SOMETHING NEW,
COMPRISING

A NEW AND PERFECT ALPHABET

CONTAINING 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.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY

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

Sold by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON—BOSTON.
S. BLANCHARD, AND H. WINCHESTER.
HARVARD, MASS.

1833.
KEY TO THE PERFECT ALPHABET.

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 semi-medium 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 surprising
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 invariable. 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 desideratum. 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 pronunciation. 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 vary. 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 believe 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 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.

"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.


"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, 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, hauhto, roquelaur.

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 errors 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 analogous 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 pro-
nounce 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 know-
ledge 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 per-
fect 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
acquire the art of reading. Persons would teach each other the
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
alphabet. An uniformity in spelling and pronunciation will neces-
sarily follow its application to any language, if words be rightly
accented and divided. The present system of orthography 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 cor-
rectly, 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? Yes—the 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 analogous 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, phthisick, because the Greeks did so before we were born. Not one in an hundred that reads the English language, knows anything 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 orthography 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 to it. 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, ow in fall. Th 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, 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 error 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 language;—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. Will you patronize the attempt to perfect your native tongue, and to render it so attractive, 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. The 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.

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 thoroughly 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 misusing 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 perma-
nent 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-
nent. Each elementary sound of our language is represen-
ted 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 ele-
ments, that compose the syllable. A vocal element is a
simple sound of the voice, not capable of being further
divided. 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, distinguisha-
ble sounds, into which it can be divided by the voice. If
I pronounce the word man, it appears, to a heaier unac-
customied 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 impelle.d 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 no 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 unfit 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.
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>the Italian a, as heard in at—\textit{ao}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>ar</td>
<td>the third sound of a, as in arm—\textit{urm}</td>
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<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>aw</td>
<td>the sound of broad a, as in all—\textit{ul}</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>the long e, as heard ineel—\textit{el}</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>eh</td>
<td>the sound of short e, as in edge—\textit{a}</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>the long i, as heard in isle—\textit{il}</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ih</td>
<td>the short i, as heard in it—\textit{io}</td>
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<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>owe</td>
<td>the long o, as heard in old—\textit{ou}</td>
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<tr>
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<td>oh</td>
<td>the close o, as heard in ooze—\textit{uz}</td>
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<td>ew</td>
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<td>ugh</td>
<td>the short o, as in object—\textit{uhr}</td>
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<td>ow</td>
<td>the sound of ou, as in our—\textit{ur}</td>
<td></td>
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<td>u</td>
<td>ue</td>
<td>the long u, as in beauty—\textit{uhr}</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>ub</td>
<td>the short u, as in utter—\textit{uhr}</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>the sound of b, as in bow—\textit{ob}</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>the sound of p, as in pit—\textit{ap}</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>the sound of d, as in dare—\textit{ur}</td>
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<td>t</td>
<td>the sound of t, as in take—\textit{at}</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>the sound of m, as in man—\textit{mn}</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>the sound of f, as in fame—\textit{am}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>the sound of n, as in no—\textit{no}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>the sound of ng, as in song—\textit{an}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>the sound of j, as in Jew—\textit{uj}</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>the sound of g, as in gave—\textit{ug}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>the sound of k, as in kite—\textit{uk}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>the sound of l, as in lord—\textit{ul}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ r \quad r \quad \text{the sound of } r, \text{ as in row } - r \]

\[ v \quad v \quad \text{the sound of } v, \text{ as in vow } - v \]

\[ s \quad s \quad \text{the sound of } s, \text{ as in sir } - s \]

\[ h \quad h \quad \text{the sound of } h, \text{ as in horse } - h \]

\[ w \quad w \quad \text{the sound of } w, \text{ as in woe } - w \]

\[ y \quad y \quad \text{the sound of } y, \text{ as in ye } - y \]

\[ z \quad z \quad \text{the sound of } z, \text{ as in zone } - z \]

\[ th \quad th \quad \text{the sound of } th, \text{ as in thou } - th \]

\[ th \quad th \quad \text{the aspirate } th, \text{ as in thumb } - th \]

\[ zh \quad zh \quad \text{the sound of } zh, \text{ as in azure } - zh \]

\[ wh \quad wh \quad \text{the sound of } wh, \text{ as in what } - wh \]

\[ sh \quad sh \quad \text{the sound of } th, \text{ as in show } - sh \]

\[ ch \quad ch \quad \text{the sound of } ch, \text{ as in church } - ch \]

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.
EXTRACT FROM THE BIBLE.

Genesis, 1st chapter.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.
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 in tide, 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 font of type sufficient to print with, can be obtained for one half that a font 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 the 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.
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 him 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,
and are exchanged for \(\varepsilon\), 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 \(\varepsilon\); the opposite of \(\gamma\), was opposite of \(\nu\); hence the sentence, 'and the man was there,' should be written \(\varepsilon \gamma \text{MAN} \nu \nu\nu\). 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.

Pay 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>p-raise</td>
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<td>au-ut</td>
<td>UNO</td>
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<td>b</td>
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<td>T</td>
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<td>Ch--rist</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>G--od</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ch</td>
<td>e-ve</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>th</td>
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<td>UNO</td>
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<td>UNO</td>
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<td>UNO</td>
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<td>r-ght</td>
<td>UNO</td>
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<td>J</td>
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<td>l-lord</td>
<td>UNO</td>
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<td>m-orn</td>
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<td>un</td>
<td>n-ot</td>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w-as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ung</td>
<td>s-ing</td>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a-im</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English: No. 19 N.V.R.**

1. MUR 3. PEN 6N 2W P;
2. MAR 9A 7 3 DIAG;
3. JUN Wir IX, 11 W NO V 1N IX:
4. Odd 7 7 4;
5. 8 D W T, 11 17—

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 anything. 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 ə with the first sound in our, and this ɔ 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 ə and ɔ; and hence his judgment would tell him that ə-ɔ 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 ə-ɔ. Wrought contains three: when found, he has ɔ-ə-ɔ.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neigh-ə</th>
<th>dwell-ɔ</th>
<th>thought-ə</th>
<th>height-ə</th>
<th>bough-ɔ</th>
<th>haugh-ə</th>
<th>eight-ə</th>
<th>though-ə</th>
<th>ngh-ə</th>
<th>laur-ə</th>
<th>uglify-ə</th>
<th>ought-ɔ</th>
<th>rough-ɔ</th>
<th>sough-ɔ</th>
<th>wreath-ə</th>
<th>seehte-ə</th>
<th>light-ə</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>know-ə</td>
<td>show-ə</td>
<td>edge-ə</td>
<td>itch-ə</td>
<td>gnaw-ə</td>
<td>chew-ə</td>
<td>nigh-ə</td>
<td>laur-ə</td>
<td>thow-ə</td>
<td>quay-ə</td>
<td>shōe-ə</td>
<td>each-ə</td>
<td>sigh-ə</td>
<td>lieu-ə</td>
<td>beau-ə</td>
<td>they-ə</td>
<td>through-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asthma-ə</td>
<td>borough-ə</td>
<td>beauty-ə</td>
<td>bureau-ə</td>
<td>doughy-ə</td>
<td>knowing-ə</td>
<td>thorough-ə</td>
<td>hautboy-ə</td>
<td>although-ə</td>
<td>haughty-ə</td>
<td>wrought-ə</td>
<td>thought-ə</td>
<td>taught-ə</td>
<td>slough-ə</td>
<td>phthisick-ə</td>
<td>daughter-ə</td>
<td>invoigh-ə</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digitized by Google
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 bough, (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.

1. Ought in hough, sounds ɒ; that is, likeshort u and ɔ.
2. In bough, ɔ, like ou in thou.
3. In through, ʌ.
4. In hough, ʌ.
5. In ought, ɔ, like a in hall.
6. In trough, ɒ, like broad a and ɔ.
7. In dough, ɔ.

Thus in bough, through, ought, and dough, ough represents but a simple vocal sound in each, viz. ɔ—u—ð—ɔ—

---

TABLE 1.

Compound sounds, made by one consonant and one vowel.
TABLE 2.

Compound sounds, made by one vowel and one consonant.

TABLE 3.

Simple compound sounds, made by the union of two vowels.
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.
3—בתקף, כיון שהברכת בבראשית וברות המילים. bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית שירום וברות—2 בבראשית וברות. bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית שירום וברות, ли חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית שירום וברות bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית שירום וברות bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית שירום bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו בבראשית bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ bli חורץ, אלה אוכלו bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli חורץ bli 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14—2 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 1
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 noed meni mans hoo cood rite a gooder hand than myself 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. GIDDING.
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.

MAPEDEN YORO AMA, VA—1830.

EPR — I ERENN P RNAME E FEMIWO NEM NAX REC E A AS EK AEN SBRENE LERK NAX MERUKE R EREK E REE E RNAME I EAN AWM E I N N ARUM ; E I A I Z KAIW PRAXE E I SOBEWAYEN E HZ NA EK IN URESO E I WUZ RESHOLE —

M A EYON —

ELLCOTTVILLE, N. Y. SEPT. 1830.

Sir—I received the first and second numbers of Something New, containing the REPUR EAS FAMO U ZO I UB WAM, 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.

Sir—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 A in TEM, the NG instead of the NO. You have spelt nature, ever, and after, thus—NACUR, OVR, UGRR. —If the word after does not require a vowel to precede the A, 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,**

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 € is a diphthong, composed of thy letters $e$ e-eye.

Thy £ is a diphthong, composed of thy letters & e-you.

Thy $u$ is a diphthong, composed of thy letters u u' ow.

Thy a is a character of the sounds of *æ* zh.

Thy u and w are different characters for the same sound.

Thy u is a character of the sounds of thy letters u u-hw.

Thy o is a character of the sounds of o u-tah.

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 æ and ə.

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. Dr. Rush, 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.
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 a, the second is r, the two make ur.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>a</td>
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Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—Bible.
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.
19—אֲשֶׁר מִלְּאֵנִי וְרֹאֵתִי יְהוָה, אַל נָתֵנָה לְיָדִי מִן הֶוְאֵל וְלֹא נָתֵנָה לְיָדִי מִן הָאָדָם.

וְזֶה הֵם הַחֲשִׂירָה אֲשֶׁר הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי הַגֵּיאוֹת בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַд חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר לְעַד חֲלוֹזֵק הֵבִיאָם אֵלָי בְּעַד יֵשָׁבָא אֲשֶׁר L

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21—2 гәчә, ул өмәр өмөртәй, вәл өмөрдән өмөртәй үйләү башка өмөр дөөрө, өмөр дөөрө башка өмөр дөөрө. Өмөрдән өмөрдән өмөрдән өмөр дөөрө. өмөрдән өмөрдән өмөрдән өмөр дөөрө.
"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.
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. In 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. Since 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 characters—which 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 boy, 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 everything 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 ch, sh and ng. But friend Burnap may complain, should I do all the criticizing, 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 (A) and short ο (O) 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. Ed.}
The same may be said of your $o$ (in) ooze, and ($\eta\nu$) 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 mouth, or the nostrils. This being the case, the seat of all the vowels 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 $u$ ($\delta$) and short $o$ ($\varepsilon$) or $o$ ($\varepsilon\delta$) in ooze, and $o$ ($\eta\nu$) 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 go; $o$ 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 $\eta\nu$, the sound of ou, in our, is compounded of $u$ and $\varepsilon$, and that we have but twelve simple vowel sounds. If $\eta\nu$ be a compound sound, $u$, and $\varepsilon$ 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, ($\eta\lambda\nu$) and wh, ($\lambda\eta$) 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 $\eta$ to my alphabet. Till I saw him, like Burnap, I called the sound that $sh$ ($\theta$) represents she; that of $ch$ ($\theta$) che; that of $th$ ($\eta$) the; ($\nu\alpha$) we, $h$ ($\eta\nu$) he, $y$ ($\nu\lambda$) ye etc. I was not aware that the sound of each could be distinctly articulated. Burnap is certainly mistaken in supposing $\eta\lambda$ to be compounded of $\alpha$ and $\gamma$. In making the sound of $\alpha$ the tip of the
tongue is turned up, and pressed against the upper gums, whereas in making the sound represented by $\alpha$, 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 $\omega$, $\lambda$, and $\chi$, from my alphabet, before adding $\varphi$ 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 $\alpha$, $\lambda$, $\chi$, and $\varphi$ 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. If 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 $\varphi$ in several places where $\varphi$ should have been, in consequence of the letter $\varphi$ 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 encumber 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 eye, 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 rest. 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. Q has no 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 him. There is a crossgrained fellow called X, who is also a drone in society. He draws all his support either from K and S, or from G and Z. These and various other abuses Mr. B. intends to remedy.

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 sound. Then teach them to hold a pen and write the letter. In writing one copy of the letter c (eye) they remember its name and can form it with a pen. Teach them to write, c, and pronounce it cu; that is the last sound you hear in the word idle.

Then give them a copy of these letters c, united, and in pronouncing them you hear the word idle. 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.

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

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


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

The injustice of men, and neglect of the greater part of my patrons 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. No will be returned after—

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 $u$ and $o$ are the last in the words you and sing. The 12th represents the sound of $oo$ 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 $C$, and is therefore the word represented by that character when it stands alone in composition; and ace is the first sound heard in pronouncing the word all, and is therefore the name of $C$.

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 shew, 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.

The same in French.

Cette grande pomme est tres suave.

The same in Latin.

Hoc magnum pumnum est valde dulce.

The same in Greek.

English—"I see and am bright of face."

French—"I see and am white."

Latin—"I see how I am at peace."

Greek. Τίνα μὴν μὴν οὐκ οἶς ἔγειρα γάλασιν.

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**A PERFECT ALPHABET.**

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<td>a</td>
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<tr>
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<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>23 t</td>
<td>t-o</td>
<td>QA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>QA</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>l-sunness</td>
<td>40 h</td>
<td>h-ais</td>
<td>BZ</td>
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</table>
As \( \nu \) has the appearance of \( \zeta \) united, and \( \nu \) of double \( \zeta \), and \( \nu \) occupy to much space, we have exchanged them for \( \nu \) and \( \zeta \)
Voir les informations sur le document ici.

1. Les informations extraites du document sont en français.
2. Le document contient des phrases qui semblent être des extraits de texte.
SOMETHING NEW.

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


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 exchanging $W$ for $W$, $W$ for $W$, $U$ for $U$, $U$ for $U$.

It is very perplexing for learners to have to learn one or more new characters in each number, but I hope, and believe, 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 $W$ upon the subject of pronunciation.

Quite an error is made in the last eight pages of this number. The letter $U$, is put where $W$ should have been in most cases.

A PERFECT ALPHABET

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>40</td>
<td>h</td>
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A TESTIMONY,

In favour of Liberty of Conscience, and Christianity, by
LUTHER, CALVIN, FOX, PENN, WESLEY, DUNLAVY and others,
written as one discourse, yet separated into verses so that at the end,
each author may be credited with the verses belonging to him.

1. VERUM IN VITAM VIVENS, IZ O I NAI, SAE PER IZ
VITAM ET, ZO I O NAI, SA PER IZ VITAM.

2. VERBUM IN EVANGELIUM, VENIT, EOM TO EIN AI
O NAI, ZO I O NAI, SA PER IZ VITAM.

3. VERUM IN VITAM VIVENS, IZ O I NAI, SAE PER IZ
VITAM.

4. VERBUM IN EVANGELIUM, VENIT, EOM TO EIN AI
O NAI, ZO I O NAI, SA PER IZ VITAM.
неідома мова
THOMAS JEFFERSONS

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

THOMAS JEFFERSONS

Opinion of slavery, as expressed, when he and others, in a small degree, felt the galling influence of unjust usurpation.
הנה ננוחו ב serviço, ו ננתחו שם: 26. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 27. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 28. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 29. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 30. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 31. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 32. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 33. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 34. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם ננתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם. 35. כי אם ננתחו שם,éo הים להניא ננוחו שם, כי אם נнתחו שם, לא ננוחו שם.
...
Lines printed in the new, and partly in the old orthography

AZIANOINAZ, AZIANOINAZ, -As many sounds, as can be.

In every word we see;

The marks we name, to

In number should agree.

In the wood ought two,

By five great marks we

In eight also, two sounds-

Is all that there can be

But our great men, who

And take the ground th

Suppose we could, in ha

Save half the bad old

And we be wise, not

And can it be, wise men

The crook'd way they go

For every tongue, we

And can it be, wise men

Why should they use, and

Five letters in a word:

When two would do and

The sounds that should

Just look at neigh, hear

Five letters they must

Do what two, once

When we learnt A B C D

And see also, in the heigh-

A contradiction plain;

From what we said

Hic, hoc, and it was ph.

Now why do Men so soil

To follow barbarous rules

That always had, their-

And not in learned sch

Though neighbour taught

Traditions read purs

Yet he shall Know, the

AZ EAZ, MAN, AZR ANU - It is easy, plain, and dire-
SOMETHING NEW.

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


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

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

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Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.

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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 orthography, 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 Alphabet containing a distinct character for each distinct elementary sound 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 our 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 criticizing 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
answer 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.

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<th>WEBSTER.</th>
<th>CUSTOM.</th>
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Walker's tautophony of long e appears to have been the result of his mis-apprehending 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 several thousand of his words, for the last letter of the diphthong that forms
long 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 \( e, \) \( e, \) \( i, \) that is, the vowels 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 specific 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 Quinncillian, "will there discover such refinement and subtlety 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 specific sounds."

"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 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 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 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 \( i, \) 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 \( i, a, \) three, and \( o, \) four, which are represented in my Alphabet by
Perhaps $e$ may be called the root of five impure vowels, or vocal sounds, Viz. \( \varepsilon, \ddot{a}, \dddot{a}, e, \dddot{u} \).

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 specific 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?

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<th>Alkali</th>
<th>Walker: 2łe-22-le</th>
<th>Webster: 2łe-22-lle</th>
<th>Others: 2łe-22-lle</th>
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WALKER.  WEBSTER.  OTHERS.

Suite  JUDE  JUDE  JUDE
Word  SORD  SORD  SORD
Taunt  OIND  OIND  OIND
Typographical  URO-CRAS-EE  URO-CRAS-EE  URO-CRAS-EE
Virtue  VER-CU  VER-CU  VER-CU

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

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

Volume  VIL-EUH  VIL-EUH  VIL-EUH
Wound  VIND  VIND  VIND
Yea  EE  EE  EE
Yeast  EEHD  EEHD  EEHD
Yes  EE  EE  EE
You  EE  EE  EE
Aaron  A'RN  A'RN  A'RN
Advertisement  2P-VIP-01Z-INN  2P-VIP-01Z-INN  2P-VIP-01Z-INN

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 Webster 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 time 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 a, (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 sound 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.**

This large apple is very sweet.

The same in **French.**

Cette grande pomme est tres suave.

**Latin.**

Hoc magnum pomum est valde dulce.

**Greek.**

Τοῦρο μῆμα μηλου 'σι λιαν γλυκυν.

English—MY MELLOW APPLE FELL FROM THE TREE.

French—MA MOLLE POMME TOMBAIT DE L' ABRRE.

Latin—MEUM MITE POMUM CECIDIC EX ARBORE.

Greek. ΜΗΝ ΜΗΛΙΝ ΜΗΛΙΝ ΜΗΛΙΝ ΜΗΛΙΝ ΜΗΛΙΝ.

Four of our new letters we admit to be marks of compound sounds. Viz. ː, ː, ː, and ː—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.


Prove all things; hold fast 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. BRIGHAM.

Friend Brigham 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 beings; & 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 Gospel 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 one-long deluge the earth, may soon be drained off, and the diverse sons and daughters of Adam, forget the Geographical boundaries of Kingdome; the political division of states; the religious jargon of Babylon; and shake the friendly hand within the borders of Eden, and with hearts filled 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 correspondent may 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 comparative ease & pleasure. Hoping you may succeed to the utmost of your wishes, I subscribe your friend and well wisher.

Wm. H. MATHERS jr, P. M.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, &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 practicability; in my opinion however you will soon convince them to the contrary. Yours &c.

M. H. BENTON. 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.

JOSEPH 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 expense 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 propriety 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 sufficient 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 public 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 summoned 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, full," 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 \\ mead deam league .
pronounced ee, as in the alphabet would be lees; but least he should vary his story, 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 mono-
lysylable l-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, Beauz, 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 possesses a high claim to this title; for in this sense the language is not only extremely learned in it-
self, 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 centennial, 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.

C A D M U S.

(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
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 cumberrous 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.  

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.

---

EWK-UPR-HI ARAZ—
1 BTHIO BTH 2TH LANZ OR TE ZULRO,  
    THE ARAZ BTHZ EURLAUN ZURO AND OZRO;  
    TIO ZURQ 11UZ NU ARAZZ ZRUX,  
    OE BTH OR RIVER AND OR ZURO—
2 BTH EURLA 11UZ AND JETM TRO LEE,  
    ZUZ EURLA VOMS AND ARAZ ANZ NAZ;  
    JUZ OR UE SEL ANZ UPRZT NL,  
    AOZAN-NZ UE UE VMLP 1090 AT—
3 FEUZB ANZ EURLA VIL JEN SER,  
    IUJ OR UE NAVENZ SULR AND SER;  
    ZIO EURLA EKI IN ARMNEK NO,  
    TUR RAZZ E-GEN ANZ VERZ 1610—
4 ZUZ SURZ AND 3M ESSOR ANZ LION,  
    AND SURLA UE E-JUR-NEW VEN;  
    ANZ UPRZT UDRONU AND EISZONRO,  
    ENZ-JE UE EIKZ VEICZOOD EME—
5 SUR RZ UE SENZ EURLA VURL RAZZ VRO,  
    10 SUR UE BORLDZ UIZ E-VERZ;  
    ALU OR UE UML ORZ VEN VFRZ,  
    UEZ AR-CHE-WURZ UE UE VMLP—
AN EXTRACT FROM THE BIBLE.

Exodus Chap. VI.

38—And I said, "I will show myself great unto Pharaoh, that he may let them go; and I will make myself a name, and will know Pharaoh, and will see whether he will let them go or not." So I spake unto the Lord.
95

39—ande toizz vir sorivor eerz ovr, ande

vir sorivor andi ire eerz ovr, ien wi saaz

en-on or—ande i roor iar oon toizz ande

en on mer, saax, un sorro va saen enoor, saax, vo a inaz sor o: ien wi sawo sa en

mer, oax ni vir, ande zaax o zeo sor enoro, ande

vo va eeri a inayro—ande toizz andi mer

en en on en-en sorro, ande na vir 10, az i roor

nar irizaner: ande mer 10 zaax om vir zu

zeo sor enoro, ande vo eavi a inayro—ande ooz

mo a vir i viri and i soor eriz: nui i

en-en sorro vir enoro, da espa en in enen, da espa en in enen, da espa en in enen:

soor. da zaax om vin zur zur vir, ande na enen:

soor, ande na eavu inayro: seer

en-en sorro vir innd virz—ande de

ororu sorro uro, taa de aurrin na ko:

za i roor nar en—ande i innd sae

loes, sorro uro iz ororu, de resuzer o

zei 12 09.09.09—ande i innd sae

loes, sorro uro iz ororu, de resuzer o

zei 12 09.09.09—ande i innd sae

loes, sorro uro iz ororu, de resuzer o

zei 12 09.09.09—ande i innd sae

A PERFECT ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ai-d</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p-raise</td>
<td>ARUZ</td>
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<td>a-r</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>b-ut</td>
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<td>a-n</td>
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<td>a-r</td>
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<td>d</td>
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<td>a-ll</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>Ch.-rist</td>
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<td>a-evening</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>G.-od</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th.-ings</td>
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<td>ERE</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th.-e</td>
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<td>o-wo</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>fe</td>
<td>s-or</td>
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<td>oo-ze</td>
<td>AZ</td>
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<td>ve</td>
<td>v.-a- in</td>
<td>VIN</td>
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<td>g-oo-d</td>
<td>BPR</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>Z.-eal</td>
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<td>w-pon</td>
<td>wn</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>s.-pirt</td>
<td>SIMRO</td>
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<td>eye</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>wh.-all</td>
<td>WU</td>
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<tr>
<td>yo-u</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>zhe</td>
<td>p-lea-s ure</td>
<td>36 BILHR</td>
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<td>ou-r</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>che</td>
<td>ch.-urch</td>
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<td>right</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Je.-sus</td>
<td>JKES</td>
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<td>l-ord</td>
<td>LDR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y.-e</td>
<td>EC</td>
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<td>m-orning</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>IDRNX</td>
<td>whe</td>
<td>which-ich</td>
<td>36 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-ot</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w.-as</td>
<td>VIZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>SING</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h.-is</td>
<td>AZZ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. a, e, i, o, u, and y, represent pure vowels. l, w, and x, express diphthongs. i, y, and u, are semi-vowels—those with e, and o, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. t, d, r, z, s, l, w, x, and h, are breath letters; aspirate, hissing &c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contains the sound of that letter. The letters b, f, p, q, r, and s, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

"SOMETHING NEW!"

Published monthly, at Harvard, Mass. by Michael H. Barton; twelve numbers for one dollar, in advance.

The object of this publication is to introduce and establish a perfect orthography; by means of which, many of the useless letters and conjunction of letters used in our present system will be dispensed with; the difficulties in spelling obliterated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the arts 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.


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 occasionally, when the general custom of our country has decided, we adopt the matin that custom so far as it obtains among the learned in any country is the only "norma loquendi," and with this view I definitely 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 Cæmus 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 hole 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,

HENRY HOSS.

President of Greenville College.

Mr. Michael II. Barton.
F. S. I have enclosed you one dollar, for your publication. H. N.

AExtensions 210Z 21EX 8E8X 22EX 22EN
VON U 20EN 2U20 20EN 2FEN 2FEN 20EN 20EN 2V
2V

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 mono-yables 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 aw'li, but aef — 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 a, as in far; but others sound it with the a. It is evident that the pronunciation of the French Language is as unsettled as ours, and that it 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 sound 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 in question, the correctness of his French pronunciation.

Should pure philanthropy 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.

My Sfr, 3E 2U 2N a2En: a2E2r 2E naf-

N oxer 2E—H VEL 2E 2fr, 2 fr 2U 2U 2
a2En—br 2I 2I d2 2T 2R 2R—22R 25R
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, 1832.

Esteemed Friend: Yours of the 6th Instant has been received; and I have given the enclosed letter, from your correspondent of New York, a careful perusal. Tho 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, tho a neat & elegant hand is not so simple, in many respects, as Stetson's of Philadelphia (called the Universal Writer.) But tho 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 words 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, seems 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 admire; so if within the bounds of possibility; but notwithstanding I have studied considerably 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 sufficient cause for believing that a pronouncing alphabet can be combined, as your 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 vocal sounds, can possibly be formed, on principles so simple as those which constitute the elements of short hand writing.
Stenographers 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 yet 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 acquisition. 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 unintelligible 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 Horatio 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 office, 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 shorthand. This he assured me was perfectly original; and indeed his common hand, compared with the most popular American systems, I might almost say, seemed scarcely less so. For 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 I 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.
A SUMMARY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The New Testament begins with the Gospel of Matthew and contains the message of Jesus Christ, the final fulfillment of the Old Testament, and the instructions of the apostles. These teachings have shaped the beliefs and practices of Christians throughout history.

The New Testament is divided into four books:

1. Matthew—This book contains the teachings and miracles of Jesus, as well as the discourses and parables. It also includes the genealogy of Jesus and the prophecy of the birth of Jesus.

2. Mark—This book is also known as the gospel of the apostle Mark, and it provides a record of the early life and ministry of Jesus. It is considered to be the first gospel written and is often referred to as the "suffering servant." The story of the death and resurrection of Jesus is fully developed in this gospel.

3. Luke—This book contains the life of Jesus, from his nativity to his ascension. It is also known as the gospel of the apostle Luke, and it is considered to be the most comprehensive of the gospels, covering a wide range of topics. It also includes the story of Jesus' ministry, as well as the early history of the Christian church.

4. John—This book is also known as the gospel of the apostle John, and it provides a deeper understanding of the nature of Jesus and his relationship with God. It contains the story of Jesus' ascension and the events that led to the establishment of the Christian church.
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"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—He stood near the shore, vainly
an appeal to the joyous messenger, in vain
he pressed the hand of the stranger, in vain
he called to him, in vain did he appeal to
him to save him. He was the stranger, he was
the messenger, he was the call and appeal to
the joyous stranger. He was the hand, he was
the hand of the stranger, he was the call and
appeal to the joyous stranger. He was the

day, he was the day of the stranger, he was
the call and appeal to the joyous stranger.

He was the day, he was the day of the
stranger, he was the call and appeal to the
joyous stranger.

And as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
and as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
and as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
and as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
and as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
and as he read, ‘If the Lord be for us, who
shall be against us?’ the voice of the stranger,
Au fond, il s’agit non de prétendre à de vives émotions, mais de vouloir révéler l’existence de vérités profondes contenus dans nos vies ordinaires, qui échappent à notre connaissance ordininaire. Il s’agit de comprendre que l’expérience humaine est complexe et pleine de contradictions, et que les émotions sont souvent le fruit de ces contradictions. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de réagir face à des situations qui nous affectent profondément. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous exprimer, de communiquer avec les autres, et de construire des relations. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de comprendre le monde qui nous entoure, de le percer de manière profonde et directe. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous orienter dans la vie, de prendre des décisions, de prendre des risques. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous engager dans le monde, de nous impliquer activement. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous exprimer, de nous manifester, de nous faire entendre. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous intégrer dans le monde, de nous adapter, de nous transformer. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous nourrir, de nous renouveler, de nous multiplier. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous surpasser, de nous élever, de nous surpasser. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous surpasser, de nous élever, de nous surpasser. Il s’agit de reconnaître que les émotions sont notre manière de nous surpasser, de nous élever, de nous surpasser.
Said the wise king, "If you put in the work and take the time, you will accomplish great things."

The wise man continued, "And if you believe in yourself, you will be unstoppable."

To which the wise man replied, "Believe in yourself and all things are possible."

So it was, and the wise man lived a long and fulfilling life, always remembering the lessons he had learned. He taught many others to believe in themselves and to work hard, and his wisdom was passed down through the generations, inspiring countless more to follow in his footsteps. And so it goes, in the land of the wise and the wise men, where wisdom is king.
 shortage of the land, but when the land was abundant, 
the enemy would come to the city and bring the 
land out of the city. 2. To the south, there is a 
place that is called the city of the desert, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 3. To the west, there is a 
place that is called the city of the sea, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 4. To the north, there is a 
place that is called the city of the mountains, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 5. To the east, there is a 
place that is called the city of the ridges, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 6. To the south, there is a 
place that is called the city of the desert, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 7. To the north, there is a 
place that is called the city of the mountains, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 8. To the west, there is a 
place that is called the city of the sea, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 9. To the east, there is a 
place that is called the city of the ridges, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 10. To the south, there is a 
place that is called the city of the desert, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 11. To the north, there is a 
place that is called the city of the mountains, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 12. To the west, there is a 
place that is called the city of the sea, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 13. To the east, there is a 
place that is called the city of the ridges, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 14. To the south, there is a 
place that is called the city of the desert, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 15. To the north, there is a 
place that is called the city of the mountains, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 16. To the west, there is a 
place that is called the city of the sea, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 17. To the east, there is a 
place that is called the city of the ridges, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 18. To the south, there is a 
place that is called the city of the desert, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 19. To the north, there is a 
place that is called the city of the mountains, and 
when they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city. 20. To the west, there is a 
place that is called the city of the sea, and when 
they come to the city, they would bring the 
land out of the city.
AN EXTRACT
from a late valuable publication, by PHILOANTHROPOS; 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.

AN EXTRACT FROM A LATE VALUABLE PUBLICATION, BY PHILOANTHROPOS; 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.

...
რამდენიმე სამამართი საბოლოო ურთიერთობა არ ჰქონინა, სადაც მოახლოება ხშირად ითქვინა. ამ ღალმებისთვის მიღება მიიღო სიტყვები, რომ იმავე მარტივი ფუნქციონირება ჰქონდა. ამ სიტყვებით რომლებიც ყოველთვის განმავალი იყოთ, ვეცალი იყოთ შემდგომ, თუმცა არ ხელსაწყობი და უფრო გათქვით შეიძლება, რომ განსაზღვრა არ ჰქონდა. თუმცა ამ შემთხვევათ არაა საუარი, ამიტომ ვინმე მიიღო შემდგომ და გამოკვლევით მიიღო უფრო დაბლა. აქვე ისინი, რომელთათვისაც ეს გულით გამოჩნდა, აქ არ არის უფრო მიწოდება თუ რამე გამოჩენა. აქვე ქმედება თავისი გამოჩენით მოქმედა, თუმცა ვინმე ვუთანხმობე მათი გამოჩენა. ამ მაჩვენებელთა მიხედვით ხელი არ გახდება გამოჩენა, თუმცა არ შერჩება ამის მომხმარებლთა გამოჩენა. აქვე ისინი, რომელთათვისაც ეს გულით გამოჩნდა, აქ არ არის უფრო მიწოდება თუ რამე გამოჩენა. აქვე ქმედება თავისი გამოჩენით მოქმედა, თუმცა ვინმე ვუთანხმობე მათი გამოჩენა.
A GOOD PRAYER.

O灭 ye, 0 H 复者, I 谢谢 你;
O灭 你 AND 你 WILL be IN 你 爱里;
你 要 你 会 让 我 感到 你—
在 你 IN 你 大 里, 我 感到 你;
我 要 在 你 大 里 AND 感到 你—
决 不 会 让 我 感到 你—

A GOOD PRAYER.

O灭 ye, 0 H 复者, I 谢谢 你;
O灭 你 AND 你 WILL be IN 你 爱里;
你 要 你 会 让 我 感到 你—
在 你 IN 你 大 里, 我 感到 你;
我 要 在 你 大 里 AND 感到 你—
决 不 会 让 我 感到 你—
“CADMUS” continued, from No. 7 page 60.

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A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Joseph Morse—Heason revel feneru, vinganti
an ipam a chi irri iro eir eir eir narau, ru ne
fairiniponiz eke en ru all iro eir eir eir eir ero,
a ru renir we, ner nagh—ne eifor
ape von ru eke eir eir eir eir ero version, ans a e e
"He if, ne ren ren ru inor
inor eir eir eir eir ero
einor ru inigini—i orenzi, ru
ru re eir eir eir eir ero
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No text present.
AN EXTRACT

from a late valuable publication, by PHILANTHROPOS; 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.

zan ve rezendari fenayi kahak, nenepi
lenag a aulan runrz r mi navn, sory or ran-
pa aman uinjeshun vn tis nuna, nacv; tariz
or a vinjeshun anez wu nuy, un or aapv, up
nun 3e viunjeshun 30 or 3 da viunjeshun anez
ab uinjeshun amez 2 abranunz, so sur sori enunurk amoz
un 2 penga, or evn arorunik omi uinjeshun
zenag 0 a uinjeshun navn, nav, un 3 unu wu,
inunurk amez lnam con 0 tis vinjeshun, a aror
lenag or runz r wu risoruen 2 ruin; evnun 0 roz nu-
unz ha nacv aapv tisrunz wu runz 2 aapv
or unu bruz senag — 2 un bau 0 oru aru,
soor
sec inunjeshun, sur un 3ep ranjeshen ar tari-
un, or evn 0 laman 3ep norer 2 risoruen
arorunz 2 ranjeshun —

3ep 1 ranjeshun r wu 1aunun, 3unfer 3 arin-
un 2 unun 3033unyf rosz, or 3e
reneg 2 aapv uinjeshun 2 enunurk, or non-
ese 2 apan reknun amun 3 uronu
unz, 2 uronu enunz lerror, — 3ep 0 ep a
aunfer 2 uinjeshun 3enunyf 0 orun; 3ep 0 a
fer rur, error 2 enunurk or non
un 3 uronu unz; 2 uronu enunurk or
un 3 uronu, 2 da 0 ep enunurk amoz
un 3 urun 3 uronu 2 epfi renzun, or evn
orun 3enunyf 2 ranjeshun

3ep 1 uronu 30 0 epfi renzun, 3ep 1 uronu 3 urun
unz 0 uronu renzun 0 uronu; 3ep 1 uronu 30 0 epfi renzun 30 da
uronu runer orzu 1 ununurk or 0 uronu
unz — ranz IV, 1, 2, 3. 3ep 0 epfi renzun 30
uronu orunz wu ranzun, 2 thio ranzun
—
pe 0 uron 0 epfi renzun 30 uronu 30 uronu.
A GOOD PRAYER.

Ode ye, oh tiaver, i ernest arn;
Ode biv ana yro oin ni non va;
And to'ite hiv lei neiti arn—
Ta i in ni abu wuory wonu nos;
Lind ve uo cul ka oik rorise;
Par de uo cul ka oik rorise;
Jeni oin ni abu wuory wonu nos;
Tat ve ni abu wuory wonu nos;
Tat ve ni abu wuory wonu nos;
Tat ve ni abu wuory wonu nos;
A PERFECT ALPHABET.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
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</table>

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. a, an, , , e, o, ai, and i, represent pure vowels. l, w, and express diphthongs. r, r, n, and o are semi-vowels—These with e, and u, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. t, f, , , , , , , and , are breath letters; aspirate, hissing &c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contains the sound of that letter. The letters p, b, d, f, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

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 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.
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 4th 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. I 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 upon 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.

Tho 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 useless 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 into different 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. 32, 8. It is also said that of these twelve original languages, seven can still be traced and found among the nations professing the Christian religion, the like their religion, greatly corrupted, mixed and perverted—and that the other five still remain among the barbarous nations, the 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 dipped my pen to cross them out I recollected something like seventy, or eighty, pages octavo in walker, all made up systematically of more than half a thousand of these principles, and in most of our English grammars a quantum sufficient 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 orthography is so confused a mass of lea-
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 exhibiting 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, straightforward course, for one that would be obscure perplexing, and indefinite, 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 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 others Alphabets have not; and certainly, there can be no real use for it. (To be continued)
"ALL IS VANITY."
(The following lines are printed on the opposite page in the new way.)

1 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.

2 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 delightfulst 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 1852

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 crea-
tures, 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 soul is chap sun-shine, and the heart felt joy."

"Is virtues prize."
"Di iz vannen—"

1

Vor ran ze hor et et anp sran
van di 720 vs van miran ran bran en
ni ten mir inz avai,
sor son ni nor in encan en
in van rhe vs norizz enn ven,
renmir tae vs nor in rere,
vor hor mi eria airu in
ve evar ni von ni az evar—

2

"Dhi eria-eriz evan
in trexor di 720 varrak souez,
sor ni orria air en "en or ran,"
in di 720 eriz evan noriz;
320 or nor ni ini en 720 ini
720 nor ni ni vranam in 720 ini أفريقيا;
720 nor no eria at en 720,
in ve nor or en or-

3

In sorren, vi ni her inor
720 eria in 720 eria
in trexor di 720 varrak souez;
720 nor ni ini nor
720 nor ni nor
In ni nor nor
In nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor
In nor nor nor
In nor nor nor—

4

In nor nor nor no karec enor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor
720 nor nor nor nor—

"Di iz vannen; di iz vannen—"
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,

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NTU 0 0000 0 0000 0 0000, 2 0010 0 0000
null
The following extract is from a letter dated Westford, June 5 1832, signed D. Pollard; written in the new Orthography.

PER FR—VEN in EER MAREFN A EU VERT SINT ANATO in EER NAINES EER SINTUR MASHAVEN—L A SIMEZRA O SEMP 720ZIYHEN R EER NATI H WAN A Minister 70 EZ 2 KUNT; ANR 720 70 EZ PERE REIZEZ 720 7 WABIIZ DRUZZASE WIR NAFS IRE EPC A RANDAVEN AZ U BROWZ, L ERNI MIR ZAN 70 NO RAZ 7 FRUVAU—L ZANAU 70 ZEETU 7 OIEN R OR AT VUH ZAN 7 EUR NU SUIT 3 I NZE. 7 QVEN NENR ZANAU NEZET O LUN EU 720 KAVAK 70 QENDA 7, 7 WIZ REZUZ, 2 I NUN TERA Z ERNU PUL DADO AENA EU MUR YNUSENT 2 FRUVAU.
123

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16—1 שַׁלְיָנָה וַיִּשְׁלַח יְרֵצְוּ וַיֵּלֶדֶן וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ.

17—1 שב לוseau שע 22990 יְרוּם יֵרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ. 2 יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיִּשָּׁפְעִי: יִרְאָה יְרֵצְוּ וַיַּרְשֵׁם יְרֵצְוּ.
A PERFECT ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Words in which they sound, and for which they stand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>p, p-raise, MPWZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>aek</td>
<td>a-ik</td>
<td>3, b-ut, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>a-nd</td>
<td>3, t-o, OA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>arh</td>
<td>a-v</td>
<td>3, a-d, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>awe</td>
<td>a-ll</td>
<td>3, Ch-rist, 355A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>e-ven</td>
<td>3, G-od, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>i-n</td>
<td>3, th-ings, 355Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>elh</td>
<td>e-very</td>
<td>3, th-e, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>owe</td>
<td>o-we</td>
<td>3, s-ain, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>osh</td>
<td>o-o-e</td>
<td>3, v-e, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>oun</td>
<td>g-o-o-d</td>
<td>3, z-eal, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>nh</td>
<td>u-pon</td>
<td>3, s-spirit, 355M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>oun</td>
<td>e-y</td>
<td>3, v-should, 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>y-o-n</td>
<td>3, pleas-ure, 355A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ow</td>
<td>o-u-r</td>
<td>3, ch-urch, 355O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ur</td>
<td>r-right</td>
<td>3, Je-sus, 355A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>eul</td>
<td>l-ord</td>
<td>3, y-e, 355C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>m-many</td>
<td>3, whe, 355C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>n-tot</td>
<td>3, w-ah, 355C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ung</td>
<td>s-ing</td>
<td>3, w-h-im, 355C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. a, i, 2, 0, D, G, z, 0, W, and e, represent pure vowels. l, 3, and Z express diphthongs. y, l, t, n, and x, are semi-vowels—These with c, k, and v, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. z, 3, W, S, Z, f, h, w, c, a, are breath letters, aspirate, hissing &c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contain the sound of that letter. The letters 0, 3, O, P, F, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

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 Ns. 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.

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


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 inconsistencies of the old orthography and the feasibility of a perfect one's being brought into use, for the benefit of succeeding generations. Since the commencement 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 Academy) 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 Williams of Exeter M. has published one of about eighty characters. About forty designed to express the simple elements, and the other forty to represent syllables, such as Con, Com, Di, Di, ing, &c. Hence he would 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 Burnap'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 dropped two of his former characters and added two others; one to correspond with our ɔ, 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 would be easier to the eye. Thirdly, your system has a decided advantage over any of the others.
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.

P. S. Would it not be well for the inventors of new systems of orthogra-
phy to call a convention, for the purpose of eliciting 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 question. Ed.
"DI UZ VANON" REVU

1 NEQ ONQ OCI REOR UZ UZ KI EZLAJTE.
"DI UZ VANON DI UZ VENRAWEN—"

2 NEQ ONQ OCI REOR UZ UZ KI EZLAJTE.
"DI UZ VANON DI UZ VENRAWEN—"

3 NEQ ONQ OCI REOR UZ UZ KI EZLAJTE.

4 NEQ ONQ OCI REOR UZ UZ KI EZLAJTE.
A TESTIMONY.

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

("The portion of the text is not clearly legible due to the quality of the image.

Digitized by Google"
The image contains a page of text in a script that is not easily translatable into a readable format. It appears to be a page from a book or a document written in a language with a non-Latin script, possibly an ancient or an indigenous language. The text is dense and not easily legible without specialized knowledge of the script.

It is challenging to provide a meaningful translation or interpretation of the content without further context or clarification on the script's nature and the text's subject.

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If you have any questions or need further assistance, please let me know!
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
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, every 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 motive without the existence 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 Schoeffler his son-in-law assisted him in perfecting this discovery, by inventing the method of casting the types singly in matrices, or moulds, similar to what is practised at the present day. Having carried this grand invention into operation in his own country to great advantage, Faustus then introduced it at Paris. Here he sold his printed copies of the Bible for two hundred and forty dollars each, which was but half the price for a manuscript copy at that time. In consequence of this he was charged with witchcraft. This was the ignoble contrivance of the French in order to prejudice 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 be the great fountain from which will ever flow the choicest blessings of human 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.
"ALL IS NOT VANITY."

But mark the noble, generous mind,
Hooz hard and motive ar refined
From selfish vuz, sad van delit,
And iz intent on doing rit!
Is it not bliss such solz resev,
Hoo do thar makur tri to plez
And al thar fo'lo kreturz liv?
And nothing do that harm wil proov.

Iz it not joy thar find be-lo,
When thar relev the hart ov wo?
When al thar feelingz sor avob,
Al sortid pif, and parchal liv?
Iz it not pleur files the sol,
That dux vil pashunz, her kontral?
Fel konshens kler from al rembrs,
And fol-o truth the strastest kors?
Ye', her's the spring ov endles joy,
Whar vanity cannot annoy!
Her is a subitens nun kan no,
Sav thoz hoo in this path do' go.
Except we do the works ov liv,
We hav no klan to joy's abov;
But if the truth We do persu,
Our blis is sur--for God is tru.

The hope, the kristchun dux posse,
Springs from this sors ov hapines;
And in this wa ar joys dividin;
Whar we shall find a happy kim!
In wisdoms wa thar's plesatnes.
And al hur path ar truth, and pes!
Hope fits 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 bliss ov heavens burth, he triumfth thts o'ar the erth!
"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!

10 "Ye! tho the fold 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 proklam, mi feel as hinds skip o'r the plain.
"For tho no joy the erth shud giv, forever doth mni Savjur 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 orthogra-
phy will admit of (save the lack of a few Z's,) not because we appro-
bate 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 two 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 Nos. o "Something New," containing an explanation of your new system of Orthography, we feel great pleasure in being able to say, after 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 system now 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 (τ) the sound of which you have expressed by that of o as heard in the word of. This character 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 to require two different characters to represent them. Also we consider the character υ, as superfluous, since in every case which we can call to mind, in which the υ is written the sound of it is that represented by the character c. The same reasoning, it appears to us, will apply to the ι, which appears to us to be a compound of υ and ς. 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,

JOHN K. BARTON.

CHARLES E. ADAMS.

Mr. Michael H. Barton.
Answer to the foregoing.

I am always pleased to receive communications from warm hearted 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 *a*; but my organs of hearing, have not as yet been able to distinguish an intermediate sound between *a* and *u*. Though many of my friends have exerted their organs of speech, with a view of communicating such a sound.

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{F} &\quad \text{F} \\
\text{W} &\quad \text{W} \\
\text{A} &\quad \text{A} \\
\text{O} &\quad \text{O} \\
\text{A} &\quad \text{A} \\
\text{E} &\quad \text{E} \\
\end{align*}
\]

If the foregoing letters are compounds, and *u*, and *e* represent the same sounds that *a* and *o* 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 species of writing was originally designed for the purpose of short hand. T'ut 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 *re*clus 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 a
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 contemporary 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 Vespasian was enthusiastic in his admiration for short hand; and exerted his influence to convince his subjects of its vast utility in preserving and transmitting 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.

Without 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 title 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 1628.

The writer, however, with whose name the improvement of this art seems most commonly identified, was Bysom, 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 reader 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 nothing 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—\[\text{Text continues}\]

11—\[\text{Text continues}\]
SELECT SENTENCES.

1. Sublime were those, who know; and may discern

2. Henceforth I will walk, in the path of understanding; for I am called to do so;

3. Because I am called, to walk in the path of understanding; for I am called to do so;

4. Amen, for thus we are called.
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 correspondent 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 paper, the art of short-hand claims the admiration of the world. It may be called the triumph of human intellect."
38—2 az yezez anb ay fogen, ne sa a lan
matra 1200, fo vok 20 r vesar o yezra: 2 ne
yom l'ezel, 5'000 fe, —2 az avoz 2 welz n—
azz 8 50 20 fev, on avoz o lunya 2 amariza, 2
an yom o 2 amar izamiz —2 el savizez sej
luna amariz, il cech eu matra on avoz o
lariz 2 amariz —3 4 fev, ya tao ve lo nu ne n
a suzyen 3 ta 120 az ri —3 30 2 lama 2m
az tez, l'uz niav tez 2 n suzyen: 8 24
ni ve 0 a va 7 nbi, 3 amariz o renoveno—
39—yin yad a 7 riadiz o zn, suxo, ni
piu ve 2 7 sarizez 8 50 800, 3 ni riadiz 8 50
n—2 4 fer 2an 7 suzyen o 7 srir-cam 70 fom
azz 100 22 7 srir-beraz 7 ni 1az —3 4 diz
n/a ne vi 7 srir beraz 7 80 100 7 100, 2
pen ve 8 50—
40—ni o 120 az 7 ni na 7 ni za 7 8 ya sa
our beriz; 8 120 2 22 afix ni az ni ni no az
waf o 7 beriz, a 7 veza az suz vez—
ner o sa ni sa sa our foz; sas
o foz o 7 beriz, a 7 veza az suz vez,
3 ni ni ni ni nor ni nor az 2 ouf
reizfur—ni 7 ni ni az 7 ni ni 7 1er
qen ni 7 2 veza on, saxo, ni fozier az evun
ni per: 3 7 ni, 2 ma ni banz om, 2 az
בראשית: 12:1

וַיָּקָר אֵלֹהִים לְבֵית אַחֲרֵי יָמִם, הִבְנָה שֵׁם הַבָּשָׂם, אֶלֶה הַשֵּׁם אַחֲרֵי יָמִם יִזֹּהֶר. אֶלֶה הַשֵּׁם הַבֵּית הָיוּ מִזָּהָרָה: נְתַנְתָּ לוֹ אָדָם הַבַּדֶּשֶׁת, אֱלֹהִים הָיוּ בָּשָׂם בֵּית אַחֲרֵי יָמִם.


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לא ניתן为了提供自然语言的文本表示，因为所给的图像包含的是希伯来文的文本内容。
2 AV Z IRRHIZ VER A HEBRAEM, 2 ZELEN O AB-
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2 LE NEM IIN IY MERIDIII—2 JER I AN
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47—IEN I SARVHEZ VEEO NO, 2 LER II
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48—2 LE III, V IIAN II ZEEIIIIAN II SERIII.
VEEIIII II II: 34 IIIIIII EEEIIII II II II II
159


49—οντας παιδαρχής καὶ παραφλήττοντων, ἅπακος, παρὰ


50—καὶ αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς περιποίησε τῆς ἀναθείματι, καὶ ἡμιποίησε τῶν ἀναθείματι, καὶ ἢ


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A PERFECT ALPHABET.

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Each letter is the invariable representative of a certain sound, or position of the organs of speech. u, n, a, o, e, i, and e, represent pure vowels. u, u, and e, express diphthongs. "s, t, f, n, and gh are semi-vowels—These with e, i, and e, represent all the vocal sounds in the English language. l, f, f, z, f, s, n, c, l, are breath letters, aspirate, hissing & c. The sounds that the foregoing letters represent should be their names. The italic letter or letters in the word opposite to each letter in the alphabet contains the sound of that letter. The letters a, t, r, f, t, f, are mutes; they do not represent sounds, but certain positions in which the organs are placed at the explosion of air upon the vowels, producing a variety of sounds, as ba, be, etc.

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 each son of the ignorant Slaves and Indians to read it.

"Something New" published at Harvard, Mass. by M. H. Barton; twelve No. 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 difficulty in spelling obviated; the uncertainty of pronunciation removed; and the use of reading and writing language facilitated more than one half.
SOMETHING NEW.

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


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 reform, who have kindly extended their encouragement, will accept our sincerest acknowledgments. Of a lengthy and interesting letter from a friend 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 discrepancies of pronunciation, have been judiciously pointed out by some of your contributors 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 say; but, without having an ear sufficiently acute to distinguish all the notes in the "mixture of language," I will have to leave the decision to time, under the patronage 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 important 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 Millennial 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 shall 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. Your Friend.

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 Byron.

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 perception, as well as a methodical simplicity of arrangement, which cannot fail to produce 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 harangue, 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 Stenography. 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.

Although the value of this art can be duly appreciated by none who de
not process it, still they must be willfully blind, who do not discover, that it may be rendered infinitely useful, not only in the recording of public discourses, but in the saying of time, history, paper, &c. With this line, we can record in a small space, a history of the passing events of the moment; whether 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 affects, then, the most ready way of accumulating and preserving, for future speculation and improvement, a fund of useful information.

By this means, an individual can accomplish in ten minutes, what would otherwise require an hour, and may carry in his pocket, for his amusement or edification, the epitome of an extensive library, or miniature encyclopaedia; and the contents of such a volume may be daily ripening in the mind, by the partial influence of frequent perusal and comparison with the suggestions 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 situation or circumstance forbid resorting to the source whence it was derived, and when time may have tarnished the lustre of original impressions upon the mind. But setting aside every other advantage, the saving of time alone would be a sufficient compensation to all who believe with Franklin, that "Time is money." Besides all this, the practice of short hand, in recording public discourses, quickens and enlivens the imagination, and by degrees expands and invigorates the faculties of the mind; thus preparing it to receive true and retain long, whatever may be worthy of it.

These several advantages combined, have warranted a belief that the time 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 men 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 Glasgow University
A SHORT DISQUISITION ON THE POWER OF HABIT

The path of habit is a well-worn road, a journey that shapes our daily lives. Just as the sun rises and sets, habits dictate our actions and thoughts. Whether it's the morning coffee or the evening walk, these habits become ingrained in our subconscious, guiding our decisions.

Habits are not merely routine actions but are deeply ingrained behaviors. They are the result of countless repetitions, a process that begins with tiny increments and accumulates over time. This cumulative effect is what makes habits so powerful.

The power of habit lies not only in its ability to influence our actions but also in its capacity to shape our identity. Habits are like the marks on a canvas, leaving a lasting impression on who we are and how we view ourselves.

In conclusion, the power of habit is both profound and pervasive. It is a force that can elevate us or drag us down, depending on how we use it. By recognizing its influence and making conscious choices, we can harness this power to achieve our goals and live more fulfilling lives.
αναγεννισθήκας έχει εξισώσει—

το κρύο και το καθαρό, τον κήπο και τον δρόμο, τον πάτο και τον τέμπερα. Τον χαμό και τον μικρό, τον μεγάλο και τον μεγάλο. Τον άνθρωπο και την ανθρώπινη, την ανθρώπινη και τον άνθρωπο. Τον χειμώνα και τον καλοκαίρι, τον καλοκαίρι και τον χειμώνα. Τον ουρανό και τον θάλασσα, τον θάλασσα και τον ουρανό.
Não é possível extrair texto natural a partir da imagem fornecida.
ITEMS. We learn with pleasure that the subject of a perfect Alphabet has been introduced into the American Lyceum. Dr. Weeks of Utica, at their last 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 credit 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.
COMMUNICATION.

The Atheist shown to be no Atheist.

For "Something New"

Respected Friend—In this number a letter, I am to say, involving the word "aith," viz., "a LWXZ—120 LWX 10 2, 12 2, 71 2, 12 2, 71 2. In the letter, it appears that a person is to a LWXZ—120 LWX 10 2, 12 2, 71 2. In the letter, it appears that a person is to
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 speaker 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 of the work as our limits will admit.

The article 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 great objection, which is hit very more than all others prevented the dissemination of this useful and interesting art. is by the present system, very materially obviated.

We seldom hear it observed by those who attempt the practice of short hand, that they cannot write it; but stenographic writing 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 principles, the reading, after the characters have become familiar to the learner, is rendered tolerably plain and easy.

Tho the whole system, particular attention has been paid to this facility of reading, while at the same time, it makes no additional labor in writing; 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 Gold, Stetson, Dodge, Towardrow, 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 overlooked, is the advantage afforded to public speakers, of reviewing their discourses 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 societies 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 useful."
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 expectation is utterly chimerical.

Nor is it necessary that a systematic uniformity should prevail with all professors of shorthand. 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 manuscripts with facility, cannot fail to render this long-neglected science more attractive to every friend of literary and scientific improvement.

Since the above was in type, we have received, through the Allegany Republican, a communication from an inventor 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 accurate knowledge of the elementary sounds &c, and announces the purpose of his enterprise 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 our 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 determination sooner or later to launch out and make the bold and benevolent 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. 1. To adopt our scheme if you approve, publish.
it in your Something. Yea, with a vastly increased amount of patronage; and let us make thorough work of reform. Or we will agree to meet you with as many other literary 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 English 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 conventional 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 so by our viz. practice the characters till we are prepared to decide. Our system of short hand (not leaving room for all that was promised by the Editor together with a title page & index to Something New, also a new Key to the Alphabet will soon be forwarded to patrons who so desire, will have the good fortune to answer the printer’s bill.

MOSES HUNTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE “SOMETHING NEW” will be for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON Booksellers & 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 now believes that any of those who have encouraged “the bold and lenient 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 not, the work will be of great use in illustrating the nature of human articulation; a subject which has been quite too much neglected among all classes of men. Another recommendation is not to be overlooked—the system of stenography, which we think has been sufficiently recommended.

STENOGRAPHY MADE EASY; *

By which the legibility and expedition of the writing are much improved, on a principle perfectly original &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 Stenography. As the only difficulty in writing or reading short-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.
3. 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 and g or j downwards.
3. Make the circle first in all cases.
4. I i e o 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 combination of the letters is learned, without any further instruction, or examples.
Rules for Writing Characters

Letters with a circle and line, are doubled by making the line and circle, twice those of a slight line only, by drawing the second circle and line, parallel and perpendicular, twice the usual length, above and below.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ALPHABET.

The vowels in the Latin script are represented by the following letters, each of which may be in the form of an inverted capital or lower-case letter. When the vowel sound is inverted, the letter is reversed thus:

\[\text{\textup{a}}\]

The letter is placed with the vowel sound on the same side as the letter. The only exception is which is made by inverting the letter above the line, the vowel follows it. The rules proceed, thus: \[\text{\textup{a}}\text{ Om.}\] principle is to be attended to, only at the beginning of words, and in all cases in the middle, for terminations, and in the way, as directed in the rules for joining.

To give the student once a distinct view of the subject, we remark that the alphabetic characters are, most of them, used in four different applications:

1. For the formation of the Alphabet.
2. For the words in the table when standing alone.
3. When placed under a word, for a preposition.
4. At the end of a word, for a termination.

In common practice, words are placed in one line, to be represented by the letters in proper order, in reading; most determine by the sense, and are not dependent on one another, which is the word intended. This is followed by all scribes, in the use of their alphabetic characters, for convenience.

There is the usual and transverse form of the letters, the words never occurring in this manner than by the former methods, where there is in some cases eliding the vowel sounds, in all cases where one letter stands for one sound, in nearly half the words in composition, are proportioned; as the words, which occur most frequently are of course, selected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transverse.</th>
<th>Direct.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absent, observe,</td>
<td>a, e, i, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>be, by, been,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>do, did, done,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F or V</td>
<td>of, if, off,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G or J</td>
<td>God, good, give,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messiah, ah,</td>
<td>have, he, heart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Q or C</td>
<td>keep, could, company,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all, always, almost</td>
<td>Lord, love, live,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am, him, aim,</td>
<td>me, my, many,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opinion, opposite,</td>
<td>and, an, in, answer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear,</td>
<td>are, our, or,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>is, as, his, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>to, unto, it, testimony,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S or Z</td>
<td>you, union, unanimous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>who, with, whether,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>except, exceed, example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>year, youth, yea, (ye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>shall, shalt, should,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>the, them, they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>church, charm, choose,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either, other,</td>
<td>believe, belove, behold,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appropriate, approbate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>approve, pure, principle—al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ious</td>
<td>conscious, genius judicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orious</td>
<td>censorious, victorious,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 pronounce. Second, Use no vowels in the middle of words. These rules may at first seem inconsistent with each other, as no words can be spelled 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 understood before or after it. (See the Alphabet.)

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 alphabet 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, Immoral; legible, illegible; material, immaterial; legal, illegal; late, date; modest, immodest; reversible, immovable; lot, allot; motion, emotion; probation, 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 right or left, denotes a different word; as the reader may see by writing the following words according to the alphabet.
Letter, alter; legible, eligible; loss, else; tho, oath; broad, abroad; pinion, idion; live, alive; mighty. In the manner of writing the vowels, particular attention should be paid to pronouncing 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.

II. C is rejected in short hand; being always exactly the same as k or s its hard sound as in court, cloud, is denoted by k; the soft sound, as in cease, celestial, by s.

III. Use the character for ch when these letters have their natural sound, as in charm church; but when ch have the sound of k as in Christ handwriting, 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 learner's<ul> 1. 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, ruff; enough, e-nuf: when silent as in light, though, omit them; noting only the proper sound of the words. thus: lit. (or it,) tho. When gh sound like g, as in ghost, use only g thus; gst.

V. In words beginning with mn, pn, ps, ez, &c., the second of these letters only are used. Ex mnemonics pneumatics psalm ear.

VI. h, d, g, h and w, may be safely omitted in such words as the following: remember, rumble; friendship, frump; length, luth; thankful,thankful; answer, anar, etc.

VII. The preterits of verbs ending in ess or ed may be expressed by t. Ex. expressed, xprst; carressed, krst, wrapped, rpt.

VIII. The letters eks, ks and cts, may be called x. Ex. rocks,rex; works, wx; acts, ax.

IX. When c precedes t'on, it may be written x, as in reflection, reaction; reflexion, rea;ion, the ion being expressed by the terminal character.

X. Ph sound like f; and should always be represented by that letter. Ex. phosph'ron futum; Philadelphia filifera.

XI. x may supply the place of qu. Ex. query knovery.

Several of the above chan e: an opinion with the learner; but all letters, either silent or superfluous should be omitted.
Rules for promoting legibility.

For the sound of \( s \), make \( s \) thicker; for the sound of \( zh \), (denoted by \( s \) in pleasure,) make \( sh \) thicker; make \( d \) thicker 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 \( j \), or \( g \) soft, as in \( gem \); make the \( th \) as in \( thou \) thicker than \( th \) in \( thin \); make \( k \) thicker than \( qu \); or, what is better, use \( kw \) in place of \( qu \).

For a diphthongal sound, as in \( tw \), \( ei \), make the dot larger.

Relative Position of the Vowels, Prepositions, and Terminations.

When the vowel is to be expressed by a \( o \), 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 comma, so near the word as to appear to belong to it. But 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 vowels, 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 pre-termination, \( pre \) is a preposition, denoted by the character \( pr \), and separate fromtermination; 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 \( a \) d \( ieu \); the \( a \) is denoted by a dot placed before the \( d \), the \( ieu \) being the sound of \( u \), \( i \) expressed by a comma at the end, thus; \( a \) \( e u \). 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 \( E \) · . — Long & short \( U \) may be known thus: long, \( U \), short, \( U \), unjist: \( U \) is always long when written alone. The dot when placed alone is always \( A \) 1 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 \( w \); 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 sometimes in following a rapid speaker, we may wish to leave a
short pace, it is better perhaps to denote the period by a little cross; thus
X. The use of the point, (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 omission of the vowels and silent letters &c.

I've sn tho b a child in years
Ls jy r fr rl;
I y thl of our hps and frs,
Are slwz things end.

I've sn the smpl rl th wz,
The wld aw the brv;
Ag fbl ag strn dnt cvv,
Wl yth sppld th bry.

I've sn th pth of sly strwn;
With all th lwrs of lst;
Wl th ln wk of vtrn shn,
A ltrg wst.

I've sn hw s y's hp dky,
Wht if as yrs ins;
I' sn th good mn nd hsh dys,
And lo; hs nd w spce.

Vtrn shn kn mrk our ctn evn,
And ps our rthn by th sklf th brn.

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 phonographic letter; as k for characters, w for world; h for
hwrld th thrsnd; &c. m for mankind; l for language; or whatever
words the writer may wish to contr: 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; &c.; or etc. is denoted
thus: ı
### Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bound, bount,</th>
<th>boundless, bountiful,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab, ob, abs, obs,</td>
<td>object, obtuse, absorb, observe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distin, discem, discon,</td>
<td>distinguish, decompose, discontinuous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, fore,</td>
<td>for sake, formerly,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gener,</td>
<td>general,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggreg, aggrega,</td>
<td>aggregate, aggrandize,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypo, hyper,</td>
<td>hypothesis, hyperbole,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con, contr, contra, contro, counter, multi, magni,</td>
<td>contrary, contribute, controversial, counteract, multiply, magnify,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imper, impli,</td>
<td>importance, implicit,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter, in ro, enter,</td>
<td>interpose, introduce, entertain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post, palp,</td>
<td>posterior, palpitate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opper, oppo,</td>
<td>operate, opposite,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recon, recom, recre, recrei,</td>
<td>recombine, recommend, recreant, reclamation, satisfy, supervene, circumstance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satis, super, circum,</td>
<td>satisfy, super, circumstance,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temp, trans,</td>
<td>temporary, translate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exter, extin, extra,</td>
<td>exterminate, extinct, extract,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ore, pra, practic,</td>
<td>proceed, progress, practical,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inta, ante, anti,</td>
<td>antarctic, antecedent, antilimax,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before, afore,</td>
<td>before, beforehand, aforesaid,</td>
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<tr>
<td>above,</td>
<td>after, hereafter,</td>
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<tr>
<td>under,</td>
<td>above, aboved,</td>
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<tr>
<td>up,</td>
<td>below, beneath, understand,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down,</td>
<td>up, uphold,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downcast,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINATIONS</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ble,</td>
<td>divisible,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dant, dent, dom,</td>
<td>redundant, correspondent, kingdom,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ful, flect, flect,</td>
<td>faithful, conflict, reflect,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gush, ject,</td>
<td>distinguishing, reject,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hendo, hensible,</td>
<td>comprehend, comprehensible,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claim, clude,</td>
<td>reclaim, include,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ment, mend,</td>
<td>refinement, commend,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ness,</td>
<td>thoughtfulness,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vary, iry, ory, ery,</td>
<td>vary, fair, theory, very,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self, struct,</td>
<td>himself, instruct,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spect, script, soever</td>
<td>respect, subscribe, whosoever,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tend, test,</td>
<td>intend, attest,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word,</td>
<td>forward,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ify, nify,</td>
<td>defy, indemnify,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ship,</td>
<td>friendship,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ous, tious, cious,</td>
<td>ingenious, captious, spurious,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orious,</td>
<td>laborious,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tion, sion, cian,</td>
<td>petition, session, musician,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tions, sions, cians,</td>
<td>conditions, sessions, practitioners,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing, ong, ung,</td>
<td>bring, song, rung,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing, ongs, ungs,</td>
<td>sings, songs, lungs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ility, ility, ility, ity</td>
<td>deft, reality, fidelity, agility,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al, shal, tial,</td>
<td>moral, marshal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly,</td>
<td>mainly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, estacy; ez, easy; ng, 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, ing. 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 English Dictionary, or of I. r. Webster, as furnished in his new Dictionary, or 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, profess a belief, that a uniformity of pronunciation might be promoted by its introduction; and the acquisition of an English education greatly
facilitated:—and that, whether generally adopted or not, the perfect alphabet may be of inestimable benefit to those who wish to acquire the correct pronunciation of other languages; a graphic 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 all 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 Editor 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 shorthand admitted into this work, we consider it entirely a distinct system from the Perfect Alphabet; 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 candid opinion, can be learned with equal facility, or practiced with greater expedition than "Stenography made easy." In publications of this kind, it is of little consequence how many come into the competition; but as to an improved orthography, it is highly desirable that one general system should be laid 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.

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