

at which they are furnished, in comparison with German and English books. The French language being spread to so much more extent, French publishers are enabled to issue a larger number of copies. The German editions being so much smaller, are in consequence, more extensive.

This fact, of which Germans as well as foreigners complain, is also owing to another cause. In France all important works are published in or near Paris. England has also but two capitals for the supply of books, London and Edinburgh. The French publisher has for his publications a more certain demand than the German. He does not send out as the latter does books on sale, and he does not give to agents so large a discount. The credit for books in France is but three or six months, whereas in Germany it is often a year. The Germans also print too large editions, as it often happens with the works of those authors whose fame is not yet established, and in consequence remain on the shelves of the publisher, proving a bad speculation.

The book business in England is organized upon a plan very similar to that in use in France. The system in Germany often proves ruinous to the publisher; copies of new publications are sent to the various country dealers, who often return all of them at the end of the year. This system, which distinguishes Germany from most other countries, belongs essentially to its social constitution. The existence of so many capitals and large towns, each serving as a centre for science and art, renders it almost impossible to centralize the book publishers at any one point. Each small village has its book agent, who, without much stock on hand, will procure for you any work at a few days' notice.

Publishers send their literary novelties to all the country agents, who, in their turn, distribute them through all the corners of Germany. From the facility with which one can thus learn about books, without purchasing, results the fact that many publications are well read without paying much to the publisher. In no other country in the world does there appear as many new publications as in Germany. We find in Brockhaus' *Conversations Lexicon*, the number of books published annually since 1564—during which year a catalogue of books was commenced at the Leipsic Fair, which has been continued uninterruptedly to the present day. In the year 1564, the number of new publications was two hundred and fifty-six.

In 1589 .....	362
In 1601 .....	1,137
In 1701 .....	1,025
In 1765 .....	1,517
In 1789 .....	2,115
In 1814 .....	2,529
In 1825 .....	4,836
In 1830 .....	5,920
In 1846 .....	12,426
In 1847 .....	10,934
In 1848 .....	18,168
In 1849 .....	8,497
In 1850 .....	8,737

Showing that in 1846, a larger number of works was published than in any year before or since.

France stands next to Germany in the number of its publications. In 1817, there were published but two thousand one hundred and twenty-six new works; but in 1826, there were four thousand three hundred and forty-seven. In 1833, six thousand and sixty-eight; in 1850, seven thousand two hundred and eight, of which four thousand seven hundred and twelve were issued from Paris.

The literary movement in England has followed an analogous progression. In 1828, there were published in London eight hundred and forty-two; in 1835, twelve hundred and forty-three; in 1850, forty-four hundred new works. It will be seen that this result is inferior to that of Germany or even France. At the end of the year 1850, there were no less than two thousand booksellers in Germany; among this number, four hundred publishers and twelve hundred agents. The largest number of bookstores are to be found in Berlin, where there are, at present, one hundred and seventy-nine. As stated before, Leipsic has only one hundred and forty-four. Vienna, with a much larger population than Berlin, has but fifty two book-stores—but the small city of Stuttgart has fifty, and Frankfort thirty-six. To give some idea of the change which has taken place in the book business in Germany, we would state that in 1740, Berlin possessed but eight book-stores, and Leipsic thirty-one.

At the annual fair that takes place at the latter city, three hundred and forty publishers have been present. At that time, all large sales of new publications took place at Leipsic, owing to the difficulties of communication. At present the fair is used more as a rendezvous for those wishing to settle their yearly accounts, than for purchasing. An association of book publishers was formed in Leipsic in 1836 for the better organizing the correspondence of publishers and dealers, and also for transmitting books from one town to another. By means of this organization, the price of books never varies, even in the most distant cities. The facility for procuring books, which exists in Germany,

exercises a great influence over the instruction of the people. When we also know that thirty-two of the German cities possess large public libraries, and that it is rare to find a small village without its reading-room, we shall not wonder at the increase of literature in that country.

## Miscellaneous.

### ONE BY ONE.

*From "Household Words."*

One by one the sands are flowing,  
One by one the mountains fall;  
Some are coming, some are going,  
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,  
Let thy whole strength go to each,  
Let no future dreams elate thee,  
Learn thou first that these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)  
Joys are sent thee here below;  
Take them readily when given,  
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,  
Do not fear an armed band;  
One will fade as others greet thee,  
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not seek at life's long sorrow;  
See how small each moment's pain;  
God will help thee for to-morrow,  
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly  
Has its task to do or bear;  
Luminous the crown, and holy,  
I! thou set each gem with care,

Do not linger with regretting,  
Or for passing hours despond;  
Nor the daily toil forgetting,  
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,  
Reaching Heaven; but one by one  
Take them, lest the chain be broken  
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

### ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The commerce of Great Britain with her Colonies, already exceeds that with all foreign countries. Mr. Disraeli stated on one occasion in Parliament, that in fifteen years Great Britain had exported to the Colonies, in the article of calico, (813,000,000) THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MILLIONS YARDS MORE THAN TO ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD. This Colonial Empire supplies the mother country, annually according to official returns 4,000,000 lbs. Cocoa; 1,000,000 lbs. Cinnamon; 6,000,000 lbs. pepper; 2,000,000 gallons Vegetable Oils; 8,000,000 lbs. Indigo; 40,000,000 lbs. of Wool; 1,000,000 yds. of Silk; 24,000,000 lbs. of Rice; 100,000,000 lbs. Cotton Wool; 35,000,000 lbs. of Coffee; 168,000,000 brls. of sugar; with other articles to an infinite amount; with timber in almost an incalculable quantity and with minerals and even the precious metals, by hundreds of tons.—Newfoundland alone, small and barren as she is, has contributed already to the wealth of the mother country in the vast sum of £200,000,000 sterling! Nay, were the commerce of Britain with all foreign countries suspended, her own Colonial Empire would occupy her shipping, receive her surplus population, consume her exports, and send her back in return all the luxuries and necessities which her millions of home subjects require. The portion of this vast empire with which we are the most intimately connected is, the British possessions in America, larger in extent than all Europe, and unsurpassed in natural resources. The export and import trade with these Colonies amount to upwards of \$50,000,000 annually. The tonnage of the shipping employed in this trade, is nearly 2,500,000, yearly. The export trade of Canada alone reached in 1851 the enormous amount of \$18,000,000, and has since gone on gradually increasing. In that year the value of our Canadian Forests was upwards of \$14,984,000; of Agriculture, \$4,000,000; of the Seas, \$204,900; and of the Mines, \$79,000. The revenue of her Canals, \$210,000, and her whole revenue upwards of \$80,000,000, being an to that vast Colonial Empire, which constitutes at once the glory,