

BĀE, LĀST, CĀRN, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

l BEFORE m IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm y	psālm
eālm ly	em bālm	quālm
eālm ness	ālmş	quālm ish
be eālm	ālmş house	psālm ist
bālm	ālmş ġiv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; *eon*, AS *un*; *cheon*, AS *chan*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dī' gious
dūd' geon	sūr' geon cy	pūn' cheon
gūd' geon	dūn' geon	trūn' cheon
būr' geon	pīg' eon	seutch' eon
stūr' geon	wid' geon	es eutch' eon
lē' gion	lūn' cheon	eur mūd' geon
rē' gion	eon tā' gious	gōr' geous
eon tā' gion	e grē' gious	sae ri lē' gious
re lī' gion	re lī' gious	ir re lī' gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *av*, AND *gh* ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *us* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plague	vogue	pique
vague	tongue	har āngue'
league	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
tēague	in trīgue'	eāt' a lōgue
brōgue	o pāque'	dī' a lōgue
rōgue	ū nique'	ēē' lōgue

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ē=z; çh=sh.

## No. 150.—CL

Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p. stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scound	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay.	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant after a single vowel, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding	tre pan	ned	ning	ner	
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring	de fer	red	ring		
man	ned	ning	ner	ex pel	led	ling	ab hor	red	ring		
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	in cur	red	ring		

Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve near	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a rail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	

Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	
long	ed	ing	er	paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	

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 derivatives.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	hand sel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WÄHT; HÄR, FÄRY, THÄR; GÄT; HÄRD, MÄRNE; LÄNK;

lev el	ed ing	ri val	ed ing	mod el	ed ing
li bel	ed ing	row el	ed ing	wag on	ed ing
mar shal	ed ing	shov el	ed ing	clos et	ed ing
par cel	ed ing	shriv el	ed ing	riv et	ed ing
pen cil	ed ing	tram mel	ed ing	lim it	ed ing
pommel	ed ing	trav el	ed ing	ben e fit	ed ing
quar rel	ed ing	tun nel	ed ing	prof it	ed ing
rev el	ed ing	wor ship	ed ing	buf fet	ed ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.

When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.

ab di cate	d ing	de grade	d ing	cor rode	d ing
ded i cate	d ing	suf fo cate	d ing	de lude	d ing
med i tate	d ing	ed u cate	d ing	in trude	d ing
im pro cate	d ing	in vade	d ing	ex plode	d ing
vin di cate	d ing	con cede	d ing	de ride	d ing

In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than 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 and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abästo. Before ing, e is dropped.

a base	d ing	pro nounce	d ing	crit i cise	d ing
a bridge	d ing	man age	d ing	em bezzle	d ing
con fine	d ing	re joice	d ing	dis o blige	d ing
com pose	d ing	cat e chise	d ing	dis fig ure	d ing
re fuse	d ing	com pro mise	d ing	un der val ue	d ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but blessedness must be in three.

Verbs ending in ay, oy, ov, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.

ar ray	ed ing	al loy	ed ing	re new	ed ing
al lay	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing	con vey	ed ing
pray	ed ing	de stroy	ed ing	fol low	ed ing
stray	ed ing	an noy	ed ing	be stow	ed ing
de lay	ed ing	en dow	ed ing	con vey	ed ing

A few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	drying
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ê=z; çu=sh.

Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and in the name of the agent. Thus:

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>	<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

*Past tense.*

I cried	thou criedst	he we ye	they cried
I tried	thou triedst	he we ye	they tried

Verbs ending in ie are thus formed.

I die	thou diest	he dieth or dies	<i>ppr.</i> dying
I lie	thou liest	he lieth or lies	lying
I tie	thou tiest	he tieth or ties	tying
I hie	thou hiest	he hieth or hies	hying
I vie	thou viest	he vieth or vies	vying

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
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Formation of the plural number of nouns.

The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of s to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like z after all the consonants except f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.

<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

When the noun ends in e, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	graces	maze	mazes	pledge	pledges
spice	spices	fleece	fleeces	stage	stages

When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of es; the termination ies being pronounced iz, in monosyllables, and iz in most other words.

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

BĀE, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĪED, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

*Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

*Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.*

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
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*When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.*

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beefes	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

*Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.*

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

*Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.*

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plummy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.*

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

*Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.*

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

*Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.*

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
craft	y ily	luck	y ily	loft	y ily	gloom	y ily

*Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.*

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	cm i nent	ly		
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly		

*Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.*

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness		
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness		

*Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.*

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

MOVE, SÓN, WQLE, FQOT, MQON, ÓR; PĪLE, PŪLL; EXĪST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.*

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

*The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.*

art ist	form a list	loy al ist	or gan ist	du el ist	hu mor ist
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*In some words, y is changed into i.*

zo ol o gy	zo ol o gist	or ni thol o gy	or ni thol o gist
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*The prefix ante denotes before.*

date	ante-date	chamber	ante-chamber	diluvian	ante-diluvian
past	ante-past	penult	ante-penult	nuptial	ante-nuptial

*The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.*

Christ	anti-christ	Christian	anti-christian	febrile	anti-febrile
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*Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.*

daub	be-daub	dew	be-dew	friend	be-friend	labor	be-labor
siege	be-siege	moan	be-moan	speak	be-speak	sprinkle	be-sprinkle

*The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.*

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

*The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.*

balance	counter-balance	act	counter-act	evidence	counter-evidence
plead	counter-plead	work	counter-work	part	counter-part

*The prefix de denotes from or down.*

base	de-base	bar	de-bar	compose	de-compose	cry	de-cry
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face	garnish	de-garnish

*Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.*

able	dis-able	agree	dis-agree	allow	dis-allow	belief	dis-belief
credit	dis-credit	esteem	dis-esteem	grace	dis-grace	honor	dis-honor

*Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.*

bode	fore-bode	father	fore-father	know	fore-know	noon	fore-noon
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore-warn	run	fore-run

*In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as, bank, imbank, brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.*

*In the following, it gives a negative sense.*

material	im-material	moderate	im-moderate	mutable	im-mutable
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BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; GĒT; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

*Non* is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

*Out*, as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.

leap out-leap	live out-live	venom out-venom	weigh out-weigh
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*Over*, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

*Trans*, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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*Pre*, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

*Re*, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

*Un*, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

*Super*, *supra*, and *sur*, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

The path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ċ=K; Ō=J; Ū=Z; Ğ=SH

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	OF NUMBERS.	
		NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	I
2	II	two	II
3	III	three	III
4	IV	four	IIII
5	V	five	IIIII
6	VI	six	IIIIII
7	VII	seven	IIIIIII
8	VIII	eight	IIIIIIII
9	IX	nine	IIIIIIIII
10	X	ten	IIIIIIIIII
11	XI	eleven	
12	XII	twelve	
13	XIII	thirteen	
14	XIV	fourteen	
15	XV	fifteen	
16	XVI	sixteen	
17	XVII	seventeen	
18	XVIII	eighteen	
19	XIX	nineteen	
20	XX	twenty	
30	XXX	thirty	
40	XL	forty	
50	L	fifty	
60	LX	sixty	
70	LXX	seventy	
80	LXXX	eighty	
90	XC	ninety	
100	C	one hundred	
200	CC	two hundred	
300	CCC	three hundred	
400	CCCC	four hundred	
500	D	five hundred	
600	DC	six hundred	
700	DCC	seven hundred	
800	DCCC	eight hundred	
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1,1		1,1111	1,11111111
$\frac{1}{3}$	one third.	$\frac{1}{4}$ one seventh.	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.
1,11		1,111111	11,111
$\frac{1}{4}$	one fourth.	$\frac{1}{3}$ one eighth.	$\frac{3}{5}$ four fifths.
1,111		1,1111111	1111,1
$\frac{1}{5}$	one fifth.	$\frac{1}{6}$ one ninth.	$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.
1,1111		1,1111111	11111111,1

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINK;

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.	Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid. [acting.
Ad finem, L. to the end.	Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in
Ad hominem, L. to the man.	Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.	Habeas corpus, L. that you have
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.	the body; a writ for delivering a
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [value.	person from prison.
Ad valorem, L. according to the	Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.	Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board. [lish manner.	be to him that evil thinks.
Anglice, L. in English, or the En-	Hotel dieu, F. a hospital. [study.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast	Impromptu, L. without previous
body of snow that slides down a	In statu quo, L. in the former state
mountain's side.	In toto, L. in the whole.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sen-	Ipse dixit, L. he said.
tence of the Inquisition to the	Ipsa facta, L. in fact.
punishment of heresy.	Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spout.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.	Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.	Lex talionis, L. the law of retalia-
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.	tion; as, an eye for an eye.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.	Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Caput mortuum, L. the worthless	Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
remains.	Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; per-	Maximum, L. the greatest. [death.
mission without restraint.	Memento mori, L. be mindful of
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.	Minimum, L. the smallest.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.	Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.	Multum in parvo, L. much in a
Coup de main, F. sudden enter-	small compass. [mously.
prise or effort.	Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unani-
Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.	Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my	Nolens volens, L. whether he will
Ennui, weariness, lassitude. [right.	or not.
E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or	Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
composed of, many: the motto of	Non compos mentis, L. not of a
the United States.	sound mind. [of brothers.
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minis-	Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair
ter out of office.	Pater patriæ, L. the father of his coun-
Excelsior, L. more elevated; motto	Per annum, L. by the year. [ty.
of the State of New York.	Per diem, L. by the day.
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.	Per cent., L. by the hundred.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.	Per contra, L. contrariwise.
Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or	Per se, L. by itself considered.
after the commission of a crime.	Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Extempore, L. without premedita-	Primum mobile, L. first cause of
tion.	motion. [good.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.	Pro bono publico, L. for the public
	Pro et con., L. for and against.
	Pro patria, L. for my country.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; HOLE, PULL; EXIST; C=E; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.	Sine qua non, L. that without which
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires;	a thing can not be done.
for a special emergency.	Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and	Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in
feet, with all the might.	manner
Quantum, L. how much.	Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient	Sub rosa, L. under the rose, pri-
quantity.	vately.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who	Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
has borne them, sustains them.	Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.	Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as pos-
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.	sible. [agreeable.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of	Utile dulci, L. the useful with the
Holies. [ference.	Vade mecum, L. a convenient com-
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indif-	panion. [conquered.
Sans souci, F. free and easy; with-	Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I
out care. [art.	Versus, L. against.
Secundum artem, L. according to	Via, L. by the way of.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus	Vice versa, L. the terms being ex-
passes away the glory of the world.	changed.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.	Viva voce, L. with the voice.

### ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. or Ans. Answer.	Col. Colonel.	E. East.
A. A. S. Fellow of the	Co. Company.	Ecl. Ecclesiasticus.
American Academy.	Com. Commissioner,	Ed. Edition, Editor.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Commodore.	E. G. for example.
Abp. Archbishop.	Cr. Credit.	Eng. England, English.
Abr. Abridged.	Cwt. Hundred weight.	Eph. Ephesians.
Acct. Account.	Chron. Chronicles.	Esa. Esaias.
A. D. Anno Domini, the	Cor. Corinthians.	Ep. Epistle.
year of our Lord.	Conn. Con. or Ct. Con-	Esq. Esquire. [cætera.
Adm. Admiral.	necticut.	Etc. and so forth, et
Ala. Alabama.	C. S. Keeper of the	Ex. Exodus, Example.
A. M. Master of Arts;	Seal.	Exr. Executor.
before noon; in the	C. P. S. Keeper of the	Feb. February.
year of the world.	Privy Seal.	Flor. Florida.
Apr. April.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	Fr. France, French,
Ark. Arkansas.	Cong. Congress.	Frances.
Atty. Attorney.	Cons. Constable.	F. R. S. Fellow of the
Aug. August.	Cts. Cents.	Royal Society [Eng.]
Bart. Baronet.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	Gal. Galatians.
B. C. Before Christ.	Dea. Deacon.	Gen. General.
B. D. Bachelor of Di-	Dec. December,	Genl. Gentleman.
vinity.	Del. Delaware.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Bbl. Barrel.	Dept. Deputy.	Gov. Governor.
Cal. California.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Heb. Hebrews.
C. Centum, a hundred.	Do. Ditto, the same.	Hon. Honorable.
Cant. Canticles.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	Hund. Hundred.
Capt. Captain.	D. V. Deo volente, God	H. B. M. His or Her
Chap. Chapter.	willing.	Britannic Majesty.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠĒT; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

Hhd. Hoghead.	Md. Maryland.	Q. Question, Queen.
Ibid. In the same place.	Me. Maine.	q. d. as if he should say.
i. e. that is [id est].	Mich. Michigan.	q. l. as much as you please.
id. the same.	Mr. Master, Sir.	[uity.
Ill. Illinois.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.	q. s. a sufficient quantity.
Ind. Indiana.	Minn. Minnesota.	Regr. Register.
Inst. Instant.	Miss. Mississippi.	Rep. Representative.
Io. Iowa.	MS. Manuscript.	Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Is. Isaiah.	MSS. Manuscripts.	[able.
Jan. January.	Mrs. Mistress.	Rt Hon. Right Honor.
Ja. James.	N. North.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Jac. Jacob.	N. B. Take notice	S. South, Shilling.
Josh. Joshua.	N. C. North Carolina.	S. C. South Carolina.
Jun. Junior.	N. H. New Hampshire.	St. Saint.
K. King.	N. J. New Jersey.	Sect. Section.
Kan. Kansas.	No. Number.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
Ken. or Ky. Kentucky.	Nov. November.	Sept. September
Km. Kingdom.	N. S. New Style.	Servt. Servant.
Kt. Knight.	N. W. T. North West-ern Territory.	S. T. P. Professor of Sacred Theology.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	N. Y. New York	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross. [Garter.	O. Ohio.	ss. to wit, namely
K. G. Knight of the Order.	Obj. Objection.	Surg. Surgeon.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	Obt. Obedient.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Lev. Leviticus.	Oct. October.	Tex. Texas.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	Or. Oregon	Theo. Theophilus.
Lond. London.	O. S. Old Style.	Thess. Thessalonians.
Lon. Longitude.	Parl. Parliament. [nia.	Tho. Thomas. [month.
Ldp. Lordship.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania, by; as, per yard, by the yard. [dred.	Ult. the last, or the last of America.
Lat. Latitude.	Per Cent. By the hundred.	U. S. A. United States of America.
Lou. or La. Louisiana.	Pet. Peter. [pians.	V. Vide, See.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Phil. Philip. Philip.	Va. Virginia.
lbs. Pounds.	Philom. A lover of learning. [ternoon.	viz. to wit, namely.
L. S. Place of the Seal.	P. M. Post Master, Afternoon.	Vt. Vermont.
M. Marquis, Meridian	P. O. Post Office.	Wt. Weight.
Maj. Major.	P. S. Postscript.	Wm. William.
Mass. Massachusetts.	Ps. Psalm.	Wp. Worship.
Math. Mathematics.	Pres. President.	Yd. Yard.
Mat. Matthew. [cine.	Prof. Professor.	& And.
M. D. Doctor of Medi-		&c. And so forth.

## 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 show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing *one*. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (: ) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence. [do you see?

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what*

MQVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RYLL, PULL; EXIST; €=K; é=í; f=z; ÇH=ER.

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis ( ) includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, *give me book.*

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'd, tho't.*

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (\*), the dagger (†), and other marks, (‡, §, ¶), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

## CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence, and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

## No. 150.—C L.

THE LETTER *q* IS EQUIVALENT TO *k*.

ãq' ue duet	in ïq' ui touš	liq' uid ate
ãq' ui line	liq' uid	liq' uid a' tion
an tiq' ui ty	liq' uid ness	liq' uid ness
ëq' ui ty	liq' uor	ob liq' ui ty
ëq' ui ta ble	liq' ue fy	u biq' ui ty
ëq' ui ta ble ness	liq' ue fae' tion	piq' uant
ëq' ui ta bly	liq' ue fi a ble	req' ui šite
in ïq' ui ty	liq' ue fy ing	req' ui š' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *t* IS NOT PRONOUNCED.

chās ten	glīs' ten	moist' en
hās ten	fāst' en	ōft' en
ehriš ten	liš' en	sōft' en

DE, LÂST, CÂRE, FÂLL, WHÂT; HËR, PRËY, THËRR; GËT; BËRD, MARËNE; LËSK;

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *e* STANDS BEFORE *i*.

çēil	dissēizee	reçēive
çēiling	dissēizin	reçēipt
eonçēit	ēither	sēignior
eonçēive	invōigle	sēine
deçēit	lēisure	sēize
deçēive	nēither	sēizin
perçēive	obēisançe	sēizūre
dissēize	obēisant	tēil

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *i* STANDS BEFORE *e*.

achiēve	liēf	reliēvo
griēve	liēge	retriēve
griēvançe	liēn	shiēld
griēvoūs	miēn	shiēling
aggriēve	niēçe	shriēk
beliēf	piēçe	siēge
beliēve	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērçe	thiēve
chiēf	priēst	tiēr
fiēf	reliēf	tiērçe
fiēld	reliēve	wiēld
fiēnd	repriēve	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr
fiērçe	eannoniēr	chevaliēr



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