

so commenced to educate himself. He pursued the study of that language for many years afterward, with unabated ardor, at an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of his labor was followed up till 12 o'clock, or later, if his mother did not interfere. He had to be in the factory from six in the morning till eight at night, with short intervals for breakfast and dinner. He read everything he could lay his hand on, except novels.

Thus commenced a work that made an L.L.D. of a factory boy, a missionary and an explorer of a poor, obscure laborer in one of the small villages of Scotland. And thus have the ablest and most useful men often fought their way up through discouragements and difficulties to the highest success. Let all young persons learn, from such examples, to "attempt great things." "Where there is a will, there is a way," even when the will is perverse, and the way wrong. But, when the will is right, and the way safe and good, the promise of God is pledged to sustain and guide your efforts.

ADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRY.

A gentleman in England had an estate which was worth about a thousand dollars a year. For a while he kept his farm in his own hands, but, at length, found himself so much in debt that he was obliged to sell one half of his place to pay up.—There he let out to a farmer for a few years. Towards the end of that time the farmer, on coming to pay his rent, asked him if he would sell his farm. The gentleman was surprised that the farmer should be able to make him an offer for his place.

"Pray tell me," said he, "how it happens that, while I could not live on twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me five hundred dollars a year for the farm, and able in a few years to purchase it?"

"The reason is plain," answered the farmer; "it lies in the difference between 'go' and 'come.'"

"I do not understand you," said the gentleman.

"I mean," said the farmer, "that you sat still and said 'Go'; I get up and say, 'Come.' You lie in bed and enjoy your ease; I rise early in the morning and attend to my business."

In other words, this was an industrious man; and this led to his success in life.

I remember another anecdote, which plainly shows the advantage of industry.

There was once a young man who was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, "Now, to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it. He was an industrious young man—a young man of great energy.—This was the first time he had been entrusted with the superintendence of work like this. He made his arrangements the night before, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and resolved to begin very early the next day. He instructed the laborers to be there at half past four o'clock in the morning. They set to work, and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock the master came in, and saw the young man sitting in the counting-house, and looked very black at him, supposing his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said he, "you were instructed to get out that cargo this morning."

"It is all done, sir," said the young man, "and here is the account of it.

This one act made that young man's fortune. It fixed his character. It gave his employer a confidence in him that was never shaken. He found him to be a man of industry, a man of promptness; and he very soon found that he was one that could not be spared; he was necessary to the concerns of that establishment, and became one of the partners. He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death-bed was able to leave his children an ample fortune. His industry made him a Benjamin indeed.

And just so idle girls will grow up to be idle women. They will be of no use to themselves and no use to anybody else. But those who form early habits of industry will certainly rise to honor, usefulness and happiness.

Miss Rachel Cowe was the daughter of a wealthy man, engaged in an extensive business. He lived in Aberdeen, Scotland. But, in that country, the females of many families in the higher ranks of life, as well as those in middling circumstances, were instructed in some branch of business suited to their strength and capacity—an excellent custom; for whatever may be our circumstances to-day, we know not what they may be to-mor-

row. Riches are no sure dependence; for they often take to themselves wings and fly away.

Rachel Cowe was early put to learn a branch of the millinery business. This she industriously acquired, though she knew not that she should ever need it.—But after a while her father's business began to decline, and at length he failed. He gave up to his creditors every thing but their wearing apparel and a few books. Both her parents were left with no means of support in their old age. There was no one now but herself on whom they could depend. When Rachel saw the decline of her father's business she obtained his consent to set up her own. She had a small sum of money, and she borrowed a little more of a friend to begin with. She began her business praying that God would prosper it, and keep her from the new temptations to which she would be exposed. She was successful. In a few months she was able to pay what she had borrowed, and to furnish a house for herself. When her father's business completely failed, and her parents were thrown upon the world, destitute of the means of support, she prepared to receive them into her own house. She supported them by her labors, she nursed them with the utmost tenderness in their illness; she attended them in their last sickness, and saw them die in the hope of glory. What a child of comfort was this industrious girl to her parents! And this is not all. While they lived she would listen to no proposals of marriage; but after their death she became the wife of Rev. Dr. Milne, and accompanied him on his mission to China, where she was a great solace and comfort to him, and a helper to him in his labors. Thus the industrious girl became the industrious woman; and I would have you all, my dear girls, to follow her example.

KNOWLEDGE.—Knowledge is not a couch whereon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a sort of commanding ground for strife and contention; or a step for profit and sale; but a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate.