaken
Inex'orable, <i>a.</i> not to be moved	Inva'riable, <i>a.</i> unchangeable
Infallibil'ity, <i>s.</i> exemption	Inveigh', <i>v. a.</i> to rail at
	Inve'igle, <i>v. a.</i> to allure, to entice
	Invet'erate, <i>a.</i> long established, obstinate

- I'rony, *s.* a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words
- Irra'diate, *v. a.* to brighten
- Ju'bilee, *s.* public festivity, a season of joy
- Judic'ious, *a.* prudent, wise
- Jurisdic'tion, *s.* legal authority
- Jus'tify, *v. a.* to clear from guilt, defend
- Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young
- Kins'man, *s.* a man of the same family
- Knell, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell
- Lacon'ic, *a.* short, brief.
- Lan'guid, *a.* weak, faint
- Lan'guish, *v. n.* to grow feeble, to pine
- Lar'ceny, *s.* theft
- Lasciv'ious, *a.* lewd, wanton
- Lat'itude, *s.* breadth
- Lav'ish, *a.* indiscreetly liberal
- League, *s.* a confederacy, three miles
- Leap'year, *s.* every fourth year, when one day is added to February
- Leav'en, *s.* ferment mixed with any thing to make it light
- Lee'ward, *a.* toward that side of a ship on which the wind does not blow
- Leg'ible, *a.* that may be read
- Le'gion, *s.* a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand
- Legisla'tor, *s.* one who makes laws
- Len'ity, *s.* mildness, tenderness
- Lent, *s.* time of abstinence from Ash-wednesday to Easter
- Lep'rosy, *s.* a distemper of white scales
- Leth'argy, *s.* sleepiness
- Levi'athan, *s.* by some supposed to mean the crocodile, but, in general, the whale
- Lewd, *a.* wicked, lustful
- Licen'tious, *a.* unrestrained, disorderly
- Lieuten'ant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank
- Lin'eage, *s.* a family race
- List'less, *a.* careless, heedless
- Lo'gic, *s.* the art of using reason well
- Lon'gitude, *s.* length
- Loquac'ity, *s.* too much talk
- Lu'cid, *a.* shining bright
- Lu'cifer, *s.* the devil, the

morning star	Me'liorate, <i>v. a.</i> to make better, to improve
Lu'cre, <i>s.</i> gain, profit	Mel'low, <i>a.</i> soft, fully ripe
Lu'kewarm, <i>a.</i> moderately warm, not zealous	Mel'ody, <i>s.</i> music
Lust, <i>s.</i> carnal desire	Men'ace, <i>v. a.</i> to threaten
Mac'hinate, <i>v. a.</i> to plan, to contrive	Me'nial, <i>a.</i> as a servant
Magnan'itous, <i>a.</i> great of mind	Mensura'tion, <i>s.</i> the act of measuring
Magnif'icent, <i>a.</i> fine, splendid	Men'tal, <i>a.</i> in the mind
Mag'nify, <i>v. a.</i> to extol	Mer'cenary, <i>s.</i> a hireling
Maj'esty, <i>s.</i> dignity, grandeur	Merito'rious, <i>a.</i> high in desert
Mal'ice, <i>s.</i> ill-will	Metamor'phosis, <i>s.</i> a transformation
Mam'mon, <i>s.</i> riches, wealth	Met'aphor, <i>s.</i> a simile
Man'slaughter, <i>s.</i> murder without malice	Metrop'olis, <i>s.</i> the chief city of a country
Manufac'ture, <i>v. a.</i> to make by art	Mil'itate, <i>v. n.</i> to oppose
Man'uscript, <i>s.</i> a book written	Min'iature, <i>s.</i> a painting very small
Maranath'a, <i>s.</i> a form of cursing	Misan'thropy, <i>s.</i> the hatred of mankind
Mar'tyr, <i>s.</i> one who is killed for the truth	Miscella'neous, <i>a.</i> various kinds
Mater'nal, <i>a.</i> as a mother	Misdemean'our, <i>v. a.</i> to behave ill
Mean'der, <i>v. n.</i> to run winding	Mit'timus, <i>s.</i> a warrant by which a justice of peace sends an offender to prison
Mechan'ic, <i>s.</i> a manufacturer	Mo'iety, <i>s.</i> half
Media'tor, <i>s.</i> an intercessor	Mol'lify, <i>v. a.</i> to soften
Medio'crity, <i>s.</i> a middle state	Mo'mentary, <i>a.</i> lasting for a moment

- Moment'ous, *a.* important, weighty
 Mon'archy, *s.* a kingly government
 Mon'itor, *s.* one who warns of faults
 Morb'id, *a.* diseased, corrupted
 Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness
 Mort'gage, *v. a.* to pledge lands, &c.
 Mor'tify, *v.* to humble, vex
 Multiplic'ity, *s.* great variety
 Mun'dane, *a.* belonging to the world
 Munif'icent, *a.* bountiful
 Mutabil'ity, *s.* changeableness
 Mu'tilate, *v. a.* to maim, cut off
 Mu'tinous, *a.* seditious, turbulent
 Mythol'ogy, *s.* a system of fables; account of heathen deities
 Na'dir, *s.* the point opposite the zenith, directly under our feet
 Nau'seate, *v.* to loathe
 Nau'tical, *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors
 Nefa'rious, *a.* wicked, abominable
 Negoti'ation, *s.* a treaty of business, &c.
 Neth'er, *a.* lower
 Neutral'ity, *s.* a state of indifference
 Nisi-prius, *s.* a law term for civil causes
 Noctur'nal, *a.* nightly
 Nois'ome, *a.* noxious, disgusting
 Nomencla'ture, *s.* a vocabulary
 North, *s.* the point opposite to the south
 Nov'ice, *s.* a young beginner
 Nox'ious, *a.* hurtful, offensive
 Nu'gatory, *a.* ineffectual
 Nur'ture, *v. a.* to educate, train up
 Nutric'ious, *a.* nourishing
 Ob'durate, *a.* hard of heart
 Obit'uary, *s.* a register of the dead
 Obli'que, *a.* not direct
 Oblit'erate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy
 Ob'loquy, *s.* slander, disgrace
 Obnox'ious, *a.* liable, exposed
 Obsce'ne, *a.* immodest
 Ob'sequies, *s.* funeral solemnities

- Obse' quious, *a.* compliant
 Ob' solete, *a.* grown out of use
 Obtru' de, *v. a.* to thrust into a place
 Obtu' se, *a.* blunt, not pointed
 Ob' vious, *a.* easily discovered
 Offic' ious, *s.* too forward
 O' dorous, *a.* fragrant
 Ol' igarchy, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of a few
 Ome' ga, *s.* the last letter in the Greek alphabet, the last
 Omnip' otence, *s.* Almighty power
 Omnipres' ence, *s.* the quality of being every where present
 Omnis' cience, *s.* boundless knowledge
 Oppro' biousness, *s.* abuse
 Orda' in, *v. a.* to appoint, invest
 Or' thodox, *a.* sound in opinion
 Orthog' raphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled
 Ostenta' tion, *s.* outward vain show
 O' vertly, *ad.* openly, publicly
 Ovip' arous, *a.* bringing forth eggs
 Pal' pable, *a.* that may be felt
 Pag' eant, *s.* any show
 Panegy' ic, *s.* praise
 Par' able, *s.* a similitude
 Paradox, *s.* an assertion contrary to appearance
 Paralyt' ic, *a.* palsied
 Par' aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words
 Par' asite, *s.* a flatterer
 Par' ity, *s.* equality, likeness
 Par' oxysm, *s.* a fit, the periodical return of a fit
 Parsimonious, *a.* covetous, saving
 Partial' ity, *s.* an unequal judgment in preferring
 Partic' ipate, *v.* to partake, to share
 Par' ticiples, *s.* a word partaking of the qualities of a noun, an adjective, and a verb
 Pa' thos, *s.* warmth, feeling
 Ped' ant, *s.* one vain of knowledge
 Pellu' cid, *a.* transparent, clear

Penu'rious, <i>a.</i> niggardly	wisdom
Pen'ury, <i>s.</i> poverty	Pioneer', <i>s.</i> a soldier to level roads
Penin'sula, <i>s.</i> land almost surrounded by water	Piv'ot, <i>s.</i> a pin on which any thing turns
Pen'tateuch, <i>s.</i> the five books of Moses	Plac'id, <i>a.</i> gentle, kind
Peram'bulate, <i>v. a.</i> to walk through	Plac'able, <i>a.</i> that may be appeased
Peremp'tory, <i>a.</i> absolute	Plausibil'ity, <i>s.</i> appearance of right
Perfid'ious, <i>a.</i> false to trust	Plen'ary, <i>a.</i> full, entire
Per'forate, <i>v. a.</i> to pierce through	Poign'ant, <i>a.</i> sharp, satirical
Pernic'ious, <i>s.</i> very hurtful	Poli'tics, <i>s.</i> science of government
Persevere, <i>v. n.</i> to be steadfast, to persist	Pol'ity, <i>s.</i> civil constitution
Perspica'cious, <i>a.</i> quick-sighted	Polyth'e'ism, <i>s.</i> a belief of many gods
Perspicu'ity, <i>s.</i> easiness to be understood	Pomp'ous, <i>a.</i> stately, grand
Pertina'cious, <i>a.</i> obstinate	Pon'derous, <i>a.</i> heavy
Per'tinent, <i>a.</i> apt, fit	Poste'rior, <i>a.</i> happening after
Pertur'bed, <i>a.</i> disturbed	Postpo'ne, <i>v. a.</i> to put off, delay
Per'vicious, <i>a.</i> admitting passage	Po'tent, <i>a.</i> powerful
Pet'rify, <i>v.</i> to change to stone	Preca'rious, <i>a.</i> uncertain
Pet'ulant, <i>a.</i> saucy, perverse	Precep'tor, <i>s.</i> a teacher, a tutor
Pharisa'ical, <i>a.</i> externally religious	Precip'itate, <i>a.</i> hasty, violent
Phenom'emon, <i>s.</i> any thing very extraordinary	Precis'ion, <i>s.</i> nicety
Philan'tropy, <i>s.</i> love of mankind	Predeces'sor, <i>s.</i> one going before
Philos'opher, <i>s.</i> a lover of	

- Predict', *v. a.* to foretell
 Prematu're, *a.* ripe too soon
 Premi'se, *v. a.* to explain previously
 Prepon'derance, *s.* superiority of weight
 Preposi'tion, *s.* in grammar, a particle governing a case
 Prepos'terous, *a.* wrong, absurd
 Pretext', *s.* a pretence
 Pres'cience, *s.* knowledge of futurity
 Prevar'icate, *v. n.* to quibble
 Prim'itive, *a.* ancient, original
 Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial
 Prob'lera, *s.* a question proposed
 Procras'tinate, *v.* to delay, put off
 Prod'igal, *s.* a waster
 Prof'ligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned
 Profound', *a.* deep, learned
 Profu'se, *a.* wasteful
 Prognos'ticate, *v. a.* to foretell
 Project'or, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.
 Prolif'ic, *a.* fruitful
 Prolix', *a.* tedious
 Promul'gate, *v. a.* to publish
 Pro'noun, *s.* a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repetitions
 Propen'sity, *s.* inclination, tendency
 Pros'elyte, *s.* a convert
 Pros'trate, *a.* laid flat along
 Protomar'tyr, *s.* the first martyr
 Protract', *v. a.* to draw out, delay
 Protu'berant, *a.* prominent, swelling
 Prov'idence, *s.* divine care
 Prov'ident, *a.* prudent, cautious
 Prow'ess, *s.* bravery
 Proxim'ity, *s.* nearness
 Pu'erile, *a.* childish, trifling
 Pul'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder
 Pun'gent, *a.* sharp
 Punctil'io, *s.* trifling nicety
 Pusillan'imous, *a.* mean-spirited
 Quad'rangle, *s.* a figure that has four right sides, and as many angles
 Quadru'ple, *a.* fourfold
 Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining
 Quies'cence, *s.* rest
 Quo'ta, *s.* a share, rate

- Rab'bi, *s.* a Jewish doctor
 Ra'diant, *a.* shining
 Ran'corous, *a.* very malignant
 Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty
 Rapa'cions, *a.* greedy
 Recip'rocal, *a.* mutual
 Reconnoi'tre, *v. a.* to view
 Recogni'ze, *v. a.* to acknowledge
 Redeem', *v. a.* to ransom
 Reflec'tion, *s.* attentive consideration
 Refrac'tory, *a.* obstinate
 Reful'gent, *a.* bright, splendid
 Regenera'tion, *s.* a new birth by grace
 Rehear'sal, *s.* repetition
 Reit'erate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again
 Relap'se, *s.* a falling again into a state from which one had recovered
 Relax, *v.* to be remiss
 Remor'se, *s.* pain of guilt
 Remu'nerate, *v. a.* to reward
 Ren'ovate, *v. a.* to renew
 Repent'ance, *s.* sincere sorrow for sin, and amendment of life
 Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled
 Reprie've, *s.* a respite after sentence of death
 Rep'rimand, *v. a.* to chide
 Repri'sal, *s.* seizure by way of retaliation
 Repug'nant, *a.* contrary
 Req'uisite, *a.* necessary
 Requi'te, *v. a.* to recompense
 Rescind', *v. a.* to annul
 Respon'sible, *a.* answerable
 Resurrec'tion, *s.* return from the grave
 Retal'iate, *v. a.* to return evil for evil
 Retriev'e, *v. a.* to recover
 Re'trospect, *s.* looking on things past
 Rev'erie, *s.* loose musing
 Reverb'erate, *v.* to resound
 Rhet'oric, *s.* oratory, the art of speaking
 Rota'tion, *s.* a course or turn
 Rotun'dity, *s.* roundness
 Ru'diment, *s.* the first part of education
 Ru'minate, *v.* to muse
 Rus'tic, *a.* rural, rude, plain
 Sacerdo'tal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood
 Sa'crifice, *s.* an offering made to God
 Sa'cilege, *s.* robbery of a church

- Sagac'ity, *s.* acuteness, keenness
- Sal'utary, *a.* wholesome
- Sanc'tify, *v. a.* to make holy, set apart for holy purposes
- Sanc'tuary, *s.* a holy place, an asylum
- San'hedrim, *s.* the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders
- Sapph'ire, *s.* a precious blue stone
- Sar'casm, *s.* a keen reproach
- Sa'tiate, *a.* glutted
- Sa'tire, *s.* a poem censuring vice
- Scep'ticism, *s.* general doubt
- Sche'dule, *s.* a small scroll, an inventory
- Schism, *s.* a division in the church
- Scru'ple, *s.* a doubt
- Scru'tinize, *v. a.* to examine thoroughly
- Sece'de, *v. a.* to withdraw from
- Secre'te, *v. a.* to hide
- Sect, *s.* men united in certain tenets
- Secu'lar, *s.* worldly
- Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet
- Sedu'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, corrupt
- Sed'ulous, *a.* industrious
- Sem'icircle, *a.* half a circle
- Sensual'ity, *s.* carnal pleasure
- Sep'tuagint, *s.* the old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being the supposed work of 72 interpreters
- Sep'ulchre, *s.* a tomb, a grave
- Sev'er, *v.* to force asunder
- Shac'kles, *s.* chains
- Sham'bles, *s.* a place to sell meat in
- Shrewd'ly, *ad.* cunningly
- Sim'ile, *s.* a comparison
- Simulta'neous, *a.* acting together
- Sketch, *s.* an outline
- Sojourn', *v. n.* to dwell awhile
- Sol'ecism, *s.* an impropriety of speech
- Solic'it, *v. a.* to ask
- Solil'oquy, *s.* a discourse to one's self
- Sol'vible, *a.* possible to be explained
- Sooth'say, *v. n.* to foretell
- Soph'ist, *s.* a subtle disputer

- Sor'did, *a.* mean, base
 South, *s.* opposite the north
 Sponta'neous, *a.* willing
 Spe'cious, showy, plausible
 Square, *s.* a figure of four equal sides and angles
 Ster'ile, *a.* barren
 Stig'matize, *v. a.* to mark with infamy
 Stimulate, *v. a.* to excite
 Sti'pend, *s.* wages
 Stip'ulate, *v. n.* to settle terms
 Suav'ity, *s.* sweetness
 Sub'altern, *a.* inferior
 Sub'jugate, *v. a.* to conquer
 Sub'lunary, *a.* under the moon
 Subser'vient, *a.* serviceable
 Subs'i'de, *v. n.* to sink downward
 Sub'stantive, *s.* a noun be-tokening a thing
 Subvert', *v. a.* to overturn
 Succinct', *a.* brief
 Sump'tuous, *a.* costly, splen-did
 Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty
 Superfic'ial, *a.* on the surface
 Superflu'ity, *s.* more than enough
 Supers'ede, *v. a.* to make void
 Supersti'tion, *s.* false devo-tion
 Supi'neness, *s.* indolence
 Suscep'tible, *a.* apt to take an impression
 Syc'ophant, *s.* a flatterer
 Sym'metry, *s.* a due pro-portion
 Sym'pathy, *s.* mutual feel-ing
 Synon'ymous, *a.* of the same meaning
 Tac'it, *a.* silent
 Tac'tics, *s.* the art of war-fare
 Tal'mud, *s.* the book of Jewish traditions
 Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible by the touch
 Tar'gum, *s.* a paraphrase on the five books of Moses, in the Chaldaic language
 Tant'amount, *a.* worth as much
 Tautol'ogy, *s.* a repetition of the same words
 Tech'nical, *a.* belonging to arts
 Temer'ity, *s.* rashness
 Tem'porize, *v. n.* to delay
 Tena'cious, *a.* obstinate in an opinion, firmly adher-ing

- Tep'id, *a.* rather hot, lukewarm
 Terra'queous, *a.* composed of land and water
 Terres'trial, *a.* earthly
 Tes'tament, *s.* a will, a covenant
 Testa'tor, *s.* one who leaves a will
 Te'trarch, *s.* a Roman governor
 Theoc'racy, *s.* a divine government
 Theol'ogy, *s.* the science of divinity
 Thral'dom, *s.* slavery
 Thwart, *v. a.* to cross, oppose
 Timid'ity, *s.* fearfulness
 Tithe, *s.* the tenth part
 Tolera'tion, *s.* allowance, permission
 Topaz, *s.* a precious yellow gem
 Torna'do, *s.* a whirlwind
 Tor'pid, *s.* numbed, inactive
 Tradu'ce, *v. a.* to scandalize
 Trag'ic, *a.* mournful
 Transcend', *v.* to excel
 Trans'cript, *s.* a copy from any original
 Transfig'ure, *v. a.* to change the figure
 Transfu'se, *v. a.* to pour into another
 Transgress', *v. a.* to offend against rule
 Transient, *a.* momentary
 Trans'verse, *a.* lying in a cross direction
 Trav'erse, *v.* to wander over
 Tres'pass, *v. n.* to sin or commit a fault
 Trepida'tion, *s.* a state of trembling
 Trian'gular, *a.* having three angles
 Tribulation, *s.* distress, trial
 Trib'ute, *s.* a tax
 Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy
 Type, *s.* the shadow or sign of a thing
 Ty'ro, *s.* a student, novice
 Umbrage, *s.* offence
 Um'pire, *s.* a decider of disputes
 Unbelief', *s.* want of faith
 Unc'tion, *s.* an anointing
 Undaunt'ed, *a.* fearless, bold
 Undesign'ing, *a.* sincere, honest
 Un'dulate, *v. a.* to move as a wave
 U'nison, *a.* sounding alike

Unleav'ened, <i>a.</i> not fermented	Vi'and, <i>s.</i> meat, food
Unrav'el, <i>v. a.</i> to explain	Vi'brate, <i>v.</i> to quiver
Urban'ity, <i>s.</i> civility, politeness	Vicin'ity, <i>s.</i> neighbourhood
Ur'gent, <i>a.</i> pressing, earnest	Vicis'situde, <i>s.</i> change
Usurp', <i>v. a.</i> to seize without right	Vig'ilance, <i>s.</i> watchfulness
U'sury, <i>s.</i> the interest of money; generally understood unlawful interest	Vin'dicate, <i>v. a.</i> to justify
Upbraid', <i>v. a.</i> to chide, reproach	Vindic'tive, <i>a.</i> revengeful
Vacu'ity, <i>s.</i> emptiness	Vin'eyard, <i>s.</i> ground planted with vines
Vague, <i>a.</i> unmeaning	Vis'ible, <i>a.</i> that may be seen
Valid, <i>a.</i> conclusive	Vi'tal, <i>a.</i> necessary to life, essential
Ve'hemence, <i>s.</i> violence, ardour	Vit'iate, <i>v. a.</i> to deprave, corrupt
Veloc'ity, <i>s.</i> speed, quick motion	Viv'ify, <i>v. a.</i> to make alive
Ven'erate, <i>v. a.</i> to regard with awe	Vivip'arous, <i>a.</i> bringing forth alive
Verac'ity, <i>s.</i> truth	Viz'ier, <i>s.</i> the Ottoman prime minister
Verb, <i>s.</i> a part of speech which signifies being, doing, or suffering	Vocab'ulary, <i>s.</i> a small dictionary
Verb'al, <i>a.</i> spoken	Vo'cal, <i>a.</i> relating to the voice
Verb'ose, <i>a.</i> tedious, prolix	Vocif'erous, <i>a.</i> clamorous, noisy
Ver'dure, <i>s.</i> greenness	Vol'atile, <i>a.</i> evaporating, lively
Vernac'ular, <i>a.</i> native	Volca'no, <i>s.</i> a burning mountain
Ver'ily, <i>ad.</i> certainly	Voli'tion, <i>s.</i> the act of willing
Ver'ity, <i>s.</i> truth	Vol'uble, <i>a.</i> fluent in words
Ver'satile, <i>a.</i> variable	
Vesture, <i>s.</i> garment, dress	

Vora'cious, <i>a.</i> greedy to eat	Wind'ward, <i>ad.</i> towards the wind
Vor'tex, <i>s.</i> a whirlpool	Win'now, <i>v.</i> to fan, to sift
Vo'tary, <i>s.</i> one zealously devoted to any service	Wig'wam, <i>s.</i> an Indian cabin
Vouchsafe', <i>v.</i> to condescend, to grant	Wont'ed, <i>part.</i> accustomed
Vouch, <i>v.</i> to bear witness	Wran'gle, <i>v.</i> to dispute peevishly
Vow'el, <i>s.</i> a letter sounded by itself	Yclep'ed, <i>a.</i> called
Vul'nerable, <i>a.</i> that may be wounded	Yearn, <i>v. n.</i> to feel uneasiness
Vul'gate, <i>s.</i> a Latin version of the Bible, authorized by the Church of Rome	Ze'nith, <i>s.</i> that point in the heavens directly over our heads
Way'faring, <i>a.</i> travelling	Zeph'yr, <i>s.</i> the west wind
West, <i>s.</i> opposite the east	Zoog'raphy, <i>s.</i> a description of animals.

Lesson 17.

THE TEACHER'S COUNSEL TO HIS PUPILS.

1. Ye docile youths, who learning love,
And would in various arts improve,
And to be taught to me repair,
These precepts in your memory bear.
When morning first unseals your eyes,
And bids you to your labours rise,
To God with pious ardour pray,
That he would bless the passing day;
For all your studies are but vain,
Which no celestial blessing gain.
2. Then wash'd, and decent in your dress,
Let each in school assume his place,
And while you at your books remain,
Let thoughtful silence always reign;
For stillness, I have found by use,
Will to your progress much conduce.
All chat, and play, are here debarr'd;
No voice, but his who reads, be heard;

Whatever be the task assign'd,
Perform it with a willing mind.

- 3 You that in writing would excel,
First imitate your copies well:
Down strokes make strong, and upward fine
And boldness, with your freedom, join.
If, by luxuriant fancy bent,
You aim at curious ornament,
Your plastic pen, by frequent use,
May fishes, beasts, and birds produce;
But chiefly strive to gain a hand
For business, with a just command.
4. When figures exercise your quill,
They ask your care, and all your skill;
Your fancy may in writing guide,
But reason here must be applied.
As you the learned track pursue,
Fresh useful scenes will crowd your view;
The mathematics' spacious field,
Will grand and noble prospects yield;
Whether by maps, o'er seas you rove,
Or trace the starry heavens above,
What rapturous pleasures will you find,
When demonstration feasts the mind!
5. Let those who for instruction come
To learn the tongues of Greece and Rome,
Or French polite, that now is made
The general speech in courts and trade,
Learn grammar first, learn grammar well,
If they would in the tongues excel;
For none will a good structure raise,
Except he this foundation lays.
- Whene'er you are from school dismiss'd
And have my leave to play or rest,
Still let my counsels have their sway,
And even regulate your play.
Such sportful exercises choose,
As will the most to health conduce.
Tops, kites, and marbles, hoops, and ball,
By turns the younger people call;
While boys of larger size resort
To some more strong and manly sport:

- But see you give no place to rage,
 Nor money in your play engage ;
 For sordid thirst of gain destroys
 All peace of mind—in men and boys.
7. Abominate the lying tongue
 And scorn to do your fellow wrong ;
 From oaths, and idle talk, refrain,
 And doubtful fables, for they're vain.
 But if sometimes you be inclin'd
 To give refreshment to the mind,
 Historians, and poetic lays,
 At once will both instruct and please.
 In English writers we abound,
 In whom much useful learning's found ;
 But frivolous song, and wild romance,
 Be ever banish'd far from hence.
8. Soon as your judgment waxes strong,
 And can distinguish right from wrong,
 Think it no task to read in youth
 The Testaments of sacred truth ;
 With diligence peruse them through,
 In every language that you know ;
 By day revolve them with delight,
 And on them meditate by night.—
 When to your meals the call you hear
 At once, without delay, appear ;
 At table in decorum sit ;
 All prating is forbid at meat.
 In food observe the golden mean,
 And keep your clothes and linen clean ;
 And when you've eat what does suffice,
 Thank Heaven, and in good order rise.
9. One precept yet remains behind
 Which must be fixed upon your mind.
 Of foolish chat in bed beware ;
 Be silent, and be modest there :
 Let no disturbance then be made,
 But meditate upon your bed ;
 And ere your head the pillow bears,
 Apply to Him who always hears
 The breathings of a pious breast ;
 And you may safely sink to rest.

APPENDIX.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the earth, as consisting of land and water.

The land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes and Promontories.

The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

A Continent is the largest extent of land, containing many kingdoms and states, as Europe, Asia, &c.—An Island is a smaller portion of land, wholly surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.—A Peninsula is land almost surrounded by water, as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, &c.—An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining a peninsula to the main land, as the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.—A Promontory is a high land, jutting far into the sea.—A Cape is the extremity of a promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope.

An Ocean is the largest body of water, as the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.—Seas are detached parts of the ocean, as the Baltic and Mediterranean seas.—A Lake is water surrounded by land, as Lake Ontario, &c.—A Bay or Gulf is water partly surrounded by land, as the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—A Strait is a narrow passage of water, joining one sea to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar and Dover.

EUROPE.—Europe, though the least quarter of the Globe, is the most distinguished for the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Asia, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. The population of Europe has been estimated at 230 millions. The following are the countries of Europe, with their chief towns or capitals, viz :

<i>Capitals.</i>		<i>Capitals.</i>	
England.....	London.	Portugal.....	Lisbon.
Scotland.....	Edinburgh.	Switzerland.....	Berne.
Ireland.....	Dublin.	Italy.....	—
Norway }	Bergen.	Turkey.....	Constantinople.
Sweden }	Stockholm.	Greece.....	Athens.
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.	Russia.....	St. Petersburg.
Holland.....	Amsterdam.	Prussia.....	Berlin.
Belgium.....	Brussels.	Germany.....	—
France.....	Paris.	Austria.....	Vienna.
Spain.....	Madrid.		

Italy contains several states.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kingdom of Sardinia. | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
| Savoy | Chambery. |
| Piedmont | TURIN. |
| Genoa | Genoa. |
| Island of Sardinia | Cagliari. |
| 2. Austrian Italy. | |
| Milan | MILAN. |
| Venice | VENICE. |
| 3. Parma..... | Parma. |
| 4. Modena and Massa..... | Modena, Massa. |
| 5. Lucca..... | Lucca. |
| 6. Tuscany | FLORENCE. |
| 7. States of the Church..... | ROME. |
| 8. Kingdom of the two Sicilies. | |
| Naples | NAPLES. |
| Sicily | PALERMO. |

The states of Germany are:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Mecklenburg | Schwerin, Strelitz. |
| Oldenburg..... | Oldenburg. |
| Brunswick..... | Brunswick. |
| Kingdom of Saxony..... | DRESDEN. |

The Saxe Principalities.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Saxe-Weimar | Weimar. |
| Saxe-Coburg—Gotha..... | Gotha, Coburg. |
| Saxe-Meiningen..... | Meiningen. |
| Hesse-Cassel..... | Cassel. |
| Hesse-Darmstadt | Darmstadt. |
| Nassau | Nassau. |
| Kingdom of Bavaria | MUNICH. |

Kingdom of Wirtemberg.....STUTTGARD.
 Grand Duchy of Baden.....Carlsruhe.
 The Free CitiesFRANKFORT.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOUNDARIES.—N. by Scotland; W. by the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel; S. by the English Channel; E. by the German Ocean or North Sea. The superficial area is 57,812 square miles, and the population about fourteen millions.

The following are the Counties of England and Wales, with some of their Chief Towns:—

ENGLAND.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Northumberland.....	Newcastle, Berwick, North Shields.
Cumberland.....	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington.
Durham.....	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Westmoreland.....	Appleby, Kendal.
Lancashire.....	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester.
Yorkshire.....	York, Leeds, Sheffield.
Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln, Boston, Gainsborough.
Nottinghamshire.....	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Derbyshire.....	Derby, Matlock, Buxton.
Cheshire.....	Chester, Macclesfield, Stockport.
Shropshire.....	Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Wellington.
Staffordshire.....	Stafford, Litchfield, Walsall.
Leicestershire.....	Leicester, Loughborough, Bosworth.
Rutland.....	Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire...	Northampton, Peterborough, Daventry.
Bedfordshire.....	Bedford, Dunstable, Woburn.
Huntingdonshire....	Huntingdon, St. Neots, St. Ives.
Cambridgeshire.....	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
Norfolk.....	Norwich, Yarmouth.
Suffolk.....	Ipswich, Sudbury, Woodbridge.
Essex.....	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.
Hertfordshire.....	Hertford, St. Albans, Ware.
Middlesex.....	LONDON, Westminster, Brentford.
Buckinghamshire...	Buckingham, Aylesbury, Eton.
Oxfordshire.....	Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock.
Warwickshire.....	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Worcestershire.....	Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley.
Herefordshire.....	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.

Monmouth	Monmouth, Chepstow, Newport.
Gloucestershire.....	Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham.
Wiltshire	Salisbury, Devizes, Bradford.
Berkshire.....	Reading, Windsor, Abingdon.
Surrey.....	Guildford, Croydon, Kingston.
Kent.....	{ Maidstone, Canterbury, Greenwich, Dover, Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham.
Sussex	Chichester, Lewes, Brighton.
Hampshire	Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
Somersetshire	Bath, Wells, Bridgewater.
Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple.
Cornwall.....	Launceston, Bodmin, Falmouth.

WALES.

Flintshire.....	Flint, Mold, Holywell, St. Asaph.
Denbighshire.....	Denbigh, Wrexham, Llangollen.
Carnarvonshire.....	Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesea	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Merionethshire	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire...	Montgomery, Welchpool, Newtown.
Radnorshire.....	New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.
Brecknockshire.....	Brecknock, Builth, Hay.
Cardiganshire	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke, Milford, St. David's.
Carmarthenshire....	Carmarthen, Llanelly, Kidwely.
Glamorganshire.....	Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

SCOTLAND,

Is bounded N. by the North Sea; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by England, and the Irish Sea; and E. by the German Ocean. It contains 32,167 square miles, and the population is about two millions and a half. It is divided into thirty-three Counties:—

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Orkney & Shetland.	Kirkwall, Stromness, Lerwick.
Caithness	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland	Dornoch.
Ross	Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose.
Cromarty	Cromarty.
Inverness	Inverness, Fort George, Fort William.
Nairn	Nairn.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Elgin or Moray.....	Elgin, Forres, Fochabers.
Banff.....	Banff, Cullen, Keith.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly.
Kincardine or Mearns .	Stonehaven, Laurencekirk.
Forfar or Angus.....	Forfar, Dundee, Montrose.
Fife.....	Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy.
Kinross.....	Kinross.
Clackmannan	Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar.
Perth	Perth, Culross, Kincardine, Crieff.
Argyll	Inverary, Campbelton, Oban.
Bute.....	Rothesay, Brodick.
Dunbarton or Lennox...	Dunbarton, Helensburgh.
Stirling	Stirling, Falkirk, Grangemouth.
Linlithgow or West Lothian	} Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bathgate,
Edinburgh or Mid Lothian	
Haddington or East Lothian	} Haddington, Dunbar, N. Berwick.
Berwick or Merse.....	
Roxburgh or Teviotdale	} Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.
Selkirk.....	
Peebles or Tweeddale .	Peebles, Inverleithen.
Lanark or Clydesdale.	Lanark, Glasgow, Hamilton.
Renfrew	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
Ayr.....	Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock.
Dumfries	Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright or East Galloway	} Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigtown or West Galloway	
	} Wigtown, Stranraer, Port Patrick.

IRELAND,

Is bounded N. W, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. It contains 31,874 square miles, and the population amounts to about eight millions.

Ireland is divided into four Provinces,—Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; which are sub-divided into 32 Counties:—

IN ULSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Donegal - - - - -	{ Lifford, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Letter Kenny.
Londonderry - - -	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtonlimavady.
Antrim - - - - -	Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisburn, Antrim.
Tyrone - - - - -	Omagh, Dungannon, Strabane.
Down - - - - -	{ Downpatrick, Newry, Dromore, New- tonards.
Armagh - - - - -	Armagh, Lurgan.
Monaghan - - - -	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
Fermanagh - - - -	Enniskillen.
Cavan - - - - -	Cavan, Cootchill, Belturbet.

IN LEINSTER.

Longford - - - - -	Longford, Granard.
West Meath - - - -	Mullingar, Athlone, Kilbeggan.
East Meath - - - -	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Louth - - - - -	Drogheda, Dundalk, Louth.
Dublin - - - - -	DUBLIN, Balbriggan, Kingstown.
Wicklow - - - - -	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray.
Kildare - - - - -	Athy, Naas, Kildare, Maynooth.
King's County - - -	Philipstown, Birr, Tullamore, Banagher.
Queen's County - -	Maryborough, Portarlinton, Mountrath.
Carlow - - - - -	Carlow, Tullow.
Kilkenny - - - - -	Kilkenny, Callan, Thomastown.
Wexford - - - - -	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.

IN CONNAUGHT.

Leitrim - - - - -	{ Carrick-on-shannon—Leitrim, Manor-- Hamilton.
Sligo - - - - -	Sligo.
Mayo - - - - -	Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Ballina, Westport.
Roscommon - - - - -	Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Elphin.
Galway - - - - -	Galway, Loughrea, Tuam, Ballinasloe.

IN MUNSTER.

Tipperary - - - - -	Clonmel, Cashel, Tipperary, Roscrea.
Clare - - - - -	Ennis, Clare, Kilrush.
Limerick - - - - -	Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle.
Kerry - - - - -	Tralee, Dingle, Killarney.
Cork - - - - -	{ Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, Youghal, Mal- low, Fermoy, Cove, Charleville.
Waterford - - - - -	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, Tallow.

The **CHIEF ISLANDS** belonging to Great Britain are the Orkneys, and Shetland Isles, the Hebrides or Western Isles, the Isles of Man, Anglesea, Wight, Scilly, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

In the Baltic are Zealand and Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gothland, Aland, Oland, Dago and Oesel.

In the Mediterranean, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Malta, Cefalonia, Zante, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Islands in the Archipelago.

The **CHIEF MOUNTAINS** in Europe are the Dofrine or Dofrafield Mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the Uralian Mountains in Russia; Carpathian Mountains between Poland and Hungary; Pyrenees between France and Spain; the Alps which surround the north of Italy; the Peak in Derbyshire, England; Snowden in Wales; the Cheviot hills in Scotland; and Mourne Mountains in Ireland. The burning mountains are Vesuvius, near Naples; Etna in Sicily; and Hecla, in the cold isle of Iceland. Mont Blanc, a peak of the Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea.

The **SEAS** are, the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel, St. George's Channel, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Archipelago.

The **LAKES** are those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Wener and Wettern in Sweden; and the Lakes of Geneva and Constance on the borders of Switzerland.

The **BAYS, GULFS, &c.** are the Bay of Biscay, Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, Gulfs of Venice and Lepanto.

The **STRAITS** are those of Dover, Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, and Kaffa, Dardanelles and Constantinople.

The **RIVERS** are the Thames and Severn in England; the Forth and Tay in Scotland; the Shannon in Ireland; Elbe in Saxony; Rhine between France and Germany; Seine and Rhone in France; the Tagus in Portugal and Spain; Po and Tiber in Italy; the Weisel or Vistula in Poland; Wolga and Don in Russia; and the Danube, which flows from Germany to the Black Sea.

ASIA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by Europe, the Black Sea, Archipelago, Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea; S. by the Indian Ocean; and E. by the Pacific Ocean.

The superficial area, including the islands, has been estimated at 20,000,000 square miles; and its population at 460,000,000.

Asia is, therefore, the most populous quarter of the globe. It is here the first man was created—the patriarchs lived—the law was given to Moses—and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. In Asia the promulgation of Christianity was first made, and from thence the light of the Gospel was diffused over the whole world; and almost all the laws, arts and sciences had here their origin. The countries which it contains are:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Turkey in Asia - -	Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Bagdad.
Arabia - - - - -	Mecca, Medina, Mocha.
Persia - - - - -	Teheran, Ispahan.
Afghanistan - - -	Cabul, Candahar, Herat.
Hindustan - - - -	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Benares.
Eastern Peninsula-	Ava, Aracan, Bankok.
China - - - - -	Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
Thibet - - - - -	Lassa.
Chinese Tartary -	Cashgar, Yarkand, Maimatchin.
Independent Tartary -	Bokhara, Samarcand.
Asiatic Russia - -	Tobolsk, Astracan.
Japan - - - - -	Jeddo, Miaco, Nangasaki.

The CHIEF ISLANDS in Asia are, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Cyprus, Celebes, Japan Islands, Philippine Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia or New Holland, and New Zealand.

The MOUNTAINS are the Himmaleh Mountains, the highest in the world, being 27,700 feet above the level of the sea—Caucasus, Ararat, Taurus, Lebanon; Sinai and Horeb.

The SEAS and GULFS are, the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Chinese Sea, Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Ochotsk, Sea of Kamtschatka, Caspian Sea, and Sea of Aral.

STRAITS.—Babelmandel, Ormus, Malacca, Sunda, Macassar, Behring.

CAPIES.—Severo, Baba, Comorin, Negrais, Romania, Cambodia, Lopatka, and East Cape.

RIVERS.—Oby, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Hoang-ho, Yangtse-kiang, Maykaung, Irrawady, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Indus, Euphrates, Tigris, Oxus, Jaxartes.

LAKES.—Baikal, Balkash or Palkati,

AFRICA,

Has always been in a state of barbarism, if we except Egypt and Carthage. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 11,000,000 square miles; and its population at 70 millions.

The following are the principal African nations:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco	Morocco.	Biledulgerid . .	Dara.
Fez	Fez.	Zaara	Tegessa.
Algiers	Algiers.	Nubia	Dongola.
Tunis	Tunis.	Abyssinia	Gondar.
Negroland	Madinga.	Abex	Suaquam.
Guinea	Cape Coast.	Ajan	Brava.
Egypt	Cairo.	Zanguebar . . .	Melinda.
Tripoli	Tripoli.	Mozambique . .	Mozambique
Barca	Barca.	Terra-de-Natal . . . . .	.....

and the Cape of Good Hope, on the southern point of Africa.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic are the Azores or Western Isles, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and the Cape Verd Isles. In the Gulf of Guinea are St. Thomas, Anabon, Prince's Isle, and Fernando Po; and more distant are St. Matthew, Ascension, and St. Helena. To the east of Africa are Madagascar, Isle of France, Bourbon, the Comora Isle, Almirante and Mahe Isles; and Zocotra and Babelmandel, near the Red Sea.

MOUNTAINS.—Atlas to the north-east of Africa, which is the highest, being 11,980 feet above the level of the Sea;—the Mountains of the Moon in Ethiopia, and the Mountains of Sierra Leone.

GULFS, &c.—Gulf of Guinea; Table and Saldana Bays, Channel of the Mozambique.

CAPES.—Bon, Spartel, Cantin, Geer, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, Verde, Roxo, Mesurada, Palmas, Lopez, Formosa, Negro, Voltas, Good Hope, Agulhas, Corrientes, Delgado, Guardafui.

RIVERS.—The Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Congo or Zaire, Coanza, Orange, Zambezi.

LAKES.—Tchad, Dembea, and Maravi.

AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 15,000,000 square miles, and its population at 40 millions. It was discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the year 1492. This continent is divided by the Isthmus of Panama into two great parts, namely, North and South America.

NORTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from $7^{\circ} 30'$ to 74° N. lat. and from $55^{\circ} 30'$ to 168° W. long., being in length from N. to S. 4500 miles, and in breadth, from the E. of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia River, nearly 3000 miles. The superficial area has been estimated at 8,000,000 square miles, and its population at 27 millions.

The divisions of North America are, 1st. *Russian Territory*; 2. *British America*; 3. *United States*; 4. *Mexico and Guatemala*; 5. *West India Islands*; 6. *Greenland*.

ITS ISLANDS, beside the West Indies, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bermudas, Aleutian Islands, Queen Charlotte's Isles, Vancouver Island, North Georgian Islands, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island.

LAKES. — Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassin, Champlain, Nicaragua.

RIVERS. — Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Arkansas, Red River, Rio Colorado, Rio del Norte, Columbia, Mackenzie.

BAYS, GULFS, and STRAITS. — Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet, Coronation Gulf, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California; Nootka Sound, Barrow's Strait, Strait of the Fury and Hecla.

CAPIES. — Farewell, Chidley, Charles, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tanca, St. Lucas, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape.

MOUNTAINS. — Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fair-weather, the Mountains of Mexico.

THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY,

Consists of the extreme north western region of America, and a narrow tract of coast extending to 55° N. lat.—It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. and S. by the North Pacific; and E. by British America. Population 50,000.

BRITISH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, W. by the Russian Territory; S. by the United States; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is estimated to contain 2,360,000 square miles, and the population is about 2 millions.

Divisions.

Chief Towns.

Hudson's Bay Territories, including Labrador	}	York Fort, Nain.
Upper Canada		TORONTO, Kingston, Brockville, Bytown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Niagara, and London.
Lower Canada	}	QUEBEC, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke.
New Brunswick		- - - - - Fredericton, St. John.
Nova Scotia	- - - - - Halifax, Annapolis, Pictou.	

Islands.

Chief Towns.

Newfoundland	- - - - - St. John.
Cape Breton	- - - - - Sidney.
Prince Edward	- - - - - Charlotte Town.
Bermudas	- - - - - St. George.
Anticosti, Southampton, North Georgian Islands.	

CAPES.—Rosier, Sable, Canso, Breton, Ray, Race, Charles, Chidley.

BAYS, &c.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Straits, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Coronation Gulf, Barrows' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet.

LAKES.—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Mistassin, Nipissing, Simcoe, and Rice Lake.

RIVERS.—St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. John, Niagara, Cop-
permine, Mackenzie, Nelson, Columbia.

THE UNITED STATES,

Are bounded N. by British America; W. by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. They contain 2,257,300 square miles. Population about 13,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 are slaves.

DIVISIONS.

<i>Northern States.</i>					<i>Capitals.</i>
Maine	-	-	-	-	Augusta.
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	Concord.
Vermont	-	-	-	-	Montpelier.
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	Boston.
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	Providence.
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
<i>Middle States.</i>					
New York	-	-	-	-	Albany.
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	Harrisburg.
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	Trenton.
Delaware	-	-	-	-	Dover.
<i>Southern States.</i>					
Maryland	-	-	-	-	Annapolis.
Virginia	-	-	-	-	Richmond.
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	WASHINGTON.
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	Raleigh.
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	Columbia.
Georgia	-	-	-	-	Milledgeville.
Alabama	-	-	-	-	Tuscaloosa.
<i>Western States.</i>					
Ohio	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
Indiana	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
Illinois	-	-	-	-	Vandalia.
Missouri	-	-	-	-	Jefferson.
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	Frankfort.
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	Nashville.
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	Jackson.
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	New Orleans.
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	Little Rock.
Michigan	-	-	-	-	Detroit.
<i>Territories not yet erected into States.</i>					
Florida	.	.	.	.	Tallahassee.
Wisconsin	.	.	.	.	_____
North-West Missouri	.	.	.	.	_____
Western Territories	.	.	.	.	_____

ISLANDS.—Rhode, Long, Staten, Nantucket.

BAYS.—Penobscot, Massachusetts, Delaware, Chesapeake, Long Island Sound, Florida Channel.

CAPIES.—Ann, Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Fear, Lookout, Tancha or Sable Point.

MOUNTAINS.—Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Ozark Mountains.

LAKES.—Michigan, Champlain, the southern shores of some of the Lakes of Canada, Pontchartrain.

RIVERS.—Mississippi with its tributaries, Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, Ohio, Wabash, Tennessee, Illinois, St. Peters, St. Croix, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Savannah.

MEXICO AND GUATIMALA,

Are bounded N. by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Mexico contains 1,640,000 square miles, and Guatimala 184,000. Population of Mexico 7,500,000,—of Guatimala 1,650,000.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

Are situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between N. and S. America. They contain about 72,500 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000, of whom only 460,000 are whites.

These islands are called the West Indies, from the following circumstance:—Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, proposed to sail to the East Indies by a western course: but instead of reaching Asia, as he intended, he found America: still he was persuaded that those islands were the western part of India; and before a sufficient number of voyages could be accomplished to convince him of his error, he died. From this mistaken notion of his, the islands acquired the name of West Indies.

GREENLAND,

Is an extensive region which lies between Baffin's Bay and the Northern Ocean; from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60° it stretches northward indefinitely towards the Pole.

SOUTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic. The superficial area has been estimated at 7,000,000 square miles, and its population at 13,000,000.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The Earth in shape resembles an orange, being nearly round. It is more than twenty-four thousand miles round, and eight thousand through; and is ninety-five millions of miles from the sun.

The Equator is a great circle, which divides the earth into two equal parts, at an equal distance from each pole; and it is so called, because, when the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are equal to all the inhabitants of the earth.

The poles are two points of the earth opposite to each other, the one called north, and the other south. These points are only imaginary, as are also the circles. All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south of the equator; and the distance of places is counted from it towards the north or south pole. The poles are ninety degrees from the equator; half a circle is 180 degrees; and a whole circle, whether great or small, is 360 degrees.

The tropics are two lesser circles, called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ south of the equator.

The polar circles are two lesser circles, called Arctic and Antarctic; the arctic or north polar circle is $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator, and the antarctic or south polar circle is the same distance south of the equator. The polar circles are also $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the poles.

The ecliptic is a great circle described by the sun in the space of a year. It surrounds the globe between the two tropics, and crosses the equator at two opposite points.

All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians. When the sun comes to the meridian of a place, it is then noon or mid-day at that place. We may imagine as many meridians as we please, for every place has a meridian. The meridian or line drawn from north to south over Greenwich, in England, is called the first or fixed meridian.

There are two horizons; one called the sensible or visible, and the other the rational horizon. The sensible horizon is the boundary of our sight; being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet. The rational horizon cuts the earth into two equal parts, and is parallel to the sensible

horizon. The poles of the horizon are called Zenith and Nadir; the zenith point is that part directly over head; and the nadir is that point opposite to it under our feet.

A degree in a great circle contains 60 geographical or $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, but the admeasurement of a less circle varies according as it approaches towards the poles.

A mile in geography is called a minute. Fifteen degrees make an hour of time.

Places on the earth are distinguished by their situations, which are found by their latitude and longitude. The latitude of a place is its distance north or south of the equator. If it be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in the north latitude; if on the south side, in south latitude.— All places on the earth are either in north or south latitude, except at the equator, where there is no latitude, because latitude begins there. The greatest latitude a place can have is 90 degrees, and there are only two places that have so much, which are the poles. Upon a map the latitude is found at the sides; if it increases upwards, it is north; if downwards, it is south.

Longitude is the distance of a place from the first meridian to the east or west. If it be on the east side, it is east longitude, &c. The greatest longitude a place can have is 180 degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. Longitude is found upon a map at the top and bottom. The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so in proportion for the rest.

Zones are certain spaces that encompass the earth like a girdle; these are five in number, namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones. The torrid zone includes all that part of the earth which is situated between the tropics. The temperate zones include all those parts of the earth which are situated between the tropics and polar circles. The frigid zones are situated between the polar circles, extending round each pole, and are called frigid or frozen, from the rays of the sun falling so very obliquely in those parts, which renders them excessively cold.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of expressing our thoughts clearly and correctly, and is divided into four parts, namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography is the art of writing words with the proper and necessary letters.

Etymology treats of the properties and derivation of words.

Syntax teaches us to place our words properly together in sentences.

Prosody teaches us the art of accenting and pronouncing words with propriety.

Grammar is composed of letters, syllables, words, and sentences.

Of the parts of Speech.

There are in English nine sorts of words, namely, the Substantive, the Article, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

Of the Article.

An article is a word used before substantives, to denote their signification; as *a* man, *the* man. There are two articles *a* (or *an*) and *the*; *an* is only used before a vowel, and a silent *h*; as, *an* egg, *an* hour; if *h* be sounded, *a* only is to be used; as *a* hand, *a* heart. *The* is to be used before either vowels or consonants; as *the* egg, *the* hour, *the* boy, *the* girl.

A or *an* is called indefinite, because it does not determine what particular thing is meant; as *a* man, *an* hour; meaning any man, any hour.

The is called definite, as it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant; as there goes *the* man with *the* wood, meaning some particular man and wood alluded to, or that were spoken of before.

Of Substantives.

A substantive is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as *Kingston*, *man*, *goodness*. A substantive may be known by prefixing the words "*I speak of*," and whatever word then completes the sense is a substantive, as, *I speak of* goodness, wisdom, gold.

Substantives are divided into proper and common. A proper name or substantive is that which is appropriated to an individual of a kind; as, *James, Toronto, St. Lawrence*. A substantive common is that which belongs to all of a kind; as, *man, city, river*.—To substantives belong gender, number and case.

Of Gender.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are four genders; masculine, feminine, common, and neuter. The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a *horse, a bull*. The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a *mare, a cow*. Such words as include both genders are of the common gender; as, *friend, parent*. Words which denote things of neither sex are of the neuter gender; as, *house, stone, happiness*.

There are three methods of shewing the difference of sex. 1st. By different words; as, *Boy, Girl, &c.* 2. By different terminations; as, *Governor, Governess, &c.* 3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive; as, a *man-servant, a maid-servant, &c. &c.*

Number.

Number is the distinction of one from many. There are two numbers; the singular and plural. The singular speaks of one; as, a *boy, a book*. The plural speaks of more than one; as, *boys, books*. The plural number is generally formed by adding only *s* to the singular; but when the singular ends in *x, ch, sh, or ss*, it is necessary to add *es*; as *box, boxes, &c.* Words that end in *f* and *fe* form their plural by changing these terminations into *ves*; as, *calf, calves, &c.* The following words are exceptions, as they form their plural regularly by adding only *s*; namely, *hoof, roof, grief, dwarf, mischief, handkerchief, relief*. Substantives that end in *y* form their plural by changing the *y* into *ies*, if it be preceded by a consonant; as *fly, flies, key, keys*. The words *child, man, woman, ox, brother*, form their plural by making the termination *en*; as, *child, children; man, men, &c.* Some words are used alike in both numbers; as, *deer, sheep, swine*, and we distinguish the singular from the plural in these words by putting the article *a* or the number *one* before the singular; as, *a deer, one deer; a sheep, one sheep*. Some words have no singular; as, *ashes, tongs, &c.*, and

others no plural; as, *wheat, gold, &c.* Some are very irregularly formed; as, *goose, geese; tooth, teeth, &c.* The following form the plural by the difference of their termination; as

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
Basis	<i>Bases</i>	Erratum	<i>Errata</i>
Crisis	<i>Crises</i>	Genius	<i>Genii</i>
Diæresis	<i>Diæreses</i>	Radius	<i>Radii</i>
Emphasis	<i>Emphases</i>	Stratum	<i>Strata.</i>

Of Case.

Case signifies the situation of a substantive. There are four cases; namely, the nominative, the genitive, the accusative, and the vocative. The nominative case represents the being or thing that acts, and comes before the verb; as in "James loves play" where *James* is the nominative case.

The genitive case implies property or possession, and has for its sign the preposition *of*; as, "the love *of* God," or it has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "God's love". The apostrophic *s* is omitted when the singular ends in *ss*; as, "for goodness' and righteousness' sake." When several names are coupled together in the genitive case, the apostrophic *s* is joined to the last only, and understood at the rest; as, "*John, James, and Robert's* house."

The accusative case generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "I love James," "James is *in* school".—The vocative case is known by calling or speaking to; as, "James, come here". *James* is in the vocative case. The vocative case is perhaps necessary; because it is the case in which every person speaks. Every other connexion in which the substantive is placed, is formed by prepositions.

Parsing Exercise on the Article and Substantive.

An Apple.

The Apple.

Why is *an* called indefinite?

Because it does not determine or point out what particular *apple*; the meaning is *any* apple.

Why is *the* definite?

Because it defines or limits it to a particular one of the kind, signifying by *the* some apple referred to.

Why is *Apple* a substantive?

Because it is the name of a thing.

Why is it a substantive *common*?

Because it expresses one of the whole kind; for *apple* is a name *common* to all apples.

Why is it in the neuter gender?

Because it is without life, or of neither sex.

Why is it the nominative case?

Because it simply expresses the being or name of a thing.

Questions for Parsing.

Article.—What part of speech? What kind? Definite or indefinite? Why?

Substantive.—Common or proper? What gender? What number? What case? Why? Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted?

Of the Adjective.

An Adjective is a word joined to a substantive, to express its quality; as, "a *good* boy"; "a *bad* pen".

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. The positive is the first state of the adjective; as, *good*, *wise*, *great*. The comparative degree increases or diminishes the positive in signification; as, *greater*, *smaller*; and is formed by adding *r* or *er*. The superlative degree increases or diminishes the positive to the utmost; as, *largest*, *smallest*; and is formed by adding *st* or *est*. The comparative and superlative degrees are also formed by placing the adverbs *more* and *most* before the adjectives; as, *more* pleasant, *most* pleasant. *More* and *most* are generally used before words of more than one syllable.—Some adjectives of very common use are irregularly formed; as, *positive* good; *comparative* better; *superlative* best.—All the adjectives have not the degrees of comparison, because their signification will not admit of them; as, *all*, *several*, *some*, *one*, *two*, *first*, &c.

Adjectives sometimes stand by themselves, but then a substantive is always understood; as, "Do you ride the *white* or the *black*?" Here *horse* is understood to both.—Thus the adjective signifies nothing by itself, and can convey no idea to the mind without a substantive, expressed or understood. By this an adjective may be readily distinguished.

Parsing Exercise on the Article, Adjective and Substantive.

A good boy.

Why is *good* an adjective?

Because it has no substance of its own, and is dependent on, and inherent in, the substantive *boy*, denoting a peculiar property which belongs to him.

Why is it in the positive degree?

Because it is the adjective simply expressed, without any comparison.

Questions for Parsing.

Article, as before.

Substantive, as before.

Adjective.—What degree of comparison? and why?

Pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or substantive, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "the man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings." There are three kinds of pronouns; the personal, the relative, and the adjective. To pronouns belong number, person, gender, and case. Pronouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural, the same, as substantives; as, *I, thou, he, she, it; we, ye, they*. Personal pronouns have three persons in each number, viz.:

<i>I</i> , is the first person	}	<i>Singular.</i>
<i>Thou</i> or <i>you</i> , the second person		
<i>He, she, or it</i> , the third person		
<i>We</i> , is the first person	}	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Ye</i> or <i>you</i> , the second person		
<i>They</i> , the third person		

Pronouns have three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, but they have respect only to the third person singular, *he, she, it*. *He*, is masculine; *she*, is feminine; *it*, is neuter. There are three cases in pronouns; the nominative, the genitive, and the accusative; as, *He* is the nominative case; *His* is the genitive; and *Him* is the accusative.

Personal pronouns are thus declined:—

<i>Person.</i>	<i>case.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
First.	<i>Nom.</i>	I	we
	<i>Gen.</i>	mine	ours
	<i>Acc.</i>	me	us
Second.	<i>Nom.</i>	thou	you
	<i>Gen.</i>	thine	yours
	<i>Acc.</i>	thee	you
Third, <i>Mas.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	he	they
	<i>Gen.</i>	his	theirs
	<i>Acc.</i>	him	them
Third, <i>Fem.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	she	they
	<i>Gen.</i>	hers	theirs
	<i>Acc.</i>	her	their
Third, <i>Neuter</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	it	they
	<i>Gen.</i>	its	theirs
	<i>Acc.</i>	it	them

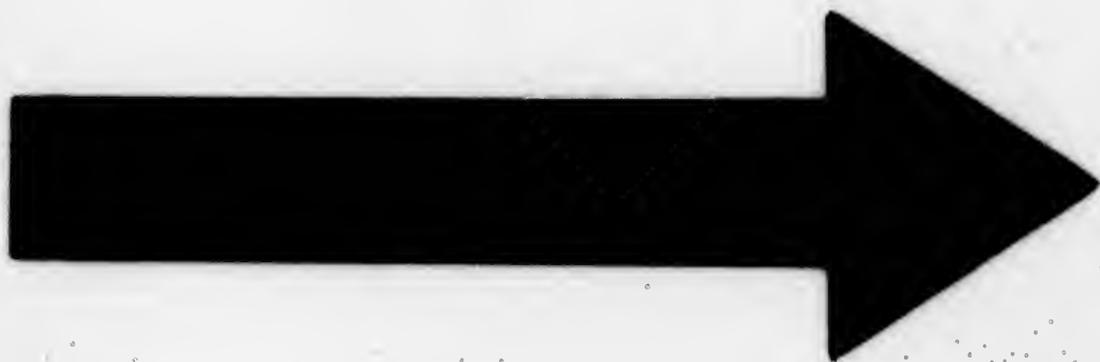
A relative pronoun is that which relates or answers to some preceding word or phrase, called the antecedent. The relative pronouns are *he, that, who* and *which*; as, "the boy is good *who* attends to the advice of his parents." The interrogative pronouns are *who, what, and which*, being those which are made use of in asking a question, as, "*Who* is there?" "*What* are you doing?" "*Which* is the book?"

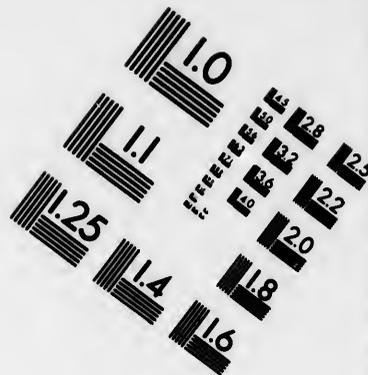
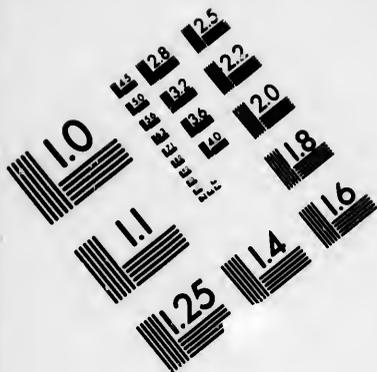
The difference between the nature of a relative pronoun, and an interrogative is this, that the relative has reference to a subject which is antecedent, definite, and known; but the interrogative has reference to a subject which is subsequent, indefinite, and unknown, and which is expressed and ascertained in the answer. *Who* is used when we speak of persons only; as, "*who* will instruct me": *which* when we speak of persons or things; as, "*which* is the boy?" *That* sometimes supplies the place of *who* and *which*; as, "he *that* acts wisely deserves praise;" and "the boy *that* is diligent is rewarded." *Who* is of both numbers, and is thus declined:—

Nom. who. *Gen.* whose. *Acc.* whom.

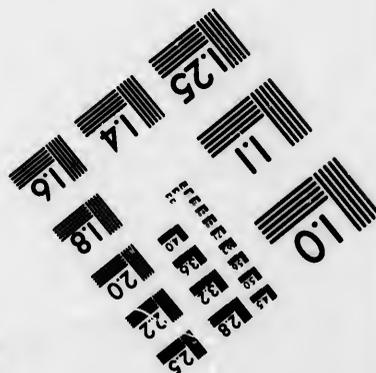
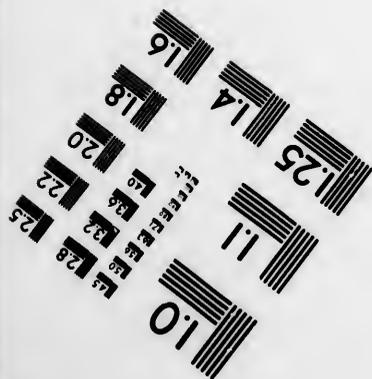
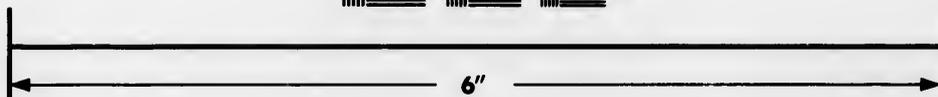
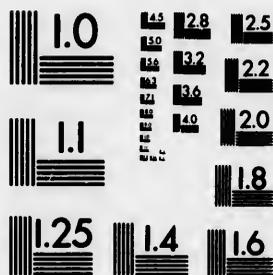
Adjective pronouns partake of the nature of both pronoun and adjective, and are divided into four sorts; namely, the possessive, the distributive, the demonstrative, and the indefinite.

The possessive pronouns are, *my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs*, and they are





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called possessive, because they relate to property or possession. *My, thy, his, her, our, your* and *their*, are joined to a substantive; as, "*my book,*" "*your pen.*" *Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours,* and *theirs*, are used without a substantive, which is, however, understood though not expressed; as, "*this book is mine,*" "*this pen is thine.*"

The distributive pronouns are, *each, every, either, neither*; and are so called because they relate to persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly; as, "*each of his companions;*" "*every person must account for himself.*" "*I have not seen either of them;*" "*have you seen neither of my comrades?*"

The demonstrative pronouns particularly point out the subject to which they relate; as, "*this is real munificence, that is by no means so.*" *This* refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant; as, "*this tree is higher than that.*" *This* indicates the latter or last mentioned; *that* the former or first mentioned; as, "*an army, as well as a fleet, is necessary to the security of a state; this from attacks by sea, that from those by land.*" *This* makes *these* in the plural; and *that* makes *those*.

Indefinite pronouns are those which express their subjects in a general and indefinite manner; as, "*some men are virtuous, others vicious.*" The following are of this kind; *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.* Of these pronouns, *one* and *other* alone are varied; as, *one, one's; other, other's.*

Of Verbs.

A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer; as, *I am, I rule, I am ruled.* A verb may be known by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or by placing the word *to* before it; as, *I write, you play, they toil;* or *to write, to play, to toil.* There are three sorts of verbs, the active or transitive, the neuter or intransitive, and the passive.

An active or transitive verb is so called, because the action passes to some object; as, "*I love virtue.*" Here *I* is the agent, *love* the verb, and *virtue* the object.

A verb neuter or intransitive is that which may denote an action or not, but it has no effect upon any thing beyond the agent; as, *I sit, I walk.* A verb neuter may be known from a verb active by putting the pronoun *it* to the verb, and if it make sense, it is active, but otherwise *neuter*; for a verb neuter will not take a substantive after it.

A verb passive is that which expresses bearing or suffering, as it declares what is suffered by the nominative or person before it; and necessarily implies an *agent* or *actor*, either expressed or understood; as, "you are punished by John". Here *John* is the agent or actor, *are punished* the passive verb, so called because its nominative case *you* is the passive subject, or that which receives the action.

Verbs with regard to their inflection, are divided into regular, irregular, and defective. A regular verb forms its tenses and participles according to the usual modes. Irregular verbs are those which borrow their tenses and participles from other verbs; or form them contrary to the usual mode. Defective verbs are those which are only used in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, can, will, &c.* An auxiliary verb is one that is put before another verb to denote the time, or signify the mood, or manner of a verb.—They are *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can,* with their variations; and *let* and *must* which have no variation. To verbs belong number, person, mood, and tense.

Of the Participle.

A participle is a certain form of the verb, and partakes of the nature both of the verb and the adjective. There are three participles; the present, which ends in *ing*; the perfect, which ends in *ed*; and the compound perfect; as, *loving, loved, having loved.*

Number and Person.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; as, *I write, we write*; and in each number three persons; as,

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
<i>First person</i> - - -	I write,	We write,
<i>Second person</i> - - -	Thou writest,	You write,
<i>Third person</i> - - -	He writes.	They write.

Of Moods.

Moods signify the various ways of expressing our intentions. There are five moods; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I learn, I do not learn," or else it asks a question; as, "dost thou learn? dost thou not learn".

The imperative mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or forbids; as, "Fear God; honour the King; love your neighbour as yourself".

The potential mood expresses a thing as possible, and implies liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "I may love, it may rain, I can ride, he should learn."

The subjunctive mood implies a condition, will, or supposition; and commonly depends upon another verb, and is also preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; as, "I will go, though you chide me." "Were he good, he would be happy;" that is, "if he were good" &c.

The infinitive mood expresses a thing in a general, and indeterminate manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared." This mood is known by the preposition *to* coming before the verb; as, "to love."

Of Tense.

Tense signifies the distinction of time, which consists of six variations; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *first* and *second* future.

The present tense represents an action or event as passing at the time when it is mentioned; as, "I *write*, I *do write*, or I *am writing*." *Do*, *am*, with their inflections, are the signs of this tense.

The imperfect tense represents an action as passed indeterminate, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "I *loved* her for the sweetness of her mind." "She was playing on the piano when I *saw* her." The signs are *did* and *was*, with their inflections.

The perfect tense not only refers to what is passed, but also has an allusion to the present time; as, "I *have learned* my lesson;" "I *have learned* the lesson that was recommended to me."

The pluperfect tense represents a thing not only completely finished, but also as finished prior to some other time specified in the sentence; as, "I *had learned* my lesson before you *came* in." Its signs are *had* and *had been*, with their inflections.

The first future tense represents the action as yet to come, definitely or indefinitely, that is, with or without respect to the precise time; as, "the sun will rise to-morrow at *five o'clock*," definitely; "the sun will rise *to-morrow*," inde-

finitely. This tense is known by the signs *shall* or *will*, or *shall be*, or *will be*.

The second future represents the action to be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I *shall* have finished my writing at or before twelve o'clock." *Shall have* and *shall have been*, are the signs of this tense.

Conjugation.

The conjugation of a verb is the method of varying it through all the persons, numbers, moods and tenses. The variation of the active verb is called the active voice; that of the passive verb, the passive voice.

The auxiliary and active verb *to have* is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	I have	1.	We have
2.	Thou hast	2.	Ye or you have
3.	He, she, or it hath or has	3.	They have

Imperfect Tense.

1.	I had	1.	We had
2.	Thou hadst	2.	Ye or you had
3.	He, &c. had	3.	They had

Perfect Tense.

1.	I have had	1.	We have had
2.	Thou hast had	2.	Ye or you have had
3.	He has had	3.	They have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

1.	I had had	1.	We had had
2.	Thou hadst had	2.	Ye or you had had
3.	He had had	3.	They had had

First Future Tense.

1.	I shall or will have	1.	We shall or will have
2.	Thou shalt or wilt have	2.	Ye or you shall or will have
3.	He shall or will have	3.	They shall or will have

*Second Future Tense.**Pers. Sing.*

1. I shall have had
2. Thou wilt have had
3. He will have had

Pers. Plu.

1. We shall have had
2. Ye or you will have had
3. They will have had

Query. What is the indicative mood? (Repeat the definition.)

Imperative Mood.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Let me have | 1. Let us have |
| 2. Havethou, or do thou have | 2. Have ye, or do ye or you have |
| 3. Let him have | 3. Let them have |

What is the imperative mood?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have | 1. We may or can have |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have | 2. Ye or you may or can have |
| 3. He may or can have | 3. They may or can have |

*Imperfect Tense.**Pers.**Sing.*

1. I might, could, would or should have
2. Thou might, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have
3. He might, could, would or should have

*Pers.**Plu.*

1. We might, could, would or should have
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have
3. They might, could, would or should have

*Perfect Tense.**Pers.**Sing.*

1. I may or can have had
2. Thou mayst or canst have had
3. He may or can have had

*Pers.**Plu.*

1. We may or can have had
2. Ye or you may or can have had
3. They may or can have had

Pluperfect Tense.

Pers.

Sing.

1. I might, could, would or should have had
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have had
3. He might, could, would or should have had

Pers.

Plu.

1. We might, could, would or should have had
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have had
3. They might, could, would or should have had

What is the potential mood?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pers. Sing.

Pers. Plu.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. If I have | 1. If we have |
| 2. If you have | 2. If ye or you have |
| 3. If he have | 3. If they have |

What is the subjunctive mood?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, to have Perfect, to have had Future, to be about to have

What is the infinitive mood?

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or active</i>	-	-	-	Having.
<i>Perfect or passive</i>	-	..	-	Had.
<i>Compound perfect</i>	-	-	-	Having had.

Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.

ACTIVE.

Verbs active are called regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed* or *d*, only when the verb ends in *e*; *is*,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
I learn	I learned	Learned
I love	I loved	Loved

A regular verb active is conjugated in the following manner :

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pers. Sing..

Pers. Plu.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I love | 1. We love |
| 2. Thou lovest | 2. Ye or you love |
| 3. He, she or it loveth or loves | 3. They love |

*Imperfect Tense.**Pers. Sing.*

1. I loved
2. Thou lovedst
3. He loved

Pers. Plu.

1. We loved
2. Ye or you loved
3. They loved.

Perfect Tense.

1. I have loved
2. Thou hast loved
3. He has loved

1. We have loved
2. Ye or you have loved
3. They have loved

Pluperfect Tense.

1. I had loved
2. Thou hadst loved
3. He had loved

1. We had loved
2. Ye or you had loved
3. They had loved

First Future Tense.

1. I shall or will love
2. Thou shalt or wilt love
3. He shall or will love

1. We shall or will love
2. Ye or you shall or will love
3. They shall or will love

Second Future Tense.

1. I shall have loved
2. Thou wilt have loved
3. He will have loved

1. We shall have loved
2. Ye or you will have loved
3. They will have loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Let me love
2. Love thou or do thou love
3. Let him love

1. Let us love
2. Love ye or you or do ye love
3. Let them love

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. I may or can love
2. Thou mayst or canst love
3. He may or can love

1. We may or can love
2. Ye or you may or can love
3. They may or can love

*Imperfect Tense.**Pers.**Sing.*

1. I might, could, would or should love
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst love
3. He might, could, would or should love

*Pers.**Plu.*

1. We might, could, would or should love
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should love
3. They might, could, would or should love

Perfect Tense.

- Pers.* *Sing.*
 1. I may or can have loved
 2. Thou mayst or canst have loved
 3. He may or can have loved

- Pers.* *Plu.*
 1. We may or can have loved
 2. Ye or you may or can have loved
 3. They may or can have loved

Pluperfect Tense.

- Pers.* *Sing.*
 1. I might, could, would or should have loved
 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have loved
 3. He might, could, would or should have loved

- Pers.* *Plu.*
 1. We might, could, would or should have loved
 2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have loved
 3. They might, could, would or should have loved

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense</i>	-	-	To love
<i>Perfect</i>	-	-	To have loved
<i>Future</i>	-	-	To be about to love

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or active</i>	-	-	Loving
<i>Perfect or passive</i>	-	-	Loved
<i>Compound perfect</i>	-	-	Having loved

Conjugation of the Regular Verbs.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their passive participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb "*to love*" is formed the passive, "*I am loved.*"

NOTE.—*The pupil should be taught to conjugate the passive verb "I am loved," &c. through all the moods and tenses.*

Irregular Verbs.

Irregular verbs differ from the regular in the formation of their *imperfect tense*, and their *perfect participle*; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect or Pass. Part.</i>
know	knew	known

Irregular verbs are of various kinds. 1. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, and passive participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect or Pass. Part.</i>
cast	cast	cast
cut	cut	cut

2. Some have their imperfect tense and perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect or Pass. Part.</i>
send	sent	sent
lend	lent	lent

3. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, and passive participle, all different; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect or Pass Part.</i>
give	gave	given
do	did	done

Conjugation of the irregular verb, to write.

TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Pers. Sing.</i>	<i>Pers. Plu.</i>
1. I write	1. We write
2. Thou writest	2. Ye or you write
3. He writes	3. They write

Imperfect Tense.

1. I wrote	1. We wrote
2. Thou wrotest	2. Ye or you wrote
3. He wrote	3. They wrote.

Note.—The following tenses in this mood, and all the tenses in the other moods, are conjugated the same as in verbs regular.

Defective Verbs.

Defective verbs are those which can be used only in some of their moods and tenses; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
can - - -	could - - -	- - -
may - - -	might - - -	- - -
must - - -	- - -	- - -
shall - - -	should - - -	- - -
will - - -	would - - -	- - -
ought - - -	- - -	- - -

Impersonal Verbs,

Are those which are defective in point of person, and cannot be conjugated with any other nominative than the pronoun *it*, as in the following manner:—

Indicative Mood.

<i>Present tense</i>	- - -	It rains
<i>Imperfect or past tense</i>	- - -	It rained
<i>Future tense</i>	- - -	It will rain

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let it rain.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

<i>Present</i>	- - - -	It may or can rain
<i>Past or imperfect</i>	- - - -	It might or could rain

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present</i>	- - - -	If it rain
<i>Past or imperfect</i>	- - - -	If it rained

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present</i>	- - - -	To rain
<i>Past</i>	- - - -	To have rained
<i>Future</i>	- - - -	To be about to rain

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present</i>	- - - -	Raining
<i>Perfect</i>	- - - -	Rained
<i>Compound Perfect</i>	- - - -	Having rained

Exercise in Parsing, on the Article, Adjective, Substantive, Pronoun and Verb.

1. I love him
2. Let them stay
3. Prepare your lessons
4. You may be happy
5. Keep your books clean
6. The person whom I saw this morning is come
7. That picture is delightful
8. Let us improve ourselves
9. I am sincere
10. Thou art respected

Questions.

Article, Substantive, Adjective, as before.

Pronoun.—What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case?—Why?

Verb.—What kind? Active, passive or neuter? Regular, irregular, or defective? Mood? Tense? Number? Person?—Why? If a participle, why? Active or passive?—From what verb derived?

I love him.

What part of speech is I? A pronoun.—Why? Because it is used instead of my own name.—What kind? Personal, because it relates to a person.—What case is I? The nominative.—Why? Because it comes before and governs the verb.—What part of speech is love? A verb.—How do you know it to be a verb? Because whatever word denotes *being, doing or suffering*, is a verb.—What kind? Active.—Why? Because it implies action, and takes an accusative after it. Is it transitive or intransitive? Transitive.—Why? Because the action passes over to some other person (or thing), the subject of that action.—Is *love* a regular or an irregular verb? A regular verb.—Why? Because its imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed*.—What mood? The indicative.—Why? Because it simply declares or affirms.—What tense? The present.—Why? Because it relates to the present moment.—What number? The singular.—Why? Because it speaks but of one.—What person? The first person.—Why? Because the person who speaks is always the first person; the person spoken to is the second person; and the person spoken of is the third.—What part of speech is *him*? A pronoun.—Of what sort? Personal.—Repeat the personal pronouns. *I, thou, &c.*—What person? Third person?—What gender? The masculine.—Why? Because it relates to the male kind.—What number? Singular; because it speaks but of one.—What case? The accusative.—Why? Because it receives the action of the verb, and answers to the question *whom?* or *what?*—What voice, mood, tense, number, and person, is *love*? The active voice, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and the first person.

Of Adverbs.

An adverb is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to modify their actions or

qualities; as, "he reads *well*, a *truly* good man, he writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs have degrees of comparison like adjectives; as, *soon, sooner, soonest*; and those ending in *ly* are compared by *more* and *most*; as, *bravely, more bravely, most bravely*.

The adverbs most frequently used are those that relate to time, place, number, order, quality, certainty, contingency, negation, explaining, separation, joining together, indication, interrogation, excess, defect, preference, likeness or equality, unlikeness or inequality, abatement and exclusion.

Those of time are; *now, to-day, yesterday, &c.* Of place; *where, here, there, &c.* Of number; *once, twice, &c.* Of order; *lastly, first, &c.* Of quality; *well, ill, &c.* Of certainty; *truly, verily, &c.* Of contingency; *haply, perchance, &c.* Of negation; *not, not at all, &c.* Of explaining; *to wit, namely, &c.* Of separation; *apart, separately, &c.* Of joining together; *generally, together, &c.* Of indication; *lo, behold, &c.* Of interrogation; *why, wherefore, &c.* Of excess; *very, much, &c.* Of defect; *almost, little, &c.* Of preference; *rather, chiefly, &c.* Of likeness; *so, as, as if, &c.* Of unlikeness; *otherwise, else, &c.* Of abatement; *by degrees, scarcely, &c.* Of exclusion; *only, &c.*

Prepositions.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show their relation, situation, or the reference between them; as, "he went *from* Peterboro', *through* Port Hope, *to* Cobourg."

The following are the principal prepositions, namely, *to, at, before, against, about, without, between, among, within, for, by, through, besides, except, after, since, until, behind, above, beyond, out, upon, ever, of, unto, on, from, with, in, into, &c.* They are called prepositions, because they are generally placed before the words to which they refer; as, "The kingdom of heaven is prepared *for* the righteous."

Conjunctions.

A conjunction is used to connect sentences together; so as out of two to make but one sentence. It sometimes connects only words. There are two sorts of conjunctions, the copulative, and the disjunctive.

The conjunction copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence; by expressing an addition; as, "you *and* I

are healthy, *because* we are temperate." The conjunction disjunctive not only connects and continues the sentence, but also implies an opposition or difference of meaning; as, "Though I have often attempted to learn it, *yet* I cannot succeed."

The principal copulative conjunctions are, *and, if, because, that, both, for, therefore, then, since, wherefore*. The principal disjunctive conjunctions are, *yet, notwithstanding, but, then, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, nevertheless*.

That is sometimes a pronoun; *for* is sometimes a preposition; *as, then, and since*, are sometimes adverbs.

Corresponding conjunctions are such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; as, *Though* or *although* is answered by *yet*, or *nevertheless*. *Whether* and *either* are answered by *or*. *Neither* is answered by *nor*. *As* is answered by *so*. *So* is answered by *as* or *that*. For example—*Although* she is not young, *yet* she is handsome. *Whether* it were you or I. It was *either* this book or that. It was *neither* the one nor the other. It is *as* white as snow. *As* with the servant so with the master. It is so obvious *that* I need not mention it.

Interjections.

An interjection is a word denoting any sudden affection or emotion of the mind; as, "*O, how delightful!*" The principal interjections are, *ah! alas! O! fie! hush! hail! behold!*

Exercises in Parsing, upon all the Parts of Speech.

Praise the Lord, O my soul! while I live will I sing praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

What part of speech is *praise*? A verb, for it denotes something to be done.—What mood is the verb in? The imperative, because it exhorts or commands.—What person? The second person singular, *praise thou, or do thou praise*.—What part of speech is *the*? A definite article.—Why is it definite? Because it points out a particular object—the adorable Creator.—What part of speech is *Lord*? *Lord* is here taken for the proper name of our great Creator and Preserver; it is of the singular number, because it speaks but of one; accusative case.—Why is it the accusative case? Because it follows the active verb *praise*, and answers to the

word *whom* or *what*.—What part of speech is *O*? An interjection.—Why is it an interjection? Because it is inserted to express a sudden passion or emotion of the mind.—What part of speech is *my*? A possessive pronoun.—Why is it called possessive? Because it implies possession or property.—What part of speech is *soul*? A substantive common, of the second person, singular number, and the vocative case.—Why is it a substantive common? Because it belongs to all of a kind, for the vital or active principle of all mankind is called the soul.—How is it known to be in the vocative case? Because it is called or spoken to; hence it is also known to be in the second person, that is, *do thou praise, or raise up all thy affections to magnify his goodness*.—What part of speech is *while*? An adverb.—Of what sort? Of time, and is equivalent to *all the time*.—What part of speech is *I*? A pronoun personal, nominative case to *live*, first person (speaking of himself) singular number.—What part of speech is *live*? A verb neuter.—How do you know it to be a verb neuter? Because it merely expresses being, meaning, *As long as I exist will I praise the Lord*.—What mood? Indicative mood which affirms; first person, singular number, present tense.—*Will I sing, or I will sing?* *I*, as before; *will* auxiliary verb, sign of the future tense; *will sing* a compound verb, first future tense, indicative mood; active.—What part of speech is *praises*? A substantive common, neuter gender, plural number, accusative case, because it comes after the active verb *sing*.—What part of speech is *unto*? A preposition, shewing the relation of the two nouns, *praises* and *God*—What case has a preposition after it? The accusative case. *My*? As before.—What part of speech is *God*? A substantive, (the same as *Lord*,) in the accusative case, being preceded by a preposition.—What part of speech is *and*? A copulative conjunction, because it joins. *While I?* The same as before.—What part of speech is *have*? A verb active; indicative mood, present tense, singular number. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb, but here it is a principal.—What part of speech is *any*? An adjective; one of those which do not admit of comparison.—Why is it an adjective? Because it modifies the noun, denoting a particular property belonging to it; moreover, as it has no substance of its own, it is dependent on, and inherent in the noun, and will not stand without it, either expressed or understood.—What part of speech is *being*? A substantive abstract,

signifying existence, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case.—How do you know it is in the accusative case? Because it follows *have*, and answers to the question *whom* or *what*; as, *while I have—what? Any being or existence.*

RULES IN SYNTAX.

1. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb expressed or understood.

2. When a nominative case neither refers to a verb, nor is used in addressing, it is called *absolute*; as, *the door being open, I entered.*

3. The accusative case is governed either by a preposition or by verbs and participles used transitively; as, “with *me*; he hears *me*; loving *me.*”

4. The possessive case denotes the person or object of which some *quality* or *possession* is asserted; as, “*John’s* industry, *Richard’s* book”; *industry* is the quality of John, and *book* is the property of Richard.

5. The possession or quality is sometimes understood; as, “I called at the *bookseller’s*,” the possession *shop* being understood.

6. When possessives are connected by conjunctions, the apostrophic *’s* is annexed to the last only; as, “*David* and *Jonathan’s* friendship.” But when any words intervene, the *’s* is annexed to every possessive; as, “He had the *surgeon’s* as well as *doctor’s* advice.”

7. When a clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle, is used to express one idea or circumstance, the noun, on which the circumstance depends, is put in the possessive case; as, “What is the reason of *William’s* dismissing his servant so hastily?”

8. When two nouns come together, signifying the *same* person or thing, the latter is in the same case as the former, by *apposition*; as, “*Solomon* the son of David, was *king* of Israel.” *Solomon*, *son*, and *king* signify the *same* person, and are therefore in the *same* case.

9. Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed, or understood; as, “*few* are happy,” that is “*persons*”; “the *green*,” that is, “*colour*”; “on the *contrary*,” that is, “*side.*”

10. The pronoun adjectives, which have a plural form, must agree in number with their nouns; as, *this* book, *these* books; *that* sort, *those* sorts; *another* road, *other* roads.

11. Adjectives must not be applied as adverbs; as "*miserable* poor," instead of "*miserably* poor."

12. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided; as, a "*worser* conduct; the *most straitest* sect."

13. Adjectives that admit neither increase nor decrease of signification, cannot be compared; as, *right*, *true*, *universal*, *perfect*, *chief*, *circular*, &c.

14. Personal pronouns have the same construction as the nouns for which they stand.

15. Personal pronouns are not employed in the same part of a sentence as the noun which they represent; as, the king *he* is just.

16. The personal pronouns must not be used for *these* and *those*; as, "give me *them* books;" instead of "*those* books."

17. The genitive *its* is improperly used for *it is*; as, "*its* my book;" instead of "*it is* my book."

18. The neuter pronoun *it* is applied to nouns and pronouns, whatever may be their gender, or number; as, "*it is* *he*, *it is* *she*, *it is* *they*, *it is* *the books*."

19. *Each*, *every*, *either*, agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular number; *each* follows *his* own pursuit; *every* tree is known by *its* fruit.

20. *Either* is used improperly instead of *each*; "the King of England, and the King of France, sat *either* of them on his throne."

21. When two persons or things are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them again, *that* is used in reference to the former, and *this* in reference to the latter. "I prefer summer to winter; *that* is warm, *this* is cold."

22. Every relative relates to an antecedent expressed or understood, with which the relative must agree in person, gender, and number; *I* who speak, *thou* who lovest, *the dogs* which bark.

23. If a nominative does not come between the relative and verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb; as, *he* who speaks little is wise.

24. If a nominative come between the relative and verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as, God, *whom* we worship, by *whose* gift we live, and *by whom* all things are made, is eternal.

25. When the relative is preceded by two nominative cases of different persons, the relative must agree with the latter; *I am the person who writes to you.*

26. *As* is often used as a relative; "they are such comforts *as* we can obtain; the conditions are *as* follow." (In the first example, *as* is the objective after *obtain*; in the second, *as* is the plural nominative to *follow*.)

27. In grave writing, the relative should not be omitted; *as*, the God *whom* we worship; not the God we worship.

28. The pronoun *that* is used in preference to *who* or *which*.
 1. After an adjective in the superlative degree, *as*, "it was the *best that* I could procure." 2. After the word *same*, *as*, "the *same that* I saw yesterday." 3. After *who* used in a question, *as*, "*who that* has any sense of duty would act thus?" 4. When *persons* make but a part of the antecedent, *as*, "the *men and things that* he has seen."

29. When the relative *who* follows *than*, the relative must be in the objective case; *as*, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned."

30. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; *as*, "I pursue, he plays, the trees fall." The nominative is known by putting the question *who?* or *what?* with the verb; *as*, "John reads." *Who reads?* John.

31. Nouns are of the *third* person when spoken of, and the *second* when spoken to.

32. The infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence, is often put as the nominative to the verb; *as*, *to walk* is pleasant, *to view the charms of nature* is pleasant.

33. When two or more nominatives in the singular number are connected by the conjunction *and*, expressed or understood, the verbs, nouns and pronouns which refer to them, must be in the plural number; *as*, "*Socrates and Plato* were wise, *they were* eminent philosophers."

34. If the singular nominatives which are joined together by *and*, be of different persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second takes place of the third, and the first of both; *as*, "James, and thou, and I, are attached to *our* country." "*Thou and he* shared it between *you*."

35. When two or more nominative cases singular are connected by the conjunctions *or*, *nor*, *either*, *neither*, the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which refer to the nominatives, must be in the singular number: *as*, "fear *or* jealousy prevails; neither power *nor* wealth avails."

36. When singular nominatives of different person or numbers are joined by *or*, *either*, *nor*, *neither*, the verb must agree in number with that nominative which is placed nearest to it; "*he or his brothers were there; neither you nor I am concerned.*"

37. The infinitive mood is known by the sign *to*, and may depend upon verbs, participles, adjectives, or substantives; as, "*I desire to learn, desiring to learn, desirous to learn, a desire to learn.*"

38. The sign *to* is omitted after *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, and a few others; as, "*I bade him do it; ye dare not do it; I saw him do it; I heard him say it; thou lettest him go.*"

39. The infinitive mood is often used independently of the rest of the sentence; as, "*to confess the truth, I was in fault.*"

40. Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, "*I love him, God rules the world.*"

41. The auxiliary *let* governs the objective case; as, "*let me go.*"

42. Participles take the nature of adjectives; "*men professing to be wise, became fools*"; *professing* agrees as an adjective with the noun *men*.

43. The participle is employed as a noun. "*I am tired with walking, i. e. with the walk; his being wounded, i. e. his wound, was the cause of pain.*"

44. When the participle in *ing* has an *article* before it, it is followed by *of*; "*by the observing of rules we avoid mistakes; this was a betraying of the trust.*"

45. Participles of a transitive signification govern an objective case; as, "*I am tired with hearing him.*"

46. The participle may be used independently; as, "*his conduct, generally speaking, is honourable.*"

47. The perfect participle of certain intransitive verbs, (chiefly such as signify motion or change of condition,) follow *am* or *have*; as, *I am arisen: I have arisen; I am come; I have come.*

48. The perfect participle must not be used instead of the imperfect tense; "*he begun,*" for "*he began*"; "*he run,*" for "*he ran*"; "*he drunk*" for "*he drank.*"

49. The perfect participle, and not the imperfect tense of the verb, must always be used after the auxiliaries *have* and *be*; as, "*I have begun,*" "*It was written*"; and not "*I have began*"; "*It was wrote.*"

50. The objective case, after intransitive verbs, is usually governed by a preposition, or some other word understood; he *resided* (during or for) many *years*.

51. Intransitive verbs must not be used transitively; as I *repent* me, for I *repent*; transitive verbs must not be used intransitively; as, "I will premise *with* this, for, I will premise this."

52. Verbs intransitive admit an objective case of the same or similar signification; as, "to run a race, to dream a dream."

53. The verb *to be* is followed by the same case that preceded it; as, "he is a *fool*; I took *him* to be a *scholar*."

54. Adverbs must not be used as adjectives; as "the tutor addressed him in terms *suitably* to his offence:" *suitable*.

55. Two negatives in English are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "*nor* did they *not* perceive him"; that is, "they did perceive him."

56. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "I have heard a good character of *her*"; "we may be good and happy without *riches*."

57. The preposition should not be separated from the relative which it governs; as, "*whom* wilt thou give it *to*?" instead of, "*to whom* wilt thou give it."

58. It is inelegant to separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun; as, "he took it *from*, and then returned it *to* me."

59. Prepositions are often understood; as, "give (*to*) me the book, get (*for*) me some paper; he was banished (*from*) England; a wall (*of*) two feet thick; I envied him (*for*) his feelings; he asked (*of*) me my opinion."

60. Conjunctions join the same tenses, numbers, and persons of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as, "a diligent boy *will study and learn*; *he and I* were school-fellows."

61. When the conjunction implies something contingent or doubtful, it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as, "he will not be pardoned *unless he repent*."

62. The interjections O! Oh! Ah! require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, "O *me*! Oh *me*! Ah *me*!" but the nominative case in the second person; as, "O *thou* persecutor! Oh *ye* hypocrites!"

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (<i>ar'-ti-cum bac-ca-lau'-re-us.</i> Bachelor of Arts.	L. e. (<i>id est.</i>) That is. Inst. Instant, (or, Of this month.)
A. D. (<i>an'no Dom'-in-i.</i>) In the year of our Lord.	Knt. Knight.
A. M. (<i>an'-te me-rid'-i-em.</i>)— Before noon. Or. (<i>an-no mun'-di.</i>) In the year of the world.	K. B. Knight of the Bath. K. G. Knight of the Garter.
A. U. C. (<i>an'-nour'-bis con-di-ta.</i>) In the year of Rome.	LL.D. (<i>le-gum latorum doc-tor.</i>) Doctor of laws.
Bart. Baronet.	M. D. (<i>med-i-ci-næ doc-tor.</i>)— Doctor of medicine.
B. D. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis.</i>) Bachelor of divinity.	Mem. (<i>me-men'-to.</i>) Remember.
B. M. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ.</i>) Bachelor of medicine.	M. B. <i>med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau-re-us.</i>) Bachelor of medicine.
Co. Company.	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters.
D. D. (<i>div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor.</i>) Doctor in Divinity.	M. P. Member of parliament.
Do. (Ditto.) The like.	N. B. (<i>no-ta be-ne.</i>) Take notice.
F. A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us.</i>)— Fellow of the antiquarian society.	Nem. con. or Nem. diss. <i>nem-i-ne con-tra-di-cen-te,</i> or <i>Nem-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.</i>)— Unanimously.
F. L. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-ne-a'-næ so'-ci-us.</i>) Fellow of the Linnean Society.	No. (<i>nu-me-ro.</i>) Number.
F. R. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis ré-gi-æ so'-ci-us.</i>) Fellow of the royal society.	P. M. (<i>post me-rid'-i-em.</i>) Afternoon.
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts.	St. Saint, or Street.
Ibid. (<i>ib-i-dem.</i>) In the same place.	Ult. (<i>ul'-ti-mo.</i>) Last, or of last month.
	V. R. (<i>Victoria regina.</i>) Victoria, queen.
	Viz. (<i>Vi-del'-i-cet.</i>) Namely. &c. (<i>et cæ-t-e-ra.</i>) And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

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

One thousand eight hundred and forty. 1840. MDCCCXL.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

<i>Pence Table.</i>									
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>						
12 pence are	1 0	90 pence are	7 6	4 times	2 are	8	5 times	8 are	48
20 - - -	1 8	96 - - -	8 0		3	12		9	54
24 - - -	2 0	100 - - -	8 4		4	16		10	60
30 - - -	2 6	108 - - -	9 0		5	20		11	66
36 - - -	3 0	110 - - -	9 2		6	24		12	72
40 - - -	3 4	120 - - -	10 0		7	28	7 times	2 are	14
48 - - -	4 0	130 - - -	10 10		8	32		3	21
50 - - -	4 2	132 - - -	11 0		9	36		4	28
60 - - -	5 0	140 - - -	11 8		10	40		5	35
70 - - -	5 10	144 - - -	12 0		11	44		6	42
72 - - -	6 0	180 - - -	15 0	5 times	12	48		7	49
80 - - -	6 8	200 - - -	16 8		2 are	10		8	56
84 - - -	7 0	240 - - -	20 0		3	15		9	63
					4	20		10	70
					5	25		11	77
					6	30		12	84
					7	35	3 times	2 are	16
					8	40		3	24
					9	45		4	32
					10	50		5	40
					11	55		6	48
					12	60		7	56
				6 times	2 are	12		8	64
					3	18		9	72
					4	24		10	80
					5	30		11	88
					6	36		12	96
					7	42			

Multiplication Table.

	Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times
2 are	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3 are	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4 are	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5 are	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6 are	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7 are	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8 are	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9 are	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10 are	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

an.
XXI
XV
XX
XL
... L
LX
XX
XXX
XC
... C
CC
CCC
... D
DC
DCC
CCC
... M

are 48
54
60
66
72
are 14
21
28
35
42
49
56
63
70
77
84
are 16
24
32
40
48
56
64
72
80
88
96

9 times	2 are 18	11 times	2 are 22
3	27	3	33
4	36	4	44
5	45	5	55
6	54	6	66
7	63	7	77
8	72	8	88
9	81	9	99
10	90	10	110
11	99	11	121
12	108	12	132
10 times	2 are 20	12 times	2 are 24
3	30	3	36
4	40	4	48
5	50	5	60
6	60	6	72
7	70	7	84
8	80	8	96
9	90	9	108
10	100	10	120
11	110	11	132
12	120	12	144

French Long Measure.

12 lines	make	1 inch
12 inches	- - -	1 foot
6 feet	- - -	1 toise
3 toises	- - -	1 perch
10 perches	- - -	1 arpent
84 arpents	- - -	1 league

English Square Measure.

144 square in.	make	1 square foot
9 square feet	-	1 square yard
100 square feet	{	1 square of floor-
		ing or roofing
30½ square yards	-	1 perch
40 perches	- -	1 rood
4 roods	- - -	1 acre

French Square Measure.

144 square in.	make	1 square foot
36 square feet	-	1 square toise
9 square toises	-	1 square perch
100 square perches	-	1 arpent

Troy Weight.

24 grains	make	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	-	1 ounce
12 ounces	- -	1 pound

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains	make	1 scruple
3 scruples	- -	1 dram
8 drams	- - -	1 ounce
12 ounces	- - -	1 pound

Avoirdupoise Weight.

16 drams	make	1 ounce
16 ounces	- - -	1 pound
28 pounds	- -	1 quarter
4 quarters	- -	1 hundred weight
20 hundred	- -	1 ton

English Long Measure.

3 barleycorns	make	1 inch
12 inches	- - -	1 foot
3 feet	- - -	1 yard
6 feet	- - -	1 fathom
5½ yards	- - -	1 pole or perch
40 poles	- - -	1 furlong
8 furlongs	- - -	1 mile
3 miles	- - -	1 league
60 Geographical, or	}	1 degree of a
69½ English miles			great circle

Cloth Measure.

4 nails	make	1 quarter
4 quarters	- - -	1 yard
5 quarters	- - -	1 English ell

English Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic in.	make	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	- {	1 yard or load
		of earth
40 feet of rough timber	}	1 ton or
50 feet of hewn timber			load
42 feet	-	make 1 ton of shipping

French Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches	make	1 foot
216 cubic feet	- -	1 toise
128 feet, viz. 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet thick,	-	make 1 cord of wood.

Wine Measure.

4 gills	make	1 pint
2 pints	- - -	1 quart
4 quarts	- - -	1 gallon
63 gallons	- - -	1 hogshead
84 gallons	- - -	1 puncheon
2 hogsheads	- - -	1 pipe or butt
2 pipes	- - -	1 tun

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 pints	make	1 quart
4 quarts	- - -	1 gallon
9 gallons	- - -	1 firkin
2 firkins	- - -	1 kilderkin
2 kilderkins	- - -	1 barrel
1½ barrel	- - -	1 hogshead
2 hogsheads	- - -	1 butt

Dry Measure.

2 pints	make	1 quart
4 quarts	- - -	1 gallon
2 gallons	- - -	1 peck
4 pecks	- - -	1 bushel
8 bushels	- - -	1 quarter
5 quarters	- - -	1 wey
2 weys	- - -	1 last

Minot of Canada.

96 French cubic inches	1 Paris pot
20 pots	- - - 1 minot

Time.

60 seconds	make	1 minute
60 minutes	- - -	1 hour
24 hours	- - -	1 day
7 days	- - -	1 week
3 ⁶⁵ / ₄ days	- - -	1 year

Thirty days are in September, April, June, and in November; February has twenty-eight alone, And all the rest have thirty-one: Now sum them up, and let me hear, How many days are in a year.

NOTE.—Every fourth year, one day is added to February.

Astronomy.

60 thirds	make	1 second
60 seconds	- - -	1 minute
60 minutes	- - -	1 degree
30 degrees	- - -	1 sign
12 signs	- - -	A great circle

Commercial Numbers.

12 articles of any kind	1 dozen
13 do.	- - - 1 long doz ^e
12 dozen	- - - 1 gross
20 articles	- - - 1 score
5 score	- - - 1 hundred
6 score	- - - 1 great 100
3 doz.	arcament 1 roll
24 shee	er - - 1 quire
20 quires	- - - 1 ream
2 reams	- - - 1 bundle

Of Books.

The largest size is—
Folio, which contains 2 leaves in a sheet
Quarto, 4 leaves or 8 pages *4to*
Octavo, 8 do or 16 do *8vo*
Duodecimo 12 do or 24 do *12mo*
Octodecimo 18 do or 36 do *18mo*

- + Plus, sign of addition
- Minus, “ of subtraction
- × Into, “ of multiplication
- ÷ By, “ of division
- = Equal
- : : : Proportion

PRACTICE TABLES.

Aliquot parts of a Pound, Shilling, &c.

Of a Pound.			Of a Shilling.		$0\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$
s.	d.	£	d.	s.	$0\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
10	0	= $\frac{1}{2}$	6	= $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/>
6	8	= $\frac{2}{3}$	4	= $\frac{1}{3}$	Of four-pence.
5	0	= $\frac{1}{4}$	3	= $\frac{1}{4}$	2 = $\frac{1}{2}$
4	0	= $\frac{1}{5}$	2	= $\frac{1}{6}$	1 = $\frac{1}{4}$
3	4	= $\frac{1}{6}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$
2	6	= $\frac{1}{8}$	1 = $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{16}$	<hr/>
2	0	= $\frac{1}{10}$	Of Six-pence.		Of three-pence.
1	8	= $\frac{1}{12}$	3 = $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$	1 = $\frac{1}{3}$
1	4	= $\frac{1}{15}$	2 = $\frac{1}{3}$	3 = $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$
1	3	= $\frac{1}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$	2 = $\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$
1	0	= $\frac{1}{20}$	1 = $\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{12}$	

Aliquot parts of a Ton, Cwt, Qr. &c.

<i>Of a Ton.</i>				<i>Of a Cwt.</i>			<i>Of a Qr.</i>		<i>Of a Pound.</i>		
<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>ton.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	
10	0	0	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	=	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	0	0	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	=	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	0	=	$\frac{1}{5}$	16	=	$\frac{1}{7}$	4	=	$\frac{1}{7}$	
2	3	12	=	$\frac{1}{7}$	14	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	
2	2	0	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	8	=	$\frac{1}{14}$	2	=	$\frac{1}{14}$	
2	0	0	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	7	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	1	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	
1	0	0	=	$\frac{1}{20}$							



A MORNING HYMN.

(Tune, "Derby," in the "Sacred Harmony," compiled by
A. Davulson.)

AWAKE, my soul, and with the sun
Thy daily stage of duty run;
Shake off dull sloth, and early rise,
To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Redeem thy mis-spent moments past,
And live this day as if the last;
Thy talents to improve take care;
For the great day thyself prepare.

Let all thy converse be sincere,
Thy conscience as the noon-day clear;
For GOD'S all-seeing eye surveys
Thy secret thoughts, thy words and ways.

Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart,
And with the angels take thy part;
Who all night long unwearied sing
High glory to th' eternal King.

Praise GOD, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him, all creatures here below;
Praise him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

AN EVENING HYMN

(Tune, "Evening Hymn.")

GLORY to thee, my GOD, this night
For all the blessings of the light:
Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,
Beneath thine own Almighty wings!

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son,
The ill that I this day have done;
That, with the world, myself, and thee,
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread
 The grave as little as my bed;
 Teach me to die, that so I may
 Rise glorious at the awful day.

O let my soul on thee repose!
 And may sweet sleep mine eyelids close;
 Sleep that shall me more vigorous make,
 To serve my GOD when I awake.

If in the night I sleepless lie,
 My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
 Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
 No powers of darkness me molest.

FAMILY RELIGION.

(*Tune, "Portugal," or "Fort Hope."*)

FATHER of all, thy care we bless,
 Which crowns our families with peace:
 From thee they spring: and by thy hand
 They are, and shall be still, sustained.

To GOD, most worthy to be prais'd,
 Be our domestic altars rais'd;
 Who, Lord of heaven, yet deigns to come,
 And sanctify our humblest home.

To thee, may each united house,
 Morning and night present its vows;
 Our servants there, and rising race,
 Be taught thy precepts, and thy grace.

So may each future age proclaim
 The honours of thy glorious name;
 And each succeeding race remove
 To join the family above.

PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Sunday Morning.

ALMIGHTY and eternal GOD, we desire to praise thy holy name, for graciously raising us up, in soundness of body and mind, to see the light of this day.

We bless thee in behalf of all thy creatures; for the eyes of all look unto thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season. But, above all, we acknowledge thy inestimable benefits bestowed upon mankind in Christ Jesus.

We are ashamed, O Lord, to think that ever we have disobeyed thee, who hast redeemed us with the precious blood of thine own Son. O may we agree with thy will in the time to come; and may all the powers of our souls and bodics be dedicated to thy service. Help us, we beseech thee, to love our neighbour as ourselves; and as we would that others should do to us, do even so to them; to live peaceably, as much as lieth in us, with all men; to put on the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; and when we suffer as Christians, not to be ashamed, but to glorify thee our God in this behalf.

And accept, good Lord, of all the praises of all thy people met together this day. O that thy ways were known upon all the earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let our gracious Queen, especially, be a faithful subject of the Lord Jesus, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; and may her Representatives, who are placed in authority over us, be influenced and directed by wisdom from above. O that thy priests may be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints rejoice and sing; that all who are in distress may trust in thee, the health of their countenance and their God. O Lord, hear us, and make thy face to shine upon thy servants, that we may enter into thy gates with thanksgiving, and into thy courts with praise; that we may be thankful unto thee, and bless thy name. All we ask is for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer.

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

Sunday Evening.

O LORD our God, thou art infinitely good, and thou hast shewed us what is good. Thou sendest out thy light and thy truth, that they may guide us, and makest plain thy way before our face. Thou givest us many opportunities and advantages, to quicken and further us in thy service.— We have line upon line, and precept upon precept; thy messengers early and late to open and apply thy word, to call and warn, to direct and exhort us, with all long-suffering. But how little have we improved all the precious talents which thou hast put into our hands! O Lord, thou mightest justly take away the Gospel of thy kingdom from us, and give it unto another people, who would bring forth the fruits thereof. Because thou hast called, and we refused, thou hast stretched forth thy hands and we have not regarded, thou mightest leave us to our own perverseness and impenitence, till our iniquities become our ruin.

But, O Lord God, enter not thus into judgment with thy servants. Pardon all our contempt of thy word, and our not profiting thereby. And help us for the time to come better to improve the blessed opportunities set before us.— As the rain descends from heaven and returns not thither, but waters the earth and maketh it fruitful; so let not thy word return unto thee void, but prosper in the work whereunto thou sendest it. O make it effectual to build us all up in the true fear and love of God, and in the right knowledge and faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In mercy pass by all which thy most pure and holy eyes have seen amiss in us this day. Forgive the iniquities of our holy things; overlook all our sins and failings through our great Mediator and Redeemer, who ever lives at thy right hand to make intercession for us. And for Jesus Christ, and all which thou art pleased to give us together with him, not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name be all the praise, and honour, and glory, humbly ascribed by us, and all thy Church, now and for evermore!

Our Father, &c.

Monday Morning.

WE humble ourselves, O Lord of heaven and earth, before thy glorious Majesty. We acknowledge thy eternal powe ;

wisdom, goodness and truth; and desire to render thee most unfeigned thanks, for all the benefits which thou pourest upon us; but, above all, for thine inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ.

We implore thy tender mercies in the forgiveness of our sins, whereby we have offended either in thought, word, or deed. We desire to be truly sorry for all our misdoings, and utterly to renounce whatever is contrary to thy will.— And as thou dost inspire us with these desires, so accompany them always with thy grace, that we may every day give ourselves up to thy service.

And we desire, thou knowest, the good of all mankind, especially of all Christian people; that they may all walk worthy of the Gospel, and live together in unity and Christian love. For which end we pray that all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, may be wise, pious, just and merciful, endeavouring that all their subjects may lead peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty; and more particularly that our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert, may be blessed with a religious, quiet, long, and prosperous reign; and that all in authority, under her, may seek, in their several stations, to right the oppressed, to comfort the afflicted, to provide for the poor and needy, and to relieve all those that are in misery. Bless all our friends, relations, and acquaintances, that we may all live in perfect love and peace together, and rejoice together at the great day of the Lord Jesus; in whose holy words we sum up all our wants:

Our Father, &c.

Monday Evening.

ALMIGHTY and most merciful Father, in whom we live, move, and have our being; to whose tender compassions we owe our safety the day past, together with all the comforts of this life, and the hopes of that which is to come: we praise thee, O Lord, we bow ourselves before thee, acknowledging we have nothing but what we receive from thee.

Blessed be thy goodness for our health, for our food and raiment, for our peace and safety, for the love of our friends, for all our blessings in this life, and our desire to attain that life which is immortal.

Renew in us, we beseech thee, a lively image of thee, in all righteousness, purity, mercy, faithfulness, and truth.— O that Jesus, the hope of glory, may be formed in us, in all humility, meekness, patience, and a surrender of our souls and bodies to thy holy will; that every one of us may be able to say, the life I now live in the flesh, I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.

To thy blessing we commend all mankind, high and low, rich and poor, that they may all faithfully serve thee, and contentedly enjoy whatever is needful for them. And especially, we beseech thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by thy governance, that thy Church may joyfully serve thee in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father, &c.

Tuesday Morning.

O most great and mighty Lord, the possessor of heaven and earth, all the angels rejoice in blessing and praising thee, the Father of spirits; for thou hast created all things, and in wisdom hast thou made them all, and spread thy tender mercies over all thy works.

We acknowledge, with shame and sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the smallest of thy mercies, for we have often offended thee. But thou hast graciously declared thou wilt be found of them that seek thee, and that them that come to thee thou wilt in no wise cast out. O then, may we all come with penitent and believing hearts that we may receive large supplies of thy Holy Spirit to make us new creatures.

And O that all men may be duly awakened to a concern for spiritual and divine things. Stir up especially the minds of all Christian people to follow the truth as it is in Jesus, and exercise themselves to have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. Bless these Provinces, and endue our Sovereign with such excellent wisdom that we may see many good days under her government. O that true religion, justice, mercy, brotherly kindness, and all things else that are praiseworthy, may so flourish among us, that we may enjoy the blessings of peace and plenty, and there may be no complaining in our streets.

We commend to thee all our friends and neighbours, all the poor, the sick and the afflicted, and we beseech thy compassion for all who are strangers, and in distress. O God, whose never-failing providence ordereth all things, both in heaven and earth, keep them and us from all hurtful things, and give us such things as are profitable for us in time and eternity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Tuesday Evening.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, the Sovereign Lord of all creatures in heaven and earth, we acknowledge that our being, and all its comforts, depend on thee the Fountain of all good. We have nothing but what is owing to thy free and bounteous love, O most blessed Creator, and to the riches of thy grace, O most blessed Redeemer.

We implore thy pardon for all that thou hast seen amiss in us, during the day that we are now concluding. We confess that we are exceedingly prone to leave undone the things which we ought to do, and to do the things which thou hast prohibited. O be merciful to us and bless us, and cause thy face to shine upon us that we may be saved.— Increase every good desire which we feel already in our hearts; let us always live as becomes thy creatures, and the disciples of Jesus Christ.

And the same mercies that we beg for ourselves, we desire for the rest of mankind. O that all who are seated on the throne may be tender-hearted, as the parents of their country; and all their subjects may be dutiful and obedient to them, as their children; that the Pastors of thy Church may feed their flocks with true wisdom and understanding, and the people all may submit unto them, and follow their godly counsels; that the rich may have compassion on the poor and miserable; and all such distressed people may bless the rich, and rejoice in the prosperity of those that are above them. Give to husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, the grace to behave themselves so in their several relations, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and receive of him a crown of glory. Our Father, &c.

Wednesday Morning.

O GOD blessed for ever, we thank and praise thee for all thy benefits, for the comforts of this life, and our hope of everlasting salvation in the life to come. We desire to have a lively sense of thy love always possessing our hearts, that may still constrain us to love thee, to obey thee, to trust in thee, to be content with the portion thy love allots unto us, and to rejoice even in the midst of all the troubles of this life.

Lord, we confess with sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the least of all thy mercies. We are too apt to forget thee and all thy goodness; and though our necessities compel us to pray to thee, yet Lord we are too ready to forsake thee. Do thou grant us forgiveness, and the assistance of thy Holy Spirit, that we may cleave to thee in righteousness, in lowliness, and purity of heart.

Let thy mighty power enable us to do our duty towards thee and towards men, with care, diligence, and zeal, and perseverance to the end. Help us to be meek and gentle in our conversation, prudent and discreet in ordering our affairs, observant of thy fatherly providence in every thing that befalls us, thankful for thy benefits, patient under thy chastisements, and readily disposed for every good word and work.

Bless our gracious Sovereign, and her illustrious consort, with her counsellors and ministers, and her representatives in these provinces. Bless all employed in public business, whether spiritual or civil, that whatever they do may be for thy glory, and the public good. Be gracious to all who are near and dear to us, and keep us all in thy fear and love, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Wednesday Evening.

O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all. The day is thine, the night also is thine; thou hast prepared the light and the sun. We render thee thanks for all the benefits which thou hast bestowed on us, and the whole world.

We approach thee in the Saviour's name, and relying on the merits of his atoning blood, for of ourselves we are utterly unfit to appear in thy presence. We thank thee for

providing a new and living way, whereby we can have access to thee.

And we humbly beseech thee to command thy blessing on us who are now bowed at the footstool of thy mercy seat. O that thou wouldst bless us indeed, and preserve us from evil. May we flourish as the corn, and grow as the vine,—may we be as trees planted by the rivers of water, which bring forth their fruit in due season. O let every sinful propensity be totally destroyed, and be graciously pleased to establish thy kingdom in our hearts.

Remember all those who have done good unto us, and reward them seven-fold into their bosom. Grant forgiveness and charity to all our enemies; and continue good will among all our neighbours. Support the sick with faith and patience; assist those who are leaving this world. Receive the souls thou hast redeemed with thy Son's precious blood, and sanctified by the Holy Ghost; and give us all a glorious resurrection and eternal life. Our Father, &c.

Thursday Morning.

O LORD thou art the hope of all the ends of the earth.— Upon thee the eyes of all wait, for thou givest unto all life, and breath, and all things. Thou still watchest over us for good; thou daily renewest to us our lives, and thy mercies; and thou hast given us the assurance of thy word, that if we commit our affairs to thee, if we acknowledge thee in all our ways, thou wilt direct our paths.

Preserve us, we beseech thee, from all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word and commandments.— Save us from the delusions of the devil, or of our own evil hearts. Let us never fancy we shall get to heaven, while we have not entered on the path that will conduct us thither. O may we never lose sight of the declarations of thy holy word, that we must be born again—that old things must be done away and all things become new. Raise us, we beseech thee, from a death in sin to a life of righteousness, and enable us all to say from happy experience, that as far as the east is from the west, even so far hast thou removed our sins from us.

Thou hast laid help for us upon One that is mighty, that is able to save unto the uttermost all those that come unto God through him. Put thy spirit within us, causing us to

walk in thy statutes, and to keep thy judgments, and do them.

O gracious Father, keep us, we pray thee, this day in thy fear and favour, and teach us, in all our thoughts, words, and works, to live to thy glory. If thou guide us not, we go astray; if thou uphold us not, we fall. Let thy grace, O Lord Jesus, thy love, O heavenly Father, and thy comfortable fellowship, O blessed Spirit, be with us this day and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

Thursday Evening.

O LORD our God, thy glory is above all our thoughts, and thy mercy is over all thy works. We are still living monuments of thy mercy; for thou hast not cut us off in our sins, but still givest us a good hope, and strong consolation through grace. Thou hast sent thy only Son into the world, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish in his sins, but have everlasting life. O Lord, we believe; help our unbelief; and give us the true repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may be in the number of those who do indeed repent, and believe to the saving of the soul. Being justified by faith, let us have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thou knowest, O Lord, all our temptations, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. Thou knowest the devices of the enemy, and the deceitfulness of our own hearts. We pray thee, good Lord, that thou wilt arm us with the whole armour of God. Uphold us with thy free spirit, and watch over us for good evermore.

Let our supplications also ascend before thee for the whole race of mankind. Be gracious to this our land. O do thou rule all our rulers, counsel all our counsellors, teach all our teachers, and order all the public affairs to thy glory.

And now, O Father of mercies, be pleased to accept our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. O that thou wouldst imprint and preserve upon our hearts a lively sense of all thy kindness to us; that our souls may bless thee, and all that is within us may praise thy holy name. Our Father, &c.

Friday Morning.

O LORD God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth; thou keepest mercy for thousands; thou pardonest iniquity and transgression and sin. How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! The children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. And therefore do we still look up to that bountiful hand, from whence we have received all our good things. O Lord our God, be favourable unto us, as thou usest to be unto those that love thy holy name! O look not upon the sin of our nature, nor the sins of our hearts and lives, which are more than we can remember, and greater than we can express. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed—because thy compassions fail not.

O God, be merciful unto us miserable sinners, for his sake whom thou hast exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance unto thy people, and forgiveness of sins. Be merciful, O God, be merciful unto our souls, which have greatly sinned against thee. O heal our backslidings, renew us to repentance; establish our hearts in thy fear and love; and establish our goings in thy way, that our footsteps slip not.

And now that thou hast renewed our lives and thy mercies to us this morning, help us to renew our desires and resolutions and endeavours to live in obedience to thy holy will. O restrain us from the sins into which we are most prone to fall, and quicken us to the duties we are most averse to perform; and grant that we may think, and speak, and will, and do, the things becoming the children of our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Friday Evening.

O LORD, thou wast before all, thou art above all, and thy years shall not fail. Thou art the searcher of our hearts; thou knowest the dullness and hardness, the vanity and deceitfulness of them. We were born sinners, and so have we lived. We have added sin to sin; we have abused thy great and manifold mercies, tempted thy patience, and despised thy goodness; and justly mightest thou have cast us into outer darkness, where is wailing and gnashing of teeth.

But of thy loving kindnesses there is no number. Thou still callest us to return to thee; and whosoever cometh to thee, thou wilt in no wise cast out. O meet us with thy heavenly grace, that we may be able to come to thee. Be thou graciously pleased to stretch forth thy hand, and loose the chains wherewith our souls are entangled. O free us from every weight of sin, and from every yoke of bondage. O help us to feel and bewail, and forsake all our sins; and let us never want the comfortable assurance of thy forgiveness of them, thy acceptance of us, and thy love to us, in the blessed Son of thy eternal love.

Continue thy mercies to this sinful land; teach us at length to know thy will concerning us; and O turn thou all our hearts unto thee as the heart of one man. Bless the Queen, and Prince Albert; and grant unto all Magistrates, and Ministers of thy word, every needful blessing. Be thou a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, a refuge to the oppressed, a physician to the sick, a helper of the friendless, and a God of consolation to the sorrowful and distressed, and to thy name, O blessed God of our salvation, be all praise, glory and honour ascribed now and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

Saturday Morning.

WE present ourselves before thee, O Lord our God, to pay our tribute of prayer and thanksgiving; desiring thee mercifully to accept us and our services through Jesus Christ. In his great name we come to beg thy pardon and peace, the increase of thy grace, and the tokens of thy love; for we are not worthy of the least of thy mercies; but worthy is the Lamb that was slain to take away the sin of the world.

O teach us to know thee our God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent; and enable us to do thy will on earth, as it is done in heaven. Give us to fear thee and to love thee, to trust and delight in thee, and to cleave to thee with full purpose of heart, that no temptations may draw us or drive us from thee; but that all thy dispensations to us, and thy dealings with us, may be the messengers of thy love to our souls. Quicken us, O Lord, in our dulness, that we may not serve thee in a lifeless and listless manner; but may

abound in thy work, and be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. And make us faithful in all our intercourse with our neighbour, that we may be ready to do good and bear evil, that we may be just and kind, merciful and meek, peaceable and patient, sober and temperate, humble and self-denying, inoffensive and useful in the world; that so glorifying thee here, we may be glorified with thee in thy heavenly kingdom. Our Father, &c.

Saturday Evening.

O THOU high and holy One, that inhabitest eternity, thou art to be feared and loved by all thy servants. All thy works praise thee, O God; and we especially give thanks unto thee, for thy marvellous love in Christ Jesus, by whom thou hast reconciled the world to thyself. Thou hast given us exceeding great and precious promises; thou hast sealed them with his blood, thou hast confirmed them by his resurrection and ascension, and the coming of the Holy Ghost.

O God, purify our hearts, that we may entirely love thee, and rejoice in being beloved of thee; that we may confide in thee, and be filled with constant devotion toward thee.— Let us use this world as not abusing it. Keep us from being wise in our own conceit. Let our moderation be known to all men. Make us kindly affectioned one to another; to delight in doing good; to show all meekness to all men; to render to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour, and to owe no man any thing, but to love one another. And help us to pray always and not faint; in every thing to give thanks, and offer up the sacrifice of praise continually; to rejoice in hope of thy glory; to possess our souls in patience, and to learn in whatsoever state we are, therewith to be content.

Bless these provinces, and give us grace at length to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. O Lord, save the Queen, and establish her throne in righteousness. Bless all who are in authority under her, and over us; may they be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. And all we ask is through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

A Prayer on entering Church.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord! my strength, and my Redeemer. *Amen.*

Before leaving Church.

O Lord, may the words I have heard be treasured up in my memory, and duly influence my practice, through thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

Blessed be thy name, O Lord, for this and every instance of thy goodness. Sanctify us to thy service, through Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

For these, and all his other mercies, God's holy name be blessed and praised, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

General directions in order to the leading a Christian life.

Begin every day with God, and go not out of your Chamber before you have performed your bounden duty of prayer and praise.

Walk all the day long in the fear of God. Wherever you are, or whatever you are doing, remember that the eye of God is upon you.

Shun idleness, in whatever station of life you are, and know, that it is the part of a wise man to have always something to do.

Avoid the common but odious vices of slander and tale-bearing; strive to live in peace with all men, and to cultivate a meek, courteous, and benevolent disposition.

Speak the truth on all occasions without dissimulation; be sincere and upright in all your conversation; for he only is a Christian indeed, in whom there is no guile.

In all your concerns with others, be they little or much, let this be the constant rule and measure of your actions, namely, *to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.*

In every time of trouble think upon GOD and his gracious promise, that all things shall work together for good, to them that love and serve him.

If you are a householder, call your whole family together, at least every evening, to join in supplications to Him, *in whom they live and move, and have their being.*

If you are a child or servant, endeavour to be always within at the time of family prayer.

Never lay yourself down to rest before you have prayed in private, and recommended yourself to the Divine protection.

Always say grace before and after meals. *Whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory of GOD.*

Directions for the Lord's Day.

Be sure to spend the Lord's Day well—take care to avoid the sinful practice of fishing or fowling, or otherwise transgressing the divine command, to "*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.*"

Make your children and servants go with you to your place of worship; and take care not to come late to church; be always there, if possible, before divine service begins.—Be sure not to loiter about the church door.

Avoid the too frequent custom of sitting at the time of prayer—this evinces the greatest want of consideration—always kneel or stand. Do not give way to sleep or wandering thoughts.

After divine service, spend the remainder of the day in reading religious books, and recollecting what you have heard at church.

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