be dropped ; and the orthography to be directed only by the pronunciation : which being known to all, will render this art attainable by thoſe who cannot ſpell with preciſion in long hand.

Rule II. When the abſence of conſonants, not en­tirely dormant, can be eaſily known, they may often be omitted without the leaſt obſcurity.

Rule III. Two or ſometimes more conſonants may, to promote greater expedition, be exchanged for a single one of nearly similar found; and no ambiguity as to the meaning enſue @@(h).

Rule IV. When two conſonants of the ſame kind or ſame sound come together, without any vowel be­tween them, only one is to be expreſſed; but if a vowel or vowels intervene, both are to be written : only ob­ſerve, if they are perpendicular, horizontal, or oblique lines, they muſt only be drawn a ſize longer than uſual; and characters with loops muſt have the ſize of their heads doubled @@\*.

Might is to be written *mit,* fight fi*t,* machine *maſhin,* enough *enuf,* laugh *laf,* prophet *profet,* phyſics fisi*ks,* through *thro',* foreign f*oren,* ſovereign soveren, psalm sam, receipt *reſet,* write *rite,* wright r*it,* island il*and,* knavery n*avery,* temptation *temtatiοn,* kniſe *nife,* stick st*ik,* thigh *thi,* honour *οnοur,* indictment *inditement,* acquaint *acquaint,* chaos *kaοs,* &c.

Strength stren*th,* length *lenth,* friendſhip *frenship,* connect *conek,* commandment *cοmanment,* conjunct *cοnjunt,* humble hu*mle,* lumber l*umer, slumber slumer,* number *turner,* exemplary *exemlary,* &c.

Rocks *rox,* acts *aks* or *ax,* facts f*aks* or *fax,* diſtricts *distriks* or *distrix,* affects *afeks* or *afex,* afflicts *afliks* or *aflix,* conquer *kοnkr,* &c.

Letter *leter,* little *litle,* command *cοmand,* error *er or,* terror *terοr,* &c. But in *remember, moment, sister,* and ſuch like words, where two conſonants of the ſame name have an intervening vowel, both of them muſt be writ­ten.

Theſe four rules, with their examples, being care­fully conſidered by the learner, will leave him in no doubt concerning the diſpoſition and management of the conſonants in this ſcheme of ſhort-writing ; we ſhall therefore proceed to lay down rules for the application of the vowels with eaſe and expedition.

Rule I. Vowels, being only ſimple articulate sounds, though they are the connectives of conſonants, and em­ployed in every word and every ſyllable, are not neceſsary to be inſerted in the middle of words ; becauſe the conſonants, if fully pronounced, with the assiſtance of connection, will always diſcover the meaning of a word, and make the writing perfectly legible.

Rule II If a vowel is not ſtrongly accented in the incipient ſyllable of a word, or if it is mute in the final, it is likewiſe to be omitted ; becauſe the found of the incipient vowel is often implied in that of the firſt consonant, which will consequently supply its place.

Rule III. But if the vowel conſtitutes the firſt or laſt ſyllable of a word, or is ſtrongly accented at its beginning or end, that vowel is continually to be writ­ten.

Rule IV. If a word begins or ends with two or more vowels though ſeparated, or when there is a coalition of vowels, as in dipthongs and tripthongs ; only one of them is to be expreſſed, which muſt be that which agrees beſt with the pronunciation.

Rule V. In monoſyllables, if they begin or end

with a vowel, it is always to be inſerted, unleſs the vowel be *e* mute at the end of a word.

Such are the general principles of this art ; in vindi­cation and ſupport oſ which it will be needleſſs to offer any arguments, when it is conſidered that brevity and expedition are the chief objects, if conſiſtent with legi­bility; and the ſubſequent ſpecimens in the orthography recommended will, we hope, be ſufficient to ſhow that there is no real deficiency in the laſt mentioned parti­cular.

He who md us mſt be etrnl, grt, nd mnptnt. It is ur dty, as rſnl bngs, to ſrv, lv, nd oby hm.—A mn tht wd avd blm, ſhd be srkmſpk in al hs axns, nd ndvr wth al hs mt to pls evry bdy.—I wd nt frm any knxns wth a mn who hd no rgrd fr hmslf; nthr wd I blv a mn who hd ons tld me a li.—Onr is of al thngs the mſt dfklt to prſrv ntrnſhd ; nd whn ons mpchd, lk the chſtty of a wmn, nvr ſhns wth its wntd lſtr. —Wth gd mnrs, kmplſns nd an eſy plt adrs, mny mk a fgr in the wrl, whs mntl ablts wd ſkrſly hv rsd thm abv the rnk of a ftmn. —Idlns is the prnt of a thſnd msfrtns, wch ar nvr flt by the ndſtrs : it is a pn nd a pnſhmnt of itslf, nd brngs wnt nd bgry in its trn.—Vrtu is the frſt thng tht ſhd be rgrdd ; it is a rwrd of itslf ; mks a mn rſpktbl hr, nd wl mk hm etrnly hpy hrftr.—Prd is a mſt prnſs psn, wch yt ws plntd by hvn in ur ntr, to rs ur emlsn to imtt grt nd wrthy krktrs or axns, to xt in us a sl fr wht is rt nd gſt, nd a ldbl ndgnſn gnſt oprſrs nd wrkrs of any knd of nkty; in ſhrt, to mk us st a prpr vlu upn urſlvs, nd dſps a wrthls flo, hu evr xltd. Ths fr prd is a vrtu, nd my gſtly be kld a grtns of ſl. Bt prd, lk othr pſns, gnrly fxs upn rng obgks, or is apld in rng prprſns. Hu kmn is it to ſe a rtch whm evry vs hs rndrd mſrbl, nd evry fly kntmtbl, vlng hmslf on hs hi brth, nd bſtng ths ilſtrs nſſtrs, of whm he nhrts nthng bt the nm or ttl! nſſtrs who if thy nu hm, wd dſn thr dpndnt wth kntmt. But al prd of ths ſrt is fly, nd evr to be avdd.

CHAP. III.

As the whole of this art depends upon a regular me­thod and a simple alphabet, we have not only endea­voured to eſtabliſh the former on ſatisfactory principles, but have been careful to appropriate, according to the comparative frequency oſ their occurrence, ſuch charac­ters for the letters as, after repeated trials and altera­tions, were conceived to be the beſt adapted for diſpatch.

The ſtenographic alphabet consists of 18 diſtinct cha­racters (viz. two for the vowels and the rest for the conſonants ), taken from lines and ſemicircular curves ; the formation and application of which we ſhall now explain, beginning with the vowels.

For the three firſt vowels, *a, e,* and *i,* a comma is ap-

@@@[m]\* Plate CCCCLXXXII.

@@(h) By this rule likewiſe *q* and *v* in the middle of words, but never in the beginning, may be exchanged for *k* and f, when they admit of an eaſier connection with the following character, or will make the writing appear neater.