CATIONATIS

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"Knowledge is Power."

திரி இதி வல்றை நெறிந்தால் ம்று இருக்கும் இருக்கும். மி. ம்று இருக்கும் மி. ம்று இருக்கும் முறிந்து இருக்கும் ம நார்கு இருக்கும் நெறிந்த நார்க்கும் மார்க்கும் முறிந்து நார்க்கும் இருக்கும் இருக்கும் நாற்கும் முறிந்து நார்க

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YOLUME I.

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BRIGHTON, CANADA WEST, APRIL 1, 1861.

NUMBER 14

Noci's Corner.

THE ISLE AND STAR.

BY GEORIE D. PRESTICE.

In the tropical seas There's . beautiful is'e. Where stories never darken
The sunight's soft smile
There the hymr of the breeze And the hymn of the streum Are mingled in one, Like svect sounds in a dream. There the song-birds at morn From the thek shadows start, L'ke musical thoughts From the poors's full heart. There the song birds at norn, Sat in silence unbroken, Like an exquisite dream In the bosom, tropoken, There the flowers hang like rainbows On wildwood and lea-O, say whe thou dwell in that sweet ide with me?

In the depths of the sky There's a beaut ul star, Where no yev casts a shadow The bright scene to mar. There the rainboys no'er fade, And the dows are ne'er dry, And a circlet of moons Ever shing's in the sky. There the songs of the blest And the songs of the spheres, Are uncasingly hear! Through the infinite years. There the soft airs float down From the am ranth bowers, From the angrand nowers,
All faint with perfune
Of Eden's own flowers.
There truth, love and beauty
Immortal will be—
O, say wilt flout dwell
In that sweet star with me?

The Blessings of Poverty.

If there is anything in this world which a young man should be more grateful for than another, it is the poverty which launches us in life under very great disadvantages. Poverty is one of the best tests of human quality. A Triumph.ouer it is like graduating with honors at Oxford or Cambridge. It demonstrates mental stamina. It is a certificate of worthy labor faithfully performed. A young man who cannot stand this is not good for anything. He can never rise to affluence or station. A young man who cannot feel his determination strengthened as the yoke of poverty presses upon him, and his energy rise with every difficulty which poverty throws in his way, had better never enter the lists with the champions of self-re- every young man must consult his own lianee.

The second secon Poverty makes more men than it ruins. It ruins only those who are destitute of sterling energy of character; while it makes the fortunes of multitudes whom wealth would have rained.

Now, if any man with a good fortune, and in possession of that which is commonly called an excellent opening in life, reads this paper, let him be warned in time. His advantages may be anything but what they seem; they many turn out to be the bane of his life; the full pocket, in the long run, may be beaten by the empty purse; for money never makes a man, and never did in the whole course of the world's history.

No, young man; if you are poor, thank Heaven, and take courage. You have the prospect of making your own way through the world. If you had planty of money, ten chances to one it would spoil you for all useful purposes. Do you lack education? Have you enjoyed but little schooling? Remember that elucation does not consist in the multitude of things which a man posses ses. What can you do?-that is the question which settles the matter for you. Do you know your business? Has your mind, by any means whatsoever, received that discipline which give to its action power and facility. If so, then you are more of a man, and a thousand times better educated, than the youth who has graduated at college, but who knows nothing of the practical business of life. As to wealth, there are very few men in the world less than thirty years of age, and unameried, who can afford to be rich. One of the greatest benefits to be reaped from great financial disasters is, the sowing of a large crop of young men. They are taught that they must help themselves; they get energy of character, and personal enterprise, and industry, in place of foolish dependence on the wealth which their fathers or grandfathers have accumulated before them; they are made to work, and work gives to their character that nobility and manhood which are not to be obtained without it.

In regard to the choice of a profession, inclination. If you adopt a trade or with the world.

profession, do not be persuaded to risign it, unless you are perfectly satisfied that you are not adapted for it. Advice of all sorts you are certain to receive; but if you follow it, and it leads you into a profession which starves you, those who gave the advice never feel bound to give you any money. You have to take care of yourself in this world, and you had best choose your own way of doing it. lways remembering that it is not your trade or profession which makes you respectable, but that respectability depends on the manner in which you discharge the duties devolving upon you.

Manhood and profession or handicraft are entirely different things. God makes men, and men make lawyers, doctors, carpenters, bricklayers, all the trades or occupations of life. The offices of men may be more or less important, and of higher or lower quality; but manhood is nobler than any, and distinct from all. A profession or trade is not the enti of life; it is an instrument taken into our hands by which to gain a livelihood .-Thoroughly acquired and assiduously followed, a trade is still to be held at arm's length. It should not be allowed to tyranize over, to mold, or to crush a man. It should not occupy the whole of his attention. So far from this, it should be regarded only as a means for the development of manhood. The first-object of living is, the attainment of true manhood, the cultivation of every power of the soul, and of every high spiritual quality. Trade is beneath the man and should be kept there. With this idea in your mind, look round you and see how almost everybody has missed the true_ain of life. They have not striven to be men, but to be lawyers, doctors, trademen, or mechanics—they have missed the chief end of life; and though they may become influential in their professions. they have failed to make the right use of their existence.

Elihu Burritt cultivated the maniford that was in him until his trade and his blacksmith's shop ceased to be useful to him, and he could get a living in a more congchial way.

FIt is not necessary that you should be a "learned blacksmith," but it is necessiry that-you should be superior to your occupation, and that to attain MANHOUD should be the great end of your strangle