

Reader for, illustration. The rhetorical pauses are marked by dashes.

"To the spirit and eloquence of the Chief—the Britons responded—with shouts of enthusiasm ; and each tribe bound itself —by the oaths it held most sacred—to stand its ground or fall—if it must fall—*fighting*. (page 81.)

Here the words that end dependent and incomplete clauses, take the rising inflection. The first "fall" would demand a rising inflection, if it were not separated from the qualifying participle by the conditional sentence, "if it must fall." But all conditional sentences are dependent and take the rising inflection which marks the second "fall!" The falling inflection is given to the first "fall," because it is antithetical to stand and makes complete sense; and whatever reference it has to "fighting," is satisfied by the rising inflection on the second or last "fall."

The same laws apply to poetry and all impassioned utterances as to prose. But the inflections of passion embrace a wider range, that is have a greater compass than those of thought. This difference being noted, the following passage presents further examples of the law.

"At midnight—in his guarded tent,

The Turk was dreaming of the hour—
When Greece, her knee in suppliance-bent,

Should tremble—at his power.

In all the marked words the reader will see the application and appropriateness of the principle. The word "tremble" is, however, an exception. The sentence might close on this word, and the sense be sufficiently complete. But "tremble" is selected for special or arbitrary emphasis; and, as will be hereafter shewn, it demands the falling inflection. It is impossible

in the brief space of these papers, to give all the applications under their various rules of the law. The object of the writer is to suggest and stimulate to further inquiry. Briefly then it may be stated that all appeals, (1st), negative expressions, which infer their opposites or affirmatives (2nd), interrogations satisfied with "yes" or "no," as the answer, (3rd), and finally all dependent clauses take the rising inflection. On the other hand, commands (1), interrogations not satisfied by "yes" or "no," (2) negations conclusive and not inferential, (3), and completed forms of thought take the falling expression. The following are illustrations of these rules, corresponding as numbered with the above rules.

Rising.

1. "But thou O Hope, with eyes so fair."
2. "It is not to small portions of time,
not to a few years, not to a few generations,
not to a few ages, that our speculations are
are here limited; they embrace eternity."

3. Hath not old custom made this life

more sweet,
Than that of painted pomp? Are not
these woods,

More free from peril than the envious court?"

Falling.

1. Bring me the captive now."
2. "I live with bread like you; feel
want, taste grief,
Need friends; subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a
king?"
3. "Though I should die with thee, yet I
will not deny thee."

Besides these inflections necessary to all forms of expression, there are also their con-