

For reference and aiding the memory, I give the following Table from Dr. Rush's celebrated work on the philosophy of the human voice. His work is one of the best I have seen upon the subject.

Condition or states of mind.	Vocal signs of those states.	Synonyms of old conventional terms.
Thoughtive or unexcited state.	The simple rise and fall, and shorter wave of the interval of the second ; an unobtrusive quality ; a moderate degree of force ; and a short syllabic quantity.	Narrative simply declaratory or affirmative ; descriptive, dispassionate ; inexpressive ; unimpassioned ; emotionless, plain and almost an even tone of voice.
Inter-thoughtive or sentimentive and reverentive state.	The semitone, the second, occasionally the third and fifth with their waves ; an extended time ; a full oratorial quality ; and a moderate but dignified force.	Sentimental ; gravely pathetic ; reverential ; dignified, respectful ; supplicative ; penitential : and expressive of awe and admiration.
Passionate or excited state.	The semitone and wider rising and falling intervals, with their waves ; either short or extended time ; striking and varied quality ; abruptness ; with high force. To which may be added all the varied expansions of the voice ascending and descending.	Impassioned ; expressive ; earnest interrogative ; declaratory ; rhetorical ; contemptuous ; desecrating ; and the conventional terms for every vehement passion. Under this division the widest ranges are included of emotional feelings, going beyond the octave wave of voice.

1. The continued flow of the voice in speech, has an onward and upward bent. With this inclination, one wave of tone succeeds another with concrete unity, till broken by a pause. And

(1) The *semitone* upward tendency of the voice here referred to may be readily distinguished, when the voice is suddenly or unexpectedly interrupted; or when an expression is suddenly broken off.—Ex.: "I would rather"—[speak out, Sir,]—"I would rather read than sing."