



洋学文庫
文庫 8
C 1227



EIKEU'S EDITION.

COMLY'S

READING BOOK.

adapted to the use of

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NAGASAKI.

2^d Year of BAN EN.

March 1861.



Booksellers,

Mäsh nägä bün ji.
in the Street Ko'ze yä mäch,
and

Uch dä säk go lo'.
in the Street yä do mäch.



Lesson 1.

*My hadden een rood koe en een vet
jong smyt zijn lip op de
ijs als de zon is set my mag gaan naar
bed.*
We had a red cow and a fat pig.
The boy cut his lip on the ice.
As the sun is set, he may go to
bed.

*my zoon ga niet in de weg van licht
n.*
My son, go not in the way of bad
n.

*want god kan zien ons in alles wy doen
de oog van god is by ons alles de dag
hy ziet alles wy doen en hy kan hooren
alles wy zeggen*
For God can see us in all we do.
The eye of God is on us all the day.
He sees all we do, and he can hear
all we say.

*laat ons vrezen hem doe niet slecht
een doosel is gemaakt om te leggen op een kist
de mitspannel is blauw en de lucht is fijn*
Let us fear him, and do no ill.
A lid is made to put on a box.
The sky is blue, and the air is fi-
ne.

*maar laat ons niet gaan uit in de nat en
mud*
But let us not go out in the wet and
mud.

de jong was zensamte. luiden de bel
 The boy was sent to ring the bell.
de kerk was zensamte. luiden de bel
 He hurt his hand, and made it so-
synlyk
 re.

my kunnen horen de vogel zingen in de boom
 We can hear the bird sing in the
en zien de visch zwemmen in de loop
 tree,

de lam kan spelen by de zyde van de dam
 And see the fish swim in the run.
 The lamb can play by the side of
 its dam.

de goed jong neemt zorg van syn boek
 The good boy take care of his book.
de goed jong neemt zorg van syn boek
 Be just, and true, and kind to all.
de goed jong neemt zorg van syn boek
 Do to all men as you like to be do-
 ne to.

de goed jong neemt zorg van syn boek
 Say no bad words, and keep to the
 truth.

de goed jong neemt zorg van syn boek
 By this means you will gain the
 love of all.

Lesson 2.

een goed jong wil niet nimmer in syn spel anderen by hand help. het noch wil hy zo veel als prof te ontmoeten hem maar hy wil lief alle en vriendelyk zyn
 A good boy will hurt none in his play, if he can help it, nor will he so much as try to vex them.

alle want het is de best weg te winnen. de lief en goed van alle
 But he will love all, and kind be to all, for this is the best way to go: the love and good will of all.

jan en james zyn goed jongen zy lieven te lezen hunne boeken en houden hem nauwkeurig schoon
 John and James are good boys, they love to read their books, and to keep them nice and clean.

de moeten hebben penen en papier of een bi en griffel
 They must have pens and paper, or a slate and pencil, that they may learn to write.

Ann en Jane spellen hunne lessen met wy willen spoedig leren te lezen en te spellen uit de boeken zo welk
 Ann and Jane spell their lessons well, they will soon learn to read, and to spell out of books, as well

as in.

Sarah can write on a slate. She takes care to do it neatly, and may soon write on paper with a pen and ink.

It is a good thing to learn to spell and read, and if you want to learn to read well, you must at first read slow.

You must take time to see and know each letter in the words, that you may know what they spell, and then speak them clear and plain.

Do not be in haste to run over the lesson, until each word is well learned.

One of the first things you have to learn, when you begin to read, is to take proper care of your books.

A clean book looks much better than a dirty one, then try to keep your books neat and clean, and do not let them get torn, or curled at the corners.

Do not play in school, nor tease those who sit next you, for this is not right, even if your teacher should not see it.

Now is your time to learn, improve it well, and you will never have to repent it when you grow up.

Many have wished, when they have grown to be men or women,

that they had been more attentive, and bent their minds more to their learning, while they were young.

Remember, that time once past, never returns, the moment which is lost, is lost for ever.

Lesson 3.

An adder is the name of a snake, or viper.

Alum is a kind of salt, that is used in dyeing cloth or linen, set or fix the colour.

A book of maps is called an atlas.

Twine is made of hemp, flax, or tow.

OWL.

The owl can see in the dark, his nest is made in the hole of an old tree, here he can hide in the day time, so as not to be seen.

In the dusk of eve, or when it is dark, he goes out to seek his food, and lives on mice, birds, and meat, when he can find them.

WREN.

A wren is a small bird, it makes its nest in a hole of a tree, in a wall, or a box, or some such place.

Its eggs are small, and it is said to have five or six young ones at a time. The old birds feed them

with worms and flies, and take good care of them till they can fly.

SUGAR.

Sugar is made out of a kind of reed, called sugar cane, it grows in warm climates, and the stalk rises, like corn, from four to seven feet high.

The juice of the cane, being pressed out, is very sweet, and is boiled till it becomes brown sugar. This is made into white or loaf sugar by refining it.

GINGER.

Ginger is the root of the ginger plant that grows in West Indies.

The stalk of this plant rises about four feet above the ground, and withers near the end of the year.

The roots are then dug up, cleaned, and dried, with great care, they are next packed in bags, so as to be ready for the market.

These roots being ground in a mill, make the ginger that is in common use.

FLAX.

Flax is a plant which bears a blue flower, and grows about three feet high.

The skin or bark of the stalk is made into thread, linen, lace, and

other things.

When the flax is ripe, it is pulled out of the ground by the roots, and the seed is beaten off.

The stalks are then spread thin on the grass, in a field, where the rain, dew, and sun, rot them.

They are then broken, and the bark or skin is cleaned, and made ready for spinning and weaving into linen.

Of the seed is made an oil, called linseed oil, which is used in painting, and for other purposes.

SALT.

Common salt is either dug out of saltmines, or is made of seawa-

ter, or from springs of salt water that are found in many parts of the earth.

Large pits or vats are made to contain the salt water, which is either boiled, or left for the heat of the sun and wind to dry.

In a short time, the top of the briny water is covered with crust, which grows harder and harder, till it becomes salt.

△ This is washed, and ground fit for table use.

Lesson 4.

BIRDS' NESTS.

When spring comes, how busy the birds are in building their

14
 nests, and taking care of their young ones.

Some make their nests on high trees, and some on the ground, some in the woods, and others in the fields and meadows.

Some build in thick bushes or briers, and others in barns, houses, or chimneys.

VARIETY of BIRDS' NESTS.

How different also are the forms, and the manner of building their nests.

Some birds collect dead grass, roots, or straw, with which they make the outside of the nest, and

15
 then line it inside with soft feathers, moss, wool, or hair.

Some build their nests with straw or small sticks, and cement them with clay or mud, others unite them with gum, and line them with hair, or some other soft substance.

Some kinds of birds form their nests of tow, fine bark, flax, or hemp, and suspend them on the limbs of trees.

The size and colour of birds' eggs are as various as their nests, they sit on them with much patience till they are hatched, and all appear to be fond their young ones.

The old birds are careful to pro-

vide food to nourish them, and to protect them from cold and from harm, untill they can fly, and find their own food.

How wanton, how cruel it is, for boys to rob the birds of their eggs, or their young.

And yet some little boys will take the young birds from their soft, warm nests, and put them in a cage, where they neglect to feed them, and the poor little birds die with hunger and cold.

“Birds of a feather flock together,” and before winter comes, they fly away to a warmer climate, where they stay till spring, and then return to us again.

Some stay with us all winter, and feed on the seed of grass and weeds, and on grain.

How great, how wise, and how good is the Creator of all, who has formed so many kinds of birds, and placed them in such order that each knows and keeps its proper place.

He provides food for them all, suited to their nature, and takes care of them all, so that it is said not a sparrow can fall to the ground without his notice.

FOOD of BIRDS.

The food of birds is also various and different.

Some birds live on worms, flies, and other insects, others live on seeds, grain, and fruit.

Some feed on mice, chickens, and other little birds, while others catch fish, frogs, and worms.

These are called water-fowls, and have long legs to wade in the water, or short legs with their toes joined by a web or skin, to enable them to swim.

When they put their heads under the water, a thin clear skin is drawn over the eye, to prevent the water from injuring their sight.

Lesson 5.

THE GOOD BOY.

A good boy loves his father and mother, brothers and sisters.

He always minds what his parents say to him, and ever tries to please them.

If they desire him not to do a thing, he does not do it, if they tell him to do any thing, he does it with pleasure.

When he wants any thing that his parents think is not proper for him to have, he does not fret and look angry, nor cry, but he submits to the will of his parents, because he thinks they are older

and wiser, and know better than he does.

He is always kind to his brothers and sisters, if he have any, and also to all his little play-mates.

He never teases them, nor quarrels with them, nor calls ill names, because he knows it is not right to do so.

He loves his teachers, and all who have the care of him, and all those who instruct him, and tells him what is good and right, and he is very willing to take their advice.

He often thinks how kind they are to him, to teach him, and to

keep him out of danger, and he is thankful for their love and care over him.

He likes to go to school, and to spell, and read, and write, and to learn some good lesson every day, so that, if he should live to be a man, he may be wise and good.

A good boy does not behave rudely to any body, but he treats all with kindness and respect.

If he sees any persons that are lame, or blind, or very old and poor, he feels pity for them, but does not mock or make game of them, or treat them ill, for he knows this is not right.

He is kind to the poor, and

glad when he can help them, and do them a good turn or a kindness.

He is tender of dumb animals, such as birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, and careful not to hurt them when there is no need, for he knows that though they can not speak, yet they can feel pain.

A good boy never steals, or takes any thing that is not his own, nor does he meddle with things without leave.

When he walks in the garden or orchard, he does not pull the flowers, nor gather fruit, unless he is told he may do so.

He never teases his parents for

green apples, or other unripe fruit, nor for any thing else that is not proper for him, but he is content and thankful for what they give him, or allow him to have.

When at table, he sits up and is quiet till he is served, and then he eats what is given him in a decent manner, and does not talk or laugh, or ask for more when he has plenty.

He never tells a lie, nor departs from the truth, because he knows that is wicked to tell lies.

If he has done any thing that is wrong, or said any bad words, he owns his faults, and feels sorry for them, and then tries to do so

no more.

When any body speaks to him, he does not hang down his head, nor mutter, nor look another way, but he answers in a modest and proper manner, and always speaks loud enough to be heard plainly.

When he reads or repeats his lesson, or spells out of book, he does it with a clear and distinct voice, so that every word may be heard distinctly.

When such a good boy lies down at night to go to sleep, he first looks over all his words and actions, during the day that is past.

If he remembers that he has said or done any thing wrong, or

二
五 has been angry or cruel, he feels sorry for it, and hopes he shall do so no more.

He then looks up to his heavenly Father, and asks him to forgive him.

He loves to pray to God, and to hear, and read, and think of his great Creator.

He also loves to go to meeting with his parents and friends, to worship him.

Every one that knows such a good boy, loves him, and he is very happy, for those who are good are always the most happy.

Lesson 6.

We have lately read a story about a little boy, who always tried to make a noise by doing or saying something, as a horse was going by, to make him start and run.

One day, a horse was going slowly along, on which a little girl was learning to ride.

The boy ran out and made a noise, or threw a stick at him, and off he set at full speed.

The little girl held on as long as she could, and then fell to the ground.

Some people went to her and

took her up, but she could not speak, and was badly bruised.

It was a long time before this little girl got well, so that she could walk about.

She had to lay on her bed, and to suffer much pain for many weeks, and all this came to pass, because a naughty boy ran out and made her horse start and run.

Boys are too apt to love such sport, but we hope those who read this sad story will never do so again, if they have been in the habit of trying to make horses start.

Even if there is no rider on a horse, it is a bad practice to try to frighten him.

We have heard another story about two little boys who got on a horse to ride, and a dog rushed out and barked at them.

On this the horse started and ran away with them, and they both fell off.

One of them was very much bruised, and had his arm broken.

What made it worse, was, that he had been told by his parents not to get on a horse without their leave.

But he did not mind their command, and so got badly hurt.

Four little girls were playing together one evening, and one of

them took offence because others would not play as she wished.

She said she would not play with them, and went away in a sullen mood.

If they had let her alone, she might soon have come back to them in a better humour.

But they went after her, and teased her, till she seemed to get very angry, which made her scold and strike at them.

In this state she was far from being happy, and after some time she went to bed.

We hope the angry girl was sorry for having given way to her temper, for next morning she was

pleasant and cheerful again.

When children are at play, they should not take offence at little things that may happen, but learn to govern their tempers while they are young, because anger makes them unhappy, and spoils the comfort and pleasure of their amusements.

By giving way to anger or ill will, they also deprive themselves of many happy moments, and some have to suffer pain of mind for many hours, before they can enjoy the company of their playmates again.

Lesson 7.

THE STEAMBOAT.

When water is made boiling hot, a vapour or mist rises from it, like smoke, this is called steam.

It is but a few years, since the power of steam has been applied to the moving forward of boats on the water, instead of coars or sails.

Steamboats are now used on rivers and lakes, in many parts of the world, and even to cross the great ocean.

By steamboats people pass from one place to another in a very

short time, for by the force of steam, they are driven forward at the rate of ten, twelve, or fifteen miles in an hour.

THE BEE.

The place or house where bees are kept, is called an Apiary, which means a bee-house.

It is sometimes built like a low shed, with a bench or floor under it, on which the bee-hives are placed.

Each family, or swarm of bees, has a hive for itself.

Some bee-hives are made of straw, some of hollow logs, and some of boards.

Those in the picture above are made of straw.

Bees collect wax and honey from the flowers, and lay up store in their hives against winter, or a time of need.

Some people, when they want to take the honey from the bees, smoke them to death with the fumes of burning sulphur.

A better plan is to set one hive on another, with a small hole in the top of the under one. Through this hole the bees will go into the upper hive, and fill it with honey.

When it becomes well stored, the bees may be driven into the

lower hive, and when they are all out, the upper hive may be taken off, setting an empty one in its place.

BEAVER.

Beavers live in cold northern countries. They are about two feet in length, and have a thick, heavy body, with a broad, flat tail, about a foot long, which is covered with scales, like a fish.

Their teeth are like those of a rat or squirrel, but longer, with these they cut timber and strip off bark.

Their colour is a light brown, and their fur is very soft and si-

ne, of which hatters make some of the finest hats.

Beavers are famed for their skill in making their houses, which are called beaver dams.

For the purpose of building a dam, they choose a piece of level ground by the side of a river, or with a stream of water running through it.

This they form into a pond, by making a bank or dam across it.

With their sharp cutting teeth, they cut off stakes that are five or six feet long, these they drag to the place, and fix them in the ground, in rows.

They then fasten them with

twigs, after the manner in which baskets are made, and with their tails plaster up the cracks or open spaces with clay.

These beaver dams are sometimes a hundred feet long, at the bottom, they are often ten or twelve feet wide, but are made sloping to the top, which is about two feet wide.

Besides these dams, they build cabins upon poles set in the edge of the pond, of a round or oval shape.

Some of these are as much as eight feet high, above the water, and have two or three stories.

The sides are made of earth,

三十七 stones, and sticks, laid very closely, and then plastered on the inside, like a house.

In these cabins they store their food for winter, being the bark and small limbs of trees on which they live.

There are sometimes as many as two hundred beavers at work, in building one of these dams, and making their cabins, and they appear to work as orderly as men.

While some of them are cutting down trees, or cutting off limbs for stakes, to be set in the ground, others are making mortar, or carrying it on their tails, to plaster with, and some are bringing sta-

kes, limbs, twigs, or stones, for the building.

When their houses are finished and dry, they lay up their winter stores in them, in nice order, and live in these cabins during the cold weather of winter.

Such is the history of the beaver, as given by travellers.

But it is only in his natural state, that he shows such skill, and such order in building, and in laying up his stores.

When taken from his native woods and waters, and confined alone, he is said to be stupid and inactive.

How few animals appear to

as happy, even when tamed and fed by man, as they are in their natural state of freedom.

All creatures appear to suit the modes of living for which they were made, and to enjoy the comforts of which their nature is capable.

ELEPHANT.

The elephant is said to be one of the largest four-footed beasts now living.

Its huge body is almost without hair, and its legs are large and clumsy, the feet are round at the bottom, and on each there are five short, flat, horny toes.

It has large ears, which hang down, its eyes are small, and it has a long hollow trunk, which is its nose or snout.

At the end of the trunk, on one side, is a finger or thumb, by means of which the elephant can pick up a pin, untie a knot, or unlock a door.

With this trunk he feeds himself, takes hold of things, smells flowers, sucks up water, and does many other things.

He has two large tusks, which are called ivory, and he feeds on herbs, plants, leaves, and fruits.

He drinks much, and is fond of bathing in the water.

He loves company, and seldom appears in the forests alone.

But this noble animal is gentle and peaceful, for he never shows any hostile feelings, either against man or any other living creature, unless they provoke or offend him.

The elephant, though so very large and strong, is hunted in the forest, and taken by the art of man.

If treated with kindness, he is soon tamed, and then he is one of the most mild, gentle, and obedient of all the animals that come under the care of man.

He loves his keeper, he obeys

his commands, and he admits him to load, harness, and ride him, at his pleasure.

He appears to be grateful for favours, and sensible of kindness, but if he receives an insult, he does not soon forget it.

He has a quick sense of neglect, and he long feels the effect of anger or ill treatment.

These he sometimes resents, or retaliates on the offender.

We have read of an elephant that was passing along the streets of a large town.

At length, he came to a tailor's shop, and put his trunk into the

window where several persons were at work, as if to ask for something to eat.

One of the men, for the sake of a little sport, or to tease the animal, pricked the end of his trunk with a needle.

The elephant then went on, as though he did not take notice of the affront, until he came to a puddle of water.

This he stirred up till it was very muddy, and then filled his trunk with the muddy water.

He then went back to the tailor's shop, and spirted the dirty water all over the men, and spoil-

ed their work.

Lesson 8.

ANECDOTE.

A little boy who had been sent on an errand, saw a robin's nest by the way, and as he came near to it, the old bird flew off, but, having young ones, she flew about, and with many cries, showed her concern for their safety.

The boy stood and shrew stones at her, till at last one struck her, and she fell down dead.

At first he was pleased with the exploit, but, after a few minutes,

he felt very great horror of mind, and was sorry for having in his sport killed an innocent bird, while she was careful for her young ones.

He stood still, and looked at her lying dead on the ground, and thought that those young ones, for which she had been so careful, must now perish, for want of their dam to nourish them.

After some painful thoughts on the subject, he climbed up the tree, and took all the young birds and killed them, thinking that better than to leave them to pine away, and starve to death in great

misery.

In this case, he showed the truth of an old proverb that says, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

He then went on his errand, but for some hours after, he could think of little else but the cruel acts he had done, and was much troubled in his mind therefor.

From this we may see that He, whose tender mercies are over all his works, hath placed a principle in the human mind, that incites us to do good to every living creature.

This principle being rightly ac-

complished to, people become kind and tender-hearted one to another, and also towards dumb creatures, such as birds, beasts, fishes, worms, and insects.

But if this tender feeling in the mind is not regarded, people become hard-hearted and cruel, not only towards animals, but also to one another.

Take not, in sport, that life you can not give,

For all things have an equal right to live.

A little boy being at a neighbour's house, and seeing some

nuts in a barrel, felt a wish to have some of them.

As no person was present, he put his hand into the cask to take one of the nuts.

But while in the act of doing so, he was smitten with a sense or conviction that it was wrong, so he drew his hand back without taking any, and felt glad that he had not given way to stealing.

When he went home, he told his father the whole affair, and how he had a secret check in his mind, that kept him from taking what was not his own.

His father told him always to

take heed to that which reproved him, when he was thus tempted to steal, for it was the Spirit of Truth that had met with him, in order to keep him from sinning.

Lesson 8.

TAKE CARE of FIRE.

When people burn wood in a fire-place or stove, they should often have the chimney and stove-pipe cleaned, for if either of them get on fire, it may set fire to the house.

Children and others who are dressed in muslin or other cotton

stuffs, should be careful not to go too near the fire, because their cotton clothes take fire very easily.

Little children should never play with fire, many dear little children have been badly burnt by doing so, or by their clothes taking fire, so that they have died with the pain.

A few years ago, a little girl, being in the parlour early in the morning, reached after the snuffers that were on the mantel.

In doing this, her clothes took fire, and she screamed and ran into the kitchen all in a blaze.

The girls took some wet clothes out of a tub and spread over her, so as to put out the fire.

But before this could be done, she was very badly burnt, from her heels to her neck, so that the skin nearly all come off.

A doctor was sent for, but she suffered very severe pain and great misery for near four weeks, and then died.

CAUTIONS about FIRE.

When a lamp or candle is to be carried in the hand, always hold it at a distance from you, lest it should set your dress on fire.

If it is needful to take a candle or lamp near a closet where there is clothing, muslin, or papers, take care that no spark or snuff fall among such goods as may take fire.

Never put ashes where any clothing, wood, or other things that will burn, are near, lest it kindle in the night and set the house on fire.

Never take fire near a barn or where there is straw, paper, or shavings.

See that all the lights and fire are safe, before going to bed.

Lesson 9.

Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults, and teach us how to correct them.

Good or bad habits, formed in youth, often go with us through the rest of our lives.

When we confess our errors and faults, and are sorry for them, generous and good people will pity and forgive us.

We must not do wrong, because we see or hear of others doing so.

That which is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, but we cannot do any thing well without

care and attention.

If we do not take pains, we need not expect to excel in any thing that is good.

But when we do the best we can, we are in the way to improve, and grow better.

To be good is the way to be happy.

To be content with a little, and to have few wants, is one of the means of being happy.

One of the wise men in former days, being in a great city, where he saw many fine things, said. "How many things are there that

五十五 I do not want."

If people would think how many good things they have more than they really need, they would learn to be content without wanting so many things that they have not.

The days that are past are gone for ever, those that are to come may not come to us.

The present time only is ours, let us, therefore, improve it as much as possible.

Every desire of the heart, every secret thought, is known to him who made us.

How pleasant it is, when we lie

down at night, to reflect, that we are at peace with all persons, that we have taken care to perform the duties of the day, and to feel that the Almighty beholds and loves us.

Spelling is the art of combining letters, so as to form words.

As spelling may be called the reading of letters, so reading is the silent spelling of words, so as to pronounce them at sight.

This is the first part of reading, the next is, to connect the words in a sentence, so as to give a clear sense of the mind of the

writer.

Children should not slip over their lessons of spelling or reading, but know them well.

Paper for writing or printing, is made of old rags that are no longer fit for use as clothes.

Printing was invented about four hundred years ago.

People who lived before that time had no books to read but such as were written with a pen, and those were very scarce and very dear, so that but few people learned to read.

Those who had learned to write were called scribes, and the books

or rolls which were written, or copied, the scribes read to the multitude who could not read.

In the books now printed in our language, Italic letters are used chiefly to mark some word or words, on which greater stress or emphasis is placed.

Lesson 10.

Seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, and feeling, are called the five senses of our animal nature.

From each of these senses we derive more or less pleasure and profit.

Who can set a just and full value on the sight of the eye?

With it we see the light, and we see one another, we see the flowers in their beauty, and the works of nature and art around us, in their various forms.

How quickly we can turn our eyes from one thing to another, and how wonderful is the form of the eye for this purpose.

When we walk, or ride, or read, or write, the eye is busy, the sight is employed, and our pleasure is increased.

But now, suppose our sight to be taken from us, and that we

should become blind.

Then we could not see the faces of those we love, then we should grope in the dark, even in the day-time, and not know when danger was near us, if we were left alone.

The beauty of nature would be hid from us.

The sky, the clouds, the sun, moon, and stars would no longer be seen by us.

The various colours of flowers, of birds, and other things, would be all dark.

It would be to us as if it was always night, with no candle or

light to cheer our eyes, and much of the pleasure of life would be gone from us.

We have seen an account of a little girl who lost her sight by means of sickness, when she was about a year old.

She knew not what was meant by the sun, the moon, or any thing that was spoken of as beautiful.

When her little brothers and sisters were running in the garden, and looking at the flowers, the birds, and the busy bees, she had to sit still, alone, and could not see any thing.

Some one had to lead her by ^{六十二} the hand, and place her in a seat, and there she must sit till they led her away.

To her it was all dark, even at noon-day, for she could form no idea of things she could not see.

Lesson II.

The amiable little Girl.

A little girl who wants to be good, and to grow wiser and better as she grows older, will be dutiful to her father, and mother, and also to her teachers, or such as have the care of her, and she

^{六十三} will always mind what they say to her.

She will love her brothers and sisters, and her little playmates, and they will love her in return, for love always leads to kind words and actions.

Such a little girl learns to govern her temper, so as not to be enry for trifles.

She loves to read good and useful books, and she takes care to keep them neat and clean.

She does not wet her finger or thumb to turn over the leaves, because it soils and rumples them.

When she has done reading her

lesson, she puts her book away in its proper place, so that her books are not left lying about, or on the floor, and she takes care not to let them get torn, or curled at the corners.

She often reads to her parents or friends, and takes care to speak with a clear and distinct voice, as well as to mind her stops and read correctly.

When she learns to write, she tries to do it neatly, and so plain that it can be easily read.

In her piece-book, or album, she copies such pieces as she wants to preserve, and she takes care to

spell the words, and to place the stops and capital letters correctly.

If she has made a mistake, or said or done any thing wrong, she owns her fault, and is sorry for it, and thinks she will do so no more.

When she sews or knits, or whatever she is told to do, she takes pains to do it as well as she knows how.

When she sees any one that is sick, or in pain, or other distress, the heart of such a good little girl feels pity for the afflicted, and she tries to relieve them, by doing all the kind offices in her

power.

If she is sick or in pain herself, she tries to be patient, and not fret or make complaints.

She is kind to the poor, and would rather give them books or money than buy candy, mint-stick, or toys that only please the eye.

The ruling motive in such a little girl is always and in all things to be good, to be useful, and therefore happy.

A Walk to see the Flowers
that cover the Fields.

Come, let us walk abroad, let

us talk of the works of God. Look at the flowers that cover the fields. The hand of man has not planted them, or the gardener dug a place for them with his spade. They spring up every where, and cover the face of the earth.

Who causes them to grow every where, and waters them with soft rains, and cherishes them with dews? Who gives them colors, and smells, and spreads out their thin transparent leaves?

How does the rose draw its crimson from the dark brown earth, or the lily its shining white? How can a small seed contain a plant?

How does every plant know its season when to put forth?

When the spring comes they shoot up. Every plant produces its like, a cherry-stone will not produce grapes, but, every one will spring from its proper seed.

Who preserves them alive through the cold winter, when the snow is on the ground, and the sharp frost bites?

The trees are naked, withered, and bare, they are like dry bones in winter, in spring they are covered with blossoms and green leaves.

