SOMETHING NEW.

COMPRISING

► A NEW AND PERFECT ALPHABET ~

CONTAIN:NG 40 DISTINCT CHARACTERS, CALCULATED TO ILLUSTRATE ALL THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE HUMAN VOICE;

AND SHOWING,

IN A PLAIN AND SIMPLE MANNER,

HOW A NEW AND PERFECT ORTHOGRAPHY MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PRESENT ERRONEOUS AND TEDIOUS

SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION:

DESIGNED ALSO

To Facilitate the Acquisition of any Foreign Language, by Furnishing a Graphic Representation of the Simple Elements of All Words; and thus removing all Uncertainty of Pronunciation.

BY M. H. BARTON.

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TO WHICH IS ADDED

STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY

OR A NEW THEORY OF SHORT HAND WRITING; BY THE AID OF WHICH THE LANGUACE OF A PUBLIC SPEAKER MAY BE RECORDED AS FAST AS DELIVERD.

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> > 1833.

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KEY TO THE PERFECT APPHABET.

To ascertain the name of any letter in the new Alphabet, pronounce the word at the right (in the same line) a few times in a very slow and distinct manner, so as to perceive what are the simple elements of the word; then endeavor to speak that part of the word only, which is represented by the ITALIC LETTER, (or letters,) and that part of the word is the name of the new letter at the left.

The result of this exercise will be, not merely to learn the new orthography, but to furnish a perfect analysis of articulation.

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SOMETHING NEW.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MICHAEL H. BARTON.

Vol. I.

Boston, 4th mo. 27th, 1830.

No. 1.

A CARD.

The publick's generous reception of "Something New," has produced in the editor, feelings of gratitude that can only be suitably manifested by a continuance of disinterested efforts to benefit his fellow men.

Unexpected patronage, and solicitation of friends, render it expedient to publish the work at Boston, instead of Exeter; and also to print a new edition of the first number, and defer issuing the second until June. By this arrangement, the philanthropick may have ample opportunity to encourage the undertaking.

Subscriptions received by Carter & Hendee, and at the office of the Mechanicks Magazine, 52 Washington street, six doors north of State street, Boston; Samuel Wood & Sons, New-York, and Baltimore; B. Kite, Philadelphia; and by Post-Masters throughout the United States.

Editors who wish to see the orthography of our language perfected, are invited to publish this Card, and a part, or the whole of the following extracts.—Editor of Something New.

"We have received the first number of a contemplated weekly work, under the title of 'Something New,' to be published by Michael H. Barton, containing eight octavo pages, on a semimedium sheet. The object of the publication appears to be, from the introduction and address of the publisher, to improve and perfect the orthography of the English language, by substituting an alphabet in place of the present, which shall contain thirty-nine letters, each representing one of the distinct and articulate sounds used in our language, (being thirty-nine,) by means of which many of the useless letters and combination of letters used in our present system of orthography would be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obviated; the expense of printing reduced one third, and the arts of reading and writing language be materially facilitated. Mr. Barton states that he has taught a seminary in Montreal upon his system, to both English and French pupils, with surprizing success. The whole work is calculated to contain a volume of 416 pages, and matter equal to 600 in the present method of spelling. Price \$1, in advance.

There is much argument in Mr. Barton's disquisition on the subject, and if he can bring about such a great revolution in the science of orthography and language, he has our hearty assent. The project is not altogether new; several eminent linguists have had somewhat similar ideas, but none has, as yet, brought his plan into complete operation."—N. J. American Star.

- "'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,' says Mr. Barton, whose disquisition upon the formation of a perfect alphabet, was noticed in our last. His undertaking is certainly very laudable. He has our best wishes for his success."—Boston Essayist.
- "We think the design a good one, and certainly of great advantage to learners, either in our own or foreign nations. There is no doubt that the English tongue is the most difficult to learn of any language extant, and any project tending to ameliorate this difficulty should be encouraged."—Providence Patriot.
- "Whether the plan of the author is a feasible one,* we are unable to determine; but if it be so, and the difficulties which have hitherto existed in gaining a correct knowledge of our language shall by it be obviated, every one will admit it to be a valuable improvement. Great inconvenience has arisen, even among our citizens, and much perplexity and trouble to foreigners, from the infinite variety of sounds given to words and letters of the same denomination. If this objection can be removed, much trouble will thereby be saved."—Maine Democrat.
- "Nothing can be more desirable in language than a simple orthography, in which the sound of each letter used shall be invaria-The variation of the sound of many of our letters is arbitrary; we depend on orthography for our pronunciation, and consequently burden the memories of our children with much that would be altogether unnecessary, if each character in the language had a single sound. The author believes that he has supplied this de-He flatters himself that his new alphabet, applied to the English orthography, will remove the uncertainty of pronunciation, which is the consequence of the different sounds given to the same letters, and will form an unerring standard of pronuncia-For as each character has but one sound, and always the same quantity of sound, and is never silent in the word in which it is used, it is impossible that the pronunciation of the word should For the same reason it is impossible that one mistake in orthography can ever occur in writing when this alphabet is used."-A Philadelphia work.

^{*} Dr. Franklin, pronounced the plan a feasible one, as may be seen by reading a letter he wrote to Noah Webster, upon the subject.

"Something New.—Its object is nothing less than to introduce and establish a complete alphabet and simple system of orthography. Though this is 'a consummation devoutly to be wished, and a blessing I verily belive old Time has in store for us, yet Hercules help him who has the prejudices of fifty millions of people to encounter. To the eternal disgrace of those who have stood in the high places of literature, and kept the tree of knowledge, they have only, like wanton boys, pelted each other with its fruit, and stripped off its branches to make bonfires, when they might have fed and warmed a world."—Portland Experiment.

"That the English language, and particularly its orthography, is very imperfect, we think no one acquainted with it can deny. That the object Mr. Barton has in view is an important desideratum with all friends of reform, of literary improvement, and 'the march of intellect,' is equally certain. We heartily wish the philanthropick adventurer success in his present undertaking; and we shall not be surprized if 'Something New,' should yet make a great noise on this, and even the eastern continent."—N. Y. Gospel Advocate,

"In our last, we noticed the first number of 'Something New,' and invited the corps editorial to a thorough perusal of it. We believe, as yet, no editor has come out against Mr. Barton's plan; and we can but wish him success."—Exeter Hive.

"We never feel disposed to ridicule any effort that seems to have been adopted with the sincere and Christian desire to improve the world, since we know that so many theories, once branded as foolish, contemptible or wicked, have finally proved useful, glorious and wise. So we give Mr. Michael H. Barton this notice, and our good wishes for his encouragement."—Ladies' Magazine.

From the American Journal of Education, No. III, Vol. IV.

"A simpler orthography of our language is highly desirable. The art of spelling can be acquired only from the memory of every word. When a child has learned to spell one half of the words, he has obtained no rules to assist him in the other half. In no case is the pronunciation of a word a sure guide to the spelling; nor is the spelling, when seen, any sure guide to the pronunciation.

Years of labour, perplexity, and discouragement, are spent in learning to spell; nor is the art ever obtained to perfection. With regard to literature, we take a heavy burden on our backs in childhood, and carry it through life without deriving any benefit from it during any of our course. We may throw it off now, and never impose it upon our posterity."—U. C. Burnap, A. M.

Extract of a letter from Judge Barton, of the U. S. Senate, to the Editor.

"Dear Sir,—Your project of an alphabet, fuller than ours, is, I doubt not, practicable, and would be useful. I shall be ready to act on the project if presented. Yours, &c.

DAVID BARTON."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

Men, Brethren and Fathers,

The writer of this essay, having for years been engaged in investigating the nature of written language, begs leave to introduce the subject of a perfect alphabet for your consideration, which, if applied to the English language, will enable the unlettered of all nations to learn to read and pronounce the same with the greatest facility, after being taught the names and nature of thirty-nine letters.

The object of written language is to communicate, transmit, and preserve ideas. The system of orthography that will effect this object with the most accuracy, and with the least trouble and expense is the best; and must in due time prevail, to the subversion of all others. Letters are the first principles of written language. With these are made syllables and words, by the different sounds of which, different ideas are expressed. When a word is written, we recognize its signification, by knowing what sound is attached to it when it is spoken. The labour of learning to read, consists in rendering familiar the sounds which are attached to a certain combination of letters and syllables.

The amount of labour required to read any language, by one who can already speak it, depends upon the simplicity and perfection of the alphabet. To be perfect, the letters of an alphabet must be equal to the number of simple sounds in the language; each letter expressing but one sound, and having but one form. When the child has learned the letters of such an alphabet, and the nature of combining them so as to express words, he has learnt to spell every word in the language, and cannot be at a loss how to spell a word which he can pronounce.

There are thirty-nine original, simple, and distinct sounds in our language, and only twenty-two distinct letters to represent these sounds, as c, q, j, and x, express no sounds but what are more properly represented by other letters, hence some letters have to represent more than one sound. A, e, i, o, and u, are made to express fourteen sounds, and some of them have the same sound in different places, as i, e, and u, represent but one and the same sound in sir, her, bur. The sounds signified by the united letters th, sh, ng, and tch, are elementary, and have no single appropriate character in our language. Principles are laid down in the rudiments of spelling, and in spelling contradicted; such as bu, ho, lo, &c.; which, in other places, are spelled beau, haut, laure, as in beauty, hautboy, roquelaure.

Words that are perfectly and naturally represented by two letters, are again unnaturally represented by five, such as do, na, &c. which are again spelt dough, neigh. These and other fundamental errours cause confusion and inconsistency to pervade the whole system of orthography. "If we would have the benefit of seeing our language more generally known among mankind," said Dr. Franklin

in a letter to Noah Webster, "we should endeavour to remove all the difficulties, however small, that discourage the learning of it."

Webster improved by the remark so far as to cut off a few of the most deformed branches of the shapeless tree of orthography, but, like other writers on language, left the root of the tree untouched.

By changing the names and use of c, q, j, and x, and the names of h, w, y, and k, and adding thirteen new letters to our alphabet—the name of each being as analagous to the sound it represents as the nature of the case will admit—we have a perfect alphabet of the English language, containing a number of letters precisely equal to the number of simple articulate sounds, each being the invariable representative of a certain sound.

After inventing this alphabet, I opened a school in Montreal, (in 1821,) to test its utility among uneducated men. The result was, I found that by its use they could learn to read and write, either French or English, in thirty days!-I commenced by teaching them to pronounce and write the alphabet letter by letter, and by the time they could copy a sentence intelligibly, they could compose and read one in either of the languages they spoke, (as the alphabet is applicable to different languages.) The diffusion of light and knowledge among men cannot be done with facility until a perfect alphabet is applied to every tongue spoken. The Chinese have no alphabet of letters or simple sounds, which compose their words, but every simple character which they use in writing is significant of an idea; it is a mark which stands for some one thing or object; they must, of course, correspond to the whole number of objects or ideas which they have occasion to express. They are said to have seventy thousand of these characters! To read and write them to perfection, is the study of a whole life. Hence, a different system must go into operation in China, in order that that great nation might be enabled to read the Bible, should it be translated into their language. Were it printed in that language, with a perfect alphabet, and introduced into the empire, it is not likely the government could prevent its circulation, should they be so disposed. Were books printed with a perfect alphabet, all nations would soon Persons would teach each other the acquire the art of reading. names and use of the letters, and without further verbal instruction they would learn to read. The difficulty of teaching pronunciation on the present system of orthography, arises from the variety of sounds which the letters are made to represent in different words, and from the impossibility of forming rules adapted to the capacity of learners. These evils may be remedied by adopting a perfect An uniformity in spelling and pronunciation will necessarily follow its application to any language, if words be rightly accented and divided. The present system of orthagraphy teaches the nature of letters, and then requires us to use them contrary to their names and nature. Hence, if a person learns to spell correctly, and his memory should in the least fail him, he becomes imperfect, which would not be the case did he spell from undeviating principles. "If we were at liberty to apply a new orthography to words," says the author of the National Spelling-Book, "there can be little doubt that the labour of acquiring a knowledge of our language would be abridged, and correct pronunciation become more common." What law denies us this privilege? None but popular delusion! But cannot this law be disannulled? experiment of Columbus, of Penn, of Newton, and of Franklin, disannulled it, relative to America; war; astronomy; and electricity; and the experiment before us will test its power relative to letters. The Greek alphabet when introduced into Greece by Cadmus. fifteen hundred years before Christ, consisted of only sixteen letters. Eight were afterwards added, in the fifth or sixth century before Christ, which came into use, notwithstanding ignorance and prepossession strongly opposed the innovation. The alphabet now consists of twenty-four letters, and most of their names are in no wise significant of their natures, or analagous to the sounds they represent, and therefore stand to this day as marks of ignorance and barbarity.

Teachers have heard children not four years old testify against such ignorance, by substituting natural names for letters instead of using the unnatural ones taught in the rudiments of orthography. The argument, that the application of a new orthography to our language would impoverish it by effacing the connexion that now exists between it and those languages from which it is derived, contains as much weight as the Dutchman's, who went to mill with a stone in one end of his bag, to balance the grain in the other, because his father did so. We make use of five letters to spell the word neigh, for no other reason than that our fathers did so; two letters represent it better. We spell tizik, phthysick, because the Greeks did so before we were born. Not one in an hundred that reads the English language, knows any thing about its derivation or connexion with other languages; and it is of little consequence whether they do or not. If the distance from Washington to New-York could be shortened one third by opening a new road, would it be wise to relinquish the advantages of it, rather than lose sight of certain useless monuments on the old one? Certainly not. The ancient language of the Anglo-Saxons proceeded through various stages of innovation, and several gradations of refinement, with occasional accessions of foreign words, to the formation of the present English tongue. If another innovation will render a knowledge of it attainable in half the time now requisite, and effect a saving of one fourth in writing and printing, should we hesitate in making it?

Notwithstanding all this may be accomplished by the application of a perfect alphabet; yet aware of the opposition the attempt would subject the projector to, I have hesitated for years, after proving its practicability and utility, to lay the scheme before the publick. But as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, I can no longer hesitate. If an effort to benefit my fellow men should place me as a mark for the arrows of criticism, a consciousness that publick good demands the effort, will cause them to fall harmless around me.

In weighing the subject before us, locality, and the interest of those who can already read, should not alone influence us. Remember that two thirds of the human family are yet destitute of the knowledge of letters, and that but a small portion can read the English tongue, which, if perfected, will supplant all others, as it is already deservedly popular—and America should wear the star of its reformation. Place the aggregate good in one scale, and the temporary evil that might ensue, if the perfect alphabet were adopted, in the other, and if the scales do not preponderate in favour of the former, let it be condemned; but, if they do, the good of unborn millions demand it—the opposition of many, notwithstanding, who might feel somewhat chagrined at beholding their fine-spun, tangled skein of orthgraphy rejected for one so simple that a child five years old may unwind it without difficulty.

"It is a point of considerable importance," says Murray, "that every learner of the English language should be taught to pronounce perfectly, and with facility, every original simple sound that belongs By a timely and judicious care in this respect the voice will be prepared to utter with ease and accuracy every combination of sounds, and taught to avoid that confused and imperfect manner of pronouncing words which accompanies many persons through life, who have not in this respect been properly instructed at an early period." Had Murray introduced into our language as many letters as there are original sounds, and given them names analagous to the sounds they represented, learners might have been taught, as he desired, at an early period; but to inform a child that a has four sounds, as in fate, fat, far, fall, and not articulate each vowel sound, is unintelligible to his mind. The sounds are, a in fate, ah in fat, ar in far, aw in fall. The has two sounds, one hard and the other soft, as in thin, thine." Can a child comprehend this, unless he be informed that the sound of the th, in thin, is the, as in theology, and in thine, thee? "The standard of our language," says Perry, "can never be fixed by a rational division only of the words into syllables, without certain characters denoting the different sounds of the vowels and consonants." "The first necessary step," says Sheridan, "towards establishing rules for this art (reading, &c.) upon any solid foundation, is, as in all others, to ascertain the number and explain the nature of its first simple elements, for any errour there must carry an incorrigible taint throughout."

By a critical examination of the perfect alphabet, I apprehend the enlightened mind will discover that the above mentioned objects

were never before gained. Even the philosophick Murray, who had the researches of Sheridan, Perry, Harris, Walker and others, to aid him, left it with the learner to decide whether there were 32, 34, or 36 simple elementary sounds belonging to our lan guage;—but, that there are 39, I think the publick will be convinced on examining the perfect alphabet.

My new system of orthography is formed in strict unison with the following principles laid down by the learned Sheridan. "1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced. 2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it. 3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds. 4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet."

"Such is the state of our written language," continues Sheridan, "that the darkest hieroglyphicks, or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all, except a few well educated natives; no alteration in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making considerable addition to its characters."-This is what I have attempted; and, after weighing and answering objections for eleven years, I now appeal to my countrymen for assistance. you patronize the attempt to perfect your native tongue, and to render it so attracting, that it shall hush all the sounds of barbarity, and extend its empire, with the light of truth and liberty, to earth's remotest bounds? All I ask is your individual subscriptions for 'Something New;' to be published weekly, in numbers of eight pages each, at Boston, for one year; to contain a perfect alphabet of the English language, and a Spelling Book connected with the same; by the aid of which, the unlettered of every nation may learn to read and pronounce the English tongue, after being taught the names and nature of thirty-nine letters; also, a selection from the Bible, and an extract from the writings of each of the Presidents of the United States; and from Luther, Calvin, Fox, Penn, Wesley, Murray, and others; concluded with an address by the Editor to all nations and people.—The whole to be printed with the perfect alphabet, making a volume of 416 pages, equal to 600 of the present method of printing. Price \$1, in advance. second number, containing the Perfect Alphabet, &c. will be issued in June. The work will be printed on script type, for the purpose of facilitating the learner in writing the characters.

Printed at the office of the Mechanicks Magazine, 52 Washington-st. Boston.

SOMETHING NEW.

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY MICHAEL H. BARTON.

VOL. I.

Boston, 6th mo. 30th, 1830.

No. 2.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

Dr. Rush, Dr. Barber, and U. C. Burnap, A. M., will accept my thanks for aid received from their writings upon the subject of a Perfect or Vocal Alphabet, and, I hope, pardon the free use that is made of them in the following pages.

Their efforts to induce the publick to investigate a subject that should be thoroughy taught every English pupil, at the commencement of their education, (and yet which is understood but by few teachers,) will be lauded by a

future, if not by the present generation.

"I should feel ashamed of urging such plain matters of fact," says Dr. Barber, "were it not for our extreme ignorance of the subject." Persons in general, perpetually using, or often miss-using the elements of the English language, are ignorant of their existence as simple specifick sounds. "I never yet." continues the Doctor, "pronounced the vocal elements of our language in my publick lectures without exciting the mirthful wonder of the audience."

"When the elements are pronounced singly," says Dr. Rush, "they may receive a concentration of organick effort, which gives them a clearness of sound, and a definite outline, if I may so speak, at their extremes, that makes a fine preparation for distinct and forcible pronunciation in

the compounds of speech."

"That a new system of orthography will prevail in the course of a few years, I have no doubt," says professor

Burnap.

"Every language," says Dr. Barber, "to be perfect for the purpose of speech, ought to have a vocal alphabet; so that every elementary sound should have its own appropriate character or letter, and these characters, and none others, should be employed in spelling; no letter being admitted into a word which is not actually sounded."

Such an alphabet an I mode of spelling is now presented to the publick. That they will be adopted without opposition, is more than I expect, but their ultimate preva-

lence to the subversion of all others, must be expected by every one that enters the interior of the first temple of literature, viz. a thorough investigation of the elementary sounds of the human voice.

This is the age of improvement, and the spirit of reform that is abroad in the land, cannot cease to operate until every vestige of barbarity is discovered and consumed.

In the way of so great a change in our orthography as the following system contemplates, there are formidable objections, but none that are insurmountable. A partial change would not be desirable, it would open the way for frequent and perplexing alterations, and prevent permanent uniformity.

The change effected by this system leaves room for no further. It renders our orthography perfectly simple. It spells every word in the most simple way, according to the most approved standard of pronunciation; hence it will render our spelling and pronunciation uniform and perma-Each elementary sound of our language is represented by a graphick character. When a child has learned these characters, and the nature of combining them so as to represent compound sounds, he has learned to spell every word in our language. He finds no ambiguity—no contradiction, no superfluity. He has but one method to form any syllable, and that is to combine the vocal elements, that compose the syllable. A vocal element is a simple sound of the voice, not capable of being further The vocal elements of the English language are forty in number.

We may compare these elements to forty links, which by being differently welded together, compose every word in our language. "If each element which ought to be sounded in a word," says Dr. Barber, "is distinctly formed by the organs of utterance, the word must be well pronounced."

A syllable is sometimes a single, indivisible sound; but sometimes it consists of several simple, distinguishable sounds, into which it can be divided by the voice. If I pronounce the word man, it appears, to a heater unaccustomed to a scientifick consideration of speech, to be one sound, not capable of division.

The lips are first pressed against each other, and air being at the same time forcibly impelled from the throat, a sound is heard which is represented by the letter m. The lips, which before were held in somewhat forcible contact, are now separated, the mouth is opened, and its cavity is put into a particular shape; and air being again impelled from the throat, the sound of a as in at, is heard. The tip of the tongue is then carried from the lower part of the mouth, and pressed against the upper gums, and roof of the mouth, and air issuing from the throat in a forcible

manner, produces the sound represented by n.

"Our present method of spelling," says Burnap, "is a continual perplexity. The memory is assisted by no general rules. Every word must be learned by itself. Probably there is not a person to be found who can readily spell every word in our language. If his memory fails he can appeal to no rules for assistance. Putting such a task upon a child discourages him, and rather unfits his mind for vigorous exertion in other branches, and occupies years of time that might be devoted to higher attainments in literature."

The Perfect Alphabet will render the perplexing study of months, the pleasing amusement of as many weeks.

The introduction of this alphabet is not an object, the

value of which is doubtful when accomplished.

Like the revolution that made our nation free and independent, it may occasion some inconvenience for a few years, but the blessings resulting from it will extend to all future generations that may speak the English tongue. The permanency of all valuable institutions depends upon the diffusion of right knowledge, which must be commensurate with the simplicity and purity of the channel through which it flows.

By the aid of a perfect vocal alphabet, the art of spelling and pronouncing will be so pleasing and inductive, that very young persons will become adepts in the same. But it will be somewhat mortifying for the many millions that read English to be convicted that, with all their attainments, but few of them are acquainted with the vocal elements of their own language! that is, they are not acquainted with the sounds, that the letters stand for.

Much of the reading of our country is periodicals, the orthography of which may be changed when ever required, and valuable works may be reprinted when wanted. The intrinsick value of the new system of orthography induces me to believe that within ten years the majority of our periodicals will be printed with it. In hopes that it will be a blessing to the world, I submit it to the examination and decision of its inhabitants.

a ansismo Ususon

F	ems.	Names. &i	Explanations of the letters. New mode of spelling. the long slender a, as in age—UF
	г	ah	the Italian a, as heard in at-20
	r	ar	the third sound of a, as in arm—vrm
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	0	owe	the long o, as heard in old—CAP
	æ	oh	the close o, as heard in ooze—@Z
	ε	ew	the sound of oo, as in good—LEP
	u	ugh	the short o, as in object—W37373
	20	OW	the sound of ou, as in our—377
	u	ue	the long u, as in beauty—3u09
	W	uh	the short u, as in utter—370037
	3	b	the sound of b , as in bow—30
	a	p	the sound of p, as in pit—nas
	p	d	the sound of d, as in dare—pur
	0	t	the sound of t, as in take—oar
	m	m	the sound of m, as in man—min
	8	f	the sound of f , as in fame— $8\alpha m$
	n	n	the sound of n , as in no- $n0$
	Ø	ng	the sound of ng, as in song—JUD
	7	j	the sound of j , as in Jew-922
,	4	g	the sound of g, as in gave—Law-
	8	k	the sound of k, as in kite—213
	r	1	the sound of l, as in lord—LOFF

Forms.	Names.	Explanations of the letters. New mode of spelling.
r	r	the sound of r , as in row— ro
v	v	the sound of v, as in vow—vn
4 .	8	the sound of s, as in sir—snr-
\boldsymbol{a}	h	the sound of h, as in horse—nurs
W	w	the sound of w, as in woe-w-o
\boldsymbol{u}	y	the sound of y , as in ye— me
z	z	the sound of z, as in zone—zon
7	th	the sound of th, as in thou-70
L	th	the aspirate th, as in thumb—1/11/11
20	$\mathbf{z}\mathbf{h}$	the sound of zh, as in azure—azur
2	wh	the sound of wh, as in what—2,703
v	sh	the sound of th, as in show—vo
\boldsymbol{c}_{\cdot}	ch	the sound of ch, as in church—cwrc

EXPLANATION OF THE CHARACTERS USED FOR PAUSES.

- stands for a comma; — for a colon; —— for a period; for the interrogatory point; * for the exclamation point. The two last points are placed at the beginning instead of the end of sentences.

IL LOTADO RE SOTHODO LODN'T J-TRE TE NACUT UN TUMBURDO TEM SO IZ DO TOUTEZONO TUMBURE SONEZ-A ADYSUN MA SADL DAD WINTE UN AETDO DO POSONEZ UN TE LODN'T S WE LOTA TIT NAMZ—20 TE SONEZ UN TE LODN'T S WE LOTA TIT NAMZ—2EN NO DECN'T DZ TO ALNE DO POMUNIOTAD TOS WAT ADZ VODIS-TE SULODO PLITOLUNIN UN TEM—2D EC WUTE SL ZOC TE DLEMONOLE SONE UT LODN'T UN TODO DA ADT DANDE DA ATONNISO DA ANTO SONE SULODO MINOT—PUTZO ZOS ATONNISO UN TUNTICANNIN LOD SADININ NODOS SE DARON UN TE

ANZZINIM UN TE UNHIMA UN AMEC-IMP UN TE MIN-DARUARY ADMIR ANORUAD-UZ TREALEMENTO LAC AZ re amerado inigero un rairranonn anuz RYUM TE MOU-TEA SUO-PYDIA O AYONONA 200 AZ DE 3E LEVESTE CASA SUEL UNEL UPSU-VADOR LE SYEmand de 3e almmoradar az slenia 1240200-WIND BUTE EX SYUM TE YAD UN TE UNINTE-INF TE NOZZWWN WY TE WYGINZ 31 120 20 22 8WYMP FIN 3e reunder id andzur---- 20 2z ren da 3e arononso alon---an ras minner ol re leonrz ma se sonvor war suc a vebre uv onorgo rz sæ INM WAT MARTO PARADANTONAL UN TE ER-DUTO าร 36901 สาดาสค-าด 36 กลายสา ลก สกลเฉทร พรา TIS INSUIDE NULLARY MOY AZ NESESTAYE TIN A MEY-8273 NULLET UN TE LEONNYS-NEO DIE ELINGONAO 201 รวทภมอรองอ-าอ 8นมงวง จสรม วะ ธวงท-

as is to no es so is as os as us no us no

31 P28NT7NOLD RUM31N2O TE VWILZ INF RUN-SONINOS DUNTE WUTP 2N W LINGWIF MA 3E NOTSPROLD INF NIOUTILE SNOLO—

an te work which, no tre tre somez—an aronomisso te isonez no no sasi as we ke nus aer worn uv tez sonez—aronomis te work an a sio-perdiaso minor-ink we aiv te namz uv 2-2-c—22c isones-as risis aronoso-sasi te novek 23c—aronomis te work ors an

re sam proisso minor-inp we ver re namz wi pr-3—rac unisop-mar pr3——

TOZ NO NIV NUO OLM OR ANVIOLEO TAL ING-TITO-SO IZ OR TOL EC LICHT IL ADS NIONTIL NAM MA TOL-8-ef; N-eng; b-ge; l-ah; l-el; I-be; N-pe; P-de; O-te; N-he; N-ye; l-the; V-she; INP WIT A SU DIT IONTI TA MA LITH OR TEP INP TIO WIT TO NU ILSAIDO-

EXTRACT FROM THE BIBLE.

Genesis, 1st chapter.

an re sebanaso bur greader re novn ink re. THE THE THE OTH WOOD WATER SUMMENTE WOODE UNI PUTANIS WOZ WAWN TE SAS WY TE PEA-INP TE ANATAD UV BUP MUVP WAUN TE SAA UV TE WDINYZ-ING BUR JIR-122 NY 36 WI-ING mr woz no-no bur so re no no ao woz BER-INF BUR SOME HE MIS PA-INF HE PITTINGS AL SOME NOTINE WE EVALUE INFO THE THE MOVINGOO War re surso ra-ing bur sar-ion mr se a serminand an he maked uv he widding-ink LOD AD POULE TE WIDDINYZ SYUM TE WIDDINYZ-THE BUP MAP TO SOMMOMOND—THE POULPAR TO WDONYZ LAC WAY LAW TE SAYMIMANO-ANI AO WDZ 30-INF HUF IDIF TE SOTMIMOND NOVN-INP TE EVNAN INP TE MOTNAN WET TE SETUND PA----INP BUP IDP-LID TE WODN'TZ WNPIT TE NOVN 36 BOTOTA DREBOTOT WINDLE WINN MURIS-INF NOT THE TENE LINE LINEY-INF AS LUDZ SO-INF BUT EDLE TE PEL LINE ELL-INE TE BITITADO DEBITIT WY TE WOONTZ TOUR RE SE-TAR SUR SO TO

20 wdz ter—inr tur 13r-130 ie wri 1720 80ri tris—ie ert neuroo 1er—inr ie 8rus ore neuroo 8rus 180r noz unr—naz 1er 2z on 201318-180r nos unr—inr tur 10 110 oo wdz ter—inr ie evnos inr ie marn-20 war ie 110rr pa—

The opinions of many to the contrary notwithstanding, I still think, that the thirty-nine letters promised the publick in the first number of this work, are symbols of as many vocal elements of the English language; and through the kindness of Dr. Barber, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now lecturing upon elocution, at Cambridge college, I have been made sensible that there is a simple element represented by wh, as heard in what; for which, I had no character in my Alphabet. By adding this to my Alphabet I have forty letters. "A vocal element," says Dr. B. "is a simple sound of the voice, or a sound not capable of being farther divided. The vocal elements of a language consist of the simplest possible sounds into which its syllables can be divided or resolved. It is, by many, supposed that i in isle, u in duty, and ou in out, represent, not simple, but compound sounds; but a thorough investigation has convinced me that no two vocal elements perfectly represent these sounds; hence, I have retained them as simple vocal elements. The ear can clearly perceive the difference of each vocal element in the Alphabet; or, in other words, that each letter can be distinctly and simply sounded, if pronounced as heard in the words selected to illustrate them.

If any improvement can be made in the Alphabet, I hope to stand ready to be convicted of it. Two important objects are gained by changing the form of the letters. 1. A fount of type sufficient to print with, can be obtained for one half that a fount of the old form costs. 2. It renders capitals unnecessary, and enables a person to learn to write in half the time necessary on the present system. Having been at considerable expense to procure the matrices for new type, &c. persons may now be furnished with it to print on. All persons are at liberty so to do, as no copy-right is secured

Two or three weeks will elapse before the next number is issued, so that returns from those that have agreed to pay, on the reception of this number, may be received. Correspondents will please to pay their own postage, and, in future, direct their letters to M. H. Barton, or S. N. Dickinson, at the office of the Mechanicks Magazine, 52 Washington st. Boston, instead of Carter & Hendee.

After the lapse of a few weeks, the work will appear weekly till it is completed. Agents that have subscribers' names not returned, will please forward them immediately.

Printed at the office of the Mechanicks Magazine, 52 Washington street, Boston.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. I.

Boston, 6th mo. June 6th, 1831.

No. 3.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

Indisposition and obstacles thrown in my path, by persons unfriendly to me and my work has been the cause of its long suspension. But kind heaven, having in a measure restored my health, and afforded me means to surmount those obstacles, I now intend to go through. On my return to Boston, after an absence of ten months, I found many letters, relative to "Something New," waiting a reply. The kindness of correspondents is duly appreciated, and they may rest assured that "Something New" is now established upon a firm basis.

Should the health of its editor, or any thing else again drive bim from the city, matter, prepared to fill the first volume, will be left in the hands of a literary friend, who has become thoroughly acquainted with the new system; and funds sufficient to publish the same left in the hands of a respectable printer of this city, who will see the work printed and forwarded to its patrons.

By issuing the work monthly, in the present form, of 16 pages, one half of the postage will be saved to subscribers, as the postage on a whole or half a sheet is the same. Twelve monthly numbers, in addition to those already sent, will be forwarded to subscribers.

Should any be dissatisfied with this arrangement, they will please notify me of the same, and extra numbers shall be sent them, to fulfill the first engagement. But when they are informed that by fulfilling this arrangement I expect at the end of the volume to be a loser, they will doubtless be satisfied. New subscribers must expect but 12 numbers, of this form, for \$1.

I regret that so many errors were found in the second number. In this number I have made a new arrangement of the letters, ε and \mathscr{A} are exchanged for \mathscr{E} ' \mathscr{C} , which are more easily formed with the pen.

A great saving in writing and printing, and a relief to the eyes, is effected by each letter representing a word as well as a sound. The adoption of this, however, is optional with the writer and printer.

Those that wish the old form of the letters retained, are informed that I do not consult the prejudices of the English scholar but the greatest good of the human family. I have endeavoured to produce such an alphabet as I should, if the whole human family, save myself, were now destitute of the knowledge of any whatever.

Letters (post paid) and subscription money, yet due, directed to M. H. Barton, Boston, will be thankfully received.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE WORLD.

MICHAEL H. BARTON, of the United States of America, begs leave to introduce a new Alphabet; which being applied to the English language, will enable the unlettered of all nations to learn themselves to read, and pronounce the same, after being taught the names and nature of forty letters; and by which, in one week, a person of common capacity may learn how to spell any word, only by hearing it accurately pronounced; and to pronounce any word by only seeing it properly written.

It abridges printing one third, and facilitates the art of writing one half. Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, when combined with others, and of a certain word, when standing alone in composition, for example: and, stands opposite 2; the opposite of 7, was opposite of W; hence the sentence, and the man was there, should be written 27 man wrows. The letter, or letters, in each word that represents the simple sound, for which the corresponding letter in the alphabet stands, is separated from the rest of the word by the horizontal line, and is always, distinguished by an italic letter or letters.

TPay particular attention to the first sound you make in pronouncing the word opposite of each letter, and you will hear the name of the letter, if that sound be the one for which the letter stands, which is the case of all except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th.

A NEW ALPHABET.

No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in w	hich they sound, nich they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in wi	hich they sound, nich they stand.
1	ai	a	a	α	21	P	n	p-raise	oraz
2	ah	u	au-nt	uns	22	b	3	b-ut	3£0
3	ah	2	a-nd	anse	23	t	0	t-0	oæ
4	arh	7	o-f	w	24	d	12	d-ay	ra
5	awe	2	a-ll	ne	25	k	8	Christ	rriso
6	ee	e	e-vening	evniso	26	g	6	God	blp
7	eh	2	e-very	oure	27	th	4	things	1200£
8	i	ı	eye	ı	28	the	7	the	re
9	ih	2	i-n	rn ·	29	fe	8	for	8DT
10	owe	0	o-we	0	30	ve	v	vain	van
11	ouh	æ	oo-ze	mz	31	2	Z	zeal	zen
12	uh	n	g-00-d	bno	32	8	1	spirit	sourro
13	ugh	£	upon	enen	33	sh	20	shall	vzsi
14	eu	u	yo-u	nu	34	zh	2	pleasure	oweur
15	ow	30	ou-r	2000	35	ch		church	cerc
16	ur	n	r-ight	res	36	j	9	Jesus	9 <i>esfs</i>
17	eul	1	l-lord	umre	37	y		уе	ne
18	um	m	m-orning	mornix	38	wh	12	which	220
19	un	n	n-ot	nro	39	w	w	was	wrz
20	ung	20	si-ng	1200	40	h	n	him	arm

nn iern o rer 7 nu wa, 2 ma ze ren in wen r; 2 iern oa r ie viso, 18 swmioo nu u wer no—

The above contains two verses of poetry. Find it out by the alphabet, ye lovers of 'Something New.'

A very slow and forcible pronunciation of any syllable, may soon discover to an attentive ear, the true sound of every letter. When the alphabet is thus learned, which is but the work of a few hours, all is learned necessary to read, write, and pronounce any thing. The forty thousand words in our language are all compounded of the forty sounds represented by the letters of this alphabet. Hence it is self-evident, that if a person learns to articulate these forty sounds, and to associate a certain character with each

as its invariable representative, he may, without any further tax upon his memory, by the mere exercise of judgment, bring together as many of these sounds, or first principles, as enter into the composition of any word, and in so doing, perfectly spell the word. If he be taught to associate this character \mathfrak{D} with the first sound in our, and this γ with the last; and if he then wish to spell or compound the word our, in articulating it in two syllables, he speaks the names of the two characters \mathfrak{D} and γ ; and hence his judgment would tell him that $\mathfrak{D}-\gamma$ spells our. Thus associate the simple sounds that make any word, and those sounds will be the names of as many letters in the alphabet. The word ought is compounded of but two simple sounds: let the student ascertain what they are, and he has the names of $\mathfrak{D}-\gamma$. Wrought contains three: when found, he has γ -- $\mathfrak{D}-\gamma$.

The following table of 60 words contains but 164 simple sounds, and therefore requires but that number of letters to spell them naturally; whereas the old system requires 331, more than double that number. Oh! the folly of submitting to barbarous custom.

neigh— $nlpha$	know—no	asthma—23- $mlpha$
dough—#O	\mathbf{show} — \mathbf{vo}	borough—3e-70
though—70	isle—L×	beauty—311-Se
aught—on	edge— <i>34</i>	bureau—3U-YO
height— <i>neo</i>	itch—ze	doughy—120-2
bough—331	gnaw— np	heighten— <i>nco-m</i>
haugh— ap	chew—cu	knowing—no-190
eight— $lpha o$	nigh $-n\iota$	thorough—7710-70
chough— <i>CF8</i>	laure—10	hautboy-10-370-2
heigh— $a\iota$	thou—799	although—Du-70
thigh—LL	quay— <i>re</i>	haughty- np - ∞
weigh— w - $lpha$	shoevæ	wrought—/~200
ought— $p_{\mathcal{F}}$	$\operatorname{each}\!-\!ec$	thought—7700
rough—70	sigh— <i>3l</i>	taught—opo
sough— <i>47</i> 0	lieu—www.	slough—Jwn
wreath—rel	hcau— <i>30</i>	phthisick—022-22
seethe—167	they— $\mathcal{H}\ell$	daughter—pon-cor
light—MO	through-LYU	invoigh—vn-va.

knew—nu naught—nno view—vu thought—nno tongue—3£20
eye-sight—4-343

In the following eight lines of poetry, (composed for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of our present orthography, and the difficulty of a foreigner's learning it,) the letters ough have no less than seven different sounds.

Our friend Thomas Hough (1) has got wisdom enough: He shot from a bough, (2) a poor white-headed crow; He shot through (3) the hough, (4) and it fell in the lough; There came a great drought, and he drained the lough out: So, quick as he ought, (5) the lame crow he then got; He made a neat trough, (6) and so moved his bird off; He fell in a slough-O what spluttering now! He made up some dough, (7) and then fed the poor crow. 30 STAR OTMES ASS (1) AZZ STO WIZESM ENSS; NE WTO 877M a 32, (2) a neer rid nopor 200: ne wro iru (3) 7 nr (4) 2 20 821 2 70 473; THE SAM A BEAD PEROS, 2 AR PERAMP THE BOS; so rure az ne vo, (5) i sam ero ne im bio; ne mar a new ords, (6) a so mave anz serr vs; ne son a and, o ard sangorro no! ne mar en sem ro, (7) 2 res 82 7 nær 200-

Ough in hough, sounds £8; that is, likeshort u and f. 2.
 In bough, D, like ou in thou. 3. In through, u. 4. In hough, 72.
 In ought, D, like a in hall. 6. In trough, D8, like broad a and f.
 In dough, O.

Thus in bough, through, ought, and dough, ough represents but a simple vocal sound in each, viz. 29—40—0—

TABLE 1.

Compound sounds, made by one consonant and one vowel.

NA NU NA NT ND NE NO NU NI NO NU NV NF NU ND 3A 3U 3A 3T 3D 3E 3D, 3I 30 3U 3N 3F 3U 3D OA OU OA OT OD OE OD OI OI OO OU ON OF OU OD PAPUPA PTPD PE PO PU PTPO PU PN PSPUPD

TABLE 2.

Compound sounds, made by one vowel and one consonant.

AN UN AN TA DA EN IN IN IN ON UN WA EN UN MA 03 U3 23 T3 D3 E3 23 L3 T3 03 C3 N3 E3 U3 as us as to po es so is to os as mo es us po ARURARIA DRER DRUR IR OF CERNPERUR DR ar ur ar rr dr er dr ir ir or ær wr fr ur 207. as us as us de es as us us os as we es us 206 at m at m on el al m ol el m el m 204 מה עה בה לה מו עה בה בה בה בה לה בה לה בה עה בה לה בה עה 207 as us as ts ds es as us us os us de es us 208 . arwartr prevar iv wor arnr er ur m as us as rs ds es as us us os ces nus es us กายนายฉบาวาย ขาย อาย เมยาาย ดาย สาย สายนาย วากอ acue re re ec re ie ie oc ce ne re ce ce AT WI 29 TH DIF CF 27 LF RF OF CCF TVF PF UF 204

TABLE 3.

Simple compound sounds, made by the union of two vowels.

THE THE TO THE TO THE TO THE TWE THE TWO ALL AND ALL

The — stands for a period. The other pauses are not altered. This No. contains the spelling book complete. Subscribers will do well to put a cover on this, and succeeding numbers, so as to preserve them clean for binding. We now commence our extracts as promised in the prospectus, and shall fill up the remaining No.'s with the same, except the last page in each, which, if needed, may be devoted to correspondents and the editor.

The extracts from the Bible will form an interesting and beautiful chain, exhibiting the miraculous works and counsel of God, from the days of Adam to those of John the Revelator, (so called,) when banished upon the isle of Patmos, for holding the testimony of Jesus. The arrangement and division, as well as the orthography, will be peculiar to this work. It is such that the Canadian—the Indian—and the poor slave, that can speak English, may, with a few hours instruction, read and comprehend. The spirit of philanthropy that is abroad in the land, will doubtless soon carry it among them.

In printing the first chapter of Genesis with the new orthography, we save 1146 letters, about one-third.

THE BOOK OF MOSES,

Containing the substance of his writings in Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

TO BER TV MOSES,

ernoanio i sessoens i aiz rivios i genesis, ersopes, seviveres, nemerz, 2 puverinome—

1—1 7 3EUNIX 6 3TEADƏR 7 NƏVN 2 7 FTU—2 7 FTU W WUMD 8DTM 2 VDIR, 2 RTSNƏS W F 7 8AS T 7 REN: 2 7 5 T 6 MAVR F 7 8AS T 7 WAD-TZ—

2—2 b sor loo rur 3e lio, 2 tur w lio—2 b so t lio, 720 to w n: 2 b reviror 7 lio 8rtm 7 rtrnos—2 b rolr 7 lio r, 2 t rtr-nos le rolr nio— 2 t e 2 t m wr t 8erso r3—2 b top, 100 tur se a sermamond r 1 mreso r 1 wodrz, 2 100 rover 1 wodrz srim 1 wodrz—2 b map 1 sermamond, 2 pevipop 1 wadrz 2 wr enpr 1 sermamond srim 1 wadrz 2 wr 23ev 1 sermamond; 2 rd w 10—2 b rosp 1 sermamond advn—2 1 e 2 1 m wr 1 sorenp p—

4—2 b spr, 100 t wortz t t novn se boltr ocebout enoce wen alas, 2 100 t rt. 20nr anner: 2 to m so—2 b tolk t rt. 20nr ett., 2 t borro onbott t t wortz tolk ne sez; 2 b so tuo to w m—

6—2 b 37k loo ter 3e llos t t 8ermamono t t novn, o pevir t p 8rtm t nio: 2 loo tom 3e 8 sinz 2 8 sesnz, 2 8 paz 2 nerz, 2 loo tom 3e 8 llos t t 8ermamono t t novn, o biv llo e t eri 2 to w so-2 b mar o brad llos: t bradt llo o tul t p, 2 t lost llo o tul t nio: ne mar t sott z dl-so-2 b soo tom t t 8ermamono t novn, o biv llo e t eri: 2 o tul ovt t p, 2 ovt t nio, 2 o pevir t llo 8rtm t pettinos: 2 b so too to w w—2 t e 2 t m wt t 80tt p—

7—2 b spr, xpr 7 worrz grid 80r7 zgenkandle
7 mævid reor 720 nal il8, 2 8pl 720 ma 8ll 23pv 7 frl, i 7 oan sprmamond i novn—2 b rre:
adok 7 brad 2alz, 2 o ilvid reor 720 mævol, 1,
7 worrz grdd 80rl 23pnkandle irstr tur ilnk,
2 widd 8pl irstr niz ilnk: 2 b sd 720 io w w—
2 b 3loso 7pm, said, 3e 8rudsl 2 meldenll, 2 8il
7 wodz 2 7 sez, 2 lod 8dl minloenll i 7 frl—2
7 e 2 7 m wr 7 8i8l k—

8—2 b spr, nor t fre oreno sore t never orecr treor anz unp, rom, a vremo eno, seso t t fre treor anz unp: 2 to w so—2 b map t seso t t fre treor anz unp, a rom treor tur unp: 2 d eno too vrempe f t fre treor and unp: 2 b so too to w w—

9—2 b 37P, LOD P\$ mar man r n rmas, trsof n rinds: 2 LOD TOM ADV POMENTIN OUT T 8TW T T de, 2 OUT T 8DL T T UT; 2 OUT T 720L, 2 OUT DT PTL, 2 OUT D REALOP MAN RAZ ON RMAS, R T RMAS T B REALOP MAN RAZ ON RMAS, R T RMAS T B READOP AE A; MAL 2 SEMAL PREADER AE TOM—2 B 3LOSO TOM, 2 B SPE FNOW TOM, 3E STUDSPL, 2 MPLOEALL, 2 TEALOPIUS T PTL, 2 SESPU TO: 2 ARV POMENTIN OUT T 8W T T SE, 2 OUT T 8DL T T UT, 2 OUT D LIVED HOD TAD MEUDL F T PTL—2 B 3PP, 3EAOLF L ARV BUYN U D PT3 3UT DO SEP, 2 RZ F T 8AS T T STL, 2 OTE T T L Z T 8TUD T T OTE NELFTOD SEP; O U TO Y 3E 8 MED—

10-2 0 2 3es0 7 7 ere, 2 0 2 8xx 7 7 Wr, 2 0 2 1000

TAD TREADLE TELL ZURIN TUR IZ MB, I ADV BIVN E BREN ERT 8 MED: 2 TO W 50—2 5 FD D 1000 TAD AE ARR MAR, 2 BENOMR TO W VORE W—2 T E 2 T M WR T 17344 R—

11—784 7 ADVNZ 2 7 FTL WT SININD 2 D 7 AOSO T THE—2 TH 7 SOVNL P 5 PHPPP AIZ WITT 2 AC ARP MAP; 2 AC THOPP TH 7 SOVNL P STIM D AIZ WITT 2 AC ARP MAP—2 5 BLESO T SOVNL P, 2 SANTOFSIP TO: BETDZ 720 T TO AC ARP TOSOP STIM D AIZ WITT 2 5 TREADER 2 MAP—

12—7 & b rap n rdfp to o ran f 7 fri, 3 tur wond fr a misd srim 7 fri 2 wpdrp 7 rol saf r 7 frmp—2 7 & b riandp a filten, 2 tur re rfd 7 man ræm re rap 8 pmp—2 pd r 7 frymp map 7 & b 0 bro d dre 720 rz ridfond o 7 fio 2 n 8 sæp; 7 dke r ils piso r 7 mrpso r 7 frpn, 2 7 orer nridpa r n 2 evi—2 7 & b dne 7 man, 2 and r indæ 7 grep r epn, 0 pros rd 20 20 rea ro—

13—27 Lb remanese 7 man sard, r s ore r 7 beren ro maso srele ed; 3 r 7 dre r 7 nrist r n 2 evi, ro valo n ed r ro: 8 r 7 e 720 ro edsto rurrs ro valo surle el—2 7 l b see, ro rz n n 727 7 man ver se alon; l wil mar a a asla med 8 a—

14—WO T T FROME T I BUTTHE E SETO T T SELF, A S SUL T FET, A 3 PDO TOM FNOW ARFM, O SE LDD AE WHIP FOLF TOLING ALVIO FREOT, TAO W T NAM TUTS—

14-27 L b 3DSP a Pen sien I 8Di f 2Pfm, 2 ne

SLONO: 2 NE ONT WEN T AIZ TISH, 2 TLOZE FA T SLOW THEOPE TUTTS—2 T TIS 2, T & 6 A2E OATH STIM MAN, MAE AE A WNMFN, 2 STOO AFT FNOW T MAN—2 APPM FOR THE IZ NO SON T MI SONZ, 2 SLOW T MI SLOW: WE W SE TOLE WOMAN, SETTE WE W OADN DO T MAN—TUTSOT WA MAN LEV AIZ STIT 2 AIZ MITT, 2 W TLEV FNOW AIZ WIS, 2 TA W SE WEN SLOW—2 TA WT SOL NATOR, T MAN 2 AZ WIS, 2 WT N 2WAME—

16-no 7 seraono w mor seou van one seso 7 7 SELF 27 L BAZF MAF-2 AC 32F ENDE 7 WINMEN. Ma all b som n n n eo to ove to by an! 27 HM-Nmen sor ende i seraond, we maled i srud i 7 Orez t 7 brran: 3 t 7 srud t 7 ore 2 1217 mirso to birra b all sor u u n es t is nerr UN OFC TO LIFE WELLS I SPENDING FOR FUNCE I WWMPNN VN VUNLEPL: 8 B POL NO, 720 27 P 720 n es miro, van nur iz v se onne; a n v se az BIRA MMOO NO 2 EVIL-2 22M 7 WEMEN AN 72D 7 ONE W N 8 800 2 720 20 W MJZZINO O 7 13, 2 0 30 PCsurp o mar wen wis, ve over to gruo rures, 2 PRE ED: 2 LOV DISO ENOVE NET NESSAND UMA NET. 2 NE PIP ED-27 IS T TOM 30L WY ONSMP, 2 TH. MU TAD TA WY NATOP: 2 TA SOP SIG SEVS OUGSTY 2 MAP TOMBOUNG AMERICA TA APPET VONS TILB WDTTO I THIPPN I T TOLK TIP: 2 2PFM 2 MZ WIS NOR TOMSOLVES SY'TM T ANOSONE T T & B A-MADOSO TOYEZ T THITPH-2 THE SOUR ENOUGE FM, a sop stole a, lut tro to—a ae sop i astr

H VDIS T I GT PEN, 2 I W ASTAP, 387DZ I W NATOP; 2 I NIP MISAS—2 NE SOP, NE OOIP T T20 TE WTSO NATOP NATOP MATOP NATOP TO TO TO THE LUTTU I TIMAN POP TE T20 TO WWPSO N E0—2 T MAN SOP, T WWMEN NEW TO TE, 2 I PIP E0—2 T N S SOP SNOW T WWMEN, 200 TZ TIS T20 TO NASO PEN—2 T WWMEN SOP, T SOTOPNO SELLE ME 2 I PIP E0—2 T N S SOP SNOW T SPT NOW, 387DS TO NOSO T PEN TIS, TO TTO TETSO 23SV D T20 N, 2 23SV O 38SO T T SELP; F H 30LE WALO TO SO, 2 PESO WALO TO EO D T PAZ T N LIS; 2 I WILL NSO ONNICO SECWEN TI SEP 2 NOWNEN, 2 3EOWEN TI SEP 2 NFT SEP; TO W 3TUZ N NOP, 2 TO WALO TUSTUS NIS NIS NIS NEL—

Another "Something New" for the Literati to think of!

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 1830.

I received from the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, of the United States' Senate, the first number of "Something New;" since which your prospectus, addressed to the Post Master of Cincinnati, has been handed to me. I have received these favors, I presume, from the consideration of my being the author of "A Universal Language," published in this place last year.—It will be useless to say that your undertaking, to me at least, is interesting, having had for a few months past in contemplation a similar project. Mine is not only to spell the English Language with a corrected alphabet, giving to every letter a uniform sound, and to every simple sound a single letter, but to suppress all irregularities in the grammar; that is, to confine it to rules without exceptions—as for examples, the plural of nouns shall always be formed by adding s—adjectives always be compared by subjoining er and est, or r and st, when the positive ends in e—verbs to be all regularly conjugated, as I rise, I

rised, I have rised, I speke, I speked, I have speked, I run, I runed, I have runed. Adverbs to be all formed from adjectives, (or as I call them adnouns,) by subjoining li (ly) except those which correspond to the class of words in my Universal Language; called Proverbs, such as here, there, when, how, &c.—and in syntax, giving only the simple rules, without permitting any exceptions which have been sanctioned by irregular practice and idiomatic expressions. This method would so abridge the trouble of learning the English as to give it a claim to become universal, without so much innovation as to be objected to by those who now use it in its irregular and imperfect state, it giving them no trouble to understand it thus reformed, as you will see by selecting any example.

"I hav need meni mans hoo cood rite a gooder hand than miself but fu can skribed swiftlier."

The above will give you such an example of my plan as can be given without the use of some new letters. With my best wishes for your success,

I remain Sir, respectfully, &c.

your obedient servant,

MR. M. H. BARTON.

JAMES RUGGLES.

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA Co. N. Y. Aug. 1830. Mr. M. H. Barton.

By accident one of the numbers of "Something New," a few weeks ago, fell into my hands; I perused it with more pleasure as it agreed in some respects with a plan of my own, long since suggested. I cannot but believe the innovations you recommend in our orthography will prove highly beneficial, if brought into general use, and you have my hearty wishes for your success in establishing your plan upon a permanent basis. Put my name on your subscription list. Remittance made as soon as I know the terms.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

E. GIDDINS.

Something New, again.—It is ominous of something good, as well as new, to receive so many letters from correspondents that are able to write with the New Alphabet. I will give a few specimens, changing the orthography however, to correspond with the present arrangement of the Alphabet.

mapesen zora ans, va-1830.

IFT — TITENT NEMIT TIEMIND NU'NAZ TECT TI MAGI, I IM SETSEL TLETT NAZ MITUTIT— I TELEO TIETUT NEMIT I TAN AVUT U TO W N MININT; I TO IZ LANID TYDNT I TIOCEMAYEN A TOZNA SEL AN INDYSO I TO—NUTZ TELBITOLE— M N ITTON—

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y. SEPT. 1830.

SIR—I received the first and second numbers of Something New, containing the M278222 2282320, TWO LAW WOLL, and many others here like it.

It would be very valuable if it was in fashion.—Please send Something New along, and oblige.yours,*

JOHN M. BURLINGAME, P. M.

VICKSBURG, MICHIGAN, Aug. 1830.

Siz.—I have received the five copies of the two first numbers of your paper, and am highly pleased with your plan. I have no doubt of the ultimate success of your efforts. Fifteen minutes study enabled me to read, (after the school boy fashion of spelling hard words,) the specimens you have given in the second number. I was sorry to find it so full of errors, however, the e instead the 2 in 72m, the na instead of the 20. You have spelt nature, over, and after, thus—nacour, over, 728m—If the word after does not require a vowel to preceed the 1, it appears to me that neither of the others do.

Enclosed are ten dollars, for which please to send ten copies.

^{*} I could not send it before.-ED.]

[†] A vowel is not needed in the last syllable of either of these words.—ED.]

Perhaps it would be well to send fifteen copies. I have no doubt but that the other five will be readily taken.

Yours, &c.

M. H. BENTON, P. M.

Many, besides friend Benton, have learnt the new system so as to detect every error in spelling—but it is not every one that can read school boy fashion in fifteen minutes.—Ed.]

New York, 3d of 8th mo. 1830.

FRIEND MICHAEL,

[v]

I thank thee for thy second number of "Something New." About sixteen years ago I published a new system of orthography. Dr. Franklin published one, a very accurate one, and had types cast, and corresponded in his alphabet. Dr. Thornton's Cadmus is a very excellent work on the subject.

On a re-examination of thy alphabet, thou mayest discover thou hast too many characters.

- Thy L is a diphthong, composed of thy letters & e-eye.
 - r :Thy & is a diphthong, composed of thy letters & e-you.
- Thy m is a diphthong, composed of thy letters u m ow.
- Thy 7 is a character of the sounds of 22 2-zh.
 - Thy 22 and 2 are different characters for the same sound.
 - Thy τ is a character of the sounds of thy letters α n-hw.
 - ' Thy O is a character of the sounds of O V-tsh.

Thus thou mayest perceive thou hast seven superfluous characters. These superfluities are, however, not so bad as our present deficiencies. My alphabet, with thirty letters, I deem to be complete for our language. Wishing success to the cause, I am thy friend.

CORNELIUS C. BLATCHLY.

Before I answer the above, in full, I will give the Doctor an opportunity to re-examine his own statements—He will certainly find some of them to be incorrect. Should I admit that & and & are diphthongs, I should still think it best to retain them, as they are well known to be representatives of certain vocal sounds; and as it would bother a child to decide which of the other vowels would

the most naturally represent these sounds. Blatchly, Burnap, and Barton disagree, relative to this; how then would children decide; These remarks are equally applicable to the sounds represented by m and 2.

Abner Kneeland, in a letter, advises me to add two more characters to my alphabet. Dr. Barber, in his grammar, attempts to show that there are forty-six vocal elements in our language. in his Philosophy of the human voice, makes but thirty-five; and Dr. Blatchly thinks there are but thirty. When Doctors disagree who shall decide? It must be admitted, however, that a certain number of vocal elements in different combinations make all the syllables in our language. And it must also be admitted, that a perfect analysis of those syllables would give us the number of simple elements that enter into their composition. If any person has perfectly investigated this subject he is able to divide or resolve every word in our language into its elementary parts. If this has been accomplished, and a distinct character applied to each element, a perfect alphabet has been produced. But if as yet our investigations have been imperfect, the sharp-eyed Doctors around us will make it manifest. The public may rest assured, therefore, that the subject will never rest till a perfect alphabet is produced, and reduced to practice to earths' remotest bounds. Theologians, Philosophers, Politicians and Scholars, after deciding in favour of a certain system, have generally exhausted their after researches exclusively in defending that system, instead of continuing to search for defects in that, as well as other systems. I hope the projectors of new Alphabets will not do so.

Blatchly, Burnap and Kneeland, have each within a few years, published a new system of orthography; and they have each manifested a disposition to aid me in bringing mine into use. I am equally disposed to glean every good thing from theirs that is not attached to mine, and give them credit for the same, and thus let the four systems merge into one; providing they will admit the forms of my letters to be preferable to theirs. We agree in principle, but disagree relative to the number of letters, and their forms.

Printed by Sam'l N. Dickinson, 52 Washington Street.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1, IN ADVANCE.

Vol. I.

Boston, 7th mo. July, 1831.

No. 4.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

THE AMERICAN ALPHABET,

Which, when perfectly learned, will constitute a person a perfect speller of the English language. Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound when combined with others; and of a certain word when standing alone in composition. The word opposite of each letter contains the sound of the letter, and is the word for which it stands in composition, and in pronouncing the word the first sound heard is the name of the letter, except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th. The first sound in air, is w, the second is r, the two make wr.

Thus unite the simple sounds that make any word, and these sounds will be the names of as many of the letters in the alphabet.

No.	Names.	Forms,		hich they sound, ich they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	
1	ai	a	a	α	21	P	n	p-raise	oraz
2	aeh	u	ai-r	ur	22	þ	3	b-ut	3£0
3	ah	2	a-nd	ance	23	t	0	t-0	oce
4	arh	7	o-f	w.	24	d	12	d-ay	pa
5	awe	20	a-11	20.0	25	k	2	Ch-rist	ariso.
6	ee	e	e-vening	evniso	26	g	6	God	WIPE
7	eh	2	e-very	aure	27	th	1	things	12005
8	ì	U	eye	ı	28	th	7	the	79
9	ih	2	i-n	n	29	fe	8	for	8DY
10	owe	0	o-we	0	30	ve	v	vain	van
11	ooh	æ	oo-ze	æz	31	z	Z	zeal	zesi
12	ouh	n	g-00-d	twee	32	s	1	spirit	sourro
13	uh	£	upon	enrin	33	sh	20	shall	wan
14	eu	u	yo-u	nu	34	zh	re	pleasure	auseur
15	ow	30	ou-r	m.	35	ch	C	church	cerc
16	ur	r	r-ight	200	36		9	Jesus	4ezes
17	eul	10	7 . 7	umre	37	У	n	ye	ne
18	um	m	morning	mornino	38	wh	12	which	220
19	un	n	n-ot	nro	39	w	w	1088	WZ
20	ung	a	si-ng	£220	40	b	10	14im	arm

re ameraran 2182390,

31 m a sursen-

a u 2 r n e z i r o æ w ≠ u n r x m n n n 3 o p r b 1 r 8 v z ≠ v e c 9 n z w n

To change any word from the old to the new orthography, nothing more is necessary than to ascertain its true pronunciation, and then make the sounds in the most simple manner possible, keeping in view the true pronunciation of every syllable; and the full sound of every letter. Use no silent or superfluous letters.

72 3NT TV MOZES

Transmuse strm 7 lass nemor, has 28

17—pnow twhimph he fall, I win bradile anglingement openal in stro; a in vinterwen: I stro wand in openal in stro; a in vestir was on instasting, a ne with over re—a show arem he ser, as now in as o intring show in wors in wis a haso arrang show in wors in wis a haso con it to openal in strong to it strong to it show in ea; a puso wand in ea; a puso wand in ea; it shows to it show a there is it show in ea it is in the area in a push in and a push in area in a push in and a push in area in a push in and a push i

18—2 2PFM PDLP ANZ WIST NAM EV—INDE 2P-FM DLSO 20 ANZ WIS PPP TO L 6 MAT TOOF T STIN, 2 TLOVE TOM—2 T L 6 SOP, SEAOLP T MAN 1Z SETFM 2Z WIN T SS, O NO N 2 EVL: 2 NO LO-40 AE AND SOTL ANZ ARNE, 2 DAT DLSO T T OVE T LLS, 2 ED 2 AND SOTTON—TOTSOT TO L 6 SONO A sort srim i tiren i een, o out is trome srim isns no wiz sain—so ne provos i man a ne miaso as i ess i i tiren i een corustmi, a a stamio swore a serne o was o ren i ore i tis

19-2 arem nu niz wis; a ve rinsevr a sur ran a some i nav bron a man brom o n-a we abon BUT ALZ BYPT ABI-2 ABI W A BEAT T WEA, 3 FAN w a our ry frome-a i droses rom is ram, o aus, 720 ran srpo t 7 sruo t 7 tromp an DEVICE PARTY ALL ASIL AR DISC SYDE TO REVISE MINZ T MZ SATE 2 T 7 BEST TUTTO-2 7 1 NAP resnord ende asi a mz perio-3 ende ran a O MZ DOTTO NE NATE N rESNOTO-A TAN W VOTE TPL, ALZ INNOONONS 801-2 7 1 50P PNOCE TAN. LI Tro TO POL-2 LI IZ II TONDENONS SOLIDO 28 M POSO WAL, WALO M n 3e ASSOCIAR- 2 28 WO POSO N WAL SIN LIAL 20 TE POY-2 TAN ODLIP WIT ASL ALZ BYEW-2 TO TAM DE AUS LON TA WY IN HE SELP, THE FAN YOU EN ABANSE ASL MZ orem, a suu am—a 7 1 sor enoce ran, rur rz asin srem-a ne ser i no nam i mi sremz-TANK-2 6 SAP, 270 NASO TO PEN-T VONS THE ON-ETYZ 3LER INIH ENIK ME RYIM I HYMR-2 ND TO TO TETTO STAM I FUL, I NOW ONEME NET MOM O reser h gremz slep from h nang-len m OLLISO TE HYDNE IO V N NONSSOTA NELE ENDO TE NET SOTEMBLE A SUSPOND AND A DESIGNA

NOW TO BE THE THE TAN SOF PROW TH, MI APNICOMORDO IZ HEADT TON LEON BUT—BOOME, TO
NICOMORDO IZ HEADT TON LEON BUT—BOOME, TO
NICOMORDO IZ HEADT TON TON TON THE WAS THE LEON
TON AND SINE ME WHAT ME—2 TO A SOF PROMO, AND TON A SOUP—2 THE SOO A MUTT FROM
NOTO STUMP AND AND THE NICOMORDO IT AND TO
NICOMORDO IN SUMPTE A SOUP TON TO AND THE TON
THE AND SUMPTE A SOUR 2 TON TO NAME THE TON
THEORY TON TO NICOMORDO IN THE TON
THEORY TON TO NICOMORDO IN THE TON
TO STENT TON TO NICOMORDO IN THE TON TO THE TON
TO STENT TON TO NICOMORDO IN THE TON TO THE TON TO

20—2 TO TAM O AUS, LƏN MƏN 3EBƏN O MBUQƏ AU TN 7 8AS T 7 FTL 2 POTOTZ WT 3OTN FNOC 7ƏM, 720 7 SENZ T B SO TE POTOTZ T MƏN, 720 TA WT 8UT, 2 TA ONT TƏM WUVS T D TA CCZ—

21—27 1 1 30°, mi sarrio un diwaz sorio wil man, 8 720 ae iz diso 81.30°; uso aiz paz u se an apriprima 2 owende uerz—2 tir so 720° i wiriprest i men w trad i 7 fri, 2 720° e imatinaven i 7 7005 i aiz arro wiz onie evil rindinule—2 io reaender 7 1 720 ae aer mar man in 7 fri, 2 ae ser, i wil pisoroi man aæm i aur rreader, 87° im 7 805 i 7 fri, 301 man 2 3eso 27 greavo 1100, 2 7 8012 i 7 u—3 noi 8000 tras i 1 iz i 7 1—noi w a 4eso man 2 aer8230 i aiz 92 neravenz 2 noi word wil t—7 fri, w 21° fad 2 8218 wil vioiens—2 t ser ende noi 7, 200° i 0 8130 iz 2800 me, 8 7 fri iz 8118 wil vioi-

and the tam, a senouse i went present tam well to err-mas re an tre t blan-union roomz wash M mar in 4 tre, a vand mo id winn a winno WIL ARC-T LOOK TITTE W 3E LYE REMETOR TUST-OS, 7 3rapel r ro 8rede rusios; 2 7 mol r ro leror RUBIOS-A WINFO VIND TO MAR OF THE, 2 L A RUS TO VALO TO STATE TO ASEV; 2 TEOF T T TET VALO M 120 IN 7 SUR TUNTS: WIT LOT, 1278MP 2 LPYP ADOM WALD TO MAR TO - 2, SCROLP L, EVA L, PC 30000 a slee t woodz e t ert: Da Branon Di 8LIV, LUTIN IZ 7 ITIL I LUS, STIM FNFT AIVN-2 2 1100 720 12 17 PM 10 PU-3 WIL TE WILL LES-DABLIU MI REVENEND; AND YOU VALO REM VNOW T Tra To a The senz, a The will at The senz wind will re-a to wind word of swan, dut o sort va-LO TO 30 100 MORE TIME, O SEA TOM ALIV WIL TE, TO V 3e man a seman - a dar fndæ re r n sær rad IZ EOM, 2 TO VILLO BOTT ID PRICE TE; 2 ID VIL 3E 8 SUP 8 TH 2 8 THM-THE PUP NOT 25 DY PUD O D T20 b remanere n-2 7 & sar enous not, rem ma D TI ADS, THERE T TYTE; 8 TH NAV I SEN TIDELS SESOT me un na gonraven-ru o rien seso vo vilio OUR O'RE 31 SEVENZ, T MON 2 MZ SEMON: 2 T 3850 720 Tr n Zion 31 Da, 7 mai 2 Mz semar-

22—1 I SIS APREPER NET T NOTS M8,1 I SIMP MPNL, TE SIVNOENL P'T I MPNL, I SAM P WT D I SIMPAWENZ T I BYAO PER SYOIN ER, 2 I WINPIOS T AIVN WY OWENP—2 I YAN W F'I FYL SDYOI PAZ 280731 NIST-1 7 3318 SAM P 3NOSTP NOT 2 VIM, 2 NAM, 2 SANA, 7 SENZ T NOT; 2 7 WE WIVZ T NIZ SENZ WIL TIM, TNOCE T TT-2 7 81 FF W 80731 PAZ F 7 FTL: 20 7 NIZ 2 7 MINDENZ WT SPVTP—81808N TUSIOS ENWETP PIP 7 WDOTZ NTEVAL, 2 7 TT WIND ASPV 7 8AS T 7 WDOTZ—208134 PIP TAD MAVP F 7 FTL, 801, 7201, 38-50, 2 7 MAN—NOT ONLE TEMANP ALIV, 2 TA 720 WT WIL NIM T 7 TT-2 7 WDOTZ NTEVALP F 7 FTL A NENPTIP 2 81801 PAZ—

23-2 5 mar wing o aus our 7 fre 2 7 woorz 24WAGGE-2 TWDDYZ YEDFYNG SY'TM DS 'T TEYL TTnormule, a abor tone to thenever a bibod raz T WOOTZ WY ASADER: 2 4 THE PERDER IN T FEVent ment, an a sovendent a a a ment, e a mom-OPNZ T ATATAO-I TOONL MENL WIT T MOMOINZ sen-ad 7 and a sorde paz, not ovend 7 wing-OZ T T Tre 2 Ne NAP MAP, 2 1200 80r4 a ravn, 2 WINO SOLL OR 2 STO, ENOUGH I WOOMZ WIT PRICE EN 8rm D87 fri-Diso ne sono sori a per o se 28 T WOOTZ WY ABADER; BED T PEV SOMP NO YEBD 8 T IOL T NEV SWO, 2 WE VEDEVNIE INDIC I TVI, 8 TO WID Orz wr rn 7 nol 804 rv 72 erl: 72n ne neo 80rl MZ NAMP A MNUP NOW TYPY-A NE SOAP NAS EN ADVN DAZ, 2 ALDN NE ADNO 8014 7 PEV DO TTTT-2 TEEV TAM TO ATTE, 2, 40, TAFF MM W an TAN LES ALFRO D8-SO NOT NU TAO TWOOTZ WY AZADIP SY'IM DS TE FYL-

—2 NE FORK NOO FIT FOUR PAZ, 2 NE AFON FOR SOLL T PRU; 2 TEOFTHE N AFON FNOR N—1 T SPTFO MENL, T PRUT OF PUR FOR STUM DE T FUL; 2 NOT TEMBURE T TEUTIO TU TO TUT, 2 3ENOUE T BAS T T HYDRE WTZ PTU—2 6 SACE FNOR NOT, SACEO, 60 SOLL T T TTT, TO 2 TU WIS, 2 TU SENZ, 2 TUT WUZ—2 NOT WOND SOLL, 2 3 3ESO, 2 SOLL, 2 TEORIO TIO, WOND SOLL TO TU T TTT—2 NOT SULPTE AN OLOT PNOR T L, 2 OUT T 2 THEN 3ESO 2 T 2 THEN SOLL 2 DEFT 3FTNO DEFUNZ, TN T DIOT—2 T L SPE, I WILL N AFON SMILO 2 LIVINO 1100—1111 TELL TEMANDL, SEP-OLM 2 LITTUPSO, 2 TOLF 2 NEO. 2 SEMT 2 WINDY, 2 F 2 NUO, WN SES

24—2431350 NOT 2 NIZ SENZ, 252P FNOW TOM, 38
87408N4, 2 MFLOERLL, 7 YERLONIV 7 FYL—2 7 8EY
7 U, 2 7 PYTP 7 U, W 3E FNIN 7 3850 7 7 FYL, 2 F 7
8821 2 7 U, 2 F D 7 81VIS 7 7 5E, 1NOW NUY ADAPZ
77 TA PELIVEYP—7 MWVIO NO 720 LIVIL W 3E
MEO 8 U: EVN 22 7 FYEN FY3 ADV I FIVEN U D L—
20 7 ADAP 7 7 MANS 3YFYY WIL I YERWIY 7 LL8 7
MAN—ACO VPPIL MANZ 31FP, 31 MAN W AIZ 31FF 3E WFF—2AP FIP SAAR FNOW NOT SAVOL, 1 ESOSALIV MI TEVANDANO WIL U, 2 WIL NUY
SEP 280Y U—NS 1Z 7 OOTH 7 TEVENDAN 2 I MAR
3EOWEN ME 2 U 2 7 LIVID TYEUR 8 AFTADINUL
FINTAVENZ: I POE SOO MI 30 I 7 LIVE, 2 IO W 3E 8
A OOTH 7 A TEVANDAN 3EOWEN ME 2 7 FYL—2AP 7
PAZ 7 NOT WY NIN AFNAYFF 2 88804 NETZ—

a arm si mrs nau-1800 r 3010en 20 7 12324 freu 121estaven 1444 4. WE ZEM IN CLIPTUZ BIZENZE, SE ETTO OF STOS TV OFAZ; nor nos wen nos rv sarnos se misoup in or waz; sor nz a namore soore, MA TEM TU STEPFMZ 3FTL; am Rumz peps in blore, TY 2700 YOMP 7 PTL-TO SOME IZ WITTO SOMDON, and wonz and navenz ner! man ma new original woods, AM HIP TO LOVE IZ NETand he was rev ansven, and raz to remor mind, and hiv re eres arsoven, amen to the and undand ion was sing to momounz,. aur are and am wer rome, ang nos, uir a gondu sondin, van vor arz aurnos romeo tre! we were appr re, and in il wave oreso. ON STATZ 3000 36800 Te. and orfood, and we subso-

"We never feel disposed to ridicule any effort that seems to have been adopted with the sincere and Christian desire to improve the world, since we know that so many theories, once branded as fooliah, contemptible or wicked, have finally proved useful, glerious and wise. So we give Mr. Michael H. Barton this notice, and our good wishes for his encouragement."—Ladies' Magazine.

The importance of the subject requires a deviation from the suggestion in our last, that this number would be principally filled with extracts. A few remarks appear to be indispensable, and to the reader will doubtless be acceptable.

When I first produced a new orthography, I had no knowledge that any thing of the kind had ever before been attempted. vain, for years, did I converse with teachers upon the subject : no assistance did they offer, or encouragement give. Those that realized my object, thought it as chimerical as did the inhabitants of the east the attempt of Columbus to discover a new world. proving, at Montreal, in 1821, that uneducated persons may be taught in thirty lessons, the arts of reading and writing, with my alphabet, I have learned that the great Franklin, towards the close of his life, published a new orthography, and offered to furnish Noah Webster with type to lay the same before the public; but failing in the attempt to procure the aid of a suitable coadjutor, and not having leisure to superintend the Herculean undertaking himself, he abandoned it-not however without a conviction that the thing would be revived and consummated. "If we would have," said he to Webster, "the benefit of seeing our language more generally known among mankind, we should endeavour to remove the difficulties, however small, that discourage the learning of it."

James Ewing, of Trenton, N. J. in 1798, made the second attempt to new model our alphabet. "Written language," says he, "to be perfect, ought to convey distinctly, and with certainty, to the mind of the reader, those ideas which the characters presented to his sight are designed to express; to effect this, it must be evident to the attentive observer, that the English alphabet now in use is very incompetent." Sixteen years since, Dr. Blatchley, of New-York, published a new alphabet of thirty letters. In 1828, A. Kneeland, of Philadelphia, published one with fifty letters. In 1829, U. C. Burnap, of Vermont, published one consisting of thirty-five letters—and in 1830, the circulation of this work brought the intelligence that several other literary men had in contemplation the publishing of a new orthography; but who now appear

to be willing to abandon their own projects, and unite in carrying mine into operation, thus demonstrating their objects to have been public good.

Franklin's and Ewing's systems having been abandoned, and probably Blatchley's also, it is only necessary to compare the relative merits of *Kneeland's*, *Burnap's*, and *Barton's*, that public opinion may sanction the best; for it already declares that a new system is needed. Should any doubt this, the names of several hundred literary men, from different parts of the Union, on the subscription book of "Something New," should dissipate their incredulity.

In the Boston Investigator of June 3d, 1831, Mr. Kneeland says, "Having given in our last a specimen of my new system of orthography, I would here mention that Mr. Michael H. Barton has attempted the same thing, but with a different kind of character for the letters of his alphabet. Whatever characters, or scheme for the alphabet, to represent the various articulate sounds in the language, are adopted, the principle must be the same; and, to be perfect, must have one character, and but one, for every (simple) sound in the language. And then, if it be thought expedient, a few characters might be introduced to represent certain (compound) sounds, which are very common, merely for the sake of abridging or shortening the words. I should like to see Mr. Barton's system, or any other, brought into use, if it should be thought to be preferable to mine. His letters are all formed like written characterswhich plan is very good, in one sense, as there would be but one alphabet to learn, both for writing as well as in print. And, like the Hebrew, he uses no capitals.

The great cry, even among Working Men, is, universal education; and yet, notwithstanding there is no step that would produce the thousandth part so much towards introducing universal education as the system which I have proposed, yet how hard it will be to make people believe it."

But stop, Friend Kneeland! According to thy own statement my system would effect more than thine, as the student has but

one alphabet to learn, instead of four. Thy system, like the one now in use, requires the student to learn four; one of capitals, for printing-one of small letters, for the same: also, one of capitals, for writing, and one of small letters for the same. Thus four alphabets of fifty letters each, * making in the whole two hundred letters, must be learned, before the foundation of the art of reading is laid, according to Kneeland's system: whereas, according to mine, a foundation, much better, as I think the reader will discover, before he finishes this article, is laid in the student's mind by his learning but forty letters, only one-fifth the number that Kneeland's system requires. If his system be a thousand times better than the present, must not mine be two thousand times better? But this is more than I claim. I am about to prove how long it will require children that are ignorant of all letters, to learn to read and pronounce any thing that they may see written or printed in my alphabet. I think two months will be sufficient to qualify them to do this.

Mr. Kneeland thinks that my system would be perfect if I would add a new character to represent the sound of a in was, and in father, and two accents to represent the accented syllables in words of more than one syllable. I am not able to discover any difference in the sounds of a in was, and o in of, and therefore use but one character for both words. The accents I think necessary, and shall add them, before publishing an elementary book for children. Those already acquainted with our written language, do not need them.

The greatest objection I have to Kneeland's and Burnap's system, is their causing the same character to have different names, and represent different sounds. Those names and sounds to be distinguished by dots, accents, crosses, &c. attached to the characters. For example, a in Kneeland's scheme is called ah; (2) the same character, with this accent (') over it, is called ai; with this accent, (') it represents a different sound. Burnap uses the same letter to represent three different sounds, and it should have three names; viz. ai, ah, and arh. The second is distinguish-

^{*} Mr. K. in his key, numbers his letters 48, as the three different forms to his s he considers but one letter. Ed.]

ed from the first by having one dot placed over it, and the third by having two dots. The different sounds of e, i, o and u, are distinguished in the same way. These systems would be very perplexing in writing. You would have to place one, two, three or more dots or accents over almost every word. Whereas, in my system, there is no occasion to lift the pen from the paper, in writing any word, there is no letter to dot, nor any to cross. It has already corrected a great fault in myself and some others, by causing us to write slow enough to form each letter distinct. There is time enough to do every thing well, that is needful to be done.

In fact, Kneeland has but thirty-one distinct characters, aside from accents, dots, crosses &c., to represent his fifty sounds. And Burnap has but 26 to represent his thirty-five; hence, about all the improvements in their schemes above Walker's, of representing the different vowel sounds by figures, is their dropping all silent letters, spelling words natural, and having characters to represent the sounds of tch, sh and ng. But friend Burnap may complain, should I do all the criticising, when his friendly review of the second No. of Something New,' now lays before me, from which the following is an extract.

"I consider that a perfect alphabet consists in having such a number of letters, as will express every simple sound in the language; or, such an one, as will require the organs to be placed in every position to pronounce it, in which they will be required to be placed in speaking the whole language.*

An alphabet, which has more characters than is sufficient for this, is redundant, and one which has less, is defective. These faults constitute the evil of our present orthography.

I think your alphabet is redundant in several instances. First, there is no difference in the sound of your broad α (α) and short α , (α) except in quantity.

The positions of the organs are the same. I believe it must often perplex the scholar to know which to use of these two characters.

^{*} Does my alphabet require any more or less positions than is necessary for this. Ep.]

The same may be said of your O (in) coze, and (\mathcal{N}) in good. The former is the continuation of the same sound which is made in the latter."

Speech, says Dr. Good, is the modification of the voice, into distinct articulations in the cavity of the glottis itself, or of that of the This being the case, the seat of all the vowmouth, or the nostrils. els is in the glottis, as they may all be coughed from the throat, and although the different positions or configurations of the glottis is so trifling in articulating broad $\alpha(x)$ and short o(x) or o(x)in coze, and O(n) in good, that friend Burnap thinks there is no change, yet if the articulate sounds represented by these letters be not identically the same, the positions of the glottis, or organ in which they are made, is not the same, even admitting that the sense of feeling could not perceive the change. The sense of hearing can perceive four distinct sounds, made by a in all, o in of, o in ooze, and oo in good. If friend Burnap will lend me his ears a few minutes, I would convince him of this fact. Hearing is a better touch stone, than feeling, to try articulation by.

Mr. Burnap thinks that my \mathcal{D} , the sound of ou, in our, is compounded of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{E} , and that we have but twelve simple vowel sounds. If \mathcal{D} be a compound sound, \mathcal{E} , and \mathcal{U} are also, which Burnap retains as simple vowels. "Among your consonants, says Burnap, I think there are two redundances; although I am not so fully satisfied in regard to these as to the vowels.

The sound of ng, (\mathfrak{D}_{7}) and wh, (\mathfrak{L}_{7}) I think is slightly compound. There is not in the compound, the full sound of both the simples; but the simples contain all that are wanted in the compound."

It was partly on the opinion of one, (who I still think has the most thorough knowledge of the elementary sounds of our language of any man I know,) that I added 2 to my alphabet. Till I saw him, like Burnap, I called the sound that $sh(\mathcal{V})$ represents she; that of $ch(\mathcal{C})$ che; that of $th(\mathcal{T})$ the; (\mathcal{W} ,) we, $h(\mathcal{V})$ he, $y(\mathcal{V})$ ye etc. I was not aware that the sound of each could be distinctly articulated. Burnap is certainly mistaken in supposing \mathcal{D} to be compounded of n and g. In making the sound of n the tip of the

tongue is turned up, and pressed against the upper gums, whereas in making the sound represented by ng, the tongue does not touch any part of the mouth, but is balanced in it, somewhat nearer the roof, than the lower part, whilst the voice is impelled partly through the nose and partly through the mouth, making a simple and distinct sound from all others in our language. I once excluded an L, and U, from my alphabet, before adding 2 to it. It then contained but thirty-six characters. Suppose we admit that there are but thirty-six simple sounds in our language, and that 20, 4, 44, and 20 uniformly represent four simple compound sounds that are very common in our language. If we err in supposing them to represent compound sounds, the system is still practically perfect. not their redundancy is not an imperfection but an improvement, as in all cases where they are used, they supply the place of two letters, and being uniformly used for those letters, cannot cause any perplexity.

Friend Burnap and others object to my dispensing with capitals, and having no stem letters, whereas a friend that has practised on my system for months, just observed, "how much better is this way of writing than the old." The more it is practised and the better it is understood, the more highly will it be appreciated. Instead of capitals, larger size letters of the same form, can be used if it should be thought best. But, let custom decide, that ornaments and capitals are opposed to utility, and our writing and printing will be more attracting to millions of our brethren, who are now groping in midnight darkness. Still I would say with Burnap,

"let the best system prevail."

In our last No. we had to put \not in several places where Z should have been, in consequence of the letter Z being all used.

Several other errors escaped our notice; the most prominent however were corrected with the pen. We shall in future take more time in revising the proof, and trust that so many typographical errors will not occur.

Those that have not paid their subscription money, must do so, if they wish any more of "Something New," as our terms are one dollar in advance.

"That the English language, and particularly its orthography, is very imperfect, we think no one acquainted with it can deny. That the object Mr. Barton has in view is an important desideratum with all friends of reform, of literary improvement, and the march of intellect,' is equally certain. We heartily wish the philanthropic adventurer success in his present undertaking; and we shall not be surprised if 'Something New,' should yet make a great noise on this, and even the eastern continent."—N. Y. Gospel Advocate.

From the American Manufacturer.

" Something New." Mr. M. H. Barton has commenced in this city a new publication, the object of which is the perfection of English Orthography. Several new characters, representing different sounds in common use, for which purpose two or more letters are now required, are by this plan added to the present Alphabet, by the aid of which additional letters, words may be spelled without the redundancy of consonants that encumbers our orthography, and what is a still greater advantage, the sound of all words will be indicated by the manner in which they are spelled. We have partially examined Mr. Barton's alphabet, but are not competent, with such limited knowledge of the plan, to give an opinion as to its merits. One thing we know, that the evils which he proposes to remedy, have long been deprecated, and their correction by many well qualified judges been considered feasible. We are pleased to learn that the community look upon his efforts with a favourable eve, and that sufficient support will be afforded to enable him to pursue his experiment. He appears to be well qualified for the task, and a deserving man, and whatever be the result in a scientific point of view, we hope he will be no loser by his praiseworthy, and in a manner, disinterested exertions.

From the Alabama Spirit of the Age.

Now be it known to the Literati, that great inequality prevails among the members of our present alphabet. There is A, for instance, a rich nabob, who has four sounds at least, as in fate, fat, far, fall; whereas his next neighbour, B never has more than one sound, as in bank, and is frequently without a penny in his pocket, or in other words, has no sound at all, as in comb: and so of the There are a few vagabond paupers in the alphabet, who have no permanent interest in the republic of letters, whom Mr. Barton intends to banish from the community. C has no sound that he can call his own; but sometimes borrows that of S, and sometimes that of K, according to the company he is about to keep. sound of his own; but lives upon one he has borrowed from K. who is a good natured fellow, and always willing to lend: and yet notwithstanding the poverty of Q, such is his pride that he never appears in company without taking U along with him, to wait on There is a crossgrained fellow called X, who is also a drone He draws all his support either from K and S, or from in society. These and various other abuses Mr. B. intends to remedy. G and Z.

We hope it will not be thought it is our intention to turn Mr. Barton's project into ridicule, by treating it with so much levity.—We are much pleased with "Something New;" but we were apprehensive that our readers could not easily be brought back to the study of their A, B, C's, unless we could succeed in rendering the subject amusing.

To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Respected Friend:—Though a stranger, I take the liberty of addressing thee upon an important subject, and I indulge a hope that thou wilt reflect and impartially decide upon the same.

The task of learning to read and write the English language with the present system of orthography, is so long and tedious, that but few Indians, who have entered their teens, can be induced to learn it, even amongst those that can speak it. But should they be convinced that they could be taught to read and write in thirty days, but few under twenty-five years old would refuse to learn. By the aid of a Perfect Orthography, which I have invented this may be accomplished. The most ready way to effect this would be, to teach them to write, spell, and read all at once, in such a manner as to render it an amusement, instead of a task. My alphabet contains forty letters. The sound for which each stands is its name. My manner of teaching young people is this. Set them a copy of a letter that is the most easily formed with the pen; then articulate its name, until the pupils can all simultaneously utter the same Then teach them to hold a pen and write the letter. sound. writing one copy of the letter & (eye) they remember its name and can form it with a pen. Teach them to write, &, and pronounce it cul, that is the last sound you hear in the word isle.

Then give them a copy of these letters $\ell \omega$, united, and in pronouncing them you hear the word isle. Thus in one lecture, they discover the nature of spelling and writing, and are so delighted with the view, that with impatience they wait the hour of another lecture, that they may be taught to write and spell another word. In the course of thirty lectures, active people, may be taught to articulate, and write the alphabet, and the nature of compounding the letters so as to express compound sounds. Or in other words may be taught to write, and read any thing that they can speak.

Shouldst thou doubt this, I am ready to prove it. Furnish me at Washington, the ensuing winter, twenty bright, active Indians, between 16 and 25 years of age, and if I do not qualify them, as before stated, to read and write, in thirty days, I will give my time and trouble, in going to Washington, and attending upon them.—But if I succeed, thou shalt defray the expenses of my tour.—Twenty Indians thus qualified to instruct their brethren to read and write with a perfect Orthography; would do more in spreading a knowledge of letters among them than five hundred would on the present imperfect and contradictory system. My orthography is a perfect transcript of the elements of human articulation, and consequently its early application to children will greatly aid them in acquiring the art of speech.

With due respect, I am thy friend,

MICHAEL H. BARTON.

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Printed by Sam'l N. Dickinson, 52 Washington Street.

SOMETHING NEW.

Published by M. H. Barton ; Twelve numbers for \$1, in advance.

Vor. I.

Harvard, Mass. 1st mo. 1832.

No. 5.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

The injustice of men, and neglect of the greater part of my partrons to pay their subscriptions, caused the suspension of this work. A friend at Harvard, Mass. on learning this, kindly offered to erect a printing press, and give me all needful aid to go through with it.

I never doubted but that subscribers intended to pay their subscriptions, as soon as it should be evident that the work would be consummated. They may now do so when most convenient, between the reception of this and the last number.

Communications (post paid,) may be directed to M. H. Barton, Harvard, Mass. 70. WW. 30 2020122 000-

LEARNERS TAKE NOTICE.

Each character when standing alone, in composition, represents the word that stands opposite to it in the Alphabet, and the first sound heard in pronouncing that word, is the name of the character; if that sound be the one for which the character stands, which is the case of all, except the 12, 14, 20, and 34th. In the 14, and 20, the sounds represented by ω and ∞ are the last in the words you and sing. The 12th represents the sound of so in good, and the 34th the sound now represented by s in pleasure.

By ascertaining these sounds, we have the names of these letters, as the sound represented by a letter should be its name, if that sound should be an audible one.

For example; the word all, stands opposite to \mathcal{D} , and is therefore the word represented by that character when it stands alone in composition; and awe is the first sound heard in pronouncing the word all, and is therefore the name of \mathcal{D} .

UNION OF LANGUAGES.

The following specimen will exhibit the utility of a perfect Alphabet, in aiding persons in the study of different languages. It will show, that the elementary sounds of all languages are about the same, and that by differently combining these elements, different

languages are formed. Consequently, if this Alphabet should be applied to different tongues, those that learn it may learn those tongues without any verbal instruction.

English.

This large apple is very sweet. 723. 4779 20.4 22 v272 3w60—
The same in French.

Cette grande pomme est tres su ave.

, \$30 \$VUNP AC A OVA \$170 U-

Hoe magnum pomum est valde dulcer AVS 125811 AO111 330 VALVE PLASE.

Greek.

Τουτα μηγα μηλου 'ες ὶ λιαν γλυχυ 32130 team tearn 233 l almn bartr-English-16 HELO DOL 821 sru 70 ore-Frenchton art 07*13*a RE w 2131-Latin—1eef HOE NOTET SOSEMED OF mrsore-Grock. Handlan toward as on I wangen ?

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

Š	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.		No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.		
1	ai	a	a	\boldsymbol{a}	21	P	or	p-raise	araz	
2	aeh	27	ai_r	nr	22	b	3	b-ut	3FI	
3	ah	2	a-nd	ann	23	E	0	1-0	90e	
4	arh	2	o-f	rv	24	d	12	d-ay	pa	
5	awe	0	a-ll	D.i	25	k	2	Christ	27·133	
6	ee	e	e-vening	evnrx	26	g	1	God	ber	
7	eb	9	6-very	ovre	27	th	1	th-ings	1290Z	
8	i	U	eye	ı	28	th	7	the	7 <i>P</i>	
9	ih	2	i-n	in	29	fe	8	for	8DY	
10	owe	0	o-we	0	30	ve	W	vain	van	
11	ooh	æ	00-E0	ŒZ	31	z	Z	zeal	zei	
15	ouh	2	g-00-d	67 F	32	8	11	spirit	Boarra	
13	uh	£	n-hon	FRIN	33	sh	20	sh-all	VIL	
14	eu	u	yo-u	Ell	34	zh	18	plea-s-ure	a.voeur	
15	ow	30	ou_r	or	35	ch	10	church	corc	
16	ur	r	r_ight	110	36	j	9	Je-sus	9CZF#	
17	eul	10	#I-ord	11.77° 12	37	y	ε	ye	æ	
18	mm.	1	m-orning	10rn200	38	wh	1.	-ch-ich	220	
19	un	n	#e-Ot	nero	39	W	w	0UZ	Urzz	
20	ung		HI-NE	#120	140	h	142	his	naz	

As \mathcal{U} has the appearance of \mathcal{U} united, and \mathcal{U} of double \mathcal{U} , and \mathcal{U} occupy to much space, we have exchanged them for \mathcal{U} \mathcal{U} \mathcal{U}

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relader i vitana a agrenat a i sin igo ne nap 2377 2300 reserf, 7 sfrveno sep, no 18 u wil ver rinkri a oruri wit ti fisor odi te a 18 nro OFL 1E, 720 L ta OFTH O T TLONAME DY O TLOSO-A THE LABOR 2 BELLIAL SHE, TINDO MY OSEPHI STEFT THE WE BANNED ANER PROCE TO 32 P NOT BIR-BENOUP. reside 2% sesor re our ar a to, Lid ar se h fragrz 1 enz ulis. az 1 i nal inozn-1 ra prp eg a prens ne 27 120 720 WY WIT WILL, 2 Darre D nio; 270 roz fa ra 7 trro, 2 ae sor some te awa fasce ti itsor-nonper ie n sero te a nou appointe il WA-2 TA TOLF YESTE, 2 SOF ENDE OF WILD TO LO WIT MI Jan: a ve sop, i wil to-a resort aroz, a M ratzaz, a ta rop f t rataz, a staop t tan-a czrs wond no o toppions in 7 selp 20 7 evn olp. 2 ne LIBUTE FA A LZ 2 FD 7 821LZ WY SF1100-2 YESTE MUDER D8 7 3214-2NP 7 SERVEND OOLF LZZZ DL & 720 NE NAP PEN-2 LZIZ ON TESTE 2 VE SEZAL A WIS; 2 AC LEVE AN: 2 LZZZ W ZEISTOOF TOOF A HETTZ PAL-2 LZZZ W LYE FZOY EETZ OUP ZAN YESAZE 3nr esd a gares—gares wond on orth servesa da-WIN P NATAN, A NE MODE & A SETON MAAS, 2 OATE 12 D NIO, 2 NE ONE T 7 300NZ T 720 MICH, 2 NIO 121 8 A ARLOZ 2 LA FOM O SLEA-2 RE Fret F. 2 BEROLF a larg sod for fre, tora t to recr o adva; a la. TF ((NTILZ T & DISINFOF ANT PEINFOF & TO: 27 A SOME ASSEV TO a SOP, L 21 7 L b T ASTERAL WESTER, a 7 b T LZER; 7 LANG AMTEN TO LLIGO WELL, L BOV O TE 20H SEP. 2 TH. 2 TH SEP WD T 821TUTZ T T FTL 3E 31210-2 garf3 awark 2 12k, vurur 7 x rz r mi alas, 21 nu ro n-no proposil rz ns alas: ns IZ NEN ETT 37 ADS T 6,27 BAO T ADVN-TON GAIFS wond in a germ a rat ender lang to eso-2 20 3at o als, gares so rack, a poor r lasen a 154rz 3rerr, 2 ne wond ner 2 risk nr 2 kistir IN A VOIT 2 WOND: 2 LUBEN FOR FINCE GARES WIFE SU TO FFRU HE 8 NOO; ODA 18 200 VOA H WASIZ 38-2. TATES FOR I WIN SERV TE SOUN EERZ 8 PAON TO PP GY-2 LABER SOP, TO TZ BOOK TOO I GOV NY O TE, TOR

1

B aner: ask umr 1e-2 gases fire so. 2 sasen MIV AT THEM O WIS-2 & SARTE ENDE GAZES 2 343-1 PART, 2 12 PM NAT W N 3E 3DAP MI HOT 90363.3 1 Ergl w 3e il nat—no rergl leve gozze her ian BA CLUPTON, a NE PAP ALL A 300 T POM TEURZ: 2. LAN A BYFINN AD TAD THY STIP LEVE ALL HOY TAN D A BETTE THE NAMED AND A STE N SOME DESIGNAL from not—a ne sou from 121, ner e ara u res Pret 2 1 nav Pretp. 8Dr 3enoup. We war sinking vers i'r sena, a no te ves aroz, a som fareo; a BEADER EUR VEVS SOIR TOMP ABOD AND SOR IAP OSES-2nd ende u ves-ang a grown for o all valo TO INPER YOU OUT ES: 2 TO ACOOP AN ESO 7 107 8 a pretz-a ne pretp aner pret, and some is 2 120. 3eroco i rav proto a pret for: 2 seroco 4 sen. 2 te tun. 2 televn sorrz tak osesens da 1e-2 a guir resurp and, 2 sop; 200; v c, 2 w 1f-Tr. 2 H Braten infer if o 30 fon o re-2 a 3ra-Arm wand de ser mr strz sutt in vewat -2 ZZYZL JZP PNOW 90ZZ8: 40 SE ZZYY TO ZE WZL WTT 76 3r27rn. 2 W27 7 8x725: 2 3r290 te Werr-2 90238 Wand rear a grapen, a some raten polan-a ra ID MI AST DS. 2 FOR WEN O ANETT, SENOUT MI Freir reigh-rei no vorsor, a nod es sua a. a. 2210 ART MOVE SET ARO: 2 WE WEN SA SET EVEN 3050 ALL REVINE ALL: 2 WE W SE ITO WILL SEIFL T A Freiz-a ruson sor, wor no sufr, 3 ?250 nri rnoce WA ARD: THE RE HIS TUP ART DO T THY NAMPA, O PRE-ALVE ALL O A SUPP CHAN-2 LAN 90238 W TEL PROCE A BYFIRM THE SOUTHON DS IN TOO T SOME TENTE 2 2232 ALL INDE A ALD-2 FUPE SOF PROCE A BYOTTH 270 Artsid iz to 18 we sua o 3repr. 2 grasel a BLFR; THE LOO FF FOR MIT O T WICHUS 2 HOO NO ARME 3E FALT: 8 AC LZ D 3T FTT, 2 D 8LOW, 2 A 3TOT-THE WIT TUNGONG-TON THE ANSO IL HEROMICS IFF-1370-137, 270 pru 40238. 303 77 110 2 3011 111 8 DULANDE METEZ T FENNET: 2 TH OPE 902381 900 2 97 NF A FIR, and peno te roor traff; a Ki ardo to a

MY BUTY: 2 134 TIS ARV WE STARF: NO 900 2011 24 BE THE SENZ TOO DAY NO-2 NE SOPE TO THE HEART TOOK 2N EVIL 3650 NOL PEVONT NOT: 90208 VZ WITO POO YO no inesiz: 240343 10114 8 a sen tem par paz-gozes W FYDD FOR DE CTION: 2 ATOMET AN DECET TENHO 300 ART-27 & W WUT 90208, 2 AR W ANDSANGS: 2 1 17 10 1 10 120 7 & W WIT NA. 2 10 1 D 120 NE 1218 OANDIAN. 2 NE HOP NI OUTSE A NOS 2 D 720 AE nar-2 to tal o and rest tez 4, 720 a priorz WIS SOF OF GOZOS. IL WIT 10: 3FO RE YESUZF 2 13P ENDU AFT, AD TAN I PU TIS HTAD WITTPN31 2 sin abonso b-2 we ros ant 31 a birtons said IL WIT HE: 2 NE LOSO A BITTOMO I ME NAME 2915 SIFF-2 WE TOUR FROM I FOR I IF AND FATO; SE NE ALL BYDD I AN NEBYU O 1DI FI. NE TOI IN PROCE TE OCE M WIT TE, 2 200 NE NETTO 720 I NISOTO FOR 18 VDIA 2 THE. 720 NE LOSO A BITTOMO WIT LE 2 SLOP: THE LAP ON A HIVITANO, PHOUL A LIDER BUS! ANT. 2 WE FART PROCE ALL 22DY PRINT OF THE WIFT PRIZE 2 A PEL U SAMPLE-ZMP NE DE 90238 2 AND ASS. INDE ANIZA-3 7 L W WIT 90228, 2 LAV ART SAVT 2 THE THE THEORY THE ONE TO THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF TA DELAYZ, I CES THE SPONTZ, 27 CES THE SACRET 2 AL AND THE IN ANIZA INT GOZDE W-2 TO PIELE a frei 304 rv 721: 2 ra 124 from 90228, we nat Pretra pret a Inriz no inderareser tio; a gozza FOR PROCE THE , FUE IN UNDERFORMEDAMENT BELLDOO O & DON 16 TOT I MYCLEU-AMP THE CES SPONT DONE A Pret. 3erospa vin w 3e80r 1e, 2 2 7 vin wr 1/2 Francz: 2 to w 2z to to seper 2 her sudstz wid 8074. 27 TAFFOYZ 3YDD 80YL YIR BYARF-2 LONE F brans, 2 areso tel enda entoz ren, 2 l bav t rea OI 8MYO-2 90 33 SOP, WITH LIVE PAR W SMIN MBO FA UN APP. 2 resoor te enoue u amas: 2 vo uz-LO PELIUT A IFA INOU A ARAP-3 LINI IN 12 229 TO VAN 3E WAN WITTE, 2 192 12NVER T 1E 3 STO 2 37100 10 DO T TIS ADS; 8 INFER & W SOOLS TO THE LANGE THE RESTUR, A NET DUTO NAV LASS

nelion 720 Ta wir and le indee 725 renten-7 CES 3031 FOR FNOW 90238, & DISO W 2 HE FIRE 2 NAP LIVE 200 32572015 'UN IL NAP-2 27 FARTICED 321-230 777 W D 1277 7 302 1604 8 8776. 2 7 381 127 127 127. 60 731 200 T 7 324730 F 16 N314-2 90239 1314, WINN LIE PAZ W 87110 LIST FR H. NIP 8771 PE, 2 NITO PE THA ONE, A I BETHE WED HE SHOW STUL DE TE-2 12 Rat Dans Tlere 12720 8nro resoore Toes Bedir. 2 NE BUV 7 TEN ENDE STITOZ NAMP. 3 NE NATOR 7 CCT BURY, AZ GOZAG NAP JAP, EAD PUP N T BEALT YEIAIAY 90238 380rb30 NII-20 7 INF 'L OX EETZ, SNYO PEYE. tr, 2271, A & W DYF3LP; 2 AC SOND 2 TDLP 9 D T WIZ 13n,2 DOLP 731 A Preiz: 300 mm w non 720 THE ENDERNY TO TO! - TON SAUG T BEOM ENDE AN. TO SULLO L FUE YEFFIT HE SDADS WA FUL-SNYO UP TOL WET A SERVENOS, 2 AND HE I WIDTE I TERRITA T T BITTE ADDS 304 18 2 7 3037-2 WE FIELE EC (L prefa mr w wit ff a epo fan an negru, a ne ENDFYMYDDIF O FF D FIELZ, 2 HI SAL O MY 2Z 11e INDETATIONE THE TIME SOME SOME ACCESS, I TA 3rdd art of to renten; and he vive, and CONFR A BIFFIND—2 8NTO FIR FNOW 90238 6 1120 BETH SA T TE TAD TO TANSO ENHET SOAME A KYCI D 2nderard 20-290228 2nsrp, 20 22 n 2 H: b v bi v 8mro an ansi r nes-2 smro sar. I H reres, l soir f 7 32NG T 7 PENT; 2 THE EAS FA NO T 7 PENT 13. un un 833 8.1200 2 wal savere 22 ha sar in a 1300-2 3e. LOLP SOUN FIT THE RALL TO TEST TOP. acer a vore the saver-a ra free ed fa te serid 120n 822 Un-2 1 10 2 11 18781, 2 38.10112 121411 erz rat r wen soor ond a 1-2 soun erz, with re. and a smoope well to esd weine sared en rest 434-2 7 sown lan erz pevorp 7 sown 1 erz-2 90238 13 P ENDE 8000, 6 1227 VO P MYO 1.12 AC 22 2300 0 PR-3erouse the rei from eerz t brito

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Von. I Harvard, Mass. 2d mo. 1832.

No. 6.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

I have taken into consideration the various suggestions of my friends relative to the forms of the new letters, and think I have made some improvement, in exchangeing $m \ w \ w \ w \ w$, for

1 1 E U n n-

It is very perplexing for learners to have to learn one or more new characters in each number, but I hope, and beleive, that this source of perplexity is at an end, as I shall not upon any trivial consideration make another alteration in the Alphabet. In the next No, my readers may expect settles new upon the subject of pronunciation.

Quite an errour is made in the last eight pages of this number. The letter \mathcal{N} , is put where \mathcal{V} should have been in most cases.

A PERFECT ALPHABET

No	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.			Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	
1	ai	α	a	α	21	p	n	p-raise	nraz
2	aeli	n	ai-1	na	22	b	3	b-ut	3£0
3	ah	2	a-nd	ana	23		0	1-0	oæ
4	arh	τ	0-f	rv	24	d	TR	d-ay	ra
5	awe	v	a-II	Di	25	k	8	Christ	rriso
6		e	e-vening	evnrx	26	g	6	God	tra
7	eh	ð	e-very	ovre	27	th	1	things	1120Z
8	i	l	! eye	ı	28	h	7	the	7 <i>E</i>
9	ih	r	i-n	n	29	fe	8	for	8Dr
10	owe	0	0-W8	0	30	ve	v	vain	van
11	ooh	œ	00-ze	æz	31	z	Z	zeal	zes
12	ouh	2	g-00-d	6712	32	8	1	spirit	sarra
13	uh	£	upon	fara	33	sh	20	shall	vai
1.4	eu	u	yo-u	EU	34	zh	10	plea-s-ure	and-nur
15	ow	30	ou-r	かみ	35	ch	10	ch-urch	cerc
16	ur	r.	r-ight	ris	36	j	9	Je-sus	9ez##
17	eul	de	<i>l</i> _ord	NDYP	37	y	3	уе	EE
18	um	1	m-orning	1prnro	38	h	2	wh-ich	220
19	un	n	n-0t	nro	39	w	11-	waz	NZZ
20	ung	20	si-ng	12 20	40	Ь	12	his	arz

A TESTIMONY.

In Arour of Liberty of Concience, and Christianity, by ITTHER, CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, up ted as one discourse, yet separated into verses so that at the end, each author may be credited with the verses belonging to him.

1- 113101 't ETNUENS 12 D & NST. 8 NE NOE VIO Jasuelone ta renvons, 2014 to ser pr *: 31. 12 3348 27 NP31P-30 4000 22 7 7240473 12034 : i ruce o 300 o an eleg, a genyons genpolz : 11 PU 100 30-2 30 1000 22 7 AT 23 3818VZ 10 4 . In Ish refn lare a sacrane rathers n get-.... i nəbləroroo ro—a i urk n rinkət erk 8 LEE OFU GT PREDAOS T MAT ETNYONSTZ, SO LDO ... The wan ser or violann ra farsit r suns. P. F. IN ANNEROWEN: BETDZ TO TZ WEN T 7 SETIO similas r navora renvens, natur, pa az u 101, : 3E PEN 31-3 a RETINZ TINVETNUES APRETONS S. LINIZ NO ATES T 201 38190 T-18 20 NTZ, DT recogenz in era une se oru, az ra emodes. Da A RETURN CONVES DE ACTORS—ADAS TO IZ OVERONO TIDA RETINZ TINVINI HA 3E YDDO, TO AE 3E IVY IC Aluser—3 ardrard o serrace any iz a arisesix-222 T a afrinz a 20100 a r sinvens i p 1-

BIZ A S, 2 NS S PERMYZ LYA WEN T I NY 1890S,

720 L T ANSO DY BDINDA FISHDHUM, HE WIFTED

A ADZET ALYOS T A NEAL, 2 AID A, S L THY LIVYFA

ALYOS—18 TON, 80Y AFYSHZ, TEZUFOO L 80Y FISYONO

ALYOS T T EYL, WIF RES O A AFYSHO NILOT T TEZ

ADZ, YDIENV O THY SELLOXZ 2 PLINESTO DIVDYFZ

B 2 A LYCOYZ, TA WIF LIV 80Y TLINDONSIZ AYESISH

2.117, 2 18 TA WIF 23LF L B, 2 LITTS, TA WIFF FA 18

TA TOND TEZ ADZ, TA WIFF 20 D OLIZ ADV WEN 2 T

SALS, EVN T S TAFV 2 T DY AL—1 FIT WEYFZ TEZ

80Y AFYSHZ WIFF 38 TH T OLIA I SONO ZLEN, 2NY 5

HTP SE WIN, A NAT WIN, A A WIN, Z A ACAL WINE EVA ZZ I Z A SUTT WT WIN—DT I FIT WITEZ TA WIF 3E I TAU GETUSCUSI, I FLOORFI TO UTIZ, ZAF I DA ALASIZ, SU SUT ZZ ACAL ASU NON Z TEAN TO THE TAU ALASIZ, SU SUT ZZ ACAL ASU NON Z TEAN TO THE TO BE Z TEAL ASU A S, HZZ T TIQAFI TO BITH JANESSIDE ZIFO I SA—

2-nelia in the enlight of the thornoine az 3721627732: 2 716 327 6-1777 37.1 7 7 16: 6 7762. 100 STONEVIN 33N 36 T SEC EUGINIUT O 15 NIINP. 22 720 2 arotoos 7 intres i bosass suo 2 nistos. 2 THY 36 LERZ OF TALLUUN TOUZ-AMENT EUTSTE FTY ƏFALDI FƏNƏS FU BERTINY AKTAY ALUS, 2 N DƏVY France end 2 onn 2 ore apresouncens un sur OTALIA. DI LEAD EELE O Traceanion, i adino r EUDINION-"8 3THINI PATTILE ATTSIDIL NION, 3 BURNINGS UZ ALUSUNISH O DL, AZVUO ALUIS U T LL8 720 MM 2Z, 2 7 720 7, 2Z O 3FI-JFC 37M321417. UVNZ ZZ JEZ EVINI I NEIZIVI T OMNII Z SYEMI ATTO TOZ NOC BELEV T OPUL T TYTTOCANTOT. NIT C TOPPINOS O LIV 2 reser o ar o 7 vers-nilax 12 tor rangualder o rener & arteres t geneuin ATTICEANTOT, I. TZ TOIDUS 1010 MISFTAN, TIN ((1 T sonsoress alaskalada, or an envaladads da THUNERUS INT TATOUNTOF IZ DSTF. Dr & resev answerunz int ta fan 3e 11219: no 12n 12 30 viz 22 0 36 DO TT rec'T for Eudsin ntly -3 a narafa SCRIMAL O RETARD 2 TIMES! TOZ FIRIKINZ 2 OKAZursaz urr 2, we'll enarvandam, vrrmd a snr PIZZITNULUM, IZ WE MYPYALPNO ZIFOO VOZ NE MYO-234 7 Trison religen: a diagral 22n Transpara DOTAFIUNZ, DY ABONDO DINGLINGUNZ; INDOISC TAD IONI BOLKELI IDON INDIT YANT WIT TOZ NU I T ANDINZ PISTYIZZ I TIS SIBADETA LADOLUIS: "3 TEZ INER EUN UT LUNA NO N; 3 270 NA NO NADOPNIL'AZ arud Besde, aravena anataz, a 702 h 70, 377 i no 73/33LVZ-2 TEZ DASO AMEZUITO O MUIT MULT 7 7 2 EUNIS TOF SOLVE, BU MYOSOWN, O T SULLSIL, 22 2MEYZ

847 A VITEZ A LIOL TSOT—"TEZ TT IATOS C EUT SEIOS T CATIOT, APA TA SEIO VIT U, SEPTO TILIPLUZ VITTO SET—

TINDYAGOPP VUZ, A A TINDYAGOPPNƏS T S, 36100 1030 2827CUL BATETZ O LINTENTANO. AMET LIBLE O AREV Truin t font; a noz de t t zolfs, ae fas O PHANNE NO FIR AROMOZIE VAN O HAR TAND THATEVIAND T 2TO THE NAV. 3 AD THAT OUT STYCAU-LEGAR PEGGRO DIFFE T CANGRO HOMEZ 87 3001, DE 'I BILLIO EN A SIRON TROEST L LOS 801 INOL 7 LO AZI 3IN INIVERCOPP STIFF BEHINIO-7 ZUTTIO RELIGIOUN T CANTILO TELIGEN, 2 UTT SEL ROCTZ O 3C IN ENDITES TILL, LIBORZ O AVETAUP D AITSABTO T REPORTED TO THE TO BE THE TO THE TO SALVAUN IN 191 TO TAN 3E T30(INF ANT TO 40ANF. LAW TN T " Ennaguen or n-no zon a son act rnosour THE TENED AND TOTAL TO WEN SCALEDY A NAL N CONFRIQUE 2 22N SIN A BON 2 BARRES A TINVONS. 3 TELEUR ANT TOURPORT TO MO 2 OFUL TO BEZIZONS--: 0. 12 no for a violaun t 7 sal t 2 pr a resolv 7 I IRRINGEZ, TAN 8 ADL O PENDING T. PELIGEN T. P. THE 2 BEIFF A BRISCEN, OF SOF FIRM MULT O COUDING NOMERY 2 to 2 7 MERSUO T A 3300 TENISEN. Dr sone for 12n o spriar 720 c 2 nal 7 sprir ETENT NOT 3 PENIOL T NON-

. I LY LNEEK IONE IGUZ ACC, 750Y 3ET 9C QUARNA

BY TARITID ARE ROW TO TINUTEVER, TO BZ OF 866 TO FEDERAL TO ARE ROW AND STITE FIFE, UT LETTER OF THE FORE AND STITE FOR A TO LIQUE TO A TO ALO TO LIQUE TO A TO ALO TO THE TELES AND ORTHOPHOR OF A BLOOF TO BEING THE FOREWAY. THE AND THE THE AND THE TERRITE THE ALL OF THE AND THE TERROR THE ALL OF THE AND THE THE AND AND AND THE THE AND AND AND THE AND AND AND THE AND AND AND THE THE AND AND THE AND THE AND AND THE AND AND THE AND THE AND AND THE AND THE AND AND THE A

sibne-siz ne-lio tor ove se rin-ver-osc r reamon, van o se oprnæ or cangæ; a a fan fa 38 JENNE STIF TOTET A VAZ. 2 FR 330T TAN NE AZZ REN: Z AE HA TROY LYTEZ BE OFTHE BAR ABBN a ra vers—3 rez derninz or trnvervnz uil nour reaet a son erry rerreavant a a son 2 re viave nacur-ne la manerions a imane seo TINITET UNZ HITTO SUNFIO ONI FEMUTANA STIF 7 31 NF19 T 31 N, Dr Oravaroo Ufn 3030 2 7 reganfrun - 7 vers t resonerum iz n tvers ta 10/2nd-rds 282rd rz o nurrsk 7 son strt sin. 2 TUZ TO STRAT POL T T SON O A NIST TICEFSNOS IN 7-10 12 MATTESA 8 ONE TOA O OFFILM I Tregonera un ill livio i eni non ein; a vitto a oravl i Tregeneravn, no son ran evr sing Thu Berl-" ACCIOINT IZ IDTA T & POLA TITID IIN; 8 A SEP retantly ant; a ae ranto sin, serve ae re sprn T b-NA 12 7 DASDESONI T 7 BELFVAR ANDSLATIN: 2 13 12 vəl vern treeres irnətrerayn troz NA LING TA TO VEGONETADOP 2 OPTN T 6.2 EDD ALV I SIN—TEZ PITINIO TAMPZ I ANDIGITICEN reauafn 2300 v verr r regenfraun, 1840 3e ISIRCUM retura sesor souz ran orum sina DO 2:10 We IFID FEE O 3E JUVE-

4—7 VITVIA TV A SUATET TO 2 2NP 7 3ELES TV A SUCT SOAD AZV ATO (ALI, TA GENTL, 3TA TIME TIPOZAD, 3TO AZV SO EUNEVITSLT ENLAGE TE VINSITENS TV IZALIAP, 720 TA AK AZV ATESM

FOR OF SEC & STNOTATE, NAV 3111 PERTARAR 912 MITT AT AMP SOAD TV SOSIEM AZ 13N TROZIDO T AUT CHOVENZIV M NACUY-NE SURYCE BDZ. 12 12 Dru, AZZ 32N AVESTERP DI 7 TEZGENAVEN 3L 12/312 BUDDE D 7 PETERDS and Ednorans & en LANTE AGIZ: 3PD T BYAD AND SERVED OF THINAL NAZ nauthal ain t sat, in t tindetalauen tu t STIPLIST RETT 2012 THE THEST TESTURE TETTS CENTURE 4543 Rav 31N SELLIO FISERIOUL ADIRIL IN AN LEER VII AIZ LUE SO ANORIGES A ANTENIS IN T ILMATU JAN-TONINEENZ T JAN NAU MANEYIAMAN a inter canfoz; worffy the new sen fold ANTEN NAV 31N TEHEVIE; I SOTT TV I FIL 1912LS AZZ ENTETEDN VATELS DISTAVENZ; 363 2121413 TCZ BYANP ANP TUINFS TINGFUNZ, TELIGEN NAZ relang envarn, ang a arrnaral so arnaen... ners o regradentawn to mr nacur seso retur from a se fet nor to 200 20 arozno ve azv. no BUNIDAUN TI ANZ UV TAO NACUY TY EUNEVFYDAU 1272'LUVP-

TO TZ DUTPONIL A BOLL NOWN TO TELTHEN IZ A QUANATY SADULAUN, ENVEYN T SETES TELTYEZ THE FOR ART SADULAUN, ENVEYN T SETES TELTYEZ THE FOR ART SULAUN, ENVEYN TELTS TU SLONDISIT DATE SILOZISTA LET NIO— TELTSEN APT SOTE TO LO SELTSOSI, TUNSIPPE ZZ PLIOUNGO STAL 12, (ANE ALC IZ AET PENTHINAODE SELTSOSI ONLI 1 RITULIA SOT A HOLDO WAT LADOLUTE TELLENI O TELTINA SOTS TU NILA, ALL MS BOSOPE SELTSOSI. SINSIPPO TATOLUTE TELLENI DELLENI SELTSOSI. SINSIPPO TATOLUTE THE TATOLUTE TU POD ALMO PERSONE TO LO SEULAET THUP IN THAZIZ TU POD ALMO PERSONE TO LOS BUT DELLENI AND TOTOLUTAUNAUN O SOLU-

TINGELO T VERTE AND TAIVE TO WE ARE ARE STITUTED TO TEATER AND TEGOTOR THE SOME AND SECULUS SEATOST; STIMME THE VIT TO VERTE AND TAIVE TO TEGOTOR TO WE AND AND AND AND THE OF SEATOR TO THE SEATOR TO THE OFFICE TO

IANAL CANDS TO THE ADOBUTE AND THE TEMPSED, WALL LANGES AND THE TALL, ALL THE STEP ALO WE UP THE FLOW PREFERO SETT THE FUNCSUP NEW OUP IT THE ARMST TO THATZZ, THE TE ARMST, THE WORLD PROST TO THOTASOP FARACOT: ATO IZ THE TAGOT PROSTED PRO

GEORGE WASHINGTONS

Opinion of Morality and Religion.

TV DL T FISOZIVNZ ANF ABBIOS LIC LEF ST MOLICIPAL ATISAPTIOT, TELITEN ANF HOTALIOT T' INFISOPISIS SENOTOS—IN VAN VIF 120 12 R BLAT T OTIBUO 'LV NAOTEFOIZI, AU VIF LABT OF SERVETO TEZ BTAO ALLTZ 'LV AUTEN ABAINDS; TEZ BETTISO ATINS 'LV T FUOIZ 'LV TEN ANF SIOIZNZ— T TET ACLICIPAN, ETVILI VIT T ALFS TAN, DO OF TESADEO ANF COTIV TOT—A VOLEUT THE N OTAS D THY TINOTUFNZ VIT ATIVAO A AFBLIT SELISEOT— LIOOUT TA BE TINSEFOR O TINSLUONS 'T YESINF

PRUNCUEN IN HURZ 'UV AERULET SOPFROUP, TEZN AUG PISAETIPAS BEL EDTBUR ES OF PISAPIO TAD NAUNAL FOTALION VAN AVEVAL IN PISALUAN TO TELITES ATINISALZ—

THOMAS JEFFERSONS

Opinion of slavery, as expressed, when he and others, in a small degree, felt the galling influence of unjust usurpation.

T SILOND JOT DO ALTABRAS UTZ JOTTIN DO TUT FTASO TU T PPILATAVEN TU TNEEDDNEDNI, AZ ATONOZE AL POSTJEN A ANTAUE AL TJELOTO ATTIUL O MAL TJEATO ALE BIN TESET E—HE UTV TO LAE BIN TESET E—HE UTV TO LAE BIN TEORNE—TO TO ALV ATODE AZ AN TJEOTETUN O T INSTEL TU DY BLAZ AT MULAUN, TO ND HO SETSILI ATTILZ ENTN JET TU T JUAGI, AND BELLE TO UTP ALV JOTE TN AFTADOEUL TELFISTONI TU T 8220, TAO T SLAU OTAE UTZ NTO AN ALTTIPAN TN-JOTOUVEN, DY ANTAUE TU ZU T FTLI TNALBIODNI TU T JOAOJ—

"AE AZZ VAGIR TYUTA UDY ZBINID AUTIN NA-CUN 201318. VIOLUGIO 101 HOD JUITH TUIT TV LLA 2NF LUBYOU IN TARYINZ TV (1 PLIVANO AEA L ALL NOVY TEONPOP ART, ROMORIUMO, AND ROYRO THE CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET APPROPRIET trzrazi to in mr oraniacyocun nin-ni ALTZGETA LOTSOT, TE TATGGEFF TV INSI KAL ADYZ 22 7 HERR TV A TRISCEN FIX TV BY (13 37 IVN-LEVELLUM O LEV TO OUN ILLES THE ISU RIGHT 3DV 2 JONE, HE HAZ AT ISOCHUSER HIZ NEBASIV SPY SERVESIO EVYL LEKGLELULUV QUELRO UT RYC ARTO DY YESOTUN WS FRIETTARA TULETS-ANK 720 TEL 23043LUG TV AUYCZ LLD UDNO NO 5290 UV PLAGIOOSHIUK KL. NEIZ ND ƏLAGIOO KZ VƏYI NEIL O YLZ UN TYIZ AIFX FI, A O NFYCƏI TAD KIBYUI TU 210 HE HAZ PENYLVE THE BULLYET LX TREAK FRUN AULT AR DATO "1307 UPDP 721; "FF MAIN DE SOITY Truez areade abonso a margia to ven nend. WIT TRUE THE APPEAT THE OFFICE ABONTO THEY てひ コンチファー

en outo auten erect,
sols-enorold ez t sut,
ank au voa 3e t brusold,
ez enr rendeneua ut-

THE 378 THE HOZZES, STENDENBULK STELL NAS 61-

34-2 reral ruals ry lang r egras, a bru 2 FLICERALIE FISEEPROAR-2 TOUT EVU NU TAO 12724 1830 PL; 2 NE POLIR N JENZ 2 JOK, NET E JENZ T 90. REA. 2 ATTEN ENDI IZYON EUT STIT-TUBON TO TTO 16 88830 3080. He to 2 7 3etenno 7 He sor 2001. 7 27 IIIIII TO PREMION, 2 NOW ENGOUSH 2Z HOOK, W NANO N 23124-STIEFN & LEVI TY 3Y2TYN: VNSOYU-ADNOS T TRUDUOT TR T TOP AZZIDAANZ: OH SON, TEK N TO TROTTON SETTED; ENDI THY 252+341, HIN THY. BE N MEUNIOPE: 8 2 MM 2007 TA LUU A 12N 22 MM ADUS-ULL TU FLEF FOR A UDI-LETADE 3E TUT DOT. 8 TO U SETS; 2 THY YTL, 8 TO U TYUDA: L WIN PEVLE THE TATER, 2 STADY THE TEXTON—TUPE, TO TYO RE NULTU BY FYNN A A; H NAME A BE I I NOI T HIN ON-CILL TU STITZ CLUPTON A 30 FON 3680Y TE-TUPF IZ A MINZ LIM, STIFT NIA, HI SIN, IN TIO BUN EN: NE TOURS FOR NE TOOS 2Z a LIFT, 2 2Z 2N OND NIEN: NO A YDZ NIF EN: 7 1300Y A N PENTYS Brt fupp, nor a addive stit sequen a seq, fnora ALLO BET; 2 ENDE ANT AT BATTOO T THERE 3E: 31NF. 200 A 804 Endi I vin, 2 A not row from I cons QUIN: AE WIND A BUY FONDS I WIN 2 A RACTZ IN TA BLEAT Brans: A LZ A 36 rop but bun, 2 A Och 210 11-27 12.12-23UNEN AY PUON 20 7 NOVN 7 7 18; 2 AC A 36 8 20 NAVO TANAS: 2 A 3DTPT A 36 FNOT ZIpen-isarr iz a sordo ns, encid rom sequen SE BET PAZ: 2 NE SD 720 YOSO U 1, 27 LANT 720 20 U ALDZINO; 2 3DP A NOLPY O 3NY, 2 3ETAI A SEY-Wand endi arizud—ran a geg a neal, az ven t I Drizz a rzron-pan i se a sprnond 31 7 va. an ZET 27 NAL, 720 31024 7 NOTS-NEWZ ,30 720 A TIME A SDL 322VTP-L NAV VUDTE 8 TH BANVAHEN,O L-1212, a oran a overet art; 3 al a overet 20 75 NATO-NO T ANT A BYDE A 36 820, 2 AL A ELLE TO SA PUNDIZ-NAMIANI IZ A NINP 199 NCG; NE BIVIL BIFAR IFFTEZ-90228 VZ (I SYUSIL 300, EVIN a SYUD-PIL 3n 3l a vol, aux grancoz ren our 7 unl-7 CAYBY Z NAV SOMEN BYEVE NOT, 2 A TO 20 ALT. 2NA

ACCOPP ALLS A 30 COOP I SOYODOL, & F TYIZ T D NAME UT LATE SOT DOO 31 THOU & T GARLA: STIL TONS 227 NONFRE, 7 SOON T EZPOL: 7 3LOSTOOZ T H SUM NAV NYEVALP ABEV 7 BLEETOOZ T IL NYCHENIOTZ. OT T FOLOSO 3000 T T FUYLASOLOO ALLZ; TA A 36 TM T NOP T 90208 2 TN T TYM TT NOP T NIL TAD U 42021 ad 8774 a 372477-32098170 a ravin 22 a WILS: 27 + NEA PEVOR I NIA, 2 20 NIO NEA PEVIP TINDULTEZ TY TOVOLV OYIZZ T IZYOL: 2 TIS IZ 20 720 THE STIF SOUR FROM 721, 2 31230 721; 2 UFR 27DTPUD DA BLIFTOD, NE BLIFF TIF-2 LIN GARFA NAP IOP AN ONP T THANKING A SINK, NE BATTE FR A SEO THOIT 33PP 2 ELLPOP FR T 6050, 2 U 62TTP ENDI A REAL-2 40228 821 & A STITZ 801, 2 VINO & ALL 2 2230 ALL-2 90238 THAMPSP A SERVENOS T SEZI-MANZ O 24371 A STYY; A 7 SEZINANZ 2137114 22724-27 EGIO-NENZ FORME 8 ALL LYESSOF 2 DON PAZ-2 LIN TPAZ T NIOTNIN UT AZIO, 90ZIS INAT FNOT T ADS T 8NYO, SALOO, 18 NO LAZV SOMF GRAS L EUR LZ, INER, L MRA U, L TERZ L SMYO, IALDO, IL STIP HAP HE SUNT, SALLO, NO, L PL; IT BYAV 2 L NAV PILP 8 te i i lang i rangn, int talo in sori te-no TET801, LOD 10 to ta, i ara 70, 2 3212 11 8771, 2 i WIN THE 2520-2 8000 1200, 10 FO, 2 3200 W 8700, 23-Draw az ne tar re sunr-a gozog vond en T 33rr a 8rrr; 2 wit art wond for or tervonds r SMYO, TOLEYZ'T A AMS 2 DT OLEYZ T T LAME T CFINO-2 D T NOW 'L TOZZE, 2 N STOTTN. 2 N STITZ ADS: ONLE MY LIGH VENZ, 2 THY SLITS, 2 REYEZ. TA LIBO I T LINK T GONIN-I THY WIND FOR WITH ALL 304 carefos a norsion: a rd v a vorrirad reinane-2 ra rat o 7 la da roll a a a are a reconse Feren; 2 mr na 10rne ver a trad 2 vere sor LAFONDAMN: A NE FAIR A FOYNIDO 8 N STITY FOUNT PAZ-2 A SINZ FIR FROM ALL, 2Z AC VIJANTATE 721-2 90228 redfrak inda egind, 2 d 720 hand en un ant, reor al alk sour a ent-2 2on SOZOSI BYOTHN ID TOO THY SUTT U FOR. TO IOF. 90-228 ura adramodor nav es, a vra servinas

FERNIO FF DI CON 2 NE PIP FRON 111-2 70 AMO a tosonar enor gozos, saro, n str pre triana BESOT NE PUP, ICIO, IO N E IC PROT GOZZR, SOTHIV, L Ara re no r ordines i il drown; 8 ra pir enoire evil a no, ve ara re sortiv i ordines i i ser. VINOS T I BT IL STIV-2 GOZIS VIND ZIN TA SAAS GNOT NI 1—2 N FRITTH DISO WAND 2 821 PAM 3E804 A SAJ; 2 1212, 3enous, we se w servenos-2 90228 13 P PNICE 721. SET N; 8 21 L 27 MICH T b: 3 22 8 U, E ADD EVA IBANTO LE; 3 & LAND TO FNOT I, O BYTOOD MAS 22 13 12 MI P. O JUV 150 NEWL ALLV-NO TETSOT. ser en; i vil neria u, a eur lidl venz-a ae REISETTER THE 2 INAR TURENT ENT THE 2 40228 PUDLO I ETIND, NE 2 N STITZ NOS: 2 90238 LIVE 2N NENFEYOF 2 DON EETZ-2 90208 SOF ENDU A 3YOTTN. i ri; 2 b vra nurar vrzro u, 2 3rr90 u m r ns Lang, from I Lang I be surr o agrangi, lziz, 2 9017FN-1090228 PUP, 38190 2N AFRETER 2 02N ECTZ ONP; 270 213711 MI, 2 NE U MY I A TISIN I enna-

35—2 DI IONZ TAD TAL DO TI NOTIZI GATER UT ARVIOL-2 TOLLETON TIZTAL UT STUDSIL. 2 Natao ataepero hor; a 7 hanp v shap ver tahno mor aroz en a nu 3190 our egras, 2 nu n goz-28-2 NE FOR, BENOWE, I CLURTON T LITTON TY FOR 2 HOER TAN WE: THE TN, NOW HE WEN WIZHT UTT TOP. LOTO TO TELOCALI; 2 TO TET O AST . 720, 200 MM SPLIL DO INI UNT, TA FOIN DUSO ENDA DIPLETZ 2 SLO ABONSO FS, A SO BOD TOF FOR DO T T LANGE-TET-SON THE PRIME SOO OWN TOP DEST-FROMZ, O ESWEED TOP. WIT BEYENZ-37 FOR TA 28LITTOPE TOF, T FOR TA FEL-SEALUR 2 Bru-2 7 EGIATENZ 1AR 7 CILRYIN T TZYTA O JETV UTT TIBET: 2 FOR THY LIVZ FOOT UTT NITE SINERS, I IDION, 2 I BIII, 2 I D IANT L 1 Fruit i 7 Selp-2 Snro Cirre Da nead, 10100, 2 1en 720 iz 3prn e a 7230 inoa 7 rivr, 2 d fidor SA JAV ALLV-2 THY VƏND A JAN T TADI T LEVI. 2 M O VIS a POOR T LEVI-27 WHEN TINSEVE 2 one a sen: 2 200 ne so artizo ne it a sour chite

Ne are art ine finis-2 2on ne am n aron aix ART, AR OR IN UTT T BILLEMZ, I POSP TO UTT SALL 2 MIC, 2 MID I CLUM IMIUN; 2 LAM TO I I SLADZ 31 4 rivrz grini-a i podr i snro iai pom a ie FIVE O WIN APPEALS; 2 23N AC SD 7 TYZ 21100 T Suabz, he sond ar tare a soc ro-a zon he nar ONNE TO, HE ID I CLAP; A. BENGLE, I BUS VIND-2 AC NAP TIMANEN IN NIL, A SOP, WI IZ WEN TI NEBRUZ CULPTON-TON BOP A BUSOT O AT, A L to 2 PDI O TE A NETS TI NESTU UTITN. TOO HE HA NETS T CLUE 8 TE; 2 8MYOZ PROY 13P O NY, 10: 2 7 19P NAND A ROLL T CLARZ HITT-A STOR POOR APPR FNOTAT, DAT THE CLAP ANA, 2 NETS TO 8 18, 2 L NIA biv to the wagiz—a tenten one telle, a nerso 20-2 7 CLAP BYU, 2 AR 3YDD ART FNOT SNYOZ PDOY 2 NE BERUT NY SEN-2 NE ROLP N NUT HOZEZ; BEROZ AL PAU MI 300 77 HONY-2 20 301 0 0212 0 70121 T OUT, 720 T 3200 T ETTAD PUP, 2 T CLUPTON T 12 TOL SUP 31 rezn r 7 3rn pro. 2 ra rrip; 2 mr gri gal for fnort: 2 t after my tronio, 2 t relative a revenand our askanae, izur, a garen-a burro e 4 CLURYON T IZYON, 2 & ARR YESAOTO FROM TOL-36—nn fozəf rənd i butt i gelko a bişt-in-un,

4 MESO TIPIAN; A NE SUI O TIMOIN T B. EVN O NOTES-2 Tangely The snert from art ta shaft BUT 200 T 7 MESO T Q 37-11; 2 NE NITO, 2 3ENONE, 7 37-11 BETNE UN 811, 2 U N RINGUIP-2 10221 12P, L UNA NO DEVN ASIP, 2 SE NS WAD SID, 21 737-112 n serne-2 22n 7 & sp 720 he derne asie o se. 1 COLP FROM ALL DO TI PROJOT TITA, 2 12P. 10261. 40221-2 NE JOP. NET 21 1-2 NE JOP. PETO N NI NI-TY: AND DE THE NEW STUP DE THE SECT ST ALAS ANT-TA TO SOANESSO IZ NONE BY ONNE-FOR CUT NESSE L 21 4 by ne styr, a r asyanat, lzre, a garfa: a lozat nep A SUF; 8 AC I DETUR O NIL F 6-2 78 N JOR, L AZO AUTER JEN 7 28MIAFN I 11 NEWS I TY I ETTAV: 2 L At THE FON O FELTER THE OUT T NAME T TENN-PENZ, 2 O 37200 721 PNOI A LANGE SLOVO NOT HAT 2 nenr-ret non rersor, 2 6 was some re enor somo 723 49 taris strosorlil nend, 7 crapton trztol 200 T etrad-2 10221 124 END9 6, NG 21 1,720 1 AM to enda ento, a tad i am ario eorl t clipton t ZETAL DO TETINO; 2 6 13P, 1 FTONNIN I WIN 3E WIT TE: 2 MA A 3E A DOIN FNON TE TAD I NAV ADNO TE: 2011 YN AZID BYDD 8074 7 NEAL DD 'T EFIAD, E A IFTV 1 & MI IMMORN-2 10221 12P FNOT b, 3ENOUP, 7,2N U REFERDIT CLARYON T LITTAL, 2 N SA ENDA 131.76 T EUR STIRZ NAL IZNO 1E FNOW U; 2 70 A IO O 1E, 270 12 N' nat: 270 A L Ja fnot 721: 2 b Jap fnow 10225. L 21 720 L 21: 2 NE JOP, THE NOW TO SO FROM TH CLAPTON T IZTON, L 21 NAL SOND 18 FROW U-2 5 ADV FOROUR ENDT FOZDA, BO 2 BARR T DUPPER LEYON OIBITT. 2 10 FROM 721, 7 x b r EUT STITZ, 7 b r aranat, izer, a garfa, anere fnoa te, saro, i nav nurur vrzroze u, a sen rad a rz pen d u r egras—2 10231 anstr, 2 1312, 3, 3eaout, 7a ura n Selev fe, nor arren enda et vois: 8 ta uri sa, t u naun anere enor re—a ru sar enoce net, ard 12 720 1 HN NANK; 2 NE 32K, A TYP: 2 NE 32K, 7230 13 TH T STONK-2 HE REST TO THIS EXONE, 2 13 363A1 A IFTNONO; 2 10201 8NOW 8871 36808 20-27 N sor, and sore un nana, a dar ro de a dan-a ne and sort a name a end to, a to seed a tree in NAMP: 720 THE HA BELLEV 720 7 L & T MY STYZ. AZL anere enda re—2 Th som servitor ending, are no un aank indi u zizei-a ae aid a aank in-OT A 37ZF1: 2 LAN ACOTT TO DO, 3CAOLP, TO I LANTES 22 ANO-2 NE ADE, NO UN NAME UNO IL BIZEL 262n: 2 NE PIP 10; 2 NE NAFIO IO DO 262n: 2 3ENOAP TO U DETRE SION SZ A FIN SION — SNEED A TEL D AZI, 18 TA UTA NTO BELEV DASO TEZ OCE SINZ. NETT ATTEN FNOTH VOIS, TOO TO AQUO OAT TI UDOT T Trive, a nor is et per Lang: a t upir, 2, 700 out-210 mg T Trur, A 3erff 3hfk f 7 krl hank-2 10234 1312 ENDITA, O 11 A, 121 N HORNONO, NETT nervisor, nor sins in also snorn from u ser-NONU: 31 21 140 7 1000, 2 7 a 140 0100-2 74 100 prove ast. All ask the tanz tak, ar we tarders

PFF, Dr Pes, Dr 4 serso, Dr 7 sunp; nav n l 7 2: KN 78888 60,2 1 WIL 36 UIT TI 131, 2 DEC 76 2/70 739 13.10 10-2np ne sap, 0 H x, samp, c ma re. 36 7 Rank I MI MULL TO MIND SOME-27 2004 TT N M RIMPLIP ADDNED 10221, A NE 121P. VZ N NY EN 7 LEVID TO 3Y PTF; O NO TAO HE FAN SHEF WAS A DISO, BEHOLF AC REFERENCE OF THE TE; 2 200 AC SCOL TE. AC NEW 30 BLAFE ON NOTO-2 TO NAME INCT PROTECT AND WFT PZ 2 A 1904: 2 6 WZL 36 WZT 76 1904, 2 WZT A 1904 I UNI DEC U ITO EN PUE-A NEN 3E TI INDIAIEN FRICE TREAM: 2 RE A 3E. EVA RE A 3E O TE INSOFF TA 134, 2 TO AZIO 36 O ANI MISOR T 1-2 TO AZIO OUS TIS TIP IN THE NAME, 2NTURY TO TOUGH sinz—a tozəf vənə, a rederna o gelton brarın MD. 2. ITE FNOT ART, LIGHT 16 BO, I AND THE, 2 YEAFTH INDI H BYFYRN 2 TY I CHIND, 2 SE LFTY THE SE EFF allv-2 gelyo sope o 1020s, to a nes-

37-2 The same a norm, to anothe waternas a sea 10221-2 NE VANO 2120 NIFT IMMO T b, 2 TISO 1171-2 10201 DONA MYEN DI VEYPZ TIN, NO NAP sand art, a D7 sinz 2 ae nap retanpap art-2 TU GOND, 2 BANG DIBNY DI FLORE TO CLUPTON T EZYZL; Z NYEN INUT D 7 VEYEZ Z 7 L NZE INOTH FRICE 10221, 2 PIPT I SINZ IT SIG TT REAL-2 TE BERN BENEVIP: 2 2.2N TU NITTO TOO TH NOTE VIZIOFF T CLURYON I LZYOL, AND TOO HE NAP LING & MIT ISLITATEN, TON THE BOPE THY NORZ 2 WEY-MIND-2 TSATUTE FOZZI A NYEN VINO I A DOLF 8NYO. TES 13h 7 N b T CZYDN, NDO H NENN BO, 720 TH HE NONF A SE ID ENDI 18 2 7 UNIVERNOS-2 8NYO SOV. NE 2Z 7 L 720 L 1112 030 A VONS O LOO 12101 10: 2 70 SOP. 7 1 7 7 NEBYUZ NAL 130 NIT PS: LOD PS 60, WE NYA TE. SIE PAZ GERNI INOU I PƏZEYO, 2 JAIYESIZ ENDU I · * 21 4: LOGO NE SON & FG WIT NOGOELONG, OF WITTE SOFR-27 31907 CHAND SOF FROM 704, 2MY 807 FRE E SUZZI 2 MYEN, LOO 7 NEWN 84 LI TMY WEYTH; 600 W FRINEUT BETENZ-2 SNTO ELIANDAD THAT PATE DAIR-FRANK TI NEAN, BURN, E IN NO FOR BRU TREAK INTO PUR BYLL 27 ACKONSON: NOO 701 10 2 1274 1044

2 72142/WZ-2 & ONLY 7 38734 2 70 P2F 108 ACTOL SON, E A LA F 721; E A N PENNIA DO MYDS: 8 TA 3E LPL; TENSON TA THE, FATO, LFD FF 60 2 FITTESIZ O D b-led the for user 3e lake for ten ted ta la last ANTEN; 2 LOO TOI N PETETTE V . WET FZ-2 T DOST-ITIOTZ TI NENA DING DO, 2 INATO THENA, IAIN FFF FFL 8MYO, I UIL N BUV U FOYD-10 E, 120 EUT 1970 INT E BAN SING BO; EDO N DO TEUR NITE # 36 BETTALAD-104 ACAN UT 132DETP 237 DF 17630 D 7 LANGE T EGINO, O BATT SOFIL INSOFF T SOTD-2 7 DATE-TEADY Z NOTED FOR THE TOURS SHIFT LEUY POLICE Dases, az aan yny v soyo-a i reeseyz i i cra-Fron r rzrod. I snroz gasz-trsorz nak sog cvr 721, UT 3EIN, 2 PEIZNPIP, ZNYSOT NAV EN SIUSTUP EUT DAIR V 101100 3TV 7, 30L EDIDTER 2 DIER, AZ NET-DISCY: THE TRESERVE TO COLPRED TO IZION SOIL 2 THE FROM 8000, JAIDO, LANGON PEADED TO THE WAT TI SETVƏNOS; THY IZ NO SOTO BIVN OF TI SETVƏNOS 2 TA IA O FI, IAI STII; 2 BENOWE, TH SETVENON TO 3em; 37 8did rz r un on neni-3 ne 13p, ee rk LPL, E'IN LPL; 73 Y80Y E JA. NOO FI 10 2 PU JZ3YE8LZ. 97 L-10 Tersor no. 2 U-erz: 8 Thr -1 no sord 3e BIVN U, EDD A E PENIVY TOAN T BYTTS-27 TRISETZ T T CLAPTON T LETON PLP SE TOO THE UT I EVA THE rear to be sep, ear neetenear no erre eur grees TEUT PULL DAST-2 TU 190 10291 2 MY FN, ALL 1014 e i va, 22 ia rat sort srrt snro: 2 ia sor enoi 721, 7 & NIZ & U, 2 9 PT; 3EZDZ E NAV HAR D SAVER 3 SE 23UDY A TTLZ TENKO, 2 TD A SERVENOS, O MIC a sorp i any nanpz o sua es—a tozes rederrie ₽NOCE 7 1, 2 13P, 1, 2MY80Y N230 7D 10 EV-1-2NO) €0or no near: 21 rz ro 720 vo azoo sono te; 8 sens b Pat o snrod saer r n nat, he had pen evil o me NEAL: NEVY AZIS TO PELIVYP U NEAL ZS DL-72K I de som enon hozes, non nado no se uno e una preLines printed in the new, and partly in the old orthography

2Z 13n2 3mm2, 2Z 22n 3e 8mm2,-As many sounds, as can bean sure vere ve se: ____ in every word we see: TE TIMES WE MAN, OF HAR TO OLUN-The marks we name, to-2n nei3r -1112 2bre ____ In number should agree. an revere no. oceannez ir ono. In the word ought two-36 800 brad trest we se; -- By fee great marks we-2n as Deso, see sonez, ve no, -In eight a so, two sounds-2Z DA 733 7mr 23n 3e -- Is all that there can be 200 m bras ion, ace euz 70 non, But our great men, who SLV TUTTS THE SON TH DOE: - Five marks make for the 360 W wend va, 23n ton to wa. But this wont do. when ane our te brone 1201 or u-And take the ground the senoz ve me, en adaro vie, Suppose we could, in han sav ans re 3212 Oute wil; - Save half the bad old ATTE HE 36 HIZ, MID DI ATIZ,—Should we be wise, not and has a nu aud - And mage a new highwa 300 ve nav 8mn r nersons bronk, But we have found, the sor oure ofto, we no: ---- For every tongue, we and van to 3e, HIZ ton wond se,-And can it be, wise men 78 2773212 WW 70 40 --- The croop d way they go 24 ATP TO EUZ, 2NT TES OBUZ, - Why should they use, and 812 ADDE IN a NETP: - Five letters in a word: 23n Oce 11712 12C, 2n12 1037 107 Ora,-When two would do and The sounds that should TESD MIZ 20 NA, NET 270 TA JA, - Just look at neigh, hear NOONZ THE 1830 NAW; - Five letters they must Of the 270 Dec, thens won the the the. To do what two once 23n we warns a se 23z-When we learnt .1 5 ah s. and see also, in the heigh-ho, - And see also, in the heigha renoragereen aran; - A contradiction plain: 8771270 ve sap, 2200 88783 ve yap. From what we said hi, ho, and to ver outn-Hi-ho, and it was this nn 21 1ecc 13n, 30 80e 110 33np. - Now why do Men so fooli 01 87.00 3'Cr3res rule: ___ To follow barbarous rules 720 DAULICZ NAP. THY 3FTL IN 32 P. That always bal, their-2nd nto in Lernor siant — And not in Larned sch 70 nto ono, and ring be no, — Though a lighbour taught Oragennez rop orsu -- Traditones road pursue; 22 Re NOL MC, TR AR WE 60, - Yot he shall know, the 22 ezz, anan, ance aru - le eney, plain, amt irre-

SOMETHING NEW.

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Vol. I

Harvard, Mass. 3 d mo. 1832.

No. 7.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

No.	Names.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.			No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	
1	ai	a	ai-d	a12	21	p	n	p-raise	oraz
2	ach	n	ai-r	mr.	22	b	3	b-ut	360
3	ah	2	a-nd	$an\alpha$	23	t	0	t-0	oce
4	arh	7	a-rt	rro .	24	d	te	d-ay	ra
5	awe	D	a-II	DN.	25	k	2	Christ	21.14D
6	ee	e	e-vening	evnv	26	g	6	God	tre
7	eh	2	i-n	n	27	th	1	things	4120Z
8	i	0	e-very	əvre	28	th	7	the	7£
9	ih	0	o-we	0	29	fe	8	for	8Dr
10	owe	æ	00-ze	wz	30	ve	V	vain	van
11	ooh	1	g-00-d	bre	31	z	Z	zeal	zen
12	ouh	£	upon	earn	32	s	1	spirit	sorra.
13	uh	ı	eye	l	33	sh	20	shall	vai
14	eu	u	yo-u	EU	34	zh	1	plea-s-ure	<i>กมอกนร</i>
15	ow	30	ou-r	m	35	ch	0	church	cerc .
16	ur	r	r-ight	ris	36		9	Jesus	90284
17	eu	d	l-ord	norr	37	y	8	ye	EE
18	um	1	m-orning	10rnvo	38	h	2	wh-ich	220
19	un	n	n-ot	nro	39	w	11	was	WZ
20	ung	20	si-ng	3 120	40	h	n	his	nz

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The Editor of this work would esteem it a particular favor to receive from each of you an answer to the following Questions.

First. Is it not highly desirable that there should be one general standard to the pronunciation of the English Language?

Second. Can this object be effected short of the adoption of a perfect erthography, the letters of which shall invariably represent the true sounds of the words that they are used to express?

Third. Would not such an orthography require a pronouncing Alphahet containing a distinct character for each distinct elementary would of the human voice?

Fourth. How many letters, in your opinions, are required to form a perfect pronouncing Alphabet for this purpose?

Fifth. What English Dictionary, has the College over which you preside adopted as a standard of pronunciation?

Traveling, inquiry, and reading, have led me to believe that Custom has not as yet sanctioned any as a general standard: even in the United States-

If however the majority of our Colleges have adopted one Standard, I will acknowledge the same. I take this method to ascertain.

I was taught to consider Walker a standard; but a critical examination of his Dictionary, and increased information, produced a conviction in my mind that neither Custom, nor ease of pronunciation will support him.

As words are but signs of ideas, no person should refuse to exchange a few peculiar sounds rendered familiar and pleasant by custom, for a few others not so pleasant to him, but more so to the majority of his fellow citizens by reason of their having been accustomed to these and not the former-

The spirit of conciliation and accommodation, is increasingly prevalent in sur country. This is evident from the many Encomiums, pronounced upon Webster's Lectures, by editors who had been educated where Walker was considered as a standard of pronunciation. But the remarks of Webster caused them to doubt of Walker's being strictly followed by a single person in the Union.

Do any pronounce the consonant y, in Sky and Kind, or accent Commendable, Subsultory, and Remediless, upon the first syllables, which is required by Walker's notation? Webster's reasoning is certainly good where he attempts to show that the primary principles to regulate accent, should be, "ease of pronunciation and melody of sound."

Walker is quite too lavish with the sound of long e as in me; especially in unaccented terminating syllables.

Webster remarks in his spelling book, "that it is a general rule in our language, that in unaccented terminating syllables, almost all vowels are pronounced like i and u short, originating doubtless from this cause, that short i and u are pronounced with a less aperture or opening of the mouth, with less exertions of the organs, and consequently with more ease than the other vowels in these terminating syllables."

In perhaps two thousand words where Walker uses the long e, I think both Custom, and ease of pronunciation require the short i.

Webster, in his Dictionary, in criticising upon this error of Walker's, says Sheridan and Jones have avoided it, and given to the i and y unaccented, the short sound of e, which corresponds with the practice of the United States.**

This does not appear to accord, with Webster's Spelling Book testimony-concerning short i and u, which I think is correct and in union with the most general practice in the United States.

From the class of words above alluded to, I select the following, and pronounce them first, according to Walker, secondly, according to Webster's

Dictionary testimony, and thirdly according to his Spelling Book testimony.

Will you be so kind as to mark the one you prefer, unless you pronounce

differently from either, if so, please to correct one accordingly; and write an

waswer at the end of each question, and return this paper to "Something New" Harvard Mass, and you shall receive a future No. of this work containing the result of my present inquires.

Accented syllables are marked thus (') for the want of accents that would correspond with the new type.

	WALKER.	WEBSTER.	CUSTOM.
∆ bbe y	23'-е	23'-ə	23'-r
Ability	2-31.1'-E-DE	2-31.N'-1 0 3	2-31·l'-1-91
≜ nno y	an-nve	2n-nv-3	2-nv-1
Any	ən'-e	ən'-ə	ə n'-ı
∆ bjectl y	23'-9720-LE	23'-9220-10	23-921S'-NI
Boy	зр'-e	3D'-9	3D'-I
City	113'€	420'- 3	120'-Z
Directly	pe-rэгэ:-le	12-r322'-13	14-432J'-12
Easily	e'-ze-xe	e'-ze-12	e'-zr-11
Envy	ən'-ve	อก'-və	$\partial n'$ - vr
E quality	e-rvrx-e-oe	e-rv-rx'-r-0 ə	e-૧૫ [:] ૧૫'-૧- ગ ૧
Facility	82-51.N'-C-SE	82- <i>3</i> 7x'-7-0 3	82-sv.v'-v-sv
Guilty	ыл'-se	WN'-09	trx'-v
Humility	ли-12х'е-Д е	กน-12x'-2-0 ว	nu-nu-ren
Journey	geri-ne	9Pr'-NƏ	ger'-nr
Lastly	1230'-LE	1230'-12	1232'-12
Many	12n' e	vənʻ ə	19n' r
Naughty	nv se	nv 03	nv or
Pity	ars'e	ภาว อ	ดาว'า
Query	<i>૧૫€' ૪€</i>	rve rə	rve rr
Thrifty	18°00	18°09	118 W
V anity	van'e se	van'	van' i or
Weekl y	<i>veર' ત્ર</i> e	NEL, 19	ver ar
Yearly	eer' ne	eer Lə	eer' ni

Walker's tautophony of long e appears to have been the result of his misapprehending the component parts of long i.

'I, says he, is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of a in father, and e, in he. The short sound of this letter is heard in him, and when ending an unaccented syllable, as vanity, where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of e, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long i."

Thus we see, that Walker intended to pronounce i, and y, in unaccented terminating syllables the same as the last part of the diphthong i. Hence to be consistent with his own principles, we must expunge long e, from avaral thousand of his words, for the last letter of the diphthong that forms

leng i , is not long e, but short i. For the correctness of this assertion, I will not appeal to authors, though I have the suffrage of many; but to your own organs of speech and hearing, if you will be at the trouble of exercising them a few moments.

If you pronounce the long i, and then, with the organs in the same position that you finish it, attempt to sound long e, you will perceive a contraction of the organs, and a little bending of the end of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth. But you may keep the organs in the position in which they finish long i, and, articulate the acute short i, without perceiving the least change. The fact is, short i is the second sound of e, or in other words an intermediate sound between long and short e, as will appear by pronouncing the elements e, 2, 2, that is, the voweles in eat, it, et.

In pronouncing short i, the organs proximate one half from the position requisite to form long e, to that of short e.

The little attention heretofore paid to the organick formation and specifick powers of the elements of speech, accounts for the inconsistency and discrepancy of our best grammarians and lexicographers upon this subject.

"They who penetrate into the innermost parts of this temple of science, says Quinctilian, "will there discover such refinement and subtility of matter, as are not only proper to sharpen the understanding of young persons, but sufficient to give exercise for the most profound knowledge and erudition."

"Persons in general, perpetually using the elements of the English language," says Dr. Barber, "are ignorant of their existence as simple specifick sounds."

"When the elements are pronouced singly," says Dr. Rush, "they may receive a concentration of organick effort which gives them a clearness of sound, and a definite outline at their extremes, that makes a fine preparation for distinct and forcible pronunciation in the compounds of speech."

"The standard of our language," says Perry, "can never be fixed by rational division only of the words into syllables, without certain characters denoting the different sounds of the vowels and consonants."

"The first necessary step towards this," says Sheridan, "is to ascertain the nature of the first simple elements, for any error there must carry an incorrigible taint throughout."

The errors in Walker's scheme of the vowels and diphthongs, taint every page of his Dictionary. In bringing to view these errors, I have no object in view but their correction. I do by him as I wish others to do unto me; investigate and detect error.

Walker seems to have had an indistinct idea of the nonentity of what is called short i, just enough to spread confusion and inconsistency through his Dictionary. As he was at times, at a loss to know what to call it, in two or three instances, he terms it "the proneness of e, which" says he "is exactly the slender sound of i." As i in pine, and u in tube, are diphthongs, they cannot have but one sound each. Our pure vowels in my opinion, have but three radicles, Viz. a, e, and o. A is the root of the see, and a four, which are represented in my Alphabet by

the root of five impure vowels, or vocal sounds, Viz. $\gamma \vee \gamma \sim 0$.

The first part of the diphthong u, is not long e, as Walker states, but the middle sound of e, known by the name of short i.

Equally incorrect is his statement that the diphthong ou in pound, is composed of o in nor, and u in bull, it is a compound of a in far, and o in move.

J. A. Cummings, whose Spelling Book, adapted to Walker's pronunciation, has an extensive circulation in this country; has in the fifth edition of said book, ventured to correct Walker, in giving a, but four sounds.

"In order to avoid a mistake," says he, "which is very frequently committed by those who use Walker's Dictionary, we have given an additional sound to the letter a. It occurs in such words as fare, mare, care, and should be carefully distinguished from the sound of a in hate, late, mayor. This distinction is always made by good speakers in England."

Walker's scheme of the vowels and diphthongs is not only defective and inconsistent as before shown, but it is also redundant, in representing a, in fall, and o in nor, as expressing different vowel sounds. Also in making the sound of o in not, and a in far, to be different.

Yet notwithstanding his defects, he has rendered the readers of English a material service, in attempting to bring to view the simple specifick sounds that should be heard in every English word. A general knowledge of this, would doubtless, demand the establishment of a perfect pronouncing Alphabet. Walker's and Webster's Dictionaries, appear to have joined issue, in this country. Perhaps the contents of both, may furnish materials for the erection of a general standard of pronunciation.

Will you please to mark the preferable pronunciation in the following list of words?

er words:			
•	WALKER.	WEBSTER.	OTHERS.
A lkali ∕	ટમ'-૧ ૩- √૯	અને જયના	21 28-U
Almost	DN'-1030	DN.+03V	
A men	a'-12n'	2·12n'	a-12 n '
Azure	a'-nur	2-11-UT	
Belles-lettres	Bu-va'-ser	ろうん・-ハラワーコラル	331-130'-04
Celibacy	171'-C-32-17	કલ-ત્રાઉ-2-કર	
C hristianity	rrs-ce-an'-c	e-se rrrs-can	<i>ા-</i> ગ
Chagrin	va-tren'	ขว-ษาเก๋	va:-bren
Clerk	rvrr	глэхг	enere
Combat	7£1'-320	&T+-320	,
Cordial	EDY"-9E-21	raz. Alar.	
Creek	rrer	rrr	
Commendable	274-12n-12-	34 871-13NP-	પ્રસ્ત
Covetous	36V' C-DEA	201-20-64	3.20°-2-034

WALKER. WEBSTER. OTHERS. Encumber 321-3.21.32r 2U'-281-381 EU'-281-34 Deaf 1228 res Discrepance 1214'. Tre-nans 1214-3730'-2ns Envelope rn ve son อก·ของ'-ra an.val'en Evangelical av-an-gan'-e-ran e-van-gan'-v-ran Farewell 8014-11-21 8774. N. D. J. 8714-434 Grantor trang am' かてれついてか Hatchel N22'-21 nac'-u Hostler 74'-LEX NTS'-LOY Housewife 182'-1128 NDD5'-U-18 Hover nevi-er arv-er Humble £1'-3L ne1-34 Rumor eu-1er au'-ter Invalid in-va-lee *เท•ง-*2-124 Indian 2N' 4FN rn' rean nne ean Kind REINP unv Lieutenant war oan' nano wu oan' ano Look 1003 113 Mobile 103EL 10 32 L National naw en ax na' ven zu naw en ex Nature na' cur na our na'er nav-er Ne'er ner nar Negotiate ne w we as ne so vas Nothing ne4 200 nrs 200 Obedience 036'9E 2N1 0 36° Pr 2ns Obeisance 03A' 42N4 036' səns Pageant 0212 9END คล รากา ne run'er peculiar ne ru ne er Pentecost กวท' วย ของว ภอท งอ เรเง Perfect กอา 8อาว ner 8223 กลา 822 **Perfume** nor' sut nar sur Profile aro 821 aro ora aro six Pronunciation aro-nen-ve-a ven aronen-se-a' ven Renunciation renenveativen renen sa' ven Righteous re cefs TU CES Shook vær WIZ Soot 1000 112 Souchong IN WING 4CL W L DE

•	WALKER.	WEBSTER.	OTHERS.
Suite	1ved	surs	
Sword	10r12	suore	
T'aunt	opno	orno	
Typograpical	200-0-br28	€-2× 01 00-473	18S-ST
Virtue	vər'-cu	ver ou	ver'-cu

Is not Walker right in supposing, that &, coalesces with the other elements of this word, with less organick effort than Q; and Webster also right in supposing the same of £, in opposition to 2. Or in other words, is the sound of tsh, in the last syllable of Virtue, better than t?

And is the short u in the first syllable, better than short e?

V olume	VIN.EUI.	VLN'-84	VWEFF.
Wound	vænæ	vmre	
Yea	€€	$\epsilon \alpha$	
Yeast	EƏTO	EETO	
Yes	Ers	EƏJ	
You	ECE	EU	
Aaron	a'-ren	n'-ren	•
Advertisen	nent 21. VIV.	Z-12NV	21.VFT-OLZ-12119

Walker and Webster are now agreed in the pronunciation of this word; yet I am much mistaken, if three fourths of the inhabitants of the U. S. do not pronounce it, as Webster formerly did, as last marked.

Webster's new system of notation is so indefinite, that, in many words, I cannot determine whether he would have a, sounded as in what, or as in fancy; the former he terms the short sound of broad a, as in fall, and the latter, the short sound of open a, as in father. Had he introduced two more points to designate these two sounds, his system would have been more correct. If he has good organs of hearing, and will listen to Dr. Barber of Harvard College, while articulating the vowel sounds, I think, he will either, have to admit, that a represents five distinct vowel sounds, in the words, fate, fair, fat, far, and fall; or else that his own definition of a vowel is incorrect. Webster states, that a, has but three sounds.

A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of "Something New."

Esteemed Friend-You write me that you consider Walker and Webter the only competitors in this Country, for the different modes of sounding the letter t, in the words Habitual, Virtuous, &c; and that you think the times has come for the publick to speak out decisively, on this point, in favour of one or the other.

But as these sounds form an important feature in our language, and I think there is as really, three distinct modes, as two, I am desirous to institute the following inquiry.

Should the pronunciation of Walker be rejected in such words as Natural, Habitual &c, would it not still be preferable to give the distinct sound of u. (yu) thus Virt-yu-ous, Ha-bit-yu-al, &c.

For this pronunciation, we have the authority of Jameson, and others, But I shall cheerfully submit, and doubt not others will, to the decision which you are to bring this subject.

AN INQUIRER

UNION OF LANGUAGES.

The following specimen will exhibit the utility of a perfect Alphabet, in aiding persons in the study of different languages. The elementary sounds of all languages being nearly the same; if the perfect Alphabet were applied to different languages, persons who learn it may learn those languages without any verbal instruction. This, it is believed, will be found to be positive proof, that it is possible, to represent the soun is of all words by letters. "The first principle of Orthography" says Walker "is, that, if possible, the letters should of themselves point out the sound of the word."

English.

Cette grande pomme est tres su ave.

\$20 bring att a ora sinv
Latin

Hoc magnum pomum est valde dulces ATT 125BF1 BOTE 1 350 VAMPE PPASE:
Greek.

Τουτο μηγα μηλου 'ες ὶ λιαν γλυχυ 22700 tebn textn 250 ι λιην βλτη-

APPLE FELL English --- MY MELLOW FROM THE TREE. 10 *teno* anu82N 82V 78 ore-_MA MOLLE POMME TOMBAIT L, ABRRE. French -DE

th tol art ortha pe l orth Latin—Meum Mite Pomum cecidic ex Arbore. test tide notet sistered ibs prisore—

Greek. Itn taldbin talin dasta ar ont panpynt

Four of our new letters we admit to be marks of compound sounds. Viz. ℓ , ℓ , ℓ , ℓ , and ℓ —As the sounds they represent occur so frequent, and those who profess to be judges disagree, relative to their component parts, we think best to retain them. Each one, supplies the the place of two letters, and being uniformly used for these letters cannot cause any perplexity.

Our patrons will doubtless approbate the move, of sending a No. of "Something New" to the principle Institutions of Literature in the United States. The better to effect our object (of receiving and returning information relative to the prevailing pronunciation of our Colleges, so that we may, as early in the volume as possible, if requisite, change our pronunciation;) we conclude to divide this number in two parts, and send them, and our patrons, the first eight pages this month, and the other eight, next month. As we follow what Walker says is the first principle of Orthography, any change in pronunciation must effect a corresponding change in spelling.

A valuable communication, from "Cadmus," shall appear next month.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Vol. I. Harvard, Mass. 4th mo. 1832.

No. 7.

Prove all things; hold tast that which is good .- Bible.

Not expecting to be able to exhibit in this sheet, the result of our inquiries in the last, and having on hand numerous letters of approbation from the friends of reform in different parts of the Union, we presume our readers will be gratified by the perusal of the following extracts from them. The first is from the Secretary of the American Bible Society.

American Bible Society House, New York &c.

Dear Sir — I feel the very great desirableness of having the orthography of our language perfected, and of having the scriptures prepared in the most simple and easy form; therefore I cannot but wish your success in your laudable attempt to simplify the process of communicating written instruction.

Yours with respectful regard;

Mr. M. H. Barton.

J. BRINGHAM.

Friend Bringham appears to appreciate the importance of having a consistent orthography to facilitate the civilization of the many millions of heathen, that are now, in total ignorance of letters and the Bible.

Let the real philanthropist forget the small speck of earth where written languages are taught, and survey the vast extent of population; (more than three fourths of the human family,) that are ignorant of all letters; and then let him for a moment suppose himself one of these unfortunate human being.; & I think he will wish himself possessed of the wings of an Eagle, and the voice of thunder, that he might pass over the civilized world, and arouse the sleeping energies of those who have already experienced the benefit of written instruction, and who, if they would but do as they would be done by; seek the happiness of their neighbours, (and consequently augment their own;) might soon teach millions of their fellow beings to read & write a perfect language. Men may soon be convinced, if they will but open their eyes to the light of reason, that by the aid of a perfect orthography and the Gorpel of Heaven; the streams of blood, that now drench the earth may be dried; and the flood of poverty & misery which, (without the influence of these) will cre-long deluge the earth, may soon be drained off, and the diversions and daughters of Adam, forget the Geographical boundaries of Kingdoms; the political division of states; the religious jargon of Babylon; and shake the friendly hand within the borders of Eden, and with hearts tilled with gratitude to God, & love to each other, sojourn together on earth, until called to join the angelic throng above, in pure and ceaseless praise and thanksgiving to the Father and Author of all good-But I must pause that our corresponde att a sy speak. Ed.

Harrisonburg Louisiana &c

Sir. The following persons wish to become subscribers for Something New, that they may conjecture the probability of the confusion of tongues of the tower of Babel, being at some future period reconciled; and the war of opinions on religion, being reduced to one general peace.

To M. H. Barton

J. M. B. THOMPSON.

Smith's Cross Roads, Tennessee &c.

To Michael H. Barton.

It is with pleasure I declare to you, that I am glad to have the opportunity of patronising a work, which in my estimation, promises incalculable benefit to mankind. Be not discouraged. Prejudices, particularly those sanctioned by time immemorial are hard to overcome, but industry and the light of reason will make them vanish like the shades of night before the rising dawn. My belief and heart's desire is, that your project may be successful. Your obt, Servant;

Wm. SMITH; P. M.

Territory Florida, Monticello &c.

Dear Sir; One of your circulars came to this office, and has been read very attentively. I think your plan is a good one, provided it can be carried into operation, Prejudice will struggle hard against it; if that can be overcome, the world may eventually be blest with a new system of teaching the English Language—the Language simplified, and rendered easy for all; which will benefit not only every individual, but particularly such as are too poor to spend time in acquiring a competent knowledge of the language to read & transact common business; and this much could be obtained with comparitive case & pleasure. Hoping you may succeed to the utmost of your wishes, I subscribe your friend and well wisher.

Wm. H. MATHERS ir, P. M.

Vicksburg, Mississipi &c.

Sir.— I have examined your plan; and with perseverance, I have no doubt of ultimate success. There are few who deny the propriety of the proposed reformation, but the great mass doubt its practibility; in my opinion however you will soon convince them to the contrary. Yours &c.

M. H. BENTON, P. M.

M. II. BENION. P. M

Theological Seminary, Bangor; Me.

I have recently discovered a recommendation of M. H. Barton's new orthography, and must acknowledge it is something which I have long been desiring. If you will remit me Something New, I will send the money for it. Your friend, JOSIAH HIGGINS.

Porter, Maine, &c.

I have perused your "Something New," and find it will be very useful when brought into practice.

M. M. Barton.

JOSEPH GILLMAN.

New York City, 1831.

Dear Sir; The subject you are now engaged in, is one I have often thought of, and studied upon; and as I think such an improvement in written language as you propose quite practicable, I sincerely hope you will persevere in it, until it is fairly proved how far it is so, in so doing, I think you would confer a benefit on mankind next only to the art of printing. I enclose your five dollars (in aid of the cause) and will be obliged by your sending me what you may publish on this subject.

M. H. Barton.

OLIVER HULL.

Shirley, Mass. March, 1832.

I received "Something New," which as far as I can understand exhibits a system admirably calculated for an accurate conveyance of ideas; to lessen the great expence of education; the perplexity and long labour of learning to read and spell, as well as to pronounce not only the English, but all other languages and dialects. There appears to be the greatest propri ety in having a character for each articulate sound.

ABRAHAM WHITNEY.

Michael H Barton.

Other names from Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont &c. might be added; but the foregoing we deem a sufficent introduction to Cadmus.

For "Something New."

Harvard Feb 22, 1832.

Respected Friend:

I, have received the fifth No. of "Something New," and given it an attentive perusal. I am pleased to learn, that the publick begin to appreciate the merits of a work so manifestly of a good design; and as far as I am prepared to judge of an ingenious and philosophical execution.

To have a distinct character, or letter, for every elementary sound of the voice, is certainly the only means of representing correctly any written language. For as long as we have one letter (as in the use of a for instance) to represent four or five different sounds; so long there must continue to be a great diversity of pronunciation; for in such a case the letter has no capacity to represent the sound intended: all certainty is destroyed by its ambiguity, like a witness who has contradicted himself so much that he cannot be believed when he tells the truth. Accordingly in our use of the vowels we frequently see that one alone is not to be trusted to; and others are summonsed on to represent the same thing; for example, f-a-t, if a would give the sound it professes to give in the alphabet, would be fate, but it so often tells a different story, as in "fat, far, fall," fair, that a is by no means to be believed, till e appears for his confirmation.

This remark would apply to many hundreds of words. But then, e has nothing to boast of, for even himself is in no better credit, as we may see in the words mead, deam, league and a thousand others, thus in league was all

pronounced ee, as in the alphabet would be least but least he should very his story a, the often a false witness has to be called to the stand to sanction his evidence; and even then by the laws of etymologists, the word is not legal and several more must attend, making in the whole for this little monosvilable 1-e-a-g-u-e. But this is not the worst; we frequently see letters used to express words whose sounds have not the most distant resemblance to the names of the same letters in the alphabet. Who ever knew by the letters how to pronounce quay, Beaux, eclat, and numberless other words (more difficult to learn and remember their pronunciation than your orthogra. phy of the whole language, till they were told some arbitrary maxims from the learned languages! If a learned language is one replete with so much irregularity and inconsistency in learning it, as to require almost a whole life for its acquisition I should think the English posseses a high claim to this title; for in this sense the language is not only extremely learned in itself, but has the vanity to patronise all the rest of the learned languages; and out of respect to their high original furnishes each of their subjects the particular dress they were primitively accustomed to in their native land.

Now as all this requires a heavy tax on the memory, the cultivation of which is no trifling expense, would it not be well to consider whether these eccentric foreigners might not uniformly appear before the public in a plain English or American dress. One thing is certain; it would be vastly cheaper in a common school education, if not in academical attainments. Indeed if our orthography were in exact agreement with the pronunciation as your system proposes it would be as common for school boys to be masters of it as it now is for editors and publishers, who devote so much time to attain at perfection. Such I have no doubt is the difference between the old and the new means of acquiring this important branch of an English education. And thus it is that the good people of our enlightened land pay a tribute of several millions annually to the support of this barbarous and antiquated custom. And what seems more surprising, a great part of this time and money is devoted to the support of customs in our language which belong essentially to those that are said to be dead. The time and money expended to day for the celebration of the centennial birth day of the father of our country is trifling compared to the amount devoted not centennialy, but yearly, to the support of the system of education which pays this immense tribute to the dead of foreign countries, that is the dead languages.

CADMUS.

(To be continued.)

The following we extract from two letters, from as we take them to be) two of the Literati, and experienced school teachers. A further extract from friend Spauldings communication may appear in a future No.

Northampton, Mont Co. N. Y.

Dear Sir;

A few weeks ago a friend placed in my hands a No. of " Something

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New" and requested me to give it an examination which I can assure you I have done with great interest. Could your plan become general and supercede the present awkward and cumberous system of orthography, it would be like applying rail roads and steam power to the education of youth, and instead of children being compelled to spend so many painful years in learning to spell wrong, they would be able in a 'few weeks to pass to other studies' and at the close of the usual term of common school education they would be far advanced in useful science.

'M. H. Barton.

NEWCOMB SPAULDING'.

Waterloo, N. Y.

Respected Friend,

Rejoicing to find an individual who unites the enthusiasm of purpose, with the ability to commence a radical reform in the science of language, which I have so often, I may say almost daily, felt to be in a lamentable state of imperfection, I herewith enclose one dollar for "Something New."

Michael H. Barton.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

eu-nr-ver-sa araz-

- 1 brad bek utd lanes of the seleco, ned araz ster sure arto ank deso; led sure sol nu arazez stero, du bek ste sav-er ank ste erso—
- 2 VAR IVER SOL AND GOIN THE LET, TIZ EVER VOIS AND ATAZ ARZ NAT; SIO DI AA SEL ARZ RIOPT NI, AO-ZAN-A OA TH NOTE SOLO AL—
- 3 FERNIT AIZ VETT VIT STAI SET, LTU DA TE NAVENZ SIT ANF NET; AFO FVIT SOA IN FITTNIS NO, SIF AZZ BEGEN AIZ VETT BEAO—
- 4 ASI SANDS AND 3D 3ESOT ANZ LYON, AND VETWIN TE E-SIT-NEL VEN; AUZ TIODES VOYDUI VIL ETSODNE, ENDU TE ETLS TESODESD DNE—
- 5 STR AZ TH SHUZ BRIO FORS UAZ RECO, SO STR TH BOSUL VIL BE URECO; OIL DL WAL WOO VIZ VEU AFORM, LOR AL-LE-LU-ESZ OU TS LORR—

AN EXTRACT FROM THE BIBLE. Exodus Chap. VI.

TIN-DIN-EUP STIL AUG AM-N-M NIN-

and but snar en-or 10-231, and 134, 1 21 5 ADTP; L 2-NETP FN-DI A-3Y2-N21, FN-DI L-ZZZ 2NP Saren, 31 7 nat ru bir di-ti-di; 3ed 31 ti nat 42-no-va u-rz i nro non o 72/-i nav 21-023. LIVE HE TEV-3-NAND WIT THE A HIN THE T LANCE TO TI-NEN-AND I NAV DI-30 NETE T STON-200 TV T CIN-FYON TV 12-YON, NOT THE E GIO-VINZ SEA an sin-put; and i hav re-tot-size ti rev-o-nana INT 771-201-801 BU FN-DI T CUL-PION TV 12-131 L 21 7 LOKE, 2ne l UIL 3r20 EU DD 8rtf en-er BER-ANZ TV T CHIN-VNZ; A L WIN YE-PET EU UT a soroco-no rri, and ort bras app-tonos: and e pre sar u s te spr a nene, ang i vie se s u a bir: and ee val no tad i at t idra eur GIR, 220 38200-34 U DO 8824 FN-PP 7 388-PNZ TV n e-tin-unz-2na fo-zif fare fo en-oi i cel pran TV 121-34: 380 Ta NTTT-NP NTO EN-OT 10 ZH, SDY 200-BUIN IN HAIT-ID, 2MP SDY INU-H 37n-1219—2n12 7 NOTI INAT EN-DI 10-231 1A-120. to in, iner en-ir sn-ro rid iv eqind, red ne ADD T CIN-FRON TV IZ TON 40 DO TV NIZ NANF-2NP 10.ZH INAT 37-807 7 LOTP, IA-190, 3E-NOLP g orderen ru rzerod nov nro arreene en-or ve; AN THE WAL 811-TO HET LE, ARE AT TV EN-SET-RET-SIZIE NINS?

38—2np 7 ivrp sop en-or 10-zos, se, l nav 1ap 7e (l tre o 8n-ro; 2np n-ren U 3re-rr W2i 30 U arrs-30—10 W2io saer vi 720 l rl-12np 7e; 2np n-ren U 3re-rr W2i saer en-or 8n-ro, 720 ne sope 7 crr-pron rv 1z-roi vo rv nrz ADREDAM I NEW ATTER SHECT ATTO, 2000 HELDIAM H SINZ 2000 HI WENDER IN THAND, TO ETIND—360 SHEO WAN HID ATTER FROM U, 720 I HA NA HI NAME FAIN ETIND, 2000 300L HIN TETIZ, 2000 HI NEWN T CINETEN TO 1270, 300 TO THANDE TO ETIND 31 THAD FETHER THE ETINDS—2 TE ETINWHZ WAN NO TAD I 21 THOTE ADTE ADTE OF I SHED THE TOO DO T CINETEN TO IZNAM SETH 24600 THE 2000 HOLDIAM FOR THE ATTER THANDER TO THE THE TALL TO THE TOO TOO.

39—and 10231 wiz 8043704 EE42 OLP, and nren sorttor and ire eerz out, ion ta inas en-oi snro-ang i lorg inai enoi lozzi ang endi men, said, ion emo val saer endi u saro, vo a trasi sor u. Ton To vilo sa enot nren, dar n rre, and rasd to sesor snro, and TO VIN BERFI A SERBOND—INP 10235 INP NYEN VINO IN INOI SHYO, and TO PIR 10, 22 7 LOTA NAP THANKER: ANK NYEN TASO FOM NIZ TIP 3esor snro, and is seral a spropons—79n snro DISO TOIK I WIZ ION 2NK I SOVIOVEY: NO I tagionz iv egino, ra puso pip in his tant ULT THE ENCANDIENDS: 8DE TA TASA FON EVER tan arz rrp, and ra serat seranos: seo nrenz rra survoa en una rraz-ana ne ATTENE 8010Z ATTO, 723 AC ATTENE NTO ENGI 731; 22 7 LOVE NIE SIE-INE L'LOVE SIE ENOI HOZII, SMYOZ ATTO IZ ATTUNE, AE TESUZIL O ADD T NENA 40-6DD TE FNOT 8NTO IN THORMSO; 10. NE 1024 DO FNOL TUDON; 2NP TO WALD JOANIE 36 7 YEVYZ BYENE AGINJO NE ESI; ANIE 7 THE ARC UTZ OFFINE OR A SPENDING WALD TO

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

?	Names.	Forms,	Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.			Names.		Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.	
1	a1	α	ai-d	are	21	р	n	p-raise	oraz
2	aeh	n	ai-r	nr	22	b	3	b-ut	3 <i>E</i> V
3	ah	2	a-nd	ane	23		0	1-0	oæ
4	a h	U	a-rt	rro	24	d	te	d-ay	ra
5	awe	n	a-ll	D.l	25	k	8	Christ	Triso
6	ee	e	e-vening	$evni \infty$	26	g	6	G-od	6'CP2 .
7	b.	2	i-n	in	27	th	4	things	1120Z
8	eli	9	e-very	əvre	28	th	7	the	7 <i>E</i>
9	owe	0	o-we	0	29	fe	8	for	8Dr
10	ooh	æ	00-Ze	ϵz	30	ve	v.	vain	van
11	ouli	1	g-00-d	67 P	31	z	Z	zeal	zes
12	uh	£	upon	enrn	32	S	8	spirit	sarro
13	-:	ı	eye	l	33	she	20	shall	VIN
14	eu	u	yo-u	EU	34	zhe	-11	plea-s-ure	ansnur
15	ow	30	ou-r	m	35	che	C	church	CFrc
16	ur	r	r-ight	ris	36		9.	Jesus	gezff
17	eul	d	l-ord	NDro	37	y	8	уе	EE
18	um	1	m-orning	10rn20	38	whe	2	wh-ich	200
19	un	n	n-ot	nro	39	w	11-	10as	ひてて
20	ung	20	si-ng	<i>312</i> 0	40	h	a	his	nz

Seach letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. $U, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal$

"SOMETHING NEW;"

Published monthly, at Ha ward, Mass. by Michael H Barton: twelve numbers for one dollar, in advance.

The object of this publication is to introduce and establish a perfect orthog raphy; by means of which, many of the useless letters and combination of letters used in our present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the arta of reading and writing language facilitated more than one half. A package of letters containing subscriptions for this work; received by its Agent at Exeter N. H. where the work originally commenced, was put on board of a stage for the Editor then in Boston, and were lost.

Editors are invited to give this notice a place in their respective papers.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Vol. I.

Harvard, Mass. 5th mo. 1832.

No. 8.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

When, not only the PRESIDENTS OF OUR COLLEGES, but also the learned SISTERHOOD, heartily engage in the support of "Something New," we think it must out ride the billows of prejudice, and survive the chilling winds of indifference.

Greenville College, Te. May 11th, 1832.

Dear Sir: Our last mail brought us three numbers of "Something New" a periodical edited by you, and from the slight examination that I have been able to give your "Perfect Alphabet," I have no doubt but that the acquisition of the knowledge of our language would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of your system.

Your first, second and third queries, in your seventh number, I would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. Your fourth question I have not yet had time to consider, but I am of opinion that your alphabet very well expresses all the simple elementary sounds in our language. In answer to the fifth query I would remark that we make Walker the standard of pronunciation generally, but we take the liberty of dissenting from him occasionly, when the general custom of our country has decided, we adopt the maxim that custom so far as it obtains among the learned in any country is the only "normal oquendi," and with this view I deaded-by prefer the pronunciation in your third column page 83, to either Walker or Webster.

You may now be considered as a rebel in the empire of letters, and should you succeed in conquering the prejudices of fifty millions of people, you will stand high above Cadmus on the rolls of fame; but on the other hand want of success will involve you in the consequences of unsuccessful rebellion, and your labors will only be remembered as the effusions of a literary enthusiast.

I have been long anxious to see some daring spirit, bold enough to encounter the hosts of prejudice in the republic of letters, and who would at one successful thrust, demolish the orthographical anomalies that disfigure and disgrace our language.

We shall occasionally view the progress of your system from the loop holes of retreat, and should there be any symptoms of your succeeding in the unequal conflict, you may expect to see us moving at an humble distance in your train, and participating in your honors.

Accept Sir, my best wishes for the success of your efforts,

Yours respectfully,

Mr. Michael H. Barton.

HENRY HOSS

President of Greenville College.

P. S. I have enclosed you one dollar, for your publication. H. H.

A TINFOVERSI 2002 21500 SET ESO ASTANZINDI NUZ NANGS UND 7 800 50000 LOOF, 2010 Hoss, WIF 36 ATONOMIO ACS, NUS, NIS, WO ATS, 2Z T VIB OFFICIAL TO, 261035 OTO O 36 TIPOTO—

Conway, N. H. April 24 th. 1832.

Mr. Barton, Sir;

I feel much interested in any improvement in our orthography which I have for several years been employed in teaching. I have long been confident that if our alphabet contained as many letters as distinct sounds and none superfluous, that the time spent in confusing and perplexing children with monosylables and disyllables of common use might make them masters of arts. If there were no silent letters used, I think teachers and scholars would find their task a pleasure. I wish that every attempt to facilitate the education of youth may be prospered and every exertion rewarded. I remain with respect &c.

MARY A. BROUGHTON.

Almost every day furnishes new proof of the importance of a pronouncing Alphabet, to settle the pronunciation of Languages. Our correspondent C. S. of Lancaster says, that the French word pomme, (apple) in the example under the head of union of languages,' in No. 7, should not be pronounced αC_f , but $\alpha E_f - I$ am aware that the provincial dialect of lower Canada sounds the short u in this word, as C. S. would have it, instead of α , as in far: but others sound it with the α . It is evident that the pronunciation of the French Language is as unsettled as ours, and that R will ever remain so, unless a perfect Alphabet should be applied to it

Thirty eight letters will correctly represent the French Language as the two sounds of th, are not used in that language. In many words, the French sound the vowels more nasal than the English: this nasal cound may be expressed by a dot placed under the vowels. In some languages the vowels are made to sound more guttural than in the English, which may be expressed by a dot, placed under the vowels. By the aid of these dots and the accents the new alphabet will correctly represent different Languages. We give below, "the Lords prayer," in English and French as furnished by our Lancaster correspondent. Some will doubtless call inquestion, the correctness of his French pronunciation.

Should pure *philanthrophy* induce some young persons to go to Lower Canada, and teach the rising generation, who are brought up ignorant of letters, to read with a perfect Orthography, they would confer a special benefit upon that province.

The Prayer as prescribed by the Lord.

OF STAT, ARE THE UN NAVN; NAMED SE U NAF-U TROPPH TH-U VIN 3E PFN, I FU AZ TO IZ L NAVN-HV FF NF PA OF PAM 373P-ANP SOF Siv ff or drifuliz, az we sorbiv til tad drifuff abindo ff: and see ff nuo indi off. down, sed perior ff stif evs: sor un iz te sixpli, a tank, and the blore, sorbiv—alin— La Priere commea ete prescri de Seigneur.

noor an'-r, re a o se-ur' 2000 n'id surt snoo ors-r-a' 2000 ran, ve-en' or vo'-urd-oa' surt see do ud orr rel o se-ur' eone næz o hu eve' noor an't ro-oe-er-a ar-eo'ne næ noz o sdns' rel næ ar-eo-ned' zd sliz re næ zdo o-sdd'-sa a ne næz 200e e aldo odd, cdd-odse'id la næz ea-ur rel til rir i olud a ur ran a ur aæe-s'id a ur blont o se a'il ea se a-r' 2016' sur-oe ve biv 780rbovo, 22 10 ral o es, endenrouade.

We take the liberty to insert the following letter, as we presume our readers will be interested in receiving an answer to the inquiry it contains; from the experienced and philosophic "Genius of the age" to whom it is referred.

Harvard May 12, 182.

Esteemed Friend: Yours of the 6 th Instant has been received: a i I have given the enclosed letter, from your Corespondent of New York, a careful perusal. The I should think the Author of this Communication, a scholar, yet I was some surprised to see that he advances the idea that the Pronouncing Orthography, might be so simplified as to answer the purposes of a system of stenographic writing; he refers you to Gould's system of short Hand. That system, the a neat & elegant hand is not so simple, in many respects, as Stetson's of Philadelphia: (called the Universal Writer.) Put the in stenographic writing, we drop all superfluous letters, and spell according to sound; (as far as we can be said to spell with the radicals of works only;) yet to undertake to write with characters of this kind, so as to delineate the full sound of words; as with your pronouncing Alphabet, so ema to me at present, rather chimerical; and I think your friend will not very soon see this object effected. It is, I admit, what many would admir to be e if within the bounds of possibility; but notwithstanding I have studied a comberably on the subject, and consulted a variety of authors, not only on the science of quick writing, but of the human voice; I do not yet see any .umcient cause for believing that a pronouncing alphabet can be combined as were correspondent proposes, with the art of stenography. I agree with him that the letters for a new alphabet should be of the simplest construction possible; but cannot see how a variety of characters, equal to the number of veragsounds, can possibly be formed, on principles so simple as those which constatute the elements of short hand writing.

Stenegraphers generally make use of about twenty; only half the number that your perfect pronouncing Alphabet requires. These characters are said to be "the simplest in nature consistent with legibility: "they seem to take up all the simple strokes that can be made with the pen. I will not however, pretend to say what may vet be done, by this curious implement of human invention. Could the pronouncing orthography, be in any way combined with the art of quick writing it would doubtless, be an interesting and wonderful acqui i.ion. But where is the genius of the age who can furnish " a key" to so great and useful an art? I would by no means dispute what your correspondent asserts when he says, that our common letters are clumsy and complex both in sound and figure; yet I think there is no question but that the English Alphabet might be much simplified and improved; even without rendering it uninteligible to common readers. You will be pleased to learn that this desirable object has been in some degree. already effected. The person to whom I would take the liberty to refer you, for this admirable improvement in so useful a branch of education, is I believe, as far as he is known, the most celebrated for instructing in the art of penmanship, of any teacher in the United States. His name is Horatie Bristow, said to be from Regent street, London. He has within a few years past, taught the art of writing, with great success, in several Cities of the Union; and is now, I understand, in Philadelphia. I once saw in his offi e. while he was at Boston, specimens of his system, and of his pupils improvement; and was fully convinced that his plan was far superior to any thing of the kind ever produced in America. But it is not merely on account of the simplicity and elegance of his system, that I would wish to refer you to its ingenious & celebrated Author; but because he is himself, also the inventor and teacher of a new system of short hand. This he assured me was perfectly original; and indeed his common hand, compared with the most popu-In American systems, I might almost say, seemed scarcely less so. these reasons, I must conclude that friend Bristow is the most proper person to whom you can submit the enquiry of your correspondent of New York.

And should you send a copy of the interesting work which you are now publishing, it would no doubt appear to the London Writing Master, as certainly it has to thousands of others, to be, what it professes to be, "Something New under the sun:" and whatever may be his opinion respecting the reformation you propose in the science of letters, there can be no doubt that 1 e will favor your readers with his opinion, on the subject which you submit to his particular decision.

The Inquiry under consideration is just this: Can the letters of a perfect Alphabet (consisting of forty characters) be so constructed and used as to answer the purpose of a system of stenographic Writing? Wishing you the utmost success in your laudable and disinterested exertions to introduce an easy and consistent system of education,

I remain your friend &c.

Michael H. Bartop.

LORENZO D. GROSVENOR.

TO THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF HARVARD, MASS. Respected Friends;

iz io nto pezirazi tad ciipron ze ono o rrowillas, on the vory extense in or 1200but anie, duso, de enersdance te nacr to t tuo diridnos-18 so. wir n'id sich decre se AUTAISUR O BIV VIA INSPIRACION O TON OUGAZ-ID IZ EUGAIG O INSOM A CLAP TAD A, NAZ SIV sonrs, 22 in 800, 8nr, 820, 8nr, 8Du, fruis WE TRATILLAR TEZ SONKZ TES, a, n, a, T, D. ZON THE TYDITULADER SONTAD STIL TE FIT OUT 12nds, Te club reprin aprievs, Tad a, In 8ad ranrezanos 7 sonte vos nat arsarasvez; ente TAD IN 8NY, ID SOMPS N; IN 8AD, A, IN 8TY, T. and in san, n: and not vuite to tessors und RUL ARZ GEFEND AND OFFINZ TV INEC INDI AG-VIN, 31 220 NE HA BERFF 22 SAFINER WIT A, M, 2, T, D, az ne no iz vit a, b, c, d, e; and in, in 2703WY USTE NESUNTES A. NE UNA 20 USAS TIS aresenk y kosinio sonk io int roarezonos. 2.378 an a an my m-rez refurre ar equal an-MIRITA O TETT VYPAZE, U, O ANP U; T OU IYNPZ TV e, Tr e, a, az in ea, aa; I da sonaz TV i. Tr 1, 1; 7 1re sone TV 0, Tr 0, Q, 1; and Te OR IDNIEZ TA U, Tr U, F-IEVN TV Dr NOOTZ THE N'13 TENTEZING INNEZ, 3FD ONLI AFZIVENZ TIN TO DESINE THE SNEC-NYONDNI pa, ha, ta da, ka, ga, ja, and nodes a noziven to te preduz ite-PRODUL ARESERVOORE TRANSPORT TAMPE, AND EU ALV T JOUN ROZIWNZ TONTEZONDOF IN TRETSORD 2.182373 31 n, 3, 0, 12, 13, 4-a nérsyro nrugt TV NI 21823ED, VIL ETNICIOUS A AFTIN A AFT serd andur ver a sat; and vermo a n'ead tv THE ILLAN INNIEZ, AND ROZIVENZ IV I DYGƏNZ TANTEZANDAR 31 LOS LEDYZNO AFTAN NAZ A 814 en-pr-soang 100 rv 7 serso arinsinaz rv urogradur -

(FR ENERSING, NAVIO SNIND LEC DIL, AND SOF**IG** VV 1100Z IN TE SDEPI, AND TLUSTRAVI TO TIS SESTIO, TAN SEO NON AME SELEV, TAO NIZ 83LO STOTZENZ VILL, TN PU TINSTETAWN, AP T LATO A SOMPAWN, 8DT SATTETO T NILTY TWN, AP T LATO A SOMPAWN, 8DT SATTETO T NILTY TV LEO. TZ LTU TE PTL—A VOO 8TH EU, TAO T OECTZ TV T AFBLIT STALZ IN NITVETP, VAL OEC THY AUSTLAZ OEC TYTOULAO AND ENPTSOAND, T 8FTSO STANL DLISENOS TV DT LADOFUT, AND TR TN PTZ. AFTNAVN, TA 8UND "STYONZ AFTSOTO AL82370," O SE U EUISTA AP, TAO TA VAL INOTOPUS T SAL INOTOPUS T VAL INOT

L WIL BETNIV A BETSTO 2L823EO, 2NF T NOL STIDIT IV DYLIBEAST, 8DMPER FOUN IF SAI, 8DM WEN STON OR BATIZ; TE TLIOLIV IN OR BATIZ; TE TLIOLIV INCO OF FEFT, WIL ILUTINAD T BETTTO SOFT, 2NR LA A 3EDM SDMPARN 8DM FFTTO SOFT DOLLIV WIT I SAI, TAN I THIOLOD OF FFFT WISTOM IN THE WASTE 560 BY THERE WISTOM OF APPEND OF SECOND SISOH—L PR NTO WIV CLUPTON OF 3E ODD HI SISOH 2LON, 3EO OBLI 2Z A BISLIPT TILVEZIO OF FORMISOMENO UV TE FTY; 2NP OR ADMINIM WIT TOZ, AR, WEN TO NTO 8DM HN, BIR NEUM APPN ONT

ner a suronos ro resuso, i retan eur srone, hur a siron—

A SUMARY OF THE NEW TESTAMET.

THE TOX'-THE TOO BUTE BOW TV ANZ SEN—

1—THY W I T POZ T ART'-PR, T TOO T GU-PE'-A,
A SET'-ON ATESO NASH ZON-PU, FS, Q ANZ WISS
MAS W E-NIZ-F-334—Q TA WET 30T TV-CES 3E-80T
TUP, WDTOO I A T TE-TONE'-1900S Q DYWINDHSIZ
U T A 3.AST-185—Q TA ARK NO CLIK—Q TO TAS
OF ANS TOO NA AR TO CLIK—Q TO TOSO D815 3E30T B, ANZ NIO W O 3FTN IN-SONS, QEN AR
15 3E30T B, ANZ NIO W O 3FTN IN-SONS, QEN AR
15 7 AC'-PL WET ATA'-TO WIT-DO', QO TOUT T IN1901—Q THY Q-ARTH' UN-OT A QN AN'-AN' T T A

23n ZZEPIJS SO A, NE W OPJ3.W, 2 83N J AZ 801 — 3 7 (1.17) 13W, SEP N ZZEJ-PL'-JS: 8 W NTMT 12 NFTW; 2 W VIS W 3MT TE A SIN, 2 YM Y2ND PM. NIZ NAJ FIN—2 YM W2ND NZW YM-1 2 612W-NFS; 2 J W FEYD-15 20 NIZ 3FTH 8 NE W 3E 6TAD I T SID T T N, 2 W FYINS NETT VIN NDT FOTDO FTINI; 2 NE W 3E SULF NIT T NOW 6050 EV-N STTI NIZ IFTT UCH—2 J T T CIN-FTM T IZ-T2-EN W2N NE OFTN O TN TMT 6-2 NE W 60 3ESOT N I T S 2 NM-T T E-W--SI, O OFTN T NITOS T T ST-TTZ O T CIN-FTM, 2 TP FISO-3E-FI-ONO O T VIZ-FH TV T FFSO; OT 103 TOF-I A NENN NTE-AM-TE 8 TN—

2—2 Z'IFFIEF FIR O TE ANH, ANTIC WI NO THE—8 I AF AN OLF FAN A 11 UIS WILL FORTH I EFZ—A T ANGLE FIR FROM NIT, I AF BA'-377-L TAO FOAME I T ANTIC-PANT T B; A AF FINO O FACE FINO TE A WO TE TEZ BLAR OLFWOF—A, 33NOLF, TH VALO 3E FEF, A N ASL O FACE, FNOLL T FACEN TEZ L W 3E AFF-SOPTE, 3E-FOZ TH 3E-LEV-JO N IL VETES, A W 3E SUL-SULF I THY FEZ'-N—

3—2 I ne'-na ftr'-vrip 720 zarfrif 02r-pp 10 and 1 i 02f'-na — 12n ne rat no, ne rip n sner: 2 ta ner-sevp tid ne nap sen a viam 1 i 02fna; snr ne 32t'-np enda tat 2 retanp snec'-ais—2z san 2z i paz i nez tin-2fdravin vfr 2-rtf-naivp, ne pe-nur-dip o niz on ans—2 anz vis e-aize-38l rin-12vp, 2 aip afr-12is 8iv 1fna, 1a-100, 7ff nal i a pad vii 1e; o oni ava ti re-nroc 2-1f0 f2n—

4-r 7 free tene, ba-3rr-e e sono 8rt 6 fnor a sto-r r b2.k-1-ie; nate n32'-2-rde, da a verten 3-fnore o a tan and nat e 90'-zes, r re and r ra'-ver; 2 r vertenz nat e ta-re-2 re ande rat e enot aer, 2 fde, aal, al'-e 8a-ver, 7 l 22 ever re: 3les'-re 2ro ro 2-ffo etten—2 2on ve son, 2 enso ever are tene 2ro to 12 sa-20, 2 enso ever aer tene 2ro tanr r s2leu-da'-vin ns vir 3e-2 r ande sor enot aer ser n. tare: 8 ro also some 8avr ever 4-2.38-

volp, 739 vald rin-sev, a srin sort diffi. edi arz nat ge-zes-ne w se bras, a w se edik T SEN T T W-250: 2 T & B W BIV ENDI A TLYON i anz sur ravire-2 ae v ran our 7 ams ru rance spr-J-vr; 2 r arz mo-ren mr v se no and—ren sor lare endly angle, and w res se. serm i no n a ian-a r andi anserie, r no-NI 1010 V AFT F TE, 2 T NOT T T ALOSO V OU'T-VIP-0 78-137-804, 122 AOLT 1200 2 W 38 304 n 7 TE V 3E THERE THEN TO B-2 TO TEXN CLIZES 324 A27 RONSEVE (I SEN I NET ONE US; 2 THE IZ I SIRSI tent out are all order 32xn-8 out to neleco W 3e II-NIS'-V-31 - 2 1are sep, 3e. ione 7 nange tur i 7 x; 3e iv fnoi le aidreiss o 7l l'erre-5-2 fare aroz, a veno enor quelesenere. ande a sidi i su-ra-a anorar inda i ams i ZITTUFF, A IX-UU'-DIF ENTZFIFL—A TIN ENTZFIIL AFTE T FULUDAVN 'T LATT T 303 LEAD IN AFF UTI-2 ENIZESAL U SINK UTI T NONE BOSD: 2 SAK 3.13131° UND 739 24590 UNIN, 2 3.13131° 127 81442 7 71 144-2 22nd 12 nd 0 10, 720 7 1877 7 16 A VIP RET O 18-8 NO AZ SUN AZ H SANUGUN INNERE IN THE ETZ, I 303 LEND I THE VET 8 9DI. a 3111111 uz ve 120 seldur; 8 mm v se a aft BDY INT TOZ 4, 4 VEY OOLE TER STUFF Xi-2 1012 1312, 11 101 1204 17111181 7 11, 2 11 1 I CI reports a b to saver - 8 he had reburrage " " CIDAD T ATZ AZNIPIAKN; AZNIBOTI D NAVINZ · il ral le 31313—(de 3e rendeneure—)

"CADMUS" continued, from No. 7 page 60.

Now, the reader, will not understand me in these remarks on the learned languages, as making any objection to the study of them, if conducted in a consistent manner. But who will pretend, that it is consistent, to require every child, that receives the least advantage from written language to contribute, I cannot say one tenth, but one half, or two thirds of their study in orthography to the support of these learned languages, and for what reason is unknown to thousands. (To be continued.)

We regret the occasion of stating, that a mistake in this No. was discovered too late for correction. The last eight pages being printed first, were paged as the they immediately succeeded the last No. Consequently, the two halves of this No. are paged alike

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Joseph Morse—1e 3DION VERN IDINAY, RINDANS an orderes brit ortes torde naradiv, iv te serreisdansiz adenkio te kel tv niz eretr 40228, 22 TF TITS VILIG, NET NAVTIL—TE EFFOR applies to nargor ou se a fan tv entusseenp veration, and eed toz, "du et, he not anerz oa arezono a rotrressi ensoons ru re appr rv uzginaven"—i arezui, as vip nis viv s 3e Wast atto 402, 420 resord sortr suarnagral tantsəsonvenz aten tən—3fd tz to 44nfradond, du LOR TE 3131, 720 23000 + 427-nag-201VI TV JUNETNIOTZA PTEIZ, VIAENZ, TOVE-LAVENZ AND HITTELZ, AND TEGOTO AZ TE DEFOR-200 TV 11391NAVIN, A NATADIV, STTI AN INTUIS-CENP SOTS, TV a SUATADOTAL JAN-7-885-DA-WA. 122 refre in mr pa 21190 mr on nens—18 22 1 2-F-2-r insineuals, ins pol viz re 28-2-2-2 TO TEATTHOUGH, IL PIP NTO TE TEATTHOUGH TO wen ru arz naserz 20 um, (Lynn) a su cerz sins, (na nooisup ner nasrz 120 ve vir pe 20 sec an mr) aropus re sat 28200-pun, ve PODLOS, WIL TOM FWZ, ZZ TPC BELEVE, 720 V. WIR PL 20 180 a Olt, 22 Mors Per 720 ne wife esd te sorir inva ana te iadr via; ana ta oa. 20 re obzero oit, enre en re sat tenr, ser rankok 31 re lkendiri skirktsdansoz, 720 nap persarp, a sunsnavras roz nap to non o art vip oar alas: are o te "arezorz a reference insome the the nor the street 4031 TV "11-29-1-na-vn"-

78 nar-a-nv-

TE STRE VET IN AGEST (1881 HI TELLE) POPE THE STREET OF THE PRISON OF T ACH ALCIA, L'ADEAD AND BEZZIND 10, AND WID geg ing urz a ruppo pr du; id na in du pr gre prorono anasoz — i reasso re anas riepradul 1804, and id urz refaut 31 an invizasi name az 3egor – 2rd fruet evend iz di namen iz enon or es. -sa nerio, ou vil inderargo TE NOO-A WOYS OUT TEST ME, I WIZ STAVINOO 237 DI TE 3724, DOWERTES TE DON NOWS, 2NE L ID a voll relied from the rive, ner enes o adiso TE PARD, 3FD 3ESOR I THE BOD THAT DEC ADATO TO, L LITTO OF THE WEST AND WE WAR SUFFO A LIGH OF TE TID-I RETE A VOIT IN TE 3719 POLICO DI T randon, to last werks wer (Fi at kiros-te VDTS SOMPOR LIT H ON VDTS-TON TEZ UPPRES 301 of the time - "ro were not work eu." are Rafte Di ti 82rz—i urz ren auon—re stref evand on alas, and le vasil presence-

anere out nation be perd, i an te fat voil TINSING THY, DU DY INE DYZ 2804 AL UDDY-U UAND DO TH BYTH; LITTO 327; ANK TO NAK KIS. anera - re fir evnin az i urz ifiin noi. and have fro in the serfo arro to the prove ID TO THE FIT OUTO UTZ ADISOFF: IN A RU teners to vez love from ende est alas-l viso nere a izionozzi nviz evito eve adin THE WORS SOMEON WE IT. WENTERS; ON WIZ TON TULED—TH TE MINDENL TV SOMDOIST IL STELT TOLE 20 or not, and sep of the i space by no 720 i RELIGIOUS OF LEV TOOK, AMP BOD TELEVE STIF TE THAT V TE 3MT ; 3FD I NOVY VAL-EU NO 270 i hav sen on the stip-i ansethe east-he tan rinoineur-11 orfaiz nav sin grad; 3 i nav nto sin stage fa si tan, to i hav sin abso of tertr; 3fd id Beifiel te of 3e sestiev of te uta THE LADER NE THE LAS AZZ LAR LE S ENRYSSAME 720 270 l nav dolp eu, brz nro pen of arre 1e. Dr Ing err aersen; 3fd tad to utz t werg TV INSTITUTE UTZPEL, PEN SOF SELLIO 210 Ner-TENT WAN BE FOR NON-I NAV NAP SEC TINTAVenz earn h hing r lad, a nav zin in sec a SOAD TV SELIDOZ, ZZ NZV TAZP 16 O SEL TINSTP-PZZLI PEZINP ANP 11 NPPP 1Z, TZD 1 110 3E SIL-MI PEZINP, Z 1 3ELEV 1 NZL 3E, 3ESOP TE EVIND OATS NLAS, LIC VIL SEN ZPIV-PIP EU NO TZD EU VIP 3E PDLP ENTN ZZ ZN IVLPINS-1 ZNSPP NO-NE TIN TINDINEUP-EU SELDNINLI VIL 33 PDLP ENTN O OISOEST O VIS, Z EU NZV PTO OI PU TO, ZHP VILIO DP NTO-7 PIL TV A NEP-SN VIL 3PLO EU O TO-

20 or cere teorgo (ra ur 301 totarz rv 78 BANNE CERC) NEUR AD 7 1ENNO ADS, IN SANTRA A DUANOR SOME TV SENDETSY, 90228 NAM SEE TIN' VERSOON HAT HE STITEPT NOO SEPON REPSIZ NOOK VE FISAFIDER WIFE THE BUT VETER O FOUNT CANCE L THITTED, THE LUTE ALL O NO LTO HEAT TO UTE AZV FARA TE HAPE TV FWZ-AE TEN ADANGER L T PINGRUM T TING 2 13PP. L WIP LUT D NO 27D 28270 720 STAFF EVEND WILL NAV-LEAR ANST 720 VE WIF NO TH I HITTS JAZIL—JOTH JOF NE, FR EU UNT T NEAL IN ANEUT WETUP, NO TOTANSarunz rv ms-l sor; l ru nro no-ron sor ne ensos ra ra, i vas nro no. sar i vas nro se Ner in t 12394 1804 t treo-l 1830 odd eu 1l 8211002 fara i sessero ru i siere a i vosi; ro IZ NO HAP ALAN, 2 I WIL OHL EU IL INDEPARE-Davn — i nav 3in nnivo ao dvri vosa 7ao naz 31n en 7 rivr: o preserr 720 ven—a 8u paz sins i so id, a az ve vənd en te tivt i ain VERSE UTT TELLOON—NE SOE NE UTZ HOLDO ON navra, 2 vm nro 3e 327 or 780r 7 12331no ren ne vesa retz 328, 2 bede ner 7 erts. HI RAS WILL BE PESIFOR WE WAN BE THE O NOTO 7 FYD-TE FTY NOS TV 7 FYD ULL 30 NORSONDe van nro senn o avro, seo van se eerm neer 200 20 7 vəsa; 20 vra 3e 3eo aroa reor ərarin Pa; T vosa via zea a aroa o 7 rio-i was the no r vessi, a as ras totens r start evens ve sar nea-i val iner o 7 ranson "i at mi 2 prin pon fain 7 griq—eu vil se 7 1 822014 13003—1 21224 N.t. 28 Ne 1.00 🚁

nro arriant: som no "i odi eu grege ortes. neuro via arri ie-i azv zin zvurp rv ni rd vil arry ti vis, rd vil se a abvi soror O HER AMP O HERR. A STURE O DU-FRE EU WID o no one 1100 anant ven ris-i kar no ream 3fd some asormor-no von anoserre o biv t inderaredaun tu 7 soine vasil—az i so aer LA THE TENSINE, 20 LEE OF Z SIEP, 30 EU UIL se t sat vost la mr rear te pries-rear no ro UTA QUET VOTT STAFF O EU O STOF 7 3719; 3FD 23 HA PUR EU BIP O BINDHAMAD FARN TEZ MOOZ THE SOME TO THE ADEN STYL THE VOIL, SOF THE PPD 01 3E ADISTOP, AZZ 31N VƏYL STAFİ O 1E ru Lad, dinavolt in the nid-t Last appear t Val ner, i senoz viù se asmo srar ru pae wan ton bod for a ton sor attadent o adio t Pro-no Pro i val sel a 322 verpnes in 6000 any pun aniz; sen az i no sei, i vai to a RAIN TEZEN ILIANS ENDI T NAMPZ TV T NOTP. TH TENER TOWNED, SONDOFF OFFICE 8184 1831, a tan rat a ensure the rad h greve with paper 730 a vosa rat from 7 revr; 7 aprin sompor 8Dr 7 Prd 3 3e adisope, 20 3raz rv Pa-120 90238 NAND INDI THE BILL AZ EUNA DE AMAD 7 Prd; 7 vota rat ner 7 Prd 2 zeap a aroa o 4 MO; 90228 ADTE 36 T TOLIZO; IT. WILTER ADTO-FR ALZ SUR TV T PYD; 90238 PUR NOS ADISS ALZ SUP, 3PD SAOS O T TRADON "1 24 PULOO'-T randon ru t vosa (5) nerr nes a rour farn fr WINTER O NOT TETO 2 to O AIZ STITOTO. 210 ne per, 3fd di en van-90z28 nap groen a 3LFR VIIL, 2 IN A 8U HOFINDS 3LIR O PIL-12N i sat our 7 srig, in some insprese in the sresz PH, I ID LITT TUANDIDIZ I NIZ BLEP ITIOTP 2300 7 3719-t nav 784 bivn a oru 23000 71 7 PH TV H 37 FTY-L NAV NO PEZIN 2 103 a 125. Dastons, or own a seem 8225—

OTHE FORS— L'350 NUINT, PESHIT ADEN-AFRETER LET OV-VEN 5—7 ILLA GAN, TV NOTOLINF, LAN—

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AN EXTRACT

from a late valuable publication, by PHILSNTHROPOS; on WAR AND PEACE,

showing the ruinous policy of the former, and the superior efficacy of the latter, for national protection and defence; clearly manifested by their practical operations and opposite effects upon nations, kingdoms and people.

TAN WE TEZENALL SINOZ TAO TNOSO, SENDYMENO A NUIAN TUMTZ T DNI NAWN, T8OT A TANPUP INVOSORIAWEN TV T NISOTTI, NACT; TATTO
OF A TINSERVONSOZ TV MOT, IN DL AFOZ, WIP
NTO SE TINVINSO TAO WOT A WOT-MI AFINST
OMIZ A AFORTAWNZ, SO STY ST'LL THAUTIO AFOOTWN A POSONS, DY EVN AFOPUSIO DNI SESSOANWA
SOMESTO O A WOTTO NAWN, NAV, IN T SINA WUL,
INVATERALI TAKADOF O T TINDTATI, A AFWYF T
TOZ TV PISOTERWN A TUNN; ESADURI O TOZ NAWNZ NA NAM TATOF T AFOSOWN TV ATZ A MOT
O DNI BTAO DISONO—A WIP TO SE ATSIAL, TSOT
SEC INVOSORBANN, SOT DNI SEO PESONEATS DY SAPSON, O WIW O SANOAN SEC ATTOF A PISOTEROW
ATTNITALZ A AFASOISOZ—

3FO T FENTALION TV FANUNT, 3LINTET 3L NUAULT ONINEN A LODO EFOASLIVE PEFOF, TT LET OCE
FENOZ TAO UDTZ TT NEFEFOT A ENAVOPASL, UTVOO
SEFONO A FIOL TERLETUN FOUN THT ETONEFF
OTLIFI, A THT ENTRISON PATATOT—3FO LEO A
FENTAL A LINTETUL EFFAFINAUN OAF OLIAF; LEO VOF
TEL NACT, PATATOT A DENTENSE SE SILL PLENLAP
IN THT OTU PLITZ; A LEO TE ETONEFF A SLINTE
OTLIFI SE PLETLI FEN; A TOS OTOLIATIOT UTP
FUN 3E LOFO, A DLI VOS PAZLINO SOLIENTEZ UTP
SE VUP IN THT NATEP A OPEFF PESOFIOI, 3L EVTY
OTULI SENEVOLENO A TAVENFL HINT—

TO 1110 3E 2#1109# 120 WDTZ NAV 3TZISOP# 2VT SINS ATIP, 1150 2 2131WN NAV 3IN T TULIO NAWFNZ IN 12N; NDT TAN IO 3E PISAUOPF 120 DI WDTZ ATOSEP 8TT 1 INPPLIENTS TV 1EZ NAW NZ-901Z IV. I, 2 2 3. 340 WAL WE INSPT 8TT 179NS 120 WDTZ TT NISISTI, 2 1150 DIWAS INZISO-HE HO WI EZWI ATOATION 1140Z 120 7 AZWENZ W ARLE, ALSO 2 2131WN, VER ORIFINALL TREA-OPE TV BIE, 231 ALL PPZINE SDRPVY O 36 7 PUR-290 ARLAGIAZ TV I VERAP: SDR NELLOO WDRO TV MS SEROZIÚN, ZAN 280PE PAL TREUIPAO OC ARCEV, IZO 36ZDZ NDRZ AZV DAVAZ PEZISOPE, VA 1830 DAVAZ 36 ZINDINEUP—2 18 IEZ AZUNZ VER TREADIE T BIE, SDR NS PISARPS AFRAES, ZI AZV M, IN DA AIZ, 31N 30 ADINOPEAI TEATEUPE 31 I POVEMAUN T 6, 2 I OPSOIONI T PEVIN OPUL—

THE DIFFOR WITH ATP, TAD TOS ALL FESTICSU WOR & 4 ALE. THE STR WENT PURERDAP VETAL IN 10; wie repeter, 720 7 aring rv als bar a nu REFARE FORD FORD T SESTORD, NOTAR, OVEREL EVA with bir-nio 31 boros o wor, a reaso t parz THE 20, 300 O TIMENT THE TV OF WILLOOMES O the red, is the englesche dar ava ne rod, nod rat ARV H THOR DUSO-3FD SAZ WEN, MS IZ NTO AUseu nacr-brander; sed to iz te b-D-s-a-d, 2.10 alon van arevond auten nack ertt ingr-700 rossis-7 nossis rentues to som, sor boro o FOR UTING PEVIN AP, 1A FFFOR 3E 2011P OF upun navnz arosəsid reisceanidi—i site THE THE PEOPLE APPER 2 PLANT FANTS OF, DE arrosas ret in rilio ec err-sor ne nar sor, THE IZ IL SELEVE SEN, ADD SE MI - 2 MZ TE-12np 12, "n-1-2 f-n 7-6 1-0-1-12-

1D1-36 0-V-V-

THE NOSO TO STATEOS TO STOPP IN ATTEM-31. WUNDS. NET NOMEDOFF WOTETZ TIP: AFT SOEPS 2 NET CITTEOS TA BLESTO WIT BOAF, 2 TYANTS T NET SUO TO IN NESSTZ ENOTAF—

EN TO AMMOUNT MER 8012M, WILL TERE 82T 1.2M T 3THL TV GENOVE TIM SOU MET TITET— T SOTE WILL 8DL STILLIS, T SMET LELT WAV, TOM T MINE TV BENOVE TZ MITTUD O SAV—

AU U 1990070, WA302.— INSESAR 2 110A.

ALL IZIEN INIZIENO NEU 7 32NYZ TV 10A:

orietsono in 3201 iii bir uriz niz oreo, niz biori iz ratr o 3e orir in 7 reso

2 12P 1Z 7 NTO TV 7 NINS SETNIS 8190, 211 NIZ 1 BIZNIZ STF OF 7 80Z 9977190, 80F NO VOIS 8FT 7 NTSIOS 7 FINEFT FIN NEF, NO VIN QUUTZ NI A NINT 7Z NEF—

270 8DT FIZEL FR 8TLF T VAPOR BLUE, 8TT RUL VIP RE LISH T OUL TV RIZ PUL-OLZ T ATTSIO — RU SUL O T FINFTE TATTSO, "2NT8OT ATSO TO TOLP 18,0 2100 8TT HE TOLO—

VE TO 1980 IN UT VERNOS DEPONOS, 8DF 7 SOFOLL TV 7 LDFE IZ DIVIZTEN NO SOF: 8LNVCO NAL BOVER NET HOL 2FA, 2LN NIZ 8AVE IZ DEFNE 8FTS NIZ BENN 2VA.

18 I AANK TV I LOPK IZ NO LOOST VIT TE, 3 I IONAL TV FITZ IN VAN ID VILO SLE; TIN ET KIK NIS AITIN I VOIS AE AAL SINS. 2 I SINST STIL TE 2 IL CILKEN IZ TINS.

enaper 31 ari, are all vico or int all; vel retel sie stil trite to 624: te itro vel pron in 7 3201 era, 2 7 eropet to sou stil are ansaleva.

T VDIS TV T 3201 TZ APVP TN T ALAN, 2 T 8MNON TZ TIP VIT T 31.FP TV T SLAN; 8FT TI IMNOIN, 6T-1-3-0-2, A2L TZTEL 8LIP, T 8TLIVOTA A2L TINTPP—T FINTER TZ PIP—

A GOOD PRAYER.

OU TE, O H SAVER, I FROSAIR ARA;
OU HIP 2NP AROOST HE IN TI NOAL VA;
2NP RAOT HE WIT HERRES 2NP AFV—
HA I IN T A24 TV OPU NOALNSE WOF;
ALAS HE IN T20 STAIR 2NP AFT FLASHO PIZ;
210 OSHASSO R2N NOVY PEHEV—
23H OVY DA EVA T RINZWSSO IV HAMP.
2NP STAFS IN OVENZ TU AFV—

volp, 799 valo ren-sev, a srem sort desmis PDL ATZ MAT 96'-ZES-AE W 3e Bras, 2 W 3e PDLA 7 SEN T 7 M'-250: 2 7 A & W BIV ENDI A 7 LYON " AIZ STIT PAVIP-2 AC V TAN OUT T ADS TV ravir 80r-y-vr; 2 r arz 3100-1211 mr w 3e no and—ten sor lare endly angle, and w me se. servo i no n a ian—a r andi anserp, r no-11 1010 V 7F1 F TE, 2 7 NMY T 7 ALDID V O-VY-VIP-0 7E-721-804, 422 NON 1120 2, W 3E 3DYN 7 TE W 3E TOWE THEN T 5-2 TH THEN CHIZISH ALT RONSEVE A SEN R NET ONE AT; 2 TH RZ T STRIL tent wit not now w addre 324n-8 wit & neligo V 3e 11-NIS-1-31 - 2 tare sep, seroup I ranktak i T x; 3e to enot te atorkto o Ti leftk-5-2 kiri aroz, a veno inon a nil-sen-ori, ande a sidi r qu-r2—2 ənorər inda i ams r ZIIFYLFI, 2 12.4W-DIF CARZFIFL-2 12N CARZFIIL APPP T FULLDANN 'L LATT T 303 LEAD IN APP USI-2 ENTZESTL U STAP UTT T NONT 1013: 2 13P BUDDE TO TO AD STED WITTH, 2 31910 127 81442 7 71 14 CA-2 1,200 12 nd 0 10, 720 7 1877 7 16 L WIR TEL O 16-8 LO AZ SUN AZ H SALUDAUN sonrese in tin erz, 7 303 send i ti vat 8901. a 31333P uz we 123 3eldur; 8 mm w 3e a afr-80×13ns & 702 1, 2 ver oole ner spil 7 1i-a tare som, to son por transe 7 1, 2 10 s L' L' resmad a b si suver - 8 de das reburade " O ESDAD A ALZ AZNIPJAKN; AZNISOKI D NAVENZ ALL RAL LE BLESO-(DE 3E RINDINEUR-)

"CADMUS" continued, from No. 7 page 60.

Now, the reader, will not understand me in these remarks on the learned languages, as making any objection to the study of them, if conducted in a consistent manner. But who will pretend, that it is consistent, to require every child, that receives the least advantage from written language to contribute, I cannot say one tenth, but one half, or two thirds of their study in orthography to the support of these learned languages, and for what reason is unknown to thousands. (To be continued:)

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A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Joseph Morse—7e 3DION VELL IIINAY, LINGANI an ərəmər 8471 orifə ippiəz naramu, ru 78 serreisdansiz adenard re ael rv aiz eregr 40228. 23 TF TTIS VILIA, NET NAVTIL—TE EPROT appros to nargor de 3e a 1an to enquescence veration, and eed toz, "ou ft, of now anerz DE AVEZONO A VOHTVEZZI INSOOMS TV TE ADV rv uagenaven"—i arezui, as um nro vev o 3e raaso affoo 70z, lad reford 8prir sunrnadran tanibesouvenz aten ten-sed iz id rin-FIFOFNO, OR NOW TH BUSH, TOO DEFENTED WIT NOT-20101 TV SUMPTHADTAL PREIZ, VINENZ, TOVE-LAWFNZ 2NF HYVILZ, 2NF YETTO 2Z TF DESAR. 200 TV 11391NAVIN, A NAVADIV, STTI AN INTUITI-CENT FORF, TV a FUNTARY LAN-1-8EF-RA-WN. 722 TIFFE IN MY FA 21 FOO MY ON NEWY-18 22 7 2 per-or insineuals, lis pol viz re o 8-2-7-0 TV IJANNAVEN, IL PIP NTO TE IFAMNAVEN TV ven iv aiz naserz 20 vin, (Lynn) a su cerz sins, (na nooisip ner nasrz 120 ve vip pi 20 sec an or) aropus to sat 28200 - Duto, ve PODLIJA, NIL IZNI FITZ, ZZ IPC BELEVIP, 720 VE WIR PL 20 SEC a OUT, 22 FORT PUR 720 NE WIR: EAD TE SOMEN LIVE AND TE LADY PUR; AND TAD oa, ad re dezard out, ann in re sat tanr, ser-TAMPAP 31 TE IPENDIZA SPARPISDANSAZ, TAD NE NAP PERIATP, A SUNINADTAL TOZ NAP JAP non o art vip oar axas: 220 o te "arezenos a reference inspons to the approx " the in-4034 TV "11-29-1-na-vn"-

78 nar-a-orv-

THE BORNE WER IN AGEST (1881 HE BYPLY) TOTTED OU 16, 720 ANZ SELVOUZ WER WORL FOR PRIOFTSE 31 SECO A EUTHODOR TW AUHEN SHEE FAIN THE STIP, NET 7 PYD, TH 7 SETSO TW FULL, NO SLEE SUN PLIAMETE—AE TEN 13P ZEN 720 OU EUTSELS INDIA SEHLOO FOR IZ NON—SUN TEST THE AE FEET OF 16, I ARV SEN THE SLEE IN THE STIP ZEN.

ACH ALCIA, L'ADEAD AND BEZZIND 10, AND WHO geg inr viz a rupro proce; is la in sie pr THE PISTOND ANASOZ — I PENZSO THE ANAS THEPT adul 1898, and id urz refave 31 an invizasi name az 3e80r – 2rd fruet evend iz di namen rz enon or es. -sa nerro, ou vri rnderarod TE MOO-A WOYD OUT TEST ME, I WIZ DESUMO 237 DI 78 3724, DOWERRS TO DON NOW, 2NP L ID a voll reino com re rivr, ner enes o adrio TE PARD, 3FD 3ESOR I THE 130 MM DOC NOVID 13, L LITTO OF THE VEST AND WE NAP SUPPO A LITTLE OF TE VID-I AFTE A VOIS IN THE 3PTH ROLLOO DI T ranson, to lass verps ver (Fl at plrod-te VDTS SOMPOR LIT H ON VDTS-TON TEZ UPPRES 30.4 OF 16 HIMP - "TO HEAD ARTS ARTH EU." LIC Rate Di ti Berz-i urz ren auon-re stref evand on mas, and he vasa presence-

anere out nation to pero, i an to the sat volu TIMBUNG THY, DU DY LIVE DYZ ASOY AL UDDY-U UAND DO TH BYTH; LITTO 327; 2NP TO NAP PLIanera — re err evnin az i urz ietin not. and nad fro in the serfo arro to the profit ID TO THE FIT OUTO UTZ ADISOFF: IN A RU teners is vez some from ensu est assist-i DISO NETE A LIFTH DIST NOIZ POLIDO SOF NILA THE WORS SOMEON WE IT. WELTHIS; ON UTZ TON TULED—TH TE MINDENL TV SOMDOIST IL STELT TOLE 20 or not, and sep of the i space by no 720 i ranguader of nev 7001, and bed reneva 8774 THE THAT VE THE STIP; SED I NOUT WAL-EU NO 270 i hav sen on to stig-i ansort east-he ton rindineur-11 orfaiz gav ain grad; a l nav nro sin state fa si tan, roi aav sin abso of HERFR; 3FD TO BETFIEL TE OF 3E SESTESTV OF TE WILL TV TADYE, NE TV AND NAZ 1AF 16 DENERSDANE 723 273 L NAV DOLP EU, UTZ NTO PEN OF ATTE te, or one for afrien; 3fd tad to utz t were TV INSTITUTE UTZPFF, PFN 8DY SFILIO 210 AEYrear val se tak non-i nav nak sec rinrav. enz entr u ting that, a nav sin in sec a HOAD TV SELLOZ, IZ NIV TAZP 160 SEL PINHTP PILL PEZINP INP 11 NPPP 12, 720 1 HO 36 SHA MI PEZINP, I I SELEV I NIL 36, 3680P TE EVIND OATH NIAH, ITC UTL HEN IPLV—PIP EU NO 720 EU UT 36 PDLP FOIN IZ IN IVLPINH—I INFP NO—NE 7IN TINDINEUP—EU HAIDNINAL UTL 33 PDLP FOIN O OIHOESI O VIH, I EU NIV FIO OI PU TO, IHP UTLIO DE NTO—7 PIL TV A NEP-HN UTLI IPLO EU O TO—

20 or cerc teorgo (ra ur 301 tətərz rv re BANNS CERC) NEWE AS THEN SO NOS, TO SASTER A Suandi sort in sendelar, 40298 nam sel ein-VERSAUN ULT HE TINSETNIO SETON NETSNZ NUK WE PRANDED IN THE REL STRUMENT OF AMIN T CANCE l raferra, rad l wife lur o no ard abord to wife AZV FARA TE HAPE TV FINZ-AE TON ADMINOSP I TELY TUN T TIYLY 2 STE. I WIF LIT I NO 270 28273 723 Friet evand uri nav—l tak ansk 720 WE WIF NO THE THIRD SASAL-SOTH SOF HE, FRE EU UNT T NEAL IN ANEUT WETUR, NO TOTANSaronz ro ns-l sap; l pa nro no-ran sap ne enies ra ra, i ven nro no, sar i ven nro se ner in 7 12334 rest 7 trro—i test son eu ti 8211002 forn 7 sf39e30 TV 7 31ff 2 7 V251: 20 IZ NO HAP ALAN, 2 I HIL DIL EU W INDEPARE-Davn - i nav 3in inio ao avri vasi 7ao naz 31n en 7 rivr: o preservr 120 ven—a su paz sins i so id, a az ve uend fa if rivr i sin VERSE UTT TRANSON—NE SOE NE UTZ 10000 01 navril, 2 vip nro se 322 orl reor 7 12324nn ion no vosa retz 328, 2 bods ner 7 3rrf, the ras were se resuper- we wan se my a apro 7 KTD-7E FIT NOS TV 7 FTD UIL 33 ADISONOi van nto segin o apro, seo van se etrat mer-100 20 7 vest; is vil se ses from rest star t ra; r vosa via zea a aroa o r rio-i yaa ron no t vota, a ad tad totand t start evand una sar nea-i war sner s r ranson "i af pirso" 2 Prrn Pon forn 7 3rrg—EU vra se 7 3afr grante tand-l atrak art, is he los teal with

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^{5—7} suca san, re nordans, tan—

AN EXTRACT

from a late valuable publication, by PHILSNTHROPOS; on WAR AND PEACE,

showing the ruinous policy of the former, and the superior efficacy of the latter, for national protection and defence; clearly manifested by their practical operations and opposite effects upon nations, kingdoms and people.

TAN WE TEZENAJU SENOZ TAO TNOSO, BENOVELENO A NUTAN TULTZ T ONE NAWN, TEST A TANFUL TO A NUTATE, NACT; TATOPER INVOSORIAWEN TV T NISOTTE, NACT; TATOPER TO A TULTON, TO DE ASOZ, WIP NTO BE TENVENSO TAO WOT A WOTHER OFFICE ANTOPERO TO ACCOPTION A POSSON, OF EVN AFORWESTO ONE SESSOANWA BONESTO O A WOTEN NAWN, NAW, THE SENA TWU, THE TO THE TO TO THE TOTAL A METANTAL A METANT TO THE TOTAL A METANT TO THE TOTAL A METANT TO

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A GOOD PRAYER.

OU TE, O H SAVER, I FROSIL ARA;
OU HE 2NE AROOST HE IN TI NOUL VA;
2NE LIOT HE WIT HERRS 2NE LEV—
HA I IN T ALL TV OVU NOULASS WOO;
OULS HE IN TEE STLIE 2NE AFTELEND PTE;
210 OSHOSS FIN NOUT TEHOV—
23N OUT DI EVIL T FINTWSSO IV HAME,
2N ASVN, O 100 HE 80073UT TEHON;
2NE STUPS IN OVENZ TV 150

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

*	Names.	Forms.	Words in w	hich they sound,	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in wh	ich they sound, ch they stand.
1	ai	α	a	$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$	21	p	n	p-raise	oraz
2	aeh	n	ai-r	m	22	b	3	b-ut	3 <i>\$</i> 0
3	ah	a	a-nd	ann	23	t	0	1-0	oæ
4	arh	2	0-V	rv	24	d	TR	d-ay	ra
5	awe	20	a-11	D.1	25	k	2	Christ	rriso .
6	ee	e	e-vening	evnix	26	g	6	God	MIR
7	ib	2	i_n	n	27	th	1	th-ings	1120Z
8	eh	2	e-very	ovre	28	th	7	the	78
9	owe	0	o-we	0	29	fe	8	for	8Dr
10	oob	æ	oo-ze	æz	30	ve	v	vain	van
11	ouh	1	g-00-d	tre	31	Z.	Z	zeal	zen
12	uh	£	upon	earn	32	8	1	spirit	sarrio
13	i	ı	eye	l	33	she	20	shall	vax
14	eu	w	yo-u	EU	34	zhe	1	plea-s-ure	กมอกบร
15	ow	30	ou-r	m	35	che	0	church	cerc
16	ur	n	r-ight	res	36	j	9	Jesus	90288
17	eul	de	l-ord	NOTE	37	y	18	уе	EE
18	um	1	m-any	tone	38	whe	12	wh-ich	21C
19	un	2.0	n-ot	nro	39	w		10as	VZZ
20	ung	15.5	si-ng	3220	40	h	a	him	ars.

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{E},

Each letter may represent the word opposite to it in the alphabet, if writers choose. In the summary of the New Testament commenced in this No. we shall use these abreviations. We hope our southern and western friends will teach some of the ignorant Slaves and Indians to read it.

"Something New;" published, at Harvard, Mass. by M. H. Barton: twelve Nos. for one dollar: its object is, the perfection of English orthography; by means of which, many of the useless letters and combinations of letters used in the present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the arts of r ading and writing language facilitated more than one half.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Vol. I. Harvard, Mass. 6 th mo. 1832.

No. 9.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

The writer of the following very true and appropriate remarks, is favorably known in several states, as one of the most judicious school teachers that our age affords.

New Lebanon, N. Y. June 4 th 1832.

Esteemed Friend;

I received the several numbers of "Something New" which were directed to me. I can say I fully approve the system, and wish you all the success it merits. Had I received these numbers in my youthful days. they would have been to me a treasure more acceptable than gold. 1 rejoice in the prospect of a useful revolution in the department of letters; not for myself, but for the rising generation, and for the future success and progress of the everlasting gospel of salvation which must yet be preached to all nations. I have long believed, without a doubt or hesitation, that the time would come when there would be a complete reformation in the present chaos of human language. For as it is evident to us from the testimony of the gospel, that all the corruptions and abuses of the fall must undergo an entire reformation, (at least so far as respects the people of God,) before the final restoration can be complete; so it appears perfectly reasonable and consistent with Divine Revelation, that the corrupt abuses of human language, which have been increasing in the earth for thousands of years, should be reformed before the true followers of Christ can enjoy a pure language. "Then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may call npon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent. " Zeph 3. 9.

This reformation of language will doubtless be a gradual and progressive work; and it seems right and proper that it should commence with a reformation of the Alphabet, as that is the foundation of written language.

The it will not be consistent for me to turn my attention to this subject; yet there are doubtless some promising young people among Believers who will feel more immediately interested in promoting this improvement, and who may be more useful in it than I possibly can be at my advanced age.

You have certainly discovered a principle which, so far as I understand it appears to be a correct one. But time and experience, as in other new things, will doubtless produce improvements in your present Alphabet, particularly in the form of the letters. I might suggest some which I think would be useful; but as they would require new types and as your present types are amply sufficient to display the principle, perhaps it would be usefus to mention them.

I must acknowledge the propriety of your remarks respecting the correspondence of the twelve pure vowels or vocal sounds and the twelve christian virtues; and also between the seven mutes, which derive their powers of sounds from those vowels or vocal sounds and the seven moral principles, which derive their power and operations from the twelve virtues.

This correspondence is worthy of notice. It is said that at the time of the confusion of tongues, at the building of Babel, there were twelve original languages given to mankind, by means of which they were divided intedifferent nations; and that the gradual corruptions of these twelve languages has occasioned all the numerous tongues and dialects now existing on earth. This division is supposed to be alluded to in the song of Moses in Deut. \$2, \$3. It is also said that of these twelve original languages, seven can still be traced and found among the nations professing the Christian religion, tho like their religion, greatly corrupted, mixed and perverted—and that the other five still remain among the barbarous nations, tho equally corrupted and divided.

So after all our anxious labors in literature, we shall find it a confused mass of good and evil mixed up together, and that it will need the fire of the gospel to burn the chaff & save the wheat; to separate the gold & consume the dross. Your only safe dependence is on the gift and providence of God, whose favor is infinitely more to be depended on than the highest favors, and the most flattering approbation of all the world beside.

Michael H. Barton. SETH Y. WELLS

"CADMUS" continued, from No. 7 page . 92

Now, the reader, will not understand me in these remarks on the learned languages, as making any objection to the study of them, if conducted in a consistent manner. But who will pretend, that it is consistent, to require every child, that receives the least advantage from written language to contribute, I cannot say one tenth, but one half, or two thirds of their study in orthography to the support of these learned languages, and for what reason is unknown to thousands. If they knew the learned languages, they might know by the orthography of the words from which of them the different forms, and classes of words were derived, and consequently might with more ease, trace out the affinity of one Language to another.

This is all well enough for those who can engage in classical study; but why should they who can only obtain a common school education, be compelled to follow a multitude of principles, or rules, of the use of which, they have no knowledge. I said principles, or rules but a moments reflection convinces me that these terms cannot be justly applied, to any thing so incoherent, and contradictory, as the orthography of our language.

But just as I had diped my pen to cross them out I recollected something like seventy, or eighty, pages octave in walker, all made up systematically of more than half a thousand of these principles, and in most of our Fnglish grammars a quantum sufficit of their elements, consists of rules for spelling, most of which, are ornamented with a numerous list of exception.

I perceive then if we say that our orthgraphy is so confused a mass of lea-

į.

rned lumber as scarcely to admit the idea of rules and principles, we have a mighty array of great names against us.

Nor is this all, it must be admitted that so long as our orthography remains encumbered with the immense responsibility, of exibiting several thousands of words, in so many ancient and diversified forms that a tolerable acquaintance with them implies a general knowledge of the world, if not of ancient history: so long these pretended 'rules and principles' (all of which might be comprised in a volume of moderate size, compared with Flavel, Josephus, or Scott,) will undeniably be of real use to every English scholar. Therefore I think they are not to be trifled with by any who consider correct spelling, a useful attainment.

But were the public once to become convinced of the vast, superiority of the pronouncing orthography, to the present arbitrary system, it would be a source of wonder to the generation which should follow, that a people, professedly enlightened, and civilized, should ever have continued so long in the practice of those barbarous customs, which are in vogue at the present day.

Let us imagine for a moment, that a plain pronouncing alphabet had been in use for fifty or a hundred years past; one that should spell from principle, every word as it should be pronounced, leaving nothing arbitrary to be charged to memory; and suppose, at the same time, that some persons who might have a high veneration for the ancient classics, and for etymological study, should undertake to bring the language back to a form, similar to what is now followed in our schools and Colleges;what reception, could we suppose he would meet? Would not such an undertaking be looked upon by the world, as an indication of madness or idiotism? Who could be disposed to drop a system that would make a learner perfect in a principal part of an English education, in a few days, or at most, in a few weeks, for one that would demand years, and yet never bring one in a hundred to perfection? But if it would be inconsistent to leave a plain, easy, strait-forward course, for one that would be obscure perplexing, and indefinate, must there not be a similar inconsistency in continuing the one, after the advantages of the other have been demonstrated.

I am of the opinion that a pronouncing orthography, in some form or other, if it should only become generally known, will bear the sway. I have not time at present, for any particular remarks on the forms of the letters; but it seems very desirable that all who are willing to engage in this work of literary reform, should unitedly lend their assistance to the support of one system. That published under the title of "Something New," has undeniably a great advantage, in many respects over any thing of the kind yet produced: I will mention a few instances.

First; the system is so constructed that only one alphabet is required to be learned, for print and for writing: when once the printed is understood the whole is learned. Secondly. The same alphabet is used for Capitals & for small letters. The Greek & the Latin, it is true, have each two forms of letters for this purpose: but the Hebrew and some other Alphabets have not: and certainly, there can be no real time for it. To be continued.

"ALL IS VANITY."

(The following lines are printed on the opposite page in the new way.)

- What can be more empty and frail,
 Than all that this vain world can grant us?
 Why then should its powers avail,
 So often with hope to enchant us?
 In vain do its prizes, when won,
 Declare that our hopes are defeated,
 For still by fresh objects lured on
 We cherish what often has cheated.
- This earthly existence we scan
 Throughout all its various stages,
 From childhood and youth "up to man",
 In all his conditions and ages;
 But know not what joy it can give
 That half will compare with its sorrow;
 Except that it leads us to live,
 On bliss we're expecting to morrow.
- 3 If fortune, with all her gay toys
 Must shrink at death's cruel ordeal;
 If fancy's so much boasted joys
 Shall still, like herself, be unreal;
 Pray what can this world then bestow
 On those who for pleasure pursue it,
 That can compensate for the woe
 They share who are journeying through it?
- 4 If the brightest of raptures bright hours So quickly by sadness are shaded; If Pleasure,s delightfulest flowers Scarce blossom, before they are faded; Then well might the Preacher exclaim While rap'd in the sad contemplation, (Our song shall respond to the same,) "All is vanity; all is vexation."

RASALAS.

Harvard, June 1832

Very true Rasalas—the utmost joy created objects can afford is transient and unsatisfying, yet let us remember, that the devout Christian feels a joy that fills every aching void of his soul—a joy that emanates, not from creatures, nor created objects, and which as firmly establishes his faith in the being of a God, as in his own. And, altho he admits the truth of thy text when applied to the things of earth, yet the Divine influence that kindles a fire of sacred devotion upon the altar of his heart, gives birth to language like this, "What Nothing earthly gives or can destroy,"

"The souls calm sun-shine, and the heart felt joy."
"Is virtues prize."

"pi iz vanisi-"

- I ATO RAN BE FOR HOT AND STOM

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 TN VAN PU TOS ATTZEZ AEN WEN,

 PETANT TAD MY AOAS TT PESCOPP,

 ENT SOLL BE ETTY TAD DEN AAZ COOPP-
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 NRA LIO ZAN NIS WERLE TON 3E500
 TN WIZ ALL SOR MIDNUR NEPSU 10,
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 TA WIR NE TR GENELO TRE 10—
- 4 18 TH FRIODSO TO PARORZ FRIO MYZ,

 50 TUTTAR BL SAPERDS TO WAPDE;

 18 ALDAWYZ PE-LIO-SHLISO SLOYZ

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 TON VOL 110 TH AREOT PHYLAG

 21.1 TAND IN TH SAP TINDONLAWEN.

 (MY STOO WAL TESURING OF TH SAF)

 "BL IZ VANIOR; DL IZ VOTSAWEN."

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Nover 9un 1832-

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A TESTIMONY.

In favor of Liberty of Conscience and Christianity, by LUTHER, CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, continued from No. 6 page 71,

28, 731801, an euniversa carron, 28 78 aser-OLO AN THATTUL LIBTOR T TIMBANA. IN PULLO A prz az be um 3e aln 31, a an oan avmo a 303PL AFARITION T 79Z 11200Z, IN DI OLIZ 2 O DA ATYUZ, UTA GESAT AA A FAN ENTET T YBBAZ-Ven r 3ero a apridir, i feso nro onur sestro o r rarazor, a regraf to da; a l app nto aa noz, 730 l ran war ro with for awarur ran 20 12 AT 1334 8DY 731. WIT INC SPICE OF INV 10 HE-SDY TEZ TY TOYNY TOONZ 2 MYTNTTALZ WIT HE 2 1 21 FRANKEWICK 20 DN BUKKOOZ INC NAK 721 NTO 801 MY SOMPAVENZ-UTTOO TOL. TELIGen iz an əfnər naf, a zisək udi, a nansək SERELIT. NO LIS DE VERCU O 7 SOL, NO BIP, DE FIZZION OF WENZ NATE-NOT ES NO SNATE OFsours: we can nour se a sook for our rewisen. 28 or nair 3e 7 wers 80r 20-or 8000 22, we THE AND DEEP HOT AND FAIR SAPRULADIN PHIZ. 2 3rus du sonres un or rezonotono, 3 de los MARTINA HENZ MAS HUVIDO VETUR, US NO HUVIDO renondons: az 18 a 11sdar adda an estrur arraoziven i sal ver a brast evi van 7 srec r an encoure aresons—sec a reusen i rouse 72433.003 Cr nro Dring; 8000 ra nav 304 804 2 NTATE: 382 THE SUL POT NEW WEET 36 LEV. NOT THE N'CLEST BE OBESTEENS—2 IS THE BE THE SPECIATION, ran id se or sassivo—asd es nro ren uni re-LIAN (L. LE-NIC'ALL LIVO, NOT LAD THIS RAL ONLI o har es bir prinudands, 3 720 ne rat duso O 10% FF 614 LIVYZ: FINFFYIN 60Z 8FYYY 72N RAMA \$131-13 1Z CANTOT TAD PEZERVER, 2 73431Z IN 7 BY TOEN YEARSN; A HAMI UM TO 36, 28 AM EUNIDI ƏNBA, CARIDI BIB ZEHIN, INADƏB T ƏNVI PALLYD: 720 DLIOSO DUY 8THO-TO AMERICO 3E TE oa 723 bil naz andinose o firetad of riston-532, 2 102 791 20 LESS NUTLINS O SOSUM; 2 724

2—ne 720 sertz niz pirtne ut niz nam 2300 T fit uftup o rate nu seefup T mu T tipraven i vis, iz T utts 80t niz cainesm evn 40 io 3e ota—io iz oa miom rinsuptp 36 restoenz, 720 sen sa nome T otam i enticesnes; 720 ta sa 20 depero 2 nio no rio s ta tr r—so uft T andsiz ru D mote: 7a 3emen in nis, eso mod a 80m zem pa viomis o tut questono, 2 tut enuvinozam neo rinotapisot brao one ru vut savestz resio mev—

ton ta se antre sor tert tar. a red nead ou-rriso sor ro, a o fone nav ararorso ro-3fd 2rd ford r reescenz fffd ra 3e, i ara, 729 ran nad in niz nat næ siket et lev; a rel e MZ 1017, 720 SOTTES TENTO: 2 TESTAMES APP. evn de enitiz—id iz n ne arineial, pr 129 80rt. o 2 so bras a reserven rz ovros, s a rebenrası rv tinse errt b-rris-ce an-i-or iz n 20 ATTO: NO SET T & IN T INVERTE ATTOS: NO D TY NZ FIVIN TINIAMOZONI-IDIS AMEVALZ, 2 BRASS DD; for Dr 194, The Di 8Dr42 3 D ananir, (arte TTL, NESO, ZUTTS,) SO 720 TO MEAN SA O B, TH VIN 3e Pfn, 7a Pn Thr on: 2 WOZ 721 0 3e ora ne. MZ, INFR a 1218 & WISCEANIDI, 120 BELOV WIF DO NITTI, 2 TENINO NITTIO SOTTATIO; 31Z1 SOT 80rtz, 2 7 Defora Beniside TV Tet; 211 ora reuren, a rz o vrzro i grmues a 4 vrio, a ren Driduvi friarode stri i verue, iz reinize-Trodur pevipz tanz arro srrt b soarass to STIL NIZ NAST: 2 NE TAD LEVS SOUS FOR TAN & ran naur neu nrz nagr az neigang-(8 az re ander 120 18 he ru mis her mi, nut he nav sen: an ran we nev b, and we have n seno 720 we gra se set ton 22 ett o dern aram

\$ 1, az 1a rr o soo rot ven abonso anerr-s inper, roz onii ran nav ras nur zei; næ tr PHINNI OFFIR O b. 2 NAV DAIDOF TIVEDNOS TO 720 TINDSTON, I IZ & ADT, 2 N & SOTT, 2 Greatnes, a n o san—sec some the loos and nanz o anez, n ingres anitagoiz; o orzoro REAL I LIE NO!, INEA THY ON AMZIZ, 2 NEW THY ON GULDONZ-I PLICOFOR IZ WILLIN: 2 DIL LIDER 434. Di evi reiz spri rens—120 r invera 12n reg. 27 maltere fan ranto 3e rom; 720 ez 78 กอน ของ ยะบาทร ๆ กนเฉท บอรม; ฉ พร ทาทาง ขอท re 3 an invert aringing, 7 Mg a bras 723 PAR 31 THIS. 2. T STYLACTZ DOL ES. MILLONZ 2 ven; a nal anere o di ian-io iz are-adi-or-BS & LINE TOO HE HE HAP T UPPLE, WIP WO LEST any 7 7 3240 aryo 7 20, my dolz: no: ae 720 bay Ff an movere lutinari 8 m sierz, all bivn es an invere ven 8 m unes o aro 31-ve nav 23: 2 23 2Z 20 2Z 20 22n-ref-na-ven 720 we re n mroo or vers o ro-orz of the ve se or sinz, WY 10P STYR 8 701: 2 SUMBUR O SOYSOR 701-2 NE TAD LINIS DE SO O ADVN A NETS WA, WIN I SON 3Csas arz sos, a se crevorasur pisaarn-tar tr SED LODS 2 WEST 20 NZID. L'EDINY WART HE HIT ner-log ff n rorsor, pesev orsolvs-or solz rr 20 10ar; ber ven n 3e 10ad; ard he 10 he 1840 DEARAGE OF YER-

THE THE TAD LIFE BAV TV MZ HEN TINDAM-TUR STIF HAY VEN MENRTOR AND SOT—

8 AC 723 12 HI-OR ALL PEN OF HE HRAD L: 2 NOAR 12 ARZ NAT—2 ARZ FETST 12 TN 734 723 SET ART 8TH 93N-T-A'WEN O GONTAWEN—AE ALL WOR SOTOOL WIT ARZ TTT; AC ALL STROTE T AT ME T TI-24-T-A'WEN TV THY ATTOS—AC ALL ARD FON T HOR STTT THY SCOT, 2 3T-ZDL'OFF 73T L NO PEHRE—AC ALL STAR T AFNITT WIT I L; 2 TF TIC AC ARI SOND 3401 244—

7-2 tare 23012 wer ner 2300 tre tents. 2 reverna o ner on not-no exizerele six out 301 720 WE WIF 36 FE-LIV-YF; 2 WE 3YDD 80YL a sen—a ner nasirz a ner rezinz nere no THE NAME WORE STAD HETST & NET; 2 TO TETOTED NIT AFF-IN TE AGA PA, TA TAT O SEF-TEI-SIZ T CLAP: 2 TO TOAP AND NOT ZOT-F-YL-FF TENY TE nat a niz sam-2 mz 1874 sam, n so; 3 ne w 3e 3DIR FIN-? TO HOP SINZ O MZ STIT AD AC WIR NAV NIT TOUR-A NE MITTER 8 a MINO DA-31, 2 ros, said, are nat re grn-2 ta trrvip p-a arz im w conne riepradur, a arz deso LUZI, a ne snar a nrazie bir-a ser rat rn O 720 PUDIO POMP 2-300' 791: 2 O 7EZ 10190Z ver noize astor-2 o ra 720 rete 721. Lar 731 FR I MIT AUTOS, SAIDO 2TO FINT T CLAP V TIS 30-2 T NAME T T N D DIT N-2 NIZ STIF ZATERIES U STAP UTT TE NOAT BOSD, A MYTSTELP Jain, Buddar Be 7 & b t rereal, 8 ne nel vizi-DOR a repete are armina all race ea a ar rn r salvavn 8 fs, in 7 ans r arz servens Pavir; 22 Ne sour 31 7 Pol 7 Niz non ortsoos I ABL BIN SINS I UFTUR BEDAN: TAD WE WIR BE surp stat or entitz, a stat a nang a o 720 NAO PF; 720 VE HO SETV A VITTO SET, IN NOMINAS A PLOCESNAS, DI PAZI D MIS-2720 CLAP, WAND BE ROMP T ONTS-DO T T MIDES: 8 720 Wall to sesor 7 sas r 7 l, o areant arz vaz o biv nilig i solvavn snoi arz aeal, 31 🕈 renven i int sinz, lice i conor teres i 🦀 ANTIC TEA ANTICO STRI TN AC ALL VIZIOFE ES O TIV MO O TITTO STO IN FITTINIS 2 I T VAFO T FIL, O BLF D SEO INOT L VAZ T NES—2 T CLAF BTA, 2 VATSF SOTDO I S, 2 V I T FIZ-FTOS OLA T F T ALZ VOIO FNOT IZTAIL—

8-no regre r g r v rn me viz; az earr v CIANZIE O 90228, 3680° VA RAT OTETT VE U 8MME NIT CLAP-90238 36100 a 9830 12n, 2 n VILIO O tar ner a neguli de-zat-na, u tinudu di nid AFF 244 AFTVILI-3 7 ANGL T T L SOF FROT A 2 a prei, gozza, vo sen a pavap, ser n o saz enoi re fare n vis: 8 vao a rz renseve e aek 12 T T NOW HOSTO-2 WE W 37790 8074 a sen, 2 TO VALO TOL ATZ NAT 9: 8 AR V SAV ATZ ARAL srrf and finz-(nd d nf v pfn, 720 to 110 3e 8718111 4 U INOIN T 7 1 31 T NY 1899 IN 200. a vergin v 3rio 80r4 a sen, 2 7a v idi niz nat o-tan-u-on, 2 sero in-sprare-sor iz, fire NIT ES-) TON 90208, 36700 raze 8rt sien. Fir az tangarta a nap ren a, a on fnoi ari NZ UIS; 2 NU NEV N NA VE NAK 3YDD 80Y NEV Bergo 30rn sen; gezes-

9-1 noz paz mr vənə nə a perre srri sezr 720 0 7 44844 WIR 36 02810-2 90238 10110 11200 Arth nazeral endi salmenat o se darad util niz ESANZIE ULB-ZLA TA UFF THY, VE 37DD 8074 AFF BETTO-3DTN SEN, 2 TAND A T SUTELIO THOZ, 2 LAP A I A HANGE; BERDZ THE U NO FIL 8 THE IT in—a the ver i i sat renore voneres asirezo 2 7 SELP, JENIO UTC OUR THE SITES 31 NID-2 LO. T angle to a rat form bet, a T glore to L von rome 2300 721: 2 Ta ver sor 28rape -2 7 angle som fnot rot, ser nro: 8, senour, c 3rro u i direvoz i grad gon z v 3e enda o neni-8 endi u iz amn mi k. i i sidi i kaimk a savier, a re gress a norre—a res were a ILM: E W SLAP 7 303 PIAD I SUTP-1100 PLOZ XL 200 r a sangr-2 sepensi the v vit tangs a HELDROUP T T NOVILL NOSO ATAZIO 6, 2 SAID ELONE O B 2 7 MOSO, 2 TN ETL NES, 7 WW OOL

Ė

ures in-a is rai o ans az re anguz ver BON QUA STAT THE ENDI NOVN, TWONTERS SOE HEN O anew, and es no so evn o solice-not, a se THE LIPO I TE THE O MAS, LIC T & MAL HAVE NON o es-a na rat ver naso, a some tare a gozos 2 7 303 LUDO 1 7 HANGY-2, LON TA ALP SEN 19 THE PART NON 231 DE T JULIO 2 IF DONE THE STN-SERN'-120 MS CLIP-2 TO TAD REPE TO VENERE 20 702 4-3 tare road o rez 1, a arnere rot I NET ATTO-2 I WANETES TEDETHE MOTISHIO 2 Araz-100 b-3enoup, thr rat viz 12n 8rrt re eso o ge-ru-sa-let, saro, anr rz ne rad rz sorn 3190 T 7 9UZ-8 WE NAV SEN NIZ SOTT IN TE esd a we nav ret on wer'-win n-ion norep 7 3700 NETTE TEZ 4, NE U OTESATE; 2 NE BOTTE D T CES Aresds a striss to them offer, a relan-FR LAT & WIF 3E 3DYN-2 TO SEE, & 3HMENEY; 8 THE TO IZ YION 31 T ANTSOO-2 NOTHER TOME T WIZ 13N 2 INTUITAR T 731 PIN-V-43NO-NI 2TO OUT 7 SOUR ARERA-A RE SOR, 60, 2 SERC PULLYONDAR 8 7 EPO CLAP; 2, 23N E NAV SOMP N, 37200 H NETE 2620, 723 L 10 TH 2 NETUTA ALL DUSO-23N TA NAP NETP T TOO, TA PENTYDEP; 2 10, T ADTY, 2 TO AD WOND BESON TOL, DIN TO TOL & ADTE OUT LAT TELO CLUP V-TA ID T CLUP WIT LATE rds 1877, a 831 ron, a vervino a, a arezond-FR ON BOUR, STANY-IN-JONS A 188-2 38-120 Uprne t b i a prei, 723 ra vip n redern o AFRER, THE PENTYDER O THY RENDYL ANETY WA 10-22n 7 raz r tariz au-ri-8i-ra-ven zipr-1200 O 7 ND T 10291, WER ZITTANIWA, TA 31 DO n o gerusals o arezono a o 7 x; a o por a 128'-re-812-2 3enous mr u a 12n e gerusalt. naz nat u sit-e-en; vadio sor i rinsolawn T IZTADI: 27 NONT BOSD IN F N-2 ID IN TEVENT fnor a 3l 7 hour bosd, 720 ar wife n se pol. 36 sor he have sen a uprof grisd-2 he gat si a 4 enor 7 optal: a 2m 7 aaronos sros in te CLUP 9, O PCC 8 A TROP T RESONT TO IND, TON ONE ME A EN IN MIZ THIZ, 2 3136 \$ 2 430, 4, MA ADOISO TO H SPRUDIO PENTRO O NES, ROPPEDO O H VERP. 8 HN IZ ADV SEN H SALVAVEN, 2 TO ADDO ARENTE SESOR TO SAS TO AEAL; A LIO O LION TO PENDILIZ, A TOLORY TO AEAL IZRADA— NO CLAR IZ SOO 8 TO SOL A TIZIO ADON TO STOLORY TOLORY T

II—TE ANGLIT I L AMETH O GOZDE I A FRET BA100 ARIZ GOZDE, A SLE INDI EGIMO, A 3E THY ENOUL
1 38100 TE VETE: E ADY-PE WILL SET O FISORM TO
CLIP—AE OIT TEFO CLIP A AIZ FFT 31 NIO, A
FE-ATY-DE INDI EGIMO—A W THY ENOUL T FUL
T ADYFF: TAO TO 110 3E SHISTIP A W SMOTH T T
A 31 T ATTSOO, SATO, NO T EGIMO AAV I TOLF 11
SEN— ADY-PE, ADN AE SD TAO AE W 1020 31 T
WIZ FON, W DISEPLOO TIL, A SOND SOTL, A SLU D T
CILIPTON TAO VET T BOLLEADI, ETH OU EETZ OLF,
A FNFY, ATDYFEOD O TOLF A HE AAF FIL-TGONOLI
TNIULTE T T VIZ FON—3 LON ADYFE W POP, GO
ZOS ATOZ, A OIT TEFO CLIP A AIZ FFT A TAI OI
TE LANK TW TZTADL—

12—nn aiz aa-rons wond deer o 7 8eso t 7 anso-vr—2 1on ae w duduv eerz our, ta wond ea o gerusaudt o 7 8eso—2 2on ta redrnur, 4 derusaudt; 2 90zos 2 aiz terr nu n t 10—3 ta, senozioo a t 7 set-à2-ni wond a raz gerni, ta sod a 2teo the rinsor 2 2-van-dons—2, 2on ta some a n, ta derne 32 o gerusaudt—2 tsor ire eaz ta some a i 7 detau, sidioo i 7 tirso t 7 retorz, 301 aerioo tot, 2 2sido tot rupicenz—2 n 720 aere a wer 2sdriver 20 aiz enersdaneio 2 2nstro-2 aiz terr sor enoi a, sen, 21 a2sido tot rupicenz—2 n 72d aere 2 aiz terr sor enoi a, sen, 21 a2sido to tes pod ver estro-olo—2 ae sor, nu en 72d lesto 3e 23nd h surtz 30znos.

2 ae vono ver 7ot, 2 v sessor enoi tot; 2 unare.

FR 2 VIZPII 2 FORCUP, 2 T SAVP VIT 6 2 12N— 2NP T CLAP GRA 2 VIII FORDDO T F, STAP VIT VIZPII; 2 T FRAF T B V F N—3 ATZ IFVY TIND D TEZ FATDZ T AFY ATTO—

13 - nn 2 7 818-Deni eer 7 7 ran 7 Di-3e-ries serr, 7 verre v b sat o grn 7 sen r zarere es i i win-ar-nos-a ne rat inda o i ren-dri 2300 goran, arecio i sanoizh i reasnoans 8 7 reproper t sinz: said ronond & 8 7 riders T NOVE IZ 20 NAME-8 MI IZ NE 120 V INOIN T. 31. T. ANTROD C-50-E25, 50100, T. VOTS T. ILEN 3NI-200 2 7 VILETNIS, ATEANT & 7 VA T 7 L, 1AZ AZZ anis sorao—a gra aar arz raiono r rainż MM. 2 a LOW BEY-PU 2300 MZ LO-MZ; 2 MZ ted it lorest a ville renr-a a teldroup rat 80rl, 2 ver 32ndize t ant i govern sinsy-200 MY 21NZ-3 L2N NE ID 12NI T 7 82NIJEZ a sapi-u-sez ret o niz sandizt, ne sap endi 721 O E GENTAVEN T VINETZ; NO NAL UPTIME U O SHE STIFF T TALL O TEF-37700 SOTA, TOTSOT, STUDE 163 8pr renendens—2 ling n o sa, ve nav a Branat o o 8th: 8 l sa fnot eu, 720 b 12 asi 'I TEZ IJONZ I YAZ FA CIMPYN FNIC AZYANIL a no paso r ars rz lar o r rads r r drez: varsor a are vad arroom n'sort i srud iz nun FON, a raso rnoi i sur—i rnrep sandiz eu UNI UNDON ENDI NE-NON-DONS; 3 NE TOO REPORT TRor ie iz 11-01-4 ian i, waz waz i ai n wern O 3MT: NE W BANGUZ U NIT T NOUT BOSO, 2 NIT SUY: ARZ SAN UZ U AUZ AANDE: A AR HUN LEYOin afry and slor, a borr and red and a barnr; 3 ne uri 3frn 7 cas uri fn-ruanc-a-31 sur I4—72n retal q 8rrt banke o gorpen enorgen. O 3E 32NOIZE T N-3 FIN SOT3AF A, JAIO, L NAV ner o se sanoiza r re, a retoso ro o te-a q sor. SERT TO D 3 SO NO: 8 TES TO SE-TEST ES O RILATION Dri-Cfs-nds-ldn ne sf8rp n: 29, 22n ne i 32storze veno en espasifica no a vosa: 2 no. 4 nounz ufr cante from a, a ne so 4 s " resonarso hir a afr, 2 morso & n. 2, no, and

STAF ADILA, SCION, TIS IZ IL BELEVOR SEA, I NOS 1 21 134 ALEZIR-TON US LOPE FAT TI MAN TE WILFINDS O BE DOINDORTT POUL-2 2011 A AZE 82303 POPOR PAZ 2 80POR NIOS, AC U A APNberr-2 23n 7 03/nor rat o a ne sor, 28 m 3e 7 sfn Ub. Triang 720 rez soonz 3e 1ag 3rag; 9 ansre, id iz ridn, fan v n Liv 3' 3rde alon 3 36 3 STEPP 722 ONOSERAL DO T 7 TOUT 6-720 T POUL DATH A FA THAT T NOW FIRE; 2 10004 A THU ATHIEL T TOOPAL, 2 SUL PHOT A. 18 TO 3e 7 sen t b, anso resuls rom: 8 to 12 rom, re U LOV AIZ ANIAZ CTTY TRAFFENIO TE: 2 THY ARRES TO WE SHY TE FR. LOSO DO ONE OUF TO PAU 71 873 AGENTS a 1300-9 121 FNOT A. 23 ez reon abon, vo vano n ootao e n u b-abon T PAUL DATAL A LA INDU AN ATTERIO AL LONorn, a vosl a o o renaele o o verae, a o BLOTE T 791; 2 194, D THE 11 WELL 6 BEV THE, L8 THE WILLD SDA FON 2 NETWIR 1E-72N 194 9, 120 TE ATH SADEN, 8 TO TZ PTON, TO VALO VERVINT A W b. a n oner vall in serv-in i pare lev-HA: A. BENOUP, ANGUE RAT A TENNSOMP FROM A nd, 13n g nak afth 120 grn v anso anoi arizn, ne pentrosp inoi ban-i-ne: a pusno i BA-AFF. NA-FI, A NZ F T SE ROSD, A T BOYFFYZ TV ZA3-F-NEN A NIN-LA-NII: TAD ID HID 3C 8718INF 2 IF AROWN 31 TONY 1890, ACCOUNT HANGE T ZASENN 2 7 Lange r nomant, 31 7 va r 7 se, seernge AMPAN. I NEAR 2 130 I PUTTINGS IN GRAD MID; 2 0 424 730 120 27 regen 2 varo r rel 110 12 ANTEO FR-8771 722 DU 9 3CBAN O NYEC: YENDNO, 8 7 21X Pet r novn rz 20 nanp-

15-9 UNIVO 31 7 SE, IN OCC 3FFLYIN, REOF 2
2n-PFU, FNIVIO A NII INDI 7 SE—2 RE SIL
ENDITI, STAO 1E, A L ULA FAT U STUTZ T 1IN—
2 TA SITAO-VA AISO THT NIIS, 2 STAOP R—2 LO190 TH STT I TINS, RE SD, GATZ T SEN T ZIT-PE,
2 FIN ALZ 3FFLY, I A VIA 1INPLO THT NIIS; 2
AE IDAP 7I—2 TA ISPRIZIAN AISO T VIA 2 THT
STIF, 2 STAOP R—2 9 UINO 2300 OCCIO T THT

sinabibz, a arecido o bosan o o recorpi, a aen100 d iant o sirines aped o aenn—a aiz sat

veno iramo d siri-i-a: a oa ardo enoi a aena

veno iramo d siri-i-a: a oa ardo enoi a aena

veno iramo d siri-i-a: a oa ardo enoi a aena

veno ver oarn vio pivers prisezez a odrienos,

a oz oa ver ar-zesp vio peduzo, a oz o ver

nui-na-ori, a oz oa oar o aduzo a ae aena

veno opena

16-9 sepan o se asyo heror eerz r ag-a ne 3at o naz'-a-ren, anr ne nare 3in 3rdo fa: a az ALZ RESON W. AE WOND INDIT SINASIS IN TE 12324 12, 2 1012 for 8 o rep-2 The U PAILUTE fnon a 7 372 t 7 artsod esaeas; a con ne nap onne 7 312, ne some 7 nuas une 10 12 rion, T & T T A 1Z & te, 3erdz ae all andingo te O Arec 7 speak of aur; he had sono se o new 7 3rorn arrode, o arec relivrant o 7 randivs 2 reverso r sid o r sunk, o sod ad unord THE TAD TO STUZIE: O DIEC T ATHORDAN SET T 1-2 11e 3.4024 7 373 2 120 42m-2 7e 12 7 D 2 7 sinabil uft sasank in a-a ae seban o sa FNN 721, WI P IZ WI ITTINCT SMSULP I EUT erz-a n ven-rr-dr as 7 bra-ves verrs 2 aroser-or or a nez tol-2 m sor, ez n ms a rernon-or, 7 sen r larr, 2 rr n arz staorz aer WIT \$1-3 9 13P ENDI 721, a arreso iz n witho TNY, 3 I NIZ ON TENDYI: 2 TO VEY SILF VIT ral, a litero a or to tor, a nor a first toto T 7 MI. 720 TA 110 3210 MI FON NOF-NOW -3 NE NASIO INC T TIPSO T THE WOND OF RU-NOT-NO-FF, 2 ODD TN 7 12301, PUZ-2 TU ILEK ZITTNIVE ZO MZ FTITTIN; 8 MZ VITE U VIT nm-2 sero 7 teadroup, ne vono en inor a innom: 2 29n ne v 190, arz prieniz rat enor n; 2' ne opo 721 30100.

17—3.1332 Tr 7 NOR 1 5: 8 THTZ 1Z T TOOPH T NOVN—3.135-24 TR TA T20 HOTH: 8 TA V 36 TH. 845034—3.1334 Tr 7 HET: 8 TA V INNOTED T \$44. 3.135-34 Tr TA 2 HO NEWS 2 THTSO T804 TL CESNES: 804 TA V21 36 8114—3.13534 Tr T 484— 51811 8 TA V T3DAN 1941—(0 36 TUNOTHEUR)

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

N.	Names.	Forms.	Words in w	hich they sound, hich they stand.	No.	Names.	Forms.	Words in wh	ich they sound, ich they stand.
1	ai	α	a	α	21	p	n	p-raise	oraz
2	aeh	n	ai-r	nr	22	b	3	b-ut	3£9
3	ah	2	a-nd	anr	23	t	0	t-0	oæ
4	arh	t	0-V	v	24	d	12	d-ay	ra
5	awe	20	a-II	Del	25	k	8	Christ	rriso
6	ee	e	e-vening	evnrx	26	g	1	God	ble
7	ib	2	i-n	n	27	th	11	th-ings	1120Z
8	eh	9	e-very	əvre	28	th	7	the	7 <i>E</i>
9	owe	0	o-we	0	29	fe	8	for	8DY
10	ooh	æ	oo-ze	ωz	30	ve	v.	vain	van
11	ouh	1	g-00-d	107P	31	Z	Z	zeal	zen
12	uh	£	upon	enin	32	8	1	spirit	snirio
13		1	eye	ı	33	she	20	shall	vzu
14	eu	u	yo-u	EU	34	zhe	1	plea-s-ure	ansaur
15	ow	30	ou-r	20 r	35	che	C	church	cerc
16	ur	r	r-ight	ris	36	j	9	Jesus	9ez#1
17	eul	1	l-ord	NOTE	37	У	3	уе	EE
18	um	1	m-any	19NI	38	whe	2	wh-ich	2AC
19	un	n	n-ot	nrs .	39	w	11	1088	ひて乙
20	ung	20	si-ng	<i>3</i> 720	40	h	a	him	ari.

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}$

Each letter may represent the word opposite to it in the alphabet, if writers choose. In the summary of the New Testament continued in this No. we use these abbreviations. We hope our southern and western friends will teach some of the ignorant Slaves and Indians to read it.

"Something New;" published, at Harvard, Mass. by M. H. Barton: twelve Nos. for one dollar: its object is, the perfection of English orthography; by means of which, many of the useless letters and combinations of letters used in the present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the arts of reading and writing language facilitated more than one half.

SOMETHING NEW.

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No. 10.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

It must, we think, be highly gratifying to the friends of literary reform to learn that public attention is increasingly excited to a consideration of the palpable inconsistences of the old orthography and the feasibility of a perfect ene's being brought into use, for the benefit of succeeding generations. Since the commencment of this work, no less than four other new systems have been laid before the public. We learn by a Boston paper that Friend Burnham (one of our subscribers we presume, of Phillips Accadamy) has just published an Alphabet of 36 Letters. Clark, of R. I. has published one of forty eight. A person in Ct. has published one of forty three. And Will.amsof Exeter M. has published one of about eighty characters. About forty designed to express the simple elements, and the other forty to represent the word dying by two characters. It abridges printing much, but requires double the time to learn it that mine does.

We have before noticed, Blatchly's, Kneeland's, and Burnop's new alphabets. We discover then that no less than eight new alphabets are now before the public; all tending, doubtless, to arouse public attention, and aid the cause of reform. Kneeland has probably expended a thousand dollars, in attempting to introduce his. He has recently new modeled his alphabet. He has droped two of his former characters and added two others; one to correspond with our 2, and the other to express shun.

CADMUS Concluded, from page 115.

The practice of having two forms for capitals and small letters has nothing but custom to recommend it: large letters of the same form, would answer every purpose of capitals. This in some instances, is now practiced in the common written alphabet; and we presume might as well be in the printed.

Such a uniformity of characters if once rendered familiar to the public eye, would, I believe, prove to be a great advantage in writing; and probably render more simple and easy the art of printing. Such an improvement, like that of having the same form of characters for print and writing, will contribute very materially to facilitate the acquisition of the English orthography. Writing and print, however, might still have this distinction, the former might slant, and the latter stand erect, it found to be easier to the eye. Thirdly, your system has a decided advantage over any of the election.

in having a distinct character for every sound without the addition of any dots, crosses, angles &c, which is not the case with any other system, that I have seen. Their authors, it must be admitted, have done well, to bring this subject into notice; and to point out the disadvantages of the old system; and they will without doubt, if convinced of the superiority of your plan combine their influence with you in carrying into effect the system which you have presented to the public. Should you meet the encouragement from the friends of improvement, which your laudable exertions so justly merits; and should those whom your system is intended to benefit, have the discernment to avail themselves of the great advantage it affords; there can be no doubt that it will yet be a lasting benefit, not only to the rising generation, but to thousands, and perhaps millions, who might otherwise never experience the blessing of written instruction. And that such may be the ultimate result is the sincere wish of,

Respectfully Your Friend,

M. H. Barton.

CADMUS.

P. S. Would it not be well for the inventors of new systems of orthography to call a convention, for the purpose of elisiting light upon the subject, adjusting their differences and uniting in the support of one system.

C.

We hope the inventors of new alphabets will answer the above qusetion. Ed.

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A TESTIMONY.

In favor of Liberty of Conscience and Christianity, by LUTHER CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, confinued from No. 9 page 120.

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"False religions, which obtain in the world, not excepting mahometanism, are arguments in favour of the true; because however men may vary and new model, mix and divide, evey one of these forms must have had something from which to take its rise, as much as counterfeit money, for the contrivance of which there could have been no motivation without the existance and worth of the true.

THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING.

To Dr. Faustus, of Mentz, in Germany, a man of great genius and learning, is attributed the invention of PRINTING, in the year 1444. Peter Shoeffer his son-in-law assisted him in perfecting this discovery, by inventing the method of casting the types singly in matrices, or mould, similar to what is practised at the present day. Having carried this grand invant a into operation in his own country to great advantage, Faustus then in: ed it at Paris. Here he sold his printed copies of the Bible for two bestred and forty dollars each, which was but half the price for a manual t copy at that time. In consequence of this he was charged with witchcraft. This was the ignoble contrivance of the French in order to plumber him of his invention. And the man, who by his genius and industry has brought to light one of the most important discoveries the world has ever witnessed, and which will, as long as time shall endure, continue to he had great fountain from which will ever flow the choicest blessings of beginn life, was by the infamous parliament of Paris condemned to be burned as a conjurer. The Archbishop of Paris, with all the seriousness and gravity of a minister of the christian religion, pretended to believe, " that Faustus must have got the devil to assist him in printing or transcribing the bible to enable him to sell it so cheap. " As ridiculous as this idea must have appeared, for a christian minister to believe, that the devil should assist in the pious work of printing the bible, yet it had its effect, and Faustus saved his life only by the disclosure of his invention to his rapacious accusers. While this conduct shows the high estimation in which this invention was held, it at the same time discovers the most detestable principles in the French court, to jeopardise the life of a man, in order to plunder him of his invention. Waeful Cabinet.

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35-2 23N I NAK ANKAK YEZ BALOOZ. T NENA WEK * 230 mive as aiz rigorin: 8 ae odo az aavio PLITTON, 2 N 2Z 7 ISNUSI-22N NE U TEL PON STYL # 1900390, brad tendroups brack a-2 a lear NETUINO A. AURO, L., 28 VO ULLO VO RANGO HAR FE THEN -2 9 MID SOME ALZ ARME & DECO A. 10100. 36 TO ELEN-2 HERIZOLI NE U ELEN-2 9 124 ENOI A. Je 730 DAN NO IAN; 3FD BO TH NA, WO WARNS O T NYE-40. 2 DIN T BUSD TAD LOZZI TELANPIP. 8 A DISTULTONI ENDI 721-2 LIN & U INDY PRODI TUNETNISH. THY RAT FROM A A SON-DU-TE FR. RESECTION, 2 SATIO, A, HI SERVAND WILL AD NOT SIR TI NILZI - 2 9 12L C VIL IFF 2 NEW N-7 SONDUTTEN 2NSTE, A, L 21 N WETH TOO TO WILD TEL ENTEY HE YOUS: 3 SINCE TE VERR ONLY, 2 H SERVAND V 3E NEUR-8 L 21 a 12n ener purron, asvino somerz ener 1e; a l sa 2 ns 12n bo, 2 ne boel; 2 2 anem, rei, 2 ne reidi-23n & REKE W. RE FIRVELE, 2 13E, VOTULE L NOV n sonce so brud sul, no, n r rzrzen-2 i su enor U. TAD FINE W REF SPUT T CHO 2 4 VAID. 2 W ARD WIT ((3) 2121, LZII 2 GAIFA, IT BIORFI T ADVN-3 7 CTARTON T 7 TROOPET W 3E TASO DO THOS DON PTTINGI: THY W 3E WEARD 2 NAWLO T DEL-2 9 13P INDI I ISNOUTTEN, 60 W Va; 2 22 TO ALIO BELEVE SO BE TO FEN ENDI TE-2 AND SETVEND U NELE 17 1348 191 Dr-2 23N 9 U REL INDI NEDEYZ ADDA. NE ID NIZ WIST FERT ITT A SEVEY-2 NE DE-CO RET RANG, 27 SEVY LOSO RET; 2 VE 2002 2 12n-LADRE ENDITOH-TU BYDD ENDI A 1 TAD UER ALZƏ-40 UT 129VAZ, A RE TAID DO TIMITOS UTA MZ Nera, a new Du 720 Ner 112: 720 10 110 30 874-· STAP I U INOTA BUT APTISID, IUTO, ATHIAS DIE 20 nof strong, a sor of strongs.

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37-2 Lan ne v andere indi a via, niz ris-JUNIZ SULOP A-2 BENOWE, THE STOZ A BEAD DEF AFFORM THE . INSOLEC TOO TWOK U TEUTE UT 7 NAVI: 3 AC V ZINCA-2 ALZ PRISIDAZ PAT O A, 2 QUOT A, JANO, A, JAV &F: WE AFRIV—Q AE JOK ENON 721. 21 TY & SETSIN: O & T MIDN SAL-TON NE DYOZ 2 resurd t urnes a tie: a the wa brad ret-3 te 13n FITVELE, SULLO, LITO FANT I JAN IZ WA. 120 eun 7 urnes 27 se osa art-2 zon ne u zet o 7 rendri t i borbosenz, thr tod a du alzosd bit PAVAZ, TEHRO DO T TOWIZ, ATTERIO SETT, TO 720 no 12n 110 nas 31 720 va-2, 3e, 10112, 70, 3712 200. BARDO, 270 NAV NEO PO VITTE, 9. VD SEN T B: TYO TO BEL ART O OPPHAND ES SESON TOUL-2 THE HA T LA D8 A AFTE T SUIN SEPTOO-SO T POVIZ SESDO A saro, 28 700 rasa fs od, sest es de lo ava ende te nere'l suin-2 ne sak endi vat, bo-2 2an re WER TEL DO, TO VAND THOIT A VIN: 2 3CHOUR, T ROL AERP RAN VIOLONDLI PON A IDEN ALAI ENDI 7 SE 2 0211011 1 110012-2 70 120 1200 721 8120.2 vand indi i sion, a doub ito i sespuan i ar-ZHO T T POVIZ-2, T NOW FROM RAT DO O 160 9:2 12n ra so a, ra sespo a red ae una rearro mo r ant ross—a ne enorte inos a via a rat o arz on 1121-2, 3enoir ta 3rdo o ant a tan sir t tad-121, 11100 'in a 3212: 29, 12100 mm 801, 1212 enon 7. IN TO ADAZI, IFN, 3e TO CEY, HI INNZ 3E SDYHON TE-2 SFY DON T T STYLS SOM WUNN TOISONS, THE IN 317. ISEIIL-9, NOW THE TOOK FOR, 221801 LANG eva r eur aurds--8 2000 rz ezer, o sa, n sinz se Sprnun 7e; pr ariz a wor--(o se rinornum--)

"ALL IS NOT VANITY."

Rasalas! whi dost thou komplan . That lif iz vexing, empty, van? And sa if things ar thus and so, That "al iz vanity" belo? Tis tru, al hoo van plezur sek, Tha naut but vanity do rep; The sumthing whisperz, (tiz not tru,) That blis tha'l find, if tha pursu. When natur's wery ov hur kar. She seks for plezur far and ner; From ile to ile, from shor to shor, Kreashunz work she duz explor: She korts the rich, the grat & wiz, Thar hapines in van she triz, Then kriz alas! whar shal we go? For "al iz vanity" be-lo. 'Tiz tru enuf, the path she goz Iz pavd with anxus, feling woz: And whi? bekauz she's gone astra, From virtu's path, and wizdums wa: Haz left the road, that leds to pes, Whar joys eternal do inkres, And choz the wa, that ends in strif, Whar dwel the vanitis ov lif. The trifling sol that live in ez. And nun but self atemts to plez, Is tird ov lif, then doth komplan. Ov fortun, plasur, fanse fam. Hur sfer is smal, and so ov kors, It van bekums, --- no other sors Ov hapines; but goz the round, Whar murth and foly do abound.

But mark the nobl, genurus mind, Hooz hart and motivs ar refind From selfish vuz, and van delit, And iz intent on doing rit! Is it not blis such solz resev. Hoo do than makur tri to plez? And al thar felo kreturz luv? And nothing do that harm wil proov. Iz it not joy tha find be-lo. When the relev the hart ov wo? When al thar felingz sor abuv, Al sordid pelf, and parshal luv? Iz it not plesur fils the sol, That duz vil pashunz, her kontrol; Fel konshens kler from al remors. And fol-o truth the stratest kors? Ye, her's the spring ov endles joy, Whar vanity kannot annoy!! Her is a substens nun kan no, Sav thoz hoo in this path do go. Exsept we do the works ov luv, We hav no klam to joy abuv: But if the truth We do persu, Our blis is sur, --- for God is tru. The hope, the kristchun duz posses, Springs from this sors ov hapines; And in this wa ar joys divin; Whar we shal find a hapy klim! In wisdoms wa thar's plesantnes. And al hur paths ar truth, and pes! Hope fils the sol, and joy the mind! Ov al that tred this path, devin.

9 Such joy the profit felt ov old, a tresur mor than shining gold!
When rapt in blis ov heavns burth, he triumft thus o'r al the crth!
"Altho the fig tre shud not blo; frut on the vinz refus to gro;
"The oliv tre hur oil withhol; the flok al perish from the fold!

"Ye! tho the feld shud yeld no meet, & al the hurd from erth retret"
"Yet in the Lord I wil rejois; with joy I'll raz a thankful vois!
"Salvashun too I wil proklain, mi feet as hinds skip o'r the plain:
"For tho no joy the erth shud giv, forever doth mi Savyur liv!"

A LOVER OV TRUTH.

We admit the foregoing answer to "All is vanity," attempted to be spelt as nearly as each word should be pronounced, as our old orthography will admit of (save the lack of a few Z's,) not because we approbate a half way course, but merly as further proof of the defection of the old alphabet.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1.

Vol. I.

Harvard, Mass. 9th mo. 1832

No. 11.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

We have recently been favoured with a visit from several of the Students and Graduates of Harvard College.

Some of them appear to feel an interest in the cause of Literary reform as will appear from the following extract of a letter received from wo of them. They do not like some of our subscribers, say they have not yet learnt the New Alphabet. We do not expect any will take an interest in S. N. if they do not learn to read it.

We give the extract in the old orthography (so that no one may neglect to read it) though we received it in the new.

Chelmsford Aug. 20. 1832.

Dear Sir.

Having received from you a week since two No. o "Something New," containing an explanation of your new by tem of Orthography, we feel great pleasure in being able to say, if or a careful examination of the principles by which you have been governed in its formation, that we consider it in every respect preferable to the y or mow in use. Could its introduction into common use, be, by any means effected, we believe you would deservedly take a high rank among the benefactors of mankind. We are anxious to get some information upon a point, which has appeared to us to be a slight departure from the general principles which have governed you in the formation of your Alphabet.

We refer to the use of the fourth character (%) the sound of which ; ou have expressed by that of o as heard in the word of. This charact is also used to represent the sound of a in arm. It appears to us that the two sounds of o in of, and a in arm, are sufficiently unlike each other the require two different characters to represent them. Also we consider the character #, as superfluous, since in every case which we can call to mind, in which the # is written the sound of it is that represented by the character #—The same reasoning, it appears to us, will apply to the \$\mathcal{I}_i\$, which appears to us to be a compound of \$\mathcal{A}\$ and \$\mathcal{C}\$. We submit these reasons not without some hesitation, since your longer experience in such matters must enable you to judge more correctly, upon this subject than we can do.

Yours With Respect,

Mr. Michael H. Barton.

JOHN K. BARTLYT, CHARLES E. ADAMS

Answer to the foregoing.

I am always pleased to receive communications from warm hearted resolute reformers. It will I think be difficult to decide the little controversy that appears to exist between us relative to the sound or sounds represented by o in of and a in arm, without a personal interview; as it may be that we differ in pronouncing the word arm. I have not been able to discover any difference in the position of the organs in making the sound of o in of, and a in arm. There is doubtless a long and short quantity of the vowel 7: but my organs of hearing, have not as yet been able to distinguish an intermediate sound between 7 and 20. Though many of my friends have exerted their organs of speech, with a view of communicating such a sound.

I am apprenhensive that six of the letters of my Alphabet express compound sounds. I have arranged them below with their constituents directly under them.

If the foregoing lettes are compounds, and U, and E represent the same sounds that E and E do, we have but 32 simple elements in our language, unless you are correct in supposing the existence of a vowel not represented by my Alphabet.

THE ORIGIN OF SHORT HAND WRITING.

The original invention of short hand writing is not attributed exclusively to any of the ancient fathers; but the art is said to have been known and practiced by individuals in most of the civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians, who, it is well known, were early distinguished for their learning, invented the delineation of words and sentences by hieroglyphics.

It must not however, be supposed that this curious specious of writing was originally designed for the purpose of short hand. Fut in course of time it was rendered a very concise mode of writing; as only a part of the symbol or picture was drawn.

After the Egyptians, the Hebrews adapted a method of quick writing by substituting the initials, the finals, or redials for whole words; and various combinations of these characters, sometimes represented a sentence. They appear to have been peculiarly fond of this species of writing and added to it the invention of arbitrary characters to represent important, solemn, or awful terms.

But the Greeks, it is said, first brought into general use the substitution of arbitrary characters for short hand; and this invention has been ascribed to Xenophon the philosopher and historian.

The Romans soon availed themselves of this plan of quick writing Bishop Wilkins informs us that Enneus the poet was the inventor of α

new system, consisting at the first commencement of his teaching it, of eleven hundred arbitrary characters; to which he probably added many more. The system was considerably improved by Tyro, who recorded the speeches of the most celebrated Orators in the Roman Senate. Gruterus has preserved for our information the notes of this writer; and it is asserted that Cicero, who was cotemporary with him, was himself an instructor of this useful and interesting art. This circumstance may seem to account for the fact that a large portion of his unrivaled speeches has been given to the world.

Titus Vaspasian was enthusiastic in his admiration for short hand; and exerted his influence to convince his subjects of its vast utility in preserving and transmiting to posterity the learning and eloquence of their orators.

He is said to have practiced this mode of writing, not only as a private convenience but a most interesting amusement.

Seneca the philosopher, probably carried the art of swift writing by characters, the fatherest of any writer on the subject: his system comprised about five thousand. These, if used on the same principle that arbitrary strokes are at the present time, must have been sufficient to represent twenty or thirty thousand words.

Plutarch tells us, in his life of Cato, that the celebrated speech of that patriot, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken and preserved in this species of writing.

The professors of short hand, by recording with great accuracy the language of this orator raised the art at once to a high reputation. The orators, the philosophers, the dignitaries, and nearly all the rich patricians, then took for secretaries note writers (i. e. stenographers) to whom they allowed handsome pay. The republic and the government of cities also maintained at their expense these secretaries.

Wi hout detaining the reader to pursue the history of the art as it was practiced by the notaries in Europe who succeeded the tabellions of Rome, we will notice in short, the origin of what may be termed modern short hand.

The first publication on the subject, of which stenographers profess to have any authentic information, was from a Latin manuscript, bearing date of the year 1415.

The earliest English treaties on the subject, appeared in 1588; under letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, to whom it was dedicated by the fitle of, "Short and Swift Writing by Characters." This work was attributed to Dr. Timothy Bright. It was followed by a similar publication, by Peter Bale, in 1591.

But no short-hand Alphabet was produced previous to the seventeenth century when Willis it is said, attempted reducing the subject to a science—His system was published in the year 16:8.

The writer, however, with whose name the improvement of this art seems most commonly identified, was Byrom, who first suggested the principle of excluding all vowels in the middle of words.

By this invention the door was opened for a numerous train of improvements in the science of quick writing. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

P. S. The writer of the foregoing sketch would take the liberty to suggest to the readers of "Something New" that in learning the principles of this work they must have considerably advanced (though perhaps not aware of it) in the rudiments of the stenographic art.

*One primary principle in short-hand is to spell according to sound: with this the learner of the new orthography is already familiar. Another principle laid down in this work, which may be of great advantage to the short-hand writer, is naming the letters of the alphabet as they should be pronounced in spelling or reading.

Thus, though no hing has yet appeared to show that the pronouncing orthography can be combined with the practice of this art; yet it is certain, that a person in possession of the former may acquire the latter much more readily for this knowledge; which consideration we presume, will be the Editor's reason for presenting this article to his readers should he think it worthy an insertion.

A TESTIMONY,

In favor of Liberty of Conscience and Christianity, by LUTHER CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others, continued from No. 10 page 136.

10—10, The only nave some, say to prece, tao by the nal tap tan entio, 3 th nave soo mo tand anishwenz—87th and to anery repeate, tao is of an alon tao niz thin teso be thuloff, sins navio reserve at the analysis for indicate for indicate the navior vanior—we asero, tarkor, tao tan is nactual terfender, sins we old our nizewen to to brit or apply, at a sersativ natarioary thous is the navior that are not to the navior that are not the navior to the navior that are not that are not the navior that are not that are not the navior that are

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1.70 NE PENIZ, NYPVY, O 17N, NE 20113UOS OS 1 2NFTY NAUS, 3ESECTO NIS O 3ESOO & 7 38ENNZ 4 5 7 VIZPS 2 7 TOVELUYN—31 TEZ VETPZ VE LETA, 723 2/13-20-7 VIZ-REF OF TOVE-LA-VON TE UPTER TINDANZ, 12 A 1080 T 15-2/10 87FF PEZ AE 10 — 720 AE NPP OMILION T IZ T TOT ENRY-1020PEQ TA T, TOT80T, 3LINE SINS TA SOUND TO NEEL AE 87FF 2P-720 EE TA NO 2/10 IZ TE AOA T AIZ TILVO, 2 2/10 T TICIZ T T BLOTT T AIZ INADTICODAS IN SANDS—AE ALL ATZOSIZ, 1Z SO FECT 3LINET, 2Z AE PEZ N'LO AFTSEV AIZ ON 3LINENOS—

SELECT SENTENCES.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the Editor contemplates visiting the west, N. Y. Pa. &c.; and is expecting to close accounts with his friend at Harvard Mass, by whose aid he is sustained in completing the work, he would respectfully request those of his patrons who have not yet paid their subscriptions, to forward the same on the reception of this number.

Some valuable communications received too late for this number, shall appear in our next.

A brief history of the art of short-hand, is given in this, by a corespondent of this town:—We have examined the writer's theory of the art and think it might be "Something New", even to the practical stenographer. "Next to the art of printing, says a late London pen r, the art of short-hand claims the admiration of the world. It may be called the triumph of human intellect."

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38—2 22 TEZES NASO STIT TONS, NE SD A 12N NATE 12014, 100100 20 TE TESED T TESOFF: 2 NE 101 ENOT N, 8740 16, —2 NE 2TOZ 2 STAOF N—2Z F 100 20 160, 10NT ABAITONZ 2 STNTZ TAI, 2 100 FON UT N 2 NTZ FISINAZ—2 T 82TISEZ SOF ENOT NIZ FISINAZ, 21 6001 EUT FISOT UT NESATIENZ 2 SINTZ—3 F 30F, TA 720 TT NOA NEF N A 81ZIVEN 3 TA 720 TT SIT—3 60 E 2 LOTN 2TO 720 16N01, 1 UTA NAV 16TSI 2 N 52TISIZ: 8 121 N 361 O TOA T TIOPS, 3 SINTZ O TENONOONS—

39—19n rato art r restanz r gra, sard, 21, pa ve 2 7 82resez 82sd v8d, 3 n pestanz 82sd n—2 9 spp ran r cenpron r r 3rep-caisr sorn 2z 1000 2z 7 3rep-brat rz 1007 79t—3 7f paz ven ret 29n r 3reprat v21 3 darn 8ret 79t, 2 79n v21 nl 82sd—

40—no 12n note a net r nu rent enor an our birtono; 8 720 2 iz no en ou 811 eo en ouel 874 7 birtono, 2 7 rono ez tar vers—netr ru ton nio nu vin enor our 31012; 1010 7 31012 3742, 2 7 vin renol no, 2 7 31012 nor-ev: 3 74 no nu vin enor nu 31012 2 301 er nrezervr—211 ne snat rez l inr eat u seron rux 2 vervino a, saexo, ti roper ez evn no por: 3 321, 2 14 no nu bank foin ner, 2 ve

wan nov-a gezes aroz, a sthor n, a so prope MZ PISLANZ-(2, 30.10NP, (1 WITEN, 2 W PRISEZI WIT an run t shee duant eerz, rut sening a. 2 OPCR I NOT I NIZ BILLONO: 8 NE SOR WINN APPSILS, 28 1 10 3 OFC ALZ BETTIONS, I WAN 30 MON-4 DEVEN A 23DD 2 12P. PODEY. 3E T 1 381-Sero: 71 804 nat 1012 Te non-2 7 utten u tar non erri 720 mr-) 1,2n q rui rnor 7 ruirz nos, a so tiensoruz a t nenu tario a noiz, NE JOR ENDI TOL, but alut; 8 7 ratzol uz nud MAR. 3 SLEADL-2 TO LASS A O STOTA-3 23N T near ver and sorl, he wond in a on her 31 7 NAME, 2 7 FOR ANOZ-2 7801 THYDE HAND 23 TOP and by a rank—ank son a kentrook tong, oc 3unp 12n 8thor a, rried, 2 said, 70 sen rv PAVIP, AZV IFTII TN FI-2 9 124 FNOT 721, 32 LEV E 720 L 21 CBL O FC 771-70 12F E L-72N OFCO RE THY LZ, JULIO, 2707 FLOO OF EUR 804, 38 20 Enoi u-2 mr iz ver onne: 2 9 cirque 72t 10200, se vas no 1an no 13-3 va Lon rearrose INTOP 23YDP NIZ 801-2Z TU VOND DD, 3ENOMP. HI 3rds o a a pet tan arzospe vit a povi-a 22n 7 PAVA IL 3210 DD. 7 PEL 1003: 2 7 LEADI-QUEZ ITTVILE, JAID, ID W NOUT JO JEN I IZ-TADA-3 7 SATTIEZ JOP, NE TAJOJI DO POVAZ LYCE 7 Arins & Paviz-

41—2 9 WIND 23ND DL T HOOLZ 2 VILLIFIZ, OCCIOO I THY HINLHIBZ, 2 AVECTOO T LOHAL I T RECENO I HOHAL I T RECENO, 2 AVECTOO T LOHAL I T RECENO, 2 AVENH, 2 AVELO I HELOTOUPZ, AC LE HUVP WIT RIHALVEN IN THE BETOZ TA SANDIP, 2 NEV HILOTO NO WINTE—TIN 194 AC FROI ALZ PIHLALZ, T ATTVIHO OTULI IZ ALINUEFI, 3 T LABTEZ IT SU—ATA E. TITSOT, T LATTVIHO, TAO IL VILLIPEZ INTO TATTVIHO, TAO ALITEZ INTO TATTVIHO.

43—2 23n ae are odar endi a are dudur Filauz, (aut ae nair raduz) ae buu 75; Adr 269nid faraen iarrodi, d 2210 731 365,...

• NEW DY 12NY & ALGNON-MY MAIZ WEY, ALLEN NEUR, 2NKYU, 9(11Z, 97N, 87LIN, 37Y17LO1U, OTI-\$1.1204U. GUIZ 7 1EN 7 218EP1, 123EP1, 111EN. 7 ranenio, a quies israriro, næ diso sedrar A-7ez DUDLU 9 JOND 8014, 2 REFORMOR TOF, Ja-190, to n indi i va i i genduz, a indi eni si-OF T TECHOTOSINZ, SNOTEN: 3 10 TATE OF LINES VER T T ADS T IZTABL- 2 2Z EE 60, ATEC, SALDO T TIME I T ADIM IZ 23 NAME-NEW T SIT. THE ONZ 7 LONYZ, YAZ 7 POP, ROSO WO POVLZ; SYELI E NAV reserve, srear biv—arovie nerr bour NDY ILLUY, NDY BYAI I EUT METTIZ: NDY ITTIM 8 EUR GERNI, NEIR DE TOST; NEIR VEZ, NOR ESS Dava: 8 7 Nerrien 12 Nern t aiz 160-2 in-OI LTOSOFUR SIDI OR ODN E W FNOR; INTUIR ACC IN ID IZ UFTH; A THY ASUR OIN E 60 TONS-10N E THE THOT A NOTE, SOULD TO-2 18 T NOTE BE WER-W. LOD EUR NES RES & RD: 3 R8 RD 3E N WERM, LOD EUR NES redern o u-a nascorr v n resev eu. NOT HER EUR VERRZ, LAN E REALTS DO T 720 ADS, DY SIDI, WAI DE T PESD T EUR SED-VEYILI e sa, rd v se for orgrasse & r same r street a botura, i i r r gegtand, ran 8 rad ardi-

43-3enoup, i sone u sori az ven e e irpso r NILVI: 3E E. TIYSOY, WIZ ZZ IZYMINDI, Z NIYHLII 22 PPVZ-3 3E NMY T 13N: 8 TH UTL PELIVY U fa o r romaruz, a ra uru arerg u r rom arn. 25752-2 E VIL 3E 37DD 3ESOT BEVTNETZ 2 37DOZ 8 11 102, 8 a offortan abondo rot a r bonolaz 3 LIN TA PENTUR U FA, DAT NO LOD NO OF LTD E W INET. 8 10 W 3E HUN U h 720 IAH MY 270 E v sner-8 rd rz nrd e rad sner, 3 7 s r eur 8r Tr 2 snergl r u-7 srepr v reliver en 7 srepr o rol, a 7 stir i clip, a i cripton int narands-2 ee val se hadar to de tan 8 tl nat 103:382 NE 722 INPUTIL OF TIME V 3E SAVE-3 LAN THE REPARTURE IL I VEN ARRI. SUE E INSI aner: 8 verili i sa, e val n nav son our re storz r rzrzżu, dru 7 sen r tan 3e ret—7 ters

3 WHON'T W PENI HE BEST HM. A VIL I FENI BEST HI BEST HE STY DE HETE SEM DE FORT, VIS DE CLAP, HOT TAN HE, IZ NEO VEFT TO THE HEAD OFFICH NAIZ TENDS, A STACH TSOF HE IZ N VETT IV HE—NASCOVE VIL SAVANZ ALS, W LAZ 20:3 AUSCOVE W LAZ ALZ LIS BH BAR A TENDENALZ, T SAH W BAV 10—AE TAD TESEVEL U, TESEVET HE; A AE TAD TESEVEL U ATTSOD TO NAH TA APTISTO, W TESEVEL A APTISTO TO THE TA APTISTO, W TESEVEL A TICES HAN. TO THAT TA TICES HAN, W TESEVEL A TICES HAN. TO THAT TA TICES HAN, W TESEVEL A TICES HANZ TEVETE—A ARSONE W BIV VEN TO TEX LIGHT, W TO VIZ LUZ ALZ TEVETE—

44—29N I NAK HAK AN INK T REFARKIO NIZ KISINAZ, NE KENTYOPK O NYEC I THY STOIZ—NY 19N ITN NAK NEKK I T NYIZN T VEYTS T I, NE SINO OCK T NIZ KISINAZ—2 SIK FNOT N. TYO TH NE TAO WIK TEL, DY KK VE AIT 8 ANETY—I ANSTE, SO AV ITN ALIN WZ T L E KC NET 2 SE—I 3LINK YESEV THY SLO, 2 T LAT WHY, T LIPNZ TY TLINZK, 2 T KES NEY; T KIK TY TAZK FN, 2 T NCH NAV T BOSON NYECK O TIL—2 3LIFFK IZ NE, NCHOOVY W N 3E TSINKIK T 16—

45—2 22 ra pentrode 9 setan o 19 fnot th

THIOTOURZ TENJERNIO TEN, 2TO WIND E NO INDO TO VILLETNIE O JE A TER UNITA 31 T VINRA 3 LO WIND E NO 8 O JE A LAN WOTE IN JOSO TULINO TE 20 SO LOLAR. THE TAO WINT JOSO TILLIO TE 20 TEXT ANIZZZ 3 LO WIND E NO 8 O JE A APT 8-20-EL L JA FNOT U, 2 LOT TAN A APT 830-8 THIS ZAE: TV ACH TO TZ TEON, 3CHOUR, L JINR HL JIJINFT 3CSOT HL SAJ. L W APEANT TH WA 3CSOT TE WITHIN, LINT ALL N TIZN A BTAOT TAN FINT TO WITHIN, LINT ALL N TIZN A BTAOT TAN FINT TO THOUSTOOL TO VILLED TO THE TAO T

46—3 ARTENOU VI LIAN TIS GONTAVEN—TO IZ LIZ ENOT CILETON SIOIO I TITTOOS, A TOLIO ENOT THE SOLOZ, A SAIO, WE HAV ALARE ENOT U, A E HAV N PANSP: WE HAV TOENP ENOT U, A E HAV N LATONOOP—8 GIN THE NOTE COID NOT PRINTIO, A THIS AL HE HALL A POUL-T SEN THAN ALL COID A PRIDITIO, A THIS, ASTONE A TAN SUP-DENES, A A WIN 3738, A STONE T AESLITONZ A SI-NTZ; 3 VIZPET IZ GESVOSUP TV NET CILETON—

20 720 OLF I FF, LL2007 TE, O STIT, L T NOWN 2 FTL, BETDZ TEC NASO NEW TEZ L STIF I VIZ 2 NYUEDNO, 2 TEVELE THE FNOT BUBZ-8 BO TO SELFE I THE SUPPLE THE FNOT HE THE STIFT I NEW NOOL THE ASTES THE THE NOOL FNO LAND THE THE SUPPLE THE THOOL FULL TEVEL N-FF ENOT HE, DE TAO MUST 2 TE NOVI MUTH TO FULL HOW U TO FOO OUT HE FOR FULL MOTH THE SELF HE FOOT EUT SOME ALEOT E EET WELFER MO-2TO W TO NTTSOO A FAN, 18 NEW TO WAN I NOW WETHER 2 MUZ NIZ ON SOM-DT 2TO WAN A FAN TO THE FULL TO WAN A FILE ON TO MUST ON TO MUTH TO WAN A FAN TO WANTE TO WAN A FAN TO WANTE TO

20 720 901 9 wond in 7 12321 to live 7 storm

2 ATZ PETICALZ HER A RENTEROR, 2 3850N O AL Frierz i rorn, a ded-3 am i sarijez jo id. TI 1312. W PISINAZ PU 720 2 IZN ADSNA O PU nn 7 17334 12-3 9 1312, nav en role ard paver FIR LON NE U A NEMBROR, 2 TA 720 VER VITA: An he andir indi t hos t b, a rir ed t was 3131 , I U n ADSIM 8 A D CO-DY AZV E n race 2 7 LD, AD 720, TH 7 1232L PAZ, 7 Aresos 2 78 OFFIL Arcs in 7 fast, a Tr 3Laflet-3 i sa fn. OL U. 720 1 713 NACES 12 UFN BYCOY 72N 7 021NA-3 18 E HAR NON 270 THE HENDLY UNI NAV LEY-12 2 n 122 risiz, e uia n nav rinasta 7 bino-131-87 IFN T IAN IZ NOTE EVN T 7 1232L Ea he vand indi int sinibib—a int wa fan 1 12 P 112 12 12 11 VITTE-2 70 7172 1. 10200. 22 10 LOSIL O NEL TO 7 12327 12-720 70 110 23UZ 1-2 He sale finds tot. 270 fan with 3e affoo u 723 W NAV UEN VEN, 2 18 10 8DL 1NOT a NIO THE THE STATE OF THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE ez fan 390r 7an a ven-1,9r80r io iz Losil oi PER UPAL TO T JABBL PULZ-TON JOL NEO T JAN, JOY-20 SOLL UN NAME-A NE SURSCO LO SOLL: 2 10 U HUR ACH ME T FTY-

47—79N 7 SATISEZ WIND BO, A NIME A TIMBLA ALINIO N., NO TA HID PRIDADO N.+3 19N 9 NU TO HE WILETU ALISINS STIT TIMB: A LYAO TEMO TEMO TO HE WILETU ALISINS STIT TIMB: A LYAO TEMO TEMO TO HE A REAR TIF DA; A CITTE TIF TAO TA VIE N HAT A NON: TAO TO HID BE SIMBLE N. W INDER BUT COZN; HU BENEVE, T AUT HISTORY OF THE HOUTZ WILL AND HU IF A A REV WO TETINO O T TIMBLE—RE W N IDTUV NOT THE NETT WITH A PAR WILL A STUZIE TERE WAE N STURY SALATS W AE THE WILL AND WOLL TO THE WAS ALITS WAS ALITED A TO TO THE STURY OF THE WAE N STURY, A STORY OF SALATS W AC N HUDOW OTH ALL AND WILL OF TOO
48—2 9 1312, D 12NX T 11N 2 3L218E1T W 3E 8DY. MEN INGT 13N: 37 3L218E1T 293NIG 7 AGGT 1019 WAL N 3E SOPEIVN ENDI 13N, NETT I NS VET LE,
NETT I 4 VETLE O RES—ENT SAI TOTE 1, 2 ALZ
STEO 1; DT SLS SAI TOTE RITERO, 2 ALZ STEO
REFERO; 8 TOTE IZ NON 31 ROS STEO—O FONTEWENT VIATZ: AN RAN E, 3ELD EVA, SAER 1 L—
8 NO T T 23ENEONS T TATTOT SML SAERSL—
A 1 SAN, NO T T OFSHUT TV TATTO, 3TROM
SOLL 1 L: 2 AN EVA SAN, NO T TEVA OFSHUT 3TRO
U SOPL EVA 1—3 LEA WETE TAO SON W SAER: HE
W SIV 28MO THTOS IN T E T SESSON—8 36
H VETEZ TO WALO 3E SESONSLE, 2 31 H VETEZ
TO WALO 3E RINESEE—

49—77N SERVON TO SERVIZ ANSTE, SALVO, FISOF WE WIFE SE A SIN STRIFE—F ANSTE, AN EVA A AFELOTES GONFA SERVI TOT A SIN; A THY ON SIN 3E SIVN TO A TINT TO ATTSOO FORES—S AZ FONES W LIVE PAZ ALTE NIOS TO ALAZ 3011.

10 WISEN THAN 3E THE PAZ ALTE NIOS TO ALAZ 3011.

10 WISEN THAN 3E THE PAZ ALTE NIOS TO ATTO TO THEL—THAN TO NINIVE WILZ EN THESTOND WIT NIS FONTAWEN, A WITHPOFT TO: 3ERDZ TA TENONOPE AD THECOLO TO FONES: A, 3ENOLP, A GRAOT TAN FONES TZ NET—

50— 12N T ENTIEN SAITED TZ LON DO T A 12N AE UDIEL LIA PIL ALASZ, SETTO TESO 2 SINFEL AENOMINATOR LIA POR PIL ALASZ, SETTO TESO 2 SINFEL AENOMINATOR AE SETT AENOMINATOR HI ADS STIPLED I ACH DO; 2 22N AE Z TEL AE SINFEL 20 2101, SUEDO, 2 TITNIUR — TEN BOEL AE, 2 0A72L WIT ALISEMS SEUN EUT SAITTOS LOT UTER TAN ALISEMS, 2 TA ENOT I 2 PUEL THY: 2 T L210 SOAD TEO LAN Z VETS TAN TESTO—EUN SO W TO BE DLIO FROI THE UTERP FINIA, THEFT 2 TI 3727, TEN SOANE UTERO PEZITIO O SAET UTET TE— 3 AE 2017P 2 12P, AA TZ LI LETT 2 AAC TY TE—3 AE

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

?	Names.	Forms		hich they sound, nich they stand.	No.	Names.	Porms.	Words in and for	which they sound, rhich they stand.
1	ai	α	a	α	21	P	n	p-raise	oraz
2	aeh	η	ai-r	m	22	b	3	b-ut	3FI
3	ah	2	a-nd	anp	23	E.	0	l-0	ОŒ
4	arh	r	-V	rv	24	d	æ	d-ay	ra
5	awe	D	a-li	Di	25	k	8	Christ	2718 3
6	ee	e	e-vening	evnrx	26	g	6	God	blp
7	ib	2	i-n	in	.27	th	4	th-ings	4190Z
8	eh	2	e-very	əvre	28	th	7	the	7 <i>9</i>
9	owe	0	o-we	0	29	fe ,	8	f-or	svr
10	ooh	æ	00-Ze	αz	30	ve	v	vain	va n
11	ouh	1	g-00-d	67P2	31	z	Z	zeal	zes
12	uh	£	upon	enrn	32	s	1	spirit	INTTO
13	i	1	eye	l	33	sbe	w	shall	VZL
14	ue	u	yo-u	EU	34	zhe	-1	plea-s-u	re กมอกแร
15	ow	30	ou-r	m	35	che	C	ch-urch	cerc
16	ur	r	r-ight	ris	36	j	9	Jesus	9ez 🕫
17	ul	d	l-ord	LOTE	37	y	ŀε	' <i>y</i> е	EE
18	um	1	m-any	12NI	38	whe	12	wh-ich	2.7 C
19	up	n	n-ot	nro	39	w	U	<i>v-</i> -as	$v \tau z$
20	ung	20	si-ng	<i>3</i> 220	40	b	11	him	ના ા ં

Seach letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. $U, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H},

Each letter may represent the word opposite to it in the aphabet, if writers choose. In the summary of the New Testament continued in this No. we use these abbreviations. We hope our southern and western friends will teach so not of the ignorant Slaves and Indians to read it.

"Simething New;" published, at Harvard, Mass. by M. H. Barton; twelve No. for one dollar: its object is, the perfection of Engish or bearaphy; by means of which, many of the useless letters and combinations of letters used in the present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spalling obviated; the uncertainty of propunciation removed; and the resolution and writing language facilitated more than on I all.

SOMETHING NEW.

PUBLISHED BY M. H. BARTON; TWELVE NUMBERS FOR \$1

Vot. I.

Harvard, Mass. 10th mo. 1832

No. 12.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good .- Bible.

We continue to receive a great number of recommendatory communications, which we have no room to insert. Those friends of literary reforwho have kindly extended their encouragement, will accept our sincerest acknowledgements. Of a lengthy and interesting letter from a frient in Kentucky, our readers, we doubt not, will excuse the following extract.

After observing; "The variety of sounds given to some letters &c, and the discrepances of pronunciation, have been judiciously pointed out by some of your contributers to "Something New," and making several remarks on the feasibility of a new orthography &c. our Kentucky correspondent proceeds as follows.

Whether the scheme you have given of a perfect alphabet, is precisely equal to the number of simple sounds, I am not able to ay; be also not having an ear sufficiently accute to distinguish all the notes in the "masick of language," I will have to leave the decision to time, under the parronage of a discerning, and I would hope, liberal publick.

But as far as I can judge of its merits, it appears to display much ingenuity &c.

The work you have in view is a praise-worthy undertaking; and if it succeeds, will be productive of the most in-pertant consequences to the whole human family. But should your labour in the present instance be lost, you will have the cheering reflection, that your motives were good, Should you succeed every real philanthropist ought to rejoice. But—

"Virtuous minds are pleas'd with doing good,
Tho the ungrateful subjects of their favors
Are barren in return."

As you say your alphabet is applicable to different languages, its universal adoption would be the means of enlightening the mind, of the ignorant of all nations; and conveying to the present uncivilized part of mankind, truths which would check their vices, improve their morals, and tend to ameliorate their condition in every respect.

Christians, too, of all denominations, would derive incalculable advantages from the universal reception of your perfect alphabet; as it would be an instrument in their hands, of opening and maintaining an easy communication with nations of different languages; and paving the way for more "peace on earth and good will to men." And, as a secondary means is the process by which the Almighty brings about the accomplishment of his designs, it does not seem unreasonable, that while he is making instruments of the elements through the agency of man, to bring distant people and nations, as it were, nearer together, by the increased speed of communication both by land, and by water, he should at the same time, use means through the same agency, to open such a commerce of religious feelings and exchange of religious views, among mankind, that finally, they will simultaneously enter into a copartnership, and fellowship, in the great work of a common salvation.

And last, though not least, the Believers in Christ's second appearing (the Millenial Church, of which our correspondent is probably a member,) would hope to obtain their share of the blessings that would be derived from so great a gift (the perfect language) bestowed on mankind. Then, when "many nations should come up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, to be taught of his ways and to walk in his paths," they would be instructed, through the medium of "a pure language, that they might call upon the name of the Lord, and serve him with one consent; when "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

M. H. Barton.

PETER JUSTIS.

THE ORIGIN OF SHORT HAND WRITING CONTINUED from page 147.

That the reader may judge in what estimation the art of quick writing is held at the present day, we select the following testimonials from respectable writers, both of Europe and America; some of whom have had a practical experience in the art. The numerous advantages arising from the practice of stenography, are eloquently set forth in the following brief extract from the introduction to Byrom.

A practical acquaintance with this art is highly favorable to the improvement of the mind, invigorating all its faculties, and drawing forth all its resources. The close attention that is requisite in following the voice of a speaker induces habits of patience, perseverance, and watchfulness, which will gradually extend themselves to other pursuits and avocations, and at

length inure the writer to exercise them on every occasion in life.

When writing in public, it will also be absolutely necessary to distinguish and adhere to the train of thought which runs through the discourse, and to observe the modes of its connexion. This will naturally have a tendency to endue the mind with quickness of apprehension, and will impart an habitual readiness and distinctness of preception, as well as a methodical simplicity of arrangement, which cannot fail to conduce greatly to mental superiority. The judgment will be strengthened and the taste refined; and the practitioner will by degrees become habituated to size the original and leading parts of a discourse or harrangue, and to reject whatever is commonplace, trivial, or uninteresting.

"The facility it affords to the acquisition of learning, ought to render it an indispensable branch in the education of youth. To be enabled to treasure up for future study, the substance of lectures, sermons, &c, is an accomplishment attended with such evident advantages, that it stands in no need of recommendation. Nor is it a matter of small importance, that by this Art the youthful student is furnished with an easy means of making a number of valuable extracts in the moments of leisure, and thus lay up a stock of knowledge for his future occasions.

The memory is also improved by the practice of Sfenography. The obligation the writer is under to retain in his mind the last sentence of the speaker, at the same time he is attending to the following one, must be highly beneficial to that faculty, which more than any owes its improvement to exercise. And so much are the powers of retention strengthened and expanded by this exertion, that a practical Stenographer will frequently recollect more without writing, than a person unacquainted with the Art could copy in the time by the use of common hand.

GAWTRESS.

Few persons in our country (says the author of the "Analytic Guide") have ever seen a system of stenography; and fewer still have been able to profit by the art. The individuals who have been successful in acquiring it have found an interest in suppressing its dissemination. But when we take into consideration the various improvements which have been making in the arts and sciences, within the last few years, we have reason to hope that the day has nearly arrived, when the merits of this invaluable art will begin to be appreciated; and when it will emerge from its obscurity to assume the rank reserved for it by the Sister arts, without which, a blank must still remain in the constellation of modern improvements.

Atthough the value of this art can be duly appreciated by none who de

ro' presss it, still they must be willfully blind, who do not discover, that it not be readered infinitely useful, not only in the recording of pullick discourses, but in the saying of time, later, paper, &c. With the lane, we can record in a small space, a history of the passing events of the moment; which in the operations of an active imagination, what may be read, or even the language of a public speaker, which, borne upon the wings of time, is soon beyond the reach of human memory and without the aid of short hand must frequently be lost forever.

Short hand affords, then, the most ready way of accumulating and preserving, for future speculation and improveming, a fund of weeful information.

By this means, an individual can accomplish in ten minutes, what would otherwise require an hour, and may carry in his pocke', for his amusement or edification, the epitome of an extensive library, or miniature encyclopedia; and the contents of such a volume may be duly ripening in the mind, by The genial influence of a frequent permat and con parison with the suggesions of the imagination. Every young person, therefore, desirous of improving in useful knowledge, should record in a common place book for the purpose, all such maxims, historical events, &c. as his judgment, the advice of instructors or superiors may dictate, as worthy of recapitulation or preservation; as such a cabinet may be infinitely useful, when situathen or circumstance forbid resorting to the sources whence it was derived, and when time may have tarnished the lustre of original impressions upso the wind. But setting aside every other advantage, the saving of time Fons would be a sufficient compensation to all who believe with Franklin, is a "line is money." Besiles all this, the practice of short hand, in refring public discourses, quickens and enlivens the imagination, and by in sees expands and invigorates the faculties of the mind; thus preparing it so receive more and retain long, whatever may be worthy of its exertens. These several advantages combined, have warranted a belief that the

interiors advantages combined, have warranted a benefit that the sine has already arrived, when this art may with propriety be introduced into all good schools; and when every philanthropist, and every lover of science, ought cheerfully to unite in forwarding the era, from which an acceleration in the progress of human improvement may be so justly computed; and from which, another gem may be numbered with the trophies of American genius.

GOULD.

I should exhort all young n en to learn that most useful Art, Short-hand Writing; an Art which, I believe, will one day be studied as universally as common writing, and which will abridge the labor of penmanship, to a degree that will materially quicken the intercourse of human thought, "

T. CAMPBELL. Lord Rector of Glassgow University

T TOTTE TAS 6 LAV T ATZ IFN: TINSTNEUR

2 NE FOYFCO SOLL NIZ NAME OOFEZ NIZ FRITINIZ, 2 FFE, BEHOLE H FFIF 2 H BYFIFN-8 NCCFOFF W FIC T VIL T H STIF 2 IZ I NFVN, THUL IZ H BYFIF, 2 FIFOF, 2 FFIF—

51-7 1at 12 wand 9 mo 7 7 nms, 2 120 31 7 se sur- a brad tendroupz ur barre diberr fnoi a, so tad ae vond inde a via a sad; a TE NOW TENDIOUPE SOME IN T VOY—2 NE SOAT tone 4 from ret e narasiz, said, senour, a JOFT VAND 80Th O 10: 2 2AN NE JOK, SEL JEKZ 891 31 7 Na 114, 2 7 8912 3at 2 perme 121 en: 184 821 e 100ni alasiz, int ra nape n tec err; and sorlvil ra sarem ea, seinz ra NAR NO RENNOS T ETL: 2 20N T SEN U EN. TO. MY SIDYOR; 2, BEIDZ TA NAR NO YIZ, TA WITTE 20-a-2 set 831 21800 Lornz; 2 7 Lornz sareso en, a cord vot: 3 for son unor the trance, a 3rdd 80rl 8rud, 181 an aenterote-80lte, 184 ARTION SOUR, SET LEVOR-SOUR-NOE NOW EYZ OF ner, in art ner-

52—2nk t kisiaiz rat, 2 sok enot art, 21 snerso to enot tot a arasiz; ae anstr 2 sok enot tot, 3erdz ro rz bivn enot eu o no t hideriz t t rixxet t advn, 3 o tot ro rz n bivn—8 accopyr all, o a v se bivn, 2 ae v alv 10r 23enkons; 3 accopyr all n, ertha v se oarn 2va evn too ae all

53—77807 i saer o 774 r aarasiz: 3erdz ra serd, se n; a aerrdo, ra aer n; nezi ka ra enkrsoank—a r 774 rz 871871k r arrunso: r EZZII, 7. 191., 31 NETIO EE W NET, 2 W N INFIJANE; 2 1810 EE W 18, 2 W N NITSEU: 8
III NCLUZ NITO IZ VAIID BTOI, 2 THT ETZTT
FIL I NETIO, 2 THT IZ TH NAV ILOZE; LOIO
20 ONI OLI TH WIE 18 NIT THT IZ, 2 NET VIT
INT EIZ, 2 VIE INETIONE WIT THE NUTO, 2
VIE 38 TUNVETOPE, 2 L VIE NEL TOI—8 VOTILL
L HL FNOIEU, 720 IONI NTISODI 2 TICEFI ION
NAL FEIZITE O 18 TOZ L 1 E 18, 2 NAV N 18PE

A SHORT DISQUISITION ON THE POWER OF HABIT

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a arro r o vore obzesoons-

ID HA RETRANT SE AN ENDITAD 821D, SEALNA 2 ve ranto bo, tad toz art it toto ezili 2 WIN TEN. I TY TENDED TEN-VEN ACC EUZIZ C Siai, an art, a sur, a sorr, or a non, ran EUZ ETV T 320Y. T TSNY TO TY EUZP. ENOTA SE arivz as a aprins t disdidne as are are ame TV IFATEVIONO SOUNS-TIS 10, AFTAQAS, ZE Transpar 8 31 senozio, 723 7 serso 280rd 2 7 ting hars o perord testuir arven, rz 7 1030 PIRTIELD VEN-TSOY YEARDDP DROYDS THAP setz o engredang soor a soor an o geroso. 2 T IFINZ NO O OBA, ON, 20 LONE, A VORE SHID 280rd to tink setz o se di tad iz rezultk. a evn an əsord so intinsipriish a rapip, az n o se y sessor ru noors-rn ms orul setz O REDAME T 210'INIVIO 82111101 T 23VEN. OL (21800 FORE FIT INSOANSOZ) GUBLYZ A SUZIWNZ 20(17-713 12 IDIR A2310, I WETE 12 RETIVE Bril a Ladin verse a sibnesiz resof or eus-THE TESTER, OF AZZIOS, TI TIME, AZ WAL 22 7 78 18312-AFYSNZ AC 278391 731331VZ 3 23.4024noranees saesvo, 23.64r a searizio ez a referrat i i refruerace arun i rensevio. FOT 100, 2 FISATISTO 31 SONTEZ, 31 LITS, 2 925-DYZ. 270300VY TA VIP HAYDS & AN DREDNS-THINK ARE THE ON ARRIVE DUESO, TO THERE TO RENDAMANGEN, A E ARAPALZEDO POS VATERS ADrz-rd naz rds on asosravenz da, vrr drsdrna ragara, ru a fant ruresa inaganaaz re 10000P I STLOSTSETL VETTS-

7 10rx reresuen 2; we far 8xxx rez gont

arinseauz iz ms; ido inr iz a iinnineus rravio o pee set 230, o rooan set rogord; pr U TINDINEULI TETETIO NELDIEN O PU LEI 230 o arevano an eva pr anainvensana- a rre-RUDNIR T TIF ROLF EF Q POR SEILIO, 2271 22 38 8 evancual bir or evaluerz o 7 arazoia, 28101 Dr nagro r paros: a r sel ragrz, r reneas o ard Beretz 10 anrem 720 reza, 1918-reiabro, 7 loz i sosiedr, a evn roz r 7 ad-brur r 7 Eunevers, (28 rez ir nekir) arezono no sestuono sarer o r renews—rd rz o res purinprosno orul, 720 ve ernosour invid 7 adonven 4 7 eepo-7 masedi d trend azzidi, iz i tinservəni i i anni bun o es o arojos non wought inverients, sovali, a az armnyazi sernz-nif kunasedi u vezine d stan es enn d vad zors t azuen 2 WILL ZITHOLIW TEZ INFZ T D IBZILIINI-LITIVII-1200 2.11. UTT 2 WE TY 2noresosp, to take reduct 2 ATTINDASAI EUZP; DT 10 3e 113EUZP, 2 AFT-VERDER OD SERDEN RUIN-NAZIO IZ T UNIZIO 8rana, pr v raalaio 30 o auten valsnr-van ED ASUIZ T WADY TAYATOY, TO ANYOCHE ES IN TE 1010 resessiv a serusiv spriz-io retz, unr. 100 2012101V SHLL; 10 PELLOS; 10 825111(105; 10 sessound and on arecisable will 8 m on; ar Orlessandle approal of bels of 2 to 3prz es-7 8M 3DO 2 7 ANIMYZ V-33, 2Z a 8and 2Mffora-VEN TV T NOT T NASIO-NE NOZ, STIL TE SETIO 1012 no, arz resident-7 balsar, 7 prenira, a 7 SOLEN, ION, I AD PER TO AFTH TOO THE NOW SIN 2000 1 7 N-33 TV 12312-

1812V2n-

ITEMS. We learn with pleasure that the subject of a perfect Apphabet has been introduced into the American Lyceum. Dr. Weeks of Utica, at the relast meeting proved the following curious fact: Viz. that the word phantom may be pronounced wrong in 3,839, & written wrong in 3,023 different ways. This is a fair specimen (as the Boston Liberator remarks,) of the difficulty of pronouncing and spelling our language with the present alphabet.,

One of our Agents of N. Y. on receiving the eleventh No. writes thus: I have looked on the prosperity of this cause with great interest — The eredit of this work is rising & I have an addition of new subscribers. Enclosed are \$4. Enough has been written by able pens, to show the importance of a reform in this science. Your friend and well wisher to the cause you have so nobly undertaken.,

EPHRAIM ENSBY.
ABNER PIPER Agent.

From the Albany Evening Journal.
REFLECTIONS ON WAR.

tan, 18 he ridit tharwez t artveltiz, to soliedt, bradit phitos at adatnes, 2 t arter at at sert t vercues devenz, t brade iz atz adatnes—birer bi t atun open artheraz t drul 2 arv, atz elapamont 2 aadterdizh, tr a opul 2 arv, atz elobrasera ainz, apr indretoud tavez; 3 t auna soa, sre 2z te sermario 2delesser, sert t adatnes t t aoa aun saleat—2 ila siens oanz ar bade 2 invide ar vodariz d'itdev iz eussia den t aiz epra itareven; eriscednedt iz seseund t via aronensediz t enz sinsia naor, 2 resinio t nosa seatoz t tanz sinsia naor, 2 resinio t nosa seatoz t tinr—rindeaano tañ i tie aid, o 2 aiz autonedt ordit, 2 ortocednedt ordit, an tem

2 PESTURAR PEZ NE AMET. 22N ANGUAR I HATY-AN CETTBOOFTE O ALZ BATABOY - AD BINOTATE a are against, 8 fan a sabag in his arrest BUZNOZ-7 3ruol ufra ru resormo niz 8210 erestz -3 l vir n sa srudi werz-7 sesos tr n so 32/2-12n vz 7 onur anetu næ tart a reb UNT Arosoven t Posormo arz on sneurz-3e SLAZ. DI ETT ANELIZ TY TINOONO O 810 UT TE WORNZ TOO TO TY THEODER NIT: 3 ION. THOOL CEVANTEIN. BUFF-LEVIOR 12N. 12F WIT AIZ 10IV 2 n bivio a sadz a strom 8200z vit 2 0 ont 2 PEUDY. SHUPNZ T UDYME SOEL. WIT 2 O HY20 COL 112 TEVENGOUS IN: YANGARA TA ACA TYRANA T nack o enurry are senz r erespertinaven, tar-200 7 VIL DADIDNOS SESSELV ALZ VILLE AFLAE 472, 2 EDZIO FRE O OPOISE UN ANZ ICENTANO A Poor Man's Son. Lengyz-

COMMUNICATION.

The Atheist shown to be no Atheist.

For "Something New"

Respected Friend—i nav noorsk a xooli, a i sa sa, indrosono rroeri i eur nanr, onolouk "a oosskini i euvr a xisroi r rinvons" &c. 3i kierono diro r io i, iz i ansk o r iauliiz r i aleiso, iz enkeniazir a ravenazi a rinsisoono rroutono; 38 si en arro, vi i nav sen arronzi i sec a arosoven, i sik novr enizeles ra seles tao inr ovr obzisook a real aleiso in erl—i 3e iinserik i i seles tao "nr iz no se

FETUITZ FOR TAN A SAFTULAGIV TEFFIVEN TEFF

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31 2709VY PISOTEN IN AR PENOS 720 OF INSEAS

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aleiso; 2 190 art arosəs 270 ae vri, ae 1850 3e ravsnəir irnvinst 31 arz on retutenus, r a sunerest apr—

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3 TALETTO WIN THETO TO 18 MI SE THAT TO IZ A OPETENDES LIVO 8 A 12N O SE A SPE AGENO—L 2NST TO IZ; 3 A SIT FOR OPETENDES LIVO 8 A O SER O 2NLEMAO FEDTAM TEMBORIMENT MS SPE AGENTI 2 O PEDTAO STIL T ATOMORIMATOR ENDE 2 TO AMASEZ A—3 FEN NEUR DE 2 NEUR TEN I HL CALNEEN ACHT ETAS MS SENS TENDEN TO SMESOWEN—

3 28120100 720 7a 72n 28V2ns so 877 2Z 0 32 F22N 2 RDO (2 0 RDO 1Z 7 1030 7a 72n 3030 7; 7a 72n aroses no senz r noid) resaziono a suost soao r revitrz, 270 rr 7a 0 tan 31 r 713: 1530 7a n, 36 r 73100 72132872 r n ala r ent elost seliseoi, form Pesorn r sors r n arezeno engorieno: 8 270 72n ns 118 3e 0 a rayen2x 3800 VITOS A NON I A SUSET VERLE—3 I LAN DIFFER BIN SETT TAN I IN-OPN-EPE— HI THEO V O VO TAO T NOSPHE ALEISO SINEZ NO HENZ TECNICO T PEZIFOPOS T TAO NETIFERA DE ATPOS, ENER T OFFIE L TRIBON TOUZ 6—720 NE ATPOS, ENER T OFFIE NAOSET, DE NOSPHE OPNI, DE EUN CANS, T VETT SAF PEZIFORO NETIFERA, L T TELISON APORZ 2Z TOUT A SUNTET TUAT T EUNEVERS—

A SYSTEM OF SHORT HAND WRITING.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A correspondent of New York, some time since requested our attention to the subject of combining the perfect orthography with the art of short hand writing. Not being then acquainted with the art, we submitted the communication to a stenographic writer who was familiar with our new orthography; his opinion on the subject was laid before our readers in No. 8 of this work. The writer however, that our readers may judge for themselves, and those who choose, be furnished the means of acquiring this useful and amusing art, has written us a new treatise entitled "Stenography made easy by the aid of which the language of a public sp aker may be recorded as fast as delivered."

Presuming that the subject cannot fail to be interesting to every lover of science, possessing any degree of literary curiosity, we insert as much o the work as our limits will admit.

The artie commenced in No 11 entitled "the origin of short hand" is from this work. The design of the author of this system, in adding another to those already before the public, may be seen in the following extract from the

PREFACE.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the writer submits to the public, his improvements in the art of quick writing, as one or at objection, which it is hit terto more than all others prevented the dissent ation of this useful and interesting art is by the present syst m, very m thrially obviated.

We sellow hear it observed by those who attempt the practice of short hand, that they cannot write it; but stenograph witing masters often hear their pupils remark that they cannot read it. But in the present work by adding the inverted or transverse Alphabet, (which when the other is

learned is already acquired,) and reducing the use of it to systematic prixeliples, the reading, after the characters have become familiar to the learner, is rendered tolerably plain and easy.

Thro the whole system, particular attention has been paid to this facility of reading, while at the same time, it makes no additional later in u rising; but in reality shortens the writing, by the introduction of a principle perfectly original.

Having arranged and practiced the characters under almost every form, including the latest improvements of Professors Gould, Stetson, Dodge, Towndrow, etc. the writer is confident that no plan has yet appeared, which combines so many real advantages to the practical stenographer, as the system now presented to the reader.

Those systems which use the semicircle in more than four different ways, evidently render the reading much more indistinct, and require more attention to write them correctly.

By the present arrangement of letters, a much larger portion of words is represented by a single character; and on this plan, the words so represented, are recalled more easily as the letters are possessed of a double power, of expressing both the vowel and consonant sound; while in any former system, they could express but one.

As all words (a few monosyllables excepted) consist of vowels and consonants, this principle is of extensive application.

Several other advantages might be mentioned to show that this system is decidedly an improvement on all that have preceded it; but the writer prefers to make some allusion to the general utility of the art.

On this point, much has been said with the utmost propriety, by different authors, from some of whom extracts are made in this work.

One consideration however, which he does not recollect to have seen in any treatise on the subject, and which it seems ought not to be over-looked, is the advantage afforded to public speakers, of reviewing their discources after they are delivered; which in cases of extemporaneous composition can otherwise be done, only by the aid of the memory.

And in an age like the present, when Lyceums and debating socicties are forming in almost every part of the country, it may well be expected that young men who wish to improve themselves in public discourse, will be pleased and interested to encourage an art which may contribute so materially to their own advancement. In every field of public discourse, from the Lyceum to the hall of national legislation this art may be of incalculable benefit. And, as a late writer very justly observes, "The rapidity with which it enables a person to commit his own thoughts to the safety of manuscript, also renders it an object peculiarly worth. A

regard. By this means a thousand ideas which daily strike us, and which are lost before we can record them in the usual way, may be matched from destruction, and preserved till mature deliberation can ripen and perfect them. This remark may be made with much propriety to those who are applying themselves to composition, whether in English, Latin, French or any of the modern languages.

Of several professors who have published systems of stenography, each writer has expressed his anticipation that the work which he was to lay before the public, would become a permanent system. But time will show that such an expression is utterly chimerical.

Nor is it nece sary that a systematic uniformity should prevail with all professors of short hand. It is only requisite that the simplest characters, consistent with legibility, should be used, according to the true principles of the art; for scarcely any theory can depend more, as Rees observes, on opinion and practice. The greatest improvement for which the present system claims the preference to those which have preceded it is, that it gives to most of the letters a double power of expressing both vowels and consonants; and frequently two syllables are expressed by one letter, as distinctly as they could be with more. To attain these objects, and render the reading more explicit, is the primary design of introducing the transverse alphabet; an improvement which, as it enables the stenographer to read his nanuscripts with facility, cannot fail to render this long-neglected science more attracting to every friend of literary and scientific impovement.

Since the above was in type, we have received, through the Allegany Republican, a communication from an inventer of a new Alphabet, Rev. MOSES HUNTER of N. Y. this system is inserted, accompanied of course, by several objections to Something New. The writer evinces an accute knowledge of the elementary sounds &c, and announces the purpose of his enterprize with a degree of enthusiastic resolution which we cannot but commend in a literary reformer. His objections to 'S N.' we have not room to consider; they will be referred to FRIEND BARTON, who is now absent, on a tour to the west. But the most interesting feature in this new system is, that they author has taken up the subject of combining the new orthography with the Stenographic Art. His views on this point and the subject in general may be seen in the following extract.

FRIEND BARTON: Many are asking my opinion of Something New, I can hold in no longer, I have received your Nos. hitherto and send you 1. the subscription. Your main object is good and must prevail &c.—But to open my heart to you at once without disguise, I say I am one of a TRIO who have had your main scheme in view for near 10 years, with a actermination sconer or later to launch out and make the bold and henevolent attempt to revolutionise the whole system of orthography in our own and other languages. Now we propose a compromise, & propose to your choice several alternatives. I. To adopt our scheme if you approve, publications.

it in wour Specifing . Vero, with a vastly increased amount of patronage; and let us make thorough work of reform. 2 Or we will agree to meet you with as many other liverary men from different parts of the U. States, & the world, as can be induced to convene; to settle and agree upon a perfect Alphabet, and characters fitest to be used in chirography and stenography for Inglish and all other languages; and to devise the best methods of carrying it into use.

As to the query of your correspondent whether a suitable character for stenography and for contain on writing can be expected to be found in one and the same character, we are perfectly satisfied that it can and ought. And our scheme has accomplished it. And it is likewise suitable for print.—Be not incredulous—we think we can convince you and all the rest of the thinking world, that I am speaking sober truth. And not only so, but our character is as suitable & convenient one for stenography as ever was invented.

The writer of this sketch would forbear to express any opinion of friend Hunter's new system at present — We shall do by his as we wish him and others to co by ours viz. practice the characters till we are prepared to decide. Our system of short hand (not having room for all that was promised by the Edt.) ogether with a title page & index to Something New, also a new Key to the Alphabet will soon be forwarded to patrons with we hope, will have the goodness to answer the printer's bill.

MOSES HUNTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE "SOMETHING NEW" will be for sale by MARSH, CAPEN &I.YON Bunksellers & Stationers, No. 133 Washington St. Boston. (The printer presumes that none of the friends of reform who have subscribed for this work will fail to forward their subscriptions on seeing the twelfth No. completed. He did not expect at the commencement to be repaid all the expense which the work would be to him; but he never believed that any of those who have encouraged "the bold and lenevolent attempt to revolutionise the whole system of orthography" would have the injustice to take advantage of his well-meant exertions to gain public attention to this important subject.

It is probable that a convention will soon be called and, (as friend Hunter writes the editor,) "Something—unquestionably will be done soon." Whether the system laid down in "Something New" is to become general or 10°, the work will be of great use in illustrating the nature of human articulation; a subject which has been quite too nuch neglected among all classes of men. Another recommendation is not to be overlooked,—the system of stenography; which we think has been sufficiently recommended.

Printed by S., Blanchard Harvard Mass.

STENOGRAPH, MADE EASY;

By which the legibility and expedition of the writing are much improved, on a principle perfectly reginal &c.

The first object in the acquisition of any written language, is a knowledge of the characters by which it is represented. These characters (a few eastern languages excepted) consist of an alphabet, a knowledge of which is, of course the first "thing needful." This remark will apply to senography. As the only difficulty in writing or reading shore hand, will arise from the novelty of the characters, the learner must be aware that the letters should be so indelibly fixed on the memory as to be recollected without the least hesitation. His future proficiency will depend much on the accuracy of his knowledge of these characters, and the words for which they stand in the table.

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

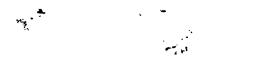
- 1. The learner will commence by writing the characters of the direct alphabet, at the same time repeating to himself the letters at the left—and the words at the right, for which they stand, till the whole are familiar.
- 2. Proceed in the same way with the transverse or inverted characters; and repeat while writing them, the words at the left till they are equally familiar. 8. The prepositions and terminations are next to be committed to memory in the same manner.

Rules for making the Characters.

- 1. Make s to the right, t down, f or v and d downward, r upward, (a hair stroke the reverse of d.)
 - 2. Make k or q and n from left to right, ch aud g or j downwards.
 - 8 Ites the circle first in all cases.
- 4. It is the investment in all cases except the terminations ious and orious, which always end with a hook.

Rule for joining Characters.

Make one letter as if no other was to be made, and without lifting the pen, make the next as if the first had not been made; observing that those letters which consist of a circle and line, may, in the middle of words, be turned either way, provided the line projects in the same direction as in the Alphabet. By combining the stenographic letters backwards and forwards, a few times, according to this rule, with close attention to the rules above, for making them, the regular com'ination of the letters is learned, without any further instruction, or examples.



Rules for Doubling Consensate

the letters where the classific and line, are doubled by making the control of th

THE ALFBARET.

the verse. The material the stering uplac letters are represented by a color of the color of the tetter, yet increased each of which may be the color of the colo

national entering the feether, or with any other sound following: but national own is a more too the consument, the letter is inverted thus:

o/ 9]

the control of the location with the vowel sound on the same side as which is the control of the control of the visit in the control of the control of the visit in the control of the con

To even the remeter of once a distinct view of the subject, we remark that the subject in his characters are, nost of them, used in four different and obstance.

- 1. For the Aphabet.
- 2 For the we is in the table when standing alone.
- 3 When placed closed done a word, for a preposition.
- 4 West, and oless at the end of a word, for a termination.

the many the control words to placed in one line, to be represented by the many of the many of the profit, in reading, must determine by the sense, and the control of the many of the man

Type of the letters, the words may be explained to the letters, the words may be explained one health about the the former methods, where there is not the deadle include the words sounds, in all cases when one letter stand to a word and to most sy tens pearly half the words in composition are so constanted; as the words, which occur most frequently are of comes selected.

ALPHABETICAL CHARACTERS,

And the words they represent when written singly or standing alone.

Transverse. absent, observe,	B D For V	Transverse.	Direct. • / / /)	Direct. a, e, i, o he, by, heen, do, did, done, of, if, off, God, good, give,
Messiah, ah,	н	2		have, he, heart,
	K Q or C			keep, could, company,
all, always, almost,	L	0	6	Lord, love, live,
am, him, aim,	M	م	σ	me, my, many,
	N			and, an, in, answer,
spinion, opposite, appear,	P	9	ρ	peace, person, power,
	R		/	are, our, or,
	S or Z]	_	is, as, his, us,
	T		1	te, unto, it, testimony,
	U		7	ou, union, unanimous,
how, now, allow,	W	9	Q	who, with, whether,
	X	_	ب	except, exceed, example,
display, survey, why,	Y	/	1	year, youth, yea, (ye)
	Sh		<u></u>	shull, shalt, should,
either, other,	Th	1	ſ	the, them, they,
	Ch		(church, charm, choose,
able, oblige,	Bı	۸,	j	helieve, belove, behold,
appropriate, approbate.	Pr	9	ø	wove, pure, principle—al
	ious		د	nscious, genius judicious
•	orious		7	censorious, victorious,

PRINCIPLES OF "STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY." Particular Remarks on the Vowels.

Having learned to make the characters, and committed to memory the words in the table, the learner will next attend to what may be called the stenographic Orthography. The two principal rules which have been given in all modern systems are, First, Spell as you would protonce. Second, Use no vowels in the middle of words. These rules may at first, seem inconsistent with each other, as no words can be pelled as we pronounce them, without vowels; and the learner may ask, If the vowels are omitted how is the pronunciation given? The only answer that can be given is, that when the consonant is written, some vowel is always implied or understood either before or after it. Thus, if you write the letter b, in pronouncing it, you give the sound of the vowel e which makes the word be; or the vowel may come before it, thus: eb, ib, or any other vowel sound before or after it All that is needed then, is to know which side of the consonant the vowel sound should be given, and what that sound should be. As to knowing which side of the letter the vowel sound should be given, the character's being made direct or transverse, is found an essential guide, by which to know whether the vowel is under-(See the Alphabet.) stood before or after it.

Those letters to which this principle is not applied, may have the vowel sound denoted by placing a dot before, or after them, at the beginning or end of words; but in the middle, the vowels must be omitted, and their sound ascertained in reading, by a very slow and forcible pronunciation of the consonants, observing at the beginning of words, and for prepositions, the different turn of the circle denotes the vowel. This principle is much easier than learners at first imagine; for as the vowels are few, it requires but little attention to determine which vowel is intended.

Of the inverted Alphabet.

It may at first seem incredible, even to those acquainted with the art, but is not the less a fact, that by the inverted alphalet an additional syllable, is often represented by precisely the same number of letters; only by turning the circle, or quadrant, a different way; as the reader may see by the following examples; Mortal, Immortal; legible, illegible; material, immaterial; legal, illegal; late, elate; modest, immodest; necesable, immoveable; lot, alot; motion, emotion; probation, apprehation lumination illumination; &c., in all of which there is no more to be written, for the second, than for the first word; and often, the turn of the circle or the quadrant, at the icht or left, denotes a different word; as the reader may see by writing the following words according to the alphabet

Letter, a ter; legible, divible; loss, etse; tho, oath; broad, abroad; pinion, o it ion; live, olive; mighty, emp y. In this names of creating the vowels, particular attention should be paid to prorouncing the consonants (in deciphering) full and plain; giving the vowel sounds on the same side as the circle or quadrant. And by this means also, when the letters stand alone, for words, they are much more easily known at sight than when the vowel is not denoted.

Rules for omitting and exchanging letters.

I. All the vowels, except U, are represented by a dot.

- 11. C is rejected in short hand; being always exactly the same as k or its hard sound as in court, cloud, is denoted by k; the soft sound as in cease, celestial, by s.
- sound, as in charm church; but when ch have the sound of k as in Christ, chirography, use the k; also when ch sound like sh, as in chaise chandelier, let sh supply their place. Stenographers have given to ch, their most usual sound; but in words of Greek, or of French derivation, (as above,) the learners ull be careful to exchange ch for k, and sh, to prevent confusion. Pay attention rather to the sound of words, than the common orthography.
- IV. Gh should never be written together. When they take the sound of f that letter is used. Ex. rough, ruf; enough, e-uf: when silent as in light, though, omit them; noting only the preper sound of the words, thus: lit, (or lt,) tho. When gh sound like g, as in ghost, use only g thus; gst.

V. In words beginning with mn, pn, ps, cz, &c, the second of these letters only are used. Ex mnemonics pasumatics psalm czar.

- VI. B, d, g, h and w, may be safely omitted in such words as the following: remember' rmmber; friendship, frnshp; length, lnth; thankful, thnfl; answer, ansr, etc.
- VII. The preteries of verbs ending in ess or ped may be expressed by t. Ex. expressed, xprst; caressed, krst; wrapped, rpt.
- VIII. The letters cks, ks and cts, may be called x. Ex. rocks, xx; works, wrx; acts, ax.
- 1X. When c precedes t'on, it may be written x, as in reflection, reaction; rflxion, reaction; the ion being expressed by the terminational character.
 - X. Ph sound like frand should always be represented by that letter. Ex. phan'om fntm; Philadelphia fldlfa.
 - X. As may apply the place of qu. Ex query kwery.
- Several of the above chan exam optimal with the learner; but all letters, either stlent or superfluous should be omitted.

Pules for promoting legil lity.

For the sound of x, make s thicker; for the sound of xh. (denoted by s in pleasure,) make sh thicker; make d hicker than r; which will be of course as the r is made upward, and d downward; make v thicker than f; make g thicker than g, or g soft, as in g cm; make the g thou thicker than g to, what is better, use g in place of gu.

For a diphthongal sound, as in rew, eut, make the dot larger.

Relative Position of the Vowels, Prepositions, and Terminations.

When the vowel is to be expressed by a dot, or a comma, either at the beginning or end of a word, the learner should be careful to place it so near the word that it will not be taken for a single vowel, and, on the other hand, when a single vowel is intended, not to place the dot, or the comina so near the word as to appear to belong to it. Begi in should always allow a considerable space between the words, as the writing will be more easily deciphered; but particular attention should be paid to giving the vowel, when written separately from the word, a sufficient space. But as in the middle of words the vowels are not used, the consonants should be joined together, (as letters are in common writing,) and the pen never lifted in a word, except to write a preposition, or vowel, at the beginning; or to make a termination, or a vowel at the end. Thus, in predetermination, pre is a preposition, denoted by the character pr. and separate from determination; the tion is a termination denoted by a dot placed over the word; which of course requires the pen to be lifted the same as in common writing to dot the i, &c-

To show the relative position of the vowel, take the word adieu thus a dieu; the a is denoted by a dot placed before the d, the ieu being the sound of u, is expressed by a comma at the end, thus; a cu. In determining which vowel the dot is intended to express, the learner may derive some assistance, by placing it, when for a or e, above the line, for i, on the line, & for o, below; thus: A or E · 1 .C—Long & short U may be known thus: long, 'Unite short ,Unjust: U is always long when written alone. The dot when placed alone is always A I or O; as no other vowels stand for words.

Punctuation.

The period and the comma, being used for letters, are not used for pointing. As the comma is a very easy and distinct character, it represents the letter u; and when separate from any word, stands for yeu, union or unanimous. It is seldom necessary to punctuate much in shorthand. There should be some means however, to denote a period. Some prefer leaving a space of half an inch; which would answer the purpose;

but as senactimes in following a rapid speaker, we may wish to leave a short space, it is better parinaps to denote the period by a little cross; thus $X = \Gamma$ as rest of the points, (except the colon which spells highly or holy) may be used if necessary.

The learner is requested to write in short hand the following lines exhibiting the omition of the vowels and silent letters? &cc.

1'v sn tho be a chid in years Lis jury r he rf; by that his our hps and irse Are shuzy things eni.

I'v sn the smpl rl the wz, The wd aw the brv: Ag fbl ag strn dth srvv, Wi youth sppld the grv.

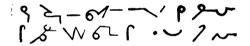
1'v so the pth of filly strwn; With all the fiwrs of tst; Wi the in wk of vrtu sho, A story wst.

I'v sn hw f v's 'p dks,
Wi h lf as years in (rs;
I'v so the good mo end his dys,
And lo; hs end ws peace.

Vrtu aln kn mrk our tion evn.

And pz our frtn by the skl of hvn.

SPECIMEN.



"But fixed his word his saving power remains; Thy realm forever lasts; thy own Messiah reigns."

CONTRACTION.

A few other words than those placed in the table, maybe represented by a single stenographic letter; as k for characters, w for world; h for hundre to the thousand; &c m for mankind; I for language; or whatever words the writer may wish to contract; only by denoting by a little mark across the letters that a different word is intended, from those in the table. For a repetition of words draw a line under them: &cor etc is denoted thus:

b	19	bound, bount,	oundless, bountiful,
b	0	ab, ob, abs, obs,	abject, obtrude, absolve, obs ive,
d	1	distin, discom, discon,	distinguish, discompose, discon-
1	1	for, fore,	for ake, forego,
g)	gener,	general,
gg)	agzre, aggra,	aggregate, aggrandize,
h	2	hypo, hyper,	hypothesis, hyperbole,
k m	6	con, contra, contri, con- tra, counter, multi, magni,	confer, contravene, contribute, - controvert, counteract, multi ude, magnily,
m	0	imper, impli,	importance, implicate,
n	~	inter, in ro, enter,	interpose, introduce, entertain,
p	P	post, palpi,	posterior, palpitate,
P	9	opper, oppo,	opperate, opposite,
s	1	recon, recom, recre, recri, satis, super, circum,	recon lite, recommend, recreant, recrimination, satisfy, supervene, circumstance,
t	1	temp, trans,	tempest, translate,
x	_	exter, entin, extra,	exterminate, extinct, extract,
pr	0	ore, pro, practic,	preceed, progress, practical,
	-	inta, ante, anti,	antarctic, antecede, anti-limax,
	0-	hefore, afore,	before, beforehand, aforesaid,
	0		after, hereafter,
	2	above,	above, abovecited,
	0	under,	below, beneath, understand,
	,	up,	up, u_P hold,
		dυτε π .	downcast.

Ь !	٩	ble,	du ble,
1 4		dant, dent, dom,	edundant, correspondent, kingdom,
r	1	ful, flict, flect,	faithful, conflict, reflect,
8)	zuish, ject,	x'inguish, reject,
ь	2	hend, hensible,	omprehend, comprehensible,
k .		claim, clude,	reclaim, include,
m	6	ment, mend,	refinement, commend,
n .		ness,	·houghtfu'ness,
rr		ary, iry, ory, ery,	vary, fairy, theory, very,"
8			himself, instruct.
85		l 1	respect, sul scribe, whosever,
		tend, test,	intend, attest,
w	9	ward,	forward,
7	1	ify, nify,	deify, indemnify,
sk	_	ship,	friendship,
ious	احا	ious, tious, cious,	ingerious, captious, spreious,
or four	_	orious,	lah <i>ori: us</i> ,
Ē	<u> -</u>	tion, sion, cian,	petition, session, musician,
		tions, sions, cians,	conditions, sessions, practicians,
	<u> </u> _,	ing, ong, ung,	heing, song. rung,
	-	ings, ongs, ungs,	sings, rongs, lungs,
	<u>_</u> ,	ity, ality, elity, il.ty	dei'y, reality, fidelity, agility,
	=	al, shal, tial,	moral, marshal,
		ly,	man <i>ly</i> .
	.		
i	ı	j	•

TO THE LEARNER.

The writer would take the liberty to caution learners, not to regard any seeming perplexity in learning, or embarrassment in writing short hand, which may appear at first; as perseverance and frequent practice will in a short time render the whole familiar. He can assure the reader from experience that the art may be readily acquired without any personal instruction. The characters are much better learned by writing than by reading them. Indeed it is of little use for the beginner to attempt to read till he has written the characters sufficiently to render them familiar; as it would be an exertion to arrive at a given point without passing through the intermediate space, and a useless effort to unfold a mystery, which the exercise requisite for its practical application, would reveal of consequence.

It is sometimes the case that two or three letters will express distinctly a whole word; in which case the common letters may be used. Examples, xs, excess; sx, Essex; sa, essay; dk, decay: o, owe, oh; xtc, ecstacy; ez, easy; mg, energy. A common letter, (made rather large, so as to be distinct from the short-hand,) may also be used for the initials of a long word, as n, for notwithstanding, adding the termination, lng. A stenographic s, added to the common n, may stand for nevertheless.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We are aware that various opinions prevail relative to the perfect Orthography; and that several systems are now before the public; the best of which in our humble opinion, is contained in this little volume; but whether so wide a remove from the common orthography as this system requires, will finally be made; or whether a plan more nearly resembling the common Roman type, like that of Alger in the Pronouncing B let or of I r Webster, as furnished in his new Dictionary, of something more improved than either, will finally prevail, time will determine. And here we might make the passing, remark, that those who have become acquainted with the pronouncing orthography, have generally; professed a belief, that a uniformity of pronunciation might be promoted by its introduction; and the acquisition of an English education greatly

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facilitated;—and that, whether generally adopted or not, the perfect alphabet may be of inestimable benefit to these who wish to acquire the correct promunication of other languages; a grapmic representation being furnished for every elementary sound of the human voice.

And now in taking leave of the readers of "Something New," we would respectfully suggest the expediency of a co-operation among those who are desirous to see a better system of education brought into use. It is important that ail who are friendly to the cause, should act in concert; and for this purpose, every consideration of personal interest should be sacrificed to the advancement of the general object. The Edutor writes us that, in an interview, some days since, with Dr. J. Rush. of Pa., author of "The Philosophy of the human voice," he showed him an alphabet of his own; but offered to assist him in prosecuting "Something New." We are not yet prepared to say what is the Dr.'s "Philosophy," of a perfect Alphabet; but his Philosophy of the Human Voice ought to have a place in every school, and library.

Respecting the system of short hand admitted into this work. w consider it entirely a distinct system from the Perfect Amagnet: but trust that our readers will find it a valuable addition to this work. We have not, it is true, been at the expense of copperplate engravings; but what is wanting in ornament, is, we are confident, made up in the general utility of the plan. We have seen several new publications on this art. one of which we are told cost the author half a thousand dollars only with wood engravings,) but none of them, in our can lid opinion, can be learned with equal facility, or practiced with greater expedition than "Steaography made easy". In prolications of this kind, it is of little consequence how many cone into the competition; but as to an improved orthography, it is nigaly desirable, that one general system should be licid up to the public: otherwise the very advocates of reform may, by their divisions, as one of the number very justly admits, eventually "deprive the public of one of the most grand and benevolent projects that ever yet opened to the civilized world."

END.