

greatest characters: and always endeavour to imitate their virtues, and emulate their greatness.

5.—Serve God; attend to his worship; and endeavour to set an example of piety, charity and sobriety to all around you.

6.—Love your country, respect your rulers, treat with kindness your fellow apprentices, let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

7.—Get all you can by honest industry—spend none extravagantly; and provide largely for old age.

8.—In a word, think much, act circumspectly and live usefully.

RICHES.

Every man is rich or poor according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments—any enlargement of wishes is, therefore, equally destructive to happiness, with the diminution of possession; and he that teaches another to long for what he shall never obtain is no less an enemy to his quiet, than if he had robbed him of his patrimony. The rich lose all gratifications, because their wants are prevented; and, added to the lassitude which follows satiety, they have a pride proceeding from wealth, which makes them impatient at the loss of pleasure, though they have no enjoyment from the possession of it. The odour of ten thousand roses pleases but for a moment—the pain occasioned by one of the thorns is long felt. One hardship in the midst of luxuries is to the opulent, a thorn amongst flowers. To the poor, on the contrary, one indulgence, in the midst of hardship, is a flower amongst thorns. They have a lively sense of it—the effect of every thing is increased by contrast. Riches are of no value in themselves: their use is discovered only in that which they procure. They are not coveted, unless by narrow minds, which confound the means with the end, but for the sake of power, influence, and esteem; or by some of less elevated and refined sentiments, 'tis necessary to sensual arguments. It almost always happens that the man who grows rich, changes his notions of poverty, states his wants by some new standard, and from flying the enemy that pursued him, bends his endeavours to overtake it, as he sees before him. Wealth cannot confer greatness: for nothing can make that great which the decree of nature has ordained to be little—the

bramble may be planted in a hotbed, but never become an oak.

CURIOSITY TO BE ENCOURAGED IN YOUNG PERSONS.

Curiosity is a useful spring of knowledge; it should be encouraged in children, and awakened by frequent and familiar methods of talking with them. It should be indulged in youth, but not without a prudent moderation. In those who have too much, it should be limited by a wise and gentle restraint or delay, lest by wandering after every thing, they learn nothing to perfection. In those who have too little, it should be excited, lest they grow stupid, narrow-spirited, self-satisfied, and never attain a treasure of ideas, or an aptitude of understanding.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

She died in beauty!—like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty!—like a pearl
Dropp'd from some diadem.
She died in beauty!—like a lay
Along the moonlit lake;
She died in beauty!—like the song
Of birds amid the brake.
She died in beauty!—like the snow
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty!—like a star
Lost on the brow of day.
She lives in glory!—like night's gems,
Set round the silver moon;
She lives in glory!—like the sun
Amid the blue of June!

THE MIND.

Wo for those who trample o'er a mind,
A deathless thing. They know not what
they do,
Or what they deal with!—Man perchance
may bind
The flower his step hath bruised, or light snow
The torch he quenches—or to mure wind,
Again the lyre string from his touch that flew,
But for the soul! Oh! tremble, and beware
To lay rude hands upon God's mysteries there.

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