

truth, if we desire that they should develop and manifest all the beauty of their nature. We should be less anxious of strengthening their memory than of developing their moral sentiments, and this, not by general rules, but by putting before them moral actions that appeal to their judgment. Examples drawn from ancient history, which show the influence of their sex on the affairs of the world, the various conditions to which they have been subjected in other ages and in foreign countries, the character of the two sexes as shown by examples, and the fluctuations of taste and pleasures—here is their history and their geography. It is exceedingly interesting to lay before a woman, in a manner agreeable to her, a map of the terrestrial globe, or of its principal divisions, and to see with what interest she listens to a description of the various races, the diversity in their tastes and moral sentiments, particularly if we show the reciprocal influence of the two sexes on each other, and add some simple explanations as to the influence of climate, and the liberty or slavery of the people. The particular divisions of a country, its commerce, its power and its government, are to her comparatively uninteresting. Of the planetary and sidereal systems she is content with such a knowledge as will make her feel the beauty of a summer's evening, and teach her whether there are other worlds and other beautiful creatures. Expressive pictures and music, not that which indicates learned art, but that which inspires feelings,*—all these things purify and elevate her taste, and connect themselves closely with her moral sentiments.

* Even Madame de Staël, who combined, in so remarkable a manner, the characteristics of both sexes, could say, speaking of the German music, "I have but one objection to make to their genius as musicians; they put too much *mind* (*esprit*) into their works, and reflect too much on what they do."—(See *L'Allemagne*, vol. iii. p. 393.)