

19. Having examined the structure of the body, I see the necessity of standing, at first, on the left foot, and the right foot a few inches from it, where it will naturally fall, when raised, and placing its heel toward the hollow of the left foot; of throwing the shoulders back, so as to protrude the chest, that the air may have free access to the air-cells of the lungs; of having the upper part of the body quiescent, and the mind concentrated on the lower muscles, until they act voluntarily.

20. The second sound of E is short: ELL; edge, en; the democrat's eg-i-page was a leather eph-od; the es-quire leap'd from the ped-es-tal in the kettle of eggs; a lep-er clenched the eph-a, zeal-ous of the eb-on feath-er, and held it steady; get the non-pa-reil weap-ons for the rec-ordite her-o-ine; the ap-pren-tice for-gets the shek-els lent the deat pre-l-ate for his her-o-ine; the clean-ly leg-ate held the tep-id mead-ow for a special home-stead; ster-e-o-type the pref-ace to the ten-ets as a prelude to our ed-i-ble re-tro-spec-tions; yes-ter-day I guess'd the fet-id yeast es-caped with an ep-i-sode from the ep-ic into the pet-als of the sen-na; the pres-age is impress'd on his ret-i-na in-stead of the keg of phlegm.

21. In these peculiar exercises of voice—are contained all the elements, or principles of articulation, accent, emphasis and expression; and, by their aid, with but little exertion, I shall be enabled to economize my breath, for protracted vocal efforts, and impart all that animation, brilliancy and force, that reading, speaking and singing ever require.

22. Irregulars. A, I, U, and Y, sometimes have this sound: as—*an-y*, or *man-y* pan-e-gyr-ists of Mar-y-land said,—the bur-y-ing ground a-gainst the world; says the lan-cet to the trum-pet—get out of my way a-gain, else the bur-i-al ser-vice will be said over you in the black-ness of dark-ness; there is sick-ness in the base-ment of our plan-et, from the use of as-sa-fet-i-da, in-stead of her-rings: never say sus-pect for ex-pect, busi-ness for busi-ness, pay-munt for pay-ment, nor gar-munts for gar-ments.

23. As much depends on the quality of which any thing is made, I must attend to the manner, in which these sounds are produced, and see that they are made just right; each having its appropriate weight, form, and quantity. Taking the above position, and opening the mouth wide, turning my lips a little out all round, trumpet fashion, and keeping my eyes on a horizontal level, and inhaling full breaths, I will expel these sixteen vowel sounds into the roof of my mouth, with a suddenness and force similar to the crack of a thong, or the sound of a gun.

(An ape—is an ape, a varlet—is a varlet,
Let them be clothed in silk, or scarlet.)



[E in ELL.]

Notes. 1. To make this sound of E, drop the under jaw, open the mouth wide, as indicated by the engraving, so as to prevent it from becoming in the least nasal. 2. E, in *ent, ence, and ess*, generally has this sound; tho' sometimes it slides into short *u*. 3. When *e* precedes two *r*'s (*rr*), it should always have this sound: as *err, er-ror, mer-it, cher-ry, wher-ry*; but when followed by only one *r*, it slides into short *u*, tho' the under jaw should be much depressed: as—the *mer-chant* heard the clerk calling on the ser-geant for mer-cy; let the ter-ma-gant learn that the pearls were jerked from the rob-ber in the tav-ern. I is similarly situated in certain words: the girls and birds in a mirth-ful cir-cle, sang dir-ges to the virgin: see short *u*. 4. E is silent in the last syllable of—even the show-els are broken in the oven; a weasel opens the novel, with a sick-ning snivel; driv-en by a deaf-ning tittle from heav-en, he was of-ten taken and shaken till he was softened and ri-pened seven, e-leven or a doz-en times. 5. The long vowels are open and continuous; the short ones are shut, abrupt, or discrete, and end as soon as made.

Anecdote. A lawyer, to avenge himself on an opponent, wrote "*Rascal*" in his hat. The owner of the hat took it up, looked rue-fully into it, and turning to the judge, ex-claimed, "I claim the protection of this hon-orable court;—for the opposing counsel has written his name in my hat, and I have strong suspicion that he intends to make off with it."

Proverbs. 1. Make both ends meet. 2. Fair play—is a jewel. 3. Proverbs existed before books. All blood is alike ancient. 5. Beauty—is only skin deep. 6. Handsome is, that handsome does. 7. One fool makes many. 8. Give every one his due. 9. No rose without a thorn. 10. Always have a few maxims on hand for change.

Sublimity and Pathos. As weak lights—are obscured, when surrounded by the daz-zling rays of the sun, so, sublimity, poured around on every side, overshadows the arti-fices of rhetoric: the like of which occurs in painting; for, tho' the light and shade, lie near each other, on the same ground, yet, the light first strikes the eye, and not only ap-pears projecting, but much nearer. Thus, too, in composition, the sublime and pathetic—being nearer our souls, on account of some natural connection and superior splendor, are always more conspicuous than figures; they conceal their art, and keep themselves veiled from our view.

Sounds. 1. The whole sound made is not in the whole air only; but the whole sound is in every particle of air: hence, all sound will enter a small cranny unconfused. 2. At too great a distance, one may hear sounds of the voice, but not the words. 3. One articulate sound confounds another; as when many speak at once. 4. Articulation requires a mediocrity of loudness.

Varieties. 1. See how we apples swim. 2. He carries two faces. 3. Strain at a gate and swallow a saw-mill. 4. Who is the true gentleman? He whose actions make him such. 5. A sour countenance is a manifest sign of a froward disposition. 6. Speak—as you mean; do—as you profess, and perform what you promise. 7. To be as nothing, is an exalted state: the omnipotence of the heavens—exists in the truly humbled heart.

Whatever way you wend,
Consider well the end.

24. I observe that there are three distinct principles involved in oral words, which are their essences, or vowel sounds; their forms, or the consonants attached to them, and their meaning, or uses. By a quick, combined action of the lower muscles upon their contents, the diaphragm is elevated so as to force the air, or breath, from the lungs into the windpipe, and through the larynx, where it is converted into vowel sounds; which, as they pass out through the mouth, the glottis, epiglottis, palate, tongue, teeth, lips, and nose, make into words.

25. I has two regular sounds: First, its NAME sound, or long: ISLE; ire, i-o-dine: Gen-tiles o-blige their wines to lie for sac-cha-rine li-lacs to ex-pe-dite their fe-line gibes; the ob-lique grind-stone lies length-wise on the ho-ri-zon; a ti-ny le-vi-a-than, on the heights of the en-vi-rons of Ar-gives, as-pires to sigh through the mi-cro-scope; the e-dile likes spike-nard for his he-li-cal ti-a-ra; the mice, in tri-ads, hie from the aisle, si-ne di-e, by a tri-va vo-ce vote; the bi-na-ry di-gest of the chrys-ta-line ma-gi, was hir'd by the choir, as a si-ne-cure, for a li-vre.

26. These vocal gymnastics produce as-tonishing power and flexibility of voice, making it strong, clear, liquid, musical and governable; and they are as healthful as they are useful and amusing. As there is only one straight course to any point, so, there is but one right way of doing any thing, and every thing. If I wish to do any thing well, I must first learn how; and if I begin right, and keep so, every step will carry me forward in accomplishing my ob-jects.

Notes. 1. Y, in some words, has this sound; particularly, when accented, and at the end of certain nouns and verbs: the ty-um's al-ly proph-e-y to the dy-nas-ty to mag-ni-fy other's faults, but mini-fy its own. 2. This first dip-thongal sound begins nearly like 21 A, as the engraving indicates, and ends with the name sound of e (a-e). 3. I is not used in any purely English word as a final letter; y being its representative in such a position. 4. When I commences a word, and is in a syllable by itself, if the accent be on the succeeding syllable, it is generally long: as, i-de-a, i-den-ti-fy, i-dola-try, i-ras-ci-ble, i-ron-i-cal, i-tal-ic, i-tin-e-rant, &c. It is long in the first syllables of vi-tal-i-ty, di-am-e-ter, di-er-nal, di-len-na, bi-en-nial, cri-teri-on, chi-me-ra, bi-og-ra-phy, li-cen-tious, gi-gan-tic, pri-me-val, vi-bra-tion, &c. 5. In words derived from the Greek and Latin, the prefixes bi, (twice), and tri, (thrice), the I is generally long.

Anecdote. Seeing a Wind. "I never saw such a wind in all my life;" said a man, during a severe storm, as he entered a temperance hotel. "Saw a wind!" observed another,—"What did it look like?" "Like!" said the traveller, "why, like to have blown my hat off."

ON A MUMMY.

Why should this worthless tegument—endure,
If its undying guest—be lost forever?
O let us keep the soul—embalmed and pure
In living virtue; that when both must sever,
Although corruption—may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit—in the skies may bloom.

Proverbs. 1. A crowd, is not company. 2. A drowning man will catch at a straw. 3. Half a loaf is better than no bread. 4. An ill work-man quarrels with his tools. 5. Better be alone than in bad company. 6. Count not your chickens before they are hatched. 7. Every body's business, is nobody's business. 8. Fools—make feasts, and wise men eat them. 9. He that will not be counselled, cannot be helped. 10. If it were not for hope, the heart would break. 11. Kindness will creep, when it cannot walk. 12. Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.

General Intelligence. It is a signal improvement of the present day, that the ac-tions and reactions of book-learning, and of general intelligence—are so prompt, so in-tense, and so pervading all ranks of society. The moment a discovery is made, a principle demonstrated, or a proposition advanced, through the medium of the press, in every part of the world; it finds, immediately, a host, numberless as the sands of the sea, pre-pared to take it up, to canvass, confirm, re-fute, or pursue it. At every water-fall, on the line of every canal and rail-road, in the counting-room of every factory and mercan-tile establishment; on the quarter-deck of every ship that navigates the high seas; on the farm of every intelligent husbandman; in the workshop of every skillful mechanic; at the desk of every school-master; in the of-fice of the lawyer; in the study of the phys-ician and clergyman; at the fireside of every man who has the elements of a good educa-tion, not less than in the professed retreats of learning, there is an intellect to seize, to weigh, and to appropriate the suggestions, whether they belong to the world of science, of tenets, or of morals.

Varieties. 1. Ought women be allowed to vote? 2. Nothing is troublesome, that we do willingly. 3. There is a certain kind of pleasure in weeping; grief—is soothed and alleviated, by tears. 4. Labor hard in the field of observation, and turn every thing to a good account. 5. What is a more lovely sight, than that of a youth, growing up under the heavenly influence of goodness and truth? 6. To speak ill, from knowledge, shows a want of character; to speak ill—upon sus-picion, shows a want of honest principle. 7. To be perfectly resigned in the whole life, and in its every desire, to the will and govern-ance of the Divine Providence, is a worship most pleasing in the sight of the Lord.

To me, tho' bath'd in sorrow's dew,
The dearer, far, art thou:
I lov'd thee, when thy woes were few:
And can I alter—now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair;
More beautiful, since grief is there;
Tho' somewhat pale thy brow;
And be it mine, to soothe the pain,
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

27. Articulation is the cutting out and shaping, in a perfectly distinct and appropriate manner, with the organs of speech, all the simple and compound sounds which our twenty-six letters represent. It is to the ear what a fair hand-writing is to the eye, and relates, of course, to the sounds, not to the names, of both vowels and consonants. It depends on the exact positions and correct operations, of the vocal powers, and on the ability to vary them with rapidity, precision and effect; thus, articulation is purely an intellectual act, and belongs not to any of the brute creation.

28. The second sound of I is short: ILL; inn, imp; the ser-vile spir-it of a rep-tile lib-er-tine is hos-tile to fem-i-nine fi-del-i-ty; the pu-er-ile dis-ci-pline of mer-can-tile chi-cane-ry, is the ar-tif-i-cer of mil-i-ta-ry des-po-tism; the fer-tile eg-lan-tine is des-tin'd for a ju-ve-nile gift; the gen-u-ine pro-file of Cap-tain White-field is the an-tip-o-des of in-di-vi-si-bil-i-ty; the wind, in the vi-cin-i-ty of mount Lib-a-nus, is a me-di-ci-nal for the con-spir-a-cy of the brig-and; the pris-tine foun-tains of the ad-a-man-tine spring is sul-lied with the guil-ty guil-o-tine; man is an ex-quis-ite e-pit-o-me of the in-fi-nite Di-vin-i-ty, and should be stud-ied as def-i-nite-ly as pos-sible.



[I in ILL.]

29. Two grand objects are, to correct bad habits, and form good ones; which may be done by the practice of analysis and synthesis: that is, taking compound sounds, syllables, words, and sentences into pieces; or, resolving them into their component parts, and then recombining, or putting them together again. Error must be eradicated, or truth cannot be received; we must cease to do evil, and learn to do well: what is true can be received only in proportion as its opposite false is removed.

30. Irregulars. A, E, O, U, and Y, in a few words, have this sound: as—the hom-age giv-en to pret-ty wom-en has been the rich-est bus-ness of pet-ty tyr-an-ny, since the English proph-e-cy of Py-thag-o-rus; the styg-i-an fur-nace of bus-y Wal-lace, in Hon-ey al-ley, is a med-ley of pyr-i-tes, and the treb-le cyn-o-sure of egg-nets, hys-sop, and syn-o-nyms.

Notes. 1. Beware of Mr. Walker's error, in giving the sound of long E to the final unaccented I and Y of syllables and words, which is always short: as,—as-per-ee-tee, for as-per-i-ty, mee-nor-ee-tee, for mi-nor-i-ty; char-ee-tee for char-i-ty; pos-see-bil-ee-tee, for pos-si-bil-i-ty, &c. 2. Some give the short sound of I to A in the unaccented syllables of—ad-age, cal-lage, pos-tage, bon-dage, us-age, &c., which is agreeable to the authorities, and to give the a as in at, savors of affectation. 3. I is silent in evil, devil, cousin, basin, &c. 4. I, in final unaccented syllables, not ending a word, is generally short; si-mil-i-tude, fi-del-i-ty, mi-nor-i-ty.

A bark, at midnight, sent alone—

To drift upon a moonless sea,—

A lute, whose leading chord—is gone,

A wounded bird, that has but one

Imperfect wing—to soar upon,—

Is like what I am—without thee.

Anecdote. Accommodating. A Physician—advertised, that at the request of his friends, he had moved near the church-yard; and trusted that his removal would accommodate many of his patients. No doubt of it.

Proverbs. 1. A thousand probabilities will not make one truth. 2. A hand-saw is a good thing, but not to shave with. 3. Gentility, without ability, is worse than beggary. 4. A man may talk like a wise man, and yet act like a fool. 5. If we would succeed in any thing, we must use the proper means. 6. A liar should have a good memory. 7. Charity begins at home, but does not end there. 8. An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of learning. 9. Short reckonings make long friends. 10. Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools. 11. Every one knows best where his own shoe pinches. A faint heart never won a fair lady.

Freedom. When freedom is spoken of, every one has an idea of what is meant; for every one has known what it is to live in freedom, and also what it is to live, and act under restraint. But then it is obvious, that different persons feel in freedom, according to circumstances; things which restrain and infringe upon the freedom of some, have no such effect upon others. So that in the same situation in which one would feel free, another would feel himself in bondage. Hence, it is evident that tho' all have a general idea of what freedom is, yet all have not the same idea of it. For as different persons would not all be free in the same circumstances, it follows, that freedom itself is not the same thing to all. Of course, the kinds of freedom are as many and various as the kinds of love are by which we are all governed; and our freedom is genuine or not genuine, according as our ruling love is good or evil.

Varieties. 1. Did you ever consider how many millions of people—live, and die, ignorant of themselves and the world? 2. Stinginess soon becomes a confirmed habit, and increases with our years. 3. The man, who is just, and firm in his purpose, cannot be shaken in his determined mind, either by threats or promises. 4. By continually scolding children and domestics, for small faults, they finally become accustomed to it, and despise the reproof. 5. Good books—are not only a nourishment to the mind, but they enlighten and expand it. 6. Why do we turn from those living in this world, to those who have left it, for the evidences of genuine love? 7. All principles love their nearest relatives, and seek fellowship and conjunction with them.

There are some bosoms—dark and drear,
Which an unwater'd desert are;
Yet there, a curious eye, may trace
Some smiling spot, some verdant place,
Where little flowers, the weeds between,
Spend their soft fragrance—all unseen.

31. The organs of speech are, the dorsal and abdominal muscles, the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, the thorax or chest, the lungs, the trachea or wind-pipe, the larynx, (composed of five elastic cartilages, the upper one being the epiglottis,) the glottis, palate, tongue, teeth, lips and nose: but, in all efforts, we must use the whole body. All vowel sounds are made in the larynx, or vocal box, and all the consonant sounds above this organ.

32. O has three regular sounds: first, its NAME sound, or long: OLD; the sloth-ful doge comes with the flo-rist before Pha-raoh, and sows on-ly yel-low oats and o-sier; the home-ly por-trait of the a-tro-cious gold-smith is the yeo-man-ry's pil-low; Job won't go to Rome and pour tal-low o-ver the broach of the pre-co-cious wid-ow Gross; the whole corps of for-gers tore the tro-phy from the fel-low's nose, and told him to store it under the po-ten-tate's so-fa, where the de-co-rus pa-trol pour'd the hoo-ry min-nows.



33. A correct and pure articulation, is indispensable to the public speaker, and essential in private conversation: every one, therefore, should make himself master of it. All, who are resolved to acquire such an articulation, and faithfully use the means, (which are here furnished in abundance,) will most certainly succeed, though opposed by slight organic defects; for the mind may obtain supreme control over the whole body.

34. Irregulars. Au, Eau, and Eu, have this sound in a few words: The beau Rosseau, with mourn-ful hau-teur, stole the hault-boy, bu-reau, cha-teau and flam-beauz, and poked them into his port-manteau, before the belle sowed his toe to the har-row, for strewing the shew-bread on the plat-eau.

Anecdote. A Narrow Escape. A pedantic English traveler, boasting that he had been so fortunate, as to escape Mr. Jefferson's celebrated non-importation law, was told by a Yankee lady, "he was a very lucky man: for she understood that the non-importation law prohibited the importing of goods, of which brass—was the chief composition."

Proverbs. 1. Affairs, like salt-fish, should be a long time soaking. 2. A fool's tongue, like a monkey's tail, designates the animal. 3. All are not thieves that dogs bark at. 4. An ant may work its heart out, but it can never make honey. 5. Better go around, than fall into the ditch. 6. Church work generally goes on slowly. 7. Those, whom guilt contaminates, it renders equal. 8. Force, without forecast, is little worth. 9. Gentility, without ability, is worse than plain beggary. 10. Invite, rather than avoid labor. 11. He'll go to law, at the wagging of a straw. 12. Hobson's choice,—that, or none.

'Tis not, indeed, my talent—to engage
In lofty trifles; or, to swell my page—
With wind, and noise.

4

Natural Philosophy—includes all substances that affect our five senses,—hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling and feeling; which substances are called matter, and exist in three states, or conditions,—solid, when the particles cohere together, so as not to be easily separated; as rocks, wood, trees, &c.: liquid, when they cohere slightly, and separate freely; as water: and gaseous, or aeriform state, when they not only separate freely, but tend to recede from each other, as far as the space they occupy, or their pressure will permit,—as air, &c.

Educators, and Education. We all must serve an apprenticeship to the five senses; and, at every step, we need assistance in learning our trade: gentleness, patience, and love—are almost every thing in education: they constitute a mild and blessed atmosphere, which enters into a child's soul, like sunshine into the rosebud, slowly, but surely expanding it into vigor and beauty. Parents and Teachers must govern their own feelings, and keep their hearts and consciences pure, following principle, instead of impulse. The cultivation of the affections and the development of the body's senses, begin together. The first effort of intellect is to associate the names of objects with the sight of them; hence, the necessity of early habits of observation—of paying attention to surrounding things and events; and enquiring the whys and wherefores of every thing; this will lead to the qualities, shapes, and states of inanimate substances; such as hard, soft, round, square, hot, cold, swift, slow, &c.; then of vegetables, afterwards of animals; and finally, of men, angels, and God. In forming the human character, we must not proceed as the sculptor does, in the formation of a statue, working sometimes on one part, then on another; but as nature does in forming a flower, or any other production; throwing out altogether the whole system of being, and all the rudiments of every part.

Varieties. 1. The just man will flourish in spite of envy. 2. Disappointment and suffering, are the school of wisdom. 3. Is corporeal punishment necessary in the school, army and navy? 4. Every thing within the scope of human power, can be accomplished by well-directed efforts. 5. WOMAN—the morning-star of our youth, the day-star of our manhood, and the evening-star of our age. 6. When Newton was asked—by what means he made his discoveries in science; he replied, "by thinking." 7. Infinity—can never be received fully—by any recipient, either in heaven, or on earth.

The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in scales bedropp'd with gold;
Round broken columns, clasping ivy twin'd,
And o'er the ruins—stalk'd the stately hind.

O cursed thirst of gold! when, for thy sake,
The fool—throws up his interest in both worlds;
First, starv'd in this, then, damn'd—in that to come.

C

35. Attend to the *quantity* and *quality* of the sounds, which *you* and *others* make; that is, the *volume* and *purity* of voice, the *time* occupied, and the *manner* of enunciating *letters*, *words*, and *sentences*: also, learn their *differences* and *distinctions*, and make your voice *produce*, and your ear *observe* them. Get clear and distinct *ideas* and *conceptions* of *things* and *principles*, both as respects *spirit*, and *matter*; or you will grope in *darkness*.

36. The second sound of O is close:

OOZE; do stoop, and choose to ac-cou-tre the gour-mand and trou-ba-dour, with boots and shoes; the soot-y cou-ri-er broods a youth-ful boor to gam-boge the goose for a dou-ceur; Brougham, (Broom,) proves the uncouth dra-goon to be a wound-ed tou-rist by his droop-ing sur-tout; it be-hoves the boo-by to shoot his bou-sy noo-dle soon, lest, buo-yant with soup, the fool moor his poor ca-noe to the roof of the moon.



[O in OOZE.]

37. The difference between *expulsion* and *explosion* is, that the *latter* calls into use, principally, the *lungs*, or *thorax*: i. e. the effort is made too much *above* the diaphragm: the *former* requires the combined action of the muscles *below* the midriff; *this* is favorable to *voice* and *health*; that is deleterious, generally, to *both*: many a one has injured his *voice*, by this unnatural process, and others have exploded their *health*, and some their *life*; beware of it.

Notes. 1. *au*, in some French words, have this sound; as—chef-d'eau-vre, (she-door, a masterstroke); also, *Eu*; as—ma-nau-ere; coup-d'air, (coo-dale, first, or slight view); coup-de-main, (a sudden attack); and coup-de-grace, (coo-de-gras, the finishing stroke). 2. Beware of Walker's erroneous notation in pronouncing oo in book, cook, tool, etc., like the second sound of o, as in boon, pool, tooth, &c. In these first examples, the oo is like u in pull; and in the latter the o is close. In the word to, in the following, when it constitutes a part of the verb, the o is close: as—"in the examples alluded to?" "attend to the exceptions." 3. In concert practice, many will let out their voices, who would read so low as not to be heard, if reading individually.

Proverbs. 1. A fog—cannot be dispelled with a fan. 2. A good tale—is often marr'd in telling. 3. Diligence—makes all things appear easy. 4. A good name—is better than riches. 5. A man may even say his prayers out of time. 6. A pel-les—was not a painter in a day. 7. A plaster is a small amends for a broken head. 8. All are not saints that go to church. 9. A man may live upon little, but he cannot live upon nothing at all. 10. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 11. Patience—is a bitter seed; but it yields sweet fruit. 12. The longest life must have an end.

There is a pleasure—in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture—on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep Sea, and music—in its roar:
I love not Man—the less, but Nature—more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle—with the Universe, and feel—
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

Causes of Greek Perfection. All Greek Philologists have failed to account satisfactorily, for the *form*, *harmony*, *power*, and *superiority* of that language. The *reason* seems to be, that they have sought for a thing where it is not to be found; they have look'd into books, to see—what was never written in books; but which alone could be heard. They learned to read by ear, and not by letters; and, instead of having manuscripts before them, they memorized their contents, and made the thoughts their own, by actual appropriation. When an author wished to have his work published, he used the living voice of himself, or of a public orator, for the printer and bookseller: and the public speaker, who was the best qualified for the task, would get the most business: the greater effect they produced, the higher their reputation. The human voice, being the grand instrument, was developed, cultivated, and tuned to the highest perfection. Beware of dead book knowledge, and seek for living, moving nature: touch the letter—only to make it alive with the eternal soul.

Anecdote. I hold a wolf by the ears: which is similar to the phrase—catching a Tartar; supposed to have arisen from a trooper, meeting a Tarter in the woods, and exclaiming, that he had caught one: to which his companion replied,—“Bring him along, then;”—he answered, “I can't;” “Then come yourself;”—“He won't let me.” The meaning of which is, to represent a man grappling with such difficulties, that he knows not how to advance or recede.

Varieties. 1. Is it not strange, that such beautiful flowers—should spring from the dust, on which we tread? 2. Patient, persevering thought—has done more to enlighten and improve mankind, than all the sudden and brilliant efforts of genius. 3. It is astonishing, how much a little added to a little, will, in time, amount to. 4. The happiest state of man—is—that of doing good, for its own sake. 5. It is much safer, to think—what we say, than to say—what we think. 6. In affairs of the heart, the only traffic is—love for love; and the exchange—all for all. 7. There are as many orders of truth, as there are of created objects of order in the world; and as many orders of good—proper to such truth.

There is a spell—in every flower,
A sweetness—in each spray,
And every simple bird—hath power—
To please me, with its lay.
And there is music—on the breeze,
Th't sports along the glade,
The crystal dew-drops—on the trees,
Are gems—by fancy made.
O, there is joy and happiness—
In every thing I see,
Which bids my soul rise up, and bless
The God, th't blesses me.

38. Oratory—in all its refinement, and necessary circumstances, belongs to no particular people, to the exclusion of others; nor is it the gift of nature alone; but, like other acquirements, it is the reward of arduous efforts, under the guidance of consummate skill. Perfection, in this art, as well as in all others, is the work of time and labor, prompted by true feeling, and guided by correct thought.

39. The third sound of O is short:

ON; fore-head, prod-uce; the dol-o-rous coll-ier trode on the bronz'd ob-e-lisk, and his sol-ace was a com-bat for om-lets made of gor-geous cor-als; the vol-a-tile pro-cess of making [O in ON.] ros-in glob-ules of trop-i-cal mon-ades is extra-or-di-na-ry; the doc-ile George for-got the joc-und copse in his som-bre prog-ress to the moss broth in yon-der trough of knowl-edge; beyond the flor-id frosts of morn-ing are the sop-o-rif-ic prod-ucts of the hol-y-days.



[O in ON.]

40. Dean Kirwan, a celebrated pulpit orator, was so thoroughly convinced of the importance of manner, as an instrument of doing good, that he carefully studied all his tones and gestures; and his well modulated and commanding voice, his striking attitudes, and his varied emphatic action, greatly aided his winged words, in instructing, melting, inflaming, terrifying and overwhelming his auditors.

41. Irregulars. A sometimes has this sound: For what was the wad-dling swan quar-rel-ing with the wasp wan-der-ing and wab-bling in the swamp? it was in a quan-dary for the quan-ti-ty of wars be-tween the squash and wash-tub, I war-rant you.

Notes. 1. The o in nor is like o in om and or: and the reason why it appears to be different, is that the letter, when smooth, being formed the lowest in the throat of any of the consonants, partakes more of the properties of the vowel than the rest. 2. O is silent in the final syllables of prison, bison, dam-son, ma-son, par-son, sex-ton, ar-son, bla-son, glut-ton, par-don, but-ton, rea-son, nut-ton, ha-con, tra-son, reck-on, sea-son, u-ni-son, ho-ri-zon, crim-son, les-son, per-son, Mil-ton, John-son, Thomp-son, &c.

Proverbs. 1. A man of gladness—seldom falls into madness. 2. A new broom sweeps clean. 3. A whetstone—can't itself cut, yet it makes tools cut. 4. Better go around, than fall into the ditch. 5. Religion—is an excellent armor, but a bad cloak. 6. The early bird—catches the worm. 7. Every one's faults are not written in their fore-heads. 8. Fire and water—are excellent servants, but bad masters. 9. Fools and obstinate people, make lawyers rich. 10. Good counsel—has no price. 11. Great barkers—are no biters. 12. Regard the interests of others, as well as your own.

'Tis liberty, alone, that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre, and perfume;
And we are weeds without it.
Man's soul—in a perpetual motion flows,
And to no outward cause—that motion owes.

Analogies. Light—is used in all languages, as the representative of truth in its power of illustrating the understanding. Sheep, lambs, doves, &c., are analogies to, or represent certain principles and affections of the mind, which are pure and innocent; and hence, we select them as fit representatives of such affections: while, on the other hand, bears, wolves, serpents, and the like, are thought to represent their like affections. In painting and sculpture it is the artist's great aim, to represent, by sensible colors, and to embody under material forms, certain ideas, or principles, which belong to the mind, and give form to his conceptions on canvass, or on marble: and, if his execution be equal to his conception, there will be a perfect correspondence, or analogy, between his picture, or statue, and the ideas, which he had endeavored therein to express. The works of the greatest masters in poetry, and those which will live the longest, contain the most of pure correspondences; for genuine poetry is identical with truth; and it is the truth, in such works, which is their living principle, and the source of their power over the mind.

Anecdote. Ready Wit. A boy, having been praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed,—“When children are so keen in their youth, they are generally stupid when they become advanced in years.” “What a very sensible boy you must have been, sir,”—replied the lad.

Varieties. 1. Why is a thinking person like a mirror? because he reflects. 2. Self-sufficiency—is a rock, on which thousands perish; while diffidence, with a proper sense of our strength, and worthiness, generally ensures success. 3. Industry—is the law of our being; it is the demand of nature, of reason, and of God. 4. The generality of mankind—spend the early part of their lives in contributing to render the latter part miserable. 5. When we do wrong, being convinced of it—is the first step towards amendment. 6. The style of writing, adopted by persons of equal education and intelligence, is the criterion of correct language. 7. To go against reason and its dictates, when pure, is to go against God: such reason—is the divine governor of man's life: it is the very voice of God.

THE EVENING BELLS.

Those evening bells, those evening bells!
How many a tale—their music tells
Of youth, and home, and native clime,
When I last heard their soothing chime.
Those pleasant hours have passed away,
And many a heart, that then was gay,
Within the tomb—now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.
And so it will be when I am gone;
That tuneful peal—will still ring on,
When other bards—shall walk these dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells.

42. Yield implicit obedience to all rules and principles, that are founded in nature and science; because, ease, gracefulness, and efficiency, always follow accuracy; but rules may be dispensed with, when you have become divested of bad habits, and have perfected yourself in this useful art. Do not, however, destroy the scaffold, until you have erected the building; and do not raise the super-structure, till you have dug deep, and laid its foundation stones upon a rock.

43. U has three regular sounds: first, NAME sound, or long: MUTE; June re-fu-ses as-tute Ju-ly the juice due to cu-cum-ber; this feudal con-nois-sieur is a sui-a-ble co-ad-ju-tor for the cu-ri-ous man-tua-ma-ker; the a-gue and fever is a sin-gu-lar nui-sance to the a-cu-men of the mu-lal-to; the cu-rate cal-cu-lates to ed-u-cate this lieu-ten-ant for the tribu-nal of the Duke's ju-di-cat-ure.



44. Elocution, is reading, and speaking, with science, and effect. It consists of two parts: the Science, or its true principles, and the Art, or the method of presenting them. Science is the knowledge of Art, and Art is the practice of Science. By science, or knowledge, we know how to do a thing; and the doing of it is the art. Or, science is the parent, and art is the offspring; or, science is the seed, and art the plant.

45. Irregulars. Ew, has sometimes this diphthongal sound, which is made by commencing with a conformation of organs much like that required in short e, as in ell, terminating with the sound of o, in ooze; see the engraving. Re-view the dew-y Jew a-new, while the cat mews for the stew. In pronouncing the single sounds, the mouth is in one condition; but, in giving the diphthong, or double sound, it changes in conformity to them.

Notes. 1. U, when long, at the beginning of a word, or syllable, is preceded by the consonant sound of y: i. e. it has this consonant and its own vowel sound; as; u-ni-verse, (yu-ni-verse,) pen-u-ry, (pen-yu-ry,) stal-u-a-ry, (stal-yu-a-ry,) ewe, (yu,) vol-ume, (vol-yume,) na-ture, (nat-yure,) &c.: but not in col-umn, al-um, &c., where the u is short. 2. Never pronounce duty, dooty; tune, toon; news, noos; blue, bloo; slew, sloo; dew, doo; Jews, Joos; Tuesday, Toosday; gratitude, gratitooode, &c. 3. Sound all the syllables full, for a time, regardless of sense, and make every letter that is not silent, tell truly and fully on the ear: there is no danger that you will not clip them enough in practice.

Anecdote. A Dear Wife. A certain extravagant speculator, who failed soon after, informed a relation one evening, that he had that day purchased an elegant set of jewels for his dear wife, which cost him two thousand dollars. "She is a dear wife, indeed,"—was the laconic reply.

Knowledge—dwells
In heads, replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their own.

Proverbs. 1. Fools—make fashions, and other people follow them. 2. From nothing, nothing can come. 3. Give but rope enough, and he will hang himself. 4. Punishment—may be tardy, but it is sure to overtake the guilty. 5. He that plants trees, loves others, besides himself. 6. If a fool have success, it always ruins him. 7. It is more easy to threaten, than to do. 8. Learning—makes a man fit company for himself, as well as others. 9. Little strokes fell great oaks. 10. Make the best of a bad bargain. 11. The more we have, the more we desire. 12. Gentee society—is not always good society.

The Innocent and Guilty. If those, only, who sow to the wind—reap the whirlwind, it would be well: but the mischief is—that the blindness of bigotry, the madness of ambition, and the miscalculation of diplomacy—seek their victims, principally, amongst the innocent and unoffending. The cottage—is sure to suffer, for every error of the court, the cabinet, or the camp. When error—sits in the seat of power and authority, and is generated in high places, it may be compared to that torrent, which originates indeed, in the mountain, but commits its devastation in the vale below.

Eternal Joy. The delight of the soul—is derived from love and wisdom from the Lord; and because love is effective through wisdom, they are both fixed in the effect, which is use: this delight from the Lord flows into the soul, and descends through the superiors and inferiors of the mind—in to all the senses of the body, and fulfills itself in them; and thence joy—becomes joy, and also eternal—from the Eternal.

Varieties. 1. Gaming, like quicksand, may swallow up a man in a moment. 2. Real independence—is living within our means. 3. Envy—has slain its thousands; but neglect, its tens of thousands. 4. Is not a sectarian spirit—the devil's wedge—to separate christians from each other? 5. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism—would not gain force on the plains of Marathon; or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Ionia. 6. Rational evidence—is stronger than any miracle, whenever it convinces the understanding; which miracles do not. 7. Man, in his salvation, has the power of an omnipotent God to fight for him; but in his damnation, he must fight against it, as being ever in the effort to save him.

THE SEASONS.

These, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of thee. Forth in the pleasing spring
Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.
Wide flush the fields; the soft'ning air is balm;
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles,
And ev'ry sense, and ev'ry heart is joy.

Even from the body's purity—the mind—
Receives a secret, sympathetic aid.

46. By ANALYSIS—sounds, syllables, words, and sentences are resolved into their constituent parts; to each is given its own peculiar sound, force, quality, and meaning; and thus, every shade of vocal coloring, of thought and feeling, may be seen and felt. By SYNTHESIS, these parts are again re-united, and presented in all their beautiful and harmonious combinations, exhibiting all the varieties of perception, thought, and emotion, that can be produced by the human mind.

47. The second sound of U is short: UP; an ul-tra numb-skull is a mur-ky scul-lion; she urged her cour-te-ous hus-band to coup-le himself to a tre-men-dous tur-tle; the coun-try ur-chin pur-chased a bunch of [U in UP.] mush and tur-nips, with an ef-ful-gent duc-at, and burst with the bulk of fun, because the um-pire de-murr-ed at the suc-co-tash.



48. Lord Mansfield, when quite young, used to recite the orations of Demosthenes, on his native mountains; he also practised before Mr. Pope, the poet, for the benefit of his criticisms; and the consequence was, his melodious voice and graceful diction, made as deep an impression, as the beauties of his style and the excellence of his matter; which obtained for him the appellation of "the silver-toned Murray."

49. Irregulars. A, E, I, O, and Y, occasionally have this sound: the wo-man's hus-band's clerk whirled his com-rade into a bloody flood for mirth and mon-ey; sir squir-rel does noth-ing but shove on-ions up the col-lan-der; the sov-reign monk has just come to the col-ored mon-key, quoth my won-dering mother; this sur-geon bumbs the hor-ror-stricken bed-lam-ites, and covets the com-pany of mar-tyrs and rob-bers, to plun-der some tons of cov-ins of their gloves, com-fort, and hon-ey; the bird en-vel-ops some worms and pome-gran-ates in its stom-ach, a-bove the myr-tle, in front of the tav-ern, thus, tres-pass-ing on the cov-er-ed vi-and; the wan-ton sex-ton en-com-pass-es the earth with gi-ant whirl-winds, and plun-ges its sons into the bot-tom-less o-cean with his shov-el.

Notes. 1. E and U, final, are silent in such words as, bogus, vagus, eclogus, synagogus, plagus, catalogus, rogus, demagogus, &c. 2. Do justice to every letter and word, and as soon think of stepping backward and forward in walking, as to pronounce your words in reading: nor should you call the words incorrectly, any sooner than you would put on your shoes for your hat, or your bonnet for your shawl. 3. When e or i precedes one r, in the same syllable, it generally has this sound: berth, mirth, heard, vir-gin, &c., see N. p. 18. 4. Sometimes r is double in sound, though written single.

Could we—with ink—the ocean fill,
Were earth—of parchment made;
Were every single stick—a quill,
Each man—a scribe by trade;
To write the tricks—of half the sex,
Would drink the ocean dry:—
Gallants, beware, look sharp, take care,
The blind—eat many a fly.

C

Proverbs. 1. Like the dog in the manger; he will neither do, nor let do. 2. Many a slip between the cup and lip. 3. No great loss, but there is some small gain. 4. Nothing venture, nothing have. 5. One half the world knows not how the other half lives. 6. One story is good till another is told. 7. Pride—goes before, and shame—follows after. 8. Saying and doing, are two things. 9. Some—are wise, and some—are otherwise. 10. That is but an empty purse, that is full of other folk's money. 11. Common fame is generally considered a liar. 12. No weapon, but truth; no law, but love.

Anecdote. Lawyer's Mistake. When the regulations of West Boston bridge were drawn up, by two famous lawyers,—one section, it is said, was written, accepted, and now stands thus: "And the said proprietors shall meet annually, on the first Tues-day of June; provided, the same does not fall on Sunday."

Habits. If parents—only exercised the same forethought, and judgment, about the education of their children, as they do in reference to their shoemaker, carpenter, joiner, or even gardener, it would be much better for these precious ones. In all cases, what is learned, should be learned well: to do which, good teachers—should be preferred to cheap ones. Bad habits, once learned, are not easily corrected: it is better to learn one thing wrong, and thoroughly, than many things wrong, or imperfectly.

Varieties. 1. Is pride—an indication of talent? 2. A handsome woman—pleases the eye; but a good woman the heart: the former—is a jewel; the latter—a living treasure. 3. An ass—is the gravest beast; an owl—the gravest bird. 4. What a pity it is, when we are speaking of one who is beautiful and gifted, that we cannot add, that he or she is good, happy, and innocent! 5. Don't rely too much on the torches of others; light one of your own. 6. Ignorance—is like a blank sheet of paper, on which we may write; but error—is like a scribbled one. 7. All that the natural sun is to the natural world, that—is the Lord—to his spiritual creation and world, in which are our minds—and hence, he enlightens every man, that cometh into the world.

Our birth—is but a sleep, and a forgetting;
The soul, th't rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere—its setting,
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory—do we come
From God, who is our home.
And 'tis remarkable, that they
Talk most, that have the least to say.
Pity—is the virtue of the law.
And none but tyrants—use it cruelly.
'Tis the first sanction, nature gave to man,
Each other to assist, in what they can.

c 2

50. It is not the *quantity* read, but the *manner* of reading, and the acquisition of correct and efficient *rules*, with the ability to *apply* them, *accurately, gracefully, and involuntarily*, that indicate *progress* in these arts; therefore, take *one principle, or combination* of principles, at a time, and *practice* it till the object is *accomplished*: in this way, you may obtain a perfect *mastery* over your vocal *powers*, and all the elements of *language*.

51. The third sound of U is short: FULL; cru-el Bru-tus rued the crude fruit bruised for the pudding; the pru-dent ru-ler wounded this youth-ful cuck-oo, because he would, could, or should not in-brue his hands in Ruth's gru-el, pre-par'd for a faith-ful dru-id; the butcher's bul-let push-ed poor puss on the sin-ful cush-ion, and gracefully put this tru-ant Prus-sian into the pul-pit for cru-ci-fi-x-ion.



52. Avoid *rapidity* and *indistinctness* of utterance; also, a drawing, mincing, harsh, mouthing, artificial, rumbling, monotonous, whining, stately, pompous, unvaried, wavering, sleepy, boisterous, labored, formal, faltering, trembling, heavy, theatrical, affected, and self-complacent manner; and read, speak, sing, in such a clear, strong, melodious, flexible, winning, bold, sonorous, forcible, round, full, open, brilliant, natural, agreeable, or mellow tone, as the sentiment *requires*; which contains in itself so sweet a charm, that it almost atones for the absence of *argument, sense, and fancy*.

53. Irregulars. *Ew, O, and Oo*, occasionally have this sound: the shrewd woman es-chewed the wolf, which stood pulling Ruth's wol-sey, and shook Tru-man Wor-ces-ter's crook, while the brew-er and his bul-ly crew huz-za'd for all; you say it is your truth, and I say it is my truth; you may take care of your-self, and I will take care of my-self.

Notes. 1. Beware of omitting vowels occurring between consonants in unaccented syllables: as hist'ry, for his-to-ry; lit'ral for lit-er-al; vol'try, for vo-to-ry; pas'tral, for pas-to-ral; num'bring, for num-ber-ing; cor'ptal, for cor-po-ral; gen'ral, for gene-ral; mem'ry, for men-o-ry, &c. Do not pronounce this sound of u like oo in boon, nor like u in mute; but like u in full: as, chew, not choo, &c. 2. The design of the practice on the forty-four sounds of our letters, each in its turn, is, besides developing and training the voice and ear for all their duties, to exhibit the general laws and analogies of pronunciation, showing how a large number of words should be pronounced, which are often spoken incorrectly.

Anecdote. Stupidity. Said a testy lawyer,—"I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity." "That may be," replied his opponent; "but the bar, and the court, are of opinion, that you had it the natural way."

O there are hours, aye moments, that contain feelings, that years may pass, and never bring. The soul's dark cottage, batter'd, and decay'd. Still lets in light, thro' chinks, that time has made.

Proverbs. 1. Away goes the devil, when the door is shut against him. 2. A liar is not to be believed when he speaks the truth. 3. Never speak ill of your neighbors. 4. Constant occupation, prevents temptation. 5. Courage—ought to have eyes, as well as ears. 6. Experience—keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other. 7. Follow the wise few, rather than the foolish many. 8. Good actions are the best sacrifice. 9. He who avoids the temptation, avoids the sin. 10. Knowledge—directs practice, yet practice increases knowledge.

Duties. Never cease to avail yourself of information: you must observe closely—read attentively, and digest what you read,—converse extensively with high and low, rich and poor, noble and ignoble, bond and free,—meditate closely and intensely on all the knowledge you acquire, and have it at perfect command. Obtain just conceptions of all you utter—and communicate every thing in its proper order, and clothe it in the most agreeable and effective language. Avoid all redundancy of expression; be neither too close, nor too diffuse,—and, especially, be as perfect as possible, in that branch of oratory, which Demosthenes declared to be the first, second, and third parts of the science,—action,—god-like action,—which relates to every thing seen and heard in the orator. Elocution,—enables you, at all times, to command attention: its effect will be electric, and strike from heart to heart; and he must be a mere declaimer, who does not feel himself inspired—by the fostering meed of such approbation as mute attention,—and the return of his sentiments, fraught with the sympathy of his audience.

Varieties. 1. Have steamboats—been the occasion of more evil, than good? 2. Those that are idle, are generally troublesome to such as are industrious. 3. Plato says—God is truth, and light—is his shadow. 4. Mal-information—is more hopeless than non-information; for error—is always more difficult to overcome than ignorance. 5. He, that will not reason, is a bigot; he, that cannot reason, is a fool; and he, who dares not reason, is a slave. 6. There is a great difference between a well-spoken man and an orator. 7. The Word of God—is divine, and, in its principles, infinite: no part can really contradict another part, or have a meaning opposite—to what it asserts as true; although it may appear so in the letter: for the letter—killeth; but the spirit—giveth life.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?

Pause a moment, softly tread;

Anxious friends—are fondly keeping

Vigils—by the sleeper's bed!

Other hopes have all forsaken,—

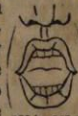
One remains,—that slumber deep;

Speak not, lest the slumberer waken

From that sweet, that saving sleep.

54. A Diphthong, or double sound, is the union of two vowel sounds in one syllable, pronounced by a single continuous effort of the voice. There are four diphthongal sounds, in our language; long i as in isle; oi, in oil; the pure, or long sound of u in lure, and ou in our; which include the same sounds under the forms of long y in rhyme; of oy in coy; of ew in pew; and ow in how. These diphthongs are called pure, because they are all heard; and in speaking and singing, only the radical, (or opening fullness of the sound,) should be prolonged, or sung.

55. Diphthongs. Oi and Oy: OIL; broil the joint of loin in poi-son and oint-ment; spoil not the oysters for the hoy-den; the boy pitch-es quoits a-droit-ly on the soil, and sub-joins the joists to the pur-loins, and em-ploys the de-stroy'd toi-let to soil the res-er-voir, lest he be cloy'd with his me-moirs.



56. The late Mr. Pitt, (Lord Chatham,) was taught to declaim, when a mere boy; and was, even then, much admired for his talent in recitation: the result of which was, that his ease, grace, power, self-possession, and imposing dignity, on his first appearance in the British Parliament, "drew audience and attention, still as night;" and the irresistible force of his action, and the power of his eye, carried conviction with his arguments.

Notes. 1. The radical, or root of this diphthong, commences nearly with 3d a, as in all, and its vanish, or terminating point, with the name sound of e, as in oil; the first of which is indicated by the engraving above. 2. Avoid the vulgar pronunciation of oi, for oil; jice, for joist; pint, for point; bile, for bill; jint, for joint; hist, for hoist; spile, for spoil; quate, for quait; pur-line, for pur-loin; pi-zen, for poi-son; brile, for broil; clyde, for cloyed, &c.: this sound, especially, when given with the jaw much dropped, and rounded lips, has in it a captivating nobleness; but beware of extremes. 3. The general rule for pronouncing the vowels is—they are open, continuous, or long, when final in accented words and syllables; as a-ble, fa-ther, av-fil, me-tre, li-ble, no-ble, moo-ted, fu-mult, tri-um-phant, poi-son, ou-ter-most; but they are shut, discrete, or short, when followed in the same syllable by a consonant; as, app-ple, sec-er, lit-tle, pot-ter, but-ton, sym-pa-thy. Examples of exceptions—ale, are, all, file, note, tune, &c. 4. Another general rule is—a vowel followed by two consonants, that are repeated in the pronunciation, is short: as, mat-ter, ped-lar, lit-ter, but-ler, &c.

Anecdote. The king's evil. A student of medicine, while attending medical lectures in London, and the subject of this evil being on hand, observed—"that the king's evil had been but little known in the United States, since the Revolution.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?

Misers, by their hoarded gold;

And, in fancy—now are heaping

Gems and pearls—of price untold.

Golden chains—their limbs encumber,

Diamonds—seem before them strown;

But they waken from their slumber,

And the splendid dream—is flown.

Compare each phrase, examine every line,
Weigh every word, and every thought refine.

Proverbs. 1. Home is home, if it be ever so homely. 2. It is too late to complain when a thing is done. 3. In a thousand pounds of law, there is not an ounce of love. 4. Many a true word is spoken in jest. 5. One man's meat is another man's poison. 6. Pride, perceiving humility—HONORABLE, often borrows her cloak. 7. Say-well—is good; but do-well—is better. 8. The eye, that sees all things, sees not itself. 9. The crow—thinks her own birds the whitest. 10. The tears of the congregation are the praises of the minister. 11. Evil to him that evil thinks. 12. Do good, if you expect to receive good.

Our Food. The laws of man's constitution and relation evidently show us, that the plainer, simpler and more natural our food is, the more perfectly these laws will be fulfilled, and the more healthy, vigorous, and long-lived our bodies will be, and consequently the more perfect our senses will be, and the more active and powerful may the intellectual and moral faculties be rendered by cultivation. By this, is not meant that we should eat grass, like the ox, or confine ourselves to any one article of food: by simple food, is meant that which is not compounded, and complicated, and dressed with pungent stimulants, seasoning, or condiments; such kind of food as the Creator designed for us, and in such condition as is best adapted to our anatomical and physiological powers. Some kinds of food are better than others, and adapted to sustain us in every condition; and such, whatever they may be, (and we should ascertain what they are,) should constitute our sustenance: thus shall we the more perfectly fulfil the laws of our being, and secure our best interests.

Varieties. 1. Was Eve, literally, made out of Adam's rib? 2. He—is doubly a conqueror, who, when a conqueror, can conquer himself. 3. People may be borne down by oppression for a time; but, in the end, vengeance will surely overtake their oppressors. 4. It is a great misfortune—not to be able to speak well; and a still greater one, not to know when to be silent. 5. In the hours of study, acquire knowledge that will be useful in after life. 6. Nature—reflects the light of revelation, as the moon does that of the sun. 7. Religion—is to be as much like God, as men can be like him; hence, there is nothing more contrary to religion, than angry disputes and contentions about it.

The pilgrim fathers—where are they?

The waves, that brought them o'er,

Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,

As they break along the shore:—

Still roll in the bay, as they roll'd that day,

When the May Flower moor'd below;

When the sea around, was black with storms,

And white the shore—with snow.

By reason, man—a Godhead can discern:

But how he should be worship'd, cannot learn.

57. There are no impure diphthongs or triphthongs, in which two or three vowels represent, or unite, in one sound; for all are silent except *one*; as in air, aunt, awl, plaid, steal, lead, curtain, soar, good, your, cough, feu-dal, dun-geon, beau-ty, a-dieu, view-ing. These silent letters, in connection with the vocals, should be called *di-graphs* and *tri-graphs*; that is, doubly and triply written: they sometimes merely indicate the sound of the accompanying vowel, and the derivation of the word. Let me beware of believing anything, unless I can see that it is true: and for the evidence of truth, I will look at the truth itself.

58. **Diphthongs; Ou, and Ow: OUR;** Mr. Brown wound an ounce of sound a-round a cloud, and drowned a mouse in a pound of sour chow-der; a drow-sy mouse de-vour'd a house and howl'd a pow-wow a-bout the moun-tains; the gou-ty owl crouched in his tow-er, and the scowl-ing cow bowed down de-vout-ly in her bow-er; the giour (jower) en-shroud-ed in pow-er, en-dow-ed the count's prow-ess with a re-noun'd trow-el, and found him with a stout gown in the coun-ty town.

59. Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, paid many thousands to a teacher in Elocution; and Cicero, the Roman orator, after having completed his education, in other respects, spent two whole years in recitation, under one of the most celebrated tragedians of antiquity. Brutus declared, that he would prefer the honor, of being esteemed the master of Roman eloquence, to the glory of many triumphs.

60. **Notes.** 1. *Ou* and *ow* are the only representatives of this diphthongal sound; the former generally in the middle of words, and the latter at the end; in *blow*, *show*, and *town*, *u* is silent. 2. There are 12 mono-thongal vowels, or single voice sounds, and 4 diph-thongal vowels, or double voice sounds: these are heard in *title*, *tune*, *oil* and *out*. 5. There is a very incorrect and offensive sound given by some to this diphthong, particularly in the Northern states, in consequence of drawing the corners of the mouth back, and keeping the teeth too close, while pronouncing it; it may be called a *flat*, nasal sound: in song it is worse than in speech. It may be represented as follows—*keou*, *neou*, *geou*, *peou*, *deou*, *keou*, *sheou*, &c. Good natured, laughing people, living in cold climates, where they wish to keep the mouth nearly closed, when talking, are often guilty of this vulgarity. It may be avoided by opening the mouth wide, projecting the under jaw and making the sound deep in the throat.

Anecdote. *Woman as she should be.* A young woman went into a public library, in a certain town, and asked for "Man as he is," "That is out, Miss," said the librarian; "but we have 'Woman as she should be.'" She took the book and the hint too.

Where are the heroes of the ages past: [ones
Where the brave chieftains—where the mighty
Who flourish'd in the infancy of days?
All to the grave gone down!—On their fall'n fame,
Exultant, mocking at the pride of man,
Sits grim Forgetfulness. The warrior's arm
Lies nerveless on the pillow of its shame:
Hush'd is his stormy voice, and quenched the blaze
Of his red eye-ball.

Proverbs. 1. As you make your bed, so must you lie in it. 2. Be the character you would be called. 3. Choose a calling, th't is adapted to your inclination, and natural abilities. 4. Live—and let live; i. e. do as you would be done by. 5. Character—is the measure of the man. 6. Zealously keep down little expenses, and you will not be likely to incur large ones. 7. Every one knows how to find fault. 8. Fair words and foul play cheat both young and old. 9. Give a dog an ill name, and he will soon be shot. 10. He knows best what is good, who has endured evil. 11. Great pains and little gains, soon make man weary. 12. The fairest rose will wither at last.

Cause and Effect. The evils, which afflict the country, are the joint productions of all parties and all classes. They have been produced by over-banking, over-trading, over-spending, over-dashing, over-driving, over-reaching, over-borrowing, over-eating, over-drinking, over-thinking, over-playing, over-riding, and over-acting of every kind and description, except over-working. Industry is the foundation of society, and the corner-stone of civilization.

Recipients. We receive according to our states of mind and life: if we are in the love and practice of goodness and truth, we become the receivers of them in that proportion; but if otherwise, we form receptacles of their opposites,—falsity and evil. When we are under heavenly influences, we know that all things shall work together for our happiness; and when under infernal influences, they will work together for our misery. Let us then choose, *this day, whom* we will serve; and then shall we know—wherein consists the art of happiness, and the art of misery.

Varieties. 1. Is not the single fact, that the human mind has thought of another world, good proof that there is one! 2. Toler-ation—is good for all, or it is good for none. 3. He who swallows up the substance of the poor, will, in the end, find that it contains a bone, which will choke him. 4. The greatest share of happiness is enjoyed by those, who possess affluence, without superfluity, and can command the comforts of life, without plunging into its luxuries. 5. Do not suppose that every thing is gold, which glitters; build not your hopes on a sandy foundation. 6. The world seems divided into two great classes, agitators and the non-agitators: why should those, who are established on the immutable rock of truth, fear agitation? 7. True humiliation—is a pearl of great price; for where there is no resistance, or obstacle, there,—heaven, and its influences must enter, enlighten, teach, purify, create and support.

The only prison, th't enslaves the soul,
Is the dark habitation, where she dwells,
As in a noisome dungeon.

59. **Reading**—by vowel sounds only, is analagous to singing by note, instead of by word. This is an exceedingly interesting and important exercise: it is done, simply, by omitting the consonants, and pronouncing the vowels, the same as in their respective words, and then re-pronounce them, and leave off the consonants. The vowels constitute the essence of words, and the consonants give that material the proper form.

60 All the vowel sounds, thrice told,—James Parr; Hall Mann; Eve Prest; Ike Sill; Old Pool Forbs; Luke Munn Bull; Hoyle Prout—ate palms walnuts apples, peaches melons, ripe figs, cocoas goosberries hops, cucumbers prunes, and boiled sour-croust, to their entire satisfaction. **Ale, ah, all, at; eel, ell; isle, ill; old, ooze, on; mute, up, full; oil, ounce.** Now repeat all these vowel sounds consecutively: A, A, A, A; E, E; I, I; O, O; U, U, U; Oi, Ou.

61. **Elocution**—comprehends Expulsion of Sound, Articulation, Force, Time, Pronunciation, Accent, Pauses, Measure and Melody of Speech, Rhythm, Emphasis, the Eight Notes, Intonation, Pitch, Inflections, Circumflexes, Cadences, Dynamics, Modulation, Style, the Passions, and Rhetorical Action. Reading and Speaking are inseparably connected with music; hence, every step taken in the former, according to this system, will advance one equally in the latter: for Music is but an elegant and refined species of Elocution.

62. **CERTAIN VOWELS TO BE PRONOUNCED SEPARATELY.** In reading the following, be very deliberate, so as to shape the sounds perfectly, and give each syllable clearly and distinctly; and in all the ex-amples, here and elsewhere, make those sounds, that are objects of attention, very prominent. *Ba-al*, the o-ri-ent a-e-ro-naut and *chum-pi-on* of fier-y scor-pi-ons, took his a-t-ri-al flight into the ge-o-met-ri-cal em-py-re-an, and dropped a beau-ti-ful vi-o-let into the Ap-pi-i Forum, where they sung hy-me-ne-al re-qui-ems; Be-el-ze-bub vi-o-lent-ly rent the va-ri-e-gat-ed di-a-dem from his zo-o-log-i-cal cra-ni-um, and placed it on the Eu-ro-pe-an ge-ni-i, to me-li-o-rate their in-cho-ate i-de-a of cu-ring the pit-e-ous in-val-ids of Man-tu-a and Pom-pe-i, with the tri-en-ni-al pan-a-ce-a of no-ol-o-gy, or the lin-e-a-ment of a-ri-es.

Notes. 1. The constituent diphthongal sounds of *I* are nearly 34 a, and late; those of *u*, approach to 21 e, and 21 o: those of *oi*, to 34 a, and 21 i; and those of *ou* to 34 a, and 21 o: make and analyze them, and observe the funnel shape of the lips, which change with the changing sounds in passing from the radicals to their vanishes. 2. Preventives and curatives of incipient disease, may be found in these principles, positions and exercises.

Loveliness—

Needs not the aid of foreign ornament;
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.

5

Proverbs. 1. A man is no better for liking himself, if nobody else likes him. 2. A white glove often conceals a dirty hand. 3. Better pass at once, than to be always in danger. 4. Misunderstandings—are often best prevented, by pen and ink. 5. Knowledge is treasure, and memory is the treasury. 6. Crosses—are ladders, leading to heaven. 7. Faint praise, is disparagement. 8. Deliver me from a person, who can talk only on one subject. 9. He who peeps through a key-hole may see what will vex him. 10. If shrewd men play the fool, they do it with a vengeance. 11. Physicians rarely take medicines. 12. Curses, like chickens, generally come home to roost.

Anecdote. A get-off. Henry the Fourth was instigated to propose war against the Protestants, by the importunity of his Parliament; whereupon, he declared that he would make every member a captain of a company in the army: the proposal was then unanimously negatived.

Contrasts. Our fair ladies laugh at the Chinese ladies, for depriving themselves of the use of their feet, by tight shoes and bandages, and whose character would be ruined in the estimation of their associates, if they were even suspected of being able to walk:—while they, by the more dangerous and destructive habits of tight-lacing, destroy functions of the body far more important, not only to themselves, but to their offspring; and whole troops of dandies, quite as taper-waisted, and almost as masculine as their mothers, are the natural results of such a gross absurdity. If to be admired—is the motive of such a custom, it is a most paradoxical mode of accomplishing this end; for that which is destructive of health, must be more destructive of beauty—that beauty, in a vain effort to preserve which, the victims of this fashion have devoted themselves to a joyless youth, and a premature decrepitude.

Varieties. 1. Is it best to divulge the truth to all, whatever may be their state of mind and life? 2. A good tale—is never the worse for being twice told. 3. Those who do not love any thing, rarely experience great enjoyments; those who do love, often suffer deep griefs. 4. The way to heaven is delightful to those who love to walk in it; and the difficulties we meet with in endeavoring to keep it, do not spring from the nature of the way, but from the state of the traveler. 5. He, who wishes nothing, will gain nothing. 6. It is good to know a great deal; but it is better to make a good use of what we do know. 7. Every day—brings forth something for the mind to be exercised on, either of a mental, or external character; and to be faithful in it, and acquit ourselves with the advantage derived thereby, is both wisdom and duty.

Whether he knew things, or no,
His tongue eternally would go;
For he had impudence—at will.

63. Elocution and Music being inseparable in their nature, every one, of common organization, whether aware of it, or not, uses all the elements of Music in his daily intercourse with society. When we call to one at a distance, we raise the voice to the upper pitches: when to one near by, we drop it to the lower pitches; and when at a medium distance, we raise it to the middle pitches: that is, in the first case, the voice is on, or about the eighth note: in the second, on, or about the first note: and in the last place, on, or about the third or fifth note. In commencing to read or speak in public, one should never commence above his fifth note, or below his third note: and, to ascertain on what particular pitch the lowest natural note of the voice is, pronounce the word *ave*, by prolonging it, without feeling; and to get the upper one, sound *eel*, strongly.

64. Vocal Music. In the vowel sounds of our language, are involved all the elements of music; hence, every one who wishes, can learn to sing. These eight vowels, when naturally sounded, by a developed voice, will give the intonations of the notes in the scale, as follows, commencing at the bottom.

1st e in eel, 8	—O—	C note	O-8-la-High.
1st i in Isle, 7	—O—	B note	Half tone.
			Tone.
2d o in ooze, 6	—O—	A note	
			Tone.
1st o in old, 5	—O—	G note	O-5-la-Medium.
			Tone.
4th a in at, 4	—O—	F note	Half tone.
1st a in ale, 3	—O—	E note	O-3-la-Medium.
			Tone.
2d a in ar, 2	—O—	D note	
			Tone.
3d a in all, 1	—O—	C note	O-1-la-Low.

65. This Diatonic Scale of eight notes, (though there are but seven, the eighth being a repetition of the first,) comprehends five whole tones, and two semi, or half tones. An erect ladder, with seven rounds, is a good representation of it; it stands on the ground, or floor, which is the tonic, or first note; the first round is the second note, or supertonic; the second round is the third note, or mediant; the third round, is the fourth note, or subdominant; between which, and the second round, there is a semitone; the fourth round is the fifth note, or dominant; the fifth round is the sixth note, or submediant; the sixth round is the seventh note, or subtonic; and the seventh round is the eighth note, or octave.

Keep one consistent plan—from end—to end.

Notes. 1. In Song, as well as in Speech, the Articulation, Pitch, Force, and Tone, must be attended to; i. e. in both arts, master the right form of the elements, the degree of elevation and depression of the voice, the kind and degree of loudness of sounds, and their duration; there is nothing in singing that may not be found in speaking.

Anecdote. Musical Pun. A young Musician, remarkable for his modesty and sincerity, on his first appearance before the public, finding that he could not give the trills, effectively, assured the audience, by way of apology, "that he trembled so, that he could not shake."

Proverbs. 1. A word—is enough to the wise. 2. It is easier to resist our bad passions at first, than after indulgence. 3. Jokes—are bad coin to all but the jocular. 4. You may find your worst enemy, or best friend—in yourself. 5. Every one has his hobby. 6. Fools—have liberty to say what they please. 7. Give every one his due. 8. He who wants content, cannot find it in an easy chair. 9. Ill-will never spoke well. 10. Lawyer's gowns are lined with the wilfulness of their clients. 11. Hunger—is an excellent sauce. 12. I confide, and am at rest.

True Wisdom. All have the faculty given them of growing wise, but not equally wise: by which faculty is not meant the ability to reason about truth and goodness from the sciences, and thus of confirming whatever any one pleases; but that of discerning what is true, choosing what is suitable, and applying it to the various uses of life. He is not the richest man, who is able to comprehend all about making money, and can count millions of dollars; but he, who is in possession of millions, and makes a proper use of them.

Varieties. 1. Does not life—beget life, and death—generate death? 2. The man, who is always complaining, and bewailing his misfortunes, not only feeds his own misery, but wearies and disgusts others. 3. We are apt to regulate our mode of living—more by the example of others, than by the dictates of reason and common sense. 4. Frequent recourse to artifice and cunning—is a proof of a want of capacity, as well as of an illiberal mind. 5. Every one, who does not grow better, as he grows older, is a spendthrift of that time, which is more precious than gold. 6. Do what you know, and you will know what to do. 7. As is the reception of truths, such is the perception of them in all minds. 8. Do you see more than your brother? then be more humble and thankful; hurt not him with thy meat, and strong food: when a man, he will be as able to eat it as yourself, and, perhaps, more so.

Walk with thy fellow creatures: note the hush And whisperings amongst them. Not a spring Or leaf—but hath his morning hymn; each bush And oak—doth know I AM. Canst thou not sing? O leave thy cares and follies! go this way, And thou art sure to prosper—all the day.

66. The twenty-eight consonant sounds. For the purpose of still farther developing and training the voice, and ear, for reading, speaking, and singing, a systematic, and thorough practice, on the twenty-eight consonants, is absolutely essential: in which exercises, it is of the first importance, to make the effort properly, and observe the exact positions of the organs. These consonants are either single, double, or triple; and some of them are vocal sounds, (sub-tonics, or sub-vowels,) others, merely aspirates, breath sounds or atonics: let them be analyzed and presented according to their natures, and uses.

67. B has but one sound, which is its name sound: BA; ba; ball, bat; be, beg; bide, bid; bode, boon, boss; bute, buss, brute; boil, bound; a rob-in imbibed blub-bers from a bob-bin, and gob-bled for gab-bage; the rob-ber blabbed bar-ba-rous-ly, and bam-boo-zled the tab-by na-bob; Ja-cob dab-bled in ribbons, and played hob-nob with a cob-ler; the bab-oon ba-by gab-bled its gib-ber-ish, and made a hub-bub for its bib and black-ber-ries; the rab-ble's hob-by is, to brow-beat the bram-ble bushes for bil-ber-ries, and bribe the boo-by of his bom-bas-tic black-bird.

68. By obtaining correct ideas of the sounds of our letters, and their influences over each other; of the meaning and pronunciation of words, and their power over the understanding and will of man, when properly arranged into sentences, teeming with correct thought and genuine feeling, I may, with proper application and exercise, become a good reader, speaker, and writer.

Notes. 1. To get the vocal sound of b, speak its name, be, and then make a strong effort to pronounce it again, compressing the lips closely; and the moment you give the sound of be, when you get to e, stop, and you will have the right sound; or, pronounce ul, in the usual way, then, with the teeth shut, and the lips very close, prolonging the last sound; and, in both cases, let none of the sound of b, come into the mouth, or pass through the nose. 2. It was in analyzing and practicing the sounds of the letters, and the different pitches and qualities of voice, that the author became acquainted with the principles of VENTRILOQUISM, (or vocal modulation, as it should be called,) which art is perfectly simple, and can be acquired and practiced by almost any one of common organization. Begin by swallowing the sound, suppressing and depressing it. 3. B is silent in debt, suit-ly, doubt, lamb, comb, dumb, thumb, limb, crumb, suit-ly, suc-cumb, idell-ium.

Anecdote. A beautiful English countess said, that the most agreeable compliment she ever had paid her, was from a sailor in the street; who looked at her, as if fascinated, and exclaimed, "Bless me! let me light my pipe at your eyes."

We rise—in glory, as we sink—in pride;
Where boasting—ends, there dignity—begins.
The true, and only friend—is he,
Who, like the Arbor-vita true,
Will bear our image—on his heart.
Whatever is excellent, in art, proceeds
From labor and endurance.

Proverbs. 1. Gentility, sent to market, will not buy even a peck of corn. 2. He, that is warm, thinks others so. 3. A true friend—should venture, sometimes, to be a little offensive. 4. It is easy to take a man's part; but the difficulty is to maintain it. 5. Misfortunes—seldom come alone. 6. Never quit certainty—for hope. 7. One—beats the bush, and another—catches the bird. 8. Plough, or not plough,—you must pay your rent. 9. Rome—was not built in a day. 10. Seek till you find, and you will not lose your labor. 11. An oak—is not felled by one stroke. 12. A display of courage—often causes real cowardice.

Party Spirit. The spirit of party—unquestionably, has its source in some of the native passions of the heart; and free governments naturally furnish more of its aliment, than those under which liberty of speech, and of the press is restrained, by the strong arm of power. But so naturally does party run into extremes; so unjust, cruel, and remorseless is it in its excess; so ruthless is the war which it wages against private character; so unscrupulous in the choice of means for the attainment of selfish ends; so sure is it, eventually, to dig the grave of those free institutions of which it pretends to be the necessary accompaniments; so inevitably does it end in military despotism, and unmitigated tyranny; that I do not know how the voice and influence of a good man could, with more propriety, be exerted, than in the effort to assuage its violence.

Varieties. 1. Are our ideas innate, or acquired? 2. The mind that is conscious of its own rectitude, disregards the lies of common report. 3. Some—are very liberal, even to profuseness, when they can be so at the expense of others. 4. There are pure loves, else, there were no white lilies. 5. The glory of wealth and external beauty—is transitory; but virtue—is everlasting. 6. We soon acquire the habits and practices, of those we live with; hence the importance of associating with the best company, and of carefully avoiding such as may corrupt and debase us. 7. The present state is totally different from what men suppose, and make, of it; the reason of our existence—is our growth in the life of heaven; and all things are moved and conspire unto it; and great might be the produce, if we were faithful to the ordinances of heaven.

In eastern lands, they talk in flower's,
And they tell, in a garland, their love and cares;
Each blossom, th't blooms in their garden bow-ers,
On its leaves, a mystic language bears;
Then gather a wreath from the garden bowers,
And tell the wish of thy heart—in flowers.
Praise, from a friend, or censure, from a foe,
Is lost—on hearers th't our merits know.
As full as an egg is of meat.

69. These arts, like all others, are made up of many little things; if I look well to them, all difficulties will vanish, or be easily overcome. Every youth ought to blush at the thought, of REMAINING ignorant, of the first principles of his native language. I can do almost ANY thing, if I only think so, and try; therefore, let me not say I CAN'T; but I WILL.

70. C has four regular sounds: first, name sound, or that of s, before e, i, and y; cede, ci-on, cy-press; rec-i-pe for cel-i-ba-cy in the cit-y of Cin-cin-na-ti is a fas-ci-nat-ing sol-ace for civ-il [C in CEDE.] so-ci-e-ty; Cic-e-ro and Ce-cil-i-as, with tac-it re-ci-proc-i-ty di-lac-er-ate the a-cid pun-ice with the fa-cile pin-cers of the vice-ge-ncy; the a-ces-cen-cy of the cit-rons in the pla-cid cel-lar, and the im-bec-ile lic-o-rice on the cor-nice of the prec-i-pice ex-tcite the dis-ci-pline of the doc-ile di-oc-e-san.

71. Lising—is caused by permitting the tongue to come against, or between the front teeth, when it should not; thus, substituting the breath sound of TH for that of s or SH. This bad habit may be avoided or overcome by practicing the above and similar combinations, with the teeth closely and firmly set; not allowing the tongue to press against the teeth, nor making the effort too near the front part of the mouth. The object to be attained is worthy of great efforts; many can be taught to do a thing, in a proper manner, which they would never find out of themselves.

72. Irregulars. S often has this sound; rise and pro-gress. The pre-cise Sal-lust, starts on stilts, and assists the earths in the u-ni-verse for con-science' sake: he spits base brass and subsists on stripes; the ma-gis-trates sought; So-lus boasts he twists the texts and suits the several sects; the strong masts stood still in the finest streets of Syr-a-cuse; Se-sos-tris, still strutting, persists the Swiss ship is sunk, while sweetness sits smiling on the lips. Swan swam over the sea; well swum swan; swan swam back again; well swum swan. Sam Slick sawed six sleek slim slippery saplings. Amidst the mists he thrust his fists against the posts, and insists he sees the ghosts in Sixth street.

Notes. 1. S has the above sound, at the beginning of words, and other situations, when preceded or followed by an abrupt, or a breath consonant. 2. To make this aspirate, place the organs as in the engraving, and begin to whisper the word see; but give none of the sound of e. Never permit sounds to coalesce, that ought to be heard distinctly; hosts, costs, &c. 4. Don't let the teeth remain together an instant, after the sound is made; rather not bring them quite together. 5. C is silent in the following: Czar, arbuscles, victuals, Czarina, (t long e) muscle, indistinctible, and second c in Connecticut.

Hear, then, my argument; confess we must,
A God there is—supremely just;
If so, however things affect our sight,
(As sings the bard,) "whatever is—is right."
As the wind blows, you must set your sail.
Good measure, pressed down and running over.

Proverbs. 1. Building—is a sweet impoverishing. 2. Unmanliness—is not so impolite, as over-politeness. 3. Death—is deaf, and hears no denial. 4. Every good scholar is not a good schoolmaster. 5. Fair words break no bones; but foul words many a one. 6. He, who has not bread to spare, should not keep a dog. 7. If you had fewer pretended friends, and more enemies, you would have been a better man. 8. Lean liberty—is better than fat slavery. 9. Much coin—much care; much meat—much malady. 10. The submitting to one wrong—often brings another. 11. Consult your purse, before you do fancy. 12. Do what you ought, come what will.

Anecdote. The Psalter. The Rev. Mr. M—, paid his devoirs to a lady, who was prepossessed in favor of a Mr. Psalter: her partiality being very evident, the former took occasion to ask, (in a room full of company,) "Pray Miss, how far have you got in your Psalter?" The lady archly replied,—As far as "Blessed is the man."

Book Keeping—is the art of keeping accounts by the way of debt and credit. It teaches us all business transactions, in an exact manner, so that, at any time, the true state of our dealings may be easily known. Its principles are simple, its conclusions natural and certain, and the proportion of its parts complete. The person, who buys or receives, is Dr. (Debtor), the one who sells, or parts with any thing, is Cr. (Creditor): that is, Dr. means your charges against the person; and Cr. his against you: therefore, when you sell an article, in charging it, say, "To so and so," (mentioning the article, weight, quantity, number, amount, &c.) "so much:" but when you buy, or receive any thing, in giving credit for it, say, By so and so; mentioning particulars as before. A knowledge of Book-keeping is important to every one who is engaged in any kind of business; and it must be evident, that for the want of it—many losses have been sustained, great injustice done, and many law-suits entailed.

Varieties. 1. Ought lotteries to be abolished? 2. Carking cares, and anxious apprehensions are injurious to body and mind. 3. A good education—is a young man's best capital. 4. He, that is slow to wrath, is better than the mighty. 5. Three difficult things are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and make good use of leisure hours. 6. If one speaks from an evil affection, he may influence, but not enlighten; he may cause blind acquiescence, but not action from a conscious sense of right. 7. Men have just so much of life in them, as they have of pure truth and its good—implanted and growing in them.

Would you live an angel's days?
Be honest, just, and wise, always.

73. A perfect knowledge of these elementary and combined sounds, is essential to my becoming a good elocutionist, and is an excellent preparation for studying any of the modern languages: I must master them, or I cannot succeed in acquiring a distinct, appropriate, graceful and effective enunciation; but resolution, self-exertion and perseverance are almost omnipotent: I will try them and see.

74. The second sound of C, is hard, or like k, before a, o, u, k, l, r, t; and generally at the end of words and syllables. Came, car, call, cap; cove, coon, cot; cute cut, crude; coil, cloud; Clark comes to catch clams, crabs and crawl-fish to cram his cow; the croak-ing scarp-tic, in rac-coon moc-a-sins, suc-cumbs to the arc-tic spec-ta-cle, and ac-com-mo-dates his ac-counts to the oc-cult stuc-co of the e-clip-tic; the crowd claims the clocks, and climbs the cliffs to clutch the crows that crunched the bu-col-ics of the mi-cro-cosm.

75. The chest should be comparatively quiescent, in breathing, speaking and singing; and the dorsal and abdominal muscles be principally used for these purposes. All children are naturally right, in this particular; but they become perverted, during their primary education: hence, the author introduces an entirely new mode of learning the letters, of spelling, and of teaching to read without a book, and then with a book; the same as we learn to talk. The effort—to produce sounds, and to breathe, must be made from the lower muscles, above alluded to: thus by the practice of expelling, (not exploding) the vowel sounds, we return to truth and nature.

76. Irregulars. Ch often have this sound; (the h is silent;) also q and k—always when not silent; the queer co-quette kicks the chi-mer-i-cal ar-chi-tect, for cat-e-chising the crit-i-cal choir about the char-acter of the chro-ma-tic cho-rus; Tich-i-cus Schenck, the quid-nunc me-chan-ic of Mu-nich, qui-et-ly quits the ar-chieves of the Tus-can mosque, on ac-count of the ca-chez-y of cac-o-tech-ny; the pi-quant crit-ic quaked at the quilt-ing, and asked ques-tions of the quorum of quilt-ers.

77. The expression of affection is the legitimate function of sound, which is an element prior to, and within language. The affections produce the varieties of sound, whether of joy or of grief; and sound, in speech, manifests both the quality and quantity of the affection; hence, all the music is in the vowel sounds: because, all music is from the affectuous part of the mind, and vowels are its only mediums of manifestation. As music proceeds from affection and is addressed to the affection, a person does not truly sing, unless he sings from affection; nor does a person truly listen, and derive the greatest enjoyment from the music, unless he yields himself fully to the affection, which the music inspires.

Notes. 1. To produce this guttural aspirate, whisper the imaginary word hub, (u short;) or the word book, in a whispering voice, and the last sound is the one required: the posterior, or root of the tongue being pressed against the uvula, or veil of the palate. 2. Observe the difference between the names of letters, and their peculiar sounds. In giving the names of consonants, we use one, or more vowels, which make no part of the consonant sound; thus, we call the letter C by the name see; but the ee make no part of its sound, which is simply a hiss, made by forcing the air from the lungs, through the teeth, when they are shut, as indicated by the engraving; similar facts attend the other consonants. 3. H, is silent before n;—as the Anavish knight knuckled and Aneeled to the knit knots of the Anees' knick-knacks, &c.; Gh, have this sound in lough, (lock, a lake; Irish;) hough, (hock, joint of a hind leg of a beast.)

Proverbs. 1. Every dog has his day, and every man his hour. 2. Forbid a fool a thing, and he'll do it. 3. He must rise betimes, that would please every body. 4. It is a long lane that has no turning. 5. Judge not of a ship, as she lies on the stocks. 6. Let them laugh that win. 7. No great loss but there is some small gain. 8. Never too old to learn. 9. No condition so low, but may have hopes; and none so high, but may have fears. 10. The wise man thinks he knows but little; the fool—thinks he knows all. 11. Idleness—is the mother of vice. 12. When liquor is in, sense—is out.

Anecdote. William Penn—and Thomas Story, on the approach of a shower, took shelter in a tobacco-house; the owner of which—happened to be within: he said to the traveler,—"You enter without leave;—do you know who I am? I am a Justice of the Peace." To which Mr. Story replied—"My friend here—makes such things as thee;—he is Governor of Pennsylvania."

Eternal Progress. It is not only comforting, but encouraging, to think that mind—is awaking; that there is universal progress. Men are borne onward,—whether they will or not. It does not matter, whether they believe that it is an impulse from within, or above, that impels them forward; or, whether they acknowledge that it is the onward tendency of things, controlled by Divine Providence: onward they must go; and, in time, they will be blessed with a clearness of vision, that will leave them at no loss for the whys and the wherefores.

Varieties. 1. To pay great attention to trifles, is a sure sign of a little mind. 2. Which is worse, a bad education, or no education? 3. The mind must be occasionally indulged with relaxation, that it may return to study and reflection with increased vigor. 4. Love, and love only, is the loan for love. 5. To reform measures, there must be a change of men. 6. Sudden and violent changes—are not often productive of advantage—to either church, state or individual. 7. True and sound reason—must ever accord with scripture: he who appeals to one, must appeal to the other; for the word within us, and the word without us—are one, and bear testimony to each other.