

them like Corinthian vases, pictures, statues and jewels, which are gazed upon without being used. There are others who esteem books not according to their utility, but their current value, like merchandise. Let no poor scholar despair who surveys the meagre dimensions of his library. Even if there were no splendid public libraries thrown open to him freely, he would find consolation in the golden maxim, "not many but good books."

Dives often suffers from indigestion in the midst of plenty; Pauper thrives upon a few crusts. So the man who has an unlimited credit

with his bookseller may fare worse than his humble brother whose mind feeds upon the crumbs that fall from the bookstall. "Certain minds, like weak stomachs, in reading like more nourishment than they can digest; a great number of books embarrass those who learn; a few books are enough for those who know."

Are these trite maxims? We often see their spirit violated. Books, like all good things, should be used temperately: though we would not advise them to be taken in homeopathic doses.—*Verbum sap.*

CLIMATE.—The institutions of a country depend, in a great measure on the nature of its soil and situation. Many of the wants of man are awakened or supplied by these circumstances. To these, wants, manners, laws and religion must shape and accommodate themselves. The division of land, and the rights attached to it alter with the soil; the laws relating to its produce, with its fertility. The manners of its inhabitants are in various ways modified by its position. The religion of a miner is not the same as the faith of a shepherd, nor is the character of the ploughman so warlike as that of the hunter. The observant legislator follows the direction of all these various circumstances. The knowledge of the natural advantages or defects of a country thus forms an essential part of political science and history.—*Justus Moser.*

ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men the most forward to do good or to improve the times and manners, always busy. Who start our railroads, our steamboats, our machine shops and our manufactories? Men of industry and

enterprize. As long as they live they keep at work, doing something to benefit themselves and others. It is just so with a man who is benevolent—the more he gives the more he feels like giving. We go for activity—in body, in mind, in everything. Let the gold grow not dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. We should rather that death should find us scaling a mountain than sinking in a mire—breasting a whirlwind than sneaking from a cloud.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A REMARKABLE DWARF.—A dwarf named Richebourg, recently died in Paris, France, aged ninety years. He was only twenty-three and a half inches high, and when young, was in the service of the Duchess of Orleans, mother of King Louis Philippe, with the title of "Butler," but he performed none of the duties of the office. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of three thousand francs. After the first revolution broke out, he was employed to carry dispatches abroad, and for that purpose was dressed as a baby, the dispatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him.