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From the Advertiser. GENERAL MCGOWAN BEFORE THE PALMETTO ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Editor:-I am very glad to see that Mr. Ramsay, at the Post Office, has for sale yet, a few copies of the admirable speech of Gen. McGowan before the Palmetto Association.

This production of Mr. McGowau's, does as much credit to his genius and taste, as anything which has proceeded from him. It is exceedingly difficult, on such a theme, to meet the demands of vulgar expectation, and still conform to the rules of taste and elegant composition. So much blood is required to flow, so much noise of drum, trumpet and culverin is expected to roar, and so many appalling pictures of limbless human bodies, of mangled charges trampling over the wounded and dying men, and of cities desolated by fire and sword, with their women violated, their husbands weltering in gore, and their children consumed in the smouldering dwellings that sheltered their helpless infancy, are supposed to move in the grand panorama of every speech that is made on the Mexican war, that almost every orator who has gratified the public demand, on that subject, has most signally offended the judgment, and wounded the nicer susceptibilities of the few temperate and wise, who listen to such things.

The address is very unpretending-designed only to give a slight sketch of what corps a reasonable share of credit and a proper place in history. The style is easy, perspicuous, graceful, and rather classic. The reader will readily conceive, whilst perusing its pages, that the writer could accomplish even greater things-because there seems to be manifest in it so great a lack of effort. That is one of its chief beauties, and a complete history of the regiment, after the same manner, and finish, would, indeed, be incomparable.

But I own, that the General has been a little too unambitious. His effort would have had a longer life, if he had made two ally emptied of their burthens, and the secor three strong points, and to their elucidation, development, or establishment, directed the whole artillery of his thought, the images and drapery of his delightful fancy, and the force and eloquence of his convinc-

The right government of volunteers, their aptitude for foreign service, and their sufferings in Mexico, would each have presented a field for remark and discussion, wide enough to have filled the bour. The causes of the peculiar bearing, prowess and heroism of the South Carolina volunteers, would alone, And the deep thunder, peal on peal a far : have furnished argument for the longest And near the beat of the alarming drum," oration. And the comparative merits of though rather an invidious, would yet have afforded a most highly interesting topic, the discussion of which, would have been justified by the circumstances surrounding us,

dangers, that beset and imperil the South. him. These remarks I am sure, are not made by way of objection. The speaker touched on nearly all the matters mentioned. The longer, than to mention and deprecate the human mind is bard to satisfy; and upon tasting so much that is good, it longs to could have recommended some other man eat and drink, until the appetite, so provoked, shall be appeased by a complete sur

The history afforded us of the career of the regiment, and all the reflections thereon. appear to be truthful and just, and conveyed in language of great simplicity and appropriateness. Only, I think there is a little inaccuracy in the account of Santa Anna's attempt upon Quitman's Brigade between El Pinal and Amazoque. I had the pleasure of reading the Mexican Genaral's own despatch to his own Government, relative to the occurrence; and I have conversed freely on the subject with the officer who commanded the advanced guard of the Palmetto Regiment on the day of the meditated attack. It was perhaps no accident, that Gen. Worth awaited the arrival of Gen. Quitman, and that the latter hastened his march on the thirteenth of May, 1847. General McGowan, on reflection, will recollect, that during the night of the 12th May, whilst the New Yorkers and South Carolinians lay near the pass of El Pinal, after Tattoo had long been beat, after the excitement consequent upon the accident in the quarters of the New York Regiment, by which one member of that command shot another, had entirely subsided, and after Pleep had enveloped the whole camp in profound repose, that the Sentinel at post, No. 7, mear the tent of Capt. Quartermaster Mc-Gowan, hailed three times, some unknown fattuder, who had galloped up to the lines at full speed, and was only arrested by the saithful soldier of the guard awake, to his daty. He will also romember, that just at ast when the sentry had accosted broman, the third and last time, and olang of the musket lock gave of feath, the voice of the Lieut. the guard restrained the sol-

der,-"Sentinel No. 7, will let the express pass." The mystery there is solved. On that night an express from Gen. Worth reached Quitman informing him of Santa Anna's designs, and warning him to use all despatch in the morning, in forming a junction with his Division at the village of Amazoque. The tents were struck early and before clear light, and Lieut. Abney who commanded the advance guard of the South Carolina regiment, and Lieut. Mayne Reid, who commanded the advance of the New York regiment, received orders to proceed rapidly ahead of the Brigade, no doubt, to give warning of the approach of the enemy, and to keep him in check until the regiments if pressed, might form their line of battle. The 13th of May was trying to the hearts of at least a portion of the Palmetto regiment. The guard commanded by the Lieutenants named, continued at least one-half or three-quarters of a mile in advance of the Brigade, and the looks of the Mexicans on the road side and in the little villages, and every thing around, gave such positive indications of a fight, that one or two non-commissioned officers and privates of the "forlorn hope," snuffed battle so strongly "in the tainted gale," that their courage instantaneously evaporated into the thin air, their strength failed them, their steps faltered, and they fainted by the wavside. The booming of cannon, and the hissing of shot and shell, soon realized their most dreadful apprehensions. Still the litwas suffered and done by the Palmetton tle van guard pushed forward, even in sight Regiment, and to claim for that gallant of the enemy, and the two officers in command, like true soldiers and comrades in a common glorious cause, made no dispositions for falling back upon their regiments, but formed their heroic bands in good order, try. This night they sold canteens full of it to pledged themselves to each other, to fight ogether or fall together, and to share alike the honors and the hazards of the day.

At this juncture, an aid or other messen ger of Quitman's galloped forward, and ordered the guard to join their respective regiments and prepare for battle. The line of battle was formed, with the greatest promtness and rapidity, the sick wagons were literond plattoons of some companies, were composed of men, as emanciated as the immortal men who fought and perished in the ranks of Brien Buorombe. Col. Butler was exhorting his troops to the performance of deeds, worthy of their sires, worthy of their proud little state, and worthy of their great and glorious country :-

"And there was mounting in hot haste : the The mustering squadron, and the clattering

Went pouring forward with impetuous speed, And swiftly forming in the ranks of war,

When lo, in a beautiful plain on our right the Northern and Southern volunteers, in front, we beheld the Star-spangled banner borne in triumph by the knightly and heroic Worth, and sustained by the hardibood and bravery of his noble Division. who had already anticipated the enemy, and by the difficulties, harrassments, and had encountered, baffled and vanquished

> But I am transcending the bounds of this communication, and will trespass no their diminutive horses. The meeting of so fact, that any committee of New York than the truly chivalrous Mayne Reid, for the patriotic bequest of Gen. Jackson. The writer of this has accompanied that officer in all sorts of imminent danger, and notwithstanding his too apparent immodesty, will bear willing testimony, that in the battles of the valley, he was among the foremost of his corps to charge the enemy every where, and in the terrible field of Churubusco, set them an example of courage and daring, that might have put the holdest of them to shame.

Reid was a true soldier, and what could not be said of all Northern volunteer officers. was a gentleman, and regarded his honor. JOAN.

If you see a wife carefully footing her busband's stockings, you may conclude that he will not find it dfficult to foot her bills.

An Irish lady in her will ordered her body to be opened after her death, as she was afraid of being burried alive.

If a man addicted to smoking marry ridow, does it follow that he must abandon his cigar because she gives up her weeds !

A man the other day declared he had in his time eaten so much veal, he was ashamed to look a calf in the face? We suppose he never made use of a looking glass.

You may wish to get a wife without a failing, but what if the lady, after you find rage and exposure to a tropical sunshine renher, happens to be in want of a husband of he same character ?

An editor says, " on our outside will be found some fine suggestions for raising We suppose that on his may be found the peaches themselves.

With four metalic qualifications a man may be pretty sure of worldly success—they are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue,

A prominent politician of this place one wrote a series of essays to prove that "Shaks

INCIDENTS OF THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN. BY A MEMBER OF THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

The Alvarado Expedition, [CONTINUED.] Our second night's encampment encompass d the site of a once refreshing lake. But havng been subjected for the past six month's rought, to the evaporating process of a tropcal sun, the little water it contained had dwinded down to a swine puddle. Far and near, their thirst in their crystal waters or grazing not a blade of grass nor a tree was to be seen. t was dark, long before we reached this point fancy had been wearied feasting upon these, f the story; and if it had been broad dayight, we could not have seen more than we biding, whose farther shores were lined with id. The stars had made their entry in the fir. | guilded cities and towering castles, whilst lofty nanent, and the reflection of their light upon he surface of the pond, imparted to it the transparancy of clear water. I tasted it and it was like physic. Some of the men divested hemselves of their shoes and hose, and waded into it, thinking to procure a better article further on; but it was still the same water, which nothing but some chemical process could ever ender palpatable, as it happened, it proved unlucky in every way to all those who thoughtessly left their shoes and socks on shore; it being a given signal for all who were bare-footed and bare-legged to supply themselves. And from the scene that ensued, there must have been a goodly number who needed those arti- | Captain, he hailed to me in time to save me a cles. Only think of making coffee with such water! we did use it for that purpose. And the lapse of years can never efface from our nemories its disagreeable and nauseating taste and revolting odor. As a last alternative we brought buckets of it, thinking that it would become purified by morning; but the morning's light revealed no change for the better. The dirt and filth which impregnated it, had also entered into the composition of the fluid

itself, of which it formed the principal ingre-

lient. The mounted men who flanked our line

of march during the day, had procured a toler-

some of our men, who were glad to get it at any price.
On the morning of the 1st April, the followng conversation took place between two of r soldiers, whom we shall designate as NO. 1 morning." NO. 2. " look here, I'll treat you if ou never name stock to me again ." NO. 2. Well! you first started it." NO. 1. "Well! pose I did, I despise to see a man always ma. ing a fool of himself." NO. 2. Well! I have heard talk of April fools, and I think if there ever was a set of those verdants, we all individually and collectively come under that appellation ." NO. 1 and NO. 2. were both orignal characters, and the above incident first started from a proposition which NO. 1. had nade to NO. 2, some time back, to the effect that he would gladly sell out his stock and trade in the war; including 160 acres of land. NO. 2. remarked to him at the time, also by way of jest, that he himself had eaten up his quarter section of land, alluding to the amount There were a good many number ones in the Regiment at this time, who would gladly have relinq uished all the present and forth coming onors of this war which has only been realized n the shape of salt pork, hard biscuit, and faigning marches. Scarcely recovered from yeserday's fatigues, the rising sun beheld our wearied column, slowly traversing our route cross the prairie. The general aspect of the hole recalled forcibly to mind NO. 2's, remarks this morning; for every one, if we are to judge rom his sober cast of countenance must have belt its stern reality. In the course of the day we passed several parties of the natives, both male and female, all of whom were mounted on large an armed force did not appear to arouse their fears, nor effect their demeanor in the least; and to all of our interrogatories relative to the route and distance to Alvarado; they returned cheerful answers. The females vere'mounted after the fashion of the men which was one peculiarity; I could not refrain noting; and another was, that when they had a ouple of loose steeds to drive, they tied their heads and tails fast together. The sun now beamed upon us with greater intensity as we had receded from the seacoast. A large number of the men have fallen miles in the rear. umbers have been taken very ill, and not a few have fainted by the way side. Dr's. Davis and Bland our Regimental Surgeons are kind and attentive to the sick, and in extreme cases, they are allowed room in the transportation waggons, which have been brought along mpty, for that purpose. We have seen no water yet, and many of us have not tasted a drop

to-day. At 12 o'clock, we descried the first appearance of a human habitation; a cluster of much resembled some gentleman's mansion, as caused by the reflection of the suns rays. The ccupants of the huts were civil and supplyed the Army with whatever their means aforded; and that was nothing but a cask of bad water, and hardly a drop to a man when ed a guard over the premises until the column passed by to prevent the residents from being neroached upon. At 2 o'clock p. m., we are again in view of the waters of the Gulf. Hardby, is a pond covered with a green soum, and habited by scores of frogs and aligators. We waded in and slaked our phrensied thirst. Long abstinence from this life imparting bavedered this filthy water a most grateful luxury. Near the margin of the pond, were some wells. sunken to the depth of 12 feet, and the water, by percolating through, had become partially from bottom to top. Those inside forming a communication along which the water was passed to those on the outside. I had with many others drank from the native reservoir apparatus.
Two miles further on, we crossed the dry bed

We are now at a loss to know how these imense herds of cattle subsist, in the dry season, but I suppose there are green villages and fresh water farther in the country, and similar to those near Vara Cruz. From this point, the cor try gradually ascends, and presents the same barren aspect, until the eye seemed lost in the distance. Far to the west, magic Lakes sprung into existence, whose margins were verhung with forest trees, with their surfaces dotted with innumerable Islands. While thousands of horses and cattle were seen slaking quietly along their velvet shores. When the others still farther in the distance arose at its sir, as a brother. Excuse me if I take this battlements and spires mingle their giddy heights with the clouds. This was the most beautiful illusion ever presented to our view. And the pleasure of beholding it was rather marred, by our suffering thirst, which, it great y served to aggravate. This scene is a fanciful illusion, termed a mirage, and can only be witnessed in tropical regions. It is produced by the reflection of the sun, the dryness of the tmosphere and transparancy of the light of the firmament. I confess that I never was worse deceived, and would have been willing, like many others, to follow up the illuion in search of water. But thanks to our

long jaunt for nothing.

Towards noon we descended into a flat country bordering on the seacoast, which had every appearance of former inundation, but now was baked as hard as a kiln of dried brick. As far as the vision could scan the distance, was presented a grove of towering Palmettoes. In his magnificient forest we bivounced for the night. The mules and Artillery horses, escorted by the cavalry have been sent five miles off to water. In the mean time details from the Brigadier have been sent out to dig for water which they obtained near the sea shore, and about five feet below the surface. It was anything else but good water when reached, but I thoughtit the most delicious article I ever drank. This evening we sat down to a sumptuous repast-Excellent coffee, fried pork, and boiled pork and crackers, to which was added by way of luxury boiled cabbage. The latter and NO. 2. "How's Army stock going this dish was the occasion of a terrible havoe amongst the tops of the juvenile Palmettoes, as we reclined around our evening fires in true soldier-like style rehearsing the events of the proceeding day, we could not refrain calling to mind the merry evenings we had formerly spent at Charleston and Mobile, almost under he shadows of these very Palmettoes.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) Making a Needle.

I wonder if any little girl who may read his, ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making the things as you are in haste to leave Prague and rewhich she every day uses. What can be more common, and, you may think more present want of funds," simple than a needle? Yet, if you do not now it. I can tell you that it takes a grea many persons to make a needle, and a great deal of time, too.

Let us take a peep into the needle manufactory. In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill, in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shop is hung around with coils of bright wire of all thicknesses, from the stout kind used for codfish hooks, to that of the finest cambric needles. In a room below, bits of wire, the length of two needles, are cut by a vast pair of shears fixed in the wall. A bundle has been cut off; the bits need straightening

for they just came off from the coils. The bundle is thrown into a red hot furnace, and then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table till the wires are straight. This process is called "rnbbing straight." We now see a mill for grinding nee dles. We go down into the basement and find a needle pointer seated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires and rolls them between his tumb and fingers with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. We have now the wires straght, and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the head of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutters at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eye, and the boy who does it punches eight tiousand an bour, and he does it so pranches looming in the distance, which very fast your eyes can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is run-

ning a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles. A woman, with a little anvil before her. files betwen the heads, and seperates them. shared out. Ho wever, Gen. Quitman station- They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty, and what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the bardening comes next. They are heated in a furnace, and when red-hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a metalic plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewed over them, rified. The well was crowded with men bil is sprinkled, and soft soap is dashed in spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled up with several others of the same kind, thrown into a wash pot, to roll to and before I discovered this newly constructed well fre for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough, but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and a tossing in sawdest, of a stream. Its margin on either side was they look as bright as can be, and are ready fringed with Palmetto and Talm trees, which to be sorted and put up for see. But the but William is still was the first appearance of regetation to morting and doing up in papers you can,

THE MUSICIAN'S MARRIAGE.

After Having passed the summer in vis-

The day after he came, his apartment was ppearance indicated misery and suffering. he great musician recieved him with a ordiality which he would not, perhaps, have hown to a nobleman. Encouraged by his kindness, the visitor said: "I came to you title, notwithstanding the distance that divides us, but formerly I could boast some instruction I gained a comfortable livelihood. Now, I am old, feeble, burdened with a large family, and destitute of pupils. I live at Nuremberg, but came to Prague to recover the remnant of a small property which belonged to my ancestors Although nominally successful, the expense of a long litigation has more than swallowed up the trifling sum I recovered. To-morrow, I set out for home-penniless."

"And you have come to me: You have done well and I thank you for this proof of your esteem. To assist a brother profesors is to me more than a duty—it is a pleasure. Artists should have their purse in common: and if fortune neglects some, in order to treat others better than they deserve, it only makes it more necessary to preserve equilibrium by fraternal kindness. That is my system; so don't speak of gratitude, for feel that I only discharge a debt.

As he uttered these generous words Liszt opened his writing case, and started when he saw that his usual depository fo his money contained but three ducats. He summoned his servant.

"Where is the money?" he asked. "There, sir," replied the man, pointing to

the open drawer. "There. Why; there is scarcely any-

thing !" "I know it, sir, if you please to remem-

ber, I told you yesterday that the cash was nearly exhausted."

"You see, my dear brother," said Liszt smiling, "that for the moment; I am no richer than you. But that does not trouble me. I have credit, and I can make money start from the keys of my piano. However, turn home, you shall not be delayed by my

So saying, he opened another drawer, and the old man. "There," said he, "that will do. It was a present made me by the Emperor of Austria-his own portait, sat in diamonds. The painting is nothing remarkable, but the stones are fine. Take them and dispose of them, and what ever they bring shall be yours."

The old musician tried in vain to decline so rich a gift. Liszt would not hear to a refusal, and the poor man at length withdrew invoking the choicest blessings of cient to enable the parties to pursue their Heaven on his generous benefactor. He then repaired to the shop of the principal jeweller in the city, in order to sell the diamonds. Seeing a miserable-dressed man anxious to dispose of the magnificient jewels with whose value he appeared unacquainted, the master of the shop very naturally suspected his honesty; and, while appearing to examine the diamonds with close attention. he whispered a few words in the ear of one of his assistants. The latter went out, speedily returned, accompanied by several soldiers of police, who arrested the unhappy of bodily exercise, and every opportunity artist, in spite of his protestation of inno-

"You must first come to prison," they netion to the magistrate."

The prisoner wrote a few lines to his benefactor, imploring his assistance. Liszt hastened to the jeweller.

"Sir," said be, "you have caused the arest of an innocent man. Come with me mmediately, and let us have him released. He is the lawful owner of the jewels in uestion, for I gave them to him."

"My name is Liszt.

"I don't know any rich man of that name."

"Are you aware, sir, that these diamonds re worth six thousand florins-that is to housand franca "

"So much the better for him on whom I ave bestowed them." But, in order to make such a you must be very wealthy."

"My actual fortune consists of three due

"Then you are a magician," dud adT "By no means; and yet, by just moving my fingers, I can obtain as much money as equipes ; Rabi. Garling Can

You must be a mag "If you shous, I'll disclose to you the

hind the shop. He opened it and run his fingers over the keys; then, seized by sud-

ntered by a stranger—an old man whose young lady entered the room. While the melody continued, she remained speechless and immovable; then as the last note died away, she cried, with irresistable enthusi-

sm. "Bravo, Liszt! its wondrous!" "Dost thou know him, then my daugher?" asked the jeweller.

"This is the first I have had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him," replied she; "but skill in playing the piano, and by giving I know that none save Liszt, could draw such sound from the piano."

Expressed with grace and modesty, by oung person of remarkable beauty, this admiration could not fail to be more than flattering to the artist. However, after making his best acknowledgements, Liszt withdrew, in order to release the prisoner. and accompanied by the jeweller.

"Grieved at his mistake, the worthy merchant sought to repair it by inviting the two musicians to supper. The honors of the table were done by his amiable daughter. who appeared no less touched at the gen has shown them to be in every street in erosity of Liszt than astonished at his talent.

That night, the musicians of the city serhabitants of prague presented themselves at the door. They entreated him to give some concerts, leaving it to himself to fix any sum he pleased as a remuneration. The jeweller percieved that, talent even in a pecuniary light, may be more valuable than the most generally, who from the great mass precious diamonds. Liszt continued to go to his house, and, to the merchant's great joy, he percieved that his daughter was the cause of his visits. He began to love the company of the musician, and the fair girl is only child certainly did not hate it.

One morning, the jeweller, coming to the point with German frankness said to Liszt. "How do you like my daughter?"

"She is an angel !" "What do you think of marriage?" "I think so well of it, that I have the

rentest possible inclination to try it." "What would you say to a fortune of bree million francs ?"

"I would willingly accept it."

Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases; you please my dauguter. Her fortune is ready. be my son-in-law." "With all my heart."

The marriage was celebrated the ng week.

And this, according to the chronicles of Prague, is a true account of the marriage of he great and good paintist, Liszt.

Short Sight; or, Myopia.

Near sighted persons are very apt to toop while engaged in study. To avoid a practice so injurious to the figure and health. they should use a high desk when reading or writing, and if glasses are indispensable such only should be used as are just suffioccupations at the ordinary reading distance of about fourteen inches. Smal type, etching, microscopical pursuits, and objects requiring close inspection, should be avoided; the individual should overcome is natural tendency to a cramped hand. and write boldly and freely, and be the pursuit what it may in which he is engaged, ossible distance should be maintained between his eyes and the object.

In all cases of myopia, and especially in early life, or when the affection is just commencing, it is highly important that any tendency to an over-supply to the eyes should be counteracted by a proper amount should be embraced for exercising the eyes on distant objects. Near-sight is comparatively rare in persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and is almost, if not quite unsaid; " afterwards, you can give an expla- known among those civilized nations whose eyes are constantly practiced in nomadic warfare, or in the chase.

Near sight may be acquired in early youth by the babit common to infants of approaching their eyes very close to any object on which their attention may happen to be engaged. Observe asgroup of children learn ing to write and to draw-almost all will be seen with their faces sideways and their tongues in the corner of their mouths, nearly touching with their cheeks the paper or "But, sir," said the merchant, "who are slate on which they are laboriously accomplishing their task. Many an infant bas been rendered short-sighted, and may have acquired squints, from constantly playing with small toys; for as the vineal axes con-"That may be; yet I am tolerably well verge when objects are held near the eyes, frequent repetition of this may end in strabismus; and I may here remark, that strict attention should be paid to the posiare worth six thousand florins—that is to tion of an infant's sleeping oot, and to the say about five thousand guiness, or twelve attitude in which it is placed in the nurses arms. The eyes of infants ever seek the light, and many an unsightly cast has been entailed upon a child by its being always placed with one and the same side to a candle or a window. The light in the nursery should not be too much on one side of the candle, nor should a candle or a lamp be so placed in the evening, that the eyes of the child are destroyed upon looking at the the child are destroyed upon looking at the There is some judgment in putting children's books in good bold type, in encouraging them to observe distant objects, and in-

Liszt had seen a piano in the parlor be- inches from the page, and the same when in the school room. Such children are obliged to lean forward during music lessons iting the principal towns in Germany, the celebrated paintist, Liszt, arrived at prague in O tober 1846.

The description of the control of t As he sounded the first chords, a beautiful practicing. As, however, some musical instruments will not admit of such an arrangement, spectacles of a low power may be worn at that time, and then only, and the lessons should not exceed half an hour without a pause of some minutes for the eyes

to rest. Insufficiency of light in rooms where children receive instruction, or where they are taught mechanical work, is a cause of near-sight, and occasionally of even more serious mischief. Care should therefore be taken that parochial and infant school rooms (which to my knowledge are frequently on the basement floor) should be properly and sufficiently lighted.

Married Life in France.

Chiefly on the authority of travellers who have described French life as they saw it, and who have not always seen it from the most moral and domestic point of view. large numbers have come to believe France about one of the most immoral countries in Europe, unless Italy be excepted. Paris is probably about as loose a capital as any need wish to see. Yet vice and virtue are not mixed up, even in Paris, as Dr. Sanger New York; nor does vice walk the streets as unblushingly. But all great cities are great sores in some points of view, as Jeffernaded their illustrious brother. The next son has truly said; and French cities are day, the nobles and most distinguished in- more systematically deprayed probably than many others. But he who sees the corruption of French city life, and judges thereby of the whole French nation, greatly misjudges the bulk of the people. And nothing seems to be better established that the small farmers and the country people very much like that class of people all the world through, and about equal to the average in point of morality, marrying and gir-

ing in marriage like the rest of the world. Population does not increase quite so fast in France as in England, nor in England, of course, as in the United States. But France furnishes at least the most authentic and accurate statistics, exhibiting the effects of every different mode of life upon the national prosperity. In this respect it is far before every other country on

the globe.
Out of thirty six millions of inhabitants in France, fifteen and a half millions are married or in a state of widowhood. This certainly does not look as if marriage was there becoming an obsolete institution. Eight and a half millions are bachelors or spinsters, leaving only twelve millions for children-so, at least, the figures show. Thus, the proportion of the married would

seem much larger than might have been expected, but the number of children singu-Dr. Farre thinks, however, that the type of the French race is improving, from the diminution of bad types, such as idiots and lunstics, who do not marry. The general opinion has been that, in the point of stature, at least, Frenchmen were rather deteri-

orating. In France, marriage is much more the result of prudential calculations and considerations than with us, or even with the English. All is done by negotiation. The heart has little to do with the matter; fancy nothing; and prudence everything. The marriage is not valid unless the man is eighteen and the woman fifteen. Even then, unless the head of the family give his or her consent, the ceremony can be set aside. In all this, France is in one extreme, and we quite as excessively in the other. Prudence and principles have too little to do with our marriages, and a momentary fancy too much. Marriage is more favorable to long life celibacy, as these French statistics prove, unless it be very early marriages. The mortality of males marrying before twenty is almost five times as great, it is said, as of those remaining ingle. This, however, must be an error, From twenty upwards, marriage seems to about double the chance of seeing sixty, To about thirty, the chance of life for unmarried females is rather better than that of married. But from this up the scale turns decidedly the other way; and the chance of seeing sixty is very far better for the married than the unmarried female, For those marrying under twenty, however, the chances of mortality are rather greater than of those who wait till above that time, when the bodily system is well matured. Even to twenty-five, nine married women die to eight unmarried.

At all ages widows are more mortal than wives and widowers than married men. Grief has, of course, much to do with this. The absence of that mutual care which each exercises for the comfort of the other is also concerned. So that, great as are the useres of married life, great as are often this expenses and privations, these are all as noth ing to the evils of having no one but self to

live for. In fact, to live without a purpose and without an aim, beyond the mere personal good seems the most fatal of all things to human life. Without some object beyond themselves, men and women soon die. The hope more than single life. There is enter prise and risk, and reliance upon the latter with a fear sometimes for dally brend, we s hope in children, and in the roa coming, all connected with and all of which bave a value human o character, and which determ enough, all strengthen health and for the length of life. Married We to the fde of a thousand immoralities the life, and the friend of passes. men enlist as soldiers prothow ring them to observe distant objects, and inviting them to describe what, they see in landscapes. Near-sighted children are often fond of books, and love to pore over some favorite story in a quiet corner for hours together. They should be watched, and companied to hold their bases (and companied to hold their bases).