





The Revised Elementary Spelling Book.

THE ELEMENTARY

SPELLING BOOK,

REVISED AND ADAPTED

TO THE YOUTH OF THE

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY,

ENLARGED WITH BIBLE LESSONS ON DOMESTIC SLAVERY

BY

REV. ROBERT FLEMING.



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This is an important question.

When the compiler conceived the idea of preparing a Spelling-book to meet fully the necessities of the country, he soon became convinced that to make a better book than Webster's would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. It occurred to his mind that a revised edition of the Elementary Spelling book, adapted to the wants of the people of the Confederate States of America would be all that could be desired. Notwithstanding the opposition, supported as it was by many years experience in teaching, he felt unwilling to undertake the work of re-

DEDICATION.

TO THE
PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN
AND TO THE
TEACHERS AND THEIR PUPILS
Interested in the Common Schools, Academies, and Colleges
AND TO ALL THE
LOVERS OF LEARNING AND BIBLE TRUTH
IN THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

This Revised Edition of the ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK
is most respectfully dedicated by their friend and
loyal-citizen,
The Author.

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PREFACE.

No better Spelling-book than Dr. Webster's has ever been presented to the American people. The unparalleled extent of its circulation furnishes ample proof of the high estimation in which it is held by an enlightened public. For many years it has been almost the only Spelling book used in the Southern States, as well as in other sections of the old Union; and his Dictionary may be found in almost every family, occupying, as it deservedly does, a pre-eminence over all others. But those friendly relations which once existed between the Northern and Southern States have been severed by a protracted, unjust and oppressive Federal legislation, and thus we have been driven from them, and the channel through which we have, hitherto, been accustomed to obtain our supplies is now closed by blockade, the offspring of an unjustifiable and tyrannical war, which is waged against us by those who should have continued to be our friends. Driven from them never to return, we ask, what must now be done to meet the wants of our Schools? This is an important question.

When the compiler conceived the idea of preparing a Spelling-book to meet fully the necessities of the country, he soon became convinced that to make a better book than Webster's would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. It occurred to his mind that a revised edition of the Elementary Spelling book, adapted to the wants of the young of the Confederate States of America, would be all that could be desired. Notwithstanding this conclusion, supported as it was by many years experience in teaching, he felt unwilling to undertake the work of re-

rising the book, without first consulting some of the most distinguished scholars and teachers. In answer to some of the many letters he addressed to his acquaintances, he is happy to say, he has been much encouraged and strongly urged to prosecute the labors connected with such an enterprise. The reader is referred to the letter of Rev. C. P. Beman, that veteran educator, now of Mt. Zion, Georgia; also to a letter from Dr. N. M. Crawford, President of Mercer University, Ga., whose ripe scholarship and extensive experience in teaching will not be questioned in this country.

It is proper to state that the orthography of Webster has been invariably retained; and that in *very few* instances has his pronunciation been rejected. The flat, or Italian sound of *a*, as heard in the word *father*, should not be heard in the word *grass*, *mass*, *glass*, *bass*, &c. In these words I have given to the letter *a* its short sound, as in *mat*. This is undoubtedly the usage amongst us, and it has the sanction of Walker of London. The flat sound of the letter *a* in these instances is a New England provincialism.

I had marked the vowel sounds, as well as those of a few consonants, as Dr. Webster has marked them. But since the manuscript has been finished, it has been ascertained that the kind of type suitable to represent these sounds could not be procured. The present edition will be given to the public without the notation of the sound. At the earliest possible period, the work will be stereotyped, and all the necessary distinctions of sound will be made; and by inspecting the Key to the sounds, page 14, the intelligent student will find all that is desirable on this subject. The teacher or student who may wish to acquaint himself more fully with the proper pronunciation of any word, is requested to search for it in Dr. Webster's Dictionary.

The Bible readings on the subject of Domestic slavery, which are introduced into this work in various places, are

given in the exact verbiage of the sacred page. The people of these Confederate States of America will not henceforth withhold from their school-books, the teachings of the Scriptures on this subject. They have no higher law than Holy Writ. It is their standard in religion and morals; and "when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Isa. 59: 19

The names of men and women found in the New Testament, are appended to the book; and are pronounced as Walker and Webster have pronounced them; except the word Israel, which is here pronounced Iz' ra el, as it is pronounced in Israel Alger's Pronouncing Bible. This pronunciation is easier of utterance, and is far more euphonious than the sharp hissing sound of the letter s, and it is in conformity with general usage.

It is the object of the Spelling-book to teach orthography and orthoepy; and the various tables of spelling are so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete system of teaching the elements of the language. However small this book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a purely religious character, which the rising generation of the Southern Confederacy are destined to use.

ROBERT FLEMING.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

EXTRACTS FROM WEBSTER'S PREFACE.

THE PLAN.—The plan of classification is here extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words; and the classes are so arranged with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these ELEMENTARY TABLES, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular tongue."

SPELLING AND FORMING WORDS.—"The tables intended for exercises in spelling and forming words, contain

nal words with the terminations only of their derivations. These tables will answer the important purpose of teaching the manner of forming the derivatives, and the distinction of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar."

PRONUNCIATION.—"There are a few words in both countries, England and America, whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind I have leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision."

UNIFORMITY OF ORTHOGRAPHY.—"In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and, what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have adopted, both in this work and in my Dictionary, that orthography which is most simple, and which is now the best authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be legitimate, and have rendered all cases of words, falling within the rules, uniform in orthography."

MARKS OF SOUNDS. *—"In this work, the sounds of the vowels in accented syllables are represented by marks or points attached to the letters. This serves to fix the pronunciation of words, and to facilitate the acquisition of the language both by foreigners and our own children."

SILENT LETTERS.—"Letters printed in the Italic characters are mute; but by the classification of words here adopted, few of these characters are necessary."

THE READING LESSONS.—"These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, and show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand their true meaning." Teachers should notice this, and not require parents to go to the useless expense of purchasing Northern catch-penny readers No. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

SIGNIFICATION OF WORDS.—"It is useful to teach children the significations of words as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed

* Type of the kind required, cannot be procured at this time in this country, but it shall be procured at an early period as possible.

in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged."

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters or single characters, the sounds of which are rendered significant by established usage. The compounds *ch*, *sh*, *th* and *ng*, are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si* or *z*; as in *brasier*, *azure*, pronounced *bra' zhur*, *azh' ur*.

A, E, O are always vowels.

I or U are vowels or diphthongs.

W is also a vowel, except when it begins a word or syllable.

Y is either a vowel, a diphthong or a consonant.

The vowels a, e, i, o, u, y, have regular long and short sounds, as represented in the Key, page 12; and also occasional sounds, which occur more rarely, as may also be seen in the Key, where they are all clearly exhibited by certain characters.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened in unaccented syllables, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as *adequate*, *desolate*, *inveterate*. The long *e* when shortened coincides with the short *i* in *pit*; as in *trumpet*. The short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented at the end of words; as in *glory*. The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is the same as the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not* is somewhat lengthened before *r*, *s*, *th* and *ng*; as in *nor*, *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, thus: *eb*, *ed*, *ef*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ep*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *ev*, &c.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice are called *close* or *mute*, as *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. Those which do not interrupt the voice are called semi-vowels, as *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez* *eth*.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips are called *labials*; as *eb*, *ef*, *em*, *ep*, *ev*.

Dental articulations are formed by the tongue and teeth, as *ed*, *et*, *eth*.

Palatal articulations are those which are formed by the tongue and the palate; as *eg*, *ek*, *ing*.

Sibilants.—The letters *s* and *z* are called sibilant or hissing letters.

B and *P* represent nearly one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *P* represents a closer pressure of the lips.

D and *T* stand for one and the same articulation, which is the pressure of the tongue against the gum of the upper teeth, but *T* stands for a closer articulation than *D*.

F and *V* stand for the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under-lip; but *F* indicates an expulsion of breath without sound; *V* with sound.

Th in *think* and *that* represent one and the same articulation—the former with aspiration, the latter with sound.

S and *Z* stand for one and the same articulation, attended with hissing; *s* without sound *z* with sound.

Sh and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, aspirated and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si*, or other letters, as in *fusion*, *razier*, *azure*.

Nj represents the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in *sing*, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in *finger*, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by *nk* as in *bank*. The difference is obvious in *bang*, *anger*, *bank*, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See section 139.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*, and is silent after *m*, as in *dumb*, *plumb*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *cut*, *cut*, *corn*. This hard sound of *c* may be represented nearly by the letters *ch*. But *c* has also a hard sound like the letters

ke; as in *came, cure, car, cab*. It has the sound of *s* before *e, i* and *y*, as in *celar, cider, cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as in *sick, thick*. When it is followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, it unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous, gracious, conscience*, are pronounced *ce ta' shus, gra' shus, con' shense*.

D has but one sound, as in *day, bid*.

F has one sound only, as in *life, fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a, o* and *u*, is a close palatal articulation, as in *gave, go, gun*; but before *e, i* and *y* it has the sound of *j*. It may be remarked that the sound of *g* before *a, o* and *u* is commonly called the hard sound; and the sound before *e, i* and *y* is called the soft sound, like that of *j*. The two hard sounds are very distinctly different in different combinations; the sound of *g* in *gave* is that of *gee*, as in *geese*; the other hard sound is similar to that made by the letters *guh*, as heard in *gun, gust*. See Key, page 12.

H is a mark of breathing, or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as in *million*, pronounced *millyun*. Before *r* it sometimes takes the short sound of *u*; as in *sir, bird, dirt, flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by *dzh*, as in *joy, jar*.

K has the two distinct hard sounds of *c*; the first like *guh*, as in *koran, kind*. The second, but more general sound of the letters *ke*, as in *king, kid, kalmia*. This sound of *k* is the hard sound of *c*, which Webster says "may be called *ke*." See letter *c* in his large Dictionary.

L has one sound only; as in *lame, mill*. It is sometimes silent before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *calf*.

M has only one sound, as in *man, flame*.

N has one sound only, as in *not, sun*. It is silent after *m*, as in *hymn, solemn*.

P has one sound only; as in *pit, lap*. Before *s* it is silent; as in *psalm*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, sounded like *w*, as in *question, queer*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send, less*, or the sound of *z*; as in *rise*. When it is followed by *i* preceding a vowel,

it unites with a vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *omission*, pronounced *o mish' un*, or *zh*, as in *osier*, pronounced *o' zhur*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na' shun*, *par' shul pa' shense*. A few exceptions are, when *s* and *x* precede *t*, as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixture*, are pronounced *bast' yun*, *christ' yan*, *mikst' yun*.

V has one sound only; as in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent, and never ends a word.

W before *r* is silent; as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance. Thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*, *box*; but is sometimes pronounced like *gz*, as in *exact*, pronounced *egz' act*. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z*, as in *xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound which is soft like *s* in *his*, *has*.

Cu have the sound nearly of *tsh*, as in *child*; or the sound of *k*, as in *character*; or of *sh*, as in *machine*, *chaise*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*. These words close with the sound of *f*, so that *gh* may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

Pu have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste' ven*.

Su have one sound only, as in *shall*.

Tu have two sounds; aspirate or sharp, as in *thick*, *thin*, *both*, and the vocal or flat sound, as in *thou*, *this*, *bathe*. See Key, page 12.

Sc have the sound of *sk* before *a*, *o*, *u* and *r*, as in *sack*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* only before *e*, *i* and *y*; as in *scene*, *scépter*, *science*, *scythian*.

DIGRAPHS.

Two vowels in a syllable, where only one is sounded, are called a *digraph*; when both are sounded together they are called a *diphthong*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy*, is the same and uniform; as in *join*, *joy*, *oil*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform, as in *sound*, *now*. But in the terminations *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong and the pronunciation is *us*; as in *pious*, *glorious*, *various*.

The diagrams *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as in *certain*, *curtain*, *captain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw* have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*; *ew* that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, unaccented, that of *y* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the other has no sound; as in *court*, *road*, *slow*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not pointed, have, in this book, the sound of *e* long; as in *near*, *mect*, *seize*, *grieva*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa*, unless pointed, has the sound of *o* long, as in *boat*. In a few instances words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark †.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as in *fate*, *mete*, *mute*, unless pointed, as in *d ve*, *give*.

The accented syllable of a word is distinguished by the mark (').

The double accent (") in such words as *prec"ious*, *ambi"tious*, (Section 135,) shows that the subsequent *c* or *t* has the sound of *sh*.

The double accent in such words as *an"ger*, *clan"gor*, (Section 139) shows that *ng* are pronounced with a close articulation, or like double *g* in *clangor*.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress of the voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in *gl'o'ry*; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab'it*. The general rule by which accent is regulated, is that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule the accent of most words have been established by long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, or less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, as in *superfluity, literary*.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as in *ink-stand, church-yard*.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is the fall or modulation of the voice in reading or spelling, especially at the end of a sentence.

KEY TO THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

VOWELS.—a, e, i, o, u, y.

LONG SOUND.—cāpē; mēte; sīne; nōte; tūne; fly.

SHORT SOUND.—cāp; mēt; sīn; nōt; tūn; any.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

ā.—Say “the slender sound of a;”—as in cāre, āir, fāir.

â.—Say “the flat sound of a;”—as in bār, tār, fāther.

à.—Say “the short sound of flat a;”—as in àsk, làst, màst.

ä.—Say “the broad sound of a;”—as in äll, eäll, bäll.

á.—Say “the short sound of broad a;”—as in w hát, wán, wállow.

ê.—Say, “the slender sound of a made by e;”—as in there, héir.

ē.—Say, “the long sound of a made by e;”—as in they, préy.

é.—Say, “the short sound of u made by e;”—as in hér, térm.

ī.—Say, “the long sound of e made by i;”—as in pīquē, mīn.

î.—Say, “the short sound u made by i;”—as in sīr, dīrt.

ô.—Say, “the short sound of u made by o;”—as in ôu, dôve, dône.

ō.—Say, “the long sound of oo made by o;”—as in móve, dô, tómb.

ò.—Say, “the short sound of oo made by o;”—as in wólf, wólsey.

òò.—Say, “short sound of oo;”—as in bòòk, tòòt, wòòd.

û.—Say, “the long sound of oo made by u;”—as in rûle, rûmor, rûral.

ü.—Say the short sound of oo made by u;”—as in pül-püt, büsh.

e.—Say, “the letter e silent;”—as in fallen, token.

ew.—Say, “the long sound of u made by ew;”—as in dew, new.

oi, oy, ou, ow.—Say, “diphthongal sounds;”—as in oil, boy, our, vow.

SOUNDS OF CONSONANTS.

c.—(unmarked), say, “c sounded like s;”—as in cedar, cider, cycle.

c.*—Say, “c sounded hard like k or ke;”—as in cat, came, cube.

c.—Say, “c sounded hard like k or kuh;”—as in eup, cut, cow.

ch.—Say, ch sounded as in child, church, &c.

ch.—Say “ch sounded hard like k or ke;”—as in scheme, trochee.

ch.—Say, “ch sounded hard like k or kuh;”—as in chord, chorus.

ch.—Say, “ch sounded like sh;” as in chaise, machine.

k or ke, at the end of words, sounds like kuh; as in holk, dîke.

s.—Say, “s sounded like z;” as in his, is, as, ours, cheese.

g.—Say “g sounded like j;” as in gentle, ginger.

g.—Say “g sounded hard like gee;” as in geese, gala, gairish.

g.—Say, “g sounded hard like guh; as in gust, got, gutural.

th.—Say, “The sharp sound of th;” as in thick, thin, both.

th.—Say, “The flat sound of th;” as in these, thou, thine.

* Dr. Webster's Dictionary on the letter c, which he says “may be called ke.”

THE ALPHABET.

Roman.	Italic Letters	Names of Letters.	Numerals.
A	a	A a	1—i
B	b	B be	2—ii
C	c	C ce	3—iii
D	d	D de	4—iv
E	e	E e	5—v
F	f	F ef	6—vi
G	g	G ge	7—vii
H	h	H he, or aych	8—viii
I	i	I i	9—ix
J	j	J ja	10—x
K	k	K ka or ke	11—xi
L	l	L el	12—xii
M	m	M em	13—xiii
N	n	N en	14—xiv
O	o	O o	15—xv
P	p	P pe	16—xvi
Q	q	Q eu	17—xvii
R	r	R ar or er	18—xviii
S	s	S es	19—xix
T	t	T te	20—xx
U	u	U u	21—xxi
V	v	V ve	22—xxii
W	w	W ou	23—xxiii
X	x	X ekx	24—xxiv
Y	y	Y wi or ye	25—xxv
Z	z	Z zo	26—xxvi

&*

ſ*

and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff. ll. fi. fl. ff.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for two.

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, DON

No. 5.—V. Vowels Short.

aj	ak	al	am	an	ap
ej	ek	el	em	en	ep
ij	ik	il	im	in	ip
oj	ok	ol	om	on	op
uj	uk	ul	um	un	up

No. 6.—VI. Vowels Short.

ar	as	at	av	ax	az
er	es	et	ev	ex	ez
ir	is	it	iv	ix	iz
or	os	ot	ov	ox	oz
ur	us	ut	uv	ux	uz

is he to do so by me?
 he is to do so by me
 so I am to be in
 he is to go up by it

is it to be by me?
 by me it is to be
 I am to be as he is, and
 he is to be as I am

No. 7.—VII. Vowels Long.

bla	cla	fla	gla	pla	sla
ble	cle	fle	gle	ple	sle
bli	cli	fli	gli	pli	sli
blo	clo	flo	glo	plo	slo
blu	clu	flu	glu	plu	slu
bly	cly	fly	gly	ply	sly

No. 8.—VIII. Vowels Long.

bra	era	dra	fra	gra	pra
bre	ere	dre	fre	gre	pre
bri	eri	dri	fri	gri	pri
bro	ero	dro	fro	gro	pro
bru	eru	dru	fru	gru	pru
bry	ery	dry	fry	gry	pry

No. 9.—IX. Vowels Long.

pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
sko	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

A, E, I, O, U, LONG; A, E, I, O, U, SHORT—CARE, FARE, LAZE, ALLE, WHAT, THERE, FEAR, HER, SIR, SON.

See how the hen can run
I fed the old hen
I fed her in the lot
The cow was in the lot
The sun was hot
It is hot to-day
The dog ran at the cat
A cat can eat a rat

Ann put her hat on the bed
It was too big for her head
She may go and get my hat
It is on the peg
I can jump the rope
A boy can jump the rope
A hen can lay an egg
A dog can suck an egg.

No. 10.—X. *Vowels Long.*

pha	qua	spa	sta	sea	swa
phe	que	spe	ste	see	swe
phi	qui	spi	sti	sei	swi
pho	quo	spo	sto	seo	swo
phu	—	spu	stu	seu	swu
phy	quy	spy	sty	sey	swy

No. 11.—XI.

spla	spra	stra	shra	sera	sela
sple	spre	stre	shre	sere	sele
spli	spri	stri	shri	seri	seli
splu	spro	stro	shro	sero	selo
splu	spru	stru	shru	seru	selu
sply	spry	stry	shry	sery	selu

I saw a pig eat a fig
I saw a cat eat a rat

I saw a dog run at a log
I saw an owl fly at a bowl

No. 12.—XII. *Vowels Short.*

eab	fib	gab	eub	sup	lad	hid	mid
dab	gib	hob	dub	rip	nud	hid	gid
mab	jib	job	sub	rup	pad	did	uid
nab	nib	mob	hub	sop	sad	rid	uid
tab	rib	nob	lub	bud	led	lid	uid
neb	bob	rob	rub	dud	rud	pid	uid
wab	cob	sob	tub	gad	ud	kid	uid
bib	fob	bub	lap	had	wed	mid	uid

A new tab cap
A cob-web
She has got a new tub
He is not a bad boy

Dogs will kill rats
I hid my pen in the box
My toe is on my foot
My ear is on my head

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

The lad had a new pen My foot is on my leg
 The Jews eat not hog meat My nose is on my face
 Pigs eat red plums And my hat is out of place
 A black-ber-ry is green when She put my cap in the tub
 it is red I can do as I am bid

No. 13.—XIII. *Vowels Short.*

log	jag	cag	keg	pig	rug	kam	jib
dog	lag	dag	leg	rig	pag	lam	nib
bog	nag	fag	peg	wig	rug	ram	rib
cog	rag	gag	beg	dug	dam	yam	fib
hog	sag	hag	big	hug	ham	man	job
jog	tag	wag	fig	jug	jam	hum	nob

I can tag the boy Do not let a bug get on the
 I can sit on a log bed
 A big pig is a hog A bed should be free of bugs
 The new bag is for me I put the mug in my new tin
 The man can put on his wig box
 She put the rag in a bag I can rub the ink off my pen
 She set the jug on the rug on a rag
 I can eat a yam with ham A jug is not a mug

No. 14.—XIV. *Vowels Short.*

ben	gun	dan	ren	men	fin	win	gun
gen	hun	fan	ben	pen	hin	oon	pin
den	mun	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
ben	run	pan	fen	wen	pin	hun	sun
gen	sun	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	ten
den	mun	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	mun

No. 15.—XV.

cap	gap	pip	nap	far	fat	vat	not
rap	dip	sip	top	tar	rat	bat	wet
	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	let	pet
	rip	tip	top	jar	mat	get	set
	up	rop	hop	par	sat	let	yet
	lip	hop	bar	bat	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI.

pot	iot	got	nut	vex	wid	can
wot	lot	wot	rut	fix	wau	can

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

fit	wit	not	but	lax	mix	was	eat
lit	bot	pot	cut	tax	six	wat	gum
mit	cot	rot	hut	wax	box	war	gin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sex	fox	man	gap

Ann can hem my cap.
 She has it on her lap.
 I had a nut to eat.
 It was nice and sweet.
 The pig is in the pen.
 And so is the old hen.
 The mop is wet, you see.
 She will sit by me.
 The bee went to his gum.
 The man can pay his tax.
 The book is neat and clean.
 Can you fix my shoe.
 That is the way to do.

It is on my foot.
 A bat can fly.
 A bad boy did cry.
 A cat can eat a rat.
 Six men can sit in a pew.
 Now the sun is set.
 You must not say set when
 you mean sit.
 And you must not say sit
 when you mean set.
 The sun sets.
 We sit on the stool.
 We do not set on the stool.

2

No. 17.—XVII. Long Sound.

babe	hide	mode	ace	bice	cage	late
cade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gage	late
jade	tide	node	face	lice	page	late
fade	side	rode	lace	mice	rage	late
tade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sage	late
made	ode	robe	race	rice	doge	late
wade	bole	eube	mace	vice	huge	late
bide	code	tube	ice	age	late	late

No. 18.—XVIII. Long Sound.

dike	yoke	dale	mile	dole	late
like	duke	male	nile	hole	late
pike	luke	hale	pile	mole	late
tike	puke	gale	tile	pole	late
coke	ale	sale	vile	sole	late
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	late
poke	eale	bile	bole	mule	late
woke	sale	file	cole	rule	late

No. 19.—XIX. Long Vowels.

ape	ripe	mope	ore	more	late
cape	wipe	hope	bore	sore	late

A, E, &c. long; A, E, &c. short— CARE BAR LAST. ALL WHAT THERE PREY, HER, SIR, S. S.

tape	type	rope	core	tore	haze
nape	cope	more	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	cove	raze
pipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	caze

No. 20.—XX.

cure	kine	lane	ate	bite	doze
lure	nine	mane	date	cite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	cone
dine	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	cane	hate	rite	none
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bane	base	mate	dive	june
tine	vane	case	pate	hive	tune
fane	vase	rate	rive	fume	sane

No. 21.—XXI.

torn	alp	camp	imp	bump	rump
worn	scalp	lamp	pomp	dump	crump
sworn	help	clamp	gimp	chump	pump
urn	kelp	ramp	limp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	cramp	pimp	lump	carp
churn	garp	stamp	crimp	clump	scarp
spurn	pulp	vamp	shrimp	plump	harp
burn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

asp	chasp	piet	raft	weft
wasp	act	strict	craft	gift
drags	fact	duct	draft	shift
lungs	pact	aft	graft	lift
lungs	taet	last	walt	rift
ha-	tract	haft	laft	drift
gaft	sect	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

colt	ant	sent	dint
dolt	chant	brent	lint
jolt	grant	spent	flint
volt	bent	rent	splint
caut	siant	sent	mint

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CAPS, BAR. LAST. ALL WHAT, THERE PREY, HER SIR, SON.

felt	spilt	scant	dent	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	tint
smelt	bolt	rant	pent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brunt	wept	tart	snort	last	test
grunt	swept	smart	sort	blast	hest
runt	art	part	tort	riast	chest
apt	cart	start	hurt	past	jest
chapt	hart	pert	shirt	vast	lest
kept	chart	vert	flirt	d.dst	blest
slept	dart	wert	cast	midst	nest
crept	mart	short	fast	best	pest

No. 25.—XXV.

rest	quest	cost	thirst	lust	list
crest	west	first	bust	must	mist
drest	zest	burst	dust	rust	grist
test	cyst	curst	gust	crust	wist
vest	fist	durst	gast	trust	lost

A babe is a small child.

The babe wept when it felt the cold wind.

Ripe plums will make a good pie.

The world turns round from west to east in a day.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

Boys love to set traps to catch birds or rats.

Fire will burn wood and coal.

We should not go too near to the fire.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

A good girl may jump the rope.

None but bad girls and boys will pout.

Good boys and girls will act well.

A hen does not crow at all.

An egg is good to eat when you roast it.

Birds build their nests in bushes and trees.

Corn is ground at the mill, and makes meal.

Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.

The day is made for work, and the night is for sleep.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, HARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY; HER, SIR, SON.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOTE.—After the student has studied the lesson well, the teacher will then propound, or *give out*, the words to be spelled. The following practical method should be invariably pursued by all teachers who desire their pupils to become well acquainted with the orthography and orthoepy of the language. Thus:

Teacher Propounds.

Student Responds.

Baker B a-ba, k e-r-ker, baker; "the long sound of a."
 Shady..... S h a-sha, d y-dy, shady; "the long sound of a."

ba' ker	tro' ver	so' lar	wo' ful	pa' pal
sha dy	clo ver	po lar	po em	co pal
la dy	do nor	lu nar	fo rum	vi al
ti dy	va por	so ber	sa tan	pe nal
her dy	fa vor	pa cer	fu el	ve nal
h'ny	fla vor	ra cer	du el	fi nal
sa my	sa vor	gro cer	eru el	o rat
bo ny	ha lo	ei der	gru el	ho ral
po ny	so lo	spi der	pu pil	mu ral
po ker	he ro	wa fer	la bel	na sal
ti ber	ne gro	ca per	li bel	fa tal
ea pet	ty ro	ti ger	lo cal	na tal
ta por	bu bo	ma ker	fo cal	ru ral
vi per	sa go	ra ker	vo cal	vi tal
bl ver	tu lip	ta ker	le gal	to tal
fa ver	ce dar	se ton	re gal	o val
o ver	br ier	ru in	di al	pli ant
pa per	fri er	hy men	tri al	gi ant

bakers bake sweet bread and cakes.
 I like to play in the shady grove.
 Some fishes are very bony.
 Teach the young lady that shows me how to read.
 An eclipse of the sun is a solar eclipse.
 An eclipse of the moon is a lunar eclipse.
 The pie is made of ripe apples.
 The wolf will kill and eat a man.
 Men should go to bed early.
 One should not eat too much meat at night.
 One can rake hay or straw.
 This is a bottle bottle.

A, E, & C., LOUG; A, E, & C., SPOU—CARE, HARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, CHECK, USE, DE, SEE, SON.

No. 27.—XXVII.

stab	crib	grub	bled	plod	stag
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	send	stag
slab	chub	shad	shred	stud	drag
crab	club	clad	shed	slug	swag
d-rab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glib	scrub	brad	shod	crag	sham
snib	drub	fled	clod	shag	eram
clan	prim	scan	spin	trap	slip

No. 28.—XXVIII.

dram	trim	clan	grim	scrap	grip
slam	swim	span	twin	strap	serin
eram	from	plan	chap	chip	trip
stem	seum	bran	clap	ship	strip
skim	plum	glen	flap	skip	drip
brim	grum	chin	slap	clip	flip
grim	drum	skin	snap	rip	grip

No. 29.—XXIX.

chop	char	flat	slit	blot	clot
shop	spar	plat	smit	clot	plot
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	spot
crop	stir	brat	split	spot	grot
stop	blur	fret	grit	grot	trot
swop	slur	whet	scot	trot	shot
sear	spur	tret	shot	shot	shut

Ann can spin flax.
 John can spin a top.
 A shad is a good fish.
 A plum will hang by a stem.
 The boy had a drum.
 I love good little girls.
 I can pull a little wagon.

He must not drink a drop.
 It is a great shame
 He set a trap for a rat.
 Ships sail on the
 A mad dog will
 We have plums
 mulber-ries in

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CAKE, BAR, LAST, AGE, WHAT, THREE, PREY, SON.

No. 30.—XXX.

bulb	bold	band	brand	blind	pond
barb	cold	hand	end	bind	field
garb	gold	land	bend	find	word
barb	fold	rand	feud	hind	word
verb	hold	bland	lend	kind	word
curb	mold	grand	mend	mind	word
child	sold	gland	rend	rind	word
mild	told	sand	send	wind	scarp
wild	scold	stand	tend	bond	bird
old	and	strand	vend		

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd	surf	such	lanch	hunch	latch
curd	scurf	filch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rien	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	much	pa ch	stanch	punch	snatch
arch	pouch	croch	ditch	switch	crutch
scrch	crouch	botch	hitc	twitch	dutch
sturch	torch	blotch	pitch	sketch	plush
marsh	church	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
n marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	clutch	clash

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.
 A bird sits on a branch to sing.
 It is wrong to tread on a little kitten.
 We must not be cruel to animals.

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A base'—“The long sound of a.”

a base	re claim	un say	ben zoin
	pro claim	es say	a void
	di-claim	a way	de voir
	ex claim	a bey	a droit
	de mean	con vey	ex ploit
	be moan	pur vey	de coy
	re tain	sur vey	en joy
	re main	de ty	al loy
	en gros	al ty	em ploy

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

in late	dis creet	de ny	an noy
col late	al lay	de cry	de stroy
trans late	de lay	boil*	con voy
mis state	re lay	tur moil	es pouse
re plate	mis lay	de spoil	ca rouse
com plete	in lay	em broil	de vour
se crete	way lay	re coil	re dout
con crete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re cite	de cay	ad join	a mount
in cite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	con join	re count
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	por tray	mis join	en dow
de claim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

When the teacher gives out the word the student should spell it, and give the sound in the accented syllable.

Strong drink will debase a man.

Teachers like polite pupils.

It is a bad thing to be idle.

Idleness will clothe a man with rags.

Good men obey the laws of God.

I love to survey the starry heavens.

Careless girls and boys mislay their things.

The fowler decoys the birds into his net.

Cats devour rats and mice.

The adroit rope dancer can leap, and jump, and perform as many exploits as a monkey.

Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.

In time of war ships have a convoy.

Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight and strive to wear a crown.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.

God will destroy the wicked.

* Diphthong sound of oi.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C. short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 33. XXXIII. (*Double e is always long.*)

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	creek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	check	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV. (*Double e is always long.*)

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	greece
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	skeet	reeve
creep	sheer	steer	fleet	teens	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	teeth	freeze

No. 35.—XXXV.

boom	groom	loom	troop	boose	brook
coom	boon	loo	stoop	choose	crook
doom	loon	coo	swoop	noose	took
loom	moon	too	boor	cook	wood
bloom	spoon	coop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	soon	scoop	poor	look	good
room	swoon	loop	loose	stook	stood
broom	noon	sloop	goose	nook	would
food	mood	droop	rood	rook	could
fool	spool	boot	root	proof	son
pool	stool	cool	roof	blood	won
wool	roost	moot	woof	flood	ton

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Fish swim in the brook, and bite at the hook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge, and cuts wood well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A, E, & C. LONG; A. E. & C. SHORT—CARE, EAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, FRET, SIRE, SON

The king wears a crown of gold.
 I will kiss the babe on its cheek.
 We go to church on the first day of the week.
 The man put a curb round our deep well.
 Wool makes the sheep warm.
 Men keep their pigs in pens.
 We lie down and sleep on beds.
 The new broom sweeps clean.
 The wild deer runs in the woods.
 The red beet is very sweet and good to eat.
 If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind
 look and show him my new book.

No. 36.—XXXVI. (*Ck sounded like kuh.*)

back	snack	quack	quick	rick	wick
hack	pack	beck	chick	brick	cock
jack	rack	deck	click	erick	clock
lack	crack	check	kick	priek	lock
black	track	neck	lick	trick	block
clack	sack	peek	slick	sick	hook
slack	tack	speck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	reck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII. (*K like kuh.*)

pock	chuck	stuck	bulk	clank	prank
rock	luck	elk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	cluck	welk	skulk	plank	lock
crock	pluck	yelk	bank	slank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	crank	clink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	stink
buck	suck	milk	laulk	frank	stink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	blink

No. 38.—XXXVIII. (*K like kuh.*)

prink	drunk	mark	irk	ack	disk
struck	trunk	park	dirk	bask	ruck
mink	snuk	spark	kirk	cask	brisk
wink	sluk	stark	quirk	hask	fisk
drink	ark	jerk	cork	flask	busk
pink	lark	clerk	fork	mask	disk

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SOE

spunk	dark	smerk	stork	task	husk
juok	hark	perk	lurk	desk	boss
skunk	sbark	chirk	turk	whisk	tuft

At the end of all the above words *ck* sounds like *ch*.

No. 39.—XXXIX.

busk	snarl	churl	barm	barn	part
musk	twirl	furl	farm	yarn	barge
rusk	whirl	hurl	harm	darn	kern
tusk	elm	purl	charm	large	fern
dusk	helm	film	sperm	charge	stern
marl	help	arm	term	barge	quern
born *	corn	scorn	morn	lorn	horn

No. 40.—XL.

gaff	scoff	puff	call	thrall	quell
staff	doff	ruff	fall	small	dwell
quaff	buff	stuff	gall	squall	well
skiff	cuff	add	mall	smell	ill
stiff	hauf	odd	pall	spell	bill
tiff	bluff	ebb	all	tell	inn
cleff	muff	stag	jag	will	bin

No. 41.—XLI.

gill	skill	still	roll	dull	ill
gill	kill	quill	seroll	gull	when
gull	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wren
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	burr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	boll	toll	mull	push
frill	fill	poll	cull	trull	puss

No. 42.—XLII.

moss	trass	guess	kiss	moss	truss
boss	brass	less	bliss	cross	bust
gross	grass	bless	miss	dross	bur
hoss	cess	mess	swiss	cost	bull
trass	dress	cess	boss	buss	full
truss	press	chess	loss	fuss	poll
truss	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hurt

* short o before r generally sounds like broad a,

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE BAR LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 43.---XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stave	staves	egg	eggs	quill	quills
cliff	cliffs	bug	bugs	poll	polls
miff	miffs	hall	halls	skull	skulls
cuff	cuffs	wall	walls	urn	urns
muff	muffs	cell	cells	bell	bells
bluff	bluffs	sill	sills	mill	mills

A skiff is a small row-boat.

A cliff is a high, steep rock.

Boys should leave off all bad tricks.

Do not take snuff in your nose nor in your mouth.

It is a very ugly and useless habit.

I like to see a good high fence round a farm.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

You must not lose your school books.

A good son will help his father.

If you boil dry beans or peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

Two pints make one quart.

Four quarts make one gallon.

One pint cup holds just four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A bull has a stiff neck. A goose has a long neck.

Ducks and geese have flat feet for swimming.

The frost will kill the grass and weeds.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

The cock doth crow to let you know,

If you be wise, what time to rise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs will feed on swill and corn.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.

Brass is made of zinc and copper.

The sea-bass is a very large, good fish.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much less than the sun.

The rain will make the green grass grow.

I will try to pick a mess of peas for dinner.

A, E, & C, LONG; A, E, & C, SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

Let me go and kiss that sweet little babe.

O how I do love the precious little thing!

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban' quet	pot' ash	pitch' er	ban' dy
gus set	fil lip	butch er	can dy
rus set	gos sip	ush er	han dy
pos set	bish op	witch craft	stur dy
civ et	gal lop	tan gent	stud y
riv et	shal lop	pun gent	lack ey
vel vet	trol lop	ar gent	jock ey
hab it	beg gar	ur gent	mon key
rab bit	vul gar	tal ent	turn key
or bit	ash lar	frag ment	med ley
com fit	cel lar	seg ment	al ley
prof it	pil lar	pig ment	gal ley
lin it	col lar	fig ment	val ley
sum mit	dol lar	par rot	vol ley
vom it	pop lar	piv ot	pul ley
her mit	gram mar	bal lot	bar ley
arm pit	nec tar	mar mot	pars ley
mer it	mor tar	ram part	mot ley
spir it	tar tar	mod est	kid ney
cul prit	jab ber	tem pest	hack ney
vis it	rob ber	for est	chim ney
trans it	lub ber	in quest	hon ey
can to	blub ber	har vest	mon ey
shiv er	am ber	in most	jour ney
sil ver	mem ber	ut most	cum frey
cov er	lim ber	im post	lam prey
sal phur	tim ber	chest nut	jer sey
car nap	um ber	con test	ker sey
mul ler	cun ber	jack daw	cler gy
sam pler	lum ber	mil dew	tan sy
mol on	num ber	cur few	ral ly
ser mon	bar ber	ed dy	sal ly

A, E, & C.—A, E, & C., SHOUT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

drag on	mercer	gid dy	tal ly
cou pon	won der	mud dy	jel ly
grand son	yon der	rud dy	sil ly
lack er	gin ger	gen try	fol ly
grot to	char ger	sul try	jol ly
kid nap	trench er	con quest	on ly

I can feel a pain, but I cannot see it.

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are copper coins, but dollars are silver coins.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

“He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.” Prov. 13: 20.

A wise son heareth his father’s instruction.” Prov. 13: 1.

No. 45.—XLV.

badge	sledge	budge	swinge	gorge	parse
fadge	ridge	judge	twinge	urge	erse
edge	wedge	grudge	lounge	gurge	terse
hedge	midge	hinge	plunge	purge	verse
ledge	bridge	cringe	serge	surge	corse
pledge	lodge	fringe	verge	germ	gorse
fledge	padge	singe	dirge	copse	horse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rich	quench	munch	ketch
louse	bilch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	birch	wench	bateh	flitch
souse	bench	inch	hatch	notch
curse	blench	clinch	catch	potch

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY SIR, SON.

purse	drench	finch	snatch	hutch
parch	french	flinch	scratch	syph
perch	tench	pinch	etch	lymph
scorch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large mass or lay of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a mall and wedge.

A judge should not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges, and so are window shutters.

Birch wood will make a hot fire, so will hickory wood.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

A bench is a hard seat to sit on, so is a stool.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long, and his nose is as long as his ear.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

Dogs delight to bark and bite,

“But little children should not let
Such angry passions rise;
Their little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.”

Boys love to set traps to catch birds and rats.

Hens sit on eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book or a pen from a boy.

“When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice;
but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn,”

Prov. 27: 2.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rise	close	use	guide	thyme
rise	nose	fuse	guile	shrine
guise	rose	muse	quite	sphere
chase	prose	phrase	phleme	grime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON

The earth is nearly round, like a ball; but it is not so long from North to South as it is from East to West.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

Style not in verse is called prose.

“Love not sleep, lest you come to poverty.” Prov. 20 : 13.

“Early to bed and early to rise,

Will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise,” says Dr. Franklin.

No. 48.—XLVIII. (*Oi and ou, diphthongal sounds.*)

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	coin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	coif	moist	ground
coil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound

No. 49.—XLIX. (*Diphthongal Sounds, &c.*)

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	snout
cloud	grouse	owl	count	bout	flout
shroud	spouse	cowl	fount	scout	pout
ounce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	scowl	howl	shout	sprout
founce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choice
pounce	crown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	clown	couch	scour	poise
crout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We burn fish oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Plums are a choice fruit; so are pears and figs.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

Fleas and bugs can hide in rugs.

The owl has large eyes, and can see in the night.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are a very sour kind of fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root in the ground.

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

A trout is a good fish to eat.
 An ox is a stout, tame beast.
 Fowls have wings to fly in the air.
 Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
 Dogs will growl, and bark, and bite.
 The frost turns the leaves of the trees brown,
 And makes them fall to the ground.
 Rain will make the ground moist.
 You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.
 We move our limbs at the joints.
 "A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish man despiseth his mother. Prov. 15:20.
 Land that has rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass if kept moist.
 A pin has a head and a point.
 A chestnut is the fruit of the chestnut tree.
 A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.
 A base-viol is larger than a fiddle.
 A great gun makes a loud noise.
 God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.
 The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground, and make the grass and grain grow.
 "The young lions do lack and suffer hunger; but they that seek the Lord shall not want for any good thing." Ps. 34:10.

No. 50.—L.

sea	read	aid	gourd	peace	heave
pea	goad	laid	source	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	praise	leave
plea	road	staid	crease	coarse	blue
bead	toad	board	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	cease	breve	glue

No. 51.—LI.

ve	baize	loaf	each	teach	bleak
se	raise	rief	beach	coach	fleak
no	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
so	sheaf	rief	peach	broach	peak
se	leaf	brief	reach	leash	creak
se	neaf	grief	breach	beak	sneak
cheese	oaf	waif	preach	leak	freak

A, Z, AC., JONE; A, E, &C., SHOR—CASE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON;

Geese and hens cackle; turkeys gobble, and doves coo.
The lion roars; the bull bellows, and the cow lows.
There are seven days in a week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Sunday, or Lord's day, is the first day of the week.

No. 52.—LII.

break	oak	peal	shoal	nail	tail
stoak	croak	seal	ail	snail	vail
streak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
sreak	beal	weal	fail	rail	wail
speak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bowl
weak	heal	coal	jail	grail	soul
shick	meal	foal	flail	trail	beam
tweak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

fleam	steam	bean	nien	grain	plain
gleam	foam	dean	moan	brain	stain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	clean	roan	sprain	pain
cream	aim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	claim	mean	fain	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of May.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads. Boys like tops.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell well.

Men pick cotton in the fall and winter.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood, and makes better ashes.

A toad will jump like a frog, but not so far.

A saw mill will saw logs into boards or plank.

A gourd grows on a vine like a squash.

You cannot teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum will soon want bread.

“Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.” Prov. 20: 1.

Did you ever see a drunken hog or dog?

Drunkards shall not enter into heaven.

A, E, & C., long—A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bot' a ny	fel' o ny	sor' ce ry
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	bet o ny	butch er y
eb o ny	glut to ny	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crook er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	seam mo ny	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
tif fa ny	bur glar y	rar i ty
vil lan y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar te ry
tyr an ny	chan cer y	mas ter y

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.

Bleachers bleach linen, and thus make it white.

Pronounce the word *granary* as to rhyme with *tannery*.

The flesh of calves is called veal.

Peaches are more plenty than apples.

The preacher is to preach the gospel.

Teachers teach and pupils learn.

Teach and learn do not mean the same thing.

A roach is a small, short, thick, flat fish.

Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.

The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill.

Calumny is a bleak, cold country.

Men should do good unto all men, even to enemies.

Men should not be ill-natured or stingy.

liv er y	rib ald ry
cav al ry	fac to ry
rev el ry	vie to ry
hot tom ry	his to ry

A, F, & C., long; A, F, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

but ter y
ev er y
rev er y

pil lo ry
mem o ry
ar mo ry

black ber ry
bar ber ry
sym me try

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth called farming.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness, in waging cruel wars against their fellows.

No. 55.—LV.

blade	chide	globe	space	trice	brave
shade	glide	probe	brace	twice	drake
glade	slide	glebe	grace	stage	slake
spade	bride	gibe	trace	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slice	flake	strike
trade	stride	scribe	mice	stake	spike
braid	crude	tribe	spice	snake	choke
jade	prude	place	price	spake	poke

“The Lord hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.”

Micah, 6 : 8.

broke	smile	shame	slime
spoke	stile	blame	prime
smoke	spile	cline	crime
stroke	frame	chime	plume

A blade of grass is a single stalk.

The leaves of corn or wheat are called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the night.

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HER, SIR, SON.

A glade is an opening among trees.
 A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of lieutenant, captain, or major.
 Trade is a dealing in the sale of goods.
 Smoke rises because it is lighter than air.
 A bribe is something given to corrupt the judgment, or to seduce from justice.
 A smile shows when we are pleased.
 "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."
 "Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." Eccl. 12.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

qui' nine	mat' ter	lic' tor	in' ner
can ter	tat ter	vic tor	sin ner
cen ter	let ter	doc tor	cor ner
en ter	fet ter	ten der	ham per
win ter	el der	ped dler	pam per
fes ter	nev er	fid dler	tam per
pes ter	ev er	med dler	tem per
tes ter	sev er	rid dler	ten ter
sis ter	liv er	sad dler	sim per
fos ter	riv er	mid dling	whim per
bat ter	ma nor	lim ner	nab bing
hat ter	ten or	ban ner	stab bing
tin ner	tan ner	din ner	grab bing
clap per	tun nel	hov el	an vil
pep per	fun nel	nov el	bez el
dip per	ker nel	mar vel	cor a'
cop per	gos pel	pen cil	bar ter
hop per	bar rel	man ful	car ter
	sor rel	sin ful	mas ter
	dor sal	aw ful	pas tor
	mor sel	per il	par lor
	ves sel	ton sil	far del
	tin sel	dos sil	art ful
	grav el	fos sil	dar nel
	bev el	len til	gar ner
	lev el	cav il	harp er
	rev el	civ il	cas tor

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

We have snow and ice in winter and hail in summer.
 My little sister can knit a pair of socks.
 Socks are generally worn by little boys, and men.
 Hatters make hats of wool and fur of animals.
 Peaches may be better than apples.
 The rivers run into the great sea.
 The doctor tries to cure the sick.
 The new table stands in the parlor.
 The tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
 Little boys crack nuts with a hammer.
 The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
 I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
 We sometimes eat bread and milk for supper.
 The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
 Vessels sail on the large rivers.
 My good little sister may have a slate and pencil, and she
 may make letters on her slate.
 The idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
 We put the bridle and saddle on the horse.
 Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.

No. 57.—LVII.

mourn	grown	heap	fear	spear	oar
borne	vain	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
own	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tear	boar
blown	train	soap	clear	wear	pier
flown	stain	ear	smear	swear	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	tear	hier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air	your	stilt	peat	moat	wait
fair	tour	chintz	wheat	groat	fruit
hair	eaves	eat	treat	eight	fruit
chair	leaves	beat	seat	freight	fruit
lair	greaves	feat	great	weight	milk
pair	pains	heat	oat	bait	fruit
stair	shears	beat	bloat	gait	fruit
heir	guess	meat	coat	plait	fruit
four	guest	neat	goat	strait	fruit

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

No. 59.—LIX.

east	waist	clew	spew	yew	slow
beast	dew *	flew	screw	bow	mow
least	few	brew	crew	row	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew	show	crow
yeast	chew	mew	grew	low	grow
boast	jew	new	shrew	blow	strow
roast	view	shew	strew	flow	sow
toast	blew	pew	stew	glow	stow

We mourn the loss of a good man.

If you do a bad trick you should own it, and be ashamed.

“Pride goeth before destruction; and a haughty spirit before a fall.” Prov. 16: 18.

“By humility, and the fear of the Lord, are riches, honor and life.” Prov. 22: 4.

We do not like to see our own sins,

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine clothes.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and he can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Men pick cotton from the bolls of the cotton plant.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

A good boy will not tear his book.

The wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky.

The cold roars from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air and makes it hot.

The wild sheep bleats to call the lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me to a new hat.

May I want a new hat myself.

A cushion is a better seat to sit on than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

A, E, &C. long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HEY, SIR, SON.

We do not have much ice in the Southern States.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit, so are birds.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

A beast cannot talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a turkey.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

The moon changes once in every month.

There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.

daunt	taunt	slant	barge
haunt	vaunt	aunt	charge
flaunt	grant	salve	scarp

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	was	sprawl	fawn	watch
cause	swash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	quash	crawl	pawn	fault
clause	gawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	hawk	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	caught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine	scrape	scope	shave	drive
tine	chape	trope	slave	drove
shone	shape	snore	plate	strove
crone	crape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	clove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	crave	trite	smote

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

A drone is a large lazy bee that does not work.

Light-wood will kindle a warm fire.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIE, SON.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.
 Slates are stone; and slate-stone is used to cover houses.
 John, can you tell what we mean when we say, "*the moon changes?*"

Yes; the meaning is that it *appears to pass from the west side to the east side of the sun—it changes sides of the sun.*

Very well. Everybody does not know that fact.

We burn coal in grates, or a stove.

I had some green corn in June, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

Merchants sell goods and collect money.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

am' i ty
 jol li ty
 nul li ty
 pol i ty
 en mi' ty
 san i ty
 van i ty
 bal co ny
 len i ty
 dig ni ty
 dep u ty
 trin i ty
 par i ty
 com i ty
 ver i ty
 den si ty
 en ti ty
 cen ti ty
 lux u ty
 her e ty
 pen al ty
 cov el ty
 fis al ty
 med i ty

ob' lo quy
 sin ew y
 gal ax y
 ped ant ry
 in fan try
 gal lant ry
 big ot ry
 an ces try
 tap es try
 min is try
 in dus try
 pan ta graph
 cen tu ry
 mer cu ry
 per ju ry
 in ju ry
 pen u ry
 lux u ry
 her e sy
 em bas sy
 de i ty
 fe al ty
 pi e ty
 po e sy

dy' nas ty
 gay e ty
 loy al ty
 roy al ty
 u su ry
 ra pi er
 nau ti lus
 pau ci ty
 moi e ty
 dys cra sy
 prel a cy
 al i quot
 man i fest
 ut ter most
 up per most
 con tra ry
 cel er y
 ple na ry
 sa li ent
 len i ent
 ve he ment
 bri er y
 boun te ous
 moun tain ous

A, F, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

prob i ty	cru el ty	coun ter feit
am nes ty	pu ri ty	fraud u lent
am bu lance	nu di ty	wa ter y

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a base' ment	dis burse' ment	au tum' nal
al lure ment	in dorse ment	how ev er
de base ment	arch bish op	em bar rass
in cite ment	ad ven ture	in stall ment
ex cite ment	dis fran chise	in thrall ment
en slave ment	en fran chise	hy drau lies
a maze ment	mis con strue	en joy ment
in qui ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ea sy	re pos it	a maze ment
con vey ance	at trib ute	em bar go
pur vey ance	im mod est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un luck y	at tor ney
sur vey ing	ap pen dix	an noy ance

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blan' dish	blem' ish	bur' nish	nour' ish
bran dish	sklr mish	pun ish	skit tish
fur bish	van ish	clown ish	slut tish
rub bish	fin ish	snap pish	lav ish
self ish	gar nish	par ish	ray ish
churl ish	tar nish	cher ish	pub lish
fur nish	var nish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An arch bishop is a chief dignitary of the Episcopal church.

Money is often deposited in banks for safe keeping.

A spendthrift wastes his money.

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.

The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c. short—CARE. BAR LAST. ALL WHAT THERE PREY. HER SIR, SON.

Parents should provide useful employment for their children.

When unemployed the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

horse' back	hem' lock	jour nal
pie bald	fet lock	ras cal
bar rack	mat tock	spi nal
ran sack	hood wink	con trite
ham nock	pitch fork	tri bute
had dock	dam ask	stat ute
pad lock	sym bol	con cave
wed lock	verb al	con clave
fire lock	ver nal	oe tave
hil lock .	med al	res cue
bul lock	bul wark	val ue

No. 66.—LXVI.

sen' ate	stag' nate	eli' mate	fi' nite
in' grate	fil trate	prel ate	post age
pal ate	pros trate	vi brate	plu mage.
stel late	frus trate	pi rate	tri umph
in mate	die tate	cu rate	state ment
mess mate	tes tate	pri vate	rai ment

Washington was not a selfish man. He was the first President of the United States. "First in war, first in council, and first in the affections of the people," and he owned slaves. There was a great man when Christ was on the earth, who was a military officer, a centurion, and he was a slaveholder. Here is Christ's language, giving

"THE HISTORY OF THE CENTURION."

"And when Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him, and saying: 'My servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented.'" And Jesus said unto him, "I will come and heal him."

The centurion answered and said: "Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. For I am a

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE PREY, HER SIR, SON.

man under authority, having soldiers under me; and I say to this man go and he goeth; and to another, come, and he cometh; and to my servant do this, and he doeth it."

When Jesus heard it he marveled, and said to them that followed, "Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Matt. 8: 5—10.

What a commendation from the lips of him who spoke as never man spake.

No. 67.—LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST, AND THE SECONDARY ACCENT ON THE THIRD.

lu' mi na ry	ig' no min y	mer' ce na ry
cu li na ry	cer e mo ny	mil li ne ry
mo ment a ry	al i mo ny	or di na ry
nu ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu me ra ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
bre vi a ry	par si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ef fi ca cy	an ti mo ny	lit er a ry
del i ca cy	tes ti mo ny	form u la ry
in tri ca cy	drom e da ry	ar bi tra ry
con tu ma cy	preb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
ob sti na cy	sec ond a ry	em is sa ry
ac cu ra cy	ex em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ex i gen cy	an ti qua ry	cem e ter y
ex cel len cy	tit u la ry	sec re ta ry
com pe ten cy	cus tom a ry	mil i ta ry
im po ten cy	hon or a ry	sol i ta ry
mis cel la ny	par ce na ry	sed en ta ry
nec es sa ry	med ul la ry	vol un ta ry
trib u ta ry	dys en ter y	man da to ry
sal u ta ry	pres by te ry	pur ga to ry
an cil la ry	prom is so ry	ail a to ry
cap il la ry	pred i to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	pref a to ry	dor mi to ry
cor ol a ry	pul sa to ry	mon i to ry
max il a ry	min a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	au dit o ry	tran sit o ry
al a bas ter	ex cre to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jan i za ry	con tro ver sy

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

stat u a ry	jan u a ry	leg is la tive
sanc tu a ry	feb ru a ry	leg is la ture
sump tu a ry	mon as te ry	leg is la tor
al le go ry	des ul to ry	nom in al ly

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans are illuminated by gas-light.

Potatoes, turnips and beets are common culinary roots.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors.

There is a near intimaey between drunkenness and poverty.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral used in making type.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

In the esteem of worldly men, duty holds a secondary place.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

God is the judge, but not the adversary of men.

“When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice;
but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.”

Prov. 28: 2.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

Emissary is a secret agent employed to act as a spy.

Those stars which go round the sun are called planetary worlds.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Voluntary actions proceed from free will.

We cannot compel a man to act voluntarily.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams.

Pure water and good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary, or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful and dangerous disease.

We give our notes to pay money, and call them promissory notes.

Prefatory remarks are made at the beginning of a discourse

A, E, O, I, O, U, A, E, A, C., short—CAP, BAY, LAX, ALL, WHAT, THERE, FRY, HEL, SIL, SON.

Dilatory people delay to do their work in its proper time.
Oratory is the art of public speaking.

An auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mor' tal	in fer' nal	re plev' in
pa rent ai	ma ter nal	a ban don
ac quit al	pa ter nal	pi as ter
en an el	e ter nal	pi las ter
im pan nel	in ter nal	as sev er
no par el	di ur nal	dis sev er
u ten sil	noc tur nal	de liv er
un civ il	pro con sul	e lix ir
tri umph al	in clem ent	pre cept or
in for mal	un cer tain	com pos ite
hap tis mal	de ter mine	en an or
hi ber nal	as sas sin	to bat
a pos tate	sur ren der	si roc co

“I know that whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever; nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it; and God doeth it, that men should fear before him.” Ecl. 3: 14.

me men to	dis or der	pro mul gate
pi men to	nar cis sus	in car na te
mu lat to	co los sus	vol ca no
pál met to	im per fect	hi a tus
en vel op	in ter pret	in clo sure
de vel op	in hab it	dis clo sure
de cem ber	co hab it	com po sure
sep tem ber	pro hib it	ex po sure
oc to ber	dis cred it	pro ce dure
no vem ber	po ta to	to mato
en cum ber	de crep it	dis cov er
con sid er	in her it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis for tune	pome gran ate	dis com in
me an der	al ter nate	dis as
en gen der	in tes tate	re pass ion

A, E, & I, LONG. A, E, & C, SHORT—CARE, D R. LAST, A L, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes and hoes are utensils for farming; needles, scissors, and thimbles are utensils for females.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; an informal one is, where those forms are not observed.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods. Sons and daughters sometimes inherit the infirmities of their parents as well as their estate.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native-plant of America.

Pimento is the name of a plant whose berries we call all-spice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

“The eye that mocketh his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pluck it out, and the young eagles shall eat it.” Prov. 30: 17.

No. 69.—LXIX.

bay	jay	slay	dray	tray	sway
day	lay	may	fray	stray	prey
fay	clay	nay	gray	say	trey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	claw	raw	saw
eoy	cloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	craw	law
boy	toy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	port	live	glove
wasp	spalt	quart	most	come	work
hult	salt	pork	doll	some	worst
mult	want	fort	loll	dove	shove
vay	wart	sport	give	love	monk

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PEAR, SIR, SON.

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	worm	dirt	squirt
cow	now	vow	front	flirt	first
how	brow	key	wont	shirt	wart
plow	proW	ley	wort	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

Hay is grass cut down and dried.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is low spongy land.

A monk is one who lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a State are to be governed. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

Smalt is blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley fermented and dried in a kiln. Of this are made ale and beer.

“He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.”

Prov. 28: 8

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Lad der —“Say, the short sound of a.”

Blad der —“The short sound of a,” &c.

lad' der	shel' ter	chart' er	char' nel
blad der	fil ter	lob ster	bar ren
mad der	mil ler	lit ter	flor in
fod der	chap ter	mon ster	rob in
ul cer	suf fer	glis ter	cof fin
can cer	pil fer	chat ter	muf fin
ud der	bad ger	shat ter	bod kin
shud der	led ger	clut ter	wei kin
rud der	bank er	flut ter	nap kin
pud der	cank er	plat ter	pip kin
gan der	hank er	smat ter	pump kin
pan der	tum bler	spat ter	bus kin
gen der	skin ner	shiv er	gob lin
slen der	swim mer	sliv er	mes lin
ren der	trim mer	quiv er	tif fin

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, LL. WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

ten der	glim mer	cul ver	bar on
ein der	prop er	tor por	flag on
hin der	clap per	er ror	wag on
pon der	skip per	ter ror	fel ca
un der	slip per	mir ror	gal lon
blun der	crop per	hor ror	lein on
plun der	as per	cen sor	gam mon
thun der	pros per	spon sor	mam mon
sun der	less er	sec tor	com mon
or der	dress er	sach el	can non
bor der	af ter	flan nel	cit ron
mur der	raf ter	chap el	ten on
dif fer	rant er	grav el	can ton

The extortioner should be held in contempt by all good and generous men.

We should not take advantage of men's necessities.

of fer	proc tor	trav el	sex ton
prof fer	chan nel	pom mel	kim bo
scof fer	cud gel	bush el	stuc co
cof fer	hatch el	chan cel	dit to

The farmer hatchels flax; and he sells corn by the bushel; and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls are fond of little wagons.

Four quarts make a gallon. Thirty gallons make a barrel.

Lemons grow on a tree, very much like an orange tree.

The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

A pumpkin grows on a vine like a squash.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers his vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose is gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

A, E, & C. LONG; A. E & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, HERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brace' let	dri' ver	tu' mor	cri' sis
di' et	ma jor	la bor	gra ter
qui et	mi nor	ta bor	fo cus
se cret	stu por	o dor	mu cus
po' et	ju ror	co lon	bo lus
to phet	pre tor	de mon	fla grant
eye let	tu tor	i ron	ya grant
tu mult	pri or	a pron	ty rant
bol ster	ra zor	dew lap	de cent
hol ster	tre mor	cru et	re cent
gra ver	hu mor	ba sis	no cent
qua ver	ru mor	pha sis	lu cent
tri dent	va cant	need y	ha zy
pru dent	flu ent	cro ny	la zy
stu dent	fre quent	pu ny	do zy
a gent	se quent	va ry	slea zy
re gent	ri ot	du ty	jas per
co gent	pi lot	na vy	bar gain
si lent	bare foot	gra vy	cap tain
case ment	pre cept	safe ty	cer tain
pave ment	post script	sure ty	mur rain
move ment	o vert	glo ry	vil lain
mo ment	ru by	sto ry	vi sor
po nent	spi cy	cray	slan der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good hymns.

Rabbits hide in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of the bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol on a horse.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence in the case.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor. Flavor means sweet smell.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.

The pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in the church-house.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant; as all tyrants are.

A major is an officer next above a captain in grade.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

No. 75 --LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar ri' val
ap prov al
co e val
re fu sal
re pri sal
pe ru sal
de cre tal
re ci tal
re qui tal
pri me val
un e qual
co e qual
re new al
i de al
il le gal
de ni al
de cri al
tri bu nal
a cu men
le gu men
dis seiz in
in ci sor
cre a tor
spee ta tor

die ta' tor
tes ta tor
en vi ron
pa go da
tor pe do
bra va do
tor na do
lum ba go
vi ra go
far ra go
pro vi so
po ta to
oc ta vo
sub seri ber
re vi val
en dan ger
de ci pher
ma neu yer
hi a tus
qui e tus
af fla tus
ag gress or
suc cess or
pre fig ure

dis fig' ure
trans fig ure
con ject ure
de bent ure
in dent ure
en rapt ure
con text ure
com mixt ure
con tin ue
for bid ding
un er ring
pro ceed ing
ex ceed ing
sub al tern
es pous al
en coun ter
ren coun ter
a vow al
ad vow son
dis loy al
dis cour age
en cour age
mo las ses
de part ure

A, E. & C., long; A, E. & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

Co-eval signifies of the same age, or period of time.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party takes a ship by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of cruel actions.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

“The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.” Prov. 25: 23.

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar, when it is cooling and preparing for market.

The Irish potato is a native of America, so is tobacco.

No. 76.--LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain'

su per vene

in ter vene

im por tune

op por tune

in se cure

in ter fere

pre ma ture

im ma ture

ad ver tise

re com pose

de com pose

in ter pose

pre dis pose

re in state

im po lite

re u nite

dis u nite

dis re pute

pre con ceive'

o ver drive

dis ap prove

o ver reach

o ver look

dis in thrall

re in stall

dis es teem

mis de mean

un fore seen

fore or dain

o ver strain

as cer tain

en ter tain

re ap pear

dis in ter

in ter sperse

re im burse

cir cum volve

dis af fect'

o ver whelm

mis in form

coun ter act

in di rect

in cor rect

in ter sect

con tra dict

o ver set

in ter mit

rep re sent

dis con tent

cir cum vent

un der wick

o ver shoot

in ter cept

in ter rupt

o ver top

re ap point

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

in ter leave	o ver hang	un der go
in ter weave	o ver match	o ver leap
mis be have	dis em bark	o ver sleep
un de ceive	un der sell	dis ap pear
moun tain eer	fi nan cier	o ver cast
en gin eer	brig a dier	re in vest
dom i neer	gren a dier	co ex ist
mu tin eer	bom bar dier	pre ex ist
pi o neer	deb o nair	in ter mix
auc tion eer	res er voir	o ver throw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flow
pri va teer	es pla nade	o ver lay
vol un teer	mis em ploy	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pert	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. •

at' las	suc' cor	hur' ry	flab' by
cop y	hap py	flur ry	shab by
hon or	pop py	har py	tab by
ran cor	pup py	en try	lob by
can dor	sun dry	sen try	grit ty
splen dor	bel fry	dus ky	put ty
rig or	fel ly	pal try	lev y
vig or	car ry	ves try	priv y
val or	mar ry	pit y	en vy
fer vor	par ry	scan ty	dox y
sculp tor	ber ry	plen ty	prox y
clam or	fer ry	tes ty	col or
ten nis	cher ry	bet ty	wor ry
clas sis	mer ry	pet ty	par ty
ax is	per ry	jet ty	ar bor
pen ny	sor ry	dit ty	har bor
	cur ry	wit ty	bev y

An atlas is a book of maps. Mount Atlas is in Africa.

You must be good, or you cannot be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is the plant from which opium is made.

The puppy barks as well as the dog. It is a young dog.

The extortioner is a bad man in any society.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple, is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs, and so do mules.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

Never do your work in a hurry.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ban' ish ment—"The short sound of a," &c.

al i quot	pol' y glot	ten' den cy
blan dish ment	ber ga mot	pun gen cy
pun ish ment	an te past	clem en cy
rav ish ment	in ter est	cur ren cy
ped i ment	pen te cost	sol ven cy
sed i ment	hal i but	bank rupt cy
al i ment	fur be low	sum ma ry
com pli ment	bed fel low	land la dy
lin i ment	cic a trix	rem e dy
mer ri ment	par a dox	com e dy
det ri ment	sar don yx	per fi dy
sen ti ment	sat ur day	mel o dy
doe u ment	hol i day	mon o dy
teg u ment	run a way	par o dy
mon u ment	car a way	pros o dy
in stru ment	cast a way	cus to dy
con ti nent	leg a cy	cru ci fix
cal a mint	fal la cy	di a lect
id i ot	pol i cy	o ri ent
gal i ot	in fan cy	a pri cot
char i ot	con stan cy	va can cy

To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.

Bad language shows bad breeding.

va' gran cy	pri' va cy	ob' lo quy
lu na cy	po ten cy	di a ry
cen cy	pli an cy	ro sa ry

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

pa pa cy
re gen cy
pi ra cy
co gen cy
se cre cy

flu en cy
mu ti ny
scru ti ny
pi o ny
i ro ny

no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro ce ry
dra per y
i vo ry

No. 79 —LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A e ri al——“*The long sound of e,*” &c.

a e' ri al
an nu i ty
me mo ri al
de mo ni ac
am mo ni ac
ad ju di cate
e lu ci date
im me di ate
re pu di ate
col le gi ate
ex fo li ate
in e bri ate
ex co ri ate
ap pro pri ate
in fu ri ate
al le vi ate
ab bre vi ate
an ni hi late
ac cu mu late
il lu mi ate
e nu mer ate
re mu ner ate
in cor po rate

no ta' ri al
ma te ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
ar mo ri al
mer cu ri al
em po ri um
sen so ri um
tra pe zi um
cri te ri on
cen tu ri on
al lo di al
al lo di um
en co mi um
tra ge di an
com e di an
col le gi an
ce ru le an
bar ba ri an
gram ma ri an
in fe ri or
su pe ri or
an te ri or

in te' ri or
pos te ri or
ex te ri or
pro pri e tor
ex tra ne ous
spon ta ne ous
cu ta ne ous
er ro ne ous
ter ra que ous
tar ta re ous
com mo di ous
se lo ni ous
har mo ni ous
gra tu it ous
for tu it ous
lux u ri ous
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
col lu so ry
so ci e ty
im pu ri ty
se cu ri ty
ob scu ri ty

THE BIBLE ON SLAVERY.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN, PARENTS, SERVANTS, AND MASTERS.

CHILDREN, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right. Honor thy father and mother, (which is the first commandment with promise,) that it may be well with thee and that thou mayest live long upon the earth.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR. LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON

AND YE, FATHERS, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

SERVANTS, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service as to the Lord and not to men. Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free.

AND YE MASTERS, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening; knowing that your master also is in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him." Eph. 6: 1, &c.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST..

Mus' lin—“*The short sound of u, and s like z.*”

mus' lin	cor' ban	con' gress	ab' ject
linch pin	kitch en	prog ress	ob ject
res in	chick en	for tress	sub ject
ros in	mar tin	mis tress	ver dict
mat in	slov en	but tress	rel ict
eat in	grif fon	rick ets	dis trict
spav in	ur chin	spir its	in stinct
sav in	dol phin	non plus	pre cinct
wel kin	pip pin	gram pus	gib bet
ten don	har ness	mys tic	sher bet
lat in	wit ness	brick bat	dul cet
cor don	in gress	per feet	lan cet
buf fet	buck et	bil let	cor net
fid get	blank et	fil let	hor net
bud get	mark et	skil let	bur net
rack et	bas ket	mil let	trum pet
latch et	cas ket	col let	lap pet
fresh et	bris ket	gul let	tip pet
jack et	mus ket	mul let	car pet
plack et	val et	cam let	clar et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

tick et	trip let	gim let	fer ret
crick et	· gob let	in let	tur ret
wick et	corse let	bon net	off set
dock et	mal let	son net	on set
poek et	pal let	run net	cor set
sock et	wal let	gar ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linch-pin secures the cart wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house in a box or gourd.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

The Confederate Congress meets yearly on the twenty-second day of February, it being Washington's birthday.

The dolphin is a sea-fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

A good mistress will keep her house in order, and be kind to servants.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Some boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

There are two l's in the word valley.

No. 81.--LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Re venge' ful—*The short sound of e, and g like j," &c.*

re venge' ful	in vent' ive	in ac' tive
for get ful	per cept ive	de fec tive
e vent ful	pre cep tive	ef fee tive
neg lect ful	con sump tive	ob jec tive
dis gust ful	de cep tive	e lec tive
dis trust ful	as ser tive	ad he sive
suc cess ful	a bor tive	co he sive
un skill ful	di ges tive	de ci sive

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

col lect ive	ex pul sive	cor ro sive
pros pect ive	com pul sive	a bu sive
per spec tive	im pul sive	con clu sive
cor rec tive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vec tive	de fen sive	in clu sive
vin dic tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af flic tive	sub ver sive	de lu sive
at tract ive	dis cur sive	al lu sive
dis tinct ive	ex cur sive	il lu sive
sub junc tive	in cur sive	col lu sive
con junc tive	suc cess ive	ob tru sive
in due tive	ex cess ive	in tru sive
pro due tive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de struc tive	op press ive	e va sive
con struc tive	ex press ive	as sua sive
in cen tive	im press ive	dis sua sive
re ten tive	sub miss ive	un fad ing
at ten tive	per mis sive	un feel ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	per sua sive

We are apt to live forgetful of our dependence on God.
We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or
drunken sailors.

Washington was buried at Mount Vernon in Virginia.

He is frequently called the father of his country.

His memory is cherished by the people of the Southern
Confederacy.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through to see
things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whisky are destructive enemies to
mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine,
and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkards course is progressive; he begins by drink-
ing a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive animal, found in South America.

The President of the "Confederate States of America" is
elected once in every six years. He is chosen by elec-
tors who are elected by the people of the different states.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARF, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HUR, SIR, SON.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ju' di ca ture——“ *The long sound of u, and c like ke.*”

ju' di ca ture	spir' it u ous	car' i ca ture
ex pli ca tive	spir it u al	tem per a ture
pal li a tive	lin e a ment	lit er a ture
spec u la tive	vis ion a ry	ag ri cul ture
cop u la tive	nis sion a ry	hor ti cul ture
nom i na tive	dic tion a ry	pres by te ry
op er a tive	es pi on age	des ul to ry
fig u ra tive	est u a ry	prom on to ry
veg e ta tive	mer ce na ry	per emp to ry
im i ta tive	mes en ter y	cas u is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rel' a tive	prim' i tive	ad' jec tive
ab la tive	pur ga tive	'ob vi ous
nar ra tive	len i tive	en vi ous
lax a tive	tran si tive	per vi ous
ex ple tive	sen si tive	pat u lous
neg a tive	sub stan tive	per il ous
seur ril ous	sed u lous	pop u lous
mar vel ous	gland u lous	quer u lous
friv o lous	gran u lous	in fa mous
fab u lous	pen du lous	blas phe mous
neb u lous	scrof u lous	de vi ous
glob u lous	em u lous	pre vi ous
cred u lous	trem u lous	li bel ous

No 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Bon' fire——“ *The short sound of o,*” &c.

bon' fire	spend' thrift	cal' dron	wor' ship
sum phire	sur feit	chal dron	star light
quag mire	des cant	saf froh	mid night
em pire	ped ant	mod ern	up right
um pire	pend ant	bick ern	in sight
wel fare	ver dant	lan tern	for feit

A, K, &C., LONG; A, K, &C.. SHORT—CARE, HAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PKEY, HEP, SIR, SON.

hard ware	sol emn	cis tern	sur feit
wind pipe	col umn	pat tern	non suit
bag pipe	vol ume	slat tern	pris on
horn pipe	an swer	bit tern	gar den *
brim stone	con quer	tav ern	mer chant
san guine	cor sair	gov ern	doub let
pris tine	grand eur	stub born	fore head
trib une	phys ics	check er	vine yard
for tune	tac ties	vie ar	cuck oo
land scape	op ties	heif er	coop er
pam phlet	cal ends	cham fer	wa ter
proph et	for ward	pars nep	mawk ish
con tract	rich es	friend ship	awk ward
sap phire	ash es	hard ship	dwarf ish

Honor thy father and thy mother.

Brimstone is a mineral dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman.

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well known garden plant.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring season.

Parsneps and carrots have long tapering roots, called tap-roots.

At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.

A merchant exports and imports goods; or he is one who buys and sells goods.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world by infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

"It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Heb. 9: 27.

* † hard, as in *geese*.

A, F, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, DARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 85.— LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Cher' u bim—“*The short sound of e,*” &c.

cher' u bim	por' cu pine	scor' pi on
ser a phim	or i gin	bar ris ter
mar tyr dom	jav e lin	dul ci mer
i di om	rav e lin	mar i ner
draw ing room	har le quin	cor o ner
cat a plasm	myr mi don	can is ter
os tra cism	lex i con	min is ter
gal li cism	dec a gon	sin is ter
skep ti cism	oc ta gon	pres by ter
syl lo gism	pen ta gon	quick sil ver
her o ism	hep ta gon	met a phor
bar ba rism	hex a gon	bach e lor
as ter ism	pol y gon	chan cel lor
aph o rism	cham pi on	em pe ror
mag net ism	es pi on	con quer or
sen a tor	ca pi as	pow er ful
or a tor	ca ri es	ca ve at
coun sel lor	a ri es	bay o net
ed it or	un i corn	rose ma ry
cred it or	por ti co	fruit e ry
mon it or	au dit or	fool er y
an ces tor	al ma nac	droll e ry
par a mour	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
cop per as	quad ra ture	qual i ty
pol i ties	cov er ture	lau re ate
hem or rhoids	wa ter man	house wise ry
as ter oids	salt cel lar	buoy an cy
re qui em	e qui nox	dent ist ry
di a gram	coun ter poise	soph ist ry
cham ber lain	coun ter march	por phy ry
di a per	coun ter sign	proph e cy
me te or	boun ti ful	off scour ing

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

HOW TO PUT TO SILENCE THE IGNORANCE OF FOOLISH MEN.—1 Peter 2:15—20.

“For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: As free, and not using *your* liberty, for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God.

Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the king. (The ruler.)

SERVANTS, be subject to *your* masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. For this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. For what glory is it, if, when ye are buffeted for your faults ye shall take it patiently? But if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye shall take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called.”

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Com pel'—“*The short sound of e,*” &c.

com pel'	be get'	pro ject'	ex tinct'
dis pel	för get	tra ject	de funct
ex pel	re gret	ob ject	de coet
re pel	be set	sub ject	de duct
im pel	un fit	de ject	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de fect	con duct
fore tell	ad mit	af fect	ob struct
ful fill	e mit	ef fect	in struct
dis till	re mit	in fect	con struct
in still	trans mit	e lect	re plant
ex till	com mit	se lect	im plant
ex tol	per mit	re flect	sup plant
ja pan	tom tit	in flect	dis plant
tre pan	ae quit	neg lect	trans plant
rat an	out wit	col lect	le vant
di van	re act	con nect	de scent
be gin	en act	re spect	la ment
with in	com pact	sus pect	aug ment
un pin	re fract	e reet	af fix

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THIRRE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

here in	in fract	cor rect	pre fix
a non	sub tract	di rect	in fix
up on	de tract	de tect	trans fix
per haps	re tract	pro tect	pro lix
re volt	con tract	pre diet	com mix
a dult	ab stract	af flict	ce ment
re sult	pro tract	in flict	con sent
in sult	dis tract	con flict	fo ment
con sult	ex tract	de pict	fer ment
de cant	trans act	re strict	dis sent
a bet	re ject	ad diet	in tent
re cant	e ject	suc cinct	con tent
ca det	in ject	dis tinct	ex tent
e vent	com plaint	ac count	be stow
re print	re straint	al low	be low
pre text	con straint	en dow	af front
re lax	dis traint	ba shaw	con front
per plex	ac quaint	be dew	re prove
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prove
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prove
a loud	a noint	fore show	be hoove

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The ratan is a long slender reed, it grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

A tomtit is a pretty little bird.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

“Let children that would fear the Lord
Hear what their teachers say;
With reverence meet their parents' word,
And with delight obey.”

Parents teach and instruct their children.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

This word is often spelled *Pacha*.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HEK, SIR, SON.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fis' cal	pit' coal	men' tal	tim' brel
of fal	mor al	mor tal	mon grel
for mal	cen tral	ves tal	quar rel
dis mal	vas sal	grav el	squir rel
char coal	den tal	gam brel	min strel
hand sel	hurt ful	cus tom	kins man
chis el	wist ful	bot tom	hunts man
dam' sel	lust ful	plat form	foot man
trav ail	mad am	sar cas n	grog ram
ten drill	mill dam	mi asm	cap stan
ster ile	bed lam	fau tasm	sil van
nos tril	buck ram	soph ism	tur ban
tran quil	bal sam	bap tism	fa mine
hand lill	em blem	al um	sar dine
wind mill	prob lem	vel lum	en gine
gam bol	sys tem	min im	mar line
sym bol	pil grim	nos trum	er mine
foot stool	king dom	frus trum	ver mine
pis tol	sel dom	tur ban	jas mine
hand ful	earl dom	or gan	rap ine
venge ful	wis dom	or phan	doc trine
wish ful	ven om	horse man	des tine
bash ful	mush room	car man	phal anx
skill ful	tran som	work man	si ren
help ful	blos som	pen man	in grain
bliss ful	phan tom	ger man	par boil
fret ful	symp tom	church man	brech ing

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is a mineral dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your sisters or brothers.

A little squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a little boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman.

A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

Christian, "fret not thyself because of evil doers." Ps. 37: 1.

"Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" Gen. 18: 25.

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

Wisdom is the right use of knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless, filthy custom.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Boat' swain——"The long sound of o," &c.

boat' swain	fore' top	re' gress
pear main	main top	cy press
chief tain	cham ber	fa mous
neu ter	shoul der	spi nous
pew ter	mol der	vi nous
beav er	ran ger	se rous
cleav er	man ger	po rous
weav er	stran ger	ni trous
sew er	dan ger	griev ous
lay er	ci pher	treat ment
pray er	twi light	wain scot
may or	moon light	main mast
o yer	day light	hind most
col ter	sky light *	fore most
mo hair	fore sight	sign post
trait or	por trait	by law
home ward	bow sprit	rain bow
out ward	ti dings	fly blow
wa ges	do mgs	ca lix
breech es	moor ings	phe nix
cray on	fire arms	re flux
a corn	twee zers	week day
home spun	heed less	fri day
snow drop	e gress	pay day

* K sounded like *kuh*, and not like *ke*,

A, F, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALI, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging. -
 Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.
 The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.
 The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.
 Oak trees produce acorns and little animals eat them.
 Spring is the first season of the year, summer is the next.
 The planet saturn has a splendidly bright ring around it.
 The mason puts a layer of mortar between his bricks.
 The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
 Judas was a traitor; he betrayed Jesus Christ to his enemies.
 The hair that is over the forehead is called the foretop.
 The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
 We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
 Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.
 Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.
 The Confederate States have a large extent of sea-coast.
 The rain-bow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons shall continue.
 A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
 Mohair was originally made of camel's hair.
 Prayer is a duty, but it is vain to pray without a sincere desire of the heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Du ress'—“*The short sound of e,*” &c.

du ress'	ca ress'	dis tress	ro bust'
a mass	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pass	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pass	ag gress	a miss	in trust
cui rass *	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo rass	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ac cess	re press	em boss	un mixt
re cess	in press	a cross	be twixt
ex cess	op press	ma tross	a vert
con fess	sup press	dis cuss	sub vert
un less	ex press	ac cost	re vert

* Kwe-rass.

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE. BAR. LAST. ALL WHAT. THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

di vert	im port	con trast	di vest
con vert	com fort	a midst	in vest
per vert	sup port	in fest	be quest
a lert	trans port	au gust	re quest
in ert	re sort	di gest	sub sist
ex pert	as sort	be hest	re sist
de sert	de tort	mo lest	de sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	in sist
as sert	con tort	de test	con sist
es cort	dis tort	con test	per sist
de port	ex tort	pro test	as sist
re port	un hurt	at test	un twist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do him no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries, and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers, pirates, and extortioners.

Good children will not molest the birds in their nest.

It is cruel to rob the little birds' nests of their eggs.

They transgress the laws of God in doing so.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Tri en' ni al—“*The short sound of e,*” &c.

tri en' ni al	sep ten' ni al	lix iv' i um
lix iv i al	sex ten ni al	e ques tri an
mil len ni al	ter res tri al	il lit er ate
quad ren ni al	col lat er al	a dul ter ate
per en ni al	de lir i um	as sev er ate
de cem vi rate	e rad i cate	ae com mo date
e lab o rate	cer tif i cate	com men su rate

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—JARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHIAT, THERE PREY, HER SIR, SON.

cor rob o rate	in del i cate	in ves ti gate
in vig o rate	pre var i cate	re tal i ate
de lin e ate	au then ti cate	con cil i ate
e vap o rate	do mes ti cate	ca lum ni nate
in ac cu rate	prog nos ti cate	de mon stra tive
ca pac i tate	in tox i cate	de riv a tive
re sus ci tate	re cip ro cate	con ser va tive
de bil i tate	e quiv o cate	de fin i tive
fa cil i tate	in val i date	in fin i tive
de cap i tate	con sol i date	re trib u tive
pre cip i tate	in tim i date	con sec u tive
in def in ite	di lap i date	ex ec u tive

A triennial assembly is one which is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the whole truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided, as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Acquire'—“*The long sound of e,*” &c.

ac quire'	per spire'	re quire'	ex plore'
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se cure
re spire	de sire	a dore	pro cure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob scure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
con spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure
ad jure	pro mote	re ceive	im peagh
al lure	de note	per ceive	ap proach
de mure	re fute	de rive	en croach
im mure	con fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

in ure	di lute	con trive	con geal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sure	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma ture	per mute	un glue	re veal
de cease	com pute	al cove	gen teel
de crease	de pute	re bate	as sail
re lease	dis pute	un true	out sail
in crease	be have	re move	de tail
pre cise	en slave	be hoove	re tail
con cise	for gave	ap prove	en tail
mo rose	de prave	ac crue	cur tail
jo cose	sub due	dis seize	a vail
im brue	in due	ap prise	pre vail
dis course	a chieve	as size	be wad
u nite	ag grieve	re lief	con trol
ig nite	re prieve	be hoof	en roll
in vite	re trieve	a loof	pa rol
re mote	en grave	re proof	ob lige

THE BIBLE ON SLAVERY.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, COMMONLY CALLED THE DECA-
LOGUE, ARE FOUND IN THE TWENTIETH CHAPTER OF EXODUS.
THEY RECOGNIZE SLAVERY, AND ARE OF PERPETUAL FORCE,
AS FOLLOWS :

1. Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers, upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

A, E, &C., LONG; A, E, &C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

4. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

Slaves are our neighbor's property, as much so as his house.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween'	sus tain'	en twine'	re vere'
ca reen	ca jole	post pone	se vere
cam paign	con sole	de throne	com peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ca reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre vier
dis dain	hu mane	je june	bab oon
re gain	in sane	tri une	buf foon
com plain	ob scene	com mune	dra goon.
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rac coon
a main	ter rene	es cape	doub loon
de main	con vene	e lope	bal loon
do main	com bine	de clare	gal loon
re fraim	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	con fine	pre pare	lam poon
con strain	sa line	re pair	har poon

a, e, & i, long—A, E & C., short—CARE, BARR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, FEEL, SIR, SON.

obtain	decline	compare	moonsoon
debtain	canine	impair	basoon
pertain	repine	sincere	festoon
attain	suspine	adhere	spittoon
distant	enshrine	cohere	poltroon
contain	divine	ausere	disown
unsown	alight	await	contour
ado	delight	deceit	besides
outdo	aright	conceit	receipt
ago	afright	amour	relieve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, and thereby gets to the east side of the sun, we call it a new moon; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full moon.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in hail or snows.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

“A son honoreth his father and a servant his master.”—Mal. 1: 6.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

Ante'cedent—“The long sound of e,” &c.

ante'cedent	male'factor
disagree'ment	benefac'tor
circum'ja-cent	metaphys'ics
reinforce'ment	mathemat'ics
pre'engage'ment	disinher'it
enter'tain'ment	evanes'cent

A, E, &c.. long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAN, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY SIR, SON.

in co he rent
 in de ci sive
 su per vi sor
 con ser va tor
 des pe ra do
 bas ti na do
 brag ga do cio
 mis de mean or
 ap pa ra tus
 af fi da vit
 ex ul ta tion
 ad a man tine
 man u fac ture
 su per struc ture
 per ad ven ture
 met a mor phose
 in nu en do
 su per car go
 in ter nun cio
 ar ma dil lo
 man i fes to
 laz a ret to
 dis en cum ber
 pred e ces sor
 in ter ces sor

con va les cent
 ef flo res cent
 cor res pond ent
 in de pend ent
 re im burse ment
 dis con tent ment
 om ni pres ent
 in ad ver tent
 pre ex ist ent
 co ex ist ent
 in ter mit tent
 in ter mar ry
 o ver shad ow
 ac ci dent al
 in ci dent al
 o ri ent al
 fun da ment al
 or na ment al
 sac ra ment al
 reg i ment al
 det ri ment al
 mon u ment al
 in stru ment al
 hor i zon tal
 dis a vow al

Gage is a French word and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagement.

To pre-engage is to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

“There is one God, one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus.” 1. Tim. 2: 5.

“If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,” but withdraw from their company. Bad company is ruinous.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, 'LL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOUNS.

NOUNS.

NOUNS.

cin' a mon
stom a cher
and i ron
eom piss es
buf fa lo
em pha sis
in di go
ver ti go
bed cham ber
ra di us
col an der
syl la bus
cyl in der
sir i us
har bin ger

por' rin ger
grid i ron
prom is es
sim ple ton
am ber gris
cal i co
o li o
o ver plus
nu cle us
of fi cer
blun der buss
prov en der
sar di us
scav en ger
mit ti nus

et' y mon
ob se quies
skel e ton
in dex es
cap ri corn
di o cese
cal i ber
pu is sance
cin na bar
ter mi nus
lav en der
in cu bus
in te ger
cal a mus
weath er board

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES.

du te ous
te di ous
se ri ous
glo ri ous
lu min ous
ru in ous
hid e ous
nu mer ous
o dor ous
hu mor ous
ri ot ous
per vi ous
hid e ous
haz ard ous
pit e ous
men te ous
im pi ous
vil lain ous
mem bra nous
trait or ous

a que ous
o di ous
stu di ous
fu ri ous
glu tin ous
lu die rous
in fa mous
rav en ous
om in ous
res in ous
glut ton ous
bar ba rous
ul cer ous
slan der ous
pon der ous
mur der ous
gen er ous
pros per ous
ran cor ous
rig or ous

du bi ous
co pi ous
ca ri ous
spu ri ous
mu tin ous
dan ger ous
ster to rous
vig or ous
val or ous
am or ous
clam or ous
ten or ous
sul phur ous
ven tur ous
rap tur ous
ar du ous
mis chiev ous
stren u ous
sin u ous
tyr an nous

A, E, &c., LONG. A, E &c., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pease'	re pose'	es cheat'	re hear'
dis ease	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis please	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e raise	com pose	re treat	tat too
pre mise	trans pose	un loose	en trap
sur mise	a buse	de bauch	en wrap
de spise	ac cuse	re call	un ship
a rise	ex cuse	be fall	e quip
com prise	re fuse	with al	en camp
chas tise	ef face	fore stall	de camp
ad vise	dif fuse	fore warn	un stop
de vise	suf fuse	de faült	u surp
re vise	in fuse	as sault	un clasp
dis guise	con fuse	pa paw	de bar
fore close	a muse	with draw	un bar
in close	re cruit	a sleep	a far
dis close	de feat	en dear	ap plause

No. 96.—XCVI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS TH HAVE THE SHARP SOUND.

Theme——“*The long sound of e, and the sharp sound of th,*” &c., as in *thick, thin.*

theme	thole	troth	tith
three	throe	north	smith
thane	throve	sloth	thrash
thrice	teeth	thought	thaw
throne	threw	thorn	thrall
throw	thrive	throb	thwart
truth	meath	throng	warmth
youth	thread	thong	swath
heath	thresh	thing	path
ruth	thrift	think	bath
sheath	thrust	thin	wrath
both	thrum	thank	hearth
oath	depth	thick	tooth
quoth	width	thrill	birth
growth	filth	thumb	mirth

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, FERT, HER, SIR, SON.

blowth	frith	thump	third
forth	plinth	length	thirst
fourth	spilth	strength	thirl
thief	thwack	hath	worth
thieve	broth	withe	month
faith	cloth	thatch	south
thigh	froth	thill	mouth
throat	loth	theft	drouth
doth	moth	thrush	lath

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, NOUNS HAVE THE SHARP SOUND, BUT
THE VERBS HAVE THE FLAT SOUND OF TH.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
cloth	clothe	sheath	wreathe
bath	bathe	wreath	sheathe
mouth	mouth	swath	swathe
breath	breathe	teeth	teeth

A pious youth will speak the truth.

Keep your mouth clean and save your teeth.

The water in the canal has four feet of depth.

The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.

Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.

One good action is worth many good thoughts.

Drunkards are worthless fellows, and filthy.

Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.

We breathe fresh air every breath we draw.

In winter we clothe ourselves with warm cloth.

Careless spellers and readers sometimes mouth their words.

Thick cloth has more warmth than thin cloth.

The letters *th* have a sharp sound, as in thick, thin, thank.

They have a flat sound, as in this, that, these, those.

Teachers should teach their pupils to repeat the sounds in all the words they spell, as a daily exercise. This will make them perfect in the pronuniciation of the words, as given in this book.

A, E, & C., long—A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bal' last	com' plex	thurs' day	ver' y
fil bert	ver tex	con flux	driz zly
con cert	vor tex	ef flux	gris ly
ef fort	con vex	mid way	guil ty
pur port	lar ynx	gang way	pan sy
tran script	af flux	path way	fren zy
con script	in flux	es say	quin sy
bank rupt	con test	con fort	gip sy
eld est	bow line	cov ert	tip sy
neph ew	mid day	bom bast	drop sy
sin ew	sun day	court ship	serub by
land tax	mon day	fl in sy	shrub by
syn tax	tues day	clim sy	stub by
in dex	wednes day	swel try	nut meg
off ing	hear say	dai ly	frail ty
stuff ing	drear y	dai sy	dain ty
bri ny	wea ry	ea sy	cam brie
nose gay	que ry	trea ty	shoul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE O OF THE DIGRAPH OW, HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND, AND W IS SILENT.

bor row	bil low	mal low	win dow
el bow	hol low	pil low	win now
fel low	ar row	min now	wil low
fol low	far row	yel low	mel low
cal low	mar row	tal low	mor row
mead ow	har row	fal low	s r row
shad ow	spar row	shal low	bur row
hal low	yar row	fur row	swal low
hel low	nar row	wid ow	wal low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship must have ballast to prevent it from upsetting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

Our shadow always points from the sun.

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

Our shadows are shortest at noon, and longest at sun-set or at sunrise.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The callow young, means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being ploughed or sowed. It is uncultivated land, though enclosed.

Cattle in South America are hunted and killed for their hides and tallow.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows and sheep.

Hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

Marrow is the oil in the cavity of the bones.

A little boy loves to have a bow and arrow.

The word very has but one r in it.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ras' ure—*“The long sound of a, and s like z.”*

ras' ure	wee' vil	mourn' ful	sports' man
seiz ure	snow ball	fear ful	brain pan
trea tise	bride well	cheer ful	mon ster
like wise	mole hill	right ful	free stone
door case	fe rine	fruit ful	mile stone
stair case	mind ful	boast ful	grave stone
sea horse	peace ful	aw ful	hail stone
bri dal	hate ful	law ful	hy phen
feu dal	wake ful	play day	au tumn
oat meal	guile ful	thrall dom	au burn
spi ral	dole ful	watch man	sauce pan
flo ral	shame ful	watch ful	war fare
neu tral	bane ful	free dom	fa cile
plu ral	tune ful	bo som	serv ile
port al	hope ful	luke warm	dae tyl
bru tal	care ful	tri form	due tile
vi al	ire ful	glow worm	mis sile
e qual	dire ful	de ism	pan tile
sur feit	use ful	oak um	rep tile
an gel	grate ful	quo rum	fer tile
an cient	spite ful	stra tum	hos tile

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PEET, SIR, SON.

wea sel	waste ful	sea man	sex tile
jew el	faith ful	yeo man	flex ile
new el	youth ful	free man	verd ure
crew el	gain ful	fore man	ord ure
tew el	pain ful	sales man	fig ure
tre foil	spoon ful	states man	in jure
con jure	frac ture	mor tise	leg ate
per jure	cul ture	prac tice	frig ate
pleas ure	fix ture	trav erse	in grate
meas ure	cam phor	ad verse	phys ic
treas ure	grand sire	pack horse	jon quil
cen sure	prom ise	ref use	sub tile
press ure	an ise	man-date	fer ule
fis sure	tur key	ag ate	con dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

Newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass with three leaves. Cinquefoil has five.

Weevils are very destructive vermin in grain.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line is one that winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

Never write with your pencil on the white wall.

No pleasure is like the pleasure of doing good.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Do not omit giving the vowel sounds when you spell.

ad ven' tur ous	pre cip' it ous
a non y mous	ne ces sit ous
sy non y mous	am phib i ous
un gen er ous	mi rac u lous
mag nan im ous	a nal o gous
u nan i mous	per fid i ous
as par a gus	fas tid i ous
in sid i ous	in tel li gent
in vid i ous	ma lev o lent
con spic u ous	be nev o lent
per spic u ous	pre dic a ment
pro mis cu ous	dis par age ment
as sid u ous	en cour age ment
am big u ous	en fran chise ment
con tig u ous	dis fran chise ment
mel lif lu ous	en tan gle ment
su per flu ous	ac knowl edge ment
in gen u ous	es tab lish ment
con tin u ous	em bel lish ment
in con gru ous	ac com plish ment
im pet u ous	as ton ish ment
tu mult u ous	re lin quish ment
vo lup tu ous	im ped i ment
tem pest u ous	ha bil i ment
sig nif i cant	im pris on ment
ex trav a gant	em bar rass ment
pre dom i nant	in teg u ment
in tol er ant	e mol u ment
i tin er ant	pre em i nent
in hab it ant	in con tin ent
con com it ant	im per tin ent
ir rel e vant	in dif fer ent
be nef i cent	ir rev er ent
mag nif i cent	om nip o tent
mu nif i cent	mel lif lu ent
co in ci dent	cir cum flu ent
non res i dent	ac cou ter ment

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C. short—CARE, HARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

An *anonymous* writer does not sign his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification.

Very few words are exactly *synonymous*.

Precipitous signifies steep; resembling a precipice.

An *amphibious* animal can live in water or out of it.

Frogs and turtles are amphibious animals. They can live out of water, or in it for a long time.

A miraculous event is one that cannot take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study, means constant application to study.

An *integument* is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. Bones also have their integuments.

Improvident persons are those who do not provide well for themselves and families.

“The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest and have nothing.” Prov. 20 : 4.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

as per' i ty	do cil' i ty	e nor' mi ty
se ver i ty	a gil i ty	ur ban i ty
pros per i ty	fra gil i ty	eu pid i ty
aus ter i ty	ni hil i ty	tur gid i ty
dex ter i ty	hu mil i ty	va lid i ty
in teg ri ty	ste ril i ty	ea lid i ty
ma jor i ty	vi ril i ty	so lid i ty
pri or i ty	seur ril i ty	ti mid i ty
mi nor i ty	due til i ty	hif mid i ty
plu ral i ty	gen til i ty	ra pid i ty
fa tal i ty	fer til i ty	stu pid i ty
vi tal i ty	hos til i ty	a rid i ty
mo ral i ty	tran quil i ty	flo rid i ty
mor tal i ty	ser vil i ty	fe eun di ty
bru tal i ty	pro pin qui ty	ro tund i ty
fi del i ty	ea lam i ty	com mod i ty
sta bil i ty	ex trem i ty	ab surd i ty
mo bil i ty	sab lim i ty	lo cal i ty
no bil i ty	prox im i ty	vo cal i ty

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

fa cil i ty	con form i ty	ras cal i ty
re al i ty	des pon den cy	hy poc ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moe ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	va ri e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	e bri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	so bri e ty
ear nal i ty	de lin quen cy	pro pri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	im pi e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta cy	sa ti e ty

Major signifies more or greater; *minor* means less.

A *majority* is more than half; a *minority* is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

The *plural* number, in grammar, expresses more than one, as two men, ten dogs, twenty girls.

A *majority* of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a *plurality* of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Many parts of the Southern Confederacy are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The *rapidity* of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a christian.

“The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honor is *humility*.” Prov. 15: 33.

No. 102.—CII.

co tem' po ra ry	de clam' a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex clam a to ry
de rog a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pel la to ry	ex plan a to ry
con sol a to ry	de clar a to ry
de fam a to ry	pre par a to ry
dis pen sa to ry	ob serv a to ry
sub sid i a ry	con serv a to ry
in cen di a ry	pro hib it o ry
sti pen di a ry	pre mou i to ry
e pis to la ry	re pos i to ry
vo cab u la ry	sup pos i to ry

A, E. &c., LONG; A, K. &c., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

im ag in a ry
pre lim i na ry
con fec tion er y
un nec es sa ry
he red i ta ry
in vol un ta ry
re sid u a ry
tu mult u a ry
vo lup tu a ry

le git i ma cy
in vet er a cy
sub serv i en cy
de gen er a cy
con fed er a cy
ef fem in a cy
in del i ca cy
in hab it an cy
ac com pa ni ment

Cotemporary authors are those who live at the same time.

It is *derogatory* to the christian character to dissemble.

Christians should not engage in trifling amusements.

Consolatory considerations are such as give comfort in distress.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Preparatory to a great battle the general addresses the army.

Imaginary evils are such as are not real.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

Explanatory words are such as give explanation.

A *tributary* country is one which pays tribute to another.

Premittory symptoms are those symptoms which indicate the approach of disease.

A *subsidiary* stream flows into another, as the Tennessee into the Ohio.

Indelicacy in language, shows a vulgar mind.

An *incendiary* is one who sets fire to the house of another.

An *observatory* is a place built for astronomical observations.

A *voluptuary* is a man given to luxurious living.

An *extemporary* discourse is one spoken without premeditation.

To *inflame* signifies to heat or to excite.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be *inflamed* with anger.

A, F, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARF, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THREE, PRY, HRR, SIR, SON.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

ma te ri al' i ty	com press i bil' i ty
il lib er al i ty	com pat i bil i ty
u ni ver sal i ty	de struc ti bil i ty
in hos pi tal i ty	per cep ti bil i ty
in stru men tal i ty	re sist i bil i ty
spir it u al i ty	com bus ti bil i ty
im prob a bil' i ty	in flex i bil i ty
im pla ca bil i ty	dis sim i lar i ty
mal le a bil i ty	par tic u lar i ty
in flam ma bil i ty	ir reg u lar i ty
in ca pa bil i ty	in fe ri or i ty
pen e tra bil i ty	su pe ri or i ty
im mu ta bil i ty	im pet u os i ty
in cred i bil i ty	gen er al is si mo
il leg i bil i ty	dis cip lin a ri an
re fran gi bil i ty	pre des ti na ri an
in fal li bil i ty	an te di lu vi an
di vis i bil i ty	het e ro ge ne ous
in sen si bil i ty	me di a to ri al
im pos si bil i ty	in quis i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

ben' e fit	in' tel lect	sup' pli cant
al pha bet	cir cum spect	per ma nent
par a pet	pick pock et	mis ere ant
sum mer set	flow er et	ter ma gant
min u et	lev er et	el e gant
pol y pus	pen ny weight	lit i gant
im pe tus	cat a pult	ar ro gant
cat a ract	men di cant	el e phant
sy e o phant	in do lent	sim i lar
pet u lant	tur bu lent	pop u lar
ad a mant	sue cu lent	tab u lar
cov e nant	fee u lent	glob u lar
com so nant	es cu lent	sec u lar
per tin ent	op u lent	oc u lar
tol er ant	vir u lent	joc u lar
cor mo rant	flat u lent	cir cu lar

A, E, EC, I, OI, U, A, F, AC, SHORT—CARE, HARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PEKY, HEE, SIR, SON.

ig no rant
con ver sant
mil i tant
ad ju tant
rel e vant
ig no rant
ac ci dent
in ci dent
dif fi dent
con fi dent
res i dent
pres i dent
prov i dent
in di gent
neg li gent
am bi ent
prev a lent
pes ti lent
ex cel lent
red o lent

lig a ment
par lia ment
fil a ment
arm a ment
sac ra ment
tes ta ment
man age ment
im ple ment
com ple ment
com pli ment
bat tle ment
set tle ment
ten e ment
in cre ment
em bry o
part ner ship
fel low ship
cal en dar
vin e gar
in su lar

mus cu lar
reg u lar
eel lu lar
an nu lar
seap u lar
in su lar
cap su lar
tit u lar
sub lu nar
cim e tar
bas i lisk
can ni bal
coch i neal
mar tin gal
hös pi tal
ped es tal
tu bu lar
ju gu lar
fu ne ral
con su lar

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gu' i ty
con ti gu i ty
con tra ri e ty
su per flu i ty
in se cu ri ty
in cre du li ty
im ma tu ri ty
per spi cu i ty
as sid u i ty
con tin u i ty
in ge nu i ty
in con gru i ty
fran gi bil i ty
fel li bil i ty
fea si bil i ty
vis i bil i ty
sen si bil i ty

op por tu' ni ty
im por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
pune tu al i ty
mu tu al i ty
in fi del i ty
prob a bil i ty
in a bil i ty
du ra bil i ty
dis a bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
mu ta bil i ty
cred i bil i ty
tan gi bil i ty
so cia bil i ty
tract a bil i ty
pla ca bil i ty

A, F, & C., long; A, F, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRAY, HER, SIR, SON.

pos si bil i ty
 plau si bil i ty
 im be cil i ty
 in do cil i ty
 vol a til i ty
 ver sa til i ty
 ea pa bil i ty
 in si pid i ty
 il le gal i ty
 prod i gal i ty
 cor di al i ty
 per son al i ty
 prin ci pal i ty
 lib er al i ty
 gen er al i ty
 im mo ral i ty
 hos pi tal i ty
 im mor tal i ty
 in e qual i ty
 sen su al i ty
 u na nim i ty
 in hu man i ty
 ar is toc ra cy
 in ad ver ten cy

in u til i ty
 in ci vil i ty
 in for mal i ty
 u ni form i ty
 non con form i ty
 con san guin i ty
 sin gu lar i ty
 joe u lar i ty
 reg u lar i ty
 pop u lar i ty
 me di oc ri ty
 in sin cer i ty
 sin u os i ty
 cu ri os i ty
 an i mos i ty
 gen er os i ty
 flex i bil i ty
 im mo bil i ty
 sol u bil i ty
 vol u bil i ty
 mag na nim i ty
 phra se ol o gy
 os te ol o gy
 a er ol o gy

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ces sa' tion—*“The long sound of a and tion like shun.”*

ces sa' tion
 li ba tion
 pro ba tion
 va ca tion
 lo ca tion
 vo ca tion
 gra da tion
 fou da tion
 cre a tion
 ne ga tion
 pur ga tion
 mi gra tion

plan ta' tion
 no ta tion
 ro ta tion
 quo ta tion
 temp ta tion
 pri va tion
 sal va tion
 e qua tion
 vex a tion
 tax a tion
 sa na tion
 com ple tion

de trac' tion
 con trac tion
 pro trac tion
 dis trac tion
 ex trac tion
 con nec tion
 af fee tion
 con fee tion
 per fee tion
 in fee tion
 sub jec tion
 de jec tion

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

ob la tion	se cre tion	re jec tion
re la tion	con cre tion	in jec tion
trans la tion	ex cre tion	ob jec tion
for ma tion	e mo tion	pro jec tion
stag na tion	pro mo tion	e lec tion
dam na tion	de vo tion	se lec tion
car na tion	vi bra tion	ap por tion
pro por tion	col lec tion	re flec tion
nar ra tion	ab lu tion	in spec tion
pul sa tion	pol lu tion	cor rec tion
du ra tion	so lu tion	di rec tion
sen sa tion	at trac tion	de tec tion
die ta tion	sub trac tion	af flie tion
ci ta tion	re frac tion	re stric tion
con vic tion	dè pres sion	re ten tion
com pul sion	im pres sion	con ten tion
ex pul sion	op pres sion	dis ten sion
con vul sion	sup pres sion	at ten tion
ex pan sion	ex pres sion	in ven tion
as cen sion	pos ses sion	con ven tion
de scen sion	sub mis sion	de cep tion
di men sion	ad mis sion	re cep tion
sus pen sion	e mis sion	con cep tion
dis sen sion	re mis sion	ex cep tion
pre ten sion	com mis sion	per cep tion
sub mer sion	o mis sion	as crip tion
e mer sion	per mis sion	de scrip tion
im mer sion	dis mis sion	in scrip tion
as per sion	con cus sion	pre scrip tion
dis per sion	dis cus sion	pro scrip tion
a ver sion	re ac tion	re demp tion
sub ver sion	con junc tion	con sump tion
re ver sion	in junc tion	a dop tion
di ver sion	com pune tion	ab sorp tion
in ver sion	de coc tion	e rup tion
con ver sion	con coc tion	cor rup tion
per ver sion	in frac tion	de ser tion
com pas sion	ab due tion	in ser tion
ac ces sion	de due tion	as ser tion
se ces sion	re due tion	ex er tion

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THREE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

con ces sion	se due tion	con tor tion
pro ces sion	in due tion	dis tor tion
con fes sion	ob struc tion	ex tinc tion
pro fes sion	de struc tion	ex ten sion
ag gres sion	in struc tion	ex tor tion
di gres sion	con struc tion	ir rup tion
pro gres sion	de ten tion	com plex ion
re gres sion	in ten tion	de flux ion

No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Pub li ca' tion—“*The long sound of a, and tion like shun;*”
and c like ke.

pub li ca' tion	lit i ga' tion	dis til la' tion
trip li ca tion	mit i ga tion	per co la tion
im pli ca tion	in sti ga tion	vi o la tion
com pli ca tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ca tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ca tion	pro lon ga tion	con so la tion
ex pli ca tion	ab ro ga tion	ex pi ra tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas ci na tion	trib u la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pec u la tion
in cu ba tion	pal li a tion	spee u la tion
ab die a tion	con tem pla tion	cal cu la tion
ded i ca tion	va ri a tion	cir cu la tion
med it a tion	de vi a tion	mod u la tion
in di ca tion	ex ha la tion	reg u la tion
vin di ca tion	con gre ga tion	gran u la tion
del e ga tion	mu til la tion	stip u la tion
ob li ga tion	in stal la tion	pop u la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat u la tion
ir ri ga tion	con stel la tion	re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who helps to enact them.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed the ten commandments from Mount Sinai. His law is holy, just and good.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

In free governments, like the government of the Confederate States of America, the people choose their legislators. We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the States where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they assemble to make laws are called the Legislature.

The people should choose their wisest and best men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good citizen to inspect the moral conduct of the men who offer as legislators at our elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the Confederate States should feel their dependence, under God, on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

def' i nite	des' ti tute	mi' cro scope
ap po site	in sti tute	an te lope
op po site	con sti tute	pro to type
in fin ite	pros ti tute	hem is phere
hyp o crite	pros e lyte	at mos phere
par a site	bar be cue	com mo dore
ob so lete	res i due	syc a more
ex pe di'e	ves ti bule	vol a tile
rec on dite	rid i cule	ver sa tile
sat el ite	mus ca dine	mer can tile
er e mite	brig an tine	in tan tile
ap pe tite	cal a mine	dis cip line
an ee dote	cel an dine	mas cu line
pros e cute	scr pen tine	fem i nine
per se cute	tur pen tine	nec tar ine
ex e cute	por cu pine	gen u ine

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 109.—CIX.

con dense'	re solve'	re mark'	con fer'
im mense	dis solve	un mask	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ca bal	se cern
pre pense	de volve	re bel	con cern
of fense	re volve	fare well	dis cern
dis pense	con volve	un furl	sub orn
pre tense	a bode	de form	a dorn
col lapse	un nerve	re form	for lorn
im merse	ob serve	in form	ad journ
as perse	sub serve	con form	re turn
dis perse	de serve	per form	fore run
a verse	re serve	trans form	cra vat
re verse	pre serve	con demn	co quet
in verse	con serve	in ter	a baft
con verse	her self	a ver	be set
per verse	my self	ab hor	a loft
trans verse	at tach	oc cur	un apt
in dorse	de tach	in cur	con tempt
re morse	en rich	con cur	at tempt
an horse	re trench	re cur	a dopt
dis barse	in trench	de mur	ab rupt
de terge	dis patch	a las	cor rupt
di verge	mis match	a mend	a part
mis give	a fresh	de fer	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for give	de bark	pre fer	a inong
ab solve	em bark	in fer	be long

The fixed stars are at an immense distance from us; they are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When the fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

A, F, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

Holy living is happy living.

Holy living will make happy dying.

“God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble.
Jas. 4: 6.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mean' or
re main der
en tice ment
en force ment
di vorce ment
in duce ment
a gree ment
en gage ment
de file ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re fine ment
con fine ment
e lope ment
im pru dent
in he rent
ad he rent
co he rent
at tend ant
as cend ant
de fend ant
in tes tines
pro bos els

re tire' ment
ac quire ment
im peach ment
en croach ment
con ceal ment
con geal ment
at tain ment
de po nent
op po nent
com po nent
ad ja cent
in de cent
vice ge rent
eu roll ment
de part ment
ad just ment
in vest ment
a but ment
as sist ant
in ces sant
re lue tant
im por tant
in con stant

A, E, &c. long; A, E, &c. short—CARE BAR LAST, ALL WHAT THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

el lip sis
 syn op sis
 com mand ment
 a mend ment
 bom bard ment
 en hance ment
 ad vance ment
 a merce ment
 in fringe ment
 de tach ment
 at tach ment
 in trench ment
 re trench ment
 re fresh ment
 dis cern ment
 pre fer ment
 al lot ment
 a part ment

in cum bent
 pu tres cent
 trans cend ent
 de pend ent
 in dul gent
 re ful gent
 ef ful gent
 e mul gent
 as trin gent
 re strin gent
 e mer gent
 de ter gent
 ab hor rent
 con cur rent
 con sist ent
 re solv ent
 de lin quent
 re cum bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Rem'inder is that which remains or is left.

Enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

A deponent is one who makes oath to anything.

Vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word in a sentence.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is one that happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

A, E & , long; A, E, & C, short—DARE, BAR, LAST, ALL WHAT, THERE PREY HER SIR, SON

No. III.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH
A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD WHEN MARKED LONG.

des' o late	in' ti mate	ven' er ate
ad vo cate	es ti mate	tem per ate
ven til ate	- fas ci mate	op er ate
tit il late	or din ate	as per ate
scin til late	ful mi mate	des per ate
per co late	nom in ate	it er ate
im mo late	ger min ate	em i grate
spec u late	per son ate	trans mi grate
eal cu late	pas sion ate	as pi rate
cir cu late	for tu nate	dec o rate
mod u late	dis si pate	per fo rate
reg u late	sep a rate	cor po rate
un du late	eel e brate	pen e trate
em u late	des e crate	per pe trate
stim u late	con se crate	ar bi trate
stip u late	ex e crate	ae cu rate
cop u late	ver ber ate	lam in ate
pop u late	ul cer ate	in du rate
con su late	mod er ate	sat u rate
sub li mate	ag gre gate	sus ci tate
an i mate	ver te brate	med i tate
gran u late	gên er ate	im i tate
ir i tate	sal i vate	sit u ate
hes i tate	cul ti vate	es tu ate
grav i tate	cap ti vate	ex pi ate
am pu tate	ren o vate	de vi ate
ex ca vate	in no vate	zi o late
ag gra vate	ad e quate	ru min ate

THE BIBLE ON SLAVERY.

MINISTERS SHOULD PREACH WHAT THE APOSTLES TAUGHT ON
THE DUTY OF SERVANTS.

1st Timothy 6: 1—5.

“Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and His doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters let them not despise them, be

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

cause they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit.

“These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness. From such withdraw thyself.”

Southern Christians have withdrawn from Northern Abolitionists on this very ground.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES; ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chil' blain	an' nals	man' ners	end' less
vil lain	en trails	nip pers	zeal ous
mort main	mit tens	scis sors	jeal ous
plant ain	sum mons	car cass	pom pous
ver vain	for ceps	cut lass	won dreus
cur tain	pinch ers	com pass	lep rous
dol phin	glan ders	mat rass	mon strous
some times	jaun dice	mat tress	nerv ous
tress es	snuf fers	ab' scess	tor ment
trap pings	stag gers	lar gess	vest ment
ser pent	solv ent	fag ot	red hot
tor rent	con vent	mag got	zeal ot
cur rent	fer vent	big ot	tap root
ab sent	sun burnt	spig ot	grass plot
pres ent	ab bot	in got	buck shot
ad vent	tur bot	blood shot	bu gloss
mole cule	do tard	dai ly	dog ma

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The discovery that light is a compound substance, and that it may be decomposed, or separated into parts, was made by Sir Isaac Newton.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

There are seven primary colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. White is composed of all these colors.

A mattress is a quilted bed; but matrass is a chemical vessel.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is too strongly attached to his own opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

Good manners are characteristic of good breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

To summons is to cite one to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

cal' o mel	al' co hol	gar' ni ture
cit a del	vit ri ol	fur ni ture
in fi del	par a sol	sep ul ture
sen tin el	si ne cure	par a dise
mack er el	ep i cure	mer chan dise
cock er el	lig a ture	en ter prise
cod i cil	sig na ture	hand ker chief
dom i cil	cur va ture	sem i breve
daf fo dil	for feit ure	per i wig
an ti pode	styg i an	way fa ring
rec om pense	hor tu lan	fu gi tive
hol ly hock	hus band man	pu ni tive
al ka li	gen tle man	na tri tive
hem i stich	mus sul man	e go tism
au to graph	al der man	pro to col
par a graph	jour ney man	du pli cate
ep i taph	bish op ric	ro se ate
av e nue	cler gy man	fu ni gate
rev e nue	coun try man	me di ate
ret i nue	vet er an	me di um
des po tism	al co ran	o di um
par ox ysm	won der ful	o pi um
mi cro cosm	sor row ful	or ange ade

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

min i mum	an a gram	pre mi um
pen du lum	ep i cure	spo li ate
max i mum	ep i gram	o pi ate
tym pa num	mon o gram	o ver ture
pel i can	di a gram	ju ry man
moe ca sin	u ni verse	pu ri tan
guar di an	sea far ing	phi lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat, and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicious food.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

A despotism is a tyrannical, oppressive government.

The administration of Abraham Lincoln is a despotism.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A despotism is a form of government in which constitutional law is disregarded. Legislative enactments are not despotic when they are within the bounds of constitutional provisions.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF A, AS IN ALL OR WHAT.

au' thor	squad' ron	slaugh' ter	law' yer
sau er	squan der	saw yer	haw thorn
gaa d	scal lop	law suit	draw ers
taw ny	wal lop	wa ter	cau sey
taw dry	wan der	daugh' ter	pal ty
fault y	plaud it	al ter	draw back
pa per	brawn y	fal ter	al most
sa ter	flaw y	quar ter	want ing
war ren	wal low	wan ton	wal nut

A, E, &c., long; A, K, &c., short—CAR, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

The saucy, stubborn child is the grief of his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indians is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five years are equal to one quarter of a century.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.

The Tartars wander about from place to place without any settled habitation.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

An anecdote is a short account of a particular incident.

Despots disregard constitutional law.

No. 115—CXV.

mis' sive

cap tive

fes tive

cos tive

mag pie

some thing

stock ing

world ling

ob long

fur long

head ache

tooth ache

heart ache

os trich

gal lant

dor mant

ten ant

preg nant

rem nant

pen nant

flip pant

quad rant

war rant

ar rant

sprink' ling

twink ling

shil ling

strip ling

dump ling

dar ling

star ling

ster ling

head long

parch ment

pleas ant

peas ant

dis tant

in stant

con stant

ex tant

sex tant

lam bent

ae cent

ad vent

eres cent

ser aph

sta tive

na tive

'gos' ling

duck ling

nurs ling

fat ling

bant ling

scant ling

nest ling

her ring

gang ing

plain tive

mo tive

sport ive

hire ling

year ling

day spring

tri umph

tri glyph

tru ant

ar dent

mas sive

pas sive

stat ue

stat ute

vir tue

A, E, &c., long: A, E, &c. short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS IN WHICH TION AND SION SOUND LIKE SHUN.

Mo' tion—"The long sound of o and tion like shun.

mo' tion	pas' sion	mer' sion	suc' tion
no tion	frac tion	ver sion	spon sion
lo tion	ac tion	ses sion	tor tion
po tion	fac tion	lec tion	mis sion
por tion	trac tion	dic tion	cap tion
na tion	men tion	fic tion	op tion
ra tion	pen sion	unc tion	flec tion
sta tion	ces sion	func tion	auc tion
man sion	ten sion	junc tion	cau tion

Lecton is a reading, and *lecture* is a discourse.*Lectures* on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.*A lotion* is a washing or a liquid preparation.*A ration* is an allowance daily for a soldier.

"In my Father's house are many mansions," said Jesus Christ.

Always do good whenever you can; for this is the way to be a great man.

A fraction is a part of a number.

All the parts of anything are equal to the whole.

Fiction is the creature of the imagination.*Caution* is prudence in the avoidance of evil.*Auction* is the sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.*Option* means choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." Ps. 103: 13.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

su prem' a cy	com pul' so ry	pro lix' i ty
the oe ra cy	ol fac to ry	un cer tain ty
de moc ra cy	re frac to ry	im mod es ty
con spir a cy	re fec to ry	dis hon es ty
ge og ra phy	di rec to ry	so lil o quy
bi og ra phy	con sis to ry	hu man i ty

A, E, &c.. LONG; A, K &c.. SHORT. CASE, BAR, PAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

cos mog ra phy	i dol a try	a men i ty
ste nog ra phy	ge om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im mens i ty	vi ciu i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
ty pog ra phy	ver bos i ty	di vin i ty
hy drog ra phy	ad ver si ty	in dem ni ty
phi los o phy	di ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a cad e my	ne ces si ty	fra ter ni ty
e con o my	i den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a nat o my	con cav i ty	bar bar i ty
zo ot o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e piph a ny	lon gev i ty	dis par i ty
phi lan thro py	ac cliv i ty	ce leb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lac ri ty
pe riph e ry	ac tiv i ty	sin cer i ty
ar til le ry	cap tiv i ty	ce ler i ty
hy drop a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de liv e ry	per plex i ty	in teg ri ty
dis cov e ry	con vex i ty	dis til ler y

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydrotherapy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Cosmopolite is a citizen of the world.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Stenography is the art of writing in short hand.

Topography is a description of a particular place.

Hydrography is a description of the seas.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind.

Misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The *olfactory* nerves are the nerves of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols; or of anything besides God.

Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks, muslins; gauze, and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.—*Dr. Webster.*

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ju rid' i cal	fa nat' i cism	ob liv' i on
con viv i al	ex or di um	in cog ni to
di ag o nal	mil len ni um	co part ner ship
pen tag o nal	re pub li can	dis sim i lar
tra di tion al	me rid i an	ver nac u lar
in ten tion al	un nat u ral	o rac u lar
per pet u al	con jec tu ral	or bic u lar
ha bit u al	cen trip e tal	par tic u lar
e vent u al	con tin u al	ir reg u lar
un mer ci ful	ef fee tu al	bi val vu lar
un pop u lar	a nal y sis	ex tem po re
tri an gu lar	de lir i ous	en tab la ture
pa rish ion er	in dus tri ous	dis com fit ure
di am e ter	il lus tri ous	pro con sul shij
ad min is ter	las civ i ous	dis con so late
em bas sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos tro phize
pro gen i tor	a non y mous	ob se qui ous
com pos it or	e pit o mize	oc ca sion al
me trop o lis	a pos ta tize	pro por tion al
e phem e ris	im mor tal ize	heb dom ja al

No. 119.—CXIX.WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND, WITH
A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH WHEN MARKED LONG.

as sim' i late	a bom' in ate	e man' ei pate
prog nos tic ate	pre dom in ate	de lib er ate
per am bu late	in tem per ate	in car cer ate
e jac u late	re gen er ate	con fed er' ate
im mac u late	co op er ate	con sid er ate
ma tric u late	ex as per ate	pre pon der ate
ges tic u late	com mis er ate	im mod er ate
in oc u late	in vet er ate	ac cel er ate
co ag u late	re it er ate	in die a tive
con grat u late	ob lit er ate	pre rog a tive
ca pit u late	e vac u ate	ir rel a tive
ex pos tu late	at ten u ate	ap pel la tive
a mal ga mate	ex ten u ate	con tem pla tive
ex hil a rate	in ad e quate	su per la tive

A, E, &c., LONG; A, E, &c., SHORT—CARE, BARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIE, SON.

le git i mate	per pet u ate	al ter na tive
con cat e nate	as sas sin ate	de clar a tive
ap prox i mate	pro eras tin ate	com par a tive
sub or din ate	pre des tin ate	im per a tive
o rig in ate	com pas sion ate	in dem ni fy
con tam in ate	dis pas sion ate	per son i fy.
dis sem in ate	af fec tion ate	re sto ra tive
re crim in ate	un for tun ate	dis qual i fy

No. 120.—CXX.

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

al lu' vi on	sa lu' bri ous	lux u' ri ous
pre to' le um	im pe ri ous	vo lu min ous
ce ru le an	mys te ri ous	o be di ent
le vi a than	la bo ri ous	ex pe di ent
li bra ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	cen so ri ous	im mu ni ty
pre ca ri ous	vie to ri ous	com mu ni ty
vi ca ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	ux o ri ous	com pla cen cy
gre ga ri ous	in ju ri ous	in de cen cy
o va ri ous	pe nu ri ous	di plo ma cy
op pro bri ous	u su ri ous	trans pa ren cy

Geography is a description of the earth.*Biography* is a history of a person's life.*A Library* is a collection of books.*A librarian* is a person who has charge of a library.The *laborious* bee is a pattern of industry.That is *precarious* which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." Prov. 27.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.*Gregarious* animals are such as herd together, as sheep.*Salubrious* air is favorable to health of body and mind.*A covetous* man is called *penurious*.To escape from punishment is *impunity*.To do *any* thing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others, is great wickedness.

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIE, SON.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE PRINCIPAL ACCENT
ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri al' i ty	im pen e tra bil' i ty
in di vis i bil i ty	in el i gi bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty	im mal e a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty	per pen die u lar i ty
in de struct i bil i ty	in com press i bil i ty
im per cept i bil i ty	val e tu di na ri an
ir re sist i bil i ty	in de fen si bil i ty
in com bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bil' i ty in com pre hen si bil' i ty

The *immateriality* of the soul has rarely been disputed.
The *indivisibility* of matter is supposed to be demon-
strably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and
wife for *incompatibility* of tempers; a practice soon
found to be *incompatible* with social order.

The *incompressibility* of water has been disproved.

We cannot doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine
attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

Asbestos is noted for its indestructibility.

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH THE TH HAVE THEIR SHARP OR FIRST SOUNDS.

E' ther—"The long sound of e and the sharp sound of th.

ja' cinth	thor' ough	ath let' ie
the' sis	thir' teen	me theg' lin
ze' nith	thou' sand	ca thar' tie
thick' et	a' the ism	a the is' tie
thun' der	the' o ry	the o ret' ie al
this' de	the' o rem	me thod' ie al
thros' de	hy' a cinth	math e mat' ics
throt' de	cath' o lic	le vi' a than
thirst' y	ap' o thegm	en thn' si asm

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

thrift' y	thun' der bolt	an tip' a thy
length' wise	ep' i thet	a rith' me tic
length' y	lab' y rinth	an tith' e sis
threat' en ing	leth' ar gy	mis an' thro py
au' thor	pleth' o ry	phi lan' thro py
au' thor ize	pleth' o ric	can thar' i des
au' thor i ty	sym' pa thy	the oc' ra cy
au thor i ta' tive.	am' a ranth	the ol' o gy
meth' od	am' e thyst	the od' o lite
an' them	ap' a thy	ther mom' e ter
diph' thong	can' the rus	ca thol' i con
eth' ics	math' e sis	my thol' o gy
pan' ther	syn' the sis	or thog' ra phy
sab' bath	pan' the on	or' tho ep y
thim' ble	e the' re al	hy poth' e sis
thurs' day	u re' thra	li thog' ra phy
triph' thong	cath e' dral	a poth' e ca ry
in' thrall	au then' tic	ap o the' o sis
a thwart'	pa thet' ic	pol y the' ism
be troth'	syn thet' ic	bib li o the' cal
thir' ty	a can' thus	ich thy ol' o gy

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH TH HAVE THEIR SECOND OR SOFT SOUND.

ei' ther	neth' er	broth' er
nei ther	weth' er	wor thy
hea then	prith ee	moth er
cloth ier	bur then	smoth er
rath er	south ern	oth er
fath om	teth er	with ers
gath er	thith er	be neath'
hith er	with er	be queath'
furth er	lath er	with draw'
breth ren	fa ther	an oth' er
whith er	far thing	to geth' er
wheth er	fur thest	un. wor' thy
leath er	poth er	there with al'
feath er	broth el	nev er the less'

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE. BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY SIR, SON.

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to obey its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

“All mankind are brethren, and descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder them and destroy them!” So says Dr. Noah Webster in the face of all his Northern friends. This sentiment deserves a monument to his memory. Every true Southerner must appreciate it. Every God-fearing man will endorse it.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ac com' plish	di min' ish	ex tin' guish
es tab lish	ad mon ish	re lin quish
em bel lish	pre mon ish	ex cul pate
a bol ish	as ton ish	con cen trate
re plen ish	dis tin guish	re mon strate
il lus trate	mo ment ous	tri umph ant
em broid er	por tent ous	as sail ant
e nor mous	a bund ant	so no rous
dis as trons	re dund ant	a ce tus

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

The Confederate States are usually favored with abundant harvests.

We should acknowledge the goodness of God in these things.

It is painful when our assailants are triumphant.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 125.—CXXV.

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

in ter me' di ate
 dis pro por tion ate
 cer e mo ni al
 mat ri mo ni al
 pat ri mo ni al
 an ti mo ni al
 tes ti mo ni al
 im ma te ri al
 mag is te ri al
 min is te ri al
 im me mo ri al
 sen a to ri al
 dic ta to ri al
 e qua to ri al
 in ar tic u late
 il le git i mate
 in de ter min ate
 con tra dic to ry
 val e dic to ry
 in tro due to ry
 trig o nom e try
 a re om e try
 mis cel la ne ous
 sub ter ra ne ous
 suc ce da ne ous
 si mul ta ne ous
 in stan ta ne ous

e qui pon' der ate
 par ti cip i al
 in di vid u al
 in ef fect u al
 in tel lect u al
 pu sil lan im ous
 dis in gen u ous
 in sig nif i cant
 e qui pon der ant
 cir cum am bi ent
 an ni ver sa ry
 par lia ment a ry
 tes ta ment a ry
 al i ment a ry
 sup ple ment a ry
 el e ment a ry
 sat is fac to ry
 hom o ge ne ous
 con tu me li ous
 ac ri mo ni ous
 par si mo ni ous
 del e te ri ous
 mer i to ri ous
 dis o be di ent
 in ex pe di ent
 con tin u i ty
 im pro pri e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, "*old men for counsel; young men for war.*" But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age, and experience.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are homogeneous.

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

delve	cash	smash	push	text
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twixt
nerve	gash	crash	gush	minx
curve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
elf	lash	flesh	blush	change
shelf	flash	mesh	crush	mango
self	plash	fresh	frush	range
pelf	slash	dish	tush	grange
ash	mash	fish	next	forge
baste	flute	light	night	frounce
chaste	brute	blight	wight	rounce
haste	mute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fight	sight	tight	chasm
lute	hight	slight	blowze	prism

MONOSYLLABLES WITH THE SECOND OR SOFT SOUND OF TH.

the	thy	then	tithe	smooth
those	then	thence	lithe	soothe
this	thus	than	writhe	they
that	thou	blithe	seythe	there
thine	thee	hithe	though	their

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE SHARP SOUND OF TH IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER; AND THE SOFT OR VOCAL SOUND IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

bath	baths	swath	swaths	mouth	mouths
lath	laths	cloth	cloths	wreath	wreaths
path	paths	moth	moths	sheath	sheaths

Twelve things make a dozen; and twenty make a score.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

An elf is a being of the fancy, or imagination.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

A grange is a farm and farm-house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

A. E. & C., long; A, E. & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle the hair.

Haste makes waste, and waste makes want.

It is no more right to steal oranges, apples or watermelons from another's garden or orchard than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks, to creep into a man's enclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask for peaches, apples, oranges or melons, than it is to sneak into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick.

"Thou shalt not steal." Exodus 20: 15.

"What is not mine I must not take,

It would the eighth commandment break."

Selfishness is the sin of the present age.

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS H IS SOUNDED BEFORE W; THUS, WHALE IS PRONOUNCED HWALE, THAT IS, HOOALE; WHEN IS HWEN; THAT IS, HOOEN. W, IS OO, IN SOUND.

whale	whit	whiz	whip' stock
wheat	which	where	whis per
wharf	whilk	wey	whis ky
what	whiff	wher' ry-	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whit stone	wheth er
whee' dle	whin	whif fle	whit low
whine	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whelm	whig gism	whirl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pool
whi' ten	when	whin ny	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin yard	whirl bat
whi tish	whisk	whip cord	whirl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip graft	wharf age
why	whit	whip saw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS W IS SILENT.

who	whom so ev er
whom	whole
whose	whoop
who so ev er	whole sale
who ev er	whole some

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARF, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

Whales are the largest of marine animals.

Wheat is a kind of grain which grows in most climates.

Carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

White is not so properly a color as a want of color.

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the whirl-pool of wretchedness.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

Little boys are very fond of tops, pen-knives, whistles, whips, and toy wagons.

The wharf is the place where ships and boats land to deliver their cargoes to the merchants or citizens of the town, or city.

There is but one *r* in the word very.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE SOUND OF X IS LIKE THE SOUND OF GZ.

Ex act'—“*The short sound of a and x like gz,*” &c.

ex act'	ex ag' ger ate	ex or' di um
ex alt	ex am ine	ex or tic
ex empt	ex am ple	ex em plar
ex ert	ex an i mate	ex em pla ry
ex haust	ex as per ate	ex em pli fy
ex hort	ex ec u tive	ex emp tion
ex ile	ex ec u tor	ex on er ate
ex ist	ex ec u trix	ex or bi tance
ex ult	ex hib it	ex or bi tant
ex hale	ex ist ence	ex u ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require or compel to yield.

Astronomers can by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising or setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts, and to be exactly what we ought to be.

A legislature must have power to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble in a discourse.

“Take away your exactions from my people.” Eze. 14.

A, F, &c., long: A, F, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PEEY, HER, SIR, SON.

To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival. It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to be exempt from evils.

We should exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

We should not exaggerate in our representation of things.

We should examine the scriptures daily and carefully.

An executor is one who is appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the Confederate States is the chief executive officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their service.

Charitable societies exhibit proof of much benevolence.

It is a great calamity to fall into the power of the extortioner.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS TIAN AND TION ARE SOUNDED NEARLY LIKE CHUN.

Bas' tion—"The short sound of a and tion like chun," &c.

bas' tion	ad us' tion	in di ges' tion
chris tian	con ges tion	ex haus tion
mix tion	di ges tion	ex us tion
ques tion	ad mix tion	sug ges tion
fus tion	com bus tion	di ges tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, I IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND LIKE Y CONSONANT; THUS, AL-IEN IS PRONOUNCED AL-YON, AND CLOTH-IER, CLOTH-YER.

Let the teacher require his pupils to give the sounds in spelling the words. This is a most excellent exercise. No other method of teaching the spelling-book can be compared with it. Thus:

A, F, &c., long; A, F, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRÛY, HER, SIR, SON.

Al' ien—"The long sound of a and i like y."
 Court ier—"The long sound of o and i like y."
 Cloth ier—"The long sound of o and i like y."
 Sav ior—"The long sound of a and i like y."
 Pav ior—"The long sound of a and i like y."
 Jun ior—"The long sound of u and i like y."
 Sen ior—"The long sound of e and i like y."
 Bil ious—"The short sound of i and i like y."
 Bill ion—"The short sound of i and i like y."

bill' iards	val' iant	com pan' ion
cull ion	on ion	ras cal ion
mill ion	bull ion	do min ion
min ion	al ien ate	mo dill ion
min ious	brill ian cy	o pin' ion
pill ion	brill iant ly	re bell ion
pin ion	mil ia ry	re bell ious
runn ion	val iant ly	ei vil ian
scull ion	val iant ness	dis un ion
trill ion	ver mil ion	be hav ior
trunn ion	pa vil ion	pe cul iar
brill iant	post ill ion	in tagl io
fil ial	com mun ion	se ragl io
coll ier	fa mil iar	fa mil iar ize
pann ier	bat tal ion	o pin ion ist
pon iard	bil ia ry	o pin ion a ted

No. 130.--CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES SIER AND ZIER ARE PRONOUNCED THUS :

Zier is pronounced zhur ; sier is pronounced zhur & sion is pronounced zhun ; sia is pronounced zha.

Bra' sier—"The long sound of a and sier like zhur," &c.

bra' sier	pro fu' sion	il lu' sion
gla zier	a bra sion	in fu sion
gra zier	col lu sion	in va sion
ho sier	con elu sion	dis sua sion
o sier	con fu sion	per sua sion
ero sier	cor ro sion	am bro sla
fu sion	oe ca sion	am bro sial
af fu sion	per va sion	ob tru sion

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE LAST SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED ZHUN, OR THE VOWEL I MAY BE CONSIDERED LIQUID LIKE Y.

Ab scis' sion—"The short sound of i and sion like zhun,"
d.c."

ab scis' sion
col lis ion
de cis ion
de ris ion
e lis ion
pre cis ion

pro vis' ion
re vis ion
re scis ion
cōn scis ion
ex cis ion
di vis ion

in cis' ion
mis pris ion
pre vis ion
e lys ian
cir cum cis ion
sub di vis ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH C BEFORE H HAS THE HARD SOUND OF K, OR KE.

christ
chyle
scheme
ache
chasm
chrism
chord
chyme
loch
school
choir
cho rus
cho ral
ar chives
cha os
a chor
e poch
i chor
o cher
tro chee
an chor
chro mat ic
me chan ic
cha ot ic
seho las tic

chem' ist
christ mas
chris tian
mas tich
ech o
chron ic
sched ule
pas chal
chlo rite
chol er
cho rist
schol ar
mon arch
stom ach
an ar chy
chrys o lite
char ac ter
cat e chism
pen te teuch
sep ul cher
tech nie al
syn ce do che
mo narch ic al
bron chot o my
chro nol o gy

an' cho ret
arch i tect
ar chi trave
ar che type
hep tar chy
mach i nate
chris ten dom
brach i al
lach ry mal
sac char ine
syn chro nism
mich ael mas
chor is ter
chron i cal
or ches tra
och i my
pa tri arch
eu cha rist
chi me ra
pa ro chi al
cha mel ion
the om a chy
mel an chol y
pa tri ar chy
li er ar chy

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from the food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

Epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned.

The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which animal food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers. We should not eat too much.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH G HAS ITS HARD SOUND, LIKE GEE IN GEESE ;
OR LIKE GUH, AS IN GUSH.

gear	ea' ger	crag' ged	gib' bous
geese	mea ger	dig ger	gid dy
geld	gew gaw	dig ging	gig gle
gift	ti ger.	rig ging	gig gling
give	to ged	rig ged	gig let
gig	big gin	rig ger	giz zard
gild	brag ger	flag ging	girl ish
gimp	dag ger	flag gy	jag ged
gid	crag gy	sog gy	jag gy
girth	bug gy	gib ber	gim let
leg' ged	twig ged	nog gin	gag ging
leg gin	twig gin	tar get	brag ged
pig gin	twig gy	flog ged	brag ging
quag gy	wag ging	flog ging	bag ging
rag ged	wag gish	gift ed	geld ing
trig ger	an ger	hug ged	gild ing
serag ged	bog gy	hug ging	gild ed
serag gy	fog gy	shrug ged	gil der
shag gy	elog ged	shrug ging	swag ger

A, F, & C. long; A, E, & O. short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

shag ged	e log ging	rug ged	swag gy
slug gish	e log gy	tug ged	gir dle
lug ger	cog ged	tug ging	gird or
snag ged	cog ger	lug ged	be gin
snag gy	dog ged	lug ging	wag ged
sprig gy	dog gish	mug gy	wag ge ry
sprig ged	jog ged	fag ged	log ger head
stag ger	jog ging	fag ging	or gil lous
stag gers	jog ger	gag ged	to geth er

No. 133.--CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, C ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS ITS SOFT SOUND, OR SOUND OF S, AND G SOUNDS LIKE J.

mag' ic	tac' it	pac' i fy
trag ic	ag i tate	pag in al
ag ile	leg i ble	reg i cide
ac id	vig i lant	reg i men
dig it	reg i ment	reg is ter
fac ile	pree e dent	spee i fy
frag ile	pree i piee	mac er ate
frig id	ree i pe	mag is trate
rig id	dee i mal	mag is tra cy
plac id	dee i mate	trag e dy
sig il	lac er ate	vie in age
veg e tate	par tie i pate	au then tic i ty
veg e ta ble	sim plie i ty	e las tic i ty
log ic	me die in al	du o dee i mo
proc ess	so lie i tude	in ca pac i tate
cog i tate	tri plie i ty	ab o rig in al
prog e ny	ver tie i ty	ee cen tric i ty
il lie it	rus tic i ty	mu cil ag in ous
im plie it	ex ag ger ate	mul ti plie i ty
e lie it	mor dac i ty	per spi cae i ty
ex plie it	nu gae i ty	per ti nac i ty
so lie it	o pac i ty	tac i tur ni ty
im ag ine	ra pac i ty	mag is te ri al
au dac i ty	sa gae i ty	a troc i ty
ca pac i ty	bel lig er ent	fe roc i ty
fu gae i ty	or rig in al	ve loc i ty
lo quac i ty	ar nug er ous	rhi noe e ros

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

men dac i ty
 il leg i ble
 o rig in ate
 so lie it or
 fe lie i ty
 mu nie i pal
 an tic i pate

ver tig in ous
 re frig er ate
 rec i ta tion
 veg e ta tion
 ag i ta tion
 cog it a tion
 o le ag in ous

rec i proc i ty
 im ag in a tion
 ex ag ger a tion
 re frig er a tion
 so lie i ta tion
 fe lie i ta tion
 leg er. de main

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH CE, CI, TI, AND SI ARE PRONOUNCED AS SH.

Gre cian—"The long sound of e and cian like shan," &c.

gre' cian
 gra cious
 spa cious
 spe cious
 spe cies
 so cial
 gen tian
 ter tian
 in sa tiate
 an num ciate
 li cen tiate
 sub stan tiate
 nup tial
 par tial
 es sen tial
 po ten tial
 pro vin cial
 pru den tial
 com mer cial
 im par tial
 sub stan tial
 con se quen tial
 con fi den tial
 pen i ten tial
 prov i den tial
 rev e ren tial
 e qui noc tial

em' science
 cap tious
 fac tious
 fic tious
 lus cious
 frac tious
 cau tious
 con seious
 un sub stan tial
 un es sen tial
 in flu en tial
 pes ti len tial
 an da cious
 ca pa cious
 fa ce tious
 fal la cious
 a tro cious
 se ro cious
 lo qua cious
 pro ca cious
 ra pa cious
 sa ga cious
 se qua cious
 te na cious
 vex a tious
 vi va cious
 vo ra cious

as so' ciate
 con so ciate
 dis so ciate
 e ma ciate
 ex cru ciate
 ex pa tiate
 in gra tiate
 ne go tiate
 ve ra cious
 crus ta ceous
 con ten tious
 in fec tious
 sen ten tious
 li cen tious
 in cau tious
 con tu ma cious
 ef fi ca cious
 os ten ta tious
 per spi ca cious
 per ti na cious
 con sei en tious
 pa tient
 quo tient
 an cient
 tran sient
 par tial i ty
 im par tial i ty

A, P, & C., long; A, P, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH CI AND TI ARE PRONOUNCED SH, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEEDING SYLLABLE.


pre'' cious	am bi'' tious	at tri'' tion
spe cial	fac ti tious	nu tri tion
vi cious	fic ti tious	cog ni tion
vi tiate	pro pi tiate	ig ni tion
ad di tion	den ti tion	con di tion
am bi tious	fru i tion	in i tiate
aus pi cious	es pe cial	de fi cient
ca pri cious	op ti cian	de li cious
nu tri tious	mo ni tien	dis cre tion
of fi cious	mu ni tion	ed i tion
de li cious	con tri tion	ef fi cient
fla gi cious	vo li tion	su per fi cial
fru i tion	ab o li tion	su per sti tion
ju di cial	ac qui si tion	sup po si tion
lo gi cian	ad mo ni tion	sur rep ti tious
ma gi cian	ad ven ti tious	mer e tri cious
ma li cious	am mu ni tion	av a ri cious
mi li tia	pre mo ni tion	in au spi cious
mu si cian	dis qui si tion	ben e fi cial
no vi tiate	in qui si tion	co a li tion
of fi ciate	rep e ti tion	com pe ti tion
of fi cious	in hi bi tion	com po si tion
pa tri cian	ex po si tion	def i ni tion
par ti tion	ap pa ri tion	dem o li tion
per di tion	ar ti fi cial	dep o si tion
per ni cious	ap po si tion	dis po si tion
pe ti tion	eb ul li tion	prac ti tion er
pro fi cient	er u di tion	a rith me ti cian
phy si cian	ex hi bi tion	ac a de mi cian
pro pi tious	im po si tion	ge om e tri cian
se di tion	op po si tion	in ju di cious
se di tious	prej u di cial	de fi cien cy
sol sti tial	pol i ti cian	ef fi cien cy
suf fi cient	prep o si tion	pro fi cien cy
sus pi cious	prop o si tion	ju di cia ry
po si tion	pro hi bi tion	un pro pi tious

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE. BAR. LAST. ALL WHAT THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS ENDING IN IC, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE AL ADDED AFTER IC; AS COMIC, COMICAL; AND THE ADVERBS IN LY DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE AL, AS IN CLASSICALLY. C AT THE END OF WORDS SOUNDS LIKE K, OR KUH.

cau' stic	clin' ic	crit' ic	eth' ic
cen tric	com ic	cu bic	eth nic
clas s ic	con ic	cyn ic	log ic
lyr ic	op tic	stat ic	trag ic
mag ic	phthis ic	sto ic	typh ic
mu sic	skep tic	styp hic	rus tic
mys tic	spher ic	top ic	graph ic

 The following words are accented on the second syllable, and may have the termination *al* to form an adjective, and to that may be added *ly* to form an adverb. It would be a good exercise for the student to write out these words and form the adjectives in *al*, and adverbs in *ly*; as *agrestic*, *agrestical*, *agrestically*.

ab bat' ic *	ge ner' ic	pla ton' ic
a cron ic	gym nas tic	pneu mat ic
a gres tic	har mon ic	po lem ic
at chem ic	he bra ic	prag mat ic
as cet ic	her met ic	pro lif ic
ath let ic	hys ter ic	pro phet ic
au then tic	i den tic	rhap sod ic
bar bar ic	in trin sic	stra teg ic
bo tan ic	la con ic	ru bif ic
ca thar tic	lu cif ic	sa tir ic
clas sic ic	lu crif ic	schis mat ic
cos met ic	mag net ic	scho las tic
di dac tic	mag nif ic	scor bu tic
do mes tic	ma jes tic	so phis tic
dog mat ic	me chan ic	sper mat ic
dra mat ic	mo nas tic	sta lac tic
dru id ic	mor bif ic	stig mat ic
dys pep tic	nu mer ic	sym met ric

* C, at the end of words sounds like *k* hard, or *kuh*.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

ec cen tric	ob stet ric	syn od ic
ec lee tic	or gan ic	ter rif ic
ec stat ic	os sis ic	the is tic
e lee tric	pa cis ic	ty ran ic
em pir ic	pa thet ic	vi vis ic
er rat ic	pe dant ic	e las tic
fa nat ic	phleg mat ic	bom bas tic
fo ren sic	phre net ic	sta tis tic

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dem' ic	dol o rif' ic	par a lyt' ic
al chem is tic	em blem at ic	par a phras tic
al pha bet ic	en ér get ic	par a sit ic
ap o plec tic	e nig mat ic	par en thet ic
an a log ic	ep i lep tic	par a bol ic
an a lyt ic	ep i dem ic	path o log ic
an a tom ic	ep i sod ic	pe ri od ic
a pos tol ic	er e mit ic	phil o log ic
a rith met ic	eu cha ris tic	phil o soph ic
as tro log ic	ex e get ic	phil an throp ic
as tro nom ic	frig o rif ic	phar i sa ic
a the is tic	ge o log ic	prob lem at ic
at mos pher ic	ge o met ric	pu ri tan ic
bar o met ric	hem is pher ic	pyr a mid ic
be a tif ic	his tri on ic	pyr o tech nic
bi o graph ic	hyp o crit ic	sei en tif ic
cab a lis tic	hy per bol ic	syc o phan tic
cal vin is tic	hy po stat ic	syl o gis tic
cas u is tic	hy po thet ic	sym pa thet ic
cat e chet ic	id i ot ic	sys tem at ic
cat e gor ic	in e las tic	tal is man ic
chron o log ic	jac o bin ic	the o log ic
cal o rif ic	lap i dif ic	the o erat ic
cos mo graph ic	math e mat ic	the o ret ic
dem o erat ic	met a phor ic	to po graph ic
di a bol ic	met a phys ic	ty po graph ic
di a lee tic	myth o log ic	zo o graph ic
di plo mat ic	ne o ter ic	zo o log ic
di a met ric	or tho graph ic	un pre lat ic
di u ret ic	pan the is tic	ge o cen tric

To spell and pronounce badly is a great defect.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti scor bu ^t tie	gen e a log' ic
ar is to erat ic	lex i co graph ic
char ac ter is tic	mon o syl lab ic
ce cle si as tic	or ni tho log ic
en thu si as tic	os te o log ic
eu to mo log ic	phys i o log ic
ep i gram mat tic	ich thy o log ic

THE FOLLOWING RARELY EVER TAKE THE TERMINATION AL.

bi qua drat ic	gal lic	plas tic
cath o lie	goth ic	pub lic
ce phal ic	hym nic	pu nice
cha ot ic	i tal ic	re pub lic
con cen tric	me dal ic	tac tic
e le gi ac	me te or ic	arc tic
ce stat ic	me tal ic	pep tic
ep ic	o lym pic	fus tic
ex ot ic	par e gor ic	eys tic

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY END IN AL.

bib lic al	il log ic al	com ic al
ca non ic al	in con i cal	met ric al
chi mer ic al	me thod ic al	phys ic al
cler ic al	trop ic al	prac tic al
cos mic al	top ic al	rad ic al
cor tic al	med ic al	ver tic al
do min ic al	far ci cal	vor tic al
fin ic al	drop sic al	whim sic al

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION AL.

ap os troph ic	pleth o ric	tal mud ic
bis muth ic	splen e tic	the o ric
chol er ic	su ber ic	tur mer ic
lu na tic	sul phu ric	e met ic

WORDS ENDING IN AN, EN, OR ON, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY SOUNDED.

art i san	her is son	jet ti son
ben i son	gar ri son	or i son
ca par i son	cit i zen	par ti san
com par i son	den i zen	u ni son

A, F, & C, LONG; A, E, & C, SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

WORDS ENDING IN ISM, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo nas ti cism
 ne ol o gism
 at ti cism
 goth i cism
 pa ral o gism
 a mer i can ism
 ep i cu risim
 jes u it ism
 lib er tin ism
 ma te ri al ism
 mon o the ism
 nat u ral ism
 pa tri ot ism
 pol y the ism
 • pros e lyt ism
 phar i sa ism
 prot est ant ism
 prop a gand ism

per i pa tet i cism
 pro vin cial ism
 an gli cism
 van dal ism
 gal li cism
 ped a gog ism
 pu ri tan ism
 pres by te ri an ism
 par a sit ism
 par al lel ism
 sa bi an ism
 hu lo the ism
 fat vor ite ism
 so ein i an ism
 pa rach ro nism
 re pub li can ism
 sec ta ri an ism
 scho las ti cism

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

WORDS ENDING IN IZE.


au' thór ize
 bas tard ize
 civ il ize
 can on ize
 le gal ize
 sub sid ize
 tyr an ize
 sys tem ize
 meth od ize
 jour nal ize
 bru tal ize
 col o nize
 en er gize
 e qual ize
 gar ga rize
 hu man ize
 ju da ize

mor' al ize
 dram a tize
 em pha size
 gal va nize
 her bo rize
 or gan ize
 pat ron ize
 sat ir ize
 tan ta lize
 tar tar ize
 vo cal ize
 cau ter ize
 bar ba rize
 bot an ize
 das tard ize
 det o nize
 dog ma tize

mag' net ize
 mod ern ize
 ag on ize
 pul ver ize
 ster il ize
 dram a tize
 fer til ize
 gen til ize
 i dol ize
 mel o dize
 ox yd ize
 po lar ize
 re al ize
 the o rize
 tran quil ize
 tem po rize
 ro man ize

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

 THESE RETAIN THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

al co hol ize	lib er al ize	prod i gal ize
al le go-rize	ma te ri al ize	pros e lyt ize
a nath e ma tize	me mo ri al ize	pu ri tan ize
an i mal ize	min er al ize	pro verb i al ize
e pis to lize	mo nop o lize.	re pub li can ize
bes tial ize	hy dro gen ize	sanc tu a rize
car din al ize	nat u ral ize	sec u lar ize
e nig ma tize	me te o rize	sen su al ize
char ac ter ize	ox y gen ize	spir it u al ize
cit i zen ize	par tic u lar ize	syc o phan ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

The combination of letters *ng* has two sounds, the open, as in *sing*, *singer*; and the close, as in *finger*, *linger*, *longer*. In this work the open sound of *ng* in accented syllables is marked with a single accent (') and the close sound with a double accent ('')

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND.

a mong'	hang' er	sing' ing,	strung
hang	hang man	song	thong
bring	hang ings	sung	throng
bring ing	hung	slang	strong
bung	king	sling	strong ly
clang	ling	sling er	swing
cling	long	slung	swing er
cling ing	lungs	spring	swing ing
clung	pang	spring ing	swung
dung	prong	spring er	tang
fang	rang	sting	thing
fling	ring	sting er	tongue
fling er	ring ing	sting ing	twang
fling ing	ring let	stung	wang
flang	rung	string	wering
gang	sing	string ed	wering er
hang	sin ger	string ing	wering ing
han ged	song ster	string er	wrong

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, DAB, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

THE SOUND OF NG IS CLOSE, AND EQUAL TO DOUBLE G, AND IS MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

An'' ger—"The short sound of a, and g pronounced like double g."

an'' ger	elan'' gor	jan'' gler
an gry	con go	jan gling
an gle	dan gle	jin gle
an gler	din gle	lan guid
an gli can	fan gle	lan guish
an gli cism	fin ger	lon ger
an gli cise	fun gus	lon gest
an guish	hun ger	man gle
an gu lar	hun gry	man gler
bran gle	in gle	man go
bun gle	jan gle	min gle
mon ger	stron gest	e lon gate
mon grel	tan gle	e ryn go
sprin gle	tin gle	sy ren go
stron ger	wran gle	stran gu ry

No. 140.—CXL.

Dr. Webster remarks—"The pronunciation of the words in the following table, is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

1. *Natshure, jointshure, &c.*, with *u* long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England or the United States being ever pronounced with *u* long.
2. *Natshur, jointshur* with *u* short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. *Nateyur, jointyur*. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of *y* to *u* short, is at present fashionable among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

capt ure	nat ure	sculpt ure
cinct ure	nurt ure	stat ure
feat ure	past ure	strict ure
fut ure	punct ure	struct ure
joint ure	post ure	sut ure

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

junct ure	rapt ure	text ure
lect ure	rupt ure	tinct ure
mixt ure	script ure	tort ure
moist ure	pict ure	vest ure

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; and anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is a formal reproof.

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be a severe punishment.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 141.—CXLI.

BEFORE N, G, AND K ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnar	kna vish	knock er
gnarl	kna vish ly	knoll
gnash	kna vish ness	knot
gnat	knead	knot grass
gnaw	knee	knot ted
gno mon	kneel	knot ty
gnos ties	knife	knot ti ly
gnos ti cism	knight	knot ti ness
knab	knight er rant	knot less
knack	knight hood	knout
knag	knit	know

A, E, & C. LONG; A, E & C. SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIE, SON.

knag gy	knit ter	know a ble
knap	knit ting	know er
knap sack	knit ted	know ing
knap weed	knob	know ing ly
knur	knob bed	knowl edge
knave	knob by	knuck le
knave ry	knock	knurl

The original meaning of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

“Wise men lay up knowledge.” “The knowledge of the holy is understanding.”

No. 142.—CXLII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS CH HAVE THE SOUND OF SH; AND IN MOST OF THEM, I HAS THE SOUND OF E LONG.

Chaise—“*The long sound of a, and ch like sh, and s like z,*” &c.

chaise	cap u chin	cav a lier
cham ade	mag a zine	cor do lier
cham paign	sub ma rine	man da rin
chi cane	trans ma rine	cash ier
chev a lier	bomb à sin	ma rine
chiv al ry	brig a dier	der nier
chan de lier	can non ier	po lice
che mise	cap a pie	fas cine
chan cre	car bin ier	fron tier

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE VOWEL A OF THE DIGRAPH EA HAS NO SOUND, AND E IS SHORT.

bread	sweat	ear ly	jeal ous
dead	search	earn est	jeal ous y
head	health	re search	zeal ous
tread	wealth	clean ly	zeal ous ly
dread	stealth	heav en	zeal ot
stead	cleause	leav en	pleas ant
thread	earl	heav y	peas ant
spread	pearl	read y	pleas ure
breast	earn	health y	meas ure
breadth	learn	wealth y	tréas ure

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

breath	yearn	feath er	treach er y
earth	meant	leath er	en deav or
dearth	dreamt	leath ern	re hearse
threat	realm	tread le	threat en

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING G IS SILENT.

VERBS.	PAST TENSE.	PRESENT PART.	AGENT.
sign	sign ed	sign ing	sign er
as sign	as sign ed	as sign ing	as sign er
con sign	con sign ed	con sign ing	con sign er
de sign	de sign ed	de sign ing	de sign er
ma lign	ma lign ed	ma lign ing	ma lign er
re sign	re sign ed	re sign ing	re sign er
im pugn	im pugn ed	im pugn ing	im pugn er
op pugn	op pugn ed	op pugn ing	op pugn er
im pregn	im pregn ed	im pregn ing	im pregn er

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

con dign	in dign	for eign	en sign
be lign	ma lign	sov e reign	en sign ey

IN THE FOLLOWING G IS SOUNDED.

as sig na tion	in dig na tion	im preg na ble
des ig na tion	preg nant	re pug nant
res ig na tion	preg nan ey	sig ni fy
be nig nant	im preg nate	sig ni fi ca tion
ma lig ni ty	op pug nan ey	sig nif i cant

No. 145.—CXLV.

WORDS IN WHICH E, I AND O BEFORE N ARE MUTE.

ba con	bra zen	bid den
bea con	bro ken	box en
bee ch en	black en	bound en
ba sin	slack en	but ton
beat en	bat ten	glut ton
bit ten	beck on	mut ton
bla zon	bur den	broad en
strength en	bur then	cho sen
length en	slov en	fro zen

A, E, AC., long, A, E, AC., short—CARE .BAR LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

“Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivation.”—Dr. Webster and Bullion.

There are about fifty of this sort. I have introduced them at this page, and the teacher should exercise his pupils in spelling them frequently.

bi as	bi as ed	bi as ing
ben e fit	ben e fit ed	ben e fit ing
buf fet	buf fet ed	buf fet ing
can cel	can cel ed	can cel ing
car ol	car ol ed	car ol ing
cav il	cav il ed	cav il ing
chan nel	chan nel ed	chan nel ing
chis el	chis el ed	chis el ing
clos et	clos et ed	clos et ing
coun sel	coun sel ed	coun sel or
cudg el	cudg el ed	cud gel ing
driv el	driv el ed	driv el ing
du el	du el ed	du el ing
dark en	dark en ed	dark en ing
e qual	e qual ed	e qual ing
en am el	en am el ed	en am el ing
gam bol	gam bol ed	gam bol ing
grov el	grov el ed	grov el ing
grav el	grav el ed	grav el ing
hand sel	hand sel ed	hand sel ing
hatch el	hatch el ed	hatch el ing
jew el	jew el ed	jew el ing
ken nel	ken nel ed	ken nel ing
ker nel	ker nel ed	ker nel ing
la bel	la bel ed	la bel ing
lau rel	lau rel ed	lau rel ing
lev el	lev el ed	lev el ing
li bel	li bel ed	li bel ing
lim it	lim it ed	lim it ing
mar vel	mar vel ed	mar vel ous
mar shal	mar shal ed	mar shal ing
mod el	mod el ed	mod el ing
par cel	par cel ed	par cel ing
prof it	prof it ed	prof it ing
pen cil	pen cil ed	pen cil ing
pom mel	pom mel ed	pom el ing
quar rel	quar rel ed	quar rel ing
rev el	rev el ed	rev el ing
ri val	ri val ed	ri val ing
rav el	rav el ed	rav el ing
row el	row el ed	row el ing
riv et	riv et ed	riv et ing
shriv el	shriv el ed	shriv el ing
sniv el	sniv el ed	sniv el ing
tram mel	tram mel ed	tram mel ing
trav el	trav el er	trav el ing
tun nel	tun nel ed	tun nel ing
tas sel	tas sel ed	tas sel ing
wor ship	wor ship ed	wor ship. ng

A, E, & O, LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. Before he was ten years old, he was deprived of the guidance and example of an excellent father; but the judicious economy and prudent affection of his mother provided for him instruction in the useful branches of knowledge, and above all, she trained him to a love of truth, and successfully cultivated that high moral sense which characterized his actions from his youth. There is no doubt that the *goodness* and *greatness* of WASHINGTON are to be ascribed to the careful culture bestowed by his affectionate mother as an instrument under the all-ruling hand of God.

THE BIBLE ON SLAVERY.

“LET EVERY MAN WHEREIN HE IS CALLED THEREIN ABIDE WITH GOD.”—1st *Corinthians* vii.

But as God hath distributed to every man, as the Lord hath called every one, so let him walk; and so ordain I in all churches.

Is any man called, (that is converted,) being circumcised, let him not become uncircumcised; is any man called, (that is converted,) in uncircumcision, let him not be circumcised. Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but the keeping of the commandments of God.

Let every man abide in the same calling (that is avocation) wherein he was called, (that is converted.)

Art thou called, (that is converted) being a servant, care not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, (by thy lawful owner,) use it rather.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's free man; likewise he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are bought with a price; be ye not the servants of men. Brethren, let every man, wherein he is called, therein abide with God.

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

THE DUTY OF A GOSPEL MINISTER TOWARDS AGED MEN, AGED WOMEN, YOUNG WOMEN, YOUNG MEN AND SERVANTS.—See *Titus ii: 1—10.*

Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine; that the AGED MEN be sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, in charity, in patience.

The AGED WOMEN likewise, that they be in behavior as becometh holiness, not false accusers, not given to much wine, teachers of good things;

That they may teach the YOUNG WOMEN to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children; to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

YOUNG MEN likewise exhort to be sober minded; in all things showing thyself a pattern of good works; in doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, sound speech that cannot be condemned; that he who is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you.

EXHORT SERVANTS to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering again; not purloining; but showing all good fidelity, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things."

NAMES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Alabama, February 7, 1861, and adopted a Provisional Constitution February 8, 1861.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION IN 1860.	SECEDED.
Vir gin ia	Rich mond	1,595,182	April 19, 1861
North Car o li na	Ra leigh (Rol ly)	992,667	May 20, 1861
South Car o li na	Co lum bi a	715,371	Dec. 20, 1860
Ge or gi a	Mil ledge ville	1,082,779	Jan. 19, 1861
Flor i da	Tal la has see	145,695	Jan. 11, 1861
Al a bam a	Mont gom er y	955,867	Jan. 11, 1861
Mis sissip pi	Jack son	887,158	Jan. 9, 1861
Lou is i an a	Ba ton Ron ge	709,433	Jan. 25, 1861
Tex as	Aus tin	601,039	Feb. 1, 1861
Ar kan sas	Lit tle Rock	440,775	May 6, 1861
Mis sou ri	Jef fer son City	1,261,209	Nov. 2, 1861
Ten nes see	Nash ville.	1,146,640	May 6, 1861
Ken tuck y	Frank o rt	1,159,699	Nov. 20, 1861
Mary land*	An nap o lis	371,165	


* Maryland ought to belong to the Confederate States, but does not, as yet.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

- stair, a step.
 steel, hard metal.
 steal, to take without liberty.
 sue cor, help.
 suck er, a young twig, a sprout.
 sleight, dexterity.
 slight, to treat with disrespect.
 sole, of the foot.
 soul, the immortal spirit.
 slay, to kill.
 sley, a weaver's reed.
 sleigh, a carriage on runners
 sloe, kind of black plum.
 slow, not swift.
 stake, a post.
 steak, a slice of meat.
 stile, steps over a fence.
 style, fashion, diction.
 tacks, small nails.
 tax, a rate, tribute.
 throw, to cast away.
 throe, pain of travail.
 tear, to rend.
 tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
 tear, water from the eyes.
 tier, a row.
 team, of horses or cattle.
 teem, to produce.
 tide, flux of the sea.
 tied, fastened.
 their, belonging to them.
 there, in that place.
 the, definite adjective.
 thee, objective case of thou.
 too, likewise.
 two, twice one.
 tow, to drag a boat or vessel
 toe, of the foot.
 vail, a covering.
 vale, a valley.
 vi al, a little bottle.
 vi ol, a fiddle.
 vein, for the blood.
 vane, to show the way the wind blows.
 vice, sin.
 vise, a screw.
 vice, in place of.
 wait, to tarry.
 weight, heaviness.
 wear, to carry as clothes.
 ware, merchandize.
 wēre, past time plural of am.
 waste, to spend.
 waist, the middle of the body
 way, road, course.
 weigh, to find the weight.
 week, seven days.
 weak, not strong.
 wood, timber.
 would, past time of will.
 weath er, state of the air.
 weth er, a sheep.
 weath er, to bear up with difficulty.

A, E, & C. long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALF, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

THE FOLLOWING IS A MOST USEFUL EXERCISE, AND TEACHERS SHOULD REQUIRE THEIR PUPILS TO STUDY IT THOROUGHLY.

 Let the student spell the word and then read the sentence.

What *ails* the child.

Ale is a fermented liquor made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoe and harness makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap; walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England.

We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* her appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.

Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes

The *rain-bow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is an excellent drink for the table.

A *bier* is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow *weighs* two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine clothes.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briers.

Mulberries are numerous in the South.

The farmer *buries* his sugar cane when he plants it for a crop.

Wheat is a better grain than *rye*.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The sky is *blue*.

The wind *blew*.

A father's or a mother's sister is an *aunt*.

The little *ants* make hillocks

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*.

An *augur* foretells by the flight of birds.

Boys love to play *ball*.

Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods.

An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils.

Boys go *barefooted*.

Beech wood makes a good fire.

The waves beat on the *beach*

A wild *boar* is a savage beast

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

The turner makes wooden *bowls*.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

The miller separates the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt*

A ram *butts* with its head and we import *butts* of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds.

We *break* flax and hemp in dressing it.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

The word *but* is a conjunction, but a *butt* of spirits is two hogsheads.

The just shall live *by* faith.

We cannot *buy* a seat in heaven with our money or good deeds.

Clothiers smooth their cloths with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*.

Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The *sessions* of the Confederate Congress are held annually.

Since the *cession* of Florida by Spain, the Gulf of Mexico has been the Southern boundary of the Southern States.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in water near the fish market in *cauf's*

Consumptive people are affected with bad *coughs*.

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron.

Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of cotton, sugar, and grain.

Merchants keep sugar, molasses, syrup, lard and apples in *cellars*.

A *liar* is rarely believed when he speaks the truth.

The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Galileo *made* the telescope.

Virginia was a handsome *maid*.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi river.

A horse's *mane* is the long hair on a horse's neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The *mail* is opened at the post office. We get letters by the *mail*.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant drink.

Lying is a *mean* practice.

We *mean* to study grammar

We *meet* our friends joyfully

Salt will preserve *meat*.

Miners work in mines.

A, F, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

- Minors* are not allowed to vote.
- David *moaned* the death of Absalom.
- When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.
- Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.
- Mote* is an atom.
- A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.
- A *mower* cuts down grass.
- Brass is a compound *metal*.
- A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.
- We catch partridges in a *net*.
- Clear profits are called *net gain*.
- Boats are rowed with *oars*.
- Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
- The hawk *flew* at the hen.
- The smoke ascends in the *flue*.
- Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.
- The tanner puts his hides into *ooze* or *ouse*.
- We carry water in *pails*.
- Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of *pales* or *palings*.
- Sick people look *pale*.
- Church members are in the *pale* of the church.
- Panes* of glass are cut in oblong squares.
- Pains* are distressing.
- Shoes are sold by *pairs*.
- Pears* are common in the Confederate States.
- A person who has lost his *palate* cannot speak plain.
- The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.
- The child sleeps on a *pallet*.
- The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.
- Bears *sieze* their prey with their *paws*.
- Good people love to live in *peace* with their neighbors.
- Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.
- The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
- The Jews had a *pique* or ill-will against the Samaritans.
- On the fourth of July the bells ring a loud *peal*.
- We *peel* apples, oranges, figs, peaches, &c.
- Our vessels lie near the *piers* in the harbor.
- In Great Britain nobility is extended to five ranks—Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron. Persons belonging to these five degrees are *peers*.
- The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.
- Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.
- Polite people *please* their companions.
- The courts of Common *Pleas* are held in the court house.
- The *plum* is a very common fruit.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c. short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL WHAT THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

- The *plumb* and line of the builders is used to set his walls perpendicular.
- Many a trifling gambler has won many a dollar.
- One dollar is one hundred cents.
- The cat *preys* upon mice.
- We should *pray* for our enemies.
- The good student *pores* over his books.
- We *pour* water from a pitcher.
- The Niagara river *pours* its water down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.
- The *poor* man should not be slighted on account of his poverty.
- A *poor* horse is not as easily kept as a fat one.
- We sweat through the *pores*
- The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.
- Men of good *principles* merit our esteem.
- There is no *profit* nor honor in profane swearing.
- The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
- Panel* doors are more costly than baten doors.
- The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.
- God in his goodness sends *rain* upon the just and the unjust.
- Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.
- Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain.
- The barber shaves with the *razor*.
- Farmers are *raisers* of grain
- The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.
- When we wish to enter a house we *rap* at the door.
- Reeds* grow in swamps.
- We should *read* the Bible with seriousness and care.
- We should often think upon what we have *read*.
- A hyacinth is a large *red* flower.
- Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the christians.
- Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.
- We *rest* on beds and sofas.
- The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
- Rice* grows in abundance in the Southern States.
- The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
- It may do for ladies to wear *gold rings*.
- The bell *rings* for church.
- Washerwomen *wring* clothes
- Riggers* rig vessels.
- Hanibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.
- Baptism is a *rite* in the christian church.
- It is not *right* to pilfer.
- Wheelwrights* make carts and wagons.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

The Georgia rail *road* leads from Augusta to Atlanta.

King David *rode* upon a mule
Watt Tyler made a great *route* in England.

The Israelites took their *route* through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.

Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.

Rye is much taller than wheat
When children eat sour grapes they make *wry* faces.

A *roe* deer has no horns.

We plant corn and cotton in *rows*.

Oarsmen *row* boats with oars
The joiner *rabbets* boards.

Rabbits have large eyes and long ears.

The river Danube runs into the Black *sea*.

Owls cannot *see* when the sun shines.

Seals are caught in Southern seas.

We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing* wax.

A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a *ceiling* made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun.

A *seine* is a large net used in fishing.

The city of Paris stands on the rive *Seine*.

John Smith, *senior*, is father to John Smith, *junior*.

The Grand *Seignior* of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set.

Neat sewers make neat *seams*
Sheep shearers *shear* the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.

To compare Abraham Lincoln to George Washington would be *sheer* ridiculousness.

Waves dash against the *shore*

When ship builders build ships they *shore* them up with props.

A writer *signs* his name.

Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

In Geometry the *sine* or *right sine* of the arc is a line drawn from one end of that arc, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arc.

Men *slay* each other in cruel wars.

A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

Children should never *slight* their parents.

Indians live in very *slight* buildings.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

- Some have a good *sleight* at work.
- A *sloe* is a black, wild plum.
- The sloth is a *slow* moving quadruped.
- The lark *soars* into the sky.
- A boil is a *sore* swelling.
- A *sower* sows his seed.
- We all have *some* knowledge.
- The *sum* of four and five is nine.
- The *sole* of the shoe is the bottom.
- The sun is the *sole* cause of day.
- Our *souls* are immortal.
- Tents are fastened with *stakes*.
- Beef *steaks* are good food.
- “A wise *son* maketh a glad father.”
- Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.
- The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.
- An impolite man *stares* at strangers.
- Stiles* are steps over a fence.
- Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*.
- Saul *threw* a javelin at David.
- The Israelites went *through* the Red Sea.
- Tares* grow among wheat.
- Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.
- Never *tear* your clothes.
- The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
- The plumbline hangs *straight* toward the centre of the earth.
- We should *succor* a man in distress.
- Suckers* spring up from the root of an old stock.
- Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of boots and shoes.
- In war people have to pay a heavy *tax*.
- Lions have long bushy *tails*.
- The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
- Triplet*, three united in one.
- Triblet*, a goldsmith's tool for making rings.
- Ladies wear sashes around their *woists*.
- Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.
- Time *waits* for no one.
- Butter is sold by *weight*; and salt and meal should be sold by *weight*.
- Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.
- A Turk *wears* a tartan instead of a hat.
- Sickness makes the body *weak*.
- There are seven days in one *week*.
- Gold and silver are weighed by Troy *weight*.
- We *wait* for better times.
- “The *way* of the transgressor is hard.”
- The cotton bag will *weigh* five hundred pounds.

A, E, & C., LONG; A, F, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

The *weather* is colder in America than it is in the same latitude in Europe. *
Wether sheep make the best mutton.
 Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
 Horses *tow* the canal boat. *Tow* is hatched from flax.
 Good scholars love *their* books.
 The word *there* is an adverb
 Women wear *veils*.
 The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* on the American continent.
 A *vial* is a little bottle.
 A *viol*, or *base viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
 The blood in the *veins* is of a darker color than that in the arteries.
 We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.
 Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.
 A *team* of horses will travel faster than a *team* of oxen
 Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.
 The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.
 A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

George Washington was born on the 22d of February, 1732. He died on the 14th of December, 1799. How old was he?

No. 147.—CXLVII.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED	WRITTEN	PRON'CED.	WRITTEN.	PRON'CED.
an y	en ny	girl	girl	should	shood
man y	men ny	firm	furm	debt	det
dime	dime	ghost	gost	phlegm	flem
ba teau	bat to	corps	core	croup	croop
beau	bo	ache	ake	tomb	toom
beaux	boze	half	haf	womb	woom
bu reau	bu ro	calf	caf	wolf	woolf
been	bin	calve	cav	yacht	yot

A, E, & I, IORT; A, E & C, SUFF - CARE, B R. LAST, A L. WHAT, THERS, PROY SIR SEN.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED	WRITTEN.	PRON'CED.	WRITTEN.	PRON'CED
bu ry	ber ry	one	wun	dough	do
bu ri al	ber re al	once	wunce	neigh	na
bu sy	biz zy	done	dun	sleigh	sla
isle	ile	gone	gaur	weigh	wa
is land	i land	folks	fokes	gauge	gage
does	duz	ra tio	ra sho	bough	bou
says	sez	va lise	va lece	slough	slou
said	sed	o cean	o shun	doubt	dout
lieu	loo	could	cood	is sue	ish shue
a dieu	a du	would	wood	tis sue	tish shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	biz ness	flam beau	flam bo
bus i ly	biz i ly	right eous	ri chus
bi vou ac	be voo ac	car touch	car tooch
co lo nel	eur nel	in veigh	in vay
hant boy	ho boy	sur tout	sur toot
masque	mask	ron deau	ron do
sou, sous	soo	wo men	wim en
guit ar	git ar	bis cuit	bis kit
pur lieu	pur lu	cir cuit	sur kit
sugar	shoog ar	sal mon	sam on
vis count	vi count	isth mus	ist mus
ap ro pos	ap ro po	mort gage	mor gage
neigh bor	na bor	seign ior	seen yur
piq uant	pik ant	se ragl io	se ral yo
piq uan cy	pik an cy	asth ma	ast ma
ptis an	tiz an	beau ty	bu ty
phthis ic	tiz ic	beau te ous	bu te us
sol dier	sol jer	bdell ium	del yum
viet uals	vit els	ca noe	ca noo
ca tarrh	ca tar	dia mond	di mund
pty al ism	ti al izm	plaid	plad
bru nette	bru net	es pi on	es pe on
cais son	ca son	schism	sizm
ga zette	ga zet	feoff ment	feff ment
in debt ed	in det ed	hal cy on	hal se on
lieu ten ant	lu ten ant	mis tle toe	mis sel to
qua drille	ka drill	psalm o dy	sam o dy

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, FRET, SIR, SON.

WRITTEN.

da guer re o type
e lec tro type
pneu mat ic

PRONOUNCED.

da ger ro type
e lect ro type
nu mat ic

IN THE FOLLOWING L IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
calk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF F.

chough	rough	cough	(cauf)
clough	slough	trough	(trauf)
hough	e nough	laugh	(laf)

H AFTER R IS SILENT.

rheum	rhu barb
rheum at ic	rhet o ric
rheum a tism	rhap so dy
rhyme	rhi noe e ros

G IS SILENT BEFORE N.

deign	deign ed	deign ing
feign	feign ed	feign ing
reign	reign ed	reign ing
poign ant		poign an cy

L BEFORE M IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

calm	balm y	psalm
calm ly	em balm	qualm
calmness	alms	qualm ist
be calm	a'lms house	psalm ist
balm	alms giv ing	holm

IN THE FOLLOWING UE AT THE END OF PRIMITIVE WORDS ARE SILENT.

plague	vogue	pique
vague	tongue	har angue
league	mosque	ap o logue
teague	ob lique	cat a logue
brogue	o paque	di a logue
rogue	u nique	ec logue

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS GEON AND GION ARE PRONOUNCED
JION; CHEON AS CHUN; GEOUS AND GIOUS AS JUS.

blud geon	sur geon	pro di gious
dud geon	sur geon cy	pun cheon
gud geon	dun geon	trun cheon
bur geon	pig eon	scutch eon
stur geon	wid geon	es cutch eon
le gion	lun cheon	eur mud geon
re gion	con ta gious	gor geous
con ta gion	e gre gious	sac re li gious
re li gion	re li gious	ir re li gious

IN THE FOLLOWING OU AND AU ARE PRONOUNCED AS AW, AND
GH ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS Q SOUNDS LIKE K AND U LIKE W.

*Ae que duct—Say “the short sound of a and q like k, and
u pronounced like w,” &c.*

aq ue duct	in iq ui tous	liq ui date
aq ui line	liq uid	liq ui da tion
an tiq ui ty	liq uid ness	liq uid ness
eq ui ty	liq uor	ob liq ui ty
eq ui ta ble	liq ui fy	u biq ui ty
eq ui ta ble ness	liq ue fac tion	piq vant
eq ui ta bly	liq ue fi a ble	req ui site
in iq ui ty	liq ue fy ing	req ui si tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS T AND E ARE SILENT.

chas ten	glis ten	mois ten
has ten	fas ten	of ten
Chris ten	lis ten	sof ten

Reproachful language is contumelious.
Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

No. 148.--CXLVIII.

REGULAR VERBS.

All regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed at the end of them, and the present participle by taking ing; as call, called, calling. The letter p, stands for past tense; ppr. for the participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.

V.	P.	PPR.	V.	P.	PPR.
call	call ed	call ing	a bound	a bound ed	a bound ing
turn	turn ed	turn ing	ab scend	ab scend ed	ab scend ing
burn	burn ed	burn ing	al lay	al lay ed	al lay ing
plow	plow ed	plow ing	al low	al low ed	al low ing
sow	sow ed	sow ing	a void	a void ed	a void ing
plant	plant ed	plant ing	em ploy	em ploy ed	em ploy ing
pray	pray ed	pray ing	pur loin	pur loin ed	pur loin ing
clay	clay ed	clay ing	rep re sent	rep re sent ed	rep re sent ing
jest	jest ed	jest ing	an noy	an noy ed	an noy ing

All verbs of one syllable ending in a single consonant, and verbs of more syllables than one, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant.

V.	P.	PPR.	A.	V.	P.	PPR.	A.	V.	P.	PPR.	A.
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	d ing		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de ter	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring	rer
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	de mur	red	ring	rer

Verbs ending in two consonants do not Double the Last.

V.	P.	PPR.	A.	V.	P.	PPR.	A.
gild	ed	ing	er	plant	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		charm	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	re si t	ed	ing	er
dress	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er

When verbs end in e, after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the present tense unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus:

a bate	d	ing	de grade	d	ing	se cede	d	ing
ab di cate	d	ing	suf fo cate	d	ing	cor rodo	d	ing
ded i cate	d	ing	con fide	d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i cate	d	ing	ed u cate	d	ing	in trade	d	ing
im pre cate	d	ing	in vade	d	ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	con cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HER, SIL, SON.

In verbs ending in e, after any consonant but d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter, with the final e may form a distinct syllable, but usually the e is dropped in pronunciation, and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb; thus, abridged is pronounced abridjd. Before ing e is dropped.

a base	d ing	eat e chize	d ing	trans fig ure	d ing
a bridge	d ing	com p o mise	d ing	dis tr i bu te	d ing
con fine	d ing	pre mise	d ing	har mo nize	d ing
com pose	d ing	con j re	d ing	con jec ture	d ing
re fuse	d ing	crit i cize	d ing	lec ture	d ing
pro nounce	d ing	em bez zle	d ing	frac ure	d ing
man age	d ing	dis o blige	d ing	prac tice	d ing
re joice	d ing	dis fig ure	d ing	con jure	d ing

Verbs are called regular when their perfect tense and perfect participle end in ed or d only when the verb ends in e. Such verbs as end in ay, oy, ow, ew and ey, have regular derivatives.

ar ray	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing	re new	ed ing
al lay	ed ing	de stroy	ed ing	re view	ed ing
pray	ed ing	an noy	ed ing	sur vey	ed ing
stray	ed ing	en dow	ed ing	con vey	ed ing
de lay	ed ing	a vow	ed ing	p ey	ed ing
al loy	ed ing	al low	ed ing	be stow	ed ing

The verbs *lay, pray* and *say* have *laid, paid* and *said* for the imperfect tense and perfect participle.

Verbs ending in y change y into i in the imperfect tense, but retain it in the participle of the present tense

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	try	tr ed	try ing
ed i fy	ed i tied	ed i fy ing	glo ri fy	glo ri fied	glo ri ty ing
de ny	de nied	de ny ing	glo ry	glo ri d	glo ry ing
bu ry	bu ried	bu ry ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing
car ry	tar ried	tar ry ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing

The plural number of nouns is regularly formed by adding s to the singular number, as slab, slabs; but when the singular noun ends in ch, ss, s, x or z, the plural is formed by adding es to the singular.

slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chair	chairs	port	ports
bag	bags	oar	oars	pun	puns
back	backs	slight	slights	ache	aches
ball	balls	light	lights	law	laws
chain	chains	mist	mists	act	acts
crop	crops	flst	flsts	loin	loins
tear	tears	egg	eggs	wound	wounds

CH.

SS OR S

Z

church	church es	miss	miss es	buzz	buzz es
peach	peach es	kiss	kiss es	chintz	chintz es
fli ch	fli ch es	re bus	re bus es	quiz	quiz es
ditch	ditch es	gram pus	gram pus es	whiz	whiz es

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIE, SON.

	SH.		X.		X OR Z.
sash	sash es	box	box es	af fix	af fix es
lash	lash es	fox	fox es	lynx	lynx es
mesh	mesh es	suf fix	suf fix es	adz	adz es
bush	bush es	ca lyx	ca lyx es	phiz	phiz es

Nouns ending in y, preceded by a consonant, form the plural number by dropping y and supplying its place by ies. The termination ies is pronounced like ize in monosyllables, and iz in most other words. The y is not dropped, however, when a vowel precedes it, as attorney, attorneys.

fly	flies	fu ry	fu ries	ec cen tri ci ty	ec cen tri ci ties
cry	cries	ber ry	ber ries	ec sta cy	ec sta cies
sky	skies	cher ry	cher ries	ca lam i ty	ca lam i ties
cit y	cit ies	mer cy	mer cies	pro pen si ty	pro pen si ties
du ty	du ties	cop y	cop ies	pro cliv i ty	pro cliv i ties
glo ry	glo ries	pup py	pup pies	in firm i ty	in firm i ties
ru by	ru bies	dan dy	dan dies	de form i ty	de form i ties
la dy	la dies	mum my	mum mies	e nor ml ty	e nor ml ties

Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, form the plural by adding s to the singular.

day	days	at tor ney	at tor neys	plow	plows
way	ways	val ley	val leys	vow	vows
bay	bays	mon ey	mon eys	boy	boys
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews
dew	dews	view	views	pew	pews

All nouns which end with a vowel form the plural by adding s or es, as sea, seas; tree, trees; wo, woos; pie, pies; al ka li, al ka lies.

Nouns ending in f or fe usually form the plural by changing f or fe into ves.

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	sheaf	sheaves	shelf	shelves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves
elf	elves	wolf	wolves	self	selves

The following words are exceptions to the above rule, and have the regular plural in s.

dwarf	dwarfs	scarf	scarfs	hoof	hoofs
brief	briefs	chief	chiefs	grief	griefs
ker chief	ker chiefs	mis chief	mis chiefs	gulf	gulfs
turf	turfs	surf	surfs	flie	flies
strife	strifes	proof	proofs	dis proof	dis proofs
roof	roofs	re proof	re proofs	hand ker chief	chiefs

Nouns ending in ff have the regular plural in s.

muff	muffs	staff	staffs or staves	miff	miffs
cuff	cuffs	whiff	whiffs	gaff	gaffs
ruff	ruffs	stuff	stuffs	tiff	tiffs
bluff	bluffs	puff	puffs	snuff	snuffs

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CASE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIX, SON.

The usual method for forming the plural number of the following compound words may be of use.

spoon ful	spoon fuls	ave maria	ave marias
mouth ful	mouth fuls	aid-de-camp	aids de camp
hand ful	hand fuls	cousin german	cousins german
camera obscura	camera obscuras	father-in-law	fathers-in-law
court martial	courts martial	mother-in-law	mothers-in-law
knight errant	knights errant	sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
son-in-law	sons-in-law	daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law	basket ful	basket fuls

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

N.	A.	N.	A.	N.	A.
bulk	bulk y	mi k	milk y	hill	hill y
flesh	flesh y	silk	silk y	meal	meal y
blood	blood y	rain	rain y	pith	pith y

Some nouns ending in e drop the e when they take y.

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	spice	spicy
plume	plummy	smoke	smoky	fleece	fleecey
stone	stony	bone	bony	sauce	saucy

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

friend	friend ly	love	love ly	earth	earth ly
home	home ly	time	time ly	lord	lord ly
heav en	heav en ly	world	world ly	cow ard	cow ard ly

Nouns formed from adjectives ending in y by changing y into i and taking ness.

hap py	hap pi ness	drow sy	drow si ness
lof ty	lof ti ness	diz zy	diz zi ness
la zy	la zi ness	sha dy	sha di ness
emp ty	emp ti ness	chil ly	chil li ness

PREFIXES.

ANTE.—This prefix usually denotes before.

date	ante-date	deluvian	ante-deluvian
past	ante-past	nuptial	ante-nuptial
chamber	ante-chamber	mundane	ante-mundane
penult	ante-penult	mosaic	ante-mosaic

ANTI.—This prefix denotes opposition or against.

christ	anti-christ	febile	anti-febrile
christian	anti-christian	missionary	anti-missionary
slavery	anti-slavery	secessionist	anti-secessionist
republic	anti-republic	abolitionist	anti-abolitionist
spasmodic	anti-spasmodic	masonic	anti-masonic

BE.—This prefix denotes nearness or intensity.

daub	be-daub	friend	be-friend
siege	be-siege	speak	be-speak
dew	be-dew	labor	be-labor
moan	be-moan	sprinkle	be-sprinkle
spatter	be-spatter	smear	be-smear

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

CON, CO.—*This prefix denotes with or against, but con is changed into col before l.*

equal	co equal	form	con-form
exist	co exist	join	con-join
extend	co-extend	extensive	co-extensive
genial	con g nial	liquefaction	col-liquefaction
lateral	col-lateral	partner	co-partner

COUNTER.—*This prefix denotes against or opposition.*

balance	counter-balance	part	counter part
plead	counter plead	poise	counter-poise
act	counter-act	march	counter-march
work	counter-work	petition	counter-petition
evidence	counter-evidence		

DE.—*This prefix denotes down or from.*

base	de-base	bar	de bar	compose	de-compose
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face
cry	de cry	garnish	de-garnish	spoil	de-spoil

DIS.—*This prefix denotes separation, departure, and gives to words a negative sense.*

able	dis-able	esteem	dis-esteem	belief	dis-belief
credit	dis-credit	allow	dis allow	honor	dis-honor
agree	dis agree	grace	dis-grace	trust	dis-trust
mount	dis-mount	lodge	dis lodge	appoint	dis-appoint

FORE.—*This prefix denotes before in time, sometimes in place.*

bode	fore-bode	father	fore father	know	fore-know
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore warn
noon	fore-noon	run	fore-run	part	fore-part

IN.—*This prefix is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, and means on, upon or against; and often gives to words a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word, as bank, imbank, brown, imbrown, &c.*

active	in-active	pious	im-pious
articulate	in-articulate	moderate	in-moderate
discreet	in-discreet	mutable	im-mutable
cautious	in-cautious	religious	ir-religious
evitable	in-avoidable	reverent	ir-reverent
attention	in-attention	revocable	ir-revocable
legal	il-legal	responsible	ir responsible
liberal	il liberal	rational	ir-rational
logical	il-logical	reproachable	ir-reproachable
pure	im-pure	respective	ir-respective

NON.—*This prefix gives to words a negative sense.*

appearance	non-appearance	compos mentis	non-compos mentis
conformist	non-conformist	existence	non-existence
compliance	non-compliance	entity	non-entity
resident	non-resident	intercourse	non-intercourse

OUT.—*This prefix denotes beyond, abroad or at a distance.*

leap	out-leap	talk	out-talk	live	out-live
run	out-run	venom	out-venom	read	out read
walk	out-walk	weigh	out-weigh	do	out-do

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

OVER.—*This prefix denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.*

balance	over-balance	reach	over-reach
charge	over-charge	load	over-load
flow	over-flow	burden	over-burden
bold	over-bold	feed	over-feed
drive	over-drive	pay	over-pay
leap	over-leap	stay	over-stay
eat	over-eat	sleep	over-sleep

TRANS.—*This prefix signifies beyond, across or over.*

port	trans-port	atlantic	trans-atlantic
plant	trans-plant	alpine	trans alpine

PRE.—*This prefix signifies before, either in time or rank.*

caution	pre-caution	occupy	pre occupy
mature	pre-mature	concert	pre-concert
conceive	pre-conceive	eminent	pre eminent
determine	pre-determine	suppose	pre-suppose
exist	pre-xist	di-pose	pre-dispose

RE.—*As a prefix this denotes again, or repetition.*

assert	re-assert	export	re-export
assume	re-assume	ship	re-ship
commence	re-commence	examine	re-examine

UN.—*This denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.*

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated
attainable	un-attainable	amiable	un amiable

SUPER, SUPRA and SUR—*Denote above, beyond or excess.*

abound	super-abound	fine	super fine
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER I STANDS BEFORE E AND IS LONG.

achieve	fierce	relieve
grieve	grief	retrieve
grievance	liege	shield
grievous	lien	shriek
aggrieve	mien	siege
belief	piece	thieve
believe	pier	thief
brief	piecè	tier
chief	priest	tierce
fief	relief	wield
field	relieve	yield
fiend	bombardier	financier
brigadier	grenadier	cavalier
brevier	cannonier	chevalier

A, E, &C., long; A, E, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER E STANDS BEFORE I AND IS LONG.

ceil	disseize	receive
ceiling	disseizee	receipt
conceit	disseizin	seignior
conceive	either	seine
deceit	neither	seize
deceive	obeisance	seizin
perceive	obeisant	seizure

IRREGULAR WORDS.

cu cum ber	yan kee	co man ches
ban yan	cher o kee	coo ly
ba na na	choc tau	ya pon
ban dan na	sem i nole	pap aw
yau pon	cre ole	wa hoo

THE BIBLE ON SLAVERY.

In the following Bible readings the duty of Christians generally is pointed out briefly; but the duty of wives, husbands, children, fathers and servants are pointed out particularly.

COLOSSIANS III: 9—12.

Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him: where there is neither Greek, nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all and in all.

Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering, forbearing one another; if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you so also do ye. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which ye are also called in one body, and be ye thankful. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. And

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

whatsoever ye do in word or deed, *do all in the name of the Lord Jesus*, giving thanks to God and the Father by him.

WIVES submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord.

HUSBANDS love your wives, and be not bitter against them.

CHILDREN obey your parents in all things, for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord.

FATHERS provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged.

SERVANTS obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye service, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God; and whatsoever ye do do it heartily, as to the Lord and not unto men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ.

Leviticus xxv: 44—46.

Both thy bondsmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen which are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids.

Moreover, of the children of the stranger that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land, and they shall be your possession.

And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever.

SOLOMON'S GREAT RICHES.

I got me servants and maidens, and had servants born in my house; also I had great possession of great and small cattle above all that were in Jerusalem before me.—*Ecclesiastes ii: 4—7.*

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, SIR, SON.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	forti th
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand	one thousandth

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARF, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRY, HER, SIR, SON.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES FREQUENTLY FOUND IN ENGLISH BOOKS RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin ; F. for French ; S. for Spanish.

- Ad captandum vulgus, L to captivate the populace.
 Ad finem, L to the end.
 An hominem, L to the man
 Ad infinitum, L to endless extent.
 Ad libitum, L at pleasure.
 Ad referendum, L for further consideration.
 Ad valorem, L according to the value.
 Alma Mater, L a cherishing mother.
 Ad mensa et toro, L from bed and board.
 Anglice, L in English, or the English manner.
 Avalanche, F a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
 Beau monde, F the gay world.
 Bona fide, L in good faith
 Cap-a-pie, F from head to foot
 Caput mortuum, L dead matter.
 Carte blanche, blank paper, permission without restraint
 Chef d'œuvre, F a master piece.
 Comme il faut, F as it should be.
 Compos mentis, L of sound mind.
 Coup de main, F a dexterous enterprise.
 Dernier resort, F the last resort.
 Dieu et mon droit, F God and my right.
 Ennui, F lassitude.
 E pluribus unum, L one of many.
 Ex L. out, as ex minister, a minister out of office.
 Excelsior, L more elevated.
 Ex officio, L by virtue of office
 Ex parte, L on one side only
 Ex post facto, L after the fact or commission of a crime.
 Fac simile, L a close imitation.
 Fille de chambre, F a chambermaid.
 Auto da fe, S act of faith; a sentence of the inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
 Gens d'armes, F armed police.
 Habeas corpus, L that you have the body; a writ for delivering a person from prison.
 Hic jacet, L here lies.
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, F shame be to him that evil thinks.
 Hotel dieu, F a hospital.
 Impromptu, L without previous study.
 In statu quo, L in the former state.
 In toto, L in the whole.
 Ipse dixit, L he said.

A, F, &c., LONG; A, E, &c., SHORT—CARF, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

- Ipso facto, L in fact.
 Jet-d'eau, F a water spout.
 Jeu d'esprit, F a play of wit
 Lex talionis, L the law of retaliation; as "an eye for an eye."
 Literatim, L letter for letter
 Locum tenens, L a substitute
 Magna charter, L the great charter.
 Memento mori, be mindful of death.
 Minimum, L the smallest.
 Mirabile dictu, L wonderful to tell.
 Multum in parvo, L much in a small compass.
 Nem con. or nem dis. L unanimously. [extent.
 Ne plus ultra, L the utmost
 Nolens volens, L whether he will or not.
 Non compos mentis, L not of a sound mind.
 Par nobile fratrum, L a noble pair of brothers.
 Pater patriæ, L the father of his country.
 Per annum, L by the year.
 Per diem, L by the day.
 Prima facie, L at the first view of motion.
 Pro bono publico, L for the public good.
 Pro et con., L for and against
 Pro patria, L for my country
 Pro tempore, L for the times
 Pugnis et calcibus, L with fists and feet.
 Soi dissant, F self-styled.
 Sine qua non, L that without which a thing cannot be done.
 Suaviter in modo, L agreeable in manner.
 Sub judice, L under consideration. [good.
 Summum bonum, L the chief
 Quantum, L how much.
 Quantum sufficit, L a sufficient quantity.
 Quid nunc, L a news monger
 Re infecta, L the thing not done.
 Sanctum sanctorum, L the holy of holies.
 Sang froid, F in cold blood, indifference.
 Sans souci, F free and easy.
 Secundum artem, L according to art.
 Sic transit gloria mundi, L thus passes away the glory of the world.
 Sine die, L without a day specified.
 Torties quoties, L as often as
 Toto cælo, L wholly, as far as possible.
 Utili dulci, L the useful with the agreeable.
 Vade mecum, L a convenient companion.
 Veni, vidi, vici, L I came, I saw, I conquered.
 Versus, L against.
 Via, L by the way of.
 Vice versa, L by the terms being exchanged.
 Viva voce, L with the voice

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PRAY, HER, SIR, SON.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of Chron. Chronicles.	Gal. Galatians.
the American Ac- Cor. Corinthians.	Gen. General.
ademy.	C. S. Keeper of the Gent. Gentlemen.
A. B. Bachelor of Seal.	Geo. George, Geor-
Arts.	C. P. S. Keeper of gia.
Abp. Archbishop.	the Privy Seal. Gov. Governor.
Aect. Account.	Cl. Clerk.
A. D. Anno Domi- Cons. Constable.	G. R. George the
ni, in the year of Cts. Cents.	King, (of Eng-
our Lord.	D. D. Doctor of Di- land.
Ala. Alabama.	vinity.
A. M. Master of Dea. Deacon.	II. S. S. Fellow of
Arts; before Dec. December.	the Historical
noon; or in the Del. Delaware.	Society.
year of the world Dept. Deputy.	Heb. Hebrews.
A. U. C. from the Deut. Deuteronomy	Hon. Honorable.
building of Rome Do. or ditto, the	Hund. Hundred.
Apr. April.	same.
Atty. Attorney.	E. East.
Ark. Arkansas.	Ecel. Ecclesiastes.
Aug. August.	Ed. Edition or edi-
Bart. Baronet.	tor.
B. D. Bachelor of E. G. for example.	I. E. that is (id est.)
Divinity.	Eng. England or
B. V. Blessed Vir- English.	Ind. Indian or India.
gin.	Eph. Ephesians.
Bbl. Barrel.	Esa. Esaias.
Cant. Canticles.	Ep. Epistle.
Capt. Captain.	Esq. Esquire.
Chap. Chapter.	Etc. and so forth,
Col. Colonel.	et cetera.
Co. County or com- Ex. Exodus or ex-	Km. Kingdom.
pany.	ample.
Com. Commission- Exr. Executor.	Kt. Knight.
er, Commodore.	Feb. February.
Cal. California.	Fr. France, French
Cr. Credit.	or Frances.
Cwt. Hundred F. R. S. Fellow of	L. Lord or Lady.
weight.	the Royal Society
	Lon. Longitude.

A, E, & C., LONG; A, E, & C., SHORT—CARE, BARE, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

Llp. Lordship.	Obt. Obedient.	St. saint, strait,
Lat. Latitude.	Oct. October.	street.
La. Louisiana.	O. S. Old Style.	Sect. section.
LL. D. Doctor of	Parl. Parliament.	Sec. Secretary.
Laws.	Per by; as per	Sen. Senator, senior
Lbs. Pounds.	yard, by the	Sept. September.
L. S. Place of Seal.	yard.	Servt. Servant.
M. Marquis, Meri-	Per cent. by the	S. T. P. Professor of
dian.	hundred.	Theology.
Maj. Major.	Pet. Peter.	S. T. D. Doctor of
Math. Mathematics	Phil. Philip, Phil-	Divinity.
M. B. Bachelor of	ippians.	Ss. To wit, namely.
Medicine.	Philom. a lover of	Surg Surgeon.
Mat. Matthew.	learning.	Tenn. Tennessee.
M. D. Doctor of	P. M. Afternoon,	Theo. Theophilus.
Physic.	Post Master.	Tex. Texas.
Md. Maryland.	P. O. Post Office.	Th. s. Thessalonians
Mo. Missouri.	P. S. Postscript.	Tho. Thomas.
Mr. Master.	Ps. Psalm.	U. C. Upper Canada
Messrs. Gentle-	Pres. President.	Ult. the last month
men, Sirs.	Prof. Professor.	Vide or V. See.
Miss Mississippi.	Q. Question, Queen	Va. Virginia.
MS. Manuscript.	Q. D. as if he should	Viz. Namely.
MSS. Manuscripts.	say.	Wt. Weight.
Mrs. Mistress.	Q. L. as much as	Wm. William.
N. North.	you please.	Wp. Worship.
N. B. Take notice.	Q. S. a sufficient	Yd. yard.
N. C. North Caroli-	quantity.	& And.
na.	Regr. Register.	&c. And so forth.
N. M. New Mexico	Rep. Representative	Jos. Joseph.
No. Number.	Rev. Revelation,	Robt. Robert.
Nov. November.	Reverend.	Jno. John.
N. S. New Style.	Rt. Hon. Right	C. S. A. Confederate
N. W. T. Northwest	Honorable.	States of America.
Territory.	S. South, shilling.	U. S. United States.
N. Y. New York.	S. C. South Caroli-	U. S. M. United
Obj. Objection.	na.	States Mail.

A, E, & C., long; A, E, & C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and to show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) requires a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing one.

The semicolon (;) requires a pause of two monosyllables.

The colon (:) requires a pause of three syllables.

The period (.) requires a pause of four syllables, and is used at the close of a sentence and after abbreviated words.

The interrogation point (?) shows when a question is asked, as what do you see?

The exclamation point (!) denotes wonder or astonishment, as what an awful calamity is civil war! How shocking!

The parenthesis () includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

The dash (—) denotes a sudden stop or change of the subject, as
 “Here lies the great—false marble, where?
 Nothing but sordid dust lies here.”

The caret (^) shows the omission of a letter or a word as
 their
 Good children love parents

^

The apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter, as lov'd, and is used in forming the possessive case of nouns, as John's.

A quotation (“ ”) is indicated by these points being placed at the beginning and ending of the line or sentence quoted.

The index (§) points to a passage that is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) is placed at the beginning of a new subject.

*The asterisk (*), the dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), the section (§), the parallel (¶)* and sometimes letters and figures are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

The diaeresis (¨) shows that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O*, should always be written in capital letters.

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence and note. Names of persons, cities, towns, villages, rivers, mountains, lakes, bays, gulfs, and all other proper names, should begin with a capital letter. Also the first word in every line of poetry should begin with a capital letter. The titles of books and honorary titles of men should be written in capital letters; thus “Webster's Dictionary of the English Language,” “The Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America,” “His Excellency Jefferson Davis, First President of the Confederate States

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of America," "Rev. Dr. Sherwood, Honorary member of the Georgia Historical Society."

Adjectives derived from proper names should begin with a capital letter, as "The Arabian horses are very beautiful," "The various American settlements were mostly made by emigrants from European nations." The points of the compass, the days of the week and the months of the year should begin with a capital. The names of the Supreme Being, such as God, Lord, Almighty, Holy Spirit, Jesus Christ, &c., should begin with a capital letter.

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN, AND OF SOME NOTED COUNTRIES, SEAS, &C.

Aa ron	A hab	Ath a li ah
A bel	A has u e rus	Au gus tus
Ab di el	A haz	Ag a bus
A bed ne go	A him a az	Ba al
A bi	A hith o phel	Ba lak
A bi ah	A hi tub	Ba rab bas
A bi a ther	A ho li ah	Bar-je sus
Ab i gail	A ho li ba mah	Bar-jo nah
A bi hu	Al ex an der	Bar na bas
A bi jah	Al phe us	Bar thol o mew
A bi jam	A ma sa	Bar tim e us
A bim e lech	Am non	Bar zil la i
A bin a dab	A mos	Bath she ba
Ab i shag	Am ram	Bel shaz zar
A bish ai	A nak	Bel te shaz zar
Ab ner	An a ni as	Ben a iah
A bram	An drew	Ben ha dad
A bra ham	An na	Ben ja min
Ab sa lom	An nas	Ben o ni
A chan	An ti pas	Ber ni ce or Ber nice
Ach sah	A pol los	Beth u el
Ad am	A poll yon	Bil dad
A di el	Ar che la us	Bil hah
A do ni be zeh	Ar is tar chus	Bo a ner ges
Ad o ni jah	Ar phax ad	Bo az or Bo oz
Ad o ni ram	Ar tax erx es	Cai a phas
Ad o ni ze deck	A sa	pro Ka a phas
A gag	As a hel	Cain
A gar	A saph	Ca leb
A grip pa	Ash er	Can dace
A gur	Ash ur	Ce phas

A, E, & C, long; A, E, & C, short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

Chil i on	E li jah	Hach a li ah
pro Kil i on	E lim e lech	Ha dad
Chim ham	E liph a let	Ha das sah
Chlo e	El i phaz	Ha gar enes
Cle o phas	or E li phaz	Hag ga i
Cor ne li us	E liz a beth	Ham
Cris pus	E li sha	Ha man
Cy rus	E li zur	Han a ni ah
Cy re ne	El y mas	Han nah
Crete	Ene as	Ha tach
Cush	E noch	Haz a el
Dan	E nos	He ber
Dan iel	E paph ro di tus	He man
Da ri us	E phra im	Heph zi bah
Da vid	E ras tus	Hez e ki ah
Deb o rah	E sau	Hil ki ah
Del i lah	Es ther	Ho bab
De mas	E than	Ho bah
De me tri us	Eve	Hoph ni
Did y mus	Eu nice	Ho se a
Di nah	Eu ty chus	Iul dah
Do eg	E ze ki el	Ho san nah
Dor cas	Ez rah	Hy men e us
Dru sil la	Fz e ki as	Ich a bod
E bed	Eu bu lus	I du me a
E bed me lech	Fe lix	Il lyr i cum
Eb en e zer	Fes tus	I saac
E ber	For tu na tus	I sai ah
E dom	Ga bri el	Is car i ot
Eg lah	Gad	Ish bo sheth
Eg lon	Ga ius	Ish ma el
E hud	Ga ma li el	Is ra el or Iz ra el
E lam	Ga ha zi	Is sa char
E le a zer	Ger shom	It u re a
E li	Gid e on	Ja bez
E li ab	Go li ath	Ja cob
E li a kam	Go shen	Ja el
E li as	Gre cia	Ja ir
E li e zer	Greece	Ja i rus
E li hu	Hab ak kuk	pro. Ja e rus

A, P, &C., long; A, F, &C., short—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

James	Ke tu rah	Mir i am
Japheth	Ke zi ah	Mo ab
Ja red	Ko rah	Mor de cai
Ja son	Ko re	pro Mor de ca
Je di dah	Ki shon	Mo ses
Jed i di ah	La ban	My ra
Jed u than	La mech	Mys ia
Je ho a haz	Laz a rus	Na a man
Je hoi a da	Le ah	Na bal
Je hoi a kim	Leb be us	Na bath
Je hosh a phat	Lem u el	Na dab
Je hu	Le vi	Na hum
Jeph thah	Lo is	Na o mi
Jer e mi ah	Lot	Naph ta li
Jer o bo am	Lu ci fer	Na than
Je ru sha	Lu cus	Na than iel
Josh u a	Leb a non	Ne bo
Jes se	Lyd i a	Neb u chad nez zar
Je sus pro Je zus	Lys i as	Ne he mi ah
Jeth ro	Lys tra	Nie o de mus
Jez e bel	Lyc a o ni a	Ni cop o lis
Jo ab	Ma ha lath	No ah
Jo ah	Mah lon	Nym phas
Jo ash	Ma nas seh	Ob a di ah
Job	Ma no ah	O bed
Joch e bed	Ma ra	O bed e dom
Jo el	Mar cus	Oe ran
John	Mark	Og
Jo nah	Mar tha	Oin ri
Jon a than	Ma ry	O nan
Jo seph	Mat ti thi as	O nes i mus
Josh u a	Mat thew	On e sip o rus
Jo si ah	Mel chiz e dek	Or pah
Ju bal	Me phib o sheth	Oth ni el
Ju dah	Mir a ri	O ri on
Ju das	Mer cu ri us	O zi as
Ju ni a	Mir i bak	Pa ran
Ju pi ter	Mes si ah	Pal ti na
Ju li us	Mi cah	Pam phyl ia
Ke ren hap puch	Mi ca iah	Par me nus

A. E. & C. LONG; A. E. & C. SHORT—CARE BAR. LAST ALL WHAT THERE PREY. HER SIR, SON.

Paul	Sa bac tha ni	Thom as
Pau lus	Sab ba oth	Ti be ri us
Pel a ti ah	Sal mon	Ti mon
Pe leg	Sa lo me	Tim o the us
Pha ra oh	Sam son	Ti tus
pro Fa ro	Sam u el	To bi ah
Pha rez	Sap phi ra	Trop i mus
Phar phar	Sa rah	Try phe na
pro Far far	Sa ra i pro Sa ra	Ty ran nus
Phe be	Saul	U ri ah or U ri jah
Phil e mon	See vah	Uz zi ah
Phil ip	Seth	Ur ba ne
Pi late	Sha drach	Uz zah
Pot i phar	Shem	Va jes a thah
Pris ca	Sen nach e rib	Va ni ah
Pris cil la	Shim e i	Vash ni
Pis gah	Si las	Vash ti
Proch o rus	Sil va nus	Voph si
Ptol e mi us	Si mon	Xan thi cus
Pub li us	Sol o mohn	Xe ne as
Pu dens	Steph a nas	Xe ro pha gia
Pu te o li	Ste phen	Xys tus
Quar tus	Si rach	Zab di
Qua ter ni ons	Sis e ra	Zach che us
Rab sha hek	Smyr na	Zach a riah
Rab bo ni	Sop a tir	Za dok
Ra chel	Sta chys	Zeb a diah
Ra gau	Su san na	Zeb e dec
Ra guel	Sy char	Zeb u lon'
Ra hab	Syn ti che	Zech a riah
Re bek ah	Syr a cuse	Zed e ki ah
Reu ben	Syr i a	Zeph a ni ah
Re u el	Sy ro phe ni cia	Zil pah
Rho da	Tab i tha	Zim ri
Ruth	Tah pe nen	Zu ri shad da i
Re ho bo am	Ter ti us	Zip po rah
Re ho both	Tet rarch	Ze lo tes
Rem a li ah	Thad de us	Ze ru i ah
Ru fus	The oph i lus	Zo rob a bel

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GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON.

Gen. T. J. Jackson must ever be remembered as one of the most eminent Generals who drew his sword in the cause of Southern independence. He was born on the 1st day of January, 1824, in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia. His father, Jonathan Jackson, died in 1827, leaving four children. His son, Thomas Jonathan, who afterwards became such a distinguished soldier, was but three years old at the time of his father's death.

Thomas was taken, after his father's death, to live with an uncle who resided in Lewis county. So soon as he was old enough he began to labor on his uncle's farm, and to go to school for three months in the year. With such limited advantages he could only acquire the rudiments of a plain English education. When he was about seventeen years of age he was sent to the West Point Military School. He graduated at this institution, after the regular course, with much distinction.

On leaving West Point, he entered the military service under Gen. Zachary Taylor, with the rank of Lieutenant. When Gen. Scott was ordered to Mexico, Jackson joined him at Vera Cruz, and assisted in the capture of Mexico. In July, 1861, some one said to Gen. Scott "How is it that you cannot take Richmond with such a large army, when with so small a force you could take the great city of Mexico?" "You forget," said the General, "that some of the very men who helped to take Mexico are now opposing my progress to Richmond." As a reward for his gallant services in the Mexican war, young Jackson was honored with the rank of Brevet Major. Very few of those who began with the same position become more distinguished during this campaign.

When the Federal Government declared war against the Southern States, Major Jackson repaired immediately to Richmond, where he received a Colonel's commission from Governor Letcher, and was ordered to take command at Harper's Ferry. He arrived there on the 2d of May, 1861, and entered upon his duties the following day. His first active service in the present war was on the 2d of July, when he engaged the advance of Gen. Patterson's

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army, and held them in check whilst Gen. Johnston, the Southern commander, was making important dispositions of his forces in the rear. He exhibited so much ability on this and other occasions during his first service on the upper Potomac, that he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

At the first battle of Manassas he fought so bravely and resisted so firmly the efforts of the enemy to drive him back, that the lamented Gen. Bee gave him the name of Stonewall; and by this title he was better known than by his proper initials. At this battle, when another Gen. said to him "They are driving us back; we shall be overcome." "No, sir;" said Jackson, planting himself firmly, "We'll give them the bayonet."

On the 1st of January, 1862, after a severe march, in which, together with his troops, he endured much suffering, he drove the enemy from Romney, in Virginia, where they were lodged, and from which place they were committing great depredations on the surrounding country. But perhaps the most brilliant part of his military career was that of the summer of the same year. In less than thirty days he fought and conquered no less than four Generals of the United States army. Encountering Fremont west of Staunton he soon drove him back, and without stopping to rest, swept down the valley and compelled Banks to fly across the Potomac. Returning to the upper valley within three weeks, he dealt Fremont a stunning blow at Cross Keys, vanquished Shields in the Luray valley, and then, with almost electric speed, hurled his victorious forces down the Virginia Central Railroad on the right of McClellan's army, which was then in sight of Richmond. He fought in every important battle in Virginia, and always with the greatest success. Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksburg, were the scenes of distinguished services after this brilliant campaign in the valley.

He was struck down by a bullet from his own men, fired by mistake, on the 3d of May, 1863, exactly two years from the time he had entered the service in this war. He died of the combined effects of the wound he received and of pneumonia, on the 17th of May.

A. E. & C., LONG; A. E. & C., SHORT—CARE, BAR, LAST, ALL, WHAT, THERE, PREY, HER, SIR, SON.

As a patriot he must ever be loved and honored by every Southern heart. No one was more generous and unselfish. One night, just before the battle of Manassas, he performed guard duty, to give his weary soldiers an opportunity for sleeping. The sickness, which was one cause of his death, was contracted in consequence of passing a night in the air without tent or covering, having given to another the cape which was given to him for his own protection.

As a soldier friends and enemies speak of him in the highest terms. Some of his victories, though on a much smaller scale, were as brilliant as any which were won by the celebrated French conqueror. He was remarkable for the rapidity of his movements, for his power of endurance, and for the great confidence with which he always inspired the men of his command.

But his crowning excellence was his piety. He was a man of great faith. He was much in prayer. He acknowledged God in all his ways. When Gen. Lee told him that the great victory at Fredericksburg was due to his skill and energy, he replied: "Gen. Lee should give the glory to God." His soldiers often found him on his knees in retired parts of the woods. When told that he must die he said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven to be with Jesus." Let every Southern youth remember his great and good qualities and endeavor to imitate them.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following persons have united in commending, in the highest terms, the plan pursued in the foregoing pages:

Rev. N. M. Crawford, D. D., Rev. C. P. Beman, His Excellency Jos. E. Brown, Rev. A. W. Chubb, Rev. C. Smith, Rev. Joseph S. Baker, Rev. W. F. Easterling, Rev. R. H. Lucky, Hon. James L. Seward, Hon. Amos H. Hansell, Arthur P. Wright, Esq., M. A. McNulty, A. M., Milton Wilder, Hon. P. E. Love, J. R. Alexander, Esq., Robert S. Burch, Esq., Rev. W. H. Robert, Rev. C. D. Mallary, Rev. J. F. Dagg, Rev. Wm. H. Clarke, M. P. Kellog, Esq.

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