vantages of

tended with often costs and, instead often finds and disposil delusions we should, panions.

re may conot so much as
ey are always
at any time;
on our travels,
of them? We
ing our readage, we may
urdensome to
the customary
tions for the
leased with a
running the
t quite other-

to procure of the tenompanions in the laby-

ber of the

article the

market afforded, and he brought home a tongue: on another occasion, when ordered to buy the worst, he again brought a tongue.— a. The tongue, capable of rendering the greatest services in favor of all that is noble and good, is likewise the source of much evil.

II. The principal organ of the sense of taste.— a. It is, therefore, the medium of our sensations of pleasure in eating and drinking; and consequently gives encouragement to the art of cookery, and promotes the interests of commerce by its fondness for spices, etc., from distant countries.— b. But it also encourages the desire for dainties, revelry, drunkenness, lavishness, etc. It may even reduce men to a state of poverty,—Apicius. And, according to Shakspeare,

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wit."

III. The organ of speech.—1st Its beneficial effects:—a. It enables us to express our sensations of joy, grief, etc., not in mere rough, abrupt sounds, as animals, but by articulate words, figurative language, foreign tongues.—b. It is the chief medium of the culture of the mind, awakening and animating the slumbering thought.—c. It enables us to make known our wants and desires; to console, advise, warm, and defend those who are in need.—d. It is the organ of eloquence, the true guardian of free institutions,—Greece and Rome, Demosthenes and Cicero; Great Britain and Ireland, Burke, Pitt, and O'Connell; France, Berryer, Montalembert, Dupanloup, and Chesnelong; the United-States, Henry, Webster, and Clay.—e. From the tongue, life receives its most attractive charm, conversation.—f. It enables us to worship God in hymns of preise.—g. Without the tongue, there would be no words; consequently, no written language, no books.

2nd Its hurtful effects:—a. It is the instrument of lying, deceit, backbiting, calumny, indiscretion, wicked instigation, and flattery; and the poet is right in saying,

"There is a lust in man no charm can tame, Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame: On eagle's wings immortal, scandals fly; While virtue's actions are but born to die."

d. By its means, persons have disgraced themselves by singing