

forms a more accurate conception of a particular branch of study, or of a profession. He who knows history, only as a chronicle of dry facts and dates, and breathes not in its philosophy, is but a mere machine and his knowledge is almost useless. So he who learns by rote the deductions of a science, without tracing them back to their grand, primary principles, will do but little to enlarge the boundaries of human invention, or add but little to the sum total of knowledge.

Principles are discovered in higher ranges of thought, and in more enlarged fields of investigation, than those which bound one branch of study or circumscribe one department of science. We see an exemplification of this in the distinction between a Politician and a Statesman. The one, by carefully noting passing events, by skilfully watching the changes of public opinion, and by dexterously suiting his principles, if he have any, to every varying gale, may adroitly manage always to be on the winning side, and from being repeatedly successful may gain the reputation of possessing ability; while the other is guided by set and fixed principles, and makes all bend to them, and in the end gains the far more enviable distinction of having been true to his convictions. The one is a man of a single idea and that largely consists of self; the other comprehends the broad principles that underlie all forms of government. In fine a Politician studies politics only; a Statesman deduces his principles from the varied branches of human knowledge. The principle we seek to deduce is this, that larger and more comprehensive views are the legitimate results of extended observation and varied information. The study of Literature imparts broader views, gives nobler conceptions, refines and elevates the thoughts and sentiments, and directs the tastes into proper channels, and so better qualifies one for the discharge of his professional duties. The Statesman, Lawyer, Doctor or Divine, of enlightened views, cultivated understanding and refined tastes, commands greater respect, and generally is more proficient in the discharge of his duties than the man of one idea, who deserves the only merit, perhaps, of having ridden one hobby to death. The ancient Latins have said—*"Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores nec sinit esse feros,"*—the moderns might with equal propriety say—that not only does Literature refine the manners and elevate the tastes, but it likewise invigorates the understanding, sharpens the perceptive faculties and materially strengthens the reasoning powers. But while we thus urge the cultivation of Literature upon professional men, we do not mean that they thereby should neglect their professions. We simply insist, that extremes should be avoided.

In glancing the eye along the list of those who have distinguished themselves in the various walks of professional life, we find the most eminent devoted no small portion of their time to the study of Literature. Among Statesmen, who can compare with Burke? the "noisy, babbling Politician" of his time, who may have attracted the attention of the passing hour, is doomed to lasting oblivion, because he enunciated neither a sentiment nor advanced a principle worthy of remembrance; while the reputation of the great Statesman gains fresh accessions of glory with advancing years, for his principles were based upon the sure and certain foundations of truth, and consequently were "not for for a day, but for all time." He shaped not his conduct to suit the whims and caprices of the fickle crowd; he spoke not to gratify the fancy, but with the fearless courage and lofty authority of an Oracle, "men may come and men may go," but truth is ever the same; so principles founded upon truth change not with the changing years. Burke