

PHONETIC PIONEER.

THE PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.					
E e	A a	O o	U u	W w	Y y
eel,	ale, arm, air,	ode, all, ask,	ooze, ooze;	ooze, ooze;	ooze, ooze;
	A a	(a	E e		
	air,	ask,	earth;		
	E e	A a	O o	U u	W w
it,	ell,	am,	ou	up	foot;
DIPHTHONGS.					
	ij	oo	oy	uw	
	by,	boy.	how,	new;	
CONSONANTS.					
P p,	B b,	T t,	D d,	C c,	K k,
pp,	bb,	tt,	dd,	cc,	kk,
F f,	V v,	H h,	L l,	S s,	Z z,
fff,	viva,	lath,	lath,	cease,	seize,
				she,	azure;
L l,	R r,	M m,	N n,	W w,	Y y,
lll,	rare,	main,	nun,	sing,	you,
				way,	kuy.

EDUCATING CHILDREN.—A rjter in Hol'z Journal ov Helb maks de foloij sensibl remqrks, hwig everi parent wud do wel tu hed.

"Had j de gys ov onli for diyz tu be tot tu mj gildren, da sud be tu sig wel, tu red wel, tu rjt wel, and tu skeg wel. Perfekson in dez wil ern dar pozosor a mantenans in eni kuntri, and wil enabl him tu amuz himself or entertan a kumpani, hweder it be under a rok, in de dezert, or upon a kriag in de se."

DE LORD'Z PRAR.—Sr Pader hwig art in heven, halloed be di ium. Hj kijnlom kum. Hj wil be dun in erth, az it iz in heven. Giv us dis da sr dali brad. And forgiv us sr detz, az we forgiv sr detorz. And led us not inta temptasun, but deliver us from evil: for djn iz de kijnlom, and de psce, and de glori, for ever. Amen.

It iz estimatid dat wun hundred and eleven miliunz ov pasenjerz pas over de ruzodz trost de wurd, diyrig de yer, an averaj distans ov twelv mijlz eg, or for wun man, 1,382,000,000 mijlz, or enuf tu kari a man tu de sun and bak no les dan seven tjnz everi yer.

Phonetic Printing.

A practical and vigorous attempt was made in 1844, by Isaac Pitman and Alex. John Ellis, of England, to realize the ideas of Dr. Franklin, Sir John Herschell and others, in the construction and appliance of a Phonetic Alphabet for the representation of the English language. After years of experimenting in this country as well as in England, and an expenditure of time and means which would appear fabulous to those who are not aware of the difficulties that have been encountered, an alphabet has been completed, by means of which the sounds of the language are, as it were, daguerreotyped; so that a child, or an adult foreigner, having once mastered the alphabet, has no greater difficulty in correctly pronouncing any word that may be presented, though it be for the first time, than in giving the name or a well known friend on seeing his faithfully daguerreotyped likeness.

By the Phonetic system children are not only easily and pleasantly instructed in reading, but they acquire a clear precise and finished enunciation, which heretofore has been grievously overlooked. The Phonetic scheme, moreover, presents the easiest and speediest means of acquiring the ability to read the common, or Romanic print. It has been demonstrated again and again, in private teaching, and in classes of children and adults, that at least one half the time and labor devoted to the acquirement of reading by the ordinary print, may be saved by commencing with the Phonetic.

Parents and Teachers, who have not tried this new method of instructing their little charges in the irksome acquirement of reading, cannot possibly realize the ease and delight attending the use of the Phonetic system.—[B. PITMAN.

The Christian Phonetic Correspondence Association having its head quarters at Cincinnati, is devoted to the spread of Phonography. Its members are classified in circles, from five to eight each. Each member of a circle writes an essay in short hand for the criticism of the other members. We think the objects of the Association very worthy. Phonography is invaluable now a days for reporting, and it will spread, in time, so as to be used by nearly all classes, and for a great variety of purposes.—[A. T. NORTON, Stockholm Depot, N. Y.

The Phonographic Alphabet.

CONSONANTS.					
P	B	F	V		
T	D	TH	(TH	
CH	J	S)	Z	
K	G	SH)	ZH	
	L	R			
M	N	NG			
W	Y	H			
VOWELS.					
LONG.					
E	A	AH	AU	O	OO
as in eel,	ale,	alms,	all,	ope,	ooze.
SHORT.					
i	e	a	o	u	oo
as in bit,	bet,	bat,	on,	up,	foot.
DIPHTHONGS.					
I	OI	OW	U		

It should be observed that the upright strokes under the head of "vowels" are only for the purpose of showing the positions of the dots and dashes which represent the vowels. The dots and dashes are sounded the same in the same position, when placed to any other letter of the alphabet. The true sounds or powers of the vowel characters are shown by the italicised letters in the words beneath.

Pecuniary Value of Phonography.

TO CLERKS, COMMERCIAL MEN, LECTURERS,
MEDICAL STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, LAW
STUDENTS, MEMBERS OF THE
BAR, AND COURTS.

The following recommendations of Phonography are extracted from letters published in the report made to the Controllors of Public Schools in Philadelphia, on the subject of Phonography, by a special committee appointed for that purpose:

From JOHN S. HART, Principal of the High School of Philadelphia.—Such of our students as have made Phonographic Reporting a profession, have got along in life, faster by all odds, than those in any other kind of business, and that without the possession of any special brilliancy of talents. Some of them, not yet turned twenty, are now making more money by Phonographic Reporting, than the Principal of the High School, after having given himself for more than twenty years to his profession. But, besides these professional reporters, there are hundreds of our students, in almost every walk of life, that are deriving benefit from this time-saving art. Even before leaving school, while attending lectures in other departments of study, I see them constantly using Phonography. Those who have not entirely mastered the art, still use it as far as it is at their command, taking notes, partly in Phonography, and partly in longhand. There is not an hour in the day, nor a class in the school, out of Division II, in which I do not see the students using this art, and with practical advantage.—Among the incidental advantages of Phonography, as a part of general education, I would mention the cultivation which it necessarily gives to the ear.

From JOHN J. McELHONE.—Phonography has been of vast benefit to me. To it I owe the honorable and lucrative position I now occupy, as one of the Official Reporters to Congress. The position has given me the acquaintance of the best men in the country; and a correct knowledge of nearly every part of this great Confederacy. I was in Richmond nearly nine months; and received on an average for my labor, between thirty and forty dollars per week. During the last Congress, I received about fifty dollars per week; besides three hundred dollars at the end of the first, and eight hundred dollars at the end of the second session;—my share of the amount voted by the House of Representatives, as a compliment to the first full report of its proceedings.

From A. L. GUNN, M. D.—None of the studies I pursued at the High School have been of so much immediate practical advantage as Phonography. During my stay at school, I was very frequently employed to report speeches of distinguished men; the proceedings of great anniversary celebrations, and suppers; and legal testimony and charges. On some of these occasions, I realized a great deal of money. This has been sometimes as high as fifteen and twenty dollars for thirty or forty minutes' work, where the speaker was distinguished, or the matter important.—For an important law-suit of a week's continuance, three hundred dollars will be paid to any young operator. After my graduation at the High School, I abandoned it as a profession, for the study of medicine; still at this time, I was offered by five professors three hundred dollars apiece, for sixty one-hour lectures, in other schools, a work I might readily have accomplished in four and a-half months.