

COBB'S
JUVENILE READER,
NO. 3,

CONTAINING

INTERESTING, HISTORICAL, MORAL, AND INSTRUCTIVE
READING LESSONS

COMPOSED OF WORDS OF

A GREATER NUMBER OF SYLLABLES

THAN THE LESSONS IN NOS. I, AND II;

**AND A GREATER VARIETY OF COMPOSITION, BOTH IN PROSE AND
POETRY, SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE BEST
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH AUTHORS,**

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD READING.

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF LARGER CHILDREN,

IN

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

BY LYMAN COBB,

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PITTSBURGH.

PUBLISHED BY LUKE LOOMIS

Stereotyped by J. Conner, New York.

1831.

A. Jaynes, Printer, Irwin's Row, Pittsburgh.

THE GOAT

1. The goat is nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.

2. The horns of the goat are hollow, turned upwards, erect, and scabrous.

3. The goat delights to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsists on scanty, coarse food.

4. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal; and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

THE HARE

1. The hare is an animal with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip.

2. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps.

THE PORCUPINE

1. The crested porcupine has a body about two feet in length, four toes on each of the fore feet, and five on each of the hinder feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare.

2. The body is covered with prickles, which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure.

3. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.

4. This species is a native of Africa and Asia.

THE RABBIT

1. The rabbit is a small animal, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.

2. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE

Axe	Ant	Bridge
Crops	Fish	Five
Hair	Hare	Heart
Horse	Nail	Scheme
Trade	Three	Tree

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLE

Anvil	Between
Candle	City
Classroom	Compass
Custom	Distance
Farmers	Grassland
Hunting	Knuckle
Music	Outdoors
Oxen	Reflect
Survive	Winter

In 1833-34, John Beales made his most serious attempt to fulfill one of his empresario colonization contracts with the Mexican government by bring a mixture of mostly European- and Mexican-born colonists on La Mora creek, not far from the Rio Grande River. Among the group was Eduard Ludecus, a German, who published his experience in Leipzig in 1837 in *Reise durch die Mexikanischen Provinzen Tumulipas, Cohahuila, und Texas im Jahre 1834*. The following poem was written by Ludecus who was elected Syndico of the abortive Villa de Dolores after leaving the effort.

by Eduard Ludecus

- 1 Farewell, you huts, you dreary holes
- 2 You half-rotten trees, farewell!
- 3 Eduardo will wander about you no more,
- 4 Eduardo tells you a joyous farewell.
- 5 You pastures, which are burned,
- 6 You yellow instead of green maize

7 Which I planted and which died so fast,
8 Farewell! you snakes and you scorpions,
9 Tarantulas, lizards, ticks, mosquitoes,
10 You stickly nopal, you thornbushes;
11 To the ocean I go joyfully down,
12 Eduardo goes and never will return.
13 All you places of my hot hunger,
14 You empty pots of repulsive mush;
15 Play once more your happy games,
16 Rabbits in the often passed-through bush;
17 You buffalo may now again peacefully
range
18 There, where the desert quickly let us die
of thirst;
19 With great joy I entered you, Savannas
20 And with greater now depart.
21 Farewell, Ludecus Street, you houseless
street,
22 Likely never on you will a castle be seen
23 Unless an Indian with copper-red nose
24 Builds a wigwam there of withered twigs
25 Into the prairie I must now go again,

24 Builds a wigwam there of withered twigs

25 Into the prairie I must now go again,
26 I pull myself away by my own hair.
27 Farewell, Dolores, now upon Don Lodrigos
will
28 The whip already crack, and his oxen roar

HONEY

1. Honey is a sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives.

2. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish colour, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, and soluble in water.

3. Honey is very useful in medicine. It is supposed to consist of sugar, mucilage, and an acid.

THE COCHINEAL

1. The cochineal is an insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico.

2. It is found on a plant called the Indian figtree.

3. The female, which alone is valued for its colour, is ill-shaped, tardy, and stupid; the male is small, slender, and active. It is the size of a tick.

4. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat.

5. These insects, thus killed, form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops.

6. It is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.

7. It has been used in medicine; but is now used only to give color to tinctures, &c.

The Lion and the Mouse

Once when a Lion was asleep a little Mouse began running up and down upon him: this soon wakened the Lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him.

“Pardon, O King,” cried the little Mouse: “forgive me this time, I shall never forget it: who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?”

The Lion was so tickled at the idea of the Mouse being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and let him go.

Some time after the Lion was caught in a trap, and the hunters who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a wagon to carry him on.

Just then the little Mouse happened to pass by, and seeing the sad plight in which the Lion was, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the King of the Beasts.

“Was I not right?” said the little Mouse.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLE

Acute	Campaign	Challenge
Congress	Courage	Exchange
Hammer	Justice	Knitting
Obtuse	Pasture	Rancher
Sheriff	Structure	Transport
	Voyage	Window

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLE

Advantage	Behavior	Consumer
Division	Equation	Evaluate
Families	Paragraph	Uniform
	Utensil	

WORDS OF MORE THAN THREE SYLLABLES

Arithmetic	Circumnavigate
Community	Independence
Literature	Multiplication
Navigation	Obligation

The Texian Hunter by R.M. Potter.

Bolton and Barker in *With the Makers of Texas* suggest that "the old hunter described in these lines seems to have been Captain Albert Martin, of Gonzales---at least it was he that led the reinforcements into the Alamo just before it fell. His character is typical of the early frontiersman."

1 Where murmurs Guadalupe's stream
2 Along its rocky bed,
3 Embowered in a live oak grove
4 There stands a lowly shed,
5 All mossy grown, for cold has been
6 Its hearth for many a year.
7 God rest his soul who once abode
8 Within that cabin drear;
9 A brave old Texian hunter he,
10 All of the prairies wild.
11 A lonely, strange, untaught old man,
12 No care nor fear he knew,
13 So happy in his solitude,
14 So guileless, kind, and true;
15 With a heart that, like his rifle good,

16 Ne'er wavered in its aim,
17 In weal and woe, to friend or foe,
18 Its truth was aye the same;
19 For a fine old Texian hunter bold
20 Was he who roamed the wild.

21 He seldom sought the busy scene
22 Where men together dwelt,
23 Yet kindly towards his fellow man
24 This mateless woodman felt.
25 His iron visage smiled, and well
26 The Arab host he play'd,
27 Whenever to his green-wood home
28 A wand'ring footstep strayd,
29 Like a good old Texian hunter bold,
30 All of the prairies wild.

31 When ruffian war dismay'd the land,
32 In freedom's darkest hour,
33 Up rose this single hearted man
34 To brave the invader's power,
35 And sought those batter'd ramparts where

36 A fated few opposed,
37 With fierce despair, the pending shock
38 Of legions round them closed;
39 And the stout old Texian hunter burned
40 With ardor strange and wild.

41 Said he, "Of laws and governments
42 I nought can understand;
43 But I will fight for these green woods
44 And my adopted land;
45 Though I'm a lonely forest man,
46 Nor kindred round me know,
47 Yet for my native tongue and race
48 My blood shall freely flow,
49 As a true old Texian hunter's ought
50 Who loves his prairies wild."

51 One night while round the Alamo
52 Beleaguering thousands lay,
53 With thirty men he through them charged,
54 And inward won his way.
55 Said he, "I thought my bones to lay

56 Beneath my live oak tree;
57 But now these doom'd walls shall prove
58 A nobler tomb for rne;"
59 And the grim old Texian hunter sighed,
60 "Farewell ye prairies wild."

61 At dawn, with shout, and cannon's peal,
62 And charging escalade,
63 In pour'd the foe, though rank on rank
64 Their bravest low were laid.
65 Mid booming shot and bayonets' clang,
66 Expired that Spartan few;
67 And there an hundred, ere they sank,
68 A thousand foemen slew.
69 There the tough old Texian hunter died
70 No more to roam the wild.
71 But in the Elysian hunting grounds
72 He dwells among the brave
73 Souls of the free of every age
74 Who died their lands to save;
75 And thousands here, when comes the hour,

76 **A fate like his will dare;**
77 **For hands and hearts as stout and true**
78 **Hath Texas yet to spare,**
79 **As the brave old Texian hunter bore**
80 **Upon his prairies wild.**

THE BEET

1. The beet is a plant, cultivated in gardens, of two species, the white and red beet.

2. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips.

3. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a great scale.

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

In a field on summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, bearing along with great toil an ear of corn h was taking to the nest.

"Why not come and chat with me," said the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling and moiling in that way?"

"I am helping to lay up food for the winter," said the Ant, "and recommend you to do the same."

"Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper, "we have got plenty of food at present."

But the Ant went on its way and continued its toil.

When winter came the Grasshopper had no food and found itself dying of hunger, while it saw the ants distributing every day corn and grain from the stores they had collected in the summer.

Then the Grasshopper knew: It is best to prepare for the days of necessity.

INK

1. Black ink used for writing, is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabick.

2. Ink used for printing, is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it a short time, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.

3. India ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue.

4. There is a kind of liquor used in writing, called sympathetick ink, which exhibits no colour or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it.

LIGHT

1. Light is that ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible.

2. It is now generally believed that light is a fluid, or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself.

3. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute.

4. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently coloured; as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These are the seven primary, or original colours.

5. The sun is the principle source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon.

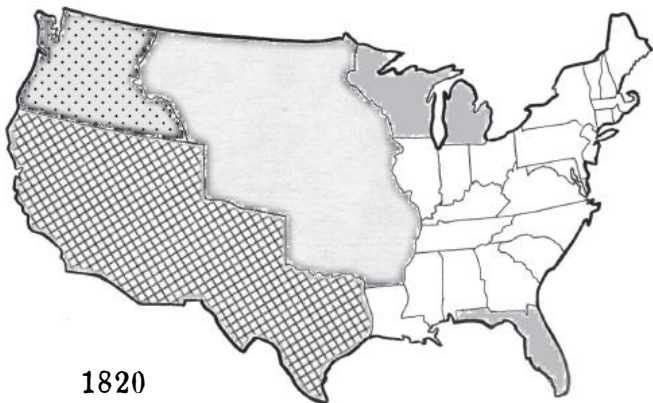
6. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it.

7. Light shows us the things which are about us, and give them colour. The things that can be seen, are visible; those that can not be seen, are invisible.

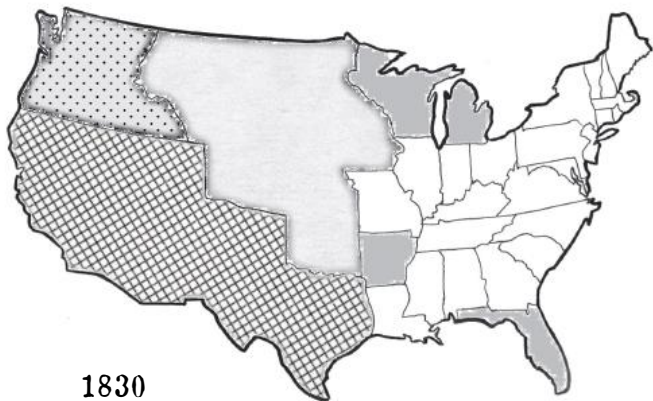
8. When light comes straight to our eyes, it is direct; the light from the candle is direct.

9. When light comes through any substance, it is refracted; the light which comes through the glass window, is refracted, or broken, because it is divided; part of the light is on the outside of the window; and part on the inside; the window breaks or divides the light.

10. When light falls upon a substance, and does not go through it, it is reflected, or turned back. When a candle is held to one side of a looking-glass, the light can not be seen on the other. The quicksilver on one side of the glass, prevents the light from going through it; the light is reflected.



1820



1830