TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

"THE PRIOD OF LIBERTY IS STERNAL VIGILANCE."

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE VOL. XIV......NO. 5.

BY DAVIS & CREWS.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1857.

THE UNION OF THE NEW AND OLD WORLD. The attention of the public is now directed to the enterprise of connecting the new and old world by a submarine telegraphic cable, and some account of what has been done and what is proposed to do, will be Interesting to our readers. The Niagara will be assisted by two English naval steamships and the United States steam-frigate Susquehanna; and it is calculated that the expedition will be accomplished in two months from the present time; and that immediately thereafter, instant communication will be established between the New World and the Old. A New York paper contains an elaborate article upon the subject, from which we gather the following facts. This great enterprise was originated and conceived in the United States, and was commenced about four months ago by a small company of American capitalists:

In the face of all the objections that were urged against it, they persevered with a determination that was proof against all discouragement. It was supposed by some that the laying of a cable across the bed of the Atlantic was an utter impossibility, and that any attempt must end in den nfiture and disastrous pecuniary loss to those who should eng sin the attempt. But the New York, Newtoundland and London Telegraph Company was camposed of men who were not convinced of the practicability of the undertaking, they entered upon it with a will and an earnestness that no obstacles could overcome. They contended that, if it were possible to lay a submarine telegraph between England and France, with proper means and facilities, the same could be done between America and Europe; and these means and facilities they asserted were at their disposal. The task which they have undertaken is, it must be confessed, a stupendous one; but so many things have conspired to favor those who have undertaken it. that there is little reason now to doubt of its ultimate success. The company consists of the following gentlemen, all of whom have been connected with it since its incorporation:

President, Peter Cooper; Treasurer, Moses Taylor; Electrician, Samuel F. B. Morse; Directors, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts.

These gentlemen, about three years ago, obtained a charter from the colonial government of Newfoundland, granting them the exclusive privilege for fifty years of running a telegraph across that island and through any of the adjacent waters. They also obtained an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a bridle path over the southern portion of the country, which was considered indispensable for the regulation and repair of the telegraph. In addition to this, they were secured the interest on two hundred and fifty thousand judged rather by actions than by words .dollars for twenty years, and a present of fifty square miles of land, which the comin any part of the island. These, with the other substantial marks of the favor with which the Newfoundland Government regarded the enterprise, were willingly bestowed upon the company, with the best wishes for their success. A charter having previously been granted by the governments of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the telegraphic connection-or rather the proposed route of the telegraphic connection-between the United States and St. John, on the extreme western point of Newfoundland, was established. In the latter part of the year, a complete communication

previously. Thus far the company had been success pleted between Burope and America, the orle for which they had organized could the said to have been accomplished. and each Government has of the cable across the Atlantic and arthe point aiready stated. An agreemade with the Atlantic Telenunder whose direction it is have bound themselves to lay it down are in into the possession of the New resonadiand and London Telegraph

y in perfect working order.

wires wound together. The onbie will be two thousand five hundred miles in length, the surplus over the actual distance to be of emergency, to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean and the variations that may be caused by the winds and currents. The protecting wires are made nto strands, each composed of seven of the best charcoal iron wires. The aggregate length of the smaller wires required in the manufacture of one mile of the cable is one hundred and twenty-six miles, and the whole cable will require three hundred and fifteen thousand miles of this wire. The flexibility of this cable is so great

that it can be made as manageable as a small rope, and it is capable of being tied around the arm without injury. Its weight is but 1800 pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Some doubts being entertained as to its sinking to the bottom, it is enough to know that it is heavier than those shells which have been taken up from the bed of ocean by Commander Berryman, while engaged in sounding along the line of the telegraph plateau. It has been asserted too, that the strands of slender iron wire by which it is protected, will suffer corrosion or decomposition in a short time after their to be deterred by such fears, and being once submersion, but in doing so, the material of which they consist will enter into chemical union with the soft mud in which the cables are imbedded, and will thus form a concrete mass of calcareous or salicious substance, affording the very best possible protection.

As the time for the laying of the cable vill be at that period when the days are ongest, there will be comparatively little night to cause interruption to the work .-The whole operation will not take more than eight days in its completion. On approaching the land at each end, a much thicker cable will be used, and of sufficient strength to render it less liable to accident from the foulings of anchors or the effects of currents. As a proof of the durability of such a cable we would here state that we saw a specimer of that which connects Dover and Calais and after a submersion of six years, was as perfect as when first put down. Accidents from the groundling of icebergs at the Newfoundland terminus will be rendered impossible by the laying and landing of the cable in a harbor perfectly land-locked, into which no iceberg can enter, and where the water varies in depth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty fathoms .- N. O. Delta.

From the Richmond South. IS AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

ESSENTIAL TO THE SOUTH?

We do not conceive it necessary, in dis cussing the present exigencies of the coun try, always to protest our devotion to the Union. Upon this point we prefer to be States, we have already acquiesced in sacripany were allowed the liberty of selecting fices and concessions which demonstrate an affection quite as strong as we care to be credited with-for any existing institutions, To perpetuate that union in its harmony and its beauty, we are prepared to make, perhaps, other concessions, provided some effectual guarantee can be afforded, that those concessions are to be final. We have little faith in Congressional compromises or paper guarantees; and, with our approbation, the South will never acquiesce in any more. In spite of present adverse indica tions, we cling to the faith that the Union may be preserved; but if so, it can only be done by a bold and manly consideration of the subject.

The times demand this much-and w are content, in endeavoring so to meet the responsibility which rests upon us, as sentinels upon the watch tower of the South.

It is idle to close our eyes to dangers which are lowering darkly upon the horizon. No some man can calmly view the present ashimself, with the idea, that danger to the permanence of the Union is not imminent. A retrospect of the past ten years, suffices ount of capital (£350,000, to assure him that public sentiment in the lich is equal to \$1,750,000) has been auh. North and the South is rapidly ripening for as entire severance of political connection. the proportion in which these three is not devised some means to carm the terms. Lead and one building and one building and one building and one bound on the self protection and self respect require the formation of other political ties. We may entertain shores Mathere be not devised some means to calm tion and self respect require the formations of other political ties. We may entertain of other political ties, We may entertain pay four per cent on the applial for what opinions we please, upon the propried what opinions we please, upon the propried what opinions we please, upon the propried the capacitation of the student of the student of the student of the student of the subject, until discussion and consideration will be fruithe made as is equivalent less! We think not—and therefore we a Government of the United have suggested in a previous issue the proor into a similar contract with spriety of amending the Constitution. We are not tenacious of any particular plan or

proposition.

The amendment we suggested, upon fur ther reflection commends just more and more favorably to our judgment; but we are very willing to consider other propositions, and will very cheerfully relingu our own peculiar views to obtain the acquiescance of the South in some effectual protection against farefler aggression. Mr.
Calhoun, whose political wisdom and fore
sight are attested the more and more with
each advancing year, considered that in escence of the South in some effectual pro cable is composed of seven copper

Constitutional amendment was the only hope of perpetualing the Union. If to that conclusion the Southern mind can be traversed being considered necessary, in case brought, we have every confidence in the accomplishment of the purpose which is nearest to our heart—the preservation of the rights of the States and the perpetua tion of the Federal Union. We know that some of our friends oppose any propositions to amend the Constitution, under the apprehension that more harm than good will result from the precedent. They think it unwise to begin the work of amendment : but if we do not begin it for our protection now while we have sufficient strength perhaps to accomplish that object, have we any guarantee that an aggressive majority will not begin it in a very few years for the purpose of legalizing their assaults?

The balance of power in the Senate is ost, or will be lost in a very few years. A glance at the map of the United States Territories is only necessary to satisfy us that in a few fleeting years the non-slaveholding States will be invested with full power to amend the Constitution as they will. Can we doubt, after the experience of the last year in the rapid concentration of sectional strength upon such a mere man of straw as John C. Fremont, that as soon as the power is attained it will be exercised? What then, is to protect us from such amendments to the Constitution as will invest the Federal Government with power to emancipate our slaves, and that power once attained, can we doubt that the fate of Jamaica and Havti, is reserved for our children? If, now, we can so amend the Constitution as to provide that no such power shall ever be conferred upon the General Government except by the same unanimity which is aiready required to deprive any State, that danger might be obviated. If the Constitution be not now amended, to curtail the growing power of the Central Government, as sure as the sun will rise upon the morrow, so surely will it be amended, if the Union continue so long, to increase that

If the States of the South now fear to ask amendments for their protection, how long will they be better able to resist amendments for their subjection? Do not the muttered thunders of Northern indignation at the Dred Scott decision, already give earnest of the coming? Is it not wise, is i not eminently prudent, for us to insist now upon a revision of the articles of the Union while we are capable of withstanding assault-when with every day comes increas ng comparative weakness; and, with that increasing weakness, comes in a geometrical ratio the disposition to assail and subdue? The Constitution was the offspring of a similar wisdom upon the part of our forefathers. The old Articles of Confederation, which were the first articles of Union between the several States, were found in ufficient to accomplish the object for which they were adopted, and the severance of the Union they established was foreseen as very mminent by the wise men of that day .-They did not recoil from the discussion and consideration of the danger, but anticipa ting the catastrophe, Virginia invited the ocuporation of her sister States in recon idering and rediscussing the basis of Union and from that reconsideration and rediscussing arose the present Constitution.

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is a maxim of common sense and o common life to apply the pruning knife to decaying and dead limbs, and to engraft upon old and useless trunks a more available and valuable stock. This is progressive; nd the farmer manifests his devotion to the principle by sending to distant parts of the world for the life element of his soils without which his estate is worthless. So engineer; the house-wife, and the herdeman Everywhere there are to be seen evidences of this living principle of society, more than in politics. And why is this?" Is the civil code and practice already perfect?-Did even the patriots of the revolutionary period; and our Constitutional epoch, like the Saviour of the World, complete their system? They did a great work; but they were men, and they left a great work to be done. Amongst those things which, from the very mecessity of the case, were least known to our great ancestors, was our diplomatic system. We had had more or less of every other experience. Diplomacy was born on this continent with the birth of our nationality. Establishing a government based upon the maxim of essential non-intervention, with limited commerce manufactures, and shipping, and the simplest political formulas, we had little power to look into the future, and absolutely none at all to provide for the existing state of our relations with the civilized world.

We were secognized as a nationality because that was one of the great political necessities of Europe at the time, But we were regarded a mere bubble, which the slightest pressure would explode; and hence, though receiving our diplomatic representatives, they were treated by the great States of Europe more the curiodities than as three

That system (if we may so call it out of respect to what it ought to be, or perhaps out of respect to the diplomatic systems of other nations) is wholly discreditable to our Government, and to our people. In nothing else have we shown such a resolute fogyism, such an absolute obedience to ancient habits and practices. Is it because it is impossible to effect reformations in the face of aspirants for place-for place without peculiar merits or qualifications?

Our diplomacy is not a system under which our great State maintains intercourse with other nations; it is a mere means of compensation—a reserve force or agency by which individuals are to be rewarded, fami ies gratified, and pride, republican pridea little flattered and caressed. We speak thus without the least disrespect to individ uals. We complain of a system only because it is a disgrace to the nation-to the people.

We are by no means clear that the at tempt will ever be successful of carrying on the government by a system of more compensation, as Burke says, a bit of white tone here and a bit of black stone there a piece of tesselated work. By this as it may, such a principle or plan of action can never be acceptable when applied to our ntercourse with other nations.

With all defence, then, is it not possible or Mr. Buchanan's new government to pen a new set of books, in reference to our oreign accounts? Is it not possible to or ganize our diplomatic system on the score of qualifications and merit? If we could feel authorized to descend to a fair review of the past, we think it would be in our power so to contrast our immense shortcomings and awkward failures, with what we might have done, what we are qualified to do, and what the people ask us to do. as to impress upon the Administration the importance of devising some radical change in our system of representation

We have an instinctive horror of the common way of parcelling out Diplomatists and Consuls, to the States, according to their respective populations. It looks like dividing up the offices at once, and thus closing the accounts of an administration. Now, it must be apparent that, in reference to the discharge of duties appertaining to the West-the interior-Western men are most likely to be best qualified for public service. It is so of the whole Indian and Land Departments, and, in our judgment, it is so too, generally, of Territorial and other officers. It is equally manifest, in reference to the foreign service, that the old States are more likely to be able to urnish men of higher qualifications than the West. - What-we would ask is, only that there shall be a cortain fitness of things -a certain propriety of action-such as shall receive the endorsement of somebody pesides mere applicants and their warm political friends. And it is right that i should be so; and the wonder is, that man car, be found to confer effices in viola tion of this principle, not that men are found to accent them.

We would like to see a little progress. hen, in diplomatic offices. It is no reason because these are federal offices that they hould be counted out like pennies to family of boys on a muster day; as well might the boys be mustered into the ranks and compelled to do heavy soldiers duty. There is not fitness in such a way of doing business, no propriety, no justice, and it ofen happens that it is disgraceful to us and

With a feeling that our countrymen are borr. to immense amplitude of qualifications and powers of usefulness, we deny, never theless, that every hatter can shoe a horse or every-lawyer-bull a tooth. We ask only that qualifications shall weigh down mere local claim,-that qualifications-and we think that amongst these, in these times should be true Democracy-should be held at least as the highest requisite of a representation abroad.

. Topics for General Conversation. Whatever can interest only in a particular place is frivolous; whatever can interest only those who have pursued a particlar course of study is pedantic. Those topics of conversation capable of interesting all tolerably informed men are dignified and elegant. They are those on which men of all places and professions may converse with each order. Human nature and character in general; events which affect the public, and, consequently, politics; polite literature, which delights every moderately refined man; as much of sciences, arts, and professions, as when expressed in popular language the world in general can understand; these are the subjects of interest ing conversation,

A Western editor vents his rage as fol-

"We would say to the rascal who stole our shirt off the pole while we law in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincarely hope that the collar may out his throat."

Secret him right, say we. No huminess to linear a fact. A greaty editor, this to RESULTS OUTSTRIPPING ANTICIPATIONS. Mr. Calhoun, in the Memphis Convention

of 1845, said : "You are now talking about connecting the Mississippi with the Atlantic by Railroad. In twenty years you will be talking about connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific." And we well recollect with what a stare of incredulity hundreds of the intelligent men then present, statesmen, judges, editors, &c., looked up to the great Carolinian and expressed in their countenances, almost as plainly as if they had embodied the sentiment in so many words, "that is another of Mr. Calhoun's vagaries." The idea of the union of the Mississippi with the Atlantic by means of iron bands was considered by many grave and enlightened members of that body as little better than a Utopian dream, to be realized perhaps by a future generation, or perhaps never. But to talk about building Railroad to the Pacific, they considered as one of those ridiculous airy nothings suitable to be indulged in by poets and the inmates of mad-houses in a state of partial convalescence

Well, what of the results thus far? This convention was held in the fall of 1845. A period of a little more than ten years only ias, therefore, elapsed, and the grand epithaamium that celebrates the completion of the first part of the work mentioned has been chanted. The cars now run regularly from Home." What sound from the home from the shores of the Atlantic to the bluffs of the Mississippi. Their waters are united. The vague and misty future has become the angible and soid realities of the present. and glides, though we cannot say noiselessly, into the past. And the still futurewhat of it? The rites of Hymen celebrating the union of the great River with the fair young giantess of the Pacific-shall their epithalamium be chanted, and when? There be prophets of evil, and they cry out. a dream, a dream! We tell them nay; or, if it be a dream, it is one that will be realized, as the other has been, when we awake. Events crowd on. Mr. Calhoun said that en! Oh! what is there like a mother's in twenty years they would be talking about love? or where the love so pure as that we building a railroad to the Pacific, and they thought him almost crazy for making such a prediction. One half of that period has clapsed, and the road has not only been the "world," breathes on us its rank, with talked about, but the rails have actually been laid down upon it at several points, and all the important steps taken to construct it to human passions, that their black shadows

Results outstrip anticipations, even of the most sagacious, of those who penetrate farthest into the future. What it took ten years to perform when Louisiana was admitted into the Union, is now accomplished in one. The journey that consumed a month twenty years ago is now made in a week. And still the ratio of comparative rapidity is onward, still onward.

It took ten years to complete the railroad tion of this time is now necessary to map out, lay down the track, and equip a road of greater length. It took half of this time to talk about the enterprise. There was no faith, and there must be faith before they can be living works, for works do but follow faith. Besides, learning one language gives the student increased facilities for learning another. So the experience gained in building one tailroad comes in powerfully to shorten the time necessary to the construction of another. The mishaps of doing and undertaking, of a want of calculation, of necessary precedence and sequence of measure are all avoided by the light which the practical knowledge gained by experience. and it alone, sheds upon the actual. There be those who talk of the realization

of our Southern Pacific railroad by the next generation. Slow coaches we say. They spuff not the breezes, all instinct with changed condition of things, all alive with the ceaseless din of energies at work with Titanic power, with something approaching lesperation, as though the destinies of the world depended upon the completion of a given amount of facts accomplished in given time. Enterprise grows by what it feeds upon, like the passions of love or hatred. Let the prophets of inaction or blindness open their eyes and see, and get out of the vay. The engine bell keeps time to the lullaby of the placid waters of the Pacific Let them go over to Algiers, and placing their ears upon the ground, listen! Th sound will be indistinct at first, but with the aid of a little of the faith of the times it will gradually become more perceptible, and pefore they have time fully to realize it, the engine, with its train of cars, laden with the rich silks and diamonds of India and the gold of California, will come dashing along brough solitudes - now solitary no longer -marking another epoch, another grand in the "march, march, march" of the e of ages.

is visionary, if you please. So peop called our own veteran, General Edmund Pendleton Gaines who first urged the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad, and the construction of a system of Railroade throughout the Souli and West to bind the country singular. Herally, in bends of money execution is more spatial trial and the grays because we see that systems to only From the Pennsylvania Inquirer. SOUNDS FROM HOME

REVERIE OF THE PAST, BY AN OLD MAN.

The fire burns brightly on the wide hearth before me. The red flames rush whistling and sing up the great black chimney, that swallows them carelessly and gapes for more. I have seen wouth as bright and sparkling as those flames, rush like them into the black gulf of ruin, and like them, too, leave behind them naught but ashes, but the ashes, alas! of blasted hopes, and fond hearts, stricken by despair. I am an old man; I have run my race allotted by Heaven to all of earth. My head is bowed down towards the dust, which will soon claim me as its own. I should be alone, alone in the great iron world, had I not one good, faithful friend, who, I thank God humbly, is still spared me. Oh! it were worse than death, worse, worse a thousand times to lose that friend. Men call it memory." I call it a good angel, for it brings back to me those whom I loved and

As I sit before the wild flames, that throw a trembling, stooping shadow upon the wall, this spirit one is singing in my ears strains, sweet though sad, the melodies of by-gone days. Oh, dearly do I love to hear that song, to listen to those "Sounds of my boy-hood is floating round me now? Have you ever heard a village church bell fill the quiet air with its sweet, plaintive sound, on one of those fair summer eve nings, when all around there is such a still and holy calm, that it seems as if heaven itself were slumbering on earth! Such to me this sound has always been. I know i well; it is my mother's voice. I had mother once and I loved her, too-who does not? I remember, when a little child I tried to pray, I first would think of her to fill my heart with love for God. She was my stepping-stone from earth to heavbear to her? . When we are fresh from God, then it is strongest; for as we grow older, and the cold and sneering devil, called ering breath, then does our love for her who gave us birth, wander amid so many fierce the Rio Grand, far on towards the Pacific. dim its brightness, but still it burns within our hearts, and we confess it, too, when death is in our homes and we are mother

> But memory, restless spirit, sings now to me another strain. I hear another sound from home. This time it is a simple strain. sung by one who was dearer to me than all the world besides. Long years ago there crossed my path in life a girlish form, some called it pretty-perhaps it was; I never strain as musical as the notes of a harp which I once had when a child, the chords of which were moved by the wind as it passed over them. By slow degrees this girlish form grew powerful in its mastery over me. I who had a mock for love, now found in it a master. I struggled against this new-born power, for I was young, and those whom I loved, and who loved me, would have me turn to other things. It is an old story that I am telling. I called her wife, and then there burst on me the anger of a parent, and for a time I left my father's house, and wandered far from it. But she, the one whose voice I still hear, was at my side, and in her love I was happy .-She died !- See there, where the moor beams rest on a plain, marble stone, as if they love to watch over the grave of one as pure as themselves. She lies there, and I am not at her side! For a while, my bosom, on which her head was wont to rest, was as cold as the earth in which she now slumbers. But Time is a friend indeed, for ie-yes, he comforted me. Pshaw ! what is this dream we call lo

theme for boys and girls to prattle about. ] dreamed like other fools once, but now ! have learned to stare reality in the face, and bear unflinchingly its cold gaze. But I must talk of her. She died, and died when we were poor, and I cursed myself that I had taken her from her home, and had no home to give her. It was selfish, was it not? But selfishness holds the key of all men's hearts; yes, I was selfish to love her as I did. She died, died a blessing me. Well, well, if what wise and good men say be true, I shall see her again; that this may be is my constant prayer to heaven. Another sound from home -an infant's cry. The tiny voice of my first-born is ringing in my rich than among the modern ears. Alas that sound from home has been or normally destitute. 126 me, ere earth had time to wither it with its suported, we accurated breath. There is more than one 140 reduced to poverty for sleeping beneath that cold, white stone.

1178 really pair people mans or hope. Of the ballon stilled. Heaven took what God had given memory, alone with Oh, mother, wi

after all? a toy to while away an hour, a

HOW TO RULE A TARTAR WIFE.

perfectly cool, and not in the slightest degree brutish, or you will signally fail in your object.

When your young wife is in the tantrums.

do not pretond to take the slightest notice of the fit but begin to whistle or sing (the former is the best) some slow pathetic air; and if she speak to you, not ar you, answer her at once endearingly. This alone will in most cases succeed after two or three trials : but should this not do, then take to your hat and go gently out, but mind, do not come in to the next meal. Dine or tea out, and then return; should your wife begin again, try whistle the 2nd, and if this won't do, go out again to the next meal .-Now mind you do not go to any friend's house, for many obvious reasons; one of them is, to avoid arousing any jealous fee! ings-in fact we could give you forty reason. why you should go to an eating house for the meals. Should you still be unsuccessful, at the proper time go to bed silently. and immediately pretend to be asleep. At breakfast the next morning, reason calmly and gently with your wife; that is, if she gets up, if not, let her lie as long as she likes, and do not take the slightest notice of it i eat your breakfast alone, under the sure conviction that you have already nearly mastered her. Should she, however, get up, do as we have said ; and if she still renains obdurate try whistle the 3rd, and so on, as the day before. If still all to no purpose, you must now proceed to more vigorous means; viz: sleep from home be sure, however, to go to some unquestionably respectable place as near your own house as possible. Return home the next morning o breakfast, and if questioned as to where you have been, answer her very quietly, and above all things speak the truth. A thousand to one that you will now come to an explanation; but should she still be unbende ... ing, try whistle the 4th, and, if necessary, sleep out again at the same house, and in fact persist in this ourse as long as necessary. The most odurate minx that we have vet heard of was fairly vanquished by her

We will now conclude, Mr. Husband, with a few words of advice to yourself. You cannot possibly subdue your wife if you ose either your temper or your gentleness : but with them and firmness there is no chance of failing. Having done this, all will then depend upon yourself, for you may mould her as you like; yet surely you cannot ex-pect your wife to be good if you are bad. Most women, to their honor be it spoken and acknowledged, are naturally prone to be amiable, gentle, and loving ; cameleon-like, they faithfully reflect the color as it shines upon them. You must never expect your wife to study your happiness if you neglect hers; and in order to promote it, you cannot do too much, you cannot be too unselfish, We will not allude to any vicious habits for with them there never can be happiness; but if you are a smoker, for instance, and your young wife does not like smoking, (and ery few young wives do like it,) why leave t off, and the sooner the better, for It is lirty and low habit.

husband in four days, and yet she was ter-

rible, and he was mild even to a fault.

irty and low habit.

Lastly, never be guilty of any action that will lower you in your own esteem, or de-

grade you in the eyes of your wife,

As OLD MAN,

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE Everything is reduced to statistics, wither curious or useful, at the present day, and one Brierre de Boismont thought it worth while to write a book on the suicides of France. Beginning with the year 1884, be found from the decennial register from 1834 to 1843, the amount of annual suicides in creased from 2078 to 3020. The was in all France; in Paris the properties of increase was much more tapids. In Paris the number of suicides in 1884 amounted to 352-in 1843 they flad risen to 54 cases, and making allowances for the g increase of crime observed during the twenty years in Europe, by Promust admit that there are from al cases a day in the French capitel. the 4,595 suicides in Paris, rac these ten years, 3,215 were males. 836 females—a little fact as liftly season mend all the defenders of the disasses.

mend all the defenders of the di-man to make a note of and they ever encounter at him-projudiced enough to not as highly gifted ble qualities of ration and to Among these were 126 day and it may be emarked by it with those of a certain age a death are much more communic death are much more comm or normally destitute. 12d were tably off," 200 were respectably