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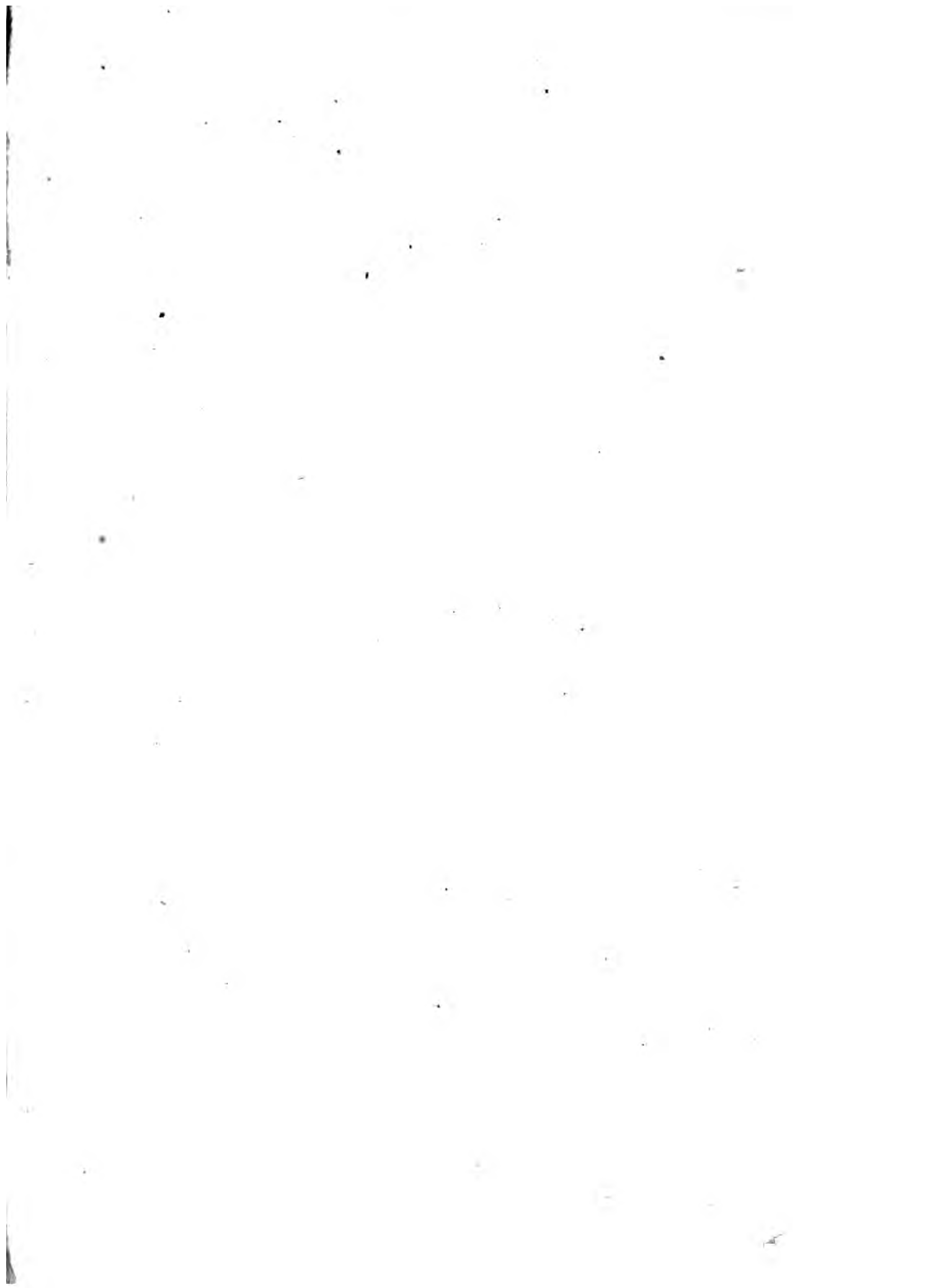


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THE
MODERN
SPELLING BOOK,

FOR

The Use of Schools and Private Families.

BY JAMES HUTCHINSON, M.A.,

AUTHOR OF

*"Easy Lessons on the History of England," "Easy Lessons on Geography,"
"Juvenile Grammar," "The Practical Grammar," &c.*

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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PREFACE.

IN preparing the following work for the press, the author has been anxious to accomplish two things, namely, to smooth the path of the learner, and to lessen the labours of the teacher.

With respect to the former of these, he has endeavoured to make "THE MODERN SPELLING BOOK" attractive, not by embellishing it with useless wood-cuts, but purely for its intrinsic worth; its inviting open appearance—its suitable type—the simplicity of its style—its step-by-step gradations—and for the useful and varied information that it contains; and perhaps, in these several respects it will vie with any work of the kind now in use.

The author is fully sensible of the difficulties with which teachers of preparatory schools have sometimes to contend in teaching the Alphabet, especially when the pupil is young, inattentive, or deficient in natural capacity. Some years ago he gave considerable attention to the subject, and he is convinced, from repeated trials, that by adopting something like the following method, much labour and vexation may be avoided.

The plan is simply this: the pupil is instructed to say A, aunt; B, ball; C, cat; D, duck, &c.; when the letters are pretty well known, both for-

ward and backward in this way, the child is to be taken into the promiscuous reading, still only naming the letters with the words attached, and not forming them into words; when the letters are thus easily known, the object is accomplished, and it only remains to discontinue the accompanying word, and this is easily done by telling the child that he must now no longer say A, aunt, B, ball, but simply a, b, c; he is now prepared to enter upon the easy reading lessons in the usual way.

Probably, most teachers, who have had much experience in the elementary parts of education, have formed a plan of their own, which may answer the purpose as well as this; such the author does not presume to address; but should those entering upon the duties of the profession be induced to give the plan a trial, and it be found to answer, his object is attained. He may add, that he has had many opportunities of testing it, and he never yet found it to fail.

Hitherto the author's efforts to serve the rising generation have been favourably received; and he trusts upon trial the Spelling Book will be found not less deserving of the attention of teachers in general.

THE MODERN
SPELLING BOOK.

Aunt.

a

Egg.

e

Ink.

i

Milk.

m

Queen.

q

Uncle.

u

Ball.

b

Fish.

f

Jug.

j

Nut.

n

Rabbit.

r

Veal.

v

Youth.

y

Cat.

c

Goat.

g

Kite.

k

Oyster.

o

Sheep.

s

Wax.

w

Zebra.

z

Duck.

d

Horse

h

Lion.

l

Puss

p

Top.

t

Stands for ten.

x

Aunt.
A

Ball.
B

Cat.
C

Duck.
D

Egg.
E

Fish.
F

Goat.
G

Horse.
H

Ink.
I

Jug.
J

Kite.
K

Lion.
L

Milk.
M

Nut.
N

Oyster.
O

Puss.
P

Queen.
Q

Rabbit.
R

Sheep.
S

Top.
T

Uncle.
U

Veal.
V

Wax.
W

Stands for Ten.
X

Youth.
Y

Zebra.
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		

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		

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THE MODERN

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



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



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



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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

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

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
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
at	et	it	ot	ut
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu

He is to go in.
 Is he not to go?
 I am not to go.
 Am I not to go?
 She did not go in.

Did he not go in?
 We can go for it.
 May we go for it?
 You are no to go.
 Are you not to go?

It is not my top.
 Is it not my top?
 We can do it so.
 May we not do it?
 It is not my box.

Is it not my cap?
 I can go to bed.
 May I go to bed?
 We may do it so.
 Can we not do it?

I can see the sun.
 Can I not see it?
 I did not see him.
 Did you not see him?
 I bid you do it.

Did I not bid you?
 He is not so old.
 Is she not so old?
 I can see the boy.
 She may do it so.

I may buy a top.
 May I buy a top?
 Try to do it so.
 And she may try it.
 He is not in bed.

Is he not in bed?
 I am not so hot.
 You are not so hot.
 He is in the way.
 Is she in the way?

bad	bat	fan	cap	bar
lad	cat	man	gap	far
mad	fat	pan	lap	par
pad	pat	ran	nap	tar
sad	rat	tan	tap	war

bed	fen	bet	bid	bit
fed	hen	get	hid	hit
led	men	let	kid	mit
red	pen	met	lid	pit
wed	ten	pet	mid	sit

bob	bog	fop	got	bun
fob	dog	hop	hot	fun
mob	fog	mop	pot	gun
rob	hog	sop	rot	run
sob	log	top	sot	sun

dug	gnm	bay	boy	dry
hug	hum	day	coy	fry
mug	mum	hay	hoy	try
rug	rum	lay	joy	fly
tug	sum	may	toy	sly

Ann is not to go.
 The man had a gun.
 The boy had a top.
 She had a new fan.
 He was in the wet.

I had a new cap.
 Did you see my pen?
 Can you not see it?
 The dog is not in.
 The cat is not out.

See if Ned be in.
 Do go for the ink
 My pen is not bad.
 Is not my ink bad?
 I can spin my top.

Is Sam in the way?
 I wish to see him.
 Is it a new pen?
 You and I will try.
 Can you spin my top?

I will try to swim.
 Tell him I can go.
 Did you see my doll?
 Tom has a new hat.
 I can play at ball.

How old are you?
 I am not so old.
 I met the old man.
 We can see it now.
 Can you play at ball?

Sam was not so old.
 How I like my dog!
 My ink is not good.
 Jam tart is so nice.
 Is not jam tart good?

See how the dog is.
 The ass can eat hay.
 You must not do so.
 Can you eat a tart?
 Can you play a tune?

age	ant	ask	bay	cab
aid	ape	asp	beg	cag
aim	are	ass	bet	cap
ale	arm	bad	bog	cow
all	art	bag	bow	coy
and	ash	bat	box	cry
cub	dew	dry	elm	fan
cup	did	ear	end	far
cur	dim	eat	err	fat
cut	dip	eel	eve	fed
day	dog	egg	eye	fee
den	dot	ell	fag	fen
fig	fun	got	hat	him
fir	gap	gum	haw	his
fix	gay	had	hen	hit
fog	get	hag	her	hog
for	gig	ham	hew	hop
fox	gin	has	hid	hot
ice	jet	lap	lie	men
ill	jew	law	low	met
ink	job	lay	man	mew
inn	joy	lax	map	mit
jaw	kin	leg	mat	mix
jay	lad	let	may	mob

Did you eat the pie?
 Yes; it was good.
 Have you the key?
 No, I have it not.
 The cat got the rat.

Tell Tom not to go.
 Miss Cox is not in.
 Did you see my kite?
 Yes, I saw it fly.
 Did it not fly well?

It is not yet time.
 Be not a bad boy.
 No, I will be good.
 I love a good boy.
 I love a good girl.

Do you see my book?
 It is a nice one.
 I can read in it.
 Can you read in it?
 I do like to read.

Do you see that fly?
 I will not hurt it.
 Can a fly feel pain?
 Yes, a fly can feel
 As well as you or I.

Is Miss May good?
 She once got a fly,
 And did nip its leg.
 She hurt it so much.
 How can I love her?

How do you do?
 I hope you are well.
 Do take tea with me,
 And cake and wine;
 Then we can play.

My doll is so fine.
 It is a new one.
 She has such eyes!
 But can a doll see?
 A doll can not see.

mow	nor	oil	pad	pet
nap	not	old	pan	pew
nay	now	our	pat	pig
net	nut	out	paw	pin
new	oak	owl	pay	pit
nob	odd	own	pen	pod
pug	rat	rub	saw	sip
put	ray	rum	say	sir
rag	red	run	set	sit
ram	rob	sad	sew	six
ran	rod	sap	sex	sob
rap	row	sat	sin	sod
sop	tag	tax	tin	toy
sot	tan	tea	tip	try
spy	tap	ten	tit	tub
sum	tar	the	toe	tug
sun	tat	thy	top	tun
sup	taw	tie	tow	tup
urn	wad	way	wig	yam
use	wag	web	win	yes
van	wan	wen	wit	yet
vat	war	wet	woe	yew
vie	was	who	won	yon
vow	wax	why	wry	you

You are a good boy.
 May I go and play?
 You can take a walk.
 All work is not good.
 Play is good for boys

Tell Sam I want him
 To go for some ink;
 Let the ink be good.
 I do not want pens,
 I have some at home.

I have a bad cold.
 How did you get it?
 I was in the rain.
 How is my aunt?
 I hope she is well.

Will the dog bite?
 No, he will not bite.
 See, how I pat him.
 How I like my dog!
 I like to feed him.

See my poor cat.
 Do cats like to bask
 In the warm sun,
 And lie on the bed?
 Come in, poor puss.

Will you go with me?
 I like to walk out.
 The sun is not hot,
 And the day is fine.
 It is nice and cool.

Jane is in the park.
 Can you go to her?
 Do you like to walk?
 Do you like to ride?
 I like to ride best.

Is it time for tea?
 May I have a cake?
 I like cake and tea.
 Can you eat a cake?
 Yes, if I have one.

dame	bale	cart	bark	dash
fame	dale	dart	dark	gash
game	gale	mart	hark	hash
lame	hale	part	lark	mash
name	male	tart	mark	rash
same	pale	wart	park	sash
bend	best	bent	bell	bind
lend	jest	dent	dell	find
mend	lest	lent	fell	hind
rend	nest	sent	sell	kind
send	pest	tent	tell	mind
tend	test	went	well	rind
fill	gilt	dire	bine	hing
hill	hilt	fire	fine	king
kill	jilt	hire	line	ling
mill	milt	mire	mine	ring
till	tilt	sire	nine	sing
will	wilt	tire	pine	wing
bold	bore	bole	born	book
cold	fore	dole	corn	cook
fold	gore	hole	horn	hook
hold	more	mole	morn	look
sold	pore	pole	torn	rook
told	sore	sole	worn	took

Tom and Sam, it is time to go to bed.
Ann, is it not now time to have tea?
Can you go and ask how poor Jane is?
Ann and Jane are good and kind to all;
They will not hurt a fly, or kill a worm.

The old man and his son were on the road.
Can you tell me, my dear, how old you are?
Did you see how well I spun my top?
Ann, see how fine I have made my doll!
I like to dress my doll; my aunt gave it me.

Is not Jane to go for my hat and muff?
Did you see me go for the pen and ink?
It is like for rain; you must not yet go.
See that poor boy! how pale he looks.
How I feel for him, for he has no home.

Did you say the bee had wax on its leg?
Yes, I saw it as it went to the hive.
If I set a pea in the pot, will it grow?
Yes, it will grow if you put it in the soil;
And so will a bean, or a grain of wheat.

busk	bull	ball	bray	gave
dusk	dull	call	dray	nave
husk	full	fall	fray	pave
musk	gull	gall	gray	rave
rusk	hull	hall	pray	save
tusk	pull	pall	tray	wave

gain	deal	date	bail	beat
lain	heal	fate	fail	heat
main	meal	gate	hail	meat
pain	peal	hate	jail	neat
rain	veal	mate	mail	peat
wain	weal	pate	pail	seat

buff	bake	blew	kick	cage
cuff	cake	brew	lick	gage
huff	lake	crew	nick	page
muff	make	drew	pick	rage
puff	rake	flew	sick	sage
ruff	sake	grew	wick	wage

bean	bump	deed	bare	back
dean	hump	feed	care	hack
lean	jump	heed	dare	lack
mean	lump	need	fare	pack
wean	mump	reed	hare	rack
yea	pump	weed	mare	sack

O, how I like to play at bat and ball;
But I think I like to fly my kite best,
When the day is fine; I like leap frog too;
But I must think of work as well as play.
All play is not good; all work is not good.

A man and a boy, a fan and a toy.
A dog and a cat, a hog and a rat.
A pot and a pan, a sot and a van.
A cow and a calf, a sow and a half.
A hat and a wig, a bat and a gig.

Do not nip off the leg of a fly.
A boy that can do so is not good.
A girl that can do so is not good.
A good boy will not hurt a poor fly.
A good girl will not hurt a poor worm.

John, do not whip your top in the room.
You may go and whip it in the lane.
A good boy will do as he is bid;
And a good girl will do as she is bid.
We all love a good boy and a good girl.

aunt	blow	buck	care	coat
bale	blue	buff	case	cool
ball	bolt	cage	cask	coop
beef	bone	cake	cave	cord
beer	bore	came	chin	cork
bird	brim	cane	coal	cost
cure	doll	drag	duck	fate
curl	done	dram	dupe	feed
dark	doom	draw	earl	feel
deed	door	dray	east	fire
deep	dose	drop	fall	fish
deer	dost	drug	fame	foal
food	gale	goat	hack	hear
fork	game	gold	hair	heed
four	gape	gone	hall	heel
fowl	gate	good	have	high
frog	girl	grot	head	hill
from	give	grow	heap	hold
home	huge	lamb	leaf	lock
hook	jade	lamp	leek	long
hoop	jump	lard	lime	look
hope	just	last	lint	lord
host	kind	late	load	lost
hour	kite	lead	loaf	love

O, how I like to pat the poor ass,
And feed him with corn and hay.
Some bad boys use him ill and beat him.
Good boys do not so, they use him well.
Does not the ass know who is kind to him?

Will you go with me to fly my kite?
See, how high it flies! is it not a good one?
Tom says it does not fly so high as his;
But I think it does. On some fine day
You shall see us try them in the park.

See my new doll! how nice she looks,
With her eyes so blue, and her shoes so red!
Will you help me to make her a frock?
And you shall stay and take tea with me,
And have some wine and cake, and figs.

Do you hear how the cat mews to go out?
Tom says cats can see best in the dusk.
I know they kill rats and mice in the dark;
And an owl will kill mice in the dark,
But I can not see when the night is dark.

maid	milk	moss	mute	none
mare	mill	most	nail	nose
mast	mind	moth	need	nuts
meek	mint	move	nest	pack
mend	mire	muff	nice	pail
mice	moon	muse	nine	part
pear	pint	pray	rend	roof
peas	pond	prop	rest	rook
peat	pork	puff	rice	room
peep	port	push	ring	rope
pest	post	puss	ripe	rose
pink	play	rake	rise	rule
rust	seal	shun	spur	swim
sack	seam	soft	star	tale
sage	ship	some	stem	tall
salt	shoe	song	stay	tame
sash	shop	soup	stir	tape
save	show	sour	sway	tare
tart	trap	wall	weep	wolf
task	tube	walk	whip	wood
tone	tune	warm	wild	wool
took	vale	wash	wine	work
toll	vase	wave	wind	yard
toss	vine	week	wish	year

May I go out and try how my top spins?
Yes, you may go, but play not with bad boys.
Some bad boys do not do as they are bid.
Some bad girls do not do as they are bid.
But I can not love a bad boy or bad girl.

Do not play with a bee, for it has a sting.
Do not play with a wasp, it may sting you.
A bee once stung a poor girl on the arm,
And hurt her much; how she did cry.
And I did feel for her; she was in pain.

Will you wish Jane to wait till I call?
I think I will take poor Tray with us.
Poor old dog! he likes to take a walk.
I like to have him with me; and see him run!
The dog knows well who is kind to him.

The tea, my dear, is yet too hot for you;
And it is wise to wait till it is cool.
It is not good to take our food too hot.
Now it is cool, and you and Ann may sip it
Tea is good for us; it comes a long way off.

beast	bleak	blood	breed
bench	bleat	bloom	bride
black	blend	blush	bring
blame	blest	board	brisk
bland	blind	bound	brood
blast	block	bread	brook
brown	cheek	couch	crush
brush	clean	court	dance
chain	clear	creep	dress
chair	cloud	crime	dross
chart	clown	crown	drove
check	coach	crumb	earth
faith	geese	grape	green
false	glass	grant	grown
fault	glance	grasp	guard
flame	gland	grass	guilt
flock	gloom	grave	heard
flood	gloss	graze	heart
herbs	lance	light	north
horse	large	march	nurse
house	learn	mount	ounce
joint	lease	mouse	paint
judge	least	mouth	pause
knife	leave	night	place

Ann, shall we take a walk to the farm?
I like to see the lambs sport and play.
I like to see the cows graze in the fields.
I like to hear the birds chirp and sing.
I like to hear the crows high in the air.

How glad I am to see you, my dear Jane;
You must stay all the day with me.
How is your good aunt, and Miss Rose?
I am glad to hear that they are both well;
I hope they will soon come to see me.

See how well old Ned mows the grass.
John, can you tell me how hay is made?
Yes; I have seen it made with a rake.
When that grass is dry it will be hay.
The horse eats hay, and so does the cow.

Charles, it is not safe to go on the ice;
You may fall, and then you will be hurt.
Sam Sims fell on the ice, but did not cry.
Sam knew that it was of no use to cry.
A boy once fell on the ice, and broke his leg.

plank	pound	quart	saint
plant	prize	quill	score
plate	proud	raise	shake
plight	prove	reach	sheep
poise	prune	right	sheet
point	purse	round	shine
shirt	slide	sound	spice
short	sling	south	spire
shout	small	spade	spoil
slain	smart	spare	spoon
sleek	smoke	spawn	sport
slice	snipe	spend	sprat
spray	stood	teach	toast
spurn	stool	thick	tongs
stain	store	third	tooth
stare	strip	those	torch
state	sweep	three	touch
stave	swill	tight	trade
train	trust	wares	width
treat	twine	watch	wound
trick	twist	weigh	write
tripe	valve	wheat	wrong
trout	verse	which	yield
truck	waist	whole	young

Well, my dear girl, how do you do?
Look here, what I have brought for you!
A nice wax doll, and a new silk frock!
Some dates and figs; some new French plums.
Now, I hope you love your aunt for these.

See, how high the crows fly in the air.
Crows make their nests in high trees.
Do you like to hear the crows cry, caw, caw?
And see them build their nests with twigs?
Crows pick up worms and grubs in the fields.

See, what a fine red cow! will she bite?
No, my dear, cows will not bite us;
They are kind; they give us nice warm milk.
And milk is good for boys, and for girls too.
The cow is of great use; she feeds on grass.

A good boy will not say a bad word.
He will not call names; he will not tell tales
I knew a boy who did not speak the truth;
But no good boy would play with him.
We can not love a boy who tells us lies.

blight*	charge	grange	plaint
bought	cleave	grieve	pledge
bounce	crutch	haunch	plight
bronze	friend	height	plough
caught	fright	knives	plunge
change	fringe	leaves	praise
prance	scarce	scrape	search
preach	scheme	scrawl	shears
prompt	school	scream	sheath
quaint	sconce	screen	sheets
quench	scorch	scribe	shield
quince	scotch	scroll	should
shrewd	sketch	smatch	splice
shriek	sleeve	smooth	splint
shrill	sleight	source	spouse
shrimp	slight	sphere	sprain
shrink	slouch	splash	sprawl
shroud	sluice	spleen	spread
spright	sponge	starch	street
spring	squall	stitch	thrice
springe	squire	strain	though
sprout	squirt	strait	threat
spruce	stanch	strand	tongue

* As many words in this page are more difficult than the words of two syllables, it will, perhaps, be better to pass them till the pupil is older.

Well, my dear James, I am glad to see you ;
Look what I have got, a top, a whip, a kite,
A cart, a spade, and a nice new book.
I hear you are a good boy, and I love you.
Come, will you not give your aunt a kiss ?

It is not safe to play near a pond or well.
Tom Day was told not to go near the pond ;
He did not mind what was said to him ;
He did play near the pond, and he fell in ;
They got him out, but he was ill a long time.

James, can you tell your aunt what rice is ?
Can you tell her what ale is? What beer is?
Rice grows like corn, and comes in ships ;
Ale and beer are made of malt and hops ;
Malt is made of grain ; hops grow in the fields.

You know that time and tide will not wait.
Rise in good time ; do not play on the road,
And then you will be at school in time.
Some girls play on the road, and are late ;
This, I hope, will not be the case with you.

Accented on the former Syllable.

fa'-tal	bo'-ny	ca'-per	fe'-ver
na-tal	po-ny	pa-per	le-ver
lo-cal	po-sy	ta-per	ro-ver
vo-cal	ro-sy	wa-fer	ci-der
ho-ral	ho-ly	to-per	pi-per
to-tal	ro-py	so-ber	ri-per
vi-al	ru-by	vo-ter	vi-per
hu-man	dab-ble	bat-ter	car-ry
pa-gan	rab-ble	hat-ter	mar-ry
ro-man	pad-dle	lat-ter	tar-ry
o-men	sad-dle	mat-ter	ber-ry
o-pen	wad-dle	bet-ter	fer-ry
na-sal	fid-dle	fet-ter	mer-ry
po-lar	mid-dle	let-ter	per-ry
so-lar	mud-dle	set-ter	sor-ry
ham-mer	dan-gle	lay-man	bow-er
ban-ner	jan-gle	oil-man	dow-er
man-ner	man-gle	pit-man	low-er
tan-ner	tan-gle	pen-man	pow-er
din-ner	min-gle	sea-man	tow-er
win-ner	tin-gle	tea-man	tow-el
sum-mer	sin-gle	top-man	row-el
win-ter	bun-gle	toy-man	vow-el

Is not George Grey a good boy at school?
He takes great pains to learn his tasks ;
He is kind and good to all the boys ;
And when he plays, he does not call names.
I wish all boys were like good George Grey.

Do you think Miss Jane Joy is a good girl?
She one day tore her new frock on a thorn.
She said she did not know how it was done ;
Now this was not true, for she did know.
Can we now trust what Miss Jane may say?

Miss Wise is a good girl ; she does not pout
When she is told what is for her good.
She takes pains, and sews her work well.
She does not speak cross, but she is kind
To all in the house. Is not Miss Wise good?

George, does not the sun rise in the east?
And does not the sun set in the west ?
If we had no sun, we should have no day.
The moon gives us light in the night.
The moon takes her light from the sun.

ab'-sent	sal'-low	lad'-der	fam'-ish
ad-vent	tal-low	mad-der	ban-ish
la-tent	wal-low	fen-der	van-ish
pa-rent	bel-low	ten-der	rav-ish
pa-tent	fel-low	ven-der	fin-ish
po-tent	mel-low	cin-der	per-ish
ser-pent	yel-low	spi-der	jew-ish
si-lent	hol-low	wi-der	pun-ish
bat-tle	bar-row	cac-kle	har-den
cat-tle	far-row	tac-kle	war-den
rat-tle	har-row	fic-kle	wi-den
tat-tle	mar-row	pic-kle	ri-pen
met-tle	nar-row	sic-kle	deep-en
net-tle	bor-row	tic-kle	flax-en
set-tle	mor-row	cir-cle	bur-den
bot-tle	sor-row	buc-kle	sud-den
hap-py	nap-kin	fath-er	na-tion
nap-py	pip-kin	moth-er	ra-tion
pal-try	mat-in	sis-ter	sta-tion
sul-try	sat-in	broth-er	lo-tion
en-try	cod-lin	far-ther	mo-tion
pan-try	pip-pin	hith-er	no-tion
win-try	cof-fin	with-er	cau-tion
par-ty	muf-fin	oth-er	op-tion

My son, walk not in the way of bad men;
But walk in the way of the Lord thy God.
If thou put thy trust in his name,
He will guide thee in the way of truth.
He will keep thee safe from all harm.

God is kind and good to all men;
He made the sun to rule the day;
He made the moon to rule the night.
He is King of kings, and Lord of lords,
And it is in Him we live and move.

What man can say that he has no sin,
And is in the way of the Lord his God?
All men who sin are not in the way of God.
I will not go in the way of bad boys.
I will walk in the way of good men.

I will pray to God all the day long.
I will lift up my voice in his praise.
I will mind the way of the Lord my God;
I will put my trust in Him at all times.
Let us praise the name of our God.

Accented on the former Syllable.

ab'-bot	ar'-dent	ban'-ner	bil'-let
ac-tor	art-ful	ba-ker	bor-der
ad-der	art-ist	bal-lad	bo-som
al-der	ar-row	bar-bel	bri-er
am-ber	ash-es	bar-ber	bro-ken
am-ble	asp-en	bar-rel	bul-let
an-vil	bank-er	bar-ter	but-ton
bux-om	can-dle	ce-dar	clar-et
cab-in	can-non	cel-lar	cler-gy
ca-ble	can-vas	cher-ry	clog-gy
cam-el	ca-per	cher-ub	clos-et
cam-let	ca-pon	chi-na	clo-ver
can-cel	car-nal	ci-pher	cob-ble
can-cer	car-pet	cit-ron	cob-web
can-did	car-ter	civ-il	cof-fer
col-lar	cor-al	cu-rate	dam-ask
co-lon	cor-ner	cur-dle	dam-sel
com-bat	cot-ton	cus-tom	dap-per
com-et	cow-ard	dag-ger	daz-zle
com-ma	cred-it	dai-ly	dead-ly
com-mon	cru-el	dain-ty	dear-ly
con-sul	cru-et	dal-ly	de-cent
con-vex	cum-ber	dam-age	dif-fer

My son, hold fast the law of the Lord,
And hear the words of wise and good men.
My son, hear the voice of the Lord thy God,
And he will guide thee to all truth.
He will be thy stay in the hour of death.

The word of the Lord is just and true ;
It is for a light and a lamp to our feet.
The Lord is nigh to all that call on Him,
And the man is blest that trusts in Him.
He is just and true in all his ways.

The eye of the Lord sees all that we do.
He takes care of us by day and by night.
He will bless us if we call on his name.
He will be our rock and our strong hold.
Let all the world fear the Lord our God.

Seek ye the Lord while he may be found.
Call on his name, and trust in his word.
They that put their trust in Him shall not want
Show us the right way, O God, and guide us.
Teach us to love Thee, and keep thy law.

dis'-mal	ear-ly	es'-say	fac-tor
doc-tor	el-bow	ev-er	fag-got
dow-las	em-blem	e-vil	fam-ine
dra-per	en-try	ex-it	fa-mous
dri-ver	en-voy	eth-ic	fan-cy
drop-sy	en-vy	e-ven	fas-ten
du-ty	e-qual	fa-ble	fa-tal
ea-gle	er-ror	fab-ric	faul-ty

fa-vour	fol-ly	gal-lop	gir-dle
fee-ble	for-mal	gam-mon	giv-er
fe-male	fun-nel	gar-den	gloo-my
fen-cer	fun-ny	gar-ret	glo-ry
fes-ter	fu-ture	gar-ter	gob-let
fe-ver	gab-ble	gen-der	god-ly
fif-ty	gal-ley	gi-ant	gold-en
fi-nal	gal-lon	gid-dy	good-ly

gos-pel	ham-let	hel-met	hor-ror
gra-tis	ham-per	her-mit	hour-ly
gra-ver	hap-pen	hew-er	hu-man
gree-dy	ha-tred	hin-der	hum-ble
gro-cer	haz-ard	hob-ble	hun-ger
grot-to	heav-en	hom-age	hun-ter
gut-ter	he-brew	hon-est	hur-ry
guz-zle	hec-tor	hor-rid	hus-ky

Joseph, it is time to go to bed; the chick-ens are gone to bed, and so are the little birds; you ought not to sit up so late; if you wish to be a strong boy you must go to bed early, and you must rise early; this is the way to become a strong and health-y man.

My un-cle Hen-ry says he has a pret-ty lit-tle dog for me when I can write him a let-ter; now, I will do my very best; I should like a dog much, and I could play with him so nice-ly. I think Ca-to a pret-ty name, and I will ask mam-ma if I may call him Ca'-to.

Mas-ter Mills has a lit-tle dog that will stand up-on his hind feet, and beg so nice-ly; he will take a small bas'-ket in his mouth, or fetch a stick out of the pond. Now I will teach Ca'-to to do all these things; I shall be so hap-py when I have Ca'-to to play with.

Mam-ma', it is a long time since I had a new frock, will you please to buy me one; Miss Fox bought a very pret-ty one last week, and I wish much to have one like it. Do, mam-ma, buy me one, and I will be so good, and take such pains with my book and sew my work well.

i'-dol	i'ron	jol'-ly	ker'-nel
im-age	i-tem	joy-ful	ket-tle
in-dex	jab-ber	joy-ous	kid-ney
in-fant	jar-gon	jum-ble	kin-dle
in-mate	jas-per	ju-ry	la-bel
in-most	jel-ly	just-ly	la-dle
in-road	jew-el	keep-er	la-dy
in-step	join-er	ken-nel	lap-pet
lar-der	live-ly	loy-al	mar-ble
law-ful	liv-er	lu-cid	mar-ket
law-yer	lob-by	lum-ber	ma-son
lead-er	lo-cust	lurk-er	mas-ter
lep-er	lord-ly	mag-got	mat-ter
lev-el	love-ly	ma-jor	max-im
lim-ber	lov-er	ma-ker	may-or
lim-it	low-ly	man-ly	mem-ber
mir-ror	mod-est	mus-lin	nee-dle
mer-ry	mo-ment	mut-ton	nib-ble
mer-it	mor-al	muz-zle	nim-ble
met-al	mor-tar	na-ked	no-ble
meth-od	mo-tive	nar-row	no-tice
mil-dew	mud-dy	na-tive	nov-el
mim-ic	mum-ble	na-ture	num-ber
mod-ern	mu-sic	na-vy	nut-meg

When the sun is up we call it day; when the sun is gone down we call it night; the earth goes round the sun once in a year, and the moon goes round the earth once in a month; the sun shines with his own light, but the moon bor-rows all her light from the sun.

A good girl will not play with fire. I once knew a lit-tle girl who play-ed with a light-ed stick, and her frock took fire, and was soon in a blaze; she cri-ed out with all her might, and her mam-ma ran to her help, and roll-ed her up-on the floor till the fire was put out.

The poor girl had a great deal of pain, and it was a long time be-fore she was bet-ter, and when she was well her face was ver-y much mark-ed. Now I hope that all lit-tle girls, and all lit-tle boys too, that may read this ac-count will be care-ful not to play with fire.

Do you not think it cru-el, pa-pa', to rob poor birds of their eggs? I know of a spar-row's nest, with four pret-ty blue eggs, but I will not rob it; the old birds would be so sor-ry if I were to take a-way their eggs, and I do not think it right to give them pain.

ob'-ject	oys'-ter	par'-rot	pew'-ter
of-fer	pack-et	par-son	pil-fer
of-fice	pal-ace	peb-ble	pim-ple
old-er	pa-per	ped-lar	pis-tol
or-der	pa-pist	pen-ny	plan-et
or-gan	par-cel	peo-ple	pock-et
o-ver	par-don	pep-per	pon-der
own-er	pa-rent	per-son	pot-ter
pow-der	rab-bit	rav-age	riv-er
pray-er	rack-et	ra-ven	rob-ber
pub-lic	raf-ter	rea-son	ro-man
pup-py	rai-sin	reck-on	rot-ten
puz-zle	ral-ly	rec-tor	roy-al
qua-ker	ram-ble	rich-es	rub-ber
qui-et	ran-dom	rid-dle	ru-in
quiv-er	ran-som	ri-ot	rug-ged
ru-ler	sim-ply	tat-tle	val-ley
rum-ble	slee-py	tem-ple	vic-tim
rum-ple	sock-et	ten-ant	vir-tue
rus-tic	sol-ace	ten-der	vul-gar
sad-den	sor-did	ter-ror	wa-fer
sau-cer	sor-row	tu-tor	wa-ger
sea-son	sun-day	un-cle	wil-low
ser-mon	ta-ble	ut-ter	won-der

Oh, how I wish my aunt would again come to see me; she is so kind, that I know she will bring me some-thing nice; per-haps a doll; and then my cous-in Ma-ry will help me to dress it; a buff frock would be ver-y pret-ty, but I think a pink one would look best.

We should at all times be kind to the poor. Some lit-tle boys and girls have no homes, and no kind fa-tthers and moth-ers to take care of them. We should nev-er speak harsh-ly to them, it is cruel to do so; we should feel for them, and as-sist them when we can.

Tom, can you tell me what hail is? Yes; I read in my lit-tle book that hail is large drops of rain that freeze as they fall high in the air; some-times it is ver-y cold high up in the air, when it is not so cold near the ground; thus it is we have hail in sum-mer.

Dick Ford told me that birds have teeth, but I think he was on-ly in jest; I know they have bills, and I like dear-ly to see them pick up seeds and grains of corn, but I am sure they have no teeth; I have seen some naugh-ty boys toss stones at birds; but no good boy will do so.

Accented on the latter Syllable.

a-base'	ac-cuse'	a-mend'	a-wake'
a-bate	ad-mit	ap-pear	be-come
a-bove	ad-vice	a-side	be-fore
ab-rupt	a-far	as-sent	be-hold
a-buse	a-fraid	as-sume	be-tray
ac-cept	a-larm	at-tend	be-ware
ac-cess	a-maze	a-venge	be-gone
bo-hea	con-cur	de-form	de-tect
ca-bal	con-vey	de-lay	de-vour
ca-nal	de-bar	de-mur	dis-arm
ca-ress	de-base	de-ny	di-vine
ce-ment	de-cay	de-part	em-balm
com-mit	de-ceit	de-pend	em-bark
com-pel	de-cide	de-pose	em-ploy
com-ply	de-fend	de-sire	en-dure
en-gage	fo-ment	im-pend	in-form
en-joy	for-bid	im-ply	in-fuse
en-tice	fore-go	im-pose	in-tend
e-vade	ful-fil	im-pure	in-vade
e-vince	huz-za	im-pute	in-vent
ex-ceed	im-bibe	in-deed	in-vite
ex-pend	im-brue	in-dent	in-voke
ex-tol	im-pair	in-firm	jo-cose

Pe-ter Hicks was an i-dle boy at school ; he took no pains with his books, and was of-ten at the bot-tom of the class ; when he was up read-ing, in-stead of mind-ing his book, he u-sed to look a-bout him ; then when his turn came, he be-gan at a wrong place.

If an i-dle boy make an i-dle man, I am afraid Pe-ter will be no bet-ter when he is grown up. Think of Pe-ter Hicks, and nev-er take up i-dle hab-its. I do not say that a boy should al-ways be at work, but I like to see him work free-ly when he works, and play free-ly when he plays.

Mam-ma, my cous-in Mar-tha wish-es me to spend the day with her on Fri-day, if you please to let me go? Well, my dear, as you have been a good girl, I think I can not re-fuse you. Sa-rah shall go with you in the morn-ing, and your pa-pa and I will come and see you safe home.

Sam, did you ev-er see fish-es walk? No, how should they walk, pa-pa, they have no legs, but when they move they strike the wa-ter with their fins and tails, in the same way that a boat-man strikes it with his oars. Some fish-es can swim fas-ter than a boy can run.

la-ment'	ob-tain'	out-act	re-buke
mis-cal	ob-tuse	out-do	re-cal
mis-hap	ob-vert	out-run	re-cant
mis-lay	oc-cult	out-wit	re-cede
mo-lest	oc-cur	pa-rade	re-cess
mo-rose	of-fend	per-mit	re-cite
o-bey	op-pose	pre-fer	re-cluse
ob-ject	or-dain	re-bel	re-coin
re-cord	re-fuse	re-late	re-mit
re-cur	re-gain	re-lax	re-move
re-deem	re-gale	re-lent	re-new
re-duce	re-gard	re-lief	re-pair
re-fer	re-gret	re-ly	re-past
re-fine	re-hear	re-main	re-pay
re-form	re-ject	re-mand	re-peal
re-fund	re-join	re-miss	re-peat
re-pent	re-tain	sa-line	tre-pan
re-ply	re-tard	se-cure	un-bolt
re-port	re-tire	se-lect	un-fair
re-pose	re-turn	se-rene	u-nite
re-pute	re-vile	sub-mit	un-paid
re-sent	re-volt	sup-ply	un-true
re-sist	re-ward	su-pine	u-surp
re-sult	sa-lute	sur-vey	with-al

“Look before you leap” is very old advice, but still it is good. Dick Dodds was one day run-ning ver-y fast, when he had the cor-ner of the street to turn ; now, a thoughtful boy would have ta-ken time as he turn-ed it, but Dick nev-er once thought a-bout it.

And in turn-ing, he ran a-gainst a boy, who was fetch-ing the din-ner from the bake-house for his moth-er, and knock-ed him down ; the meat flew one way, and the po-ta-toes an-oth-er, and the dish was bro-ken in-to more than a doz-en pie-ces.

Dick was sor-ry for what he had done, but this did not make good the poor wom-an’s din-ner ; she there-fore went to his fa-ther, who kind-ly paid her for the meat and dish ; but this did Dick good, for he nev-er turn-ed a cor-ner after this with-out great care.

Some boys are ver-y good, and some are not good. A wise man once said that, “if we wish-ed to be hap-py we must be good ;” now if this be true, how much bet-ter it would be for all lit-tle boys to be good, and then they would be hap-py : think of this, my dear boys.

Accented on the former Syllable.

ab'sence	buz'zard	cap'tive	chal'dron
ac-tress	cab-bage	cap-ture	cham-ber
back-ward	ca-dence	care-ful	chan-cel
bant-ling	call-ing	care-less	chan-nel
blun-der	cal-lous	car-nage	chap-lain
brim-stone	cam-bric	cen-sure	chap-man
but-tress	cap-tain	cer-tain	chap-ter
char-coal	child-hood	clap-per	com-merce
cheap-en	child-ish	clois-ter	com-pound
cheap-ness	chil-dren	clown-ish	con-cave
cheer-ful	chim-ney	clus-ter	con-cert
cheer-less	chop-ping	cob-bler	con-cord
cher-ish	chris-ten	col-lege	con-duct
ches-nut	chuc-kle	com-fort	con-flict
chief-ly	churl-ish	com-ment	con-quest
con-stant	crea-ture	das-tard	doubt-ful
con-test	cul-ture	daugh-ter	drag-gle
con-vent	cun-ning	dear-ness	draw-ing
con-vert	cur-rent	dic-tate	dread-ful
cord-age	cur-tain	dim-ness	drum-mer
cos-tive	cus-tard	dog-star	drunk-ard
coun-cil	dark-ness	dol-phin	dul-ness
court-ly	dar-ling	dor-mant	du-rance

Do you not take cream in your tea, Miss Ford? I am so glad that you have come to see me; and do take some more cake, my dear; but why has not your aunt come with you? Will you tell her that I hope to see her some time before the winter sets in.

There is an old saying that, "a stitch in time saves nine," and as it has a good deal of truth in it, I think we should not forget it. I have somewhere read of a man who lost his horse for the want of a single nail in his shoe; and now I will tell you a story about Miss Fanny Wood.

Well, one morning Fanny tore her frock on a nail; now had she been a thoughtful girl, she would have put a stitch in it, and it would have gone no farther, but she took no notice of it, and before night the rent had become so large that I could have put my head in it.

I wish you would buy me a little spade, mamma; I should like so much to work in the garden; I will see if papa will let me have a corner for myself, and I will dig it and plant some pinks, some roses, and many other pretty flowers.

dwel'-ling	false-hood	flut'-ter	fur'-nace
dwin-dle	far-ther	fool-ish	gain-say
earth-en	fawn-ing	foot-step	gar-land
end-less	feel-ing	for-tune	gar-ment
es-sence	fer-vent	foun-tain	garn-ish
eye-sight	firm-ness	fra-grant	glad-den
eye-sore	fla-grant	friend-ly	glad-ness
faith-ful	flan-nel	fruit-ful	glim-mer

grace-ful	hail-stone	hatch-et	heed-ful
gram-mar	hand-ful	hate-ful	help-ful
gra-zing	hand-maid	haugh-ty	help-less
great-ly	hang-ings	haunt-ed	hem-lock
great-ness	har-bour	heal-ing	her-ring
grind-er	harm-ful	hear-ing	high-ness
groan-ing	harm-less	heark-en	hire-ling
hack-ney	har-ness	hea-then	hogs-head

hol-land	jour-ney	knuc-kle	li-cense
hope-ful	judg-ment	land-lord	low-ness
house-hold	jus-tice	land-mark	lug-gage
in-cense	kind-ness	lan-guage	lurch-er
in-gress	king-dom	laugh-ter	lust-ful
in-voice	kins-man	lean-ness	malt-ster
jeal-ous	kneel-ing	learn-ing	meas-ure
jour-nal	know-ing	leath-er	meek-ness

Come, Ju-li-a, let me hear you read a les-son in your new book; I am glad to hear you read so well; you do not mum-ble your words, but you speak out, and mind your stops; as you have said so good a les-son, you may go and play till it is time for din-ner.

If you be will-ing, I had rather go and see how poor old Sa-rah is. Yes, my dear, I am glad you have na-med it, and I will give you some-thing to take for her; poor old wom-an, she is no lon-ger a-ble to work, and I will as-sist her so far as I am a-ble.

Can you tell me what rai-sins are? Yes, they are grapes dried, and we all know that grapes grow on the vine tree. In Lon-don, and some other pla-ces, rai-sins are call-ed plums, and this is, per-haps, the rea-son that we call a pud-ding with rai-sins in it, plum pud-ding.

How do you know the four quar-ters,—east, west, north, and south? If I turn my face to-wards the sun about twelve o'clock, I am look-ing full south, and I shall have the east on my left hand, and the west on my right, and my back will be to-wards the north.

mer'-chant	mourn'-ful	non'-sense	out'-ward
mind-ful	mouth-ful	nos-tril	pad-lock
mis-chief	mus-tard	nos-trum	pain-ful
mix-ture	neat-ness	noth-ing	pain-ter
mon-ster	need-ful	nur-ture	paint-ing
month-ly	neigh-bour	oat-meal	pale-ness
mort-gage	nerv-ous	oint-ment	par-boil
move-ment	nice-ness	out-cast	par-lour
part-ner	pil-grim	prin-cess	pur-pose
pas-ture	play-ing	pri-vate	quar-rel
pave-ment	pleas-ant	prob-lem	quar-ter
pay-ment	plu-mage	pros-per	quick-ly
pea-cock	plum-met	pru-dence	rain-bow
pen-sive	plun-der	pud-ding	rash-ness
per-fect	pos-ture	pur-blind	rear-ing
pic-ture	prac-tice	pure-ness	run-ning
rup-ture	shal-low	slip-per	trem-ble
sab-bath	shat-ter	slum-ber	tres-pass
sap-ling	shep-herd	sun-shine	tues-day
scan-dal	shil-ling	tank-ard	var-nish
schol-ar	sick-ness	thick-et	ver-dant
sci-ence	si-lence	tor-ture	ver-mine
scrip-ture	skil-ful	trea-cle	wel-come
sen-tence	slan-der	trea-son	zeal-ous

A Selection from Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns.

Come let us praise God, for He is great; let us bless God, for He is very good; He made all things; the sun to rule the day, the moon to rule the night. He made the great whale and the el-e-phant, and the lit-tle worm that crawl-eth on the ground.

The lit-tle birds sing prais-es to God, when they war-ble sweet-ly in the green shade; I will praise God with my voice, for I may praise him, though I am but a child. A few years ago I was but an in-fant, and my tongue was dumb, and I did not know the great name of God.

But now rea-son is come unto me, and I can speak, and my tongue shall praise Him. I can think of all His kindness, and my heart shall love him. Let Him call, and I will come un-to him; let Him com-mand, and I will o-bey him. When I am old-er, I will praise Him bet-ter.

We will think of God when we play, and when we work; when we walk out, and when we come in; when we sleep, and when we wake; His praise shall al-ways be on our lips; God is our Fa-ther, there-fore we will love Him; He is our King, there-fore we will o-bey Him.

Accented on the latter Syllable.

ab-scond'	be-tween'	com-plain'	con-fine'
ap-prove	buf-foon	com-pose	con-form
at-tempt	cas-cade	com-pute	con-geal
be-cause	cock-ade	con-cern	con-sent
be-neath	col-lect	con-clude	con-serve
be-seech	com-pact	con-demn	con-sole
be-times	com-pare	con-fess	con-spire
con-tain	de-clare	de-spair	en-chant
con-tract	de-cline	de-spise	en-grave
con-vince	de-fence	de-stroy	en-treat
con-vert	de-fraud	dis-claim	ex-claim
cor-rect	de-light	dis-count	ex-plain
cor-rupt	de-plore	dis-dain	ex-treme
cur-tail	de-press	dis-join	fer-ment
de-claim	de-prive	em-brace	fif-teen
for-bear	gal-loon	in-crease	lam-poon
fore-cast	gen-teel	in-flame	main-tain
fore-tel	him-self	in-flict	mis-cast
fore-warn	im-mense	in-quire	mis-deed
for-give	im-press	in-snare	mis-deem
for-lorn	im-prove	in-spire	mis-give
for-sake	in-cline	in-struct	mis-lead
for-swear	in-clude	in-trude	mis-name

Come, Thom-as, and sit by me on your stool, and I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lit-tle boy, whose name was Har-ry. I do not know his age, but he could not be old, as he was not much high-er than the ta-ble; one day his moth-er sent him to school.

It was a fine morn-ing in spring, and the birds were sing-ing sweet-ly on the trees, and Har-ry thought he should like to play bet-ter than go to school, for he was an i-dle boy, and not ver-y fond of his books; well, as he was sit-ting up-on the stile, he saw a bee near him.

Though Har-ry did not like school much, yet he took great no-tice of what came in his way, and he watch-ed the bee as it flew from flow-er to flow-er, and at last he said to it, "pretty bee, will you come and play with me?" "No, said the bee, I must not be i-dle, I have much work to do."

"Well, what have you to do?" said Har-ry. "I have hon-ey to gath-er, and lay up for the win-ter, for if I do not work while the weath-er is fine, I must starve when it rains and snows, as I can-not then leave my hive." Well, Har-ry walk-ed a lit-tle far-ther, and he met a shep-herd's dog.

mis-print	of-fence'	out-walk'	per-plex'
mis-rule	op-press	out-weigh	per-sist
mis-take	out-brave	out-stare	per-spire
mis-trust	out-dare	par-take	per-tain
neg-lect	out-face	per-ceive	per-vade
nine-teen	out-grow	per-form	per-verse
ob-serve	out-live	per-fume	per-vert
ob-trude	out-strip	per-haps	por-tend

pos-sess	pre-serve	pro-claim	pro-pose
post-pone	pre-side	pro-cure	pro-tect
pre-cede	pre-sume	pro-duce	pro-test
pre-dict	pre-tence	pro-fane	pro-tract
pre-mise	pre-tend	pro-fess	pro-vide
pre-pare	pre-vail	pro-found	pro-voke
pre-sage	pre-vent	pro-long	pur-loin
pre-sent	pro-ceed	pro-mote	re-bound

re-ceive	re-flect	re-lieve	re-prieve
re-claim	re-fract	re-light	re-print
re-cline	re-frain	re-morse	re-proach
re-count	re-fresh	re-mount	re-proof
re-course	re-hearse	re-nounce	re-prove
re-cruit	re-joice	re-place	re-pulse
re-dound	re-lapse	re-plete	re-quest
re-dress	re-lease	re-press	re-quire

And he said, "pretty dog, do come and play with me, for I am so tired of being by my-self;" but the dog said "no, I must not be i-dle, for I have my mas-ter's sheep to watch, and if I do not at-tend to them, he will give me no food;" so Har-ry walk-ed on till he came to a hay-rick.

While he was look-ing about him there, he saw a lit-tle bird pull-ing pie-ces of hay out of the rick, and he said "pretty bird, will you come and play with me?" and the bird said "no, it will not do for me to be i-dle, I have a great deal of work to do, which I must not neg-lect."

"Well, what have you to do?" said Har-ry, "I have my nest to build, and I can-not do it with-out hay, and moss, and wool, and hairs; and as I am now in a hur-ry, I must wish you a good morn-ing," and on say-ing so, the bird flew a-way; on go-ing a lit-tle far-ther, he saw a horse in the cor-ner of the field.

And as he wish-ed to have a lit-tle chat with the horse, he went up to him, and said "pret-ty horse, will you come and play with me?" but the horse said "no, I must not be i-dle, I have much work to do, for if I do not plough the land, there will be no wheat, and then you can have no bread."

re-quite'	re-treat'	sub-duct	suc-cinct
re-serve	re-venge	sub-join	suf-fice
re-solve	re-volve	sub-lime	suf-fuse
re-source	ro-mance	sub-side	sug-gest
re-spect	scal-ade	sub-sist	sup-plant
re-spire	se-clude	sub-tract	sup-port
re-store	sha-green	sub-vert	sup-pose
re-strain	sin-cere	suc-ceed	sup-press

su-preme	there-on	trans-late	un-blest
sur-mise	there-of	trans-mit	un-bound
sur-mount	tor-ment	trans-pire	un-built
sur-round	tra-duce	trans-pose	un-brace
sus-pect	trans-act	trus-tee	un-burnt
sus-pend	trans-cend	tur-moil	un-case
sus-pense	trans-fer	van-guard	un-chain
sus-tain	trans-form	vouch-safe	un-chaste

un-clean	un-known	un-staid	un-wrung
un-close	un-latch	un-string	up-braid
un-couth	un-loose	un-taught	where-as
un-dress	un-nerve	un-truth	where-at
un-found	un-sheath	un-twine	where-by
un-heard	un-sought	un-twist	where-to
un-hinge	un-sound	un-wound	with-draw
un-horse	un-spent	un-wrought	with-hold

Then Har-ry thought to him-self, if no one be i-dle, I do not see why a lit-tle boy should be i-dle, and he made haste to school, and took great pains to learn his lessons, and in a few days he got to the top of his class, and the mas-ter said he was one of the best boys he had in the school.

Some an-i-mals are ver-y use-ful to us, and we should treat them with kind-ness ; I have seen some un-feel-ing men use the horse with great cru-el-ty, but this is ver-y wrong, for he is a no-ble crea-ture, and ev-er read-y to use all his strength for our good.

Although the horse is so strong, that he could tram-ple us un-der his feet in a mo-ment, yet he is fre-quent-ly ill-used ; but he re-turns good for e-vil, and e-ven al-lows those who use him ill, to ride qui-et-ly and safe-ly on his back.

The cow is al-so ver-y use-ful to us ; she gives us nice warm milk, and when this is al-low-ed to stand, its oi-ly parts rise to the top, and this we call cream, and we all know how good cream is in tea. When cream is want-ed for but-ter, it is sha-ken in a churn, till it sep-a-rates in-to two parts, name-ly, but-ter and but-ter milk

Accented on the First Syllable.

ab-di-cate	ad'-vo-cate	ap'-pe-tite
ab-ro-gate	af-fa-ble	ap-er-ture
ab-so-lute	al-der-man	ap-po-si-te*
ac-ci-dent	al-ma-nack	ar-gu-ment
ac-cu-rate	al-pha-bet	ar-ro-gant
ac-tu-tate	am-nes-ty	ar-ti-cle
ad-e-quate	am-or-ous	ar-ti-fice
ad-ju-tant	an-i-mal	au-di-ence
ad-mi-ral	an-nu-al	av-e-nue
ax-i-om	cab-i-net	cen-tu-ry
au-tho-rise	cal-cu-late	cer-ti-fy
bach-e-lor	cal-um-ny	cham-pi-on
bar-o-net	can-o-py	char-i-ot
ben-e-fice	car-di-nal	chas-ti-ty
big-ot-ry	cas-u-al	cin-na-mon
bra-ve-ry	cas-u-ist	cit-a-del
brev-i-ty	cath-o-lic	cit-i-zen
bri-be-ry	ca-v-al-ry	civ-il-ize
bul-li-on	ca-ve-at	clar-i-fy
col-o-ny	cred-i-tor	cus-to-dy
col-lo-quy	crim-i-nal	de-cen-cy
com-e-dy	erit-i-cal	dec-o-rate
com-i-cal	cru-ci-fy	def-i-nite
con-ju-gal	cru-di-ty	del-e-gate
co-pi-ous	cru-el-ty	del-i-cate
cor-o-ner	cu-bi-cal	den-si-ty
cor-po-ral	cu-cum-ber	dep-u-ty
cot-ta-ges	cul-pa-ble	der-o-gate
cred-i-ble	cu-ri-ous	des-o-late

* The mark above the i shows that it must be sounded short, that is, as *i* in pin

Milk is some-times made in-to cheese, and this is done by mak-ing it rath-er warm, and then put-ting some ren-net in it, which makes it sep-a-rate in-to curds and whey; when the curd is ta-ken out, all the whey is squee-zed out by a press, and when dri-ed it is cheese.

Al-most ev-e-ry part of the cow when dead is use-ful to us; her flesh, which we call beef, sup-plies us with food; her hide, when tan-ned, is made in-to soles for our boots and shoes; the fat taken from her in-side, and call-ed tal-low, is made in-to can-dles, and the hair of her skin is u-sed in mor-tar.

Her horns, when heat-ed, are mould-ed in-to knife han-dles, combs, and drink-ing cups; her bones are form-ed in-to but-ton moulds, and a hun-dred oth-er use-ful things, and when crush-ed in a bone-mill, they make an ex-cel-lent ma-nure for the land, and her feet yield an oil of great ser-vice.

The pret-ty harm-less sheep is, per-haps, near-ly as use-ful to us as the cow; of her wool we make cloth for coats, flan-nels, blan-kets, car-pets, stock-ings, and many other use-ful things; and of her skin parch-ment is made. The flesh of the sheep, call-ed mut-ton, af-fords a nice change in our di-et.

des'-ti-ny	do'-ci-ble	ed -i-ble
de-vi-ate	dow-a-ger	ef-fi-gy
de-vi-ous	dra-pe-ry	eb-o-ny
di-a-dem	du-bi-ous	ed-u-cate
di-a-gram	dun-ge-on	el-e-gant
di-a-lect	du-el-list*	el-e-gy
di-a-logue	dul-ci-fy	el-e-ment
di-a-ry	dul-ci-mer	el-e-vate
dig-ni-fy	du-ra-ble	em-bry-o
di-a-per	ec-sta-cy	em-i-nent
em-per-or	e"-qui-ty	fal-li-ble
em-pha-sis	ex-e-crate	fa-vo-rite
em-u-late	ex-e-cute	fer-ven-cy
en-er-gy	ex-er-cise	fes-ti-val
en-e-my	ex-i-gence	fi-ne-ry
en-mi-ty	ex-pi-ate	fig-u-rate
en-ti-ty	fab-u-lous	fin-i-cal
en-vi-ous	fac-to-ry	flex-i-ble
ep-i-cure	fac-ul-ty	fop-pe-ry
e"*-qui-page	fal-la-cy	for-ci-ble
for-ge-ry	gen-u-ine	hes-i-tate
for-ti-fy	gla-zi-er	hid-e-ous
fruc-ti-fy	glob-u-lar	his-to-ry
fu-ner-al	glo-ri-ous	hor-ri-ble
fu-ri-ous	gor-ge-ous	hos-pi-tal
gal-le-ry	gov-er-nor	i-dle-ness
gar-den-er	har-mo-ny	ig-no-rant
gar-ri-son	her-e-sy	im-po-tent

* The double accent shows that the consonant must be sounded twice, that is, as if written eq-qui-page.

The hog or pig is a stupid and dirty animal, and does us no good while he is alive, but when he is dead he is of great value; his flesh, when used in a fresh state, is called pork, but it becomes bacon when it is salted and dried; the thigh of the pig when salted and dried is ham.

The dog is also useful, he guards our houses, and we may sleep in safety, for he will not allow a thief to break in and rob us; there is no animal so faithful to his master as the dog; no bribe will induce him to betray his trust.

Now can you tell me what animal it is that roars? what croaks? what crows? what bleats? what bellows? what gobbles, and what grunts? Yes, the lion roars; the frog croaks; the cock crows; the sheep bleats; the bull bellows; the turkey gobbles; and the pig grunts.

Tom, do you see that ice swimming down the river? Why does it not sink to the bottom the same as a stone? Because it is lighter than the water, and in all liquids, whatever is lighter than they are will swim at the top, and whatever is heavier will sink to the bottom.

in-fa-my	jus'-ti-fy	lib'-er-al
in-fan-cy	la-bi-al	lib-er-ty
in-no-cent	lar-ce-ny	ma"-ce-rate
in-so-lent	laud-a-ble	mac-u-late
in-ter-est	lav-en-der	mag-ni-fy
in-ter-val	lec-tur-er	ma"-jes-ty
in-ti-mate	leg-a-cy	mar-i-ner
in-vo-cate	le"gi-ble	mel-o-dy
joc-u-lar	le-ni-ent	mem-o-ry
jo-vi-al	lev-i-ty	me-ni-al
mer-ci-ful	mor-ti-fy	ni-ce-ty
mil-li-ner	mul-ti-ply	no-ble-man
mil-li-on	mu-si-cal	nom-in-al
min-is-ter	mu-ta-ble	nom-in-ate
mir-a-cle	mu-til-ate	not-a-ble
mit-i-gate	mu-ti-ny	no-ta-ry
mod-er-ate	mu-tu-al	no-ti-fy
mol-li-ent	mys-te-ry	nov-el-ty
mon-ar-chy	nat-u-ral	nox-i-ous
mon-u-ment	nav-i-gate	nu-mer-al
nu-me-rate	o-dor-ous	or-i-gin
nu-mer-ous	of-fi-cer	or-na-ment
nun-ne-ry	om-in-ous	or-tho-dox
nur-se-ry	op-er-ate	o-ver-plus
ob-du-rate	op-po-site	o-ver-ture
obe-lisk	op-u-lent	pa"-ci-fy
ob-lo-quy	or-a-tor	pal-li-ate
ob-sta-cle	or-gan-ist	pal-pi-tate
ob-vi-ate	o-ri-ent	pan-ni-er
ob-vi-ous	or-i-fice	pa-pa-cy

Bread, which may be call-ed “the staff of life” in this coun-try, is chief-ly made of wheat; now, can you tell me how we pro-cure wheat? Yes, the far-mer sows the seed in the fields in the same way that we sow seeds in the gar-den; it springs up, and in time ri-pens, when it is cut down by the reap-ers.

When the wheat is cut down, it is tied up in bun-dles or sheaves, and al-low-ed to re-main in the fields till it is dry, when it is cart-ed home, and pi-led up in ricks or stacks. When it is want-ed for use, it is thrash-ed out, that is, the grain is beat-en out from the straw, and put in sacks.

It now pass-es in-to the mil-ler’s hands, who, by means of two large round stones, call-ed mill-stones, grinds it into meal, and it is of this meal that brown bread is made; the meal is chan-ged in-to flour, by hav-ing all its coarse parts ta-ken out with a fine sieve.

It now comes in-to the ba-ker’s hands, who mix-es it with wa-ter, add-ing to it a lit-tle yeast and salt, and makes it into dough;* af-ter stand-ing some time to fer-ment or rise, it is well work-ed, and form-ed in-to its prop-er shape, and pla-ced in the ov-en, and when ba-ked it is bread.

* Pronounced Doe.

par-'a-ble	pec'-to-ral	per-vi-ous
par-a-'lise	ped-i-gree	pet-ri-fy
par-a-dox	pel-i-can	pet-u-lant
par-al-lel	pen-al-ty	pin-i-on
par-a-site	pen-du-lum	pin-na-cle
par-i-ty	pen-i-tent	pit-e-ous
par-ti-cle	pen-u-ry	po-et-ess
pas-sa-ble	per-ju-ry	po-e-try
pa-tri-ot	per-fi-dy	pol-ish-ed
pau-ci-ty	per-so-nal	pop-u-lar
port-a-ble	qual-i-ty	ri-ot-ous
pos-i-tive	quan-ti-ty	roy-al-ty
pov-er-ty	ra-di-ate	ru-mi-nate
pre-am-ble	ra-di-ance	sale-a-ble
pre-vi-ous	ra-re-fy	sat-is-fy
pri-ma-ry	ra-ven-ous	scar-i-fy
prob-i-ty	re-gen-cy	se-cre-cy
prod-i-gal	res-o-lute	sec-u-lar
pu-ri-tan	ret-i-nue	sen-su-al
pu-tri-fy	rev-er-end	sev-er-al
slip-pe-ry	the-o-ry	ven-di-ble
span-i-el	tim-or-ous	ver-ti-cal
spe"-ci-fy	tit-u-lar	vet-er-an
spe"-ci-men	trin-i-ty	vic-to-ry
spu-ri-ous	triv-i-al	vil-i-fy
stu-pi-fy	va-can-cy	vil-la-ger
sub-si-dy	vac-u-um	vil-la-ny
te-di-ous	val-i-ant	vi-o-late
ten-e-ment	van-i-ty	u-ni-form
ter-ri-ble	va-ri-ous	wid-ow-er

Easy Lessons, chiefly from the Scriptures.

Lord, who shall dwell in thy house, or who shall rest on thy holy hill?

He that leadeth a godly life, and doeth the things which are right, and speaketh the truth from his heart.

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto va-ni-ty.

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High.

O sing unto the Lord a new song, sing unto the Lord all the earth.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name.

In the morning, and at e-ven-ing, and at noon day, will I pray unto thee, and bless thy name.

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me.

Accented on the Second Syllable.

a-ban'-don	ad-he'-sion	al-migh'-ty
a-bet-ment	ad-mon-ish	al-li-ance
a-bet-tor	ad-op-tion	an-cho-vy
a-bol-ish	al-lu-sion	an-oth-er
a-bor-tive	am-bi"-tion	ap-pa-rent
ab-surd-ly	ad-vi-ser	a-pos-tate
a-bu-sive	ad-vi-sing	ap-pen-dix
ac-cus-tom	ad-vow-son	ar-ca-num
ad-di"-tion	a-larm-ing	ar-ri-val
ar-ma-da	be-hold-en	co-he-sion
as-sas-sin	be-liev-er	con-si-der
as-sem-ble	be-tray-er	con-tin-ue
as-ses-sor	be-wil-der	de-can-ter
as-ton-ish	bra-va-do	de-ci-pher
a-sun-der	ci-ta-tion	de-ci"-sion
at-tor-ney	co-e-qual	de-ci-sive
a-vow-al	co-er-cive	de-co-rum
au-tum-nal	co-hab-it	de-crep-it
bal-co-ny	co-he-rent	de-fi-ance
de-liv-er	dis-ci-ple	e-jec-tion
de-mol-ish	dis-cov-er	e-laps-ed
de-po-nent	dis-pir-it	e-lec-tion
de-pos-ite	dis-qui-et	e-lev-en
de-ri"-sion	di-vi-ner	em-bar-go
de-spot-ic	di-ur-nal	em-bez-zle
dic-ta-tor	do-mes-tic	e-mer-gent
di-min-ish	dra-mat-ic	em-phat-ic
dis-as-ter	ef-fu-sion	en-cir-cle

Show me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths.

Lead me in thy truth, and teach me; thou art the God of my sal-va-tion; on thee do I wait all the day.

Bow down thine ear, O Lord, hear me, for I am poor and nee-dy.

Rejoice the soul of thy servant; for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the un-god-ly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sit-teth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he med-i-tate day and night.

He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bring-eth forth his fruit in his season; what-e-ver he doeth shall prosper.

I said, I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. I will keep my mouth with a bridle, while the wicked is before me.

Lord, make me know mine end, and the meas-ure of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am.

O spare me, that I may re-cov-er strength, be-fore I go hence, and be no more seen

en-cum'-ber	e-va'-sion	gi-gan'-tic
e-ner-vate	e-va-sive	he-ro-ic
en-fee-ble	ex-ac-tion	ig-no-ble
e-nig-ma	ex-alt-ed	il-le-gal
en-li-ven	ax-am-ine	il-lu-sion
en-sam-ple	ex-er-tion	im-a"-gine
en-tan-gle	ex-hib-it	im-mod-est
en-vi-ron	ex-pli"-cit	im-mor-al
e-pis-tle	ex-ter-nal	im-mor-tal
e-ter-nal	fru-i"-tion	im-pli"-cit
im-pri-mis	in-her-it	le-ga-tion
im-pris-on	in-hib-it	ma-jes-tic
im-prop-er	in-hu-man	ma-ter-nal
in-ci"-sion	in-qui-ry	me-chan-ic*
in-cum-ber	in-sip-id	mo-men-to
in-for-mal	in-ter-nal	mu-se-um
in-fu-sion	in-ti-tle	ne-ga-tion
in-form-er	in-tru-der	no-ta-tion
in-hab-it	in-val-id	oc-ta-vo
in-he-rent	la-con-ic	o-ra-tion
pa-cif-ic	re-vi-sal	un-but-ton
pa-rent-al	se-di"-tion	un-cov-er
per-u-sal	sen-sa-tion	un-e-qual
pro-hib-it	tes-ta-tor	un-fru-gal
pur-su-ant	the-at-ric	un-god-ly
re-mem-ber	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-pri-sal	to-geth-er	un-just-ly
re-pub-lic	tri-bu-nal	un-sta-ble
re-sem-ble	un-art-ful	un-time-ly

* Pronounced Me-can'-ic.

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

My son, walk not thou in the way of bad men; refrain thy foot from their path.

My son, forget not the law of the Lord, but let thine heart keep his com-mand-ments.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart.

Go to the ant thou sluggard, con-sid-er her ways, and be wise.

A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish son is the heav-i-ness of his mother.

He that gath-er-eth in summer is a wise son; but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame.

A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

Remove far from me van-i-ty and lies; give me neither pov-er-ty nor riches; feed me with food con-ve-ni-ent for me.

Lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.

Accented on the Last Syllable.

ab-sen-tee'	buc-ca-neer'	co-in-cide'
af-ter-noon	can-non-ade	col-on-nade
al-a-mode	car-a-van	com-mo-dore
ap-per-tain	cav-al-cade	con-tra-vene
ap-pre-hend	cav-a-lier	coun-ter-act
as-cer-tain	chev-a-lier	deb-o-nair
bar-ri-cade	co-al-esce	de-com-pose
ber-ga-mot	coch-in-eal	de-pre-hend
brig-a-dier	co-ex-ist	dev-o-tee
dis-a-buse	dis-o-bey	ga-zet-teer
dis-af-fect	dis-re-gard	gren-a-dier
dis-al-low	dom-in-eer	im-ma-ture
dis-an-nul	en-ter-tain	im-por-tune
dis-ap-pear	en-gin-eer	in-com-mode
dis-ar-ray	es-plan-ade	in-com-pact
dis-a-vow	ev-er-more	in-cor-rect
dis-con-cert	fric-a-see	in-dis-pose
dis-em-bark	fu-si-leer	in-ex-pert
dis-en-gage	gas-con-ade	in-se-cure
in-sin-cere	in-val-id*	o-ver-turn
in-so-much	mag-a-zine†	pal-i-sade
in-ter-cede	mis-ap-ply	pan-ta-loon
in-ter-cept	mis-be-have	pat-en-tee
in-ter-dict	mu-ti-neer	pi-o-neer
in-ter-fere	op-por-tune	pri-va-teer
in-ter-lard	o-ver-flow	rep-re-sent
in-ter-lope	o-ver-lay	su-per-sede
in-ter-mit	o-ver-look	su-per-vise

* Pronounced in-va-lead'.

† Mag-a-zeen'.

The Three Cakes.

In a former lesson I told you a tale about Harry and the bee, and now I am about to tell you an-oth-er tale about three little boys.

Their names were Richard, Peter, and Wil-li-am, and they were all placed at the same school, a great many miles from home.

Each of these boys had written a very pretty letter to his mamma, and there was not a single blot in any of them.

Their mammas were much pleased to see that they had been so dil-i-gent at school, and to reward their in-dus-try, each boy had a large rich cake sent him.

Now Richard was a selfish boy, and as soon as he re-cei-ved his cake, he said to himself, "O! what a treat will I have, nobody shall taste my cake but myself, no, not a morsel of it, I will take good care of that."

So he slyly went to his room four or five times a day, and each time he stuffed himself till he could eat no longer.

Now we all know that no boy could go on thus, cramming himself with rich cake without being ill.

Well, at last Dick was very sick, and Doctor Bolus was sent for, who gave him some bitter physic.

Accented on the First Syllable.

ab'-sti-nence	au'-tho-rise	cat'-a-logue
ac-ci-dence	bar-ba-rous	cel-e-brate
af-ter-ward	bar-ris-ter	chan-cel-lor
ag-gra-vate	boast-ing-ly	char-ac-ter
ag-gre-gate	bois-ter-ous	cir-cum-flex
am-a-ranth	bur-den-some	clam-or-ous
am-ple-ness	cap-ti-vate	col-li-gate
an-ces-tors	car-bun-cle	com-pe-tent
ar-bi-trate	car-pen-ter	com-pli-cate
com-pli-ment	con-sta-ble	coun-ter-part
con-cu-bine	con-stan-cy	court-li-ness
con-fer-ence	con-ti-nence	cred-u-lous
con-fi-dent	con-tro-vert	croc-o-dile
con-flu-ence	con-ver-sant	dal-li-ance
con-gru-ous	cor-pu-lent	dan-ger-ous
con-sci-ous	cost-li-ness	def-er-ence
con-se-crate	cov-er-ture	des-per-ate
con-so-nant	coun-sel-lor	des-ti-tute
con-sti-tute	coun-ter-feit	det-ri-ment
dex-ter-ous	en-ter-prise	fir-ma-ment
dif-fi-dent	ex-cel-lent	fool-ish-ness
dis-cip-line	ex-cre-ment	fraud-u-lent
dis-so-lute	ex-pli-cate	friv-o-lous
dis-lo-cate	ex-qui-site	gar-ru-lous
dis-pu-tant	ex-tir-pate	gau-di-ness
dis-si-pate	ex-tri-cate	gen-tle-man
dog-ma-tize	fab-ri-cate	glim-mer-ing
drop-si-cal	faith-ful-ly	glu-tin-ous
el-o-quence	fas-ci-nate	glut-ton-ous

Poor Dick did not like the physic, and he made many wry faces in taking it, but he thought it was better to do so than to die.

At last he got well again, but as he had been so selfish, his mamma sent him no more cakes; and the other boys of the school ever after called him greedy Dick. Now what do you think of Dick? Did he make a good use of his cake?

Peter thought he would act in a different way. "What a foolish boy Richard was," said he, "to cram himself all at once with his cake; all his pleasure is gone, and mine is to come."

"I will not not make myself sick as he did, but I will eat a little at once, and make it last a long time."

Now the cake was heavy, but Peter managed to take it up into his room.

As he had a key to his box, he took care to lock it up securely, and only took it out twice a day, and after eating a small piece he locked it up again.

Before the cake was a quarter done it became mouldy, and was unfit to eat; at last it became so offensive, that it had to be taken to the pigs.

After this the boys called him niggardly Peter, and I cannot but own he deserved the name.

har'-bin-ger	kins-wom-an	nar'-ra-tive
haz-ard-ous	mag-net-ism	nu-tri-ment
hin-der-ance	mas-cu-line	ob-sti-nate
hus-band-man	men-di-cant	or-di-nance
in-ple-ment	mer-ri-ment	o-ver-sight
in-flu-ence	mes-sen-ger	out-ward-ly
in-stru-ment	mis-cre-ant	pa-rent-age
in-ter-lude	mon-ar-chy*	par-ri-cide
in-ter-view	mul-ber-ry	pas-tur-age
kil-der-kin	mul-ti-tude	pa-tri-arch†
ped-a-gogue	plen-ti-ful	prin-ci-ple
pen-e-trate	pon-der-ous	priv-i-lege
pen-te-cost	por-ter-age	prof-li-gate
per-fo-rate	po-ten-tate	prom-i-nent
per-pe-trate	prac-ti-cal	prop-a-gate
per-qui-site	pref-er-ence	pros-e-cute
per-son-ate	pre"-ju-dice	pros-per-ous
per-ti-nent	pres-i-dent	pros-ti-tute
pes-ti-lence	prev-a-lent	prov-en-der
plen-i-tude	prim-i-tive	pun-ish-ment
rap-tur-ous	strat-a-gem	tem-per-ance
ref-er-ence	stren-u-ous	ter-min-ate
rep-ro-bate	sub-ju-gate	trac-ta-ble
res-i-dence	sub-sti-tute	tur-bu-lent
ret-ro-grade	suf-fo-cate	tur-pen-tine
sac-ri-fice	sup-ple-ment	tur-pi-tude
sac-ri-lege	sup-pli-ant	vin-di-cate
scrip-tu-ral	sur-ro-gate	un-der-ling
spec-u-late	sus-te-nance	ut-ter-ance

* Pronounced mon'ar-ky.

† Pa'-tri ark

Now Wil-li-am was a very dif-fe-rent boy; he was neither selfish nor nig-gard-ly, and he de-light-ed to see all about him happy.

As soon as he had re-ceiv-ed his cake, he told his school-fel-lows of it, and in-vi-ted them all to come and partake of it.

They crowded round him like so many bees, and he gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er, till all were served.

After cutting a slice for himself, he took what re-main-ed into his room till a future time.

Some time after, as the boys were playing at cricket, an old blind man came to them.

His face was thin and pale; his hair was long and white, and he was guided by a dog.

The old man sat down on a stone, and asked the boys if he might play them a tune.

As the old man was playing, Wil-li-am saw that tears were running down his cheeks, and when he had done, he asked him why he cried?

And he said that he was hungry, and had no one to take care of him.

Without saying a word, Wil-li-am ran up stairs, and brought the re-main-der of his cake for the poor old man. Now which of these boys made the best use of his cake?

Accented on the Second Syllable.

a-base'-ment	ac-count'-ant	af-firm'-ance
a-bridg-ment	ac-cum-bent	a-gree-ment
ab-sor-bent	ac-know-ledge	al-low-ance
ab-ster-gent	ac-quaint-ed	al-lot-ment
a-bun-dance	ac-quit-tal	al-lure-ment
ac-cept-ance	ad-mit-tance	al-ter-nate
ac-com-plish	ad-mix-ture	a-maze-ment
ac-cor-dant	ad-van-tage	a-mend-ment
ac-cor-dance	ad-ven-ture	an-noy-ance
a-part-ment	at-trac-tive	col-lec-tion
ap-pel-lant	au-then-tic	col-lec-tive
ap-pen-dage	aug-ment-ed	col-lec-tor
ap-pren-tice	bap-tis-mal	com-mis-sion
as-sail-ant	be-gin-ning	com-mit-tee
as-su-rance	car-na-tion	com-mo-tion
as-trin-gent	ca-the-dral	com-pact-ly
a-tone-ment	clan-des-tine	com-pul-sion
at-tain-ment	cog-ni"-tion	com-pen-sate
at-ten-tive	col-la-tion	com-plete-ly
com-ple-tion	con-du-cive	con-trac-tion
com-po-sure	con-fis-cate	con-trib-ute
com-pres-sion	con-jec-ture	con-tu-sion
com-punc-tion	con-junc-tion	con-vic-tion
con-ceit-ed	con-nect-ed	cor-ro-sive
con-cen-tric	con-sis-tent	de-ben-ture
con-ver-sant	con-tem-plate	de-cep-tion
con-ces-sion	con-ten-tion	de-clen-sion
con-cise-ness	con-tex-ture	de-fec-tive
con-clu-sion	con-tin-gent	de-fen-sive

I know that the sun sets in the west, but I wonder what becomes of him after he goes down, papa?

I will tell you, he is shining on other parts of the world, and it is light there when it is dark here.

If you were to travel ten or twelve thousand miles towards the west, you would find the little boys and girls there going to bed at the very time they were rising here.

The world contains a great many different countries, and some of these are very hot, and some are very cold.

We hap-pi-ly live in one of those parts where it is neither too hot nor too cold.

The men and women, and the girls and boys who live in many of these countries do not speak the same language that we do.

That is, they do not use the same words for the same things; when they see a horse, they do not call it a horse, but they use some other word which means horse in their language.

They do not look the same as we do; some are of a black colour, some of a red colour, some of an olive colour, and some are white, the same as the people of this country.

de-fi'-ance	di-rec'-tion	dis-tinct'ly
de-jec-tion	dis-cre-tion	dis-tri-bute
de-lin-quent	dis-cus-sion	em-bel-lish
de-par-ture	dis-fig-ure	em-ploy-ment
de-pres-sion	dis-hon-our	en-coun-ter
de-ser-tion	dis-par-age	en-cour-age
de-tec-tion	dis-per-sion	en-deav-our
de-ten-tion	dis-rel-ish	en-dow-ment
de-ter-mine	dis-sem-ble	es-sen-tial
de-tru-sion	dis-sen-tion	es-tab-lish
ex-cep-tion	ex-trac-tion	in-clo-sure
ex-ces-sive	fan-tas-tic	in-con-stant
ex-clu-sion	fra-ter-nal	in-cres-cent
ex-cur-sion	gra-da-tion	in-cul-cate
ex-emp-tion	il-lus-trate	in-fec-tion
ex-haust-ed	im-par-tial	in-junc-tion
ex-ist-ence	im-per-fect	in-den-tion
ex-pan-sion	im-por-tant	in-sol-vent
ex-pen-sive	im-pru-dent	in-tes-tate
ex-tor-tion	in-car-nate	in-trin-sic
in-ven-tive	quo-ta-tion	vice-ge-rent
in-ver-sion	pro-tec-tion	vice-re-geant
ma-lig-nant	pro-pi"-tious	vin-dic-tive
mis-for-tune	qui-es-cent	un-faith-ful
mo-men-tous	re-plen-ish	un-fruit-ful
nar-ra-tion	re-sist-ance	un-grate-ful
ob-jec-tion	re-ver-sion	un-learn-ed
of-fen-sive	se-clu-sion	un-skil-ful
per-di"-tion	sen-sa-tion	un-thank-ful
per-fec-tion	suc-ces-sor	un-war-like

In many of these countries they do not dress the same as we do; where it is so very hot they wear little or no clothing, and where it is so very cold they wrap themselves up in warm furs to keep out the frost.

Here we cannot but admire the goodness of Prov-i-dence in so or-der-ing it, that furs should be most plen-ti-ful in cold countries where they are most wanted.

Many useful and el-e-gant things are made of metals, now can you tell me the names of those most in use?

Yes, they are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, and zinc.

Gold is a beautiful metal, of a yellow colour, and very costly; it is made into sov-er-eigns and half sov-er-eigns.

Gold is also made into watches, rings, chains, bracelets, and many other ex-pen-sive ar-ti-cles.

Silver is a pretty white metal, next to gold in value; it is coined into crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and six-pen-ces.

Silver is also made into watches, tea-pots, plates, and other do-mes-tic and el-e-gant ar-ti-cles, seen on the tables of the wealthy.

Accented on the First Syllable.

ab'-so-lute-ly	bril'-li-an-cy	com'-pe-ten-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	cap-i-tal-ly	con-tro-ver-sy
ac-cu-ra-cy	cat-er-pil-lar	con-tu-ma-cy
ad-mi-ra-ble	cel-i-ba-cy	co-pi-ous-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	cer-e-mo-ny	cop-u-la-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	cog-ni-za-ble	cor-di-al-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	com-fort-a-ble	cred-it-a-ble
ar-ro-gant-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	cus-tom-a-ry
beau-ti-ful-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	del-i-ca-cy
des-pi-ca-ble	for-mid-a-ble	in-tri-ca-cy
dif-fi-cul-ty	for-tu-nate-ly	jan-u-a-ry
dil-i-gent-ly	gen-er-ous-ly	ju-di-ca-ture
drom-e-da-ry	gov-ern-a-ble	lap-i-da-ry
ef-fi-ca-cy	hab-it-a-ble	lu-mi-na-ry
el-e-gant-ly	hon-our-a-ble	mal-le-a-ble
em-i-nent-ly	hos-pit-a-ble	mat-ri-mo-ny
fa-vour-a-bly	in-do-lent-ly	mem-o-ra-ble
feb-ru-a-ry	in-no-cen-cy	mer-ce-na-ry
fig-u-ra-tive	in-ti-ma-cy	mil-i-ta-ry
mis-er-a-ble	op-er-a-tive	rea-son-a-ble
mod-er-ate-ly	or-a-to-ry	reg-u-lar-ly
mo-ment-a-ry	or-di-na-ry	sal-a-man-der
mul-ti-pli-er	pal-a-ta-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
mu-si-cal-ly	pat-ri-mo-ny	spec-u-la-tion
nat-u-ral-ly	pen-e-tra-ble	sub-lu-na-ry
neg-li-gent-ly	per-ish-a-ble	tes-ti-mo-ny
nu-mer-ous-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble	va-ri-e-gate
ob-du-ra-cy	pref-er-a-ble	ven-er-a-ble
ob-vi-ous-ly	prof-it-a-ble	ven-ti-la-tor

Copper is of a reddish brown colour, and coined into penny pieces and half-pence; it is also much used by braziers in making kettles and large coppers.

Tin is a white metal, used for lining the inside of cooking utensils, as it does not rust.

The common tin articles we see are nothing but sheet iron dipped in melted tin. Some of the tin mines of Cornwall are very deep.

Lead is a soft metal of a bluish white colour, very pretty when it is first melted, but it soon loses its brightness.

Lead is used for gutters, cisterns, and pipes to convey water; it was formerly much in request for covering churches and other large buildings.

Iron is procured in great abundance in this country; and although it is so cheap and plentiful, it is the most useful of all metals.

Iron, hardened in a particular way, becomes steel, and of this are made knives, scissors, and all other cutting instruments.

Without iron we could neither plough the ground, nor build a ship, for no other metal is hard enough to make a plough-share, or to form the different tools necessary in ship-building.

Zinc is chiefly used for pipes and chimney pots.

Accented on the Second Syllable.

ab-bre'-vi-ate	ac-ces'-si-ble	am-big'-u-ous
ab-dom-i-nal	ac-cip-i-ent	a-rith-me-tic
a-bom-i-nate	ac-com-pa-ny	au-thor-i-ty
ab-ste-mi-ous	ac-com-plish-ed	bar-ba-ri-an
ab-sur-di-ty	ac-cu-mu-late	be-at-i-tude
a-bun-dant-ly	ad-min-is-ter	be-ha-vi-our
a-bu-sive-ly	ad-ven-tur-er	bi-og-ra-phy
ac-cel-e-rate	a-gree-a-ble	bi-tu-mi-nous
ac-cen-tu-ate	al-low-a-ble	ca-lam-i-tous
cen-so-ri-ous	de-si-ra-ble	en-thu-si-ast
con-form-a-ble	dis-loy-al-ty	er-ro-ne-ous
con-tin-u-al	dis-or-der-ly	e-van-ge-list
con-ve-ni-ent	dis-u-ni-on	e-vap-o-rate
co-op-er-ate	dis-u-ni-ty	e-va-sive-ly
cor-po-re-al	di-var-i-cate	e-ven-tu-al
cor-rob-o-rate	di-ver-si-ty	fe-li"-ci-ty
de-for-mi-ty	dog-mat-i-cal	fru-gal-i-ty
de-liv-er-ance	do-min-i-on	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-plo-ra-ble	dox-ol-o-gy	ge-og-ra-phy
ge-om-e-try	im-prob-a-ble	mi-rac-u-lous
ha-bit-u-ate	in-ca-pa-ble	no-to-ri-ous
hu-man-i-ty	in-cli-na-ble	om-nip-o-tent
hu-mil-i-ty	in-cu-ra-ble	per-pet-u-al
il-lit-er-ate	in-de-cen-cy	pros-pe-ri-ty
il-lus-tri-ous	in-el-e-gant	re-cep-ta-cle
im-men-si-ty	in-fat-u-ate	re-mark-a-ble
im-mu-ta-ble	in-sin-u-ate	re-mu-ne-rate
im-pe-ri-ous	la-bo-ri-ous	su-pe-ri-or
im-pos-si-ble	lux-u-ri-ous	su-per-la-tive

*The Fable of the Cat, the Cock, and
the Mouse.*

A young mouse that had seen very little of the world, one day came running to his mother in great haste.—“Oh, mother,” said he, “I am almost dead with fear.

“I have seen a ter-ri-ble looking creature; he has a fierce and angry look, and struts about on two legs.

“He has a cu-ri-ous piece of flesh on his head, and an-oth-er under his throat, and both red as blood.

“He flapped his arms against his sides, as if he was in a pas-sion, and o-pen-ing his mouth very wide, he shouted so loud at me, that I trembled at ev-e-ry joint, and ran home as fast as I could.

“If it had not been for this great monster, I was just going to speak to the pret-ti-est creature you ever saw; she had a soft fur skin, nicely streaked with black and grey.

“And she ap-pear-ed to be so modest and kind, that I was really quite in love with her.

“She waved her fine long tail so pret-ti-ly about, and looked so ear-nest-ly at me, that I think she had taken a fancy to me, when that horrible monster fright-en-ed me away.”

“Ah, my dear child.” said the mother, “you have indeed had a narrow escape.

Accented on the Third Syllable.

ac-a-dem'-ic	cas-ti-ga'-tion	de-tes-ta-tion
ac-ci-den-tal	cir-cum-ja-cent	de-vas-ta-tion
ad-ap-ta-tion	col-lo-ca-tion	dis-con-tin-ue
ad-ju-ra-tion	com-bi-na-tion	dis-in-her-it
an-o-ta-tor	com-pi-la-tion	dis-po-si''-tion
ar-ma-dil-lo	com-pu-ta-tion	ed-u-ca-tion
bas-ti-na-do	cul-ti-va-tion	el-e-men-tal
cal-a-man-co	dan-de-li-on	em-blem-at-ic
cal-cu-la-tion	des-per-a-do	em-i-gra-tion
em-u-la-tion	ex-tir-pa-tion	ir-re-li''-gion
eu-ro-pe-an	ex-tri-ca-tion	ir-ri-ta-tion
ex-cla-ma-tion	ex-un-da-tion	me-di-a-tor
ex-e-cra-tion	fu-mi-ga-tion	mod-er-a-tor
ex-e-cu-tion	gla-di-a-tor	nav-i-ga-tion
ex-ha-la-tion	grad-u-a-tion	nom-i-na-tion
ex-pe-di''-tion	grav-i-ta-tion	op-po-si''-tion
ex-pli-ca-tion	his-tri-on-ic	o-ri-en-tal
ex-por-ta-tion	in-co-he-rent	or-na-men-tal
ex-pe-di''-tion	in-ci-den-tal	pal-pi-ta-tion
pet-ri-fac-tion	sem-i-co-lon	tu-me-fac-tion
prof-a-na-tion	sep-a-ra-tion	vac-ci-na-tion
pro-mul-ga-tor	su-per-fi''-cial	va-cu-a-tion
prop-o-si''-tion	su-per-fi''-cies	ve''-ge-ta-tion
re-sig-na-tion	su-per-sti''-tion	ven-e-ra-tion
re-so-lu-tion	sus-pi-ra-tion	ven-ti-la-tion
res-pi-ra-tion	sys-te-ma-tic	vin-di-ca-tion
ret-ri-bu-tion	ter-mi-na-tion	vi-o-la-tion
rev-e-la-tion	tol-er-a-tion	ver-mi-cel-li
rev-er-en-tial	trib-u-la-tion	vir-tu-o-so

“ But not from the monster of which you were so much afraid, for that was only a harmless cock, but from the creature you so much ad-mi-red, for she was no other than the cat, the constant en-e-my of our race.

“ And had you come within her reach, she would have tor-tur-ed you for some time without mercy, and then have eaten you up.

“ Let this ad-ven-ture, my dear child, make a deep im-pres-sion on your mind, and learn from it not to place too great re-li-ance on out-ward ap-pear-an-ces.

“ While you are young do not depend so much on your own judgment as that of your parents.

“ For you see what you took for an en-e-my, would not have in-jur-ed you; what you took for a friend, would have de-stroy-ed you without mercy.”

The Dog in the Manger.

A surly dog once made his bed on some hay in a manger, when a poor hungry ox came up to him, and asked leave to take a little of the hay.

But the dog snarled and growled, and would not allow him to taste a morsel of it.

“ En-vi-ous an-i-mal,” ex-claim-ed the ox, “ you will neither eat the hay yourself, nor allow me to partake of it.”

Accented on the Second Syllable.

ac-cu'-mu-la-tive
 au-thor-i-ta-tive
 con-fed-er-a-cy
 con-sid-er-a-ble
 cor-rob-o-ra-tive
 de-clar-a-to-ry
 de-gen-er-a-cy
 den-tic-u-la-ted
 de-rog-a-to-ry

de-te'-ri-o-rate
 de-ter-mi-nate-ly
 dis-rep-u-ta-ble
 dis-hon-or-a-ble
 ef-fec-tu-al-ly
 em-phat-i-cal-ly
 e-pis-co-pa-cy
 e-quiv-o-ca-tor
 ex-plan-a-to-ry

ex-tin-guish-a-ble
 ex-trav-a-gant-ly
 fan-tas-ti-cal-ly
 fe-lo-ni-ous-ly
 his-tor-i-cal-ly
 in-cen-di-a-ry
 in-dis-pu-ta-ble
 in-du-bi-ta-ble
 in-flam-a-to-ry
 in-ge-ni-ous-ly

in-hab-it-a-ble
 in-hos-pi-ta-ble
 no-to-ri-ous-ly
 ob-ser-va-to-ry
 pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 po-lit-i-cal-ly
 pre-par-a-to-ry
 ri-dic-u-lous-ly
 vo-cab-u-la-ry
 vo-lup-tu-a-ry

Accented on the Third Syllable.

an-i-mos'-i-ty
 cer-e-mo'-ni-al
 con-fra-ter-ni-ty
 cul-pa-bil-i-ty
 di-a-bol-i-cal
 du-ra-bil-i-ty
 e-van-gel-i-cal
 fal-li-bil-i-ty
 gen-er-os-i-ty

hos-pi-tal'-i-ty
 im-per-cep-ti-ble
 im-pro-pri-e-ty
 in-ad-mis-si-ble
 in-ad-ver-tent-ly
 in-ca-pa''-ci-tate
 sen-si-bil-i-ty
 su-per-flu-i-ty
 u-ni-form-i-ty

Selections from Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns.

The glo-ri-ous sun is set in the west; the night dews fall; and the air which was sultry becomes cool.

The flowers fold up their col-our-ed leaves; they fold them up, and hang their heads on the slender stalk.

The chickens are gath-er-ed under the wings of the hen, and are at rest; the hen herself is at rest also.

The little birds have ceased their warb-ling; they are asleep on the boughs, each one with his head behind his wing.

There is no murmur of bees around the hive, or among the hon-ey-ed woodbines; they have done their work, and lie close in their waxen cells.

The sheep rest on their soft fleeces, and their loud bleating is no more heard amongst the hills.

There is no sound of a number of voices, or of children at play, or the trampling of busy feet, and of people hur-ry-ing to and fro.

The smith's hammer is not heard upon the anvil; nor the harsh saw of the carpenter

All men are stretched on their quiet beds, and the child sleeps upon the breast of its mother; ev-e-ry eye is shut, and ev-e-ry hand is still.

Accented on the Fourth Syllable.

ab-bre-vi-a'-tion	ad-min-is-tra'-tor
ab-bre-vi-a-tor	al-le-vi-a-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion	an-i-mad-ver-sion
ab-ra-ca-dab-ra	an-nun-ci-a-tion
ac-cel-er-a-tion	as-sas-sin-a-tion
ac-cen-tu-a-tion	as-so-ci-a-tion
ac-com-mo-da-tion	ca-pit-u-la-tion
ac-cu-mu-la-tion	char-ac-ter-is-tic
ad-min-is-tra-tion	con-sid-er-a-tion
con-tin-u-a-tion	e-jac-u-la-tion
cor-rob-o-ra-tion	en-co-mi-as-tic
de-lib-er-a-tion	ep-i-cu-re-an
de-lin-e-a-tion	e-quiv-o-ca-tion
de-nom-i-na-tion	ex-am-in-a-tion
de-nun-ci-a-tór	ex-pos-tu-la-tion
de-ter-min-a-tion	ex-ten-u-a-tion
dis-sim-u-la-tion	ex-ter-min-a-tion
ec-cle-si-as-tic	ex-tra-ju-di"-cial
ed-i-fi-ca-tion	for-ti-fi-ca-tion
glo-ri-fi-ca-tion	pred-ic-a-men-tal
grat-i-fi-ca-tion	pu-ri-fi-ca-tion
hu-mil-i-a-tion	qual-i-fi-ca-tion
in-am-o-ra-ta	re-gen-er-a-tion
in-ar-ti-fi"-cial	rep-re-sen-ta-tion
in-ter-pre-ta-tion	sar-sa-pa-ri-la
in-ter-ro-ga-tion	sig-ni-fi-ca-tion
jus-ti-fi-ca-tion	sub-or-di-na-tion
mod-i-fi-ca-tion	tes-ti-fi-ca-tion
o-be-di-en-tial	ver-si-fi-ca-tion

Who taketh care of all people when they are sunk in sleep; when they cannot defend themselves, nor see if danger ap-proach-eth.

There is an eye that never sleepeth; there is an eye that seeth in dark night as well as in bright sunshine.

When there is no light of the sun, nor of the moon; when there is no lamp in the house, nor any little star twinkling through the thick clouds.

That eye seeth ev-e-ry where, in all places, and watcheth over all the fam-i-lies of the earth.

The eye that sleepeth not is God's; his hand is always stretched out over us.

He made sleep to refresh us when we are weary; he made night that we might sleep in quiet.

As the mother moveth about the house with her finger on her lips, and stilleth every little noise.

That her infant be not dis-turb-ed, she draweth the curtains around its bed, and shutteth out the light from its tender eyes.

So God draweth the curtains of darkness around us; so he maketh all things to be hushed and still, that his large family may sleep in peace.

Accented as marked.

a-be-ce-da'-ri-an	cor-rup-ti-bil'-i-ty
ad-van-ta'-ge-ous-ly	di-a-bol'-i-cal-ly
a-rith-met'-i-cal-ly	di-a-met'-ri-cal-ly
ar-is-to-crat'-i-cal	dis-ad-van-ta'-ge-ous-ly
au-thor'-i-ta-tive-ly	dis-o-be'-di-ent-ly
cer-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly	dis-cip-li-na'-ri-an
cir-cum-nav-i-ga'-tion	dis-sat-is-fac'-to-ry
com-men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty	ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cal
con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly	ex-com-mu-ni-ca'-tion
ex-pos'-tu-la-to-ry	in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly
ex-tra-or-di-na'-ri-ly	in-ef-fec'-tu-al-ly
fa-mil-i-ar'-i-ty	in-fal-li-bil'-i-ty
ge-o-graph'-i-cal-ly	in-flex-i-bil'-i-ty
ge-ne-a-lo''-gi-cal	im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty
im-me-thod'-i-cal-ly	in-sa'-ti-a-ble-ness
im-prac'-ti-ca-ble-ness	in-su'-per-a-ble-ness
in-cred-i-bil'-i-ty	in-stan-ta'-ne-ous-ly
in-de-fat'-i-ga-ble	in-ter'-pre-ta-tive-ly
in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty	in-ter-rog'-a-to-ry
in-vol'-un-ta-ri-ly	re-ver'-ber-a-to-ry
lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an	rec-on-cil-i-a'-tion
ma''-gis-te'-ri-al-ly	sat-is-fac'-to-ri-ly
mat-ri-mo'-ni-al-ly	su-per-nat'-u-ral-ly
mal-ad-min-is-tra'-tion	su-per-in-ten'-den-cy
pe-cu-li-ar'-i-ty	su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry
pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an	the-o-lo''-gi-cal-ly
per-pen-dic'-u-lar-ly	tran-sub-stan-ti-a'-tion
per-pen-dic-u-lar'-i-ty	un-par-li-a-men'-ta-ry
re-cap-it-u-la'-tion	val-e-tu-di-na'-ri-an

La-bour-ers spent with toil, and young children, and ev-e-ry little humming insect, sleep qui-et-ly, for God watcheth over you.

You may sleep, for he never sleeps; you may close your eyes in safety, for his eye is always open to protect you.

When you awake, begin the day with praising God, who hath taken care of you through the night.

Flowers, when you open again, spread your leaves, and smell sweet to his praise.

Birds, when you awake, warble your thanks amongst the green boughs; sing to Him before you sing to your mates.

Let his praise be in our hearts, when we lie down; let his praise be on our lips when we awake.

A fox was one day taking a ramble in the country, when he came to a farm-house, and on peeping in at the window, he saw the fam-i-ly dining on a roasted goose.

“What a noise,” said the fox, “would these persons make if they caught me at such a feast.”

The moral to be drawn from this fable is, that we often blame in others what we ourselves practise.

*Proper Names with the Accented Syllables
marked.*

Ant'-werp	Cal'-ais	Corn'-wall
Ar-gyle'	Cam'-bridge ^b	Croy'-don
Bel-fast'	Caith'-ness	Cy'-prus
Ben-gal'	Car'-lisle ^c	Den'-bigh ^d
Ber'-wick ^a	Chat'-ham	Dept'-ford ^e
Black'-burn	Chelms'-ford	Dum-fries'
Bol'-ton	Chel'-sea	Dun-bar'
Brad'-ford	Cheps'-tow	Dun-dee'
Brit'-ain	Cleve'-land	Dur'-ham
E'-gypt	Ips'-wich	Ma-drid'
En'-field	Isle'-worth	Mal'-vern
Farn'-ham	Jer'-sey	Ma-dras'
Grant'-ham	Ken'-dal	Mon'-mouth
Green'-wich ^f	Kes'-wick ^h	Mon-teith'
Ham'-burgh	Kirk'-wall	Mon-trose'
Hamp'-stead	Lan-daff'	Nor'-folk
Hert'-ford ^g	Le-vant'	Nor'-wich ^k
High'-gate	Lin'-coln ⁱ	Oak'-land
Horn'-sey	Lon'-don	Ox'-ford
Pem'-broke	Shef'-field	Wake'-field
Pen-zance'	Sid'-mouth	Wind'-sor
Plym'-outh ^l	Suf'-folk	Wilt'-shire ^m
Pres'-ton	Sur'-rey	Wo'-burn
Rams'-gate	Sus'-sex	Wood'-stock
Rich'-mond	Swan'-sea	Yar'-mouth
Roch'-dale	Tam'-worth	York'-shire
Rut'-land	Taun'-ton	Zea'-land

^a Ber'-rick. ^b Came'-bridge. ^c Car'-lile. ^d Dex'-be.
^e Det'-ford. ^f Grin-idge. ^g Her'-ford. ^h Kes'-sick. ⁱ Lin-con.
^k Nor'-ridge. ^l Plim-uth. ^m The *shire* is pronounced as if
written *sher*

The Prodigal Son.

A certain man had two sons, and the youngest of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me; and he di-vi-deth unto them his living.

And not many days after, the younger son gath-er-ed all to-geth-er, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance in ri-ot-ous living.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in the land, and he began to be in want.

And he went and joined himself to a cit-i-zen of that country, and he sent him into the fields to feed swine.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself, he said, how many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger.

I will arise and go to my father, and I will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son, make me as one of thy hired servants.

Al'-der-ney	Cum'-ber-land	Han'-o-ver
Bir'-ming-ham	Dar'-ling-ton	Hud'-ders-field
Bridge'-wa-ter	Dev'-on-shire	Hun'-ger-ford
Car'-di-gan	Don'-cas-ter	Hun'-ting-don
Chel'-ten-ham	Dor'-ches-ter	It'-a-ly
Ches'-ter-field	Dor'-set-shire	Is-pa-han
Chip'-pen-ham	Ex'-e-ter	Jer'-i-cho
Cock'-er-mouth	Far'-ring-don	Ken -sing-ton
Col'-ches-ter	Fev'-ers-ham	Lab-ra-dor'
Co'-ven-try	Gains'-bo-rough	Lan'-cas-ter
Liv'-er-pool	Buck'-ing-ham	Thorn'-bu-ry
Lin'-coln-shire	Rot'-ter-dam	Tus'-ca-ny
Mac'-cles-field	Scar'-bor-ough	Wal'-ling-ford
Man'-ches-ter	Shafts'-bu-ry	War'-ring-ton
New-cas'-tle	Shrews'-bu-ry	Wel'-ling-ton
Nor'-man-dy	Sun'-der-land	White'-ha-ven
Not'-ting-ham	Swit'-zer-land	West'-mins-ter
Pe'-ters-field	Tad'-cas-ter	West'-more-land
Pock'-ling-ton	Ten'-ter-den	Win -ches-ter
Por'-tu-gal	Tewks'-bu-ry	Wor'-ces-ter*
Ab'-i-gail	Dan'-i-el	Mar'-ga-ret
Ab'-sa-lom	Ga'-bri-el	Mat-thi'-as
A-grip-pa	Go-li'-ah	Nin'-e-veh
An'-tho-ny	Greg'-o-ry	Sam'-u-el
Au-gus'-tus	Is'-ra-el	So-phi'a
Bar'-na-bas	Jef'-fe-ry	Sol'-o-mon
Ben-had'-dad	Josh'-u-a	Su-san'-na
Ben'-ja-min	Jo-si'-ah	Tim'-o-thy
Cath'-a-rine	Jon'-a-than	Tab'-i-tha

* Woos-ter

And he arose, and came to his father, but when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had com-pas-sion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.

And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.

But the father said to his servants, Bring hither the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet.

And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it, and let us be merry, for this my son was dead, and is alive again, he was lost, and is found; and they began to be merry.

And his eldest son was in the field, and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing.

And he called one of the servants, and asked him what these things meant?

And he said unto him, Thy brother is come, and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath re-ceiv-ed him safe and sound.

And he was angry, and would not go in, therefore his father came out and en-treat-ed him.

A-mer'-i-ca	Can'-ter-bu-ry	Co-pen-ha'-gen
Ar-me'-ni-a	Ca-per'-na-um	Co-ro-man'-del
As-syr'-i-a	Car-o-li'-na	Dal-ma'-ti-a
Ar-ca'-di-a	Car-tha-ge'na	De-cap'-o-lis
At'-tle-bu-ry	Cat-a-lo'-ni-a	E-thi-o'-pi-a
Aus-tra'-li-a	Ces-sa-re'-a	Foth'-er-in-gay
Bar-ce-lo'na	Chris-ti-a'-na	Ga-li''-ci-a
Ben-gu-e'-la	Cir-cas'-si-a	Ga-lip'-o-li
Bo-he'-mi-a	Con-stan-ti'-na	Glas'-ton-bu-ry
Her'-e-ford-shire	Mont-gom'-e-ry	Sa-ra-gos'-sa
In-ver-gor'-don	Mont-pe'-li-er	Sar-din'-i-ia
In-ver-a'-ry	Mol-da'-vi-a	Se-bas'-ti-an
Je-ru'-sa-lem	No-vo-go'-rod	Sal-o-ni'-ca
Kid'-der-mins-ter	Or-o-no'-ca	Scla-vo'-ni-a
Mad-a-gas'-car	Pa-lat'-i-nate	Som'-er-set-shire
Ma'-ry-bo-rough	Pat-a-go'-ni-a	Ve-su'-vi-us
Mol-da'-vi-a	Sal-a-man'-ca	Vir-gin'-i-a
Mis-sis-sip'-pi	Sa-ma'-ri-a	Vit-to'-ri-a
A-do-ni'-jah	Co-per'-ni-cus	Lu-cre'-ti-us
A-gric'-o-la	Cor-ne'-li-us	Me-thu'-se-lah
Al'-ex-an-der	De-moc'-ri-tus	Na-than'-i-el
A-me'-li-a	De-mos'-the-nes	Ne-he-mi'-ah
A-min'-a-dab	E-ze'-ki-el	Nic-o-de'-mus
A-nac'-re-on	Fa-bri''-ci-us	O-ba-di'-ah
An-a-ni'-as	He-rod'-o-tus	Pub-lic'-o-la
Ar-tax-erx'-es	Is-a-bel' ta	The-oph'-i-lus
Bar-thol'-o-mew	Je-hosh'-a-phat	Ti-be'-ri-us
Ca-lig'-u-la	Jer-e mi'-ah	Xe-noc'-ra-tes

And he an-swer-ing, said to his father, Lo! these many years do I serve thee, neither trans-gress-ed I at any time thy commands.

And yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends.

But as soon as this thy son was come, who hath de-vour-ed thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.

And he said unto him, son, Thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

It was meet that we should make merry and be glad, for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again, and was lost, and is found.

Better is a little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again.

Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the Lord, and depart from evil.

Words with Easy Meanings.

NOUNS.		NOUNS.	
Aid	help	Corn	grain
Ash	a tree	Cur	a dog
Bale	a pack	Dale	a vale
Blot	a spot	Dot	a spot
Camp	a tent	Fog	a mist
Chase	a race	Fowl	a bird
Cord	a line	Garb	a dress
Germ	a bud	Mac	a son
Glee	joy	Mass	a lump
Heap	a pile	Meat	food
Jest	a joke	Noun	a name
Land	earth	Owl	a bird
Lay	a song	Path	a way
Loft	a floor	Pearl	a gem
Pine	a tree	Stair	a step
Proof	a test	Stool	a seat
Rake	a tool	Tent	a wine
Rick	a stack	Tone	a note
Rate	a tax	Trap	a snare
Sack	a wine	Way	a road
Sleep	rest	Worth	price

These Spelling Lessons are taken from "Hutchinson's Juvenile Spelling Assistant," probably the easiest and best Introductory Expositor that has appeared in the English Language. Price Sixpence, with a liberal allowance to Schools.

Mr. Jackson and his Son Joseph.

One day in the month of April, when the sun shone very brightly, Mr. Jackson was walking in the shrub-be-ry in the front of his house, when his son Joseph came to him.

Now Joseph loved his father very much, for he was very kind to him, and always ready to tell him any thing that he wished to know.

“Joseph,” said Mr. Jackson, “I think you al-read-y know that the sun is always full south at twelve o’clock?”

“O! yes, papa, and I also know how to find the east and west; for if I look towards the sun about the middle of the day, I shall have the east on my left hand, and the west on my right, and the north will be behind me.”

Well, if you were to travel a long way south, you would arrive at Af-ri-ca, where the climate is very hot, and in some parts most un-heal-thy.

In the middle of that country the in-hab-i-tants are black, and in a state of great ig-no-rance.

When they were young they had no one to teach them to read and write as you have, and to instruct them how to perform their duties.

VERBS.		VERBS.	
Bind	to gird	Close	to shut
Blend	to mix	Cull	to pick
Bloat	to swell	Cure	to heal
Call	to name	Deck	to dress
Chant	to sing	Filch	to steal
Chat	to talk	Float	to swim
Chop	to cut	Ford	to wade
Gain	to get	Keep	to hold
Gaze	to stare	Lave	to wash
Haul	to pull	Lift	to raise
Have	to hold	Link	to join
Heed	to mind	Maim	to lame
Hush	to still	Move	to stir
Jump	to leap	Note	to mark
Place	to fix	Rob	to steal
Play	to sport	Seam	to join
Plot	to plan	Slay	to kill
Prune	to lop	Slash	to cut
Pull	to draw	Slip	to slide
Raise	to lift	Sport	to play
Rein	to curb	Stay	to stop
Steep	to soak	Toil	to work
Stuff	to fill	Toy	to play
Sway	to rule	Trade	to deal
Tack	to join	Tug	to draw
Tease	to vex	View	to see
Term	to name	Wait	to stay
Thaw	to melt	Wend	to go

In that country savage beasts of prey, such as the lion and panther, are common in the forests, and also serpents, some of which are very large.

If you were to travel a long way east, you would come to A-si-a, a country more than three times the size of Europe.

In A-si-a, Adam, the first man, was created; and in it also Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, was born.

From A-si-a we import all our teas, and a great part of our spices and drugs, and almost the whole of our pre-cious stones.

If you were to go west, you would have to cross the At-lan-tic Ocean, which is more than three thousand miles over.

You would then arrive at A-mer-i-ca, where a great many English people now live, and where they speak the same language that we do.

A-mer'-i-ca is a large country, and is re-mark-a-ble for its noble rivers, and the height of its mountains.

From that country we import im-mense quan-ti-ties of cotton-wool, to-bac-co, flour, and rice.

Near to A-mer-i-ca are the West Indies, where we procure our sugars and rum.

THE MODERN

Nouns Accented on the former Syllable.

An'-ger	rage	Buck'-et	a pail
Ar-row	a dart	Bul-let	a ball
Bal-lad	a song	Call-ing	a trade
Bar-ley	a grain	Can-on	a law
Bil-low	a wave	Car-rot	a root
Bor-der	an edge	Ce-rate	a salve
Ches-nut	a tree	Du-ty	a task
Chis-el	a tool	Fal-con	a hawk
Clar-et	a wine	Fi-nis	the end
Com-pass	space	Flor-in	a coin
Cov-ey	a brood	For-feit	a fine
Cur-lew	a bird	Fri-ar	a monk
Dar-nel	a weed	Gin-ger	a root
Hab-it	a dress	Mag-got	a grub
Ha-ven	a port	Mag-pie	a bird
Hol-ly	a tree	Man-ner	a form
Hov-el	a shed	Mer-it	worth
Jal-ap	a root	Me-tre	verse
Lem-on	a fruit	Mul-let	a fish
Lev-el	a flat	Net-tle	a weed
Pas-time	sport	Sa-go	a grain
Plan-et	a star	Set-ter	a dog
Pop-lar	a tree	Tav-ern	an inn
Pow-der	dust	Tim-ber	wood
Prof-it	gain	Val-ley	a vale
Rad-ish	a root	Wal-let	a bag
Rich-es	wealth	Wim-ble	a tool

If you were to go north, the farther you go the colder the country would become.

In Lapland and Norway the winters are very severe, and continue nearly nine months out of the twelve.

Beyond these countries is the Frozen Ocean, where all is bound up in ice during the winter months.

“Now,” said Mr. Jackson, “to convince me that you have been attentive, let me see you point to Africa, to Asia, to America, and to Lapland and Norway.”

Joseph had paid so much attention, that he not only pointed to all those countries, but he also told his father the names of most of the articles that we import from them.

This pleased Mr. Jackson so much, that he told Joseph that he would buy him a pretty Shetland pony, as soon as he could meet with a suitable one.

Now, Joseph, by being so good a boy, not only added to his own knowledge, but also to his father's happiness, and received a handsome pony into the bargain.

Verbs Accented on the latter Syllable.

A-bid'e	to stay	As-sess	to tax
A-dapt	to fit	As-sist	to help
A-dorn	to deck	As-sort	to class
Al-low	to give	At-tire	to dress
An-nex	to join	A-void	to shun
As-say	to try	Be-hold	to view
Ca-bal	to plot	De-bark	to land
Com-pel	to force	De-feat	to rout
Con-duce	to add	De-fray	to pay
Con-fess	to own	De-lude	to cheat
Con-tain	to hold	De-pute	to send
Cor-rupt	to spoil	De-sire	to wish
Cre-ate	to make	De-tain	to keep
De-vice	to plan	Im-part	to give
Dis-cern	to see	Im-ply	to mean
Di-vest	to strip	In-fect	to taint
Em-ploy	to use	In-form	to tell
Ex-ist	to live	In-quire	to ask
Ex-pire	to die	Lo-cate	to place
For-sake	to leave	Nar-rate	to tell
Per-form	to do	Re-form	to mend
Pe-ruse	to read	Re-late	to tell
Pos-sess	to have	Re-mark	to note
Pro-cure	to get	Re-pine	to fret
Pro-duce	to yield	Re-tain	to keep
Pur-loin	to steal	Sub-sist	to live
Re-buke	to chide	U-nite	to join

“I suppose, Robert, you can tell me what we mean by a quad-ru-ped?”

“O yes, it means a four-footed an-i-mal, as the horse, the lion, the dog; an an-i-mal that has only two legs is a bi'-ped, as, a man or a bird.”

All living creatures are an-i-mals, and of these man is the chief, because he is possess-ed of reason.

And it is this reason which gives him the power over all other an-i-mals.

Beasts are an-i-mals; of these some are cov-er-ed with hair, some with wool, and some with warm furs.

Many of these are tame, and highly useful to man, as the horse, the cow, the sheep.

Others are wild, but still harmless, and useful to us for food and clothing, as the hare, the rabbit, the deer.

Many are wild and savage in their nature, living chiefly on other an-i-mals, as the lion, the tiger, the fox, the weasel, and these are called beasts of prey.

The cat by nature is a beast of prey, but in her do-mes-tic state she is harmless as regards ourselves, but savage enough if she can seize a poor mouse.

THE MODERN

Adjectives Accented on the former Syllable.

Am'-ple	large	Cost'-ly	dear
Art-ful	sly	Dain-ty	nice
Bru-tal	rude	Da-ring	bold
Can-did	fair	Din-gy	dark
Chil-ly	cold	Dir ty	foul
Clem-ent	mild	Faul-ty	bad
Fee-ble	weak	Har-dy	strong
Fer-vent	hot	Ho-ly	pure
Fi-nal	last	Joy-ful	glad
For-mal	stiff	Law-ful	just
Fun-ny	droll	Life-less	dead
Gen-tle	mild	Lit-tle	small
Gloo-my	dark	Lof-ty	high
Man-ly	brave	Nov-el	new
Mel-low	ripe	Pal-lid	pale
Mod-ern	new	Pal-try	mean
Mus-ty	stale	Pet-ty	small
Na-ked	bare	Pret-ty	neat
Nee-dy	poor	Qui-et	still
Nim-ble	brisk	Rai-ny	wet
Re-cent	new	Tar-dy	slow
Sa-ble	black	Ten-der	kind
Sau-cy	pert	'Ti-ny	small
Si-lent	mute	Tor-rid	hot
Sim-ple	plain	Vap-id	flat
Sol-id	firm	Vul-gar	mean
Sor-did	mean	Wick-ed	bad

Some an-i-mals are am-phen-i-ous, that is, they live partly upon the land and partly in the water, as the seal, the otter, the croc-o-dile, the frog, and the water-rat.

Birds are also an-i-mals, but they are covered with feath-ers, and have wings with which they can fly through the air.

Birds have also two legs, with which they can walk on the ground, or stand upon the branches of trees.

All birds lay eggs in their nests, and after these eggs have been sat upon by the old hen, they become young birds.

Some birds live in a do-mes-tic state, that is, under the care of man, and are known as poultry.

The prin-ci-pal of these are the goose, the turkey, the duck, the hen or fowl, and the pi"-geon

Of these the goose is, perhaps, the most useful, as it is of her feathers that our soft com-fort-a-ble beds are chiefly made.

Some par-tic-u-lar birds found in a wild state are called game, as the grouse, the par-tridge, the woodcock, the pheas-ant, and the snipe.

But these are chiefly seen on the tables of the wealthy

Nouns Accented on the First Syllable.

Al'-i-ment	food	Car'-a-way	a seed
A-pri-cot	a fruit	Car-ni-val	a feast
Ar-den-cy	zeal	Char-i-ty	love
Ar-ti-fice	a trick	Com-e-dy	a play
Bev-er-age	a drink	Con-fi-dence	trust
Cam-o-mile	an herb	Cov-e-nant	a deed
Cur-va-ture	a bend	Fo'-li-age	leaves
Des-ti-ny	fate	Fur-ni-ture	goods
Di-a-mond	a gem	Gos-sa-mer	a down
Dig-ni-ty	rank	Har-ri-er	a hound
Eb-o-ny	a wood	I-dle-ness	sloth
En-e-my	a foe	Im-ple-ment	a tool
Fam-i-ly	a race	In-di-go	a plant
In-ju-ry	a hurt	Mer-cu-ry	a star
Lat-i-tude	width	Moi-e-ty	half
La-zi-ness	sloth	Nu-tri-ment	food
Lig-a-ment	a band	O-pi-ate	a drug
Lin-e-age	a race	Pel-i-can	a bird
Mac-u-la	a spot	Pen-u-ry	want
Mar-i-gold	a plant	Po-et-ry	verse
Quan-ti-ty	bulk	Span-i-el	a dog
Rem-e-dy	a cure	Spe-ci-es	a kind
Ret-i-nue	a train	Sub-si-dy	an aid
Rob-be-ry	theft	Suc-co-ry	a plant
Sar-ce-net	a silk	Vac-u-um	a void
Sas-sa-fras	a tree	Ver-i-ty	truth
Sig-na-ture	a mark	Vi"-gi-lance	care

The smaller birds are seldom used as food, but they are still useful, as their de-light-ful songs add much to our enjoyments

Amongst our sweetest singing birds may be named the lark, the thrush, the black-bird; the ca-na-ry is a native of a warmer climate, and only lives here in a state of con-fine-ment.

Some birds are of a savage nature, and are called birds of prey; they live upon other birds, and upon such an-i-mals as cannot defend themselves, as the hare, the rabbit, the lamb.

The prin-ci-pal birds of prey in this country are the eagle, the hawk, and the raven; the eagle is chiefly found in Scotland.

Some birds migrate, that is, they leave us in the autumn, and return again in spring.

This is the case with the swallow, the martin, and some others.

Instinct tells them that they cannot find food here in winter, and it instructs them to seek a warmer climate where it is to be had.

Some birds are web-footed, that is, their toes are joined to-gether by a membrane or web, which en-a-bles them to strike the water the same as a fish.

Verbs Accented on the First Syllable.

Ar-ro-gate	to boast	Cul-ti-vate	to till
Cap-ti-vate	to charm	Dec-o-rate	to deck
Cas-ti-gate	to flog	De-vi-ate	to err
Cel-e-brate	to praise	El-e-vate	to raise
Col-lo-cate	to place	Es-ti-mate	to rate
Con-sti-tute	to fix	Ex-e-crate	to curse
Fab-ri-cate	to forge	Lib-er-ate	to free
Grat-i-fy	to please	Li"-qui-fy	to melt
Hes-i-tate	to pause	Mag-ni-fy	to praise
In-di-cate	to show	Man-ci-pate	to bind
In-flu-ence	to sway	Med-i-tate	to muse
In-ti-mate	to hint	Mil-i-tate	to fight
Ir-ri-gate	to wet	Mit-i-gate	to ease
Mod-u-late	to tune	Per-fo-rate	to bore
Mu-ti-late	to lame	Pu-ri-fy	to clear
Nav-i-gate	to sail	Pu-tri-fy	to rot
Oc-cu-py	to hold	Ra-di-ate	to shine
On-er-ate	to load	Rid-i-cule	to mock
Op-er-ate	to act	Ru-mi-nate	to muse
Pal-pi-tate	to throb	Sat-is-fy	to please
Sep-a-rate	to part	Tu-me-fy	to swell
Suf-fo-cate	to choke	Ve"-ge-tate	to grow
Stim-u-late	to urge	Ven-ti-late	to air
Sus-ci-tate	to raise	Ver-be-rate	to beat
Ter-mi-nate	to end	Ver-i-fy	to prove
Tes-ti-fy	to prove	Vin-di-cate	to clear
Tor-re-fy	to scorch	Vi"-ti-ate	to spoil

The duck is web-footed; so is the goose; so are the swan and the teal.

Nature has fur-nish-ed web-footed birds with a kind of oil, with which they anoint their feathers, and this keeps them from being wet in the water.

Fishes are also an-i-mals, but these live al-to-geth-er in the water, which they breathe instead of air.

Some fishes are very large, and live al-to-geth-er in the sea, as the whale, the dolphin, the shark.

Others that are smaller live in rivers, lakes, or ponds, as the trout, the pike, the dace, the perch; the salmon lives partly in the sea, and partly in rivers.

Some fishes migrate, that is, they visit certain parts of the sea, at certain seasons of the year, as the herring, the mackerel.

Fishes live upon one a-noth-er; if it were not so, such is their a-ma-zing increase, the water would soon be full of them.

Rep-tiles are also an-i-mals; an adder is a reptile, so is a snake, so is a serpent; but these are hap-pi-ly seldom found in this country.

Those an-i-mals that are dan-ger-ous to man, are chiefly found in hot countries.

Some reptiles are quite harmless, as the frog and the toad; yet I have known some naughty boys take a pleasure in pelting them with stones.

But I would gladly hope that no boy who reads this account will have the cru-el-ty to do so.

Insects are also an-i-mals, but they are very small; a bee is an insect, so is a fly, so is a spider.

Some insects are very useful to us, as the bee, which makes honey, and the silk-worm, which spins the silk of which such beau-ti-ful dresses are made.

Besides these an-i-mals, there are others so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye; these are called an-i-mal'-cu-la.

By the help of a pow-er-ful mi-cros-cope it may be seen that a single drop of stagnant water contains many thousands of these small creatures.

The whole cre-a-tion swarms with living creatures, the greater part of which feed on the herbage of the fields and plants.

Others live by de-vour-ing creatures smaller and weaker than themselves; if these were not de-stroy-ed, they would be-come too nu-mer-ous.

The earth, in its journey round the sun, moves at the rate of a thousand miles in a minute.

The moon attends the earth in its journey round the sun.

He, whose windows are made of glass, should never throw stones.

A good tree is known by its fruit; a good boy is known by his gen-er-al conduct.

The Fable of the Shepherd Boy and the Wolf.

A shepherd boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, shouting "the wolf! the wolf!"

The neighbours, believing that he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, but instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at their credulity.

This trick the naughty boy repeated a number of times; but at length the wolf did come in reality, and began to tear and mangle the sheep.

The boy now shouted for help with all his might, but the neighbours, still supposing him to be in jest, paid no regard to his cries, and the wolf had time to devour a great part of his flock.

This fable is intended to caution us against speaking an untruth, even in jest.

Lying is seldom profitable, even in the first instance; and in the end, it is always injurious.

Now, should you at any time feel a temptation to speak that which is not true, recollect the boy and the wolf, for all that he obtained by lying was "not to be believed, even when he spoke the truth."

The toad, the frog, the bat, the dormouse, and many other animals, remain in a dormant or sleeping state during the winter.

A good boy will not use the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

The Boys and the Frogs.

As some thoughtless boys were playing near a pond, they observed a number of frogs swimming about in it, and they began to pelt them with stones.

At length an old frog, lifting his head above the water, thus addressed them:—"Ah, my dear children, you little think, that although this may be sport to you, it is death to us."

I cannot love that boy or girl who can enjoy pleasure, when that pleasure gives pain to others.

The Two Frogs.

One hot sultry day in summer, two frogs agreed to travel together in search of water, as all the ponds in that neighbourhood were dried up.

After travelling some time, they came to a deep well, and sitting down upon the edge of it, they began to consult whether they should leap into it or not.

The more thoughtless of the frogs was greatly in favour of it, saying, "there was plenty of clear spring water, and no danger of being disturbed."

"Well," said the other, "all this may be very true, yet I cannot exactly agree with you, for should this well also dry up, I cannot see how we are to get out again."

This fable instructs us never to enter upon any thing of importance without due thought.

A single false step may be attended with years of misery, therefore it is great wisdom always "to look before we leap."

Selections, chiefly from the Scriptures.

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.

Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.

Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?

Behold the fowls of the air! for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your heav-en-ly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?

And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin;

And yet I say unto you, that even Sol-o-mon, in all his glory, was not ar-ray-ed like one of these.

Who-so-ev-er heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him to a wise man who built his house upon a rock.

And the rain de-scend-ed, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock

And ev-e-ry one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be li-ken-ed to a foolish man, who built his house on the sand.

And the rain de-scended, and the floods came, and the wind blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

I have been young, and now I am old, yet I have never seen the righ-te-ous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? He that formed the eye, shall he not see?

Sol-o-mon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind.

If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of un-der-stand-ing.

And lo! it was all grown over with thorns; thistles had covered its face, and the stone wall was broken down.

Then I saw, and con-sid-er-ed it well; I looked upon it, and re-ceiv-ed in-struc-tion.

Re-mem-ber now thy Cre-a-tor in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

Go to the desert, my son, observe the young stork of the wil-der-ness; let him speak to thy heart.

He beareth on his wings his aged sire, he lodgeth him in safety, and sup-pli-eth him with food.

Be grateful then to thy father, for he gave thee life, and to thy mother, for she sus-tain-ed thee.

So shall their hoary heads go down to the grave, in peace, and their own children, in rev-e-rence of thy example, shall repay thy pi-e-ty with fil-i-al love.

The Tidy Boy.

An old friend of mine used to say, "When I see a tidy boy, I conclude I see a boy that will attend to his books."

You cannot tell, my dear boys, how much you add to your own comfort, and to the comfort of all around you, by being tidy and or-der-ly.

"Have a place for ev-e-ry thing, and ev-e-ry thing in its place," are old sayings worthy of being written up in letters of gold.

I one day, in my rambles, saw a little boy the very picture of ti-di-ness; he was on his road to school.

As I was going in the same di-rec-tion, I walked some distance close behind him.

The road was rather wet, and in some parts of it there were pools of dirty water.

Now this good boy did not splash through these pools like some slov-en-ly boys, but he care-ful-ly stepped on one side, and thus kept his shoes clean.

I was so much pleased to see his cleanly habits, that on passing the school, I looked in, and in-qui-red of the master the name of the boy,

He told me that it was Henry Smith, and he added that he was a well-be-ha-ved boy at school, and that his voice was never heard there but when he was re-peat-ing his lessons.

He never comes late to school, and when he is there he does not trifle away his time like too many idle boys that I could name.

THE MODERN

When out of school, you never hear him make use of angry words, and when at play, he never takes any unfair ad-van-tage, and pro-ba-bly this is the reason that he never quarrels.

Henry knows that it is very vulgar to scrawl his name in dif-fer-ent parts of his books, and therefore he does not do it.

You never see a blot in his copy book, or his ci-pher-ing book ; he enters his sums cor-rect-ly, and this saves the master a great deal of trouble.

He always puts his slate pencil where he can find it, and although he is always ready to lend a piece to a school-fel-low, he never has oc-ca-sion to borrow.

He is never un-ti-dy in his dress, and takes care of his clothes ; you never see him with his trow-sers stained with ink, and perhaps with two or three buttons wanting.

At home he is e-qual-ly good ; he never speaks un-kind-ly to his little sister and brother, and is always willing to do any thing for them.

When speaking to the servant, he does not give himself airs, and say, "give me this," or "give me that;" it is only vulgar boys that speak in this way.

• If he want a drink of water, he will say, "Sarah, will you please to give me a glass of water?"

As he always speaks thus pret-ti-ly, Sarah has a pleasure in getting him any thing he may want, and therefore he has never to wait for it

When his mamma wishes him to do any thing, she has never to speak twice; he not only does it im-me-di-ate-ly, but he does it cheer-ful-ly.

This good boy would scorn to speak an untruth; if he have the mis-for-tune to break any thing, he does not pretend that he knows nothing about it, or say that the dog, perhaps, has done it.

But he goes to his mamma, and tells her what he has done, and that he is sorry for it, but he will en-deav-our to be more careful.

We need not wonder that Henry is always so cheerful and happy, and that he is so much be-lov-ed by all his friends.

It is somewhere said, that "Virtue is its own reward, even in this world;" and I think this must be true.

For when we faith-ful-ly perform our duty, we have an ap-prov-ing con-sci-ence, and this may be com-pa-red to a constant feast.

Now, my dear boys, im-i-tate Henry Smith, and you will also be happy.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule; "Do unto others as you wish they should do unto you."

Suit your desires to things, and not things to your desires.

Be kind and cour-te-ous to all, and be not eager to take offence without just cause.

All men wish to be happy, but too many appear to forget, that hap-pi-ness is only found in the path of virtue.

The Angler and the Trout.

A man angling in the river, caught a small trout, and as he was taking it off the hook, it opened its mouth, and begged hard that he would throw it into the river again.

The angler asked the fish what reason it had to expect such a favour?

“Well,” said the fish, “because, at present, I am young and little, and hardly worth taking home, but if you give me my liberty, I shall grow larger, and then you may take me.”

“That may be true,” replied the angler, “but do not suppose that I shall be so foolish as to throw away a present advantage for a future uncertain good.

“I have not forgotten the old proverb,—that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush.”

Time once past never returns; the moment that is lost is lost for ever.

If we do not govern our passions, they will govern us; and they are dangerous masters.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and tends to promote the happiness of all around him.

Alexander the Great conquered the whole world; how much greater a man he would have been, if he had conquered his own passions.

He that takes pleasure in the prosperity of others, enjoys a part of their good fortune.

The Fox and the Grapes.

One fine day in autumn a fox was wan-der-ing about in search of something to quench his thirst, when he saw some fine ripe grapes hanging from a lofty vine.

As they looked tempting, Reynard was de-si-rous of re-fresh-ing himself with their de-li"-ci-ous juice.

After trying again and again to reach them, he found that he could not leap so high, and therefore he gave up the attempt.

"Pshaw!" said he, looking at them with af-fect-ed contempt as he went away, "I might ea-si-ly have se-cu-red them if I had wished it.

"But after all I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and not worth the trouble of plucking."

When we see others surpass us, we are, per-haps, too apt to un-der-val-ue their at-tain-ments.

Nature has fur-nish-ed the fish with an air-blad-der, which it can expand or contract at pleasure.

When this bladder is ex-pand-ed, the body of the fish is lighter than the water, when it is con-tract-ed, it is heav-i-er.

In-dus-try is the road to wealth; virtue is the road to hap-pi-ness.

All those who have power over their fellow-crea-tures, should use that power with mildness and e"-qui-ty.

Truth wants no help.

I always feel pleasure in calling to mind the sayings of good men, who, perhaps, lived long before I was born, and who are now where the "weary are at rest."

One of these good men says that "Truth wants no help;" and as I know it is true from my own ex-pe-ri-ence, I par-tic-u-lar-ly wish you, my young friends, never to lose sight of the words.

Not long ago Tom Tipper was o-pen-ing the school door just as the clock struck ten.

His teacher asked him why he was so late, and he said he had been an errand for his mother.

The teacher had some doubt of the truth of what Tom ad-van-ced, and sent to make in-qui-ry.

Tom's mother said he left home ex-act-ly a quarter before nine o'clock; and as it was not more than three minutes' walk to school, he had no excuse for being late.

Could the teacher, after this, believe any thing Tom said? No, he could not, for a boy that is once caught in an untruth, will not be ea-si-ly be-liev-ed again.

How much better it would have been for Tom to have con-fess-ed the truth at once, like good Henry Smith, and to have told the master that he would try to do better.

I know by ex-pe-ri-ence that play pulls hard, and it is only rea-son-a-ble that boys and girls should have plenty of play

But a wise man says there is a time for ev-e-ry thing ; I suppose he means, that we should not play in those hours that ought to be de-vo-ted to work.

Should you Thomas, or you Wil-li-am, or you Joseph, ever so far forget your duty, as to be too late to school, confess the truth at once, and tell your teacher, that you will try to be more careful.

I know we may a chance time deceive our parents or our teachers, but there is One whom we cannot deceive ; there is One who sees all that we do, and He knows if we tell a lie.

That great BEING, on whom we depend for ev-e-ry good that we enjoy, abhors a lie ; and we read in the Book of Truth, that the liar has his portion with the wicked.

The night-in-gale is a bird of passage ; it seeks a warmer country in the autumn, and returns again in spring.

The sun is the most splendid and glo-ri-ous object vis-i-ble to human eyes.

A con-tent-ed mind, and a good con-sci-ence, will make a man happy in all sit-u-a-tions.

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

Though bad mēn attempt to turn virtue into rid-i-cule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

The way to wealth depends chiefly on two things, in-dus-try and fru-gal-i-ty ; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

The Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the Stars.

The earth on which we live is a large globe, which moves round the sun once a year, or in three-hundred and sixty-five days.

By a globe is meant something round ev-e-ry way; thus a ball is a small globe, so is an orange, or an apple.

Now the earth moves in two dif-fer-ent ways; for it not only performs its journey round the sun, but it also turns once round its own axis, ev-e-ry twenty-four hours.

If the earth were not to make its journey round the sun, all our seasons would be alike, that is, we should not have the a-gree-a-ble changes of summer and winter, of spring and autumn.

If the earth were not to turn round its axis, one half of it would be always light, and the other half would never have the sun.

The earth mea-sures nearly twenty-five thousand miles round it, and about one part in three is land, and the other two parts are water.

It is also di-vi-ded into four great parts, u-su-al-ly called quarters, namely, Europe, A-si-a, Af-ri-ca, and A-mer-i-ca.

Of these A-si-a and A-mer-i-ca are much the largest quarters, and Europe is the smallest.

The number of in-hab-i-tants on the face of the earth is, perhaps, nearly nine hundred mil-li-ons.

There are in Europe about sixty in-hab-i-tants to a square mile, in A-si-a thirty, in Af-ri-ca eight, and in A-mer-i-ca three.

The sun, the most glo-ri-ous object that we behold, is a very large globe, more than a mil-li-on of times the size of the earth.

The sun is as useful as he is glo-ri-ous; if he were taken away, we should im-me-di-ate-ly cease to live, for we should have no light, no heat, nothing would grow, and every thing would be bound up in ice.

The sun appears to rise in the east, and mount higher and higher in the sky, till twelve o'clock, when it is called mid-day.

After this he appears to go down the other side, till he sinks below the ho-ri'-zon in the west; by ho-ri'-zon is meant that point where the earth and sky appear to meet.

Now it is not the sun that moves, for he is always in the same place, but it is the earth that is turning round on its axis from west to east.

When I am trav-el-ling by the railway I am fre-quent-ly de-ceiv-ed in the same manner, for the carriage that I am in appears to be standing still, and the dif-fer-ent objects on each side appear to be moving in a con-tra-ry di-rec-tion..

The sun is ninety-five millions of miles distant from the earth, and it would take us more than a hundred years to reach him, if we trav-el-led at the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

The next object that attracts our notice is the moon: now although she appears to us nearly as large as the sun, yet she is much the smallest heav'-en-ly body that is vis-i-ble to the naked eye.

The reason of this is, she is only two hundred and forty thousand miles from us, and this may be considered close at hand, compared with the distance of the sun, and most of the stars.

The moon is a dark body the same as the earth, and when she shines, she only reflects, or throws back the light which she receives from the sun.

The moon is very useful to us; she not only cheers the long winter nights, but she is the principal cause of the tides, that is, the rising and falling of the sea.

By means of tides ships are enabled to sail up rivers; tides also keep the sea in constant motion, and prevent the water from becoming putrid.

Although the moon appears to change her shape, yet she is always the same that she appears to be when at full.

When at the full, all her bright side is turned towards us; when we have no moon, it is because that part on which the sun shines, is turned from us, and we cannot see the dark part.

The moon is fifty times smaller than the earth, and her constant companion in her long journey round the sun.

The moon has also a journey of her own round the earth, which she performs in about twenty-eight days, and it is this which causes her to differ so much in her appearance to us.

The moon rises nearly an hour later every night, and there are about twenty-nine days between one moon and another.

All the beau-ti-ful stars that we see in the heavens, may be classed into two kinds, the planets, and the fixed stars.

The planets are those that shine with a mild moon-like light; they are dark bodies the same as the earth, but like the moon, they reflect, or throw back the light of the sun.

The prin-ci-pal of these planets are Mer'-cu-ry, Ve'-nus, Mars, Ju'-pi-ter, Sa'-turn, and Hers-chel.

The fixed stars are those that shine with an un-stead-y twinkling brightness.

These shine with their own light, and are sup-po-sed to be suns to other worlds that move round them, in the same way that the earth and the other planets move round the sun.

Such is the a-ma-zing distance of the nearest of these stars, that if we could travel at the rate of five hundred miles an hour, it would take us more than four millions of years to reach it.

All these stars appear to move from the east to the west; this may be as-cer-tain-ed by ob-serv-ing some par-tic-u-lar stars in the early part of the e-ven-ing, and then looking at them two or three hours af-ter-wards.

But it is not the stars that move, it is the earth turning upon its axis.

As there are countless millions of the fixed stars, we may well exclaim,—How great must that BEING be who called all these bodies into ex-is-tence.

The Author's Rambles.

Although I am an old man, I take a good deal of ex-er-cise, and in my rambles, I fre-quent-ly meet with boys and girls: and as I am partial to children, I par-tic-u-lar-ly notice how they conduct themselves.

One day I had oc-ca-sion to go down Park Lane, when I met Miss Julia Gibbs taking a walk with her little sister Fanny.

Fanny, it appears, did not walk quite so fast as her sister wished, and she seized her by the arm, and dragged her forward, as if she would pull it off.

On looking back, she saw that I was ob-serv-ing her, and let her sister's arm go, but I am afraid, if I had not been there, she would have struck her.

When I was a little boy, I rec-ol-lect com-mit-ting most of Dr. Watts's Divine Songs to mem-ory, and amongst these there is one verse that begins, "Let love through all your actions run."

Now had Miss Julia learned that pretty song, I am per-sua-ded she would have used kind words to her little sister, instead of giving way to passion.

Had she done this, I have no doubt but Fanny would have walked as she wished.

Some time after I was passing Mr. Brown's, when I saw his two sons, George and James, playing at leap-frog a short distance from the house.

It appears that James did not place himself ex-act-ly as his brother wished, and, shocking to relate, he struck him, and James returned the blow.

Now had these two boys known the pretty song, "Whatever brawls disturb the street," I cannot believe they would thus have disgraced themselves.

It is very wrong for boys to quarrel, but it is much worse when brothers dis-a-gree, and proceed to blows.

I am now going to tell you a tale of other two brothers, who were still more bla-ma-ble than the two Masters Brown.

These two boys lived with their mother at a small village, a short distance from the market town.

One fine Sunday morning in the month of May, they were told to go to the church, which was about a mile from the village, and they were caution-ed not to trifle on the road.

The elder of these two boys was named David, and I am sorry to say, he was far from being good; but Richard, the younger, was a fine boy, if he had not been led away by his brother.

They had not pro-ceed-ed far on the road, when David pro-po-sed that they should take a ramble, instead of going to the church.

He added, that they would keep the church in view, and then they could join the con-gre-ga-tion when the service was over.

Richard was much op-po-sed to this, asking what their mother would say if she should know of it.

David told his brother, that they could ea-si-ly deceive her, and at last Richard con-sent-ed to go.

After they had walked about some time, David saw a magpie fly out of a tree, and on looking up, he per-ceiv-ed her nest on a branch, nearly at the top.

Richard tried to persuade his brother not to meddle with it, but he would have his own way, and he began to climb the tree with the in-ten-tion of robbing the nest.

He had not got more than half-way up before the branch on which he was standing gave way, and down he came.

It for-tu-nate-ly hap-pen-ed that the branch project-ed a little over a pond, and into this he fell.

As the pond was not very deep, he got out without much dif-fi-cul-ty; but upon the whole, he paid dearly for his dis-o-be-di-ence, for he bruised his arm very much in the fall.

It was a long time before his arm was well again, and I would gladly hope, that the pain he endured will make him cau-ti-ous for the future.

Now had David known that pretty song, "Lord how de-light-ful 'tis to see," he would have acted in a very dif-fer-ent manner.

Thus you see, my dear children, that one single false step led these boys to commit three wicked actions—they dis-o-bey-ed a parent's command,—they pro-fa-ned the Sabbath,—and they in-vent-ed a lie to deceive their mother.

Easy Introduction to Grammar.

“Well, William,” said Mr. Wright to his son, a boy about eight years of age, “as the afternoon is likely to be wet, I do not intend to go out; therefore, if you will promise me to be attentive, I will give you an easy lesson on Grammar.”

“Oh, yes, papa, I will pay great attention to every word you say, for cousin George told me that grammar teaches us how to speak correctly, and this I should like much to know.”

“Well then, to begin, our language consists of a great number of words, yet as great as the number is, they may all be classed into nine sorts or kinds, which we usually call “Parts of Speech.”

“Now this may be made plain to you by comparing the words to the fruits of an orchard.

“In my orchard there are exactly sixty-four trees, now can you tell me how many kinds of fruits there are?”

“Yes, I think I can, by considering a little—there are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, filberts, and walnuts.”

“You are right; now you would have no difficulty in knowing every one of these fruits at first sight, from its appearance.

“Just in the same way, a grammarian knows at first sight to what class any word belongs, from some particular property it has.

“The first class or kind that we have to do with, are the Articles, and as there are but two of them, *a* and *the*, you will easily remember them.

“ But you must bear in mind that *a* is changed into *an* when the following word begins with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, or with an *h* that is not sounded.

“ Now, I think, I need not say any thing more about the ar-ti-cles?” “ Oh, no! I am sure that I shall not forget that *a* and *the* are ar-ti-cles.”

“ The next class or kind we have to notice, is the Noun: now whatever you can see, hear, or feel, is a noun, so is every thing of which you can form an idea or o-pin-ion: Look about you in the room, and tell me what you see.”

“ I see chairs, a table, a carpet, pictures, books, and a great many other things.” “ Well, these are all nouns: now look through the window, and tell me what you see.”

“ I see houses, trees, the road, a man, a boy, a horse and cart, and these are all nouns, are they not?”

“ You are right. Now there are some kinds of nouns that we cannot see, but still we can form an o-pin-ion of them.

“ For ex-am-ple, we cannot see vice, but we know there is such a thing as vice, therefore it is a noun.

“ There are two other ways of knowing nouns: the first is, every word that will take *a* and *the* before it is a noun; the second is, every word that makes sense of itself is a noun.

“ Now, to prove how at-ten-tive you have been, name me a few words that are nouns, by the former of these rules.”

“ Well, I will try: now I think *tree* is a noun, for I can say *a tree, the tree*, so must *dog, horse, garden, and chimney.*” “ You are right; now, try, some by the latter rule.”

“ *Virtue* must be a noun, so must *pride*, and *in-dus-try* and *i-dle-ness*, for all these words make sense of themselves.”

“ Quite correct. Now you must also bear in mind, that nouns are of two kinds, proper and common.

“ Proper nouns are the names of persons, places, seas, rivers, and ships, as *George, London, the At-lan-tic, the Thames,* the Albert.*

“ Common nouns are the names of things in general, as *a man, a tree, a house.*

“ Nouns have also three genders; males are *mas-cu-līne*, as *a boy*; females are *fem'-i-nīne* as *a girl*; and things without life are *neuter*, as *a house.*

“ Nouns have two numbers, the *sin-gu-lar* and the *plural*; the *sin-gu-lar* ex-press-es but one object, as *a top*; the *plural* more than one, as *tops.*

“ The words that come next under our notice, are the *Ad-jec-tives*, and these you will soon know, as they are used to express the *nature* or *qual-i-ty* of nouns, as *a sour apple.*

“ Now you will see at once that *sour* is the *ad-jec-tive*, as it describes the *nature* or *qual-i-ty* of the *apple.*

“ The *ad-jec-tive* may in *gen-e-ral* be known by trying it with the word *thing* or *man*, for if a word

• Temz.

will make sense put before either of these, you may conclude that it is an ad-jec-tive.

“Now, as a proof that you have un-der-stood me, you will, perhaps, name a few words that will make sense with *man*.”

“I will try: now I can say a *tall* man, then *tall* must be an ad-jec-tive, so must *stout* and *thin*, and also *pleasant* and *dis-a-gree-a-ble*.”

“Try a few also with the word *thing*.” “*Small* must be an ad-jec-tive, for I can say a *small thing*, so must *sweet* and *bitter*, also *heavy* and *light*.”

“I am glad you un-der-stand the nature of the ad-jec-tive; you must also rec-ol-lect, that ad-jec-tives have three degrees of com-par-i-son, namely,

“The pos-i-tive, the com-par'-a-tive, and the su-per'-la-tive: thus, pos-i-tive *tall*, com-par-a-tive *taller*, su-per-la-tive *tallest*.

“But when the ad-jec-tive is a word of two or more syl-la-bles, we use *more* and *most*, as pos-i-tive pleasant, com-par-a-tive *more* pleasant, su-per'-la-tive *most* pleasant.

“Now, William, before we proceed, I should like to know if you retain all that I have told you?” “I think I do, papa; the ar-ti-cles *a* and *the*, I per-fect-ly rec-ol-lect; I also know the nouns, and I can name a great many.” “Well, let me hear you.”

“Fire, water, road, window, apples, sugar; these are all nouns, are they not?” “Yes; now let me hear you try if each of these will make sense with an ad-jec-tive before it.”

“Yes, I can say *bright* fire, *clear* water, *smooth* road, *large* window, *sweet* apples, *moist* sugar.”

“You are quite right; and you will clearly see that all these are ad-jec-tives, because they express the nature of the nouns.

“But as ‘all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy,’ we will for the present drop it, and I will resume the subject the first op-por-tu-ni-ty.”

“In our last lesson, William, if I rec-ol-lect right, we fin-ish-ed the ad-jec-tives, and we now come to the Pronouns.

“These may be known from their being used instead of nouns; thus we do not say John is happy, John is dil-i-gent, John is good, but we use the pronoun, and say, John is happy, *he* is dil-i-gent, *he* is good.

“There are three kinds of pronouns, namely the per-son-al, the rel-a-tive, and the ad-jec-tive.

“Of the per-son-al pronouns there are but five, I, thou, he, she, it, with their plurals, we, you, they, but these fre-quent-ly change their forms; thus, *he* becomes *him*, and *she* becomes *her*.

“Pronouns have gender the same as nouns, as *he* is mas-cu-line, *she* is fem-i-nine, *it* is neuter.

“Pronouns have also two numbers, the sin-gu-lar and the plural; *he* is sin-gu-lar, *they* is plural.

“The rel-a-tive pronouns are *who*, *which*, and *that*, but you must rec-ol-lect that *who* is used for persons, as the man *who*; *which* is used for an-i-mals, and things without life, as the horse *which*; *that* is used instead of *who* or *which*.

“The ad-jec-tive pronouns are di-vi-ded into the pos-ses-sive, the dis-trib'-u-tive, the de-mon-stra-tive, and the in-def'i-nite.

“The pos-ses-sive are—my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.

“The dis-trib'-u-tive are—each, ev-e-ry, either, neither.

“The de-mon'-stra-tive are—this and that, with their plurals, these and those.

“The in-def'i-nite are—some, other, any, one, all, such, none, whole, both, an-oth-er.

“We now come to the next class, namely, the Verbs, and as all these denote either *being* or *acting*, it follows that ev-e-ry thing we do is a verb.

“Now on a-wa-king in a morning, what are the first things you do?—You *rise*, you *dress*, you *wash*, you *kneel* down, you *address* the Al-migh-ty, you *come* down stairs, you *breakfast*. Now all these actions of yours are verbs.

“There is one way of knowing verbs, which you will ea-si-ly rec-ol-lect, namely, that ev-e-ry word which will take *I* and *to* before it is a verb; thus, *I rise*, to *rise*, *I dress*, to *dress*, *I wash*, to *wash*.

“But with this rule you will bear in mind, that the word must be re-du-ced into its simplest form, thus *helped* must be *help*, *gone* must be *go*.

“Now to convince me that you know the nature of verbs, let me hear you name a few.”

“I will try; now *walk* must be a verb, because I can say *I walk*, to *walk*; so must *speak*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *talk*, and *sit*.”

“In the last lesson we were en-ga-ged with the verbs; now I hope you have not for-got-ten how they may be known?”

“Oh, no! I shall not forget how to dis-tin-guish the verbs by trying them with *I* and *to*.”

“There are other things be-long-ing to verbs, as mood, tense, number, and person; but these we must at present let alone, and when you are older, I will procure you “Hutchinson’s Practical Grammar,” which will instruct you in these things.

“The next de-scrip-tion of words we come at is the Adverb, and this may be fre-quent-ly known by its an-swer-ing to the question, How? as How does he read? *Well* Then *well* is an adverb.

“Again, how does Martha sing? *Sweetly*.. Then *sweetly* is an adverb; but an adverb is perhaps best known, by your not being able to class it with any other de-scrip-tion of words.

“The next we come at is the Pre-po-si'-tion, and with the ex-cep-tion of the ar-ti-cle, it is more ea-si-ly known than any other part of speech.

“For if a word will make sense put before the name of the place in which we reside, we may con-clude that it is a pre-po-si-tion.

“Thus we can say *in* London, *through* Man-ches-ter, *near* Liv-er-pool, *above* Bir-ming-ham, *below* Bristol, *at* Leeds, *beyond* Shef-field; now all these words are pre-po-si-tions.

“The next in order are the Con-junc-tions, and these may be known from their being used to con-nect words or sen-ten-ces to-geth-er.

“ Thus in the sen-ten-ces John *and* James were in-vi-ted, *but* they did not come; you will see that *and* joins two words to-gether, and *but* connects two sen-ten-ces to-gether, therefore they are both con-junc-tions.

“ The last class of words we have to notice, are the In-ter-jec-tions, but these are seldom used.

“ They are em-ploy-ed when we express some sudden e-mo-tion of the mind, and in printing are u-su-al-ly fol-low-ed by this mark, (!) called a note of ex-cla-ma-tion, as *Fie!* James, you must not hurt the cat. *Oh!* I have cut my finger.

“ I have now, my dear William, gone through all the dif-fer-ent kinds of words which are found in our language, or, indeed, in any other language, and I hope, from the at-ten-tion you have paid, that my labours have not been in vain.

“ A knowledge of the parts of speech is the very foun-da-tion of grammar, for without that know-ledge no progress can be made in its study,—it is to grammar what a knowledge of the al-pha-bet is to the art of reading, and you know we can make no progress in reading if we do not know the letters.

“ Before I dismiss you I would call your at-ten-tion to the mark (') which we call an accent.

“ Correct pro-nun-ci-a-tion is in-ti-mate-ly con-nect-ed with grammar, and this mark instructs us where to lay a greater stress of voice; thus the word al-pha-bet might be pro-noun-ced in three dif-fer-ent ways, al'-pha-bet, al-pha'-bet, al-pha-bet', all de-pend-ing on what syl-la-ble you place the accent.”

MY MOTHER.

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

When sleep forsook my heavy eye,
Who was it sung sweet lul-la-by,
And hush'd me that I should not cry?
My Mother.

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

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

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

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

Who taught my infant lips to pray,
And love God's holy word and day,
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be,
Af-fec-tio-nate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me?
My Mother.

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

My Mother

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

My Mother.

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

My Mother

AN EVENING HYMN.

Lord, I have pass'd another day,
And come to thank Thee for Thy care;
Forgive my faults in work and play,
And listen to my evening prayer.

Thy favour gives me daily bread,
And friends, who all my wants supply,
And safely now I rest my head,
Preserv'd and guarded by Thine eye.

Look down in pity and forgive
Whate'er I've said or done amiss,
And help me ev'ry day I live,
To serve Thee better than in this.

Now, while I speak, be pleas'd to take
A helpless child beneath Thy care,
And condescend for Jesus' sake,
To listen to my evening prayer.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

NUMERATION TABLE.

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

1 and 1 are 2	2 and 2 are 4	3 and 3 are 6	4 and 4 are 8	5 and 5 are 10	6 and 6 are 12	7 and 7 are 14	8 and 8 are 16	9 and 9 are 18	10 and 10 are 20
2 3 2	3 4 3	4 5 4	5 6 5	6 7 6	7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11
3 4 3	4 5 4	5 6 5	6 7 6	7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12
4 5 4	5 6 5	6 7 6	7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13
5 6 5	6 7 6	7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13	14 15 14
6 7 6	7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13	14 15 14	15 16 15
7 8 7	8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13	14 15 14	15 16 15	16 17 16
8 9 8	9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13	14 15 14	15 16 15	16 17 16	17 18 17
9 10 9	10 11 10	11 12 11	12 13 12	13 14 13	14 15 14	15 16 15	16 17 16	17 18 17	18 19 18

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice 2 are 4	3 times 2 are 6	4 times 2 are 8	5 times 2 are 10	6 times 2 are 12	7 times 2 are 14
3 6	3 9	3 12	3 15	3 18	3 21
4 8	4 12	4 16	4 20	4 24	4 28
5 10	5 15	5 20	5 25	5 30	5 35
6 12	6 18	6 24	6 30	6 36	6 42
7 14	7 21	7 28	7 35	7 42	7 49
8 16	8 24	8 32	8 40	8 48	8 56
9 18	9 27	9 36	9 45	9 54	9 63
10 20	10 30	10 40	10 50	10 60	10 70
11 22	11 33	11 44	11 55	11 66	11 77
12 24	12 36	12 48	12 60	12 72	12 84

Farthings

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

Pence and Shillings Tables.

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	£.	s.
20	are	1	8	12	are	1	0	20
30		2	6	24		2	0	30
40		3	4	36		3	0	40
50		4	2	48		4	0	50
60		5	0	60		5	0	60
70		5	10	72		6	0	70
80		6	8	84		7	0	80
90		7	6	96		8	0	90
100		8	4	108		9	0	100
110		9	2	120		10	0	110
120		10	0	132		11	0	120
130		10	10	144		12	0	130
140		11	8	156		13	0	140
150		12	6	168		14	0	150

Troy Weight.

24 grains	1 pennyweight
20 penny ^{wt.}	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams	1 ounce
16 ounces	1 pound
28 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 hundred wt.
20 hund. ^{wt.}	1 ton

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains	.....1 scruple
3 scruples	....1 dram
8 drams	.....1 ounce
12 ounces	....1 pound

Cloth Measure.

2½ inches	.....1 nail
4 nails	.....1 quarter
3 quarters	....1 ell Flemish
4 quarters	....1 yard
5 quarters	....1 ell English
6 quarters	....1 ell French

Wine Measure.

2 pints	.....1 quart
4 quarts	.....1 gallon
42 gallons	.....1 tierce
63 gallons	.....1 hogshead
84 gallons	.....1 puncheon
2 hogsheads	....1 pipe
2 pipes	.....1 tun

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 pints	.....1 quart
4 quarts	.....1 gallon
9 gallons	.....1 firkin
2 firkins	.....1 kilderkin
2 kilderkins	....1 barrel
54 gallons	.....1 hogshead
2 barrels	.....1 puncheon
3 barrels	.....1 butt

Long Measure.

3 barleycorns	1 inch
4 inches	.....1 hand
12 inches	.....1 foot
3 feet	.....1 yard
5½ yards	.....1 rod or pole
40 poles	.....1 furlong
8 furlongs	....1 mile
3 miles	....1 league
69½ miles	.....1 degree

Dry Measure.

2 pints	.....1 quart
2 quarts	.....1 pottle
2 pottles	.....1 gallon
2 gallons	.....1 peck
4 pecks	.....1 bushel
8 bushels	.....1 quarter

Square Measure.

144 square inches	1 sq. foot
9 square feet	....1 sq. yard
30¼ square yards	..1 sq. pole
40 square poles	..1 sq. rood
4 square roods	..1 sq. acre
640 square acres	..1 sq. mile

TIME.

60 seconds	.....1 minute	7 days	.....1 week
60 minutes	.....1 hour	4 weeks	.....1 month
24 hours	.....1 day	365 days	.....1 year

