

well complain of such a shameful desecration of that sacred office to which they must look for the education which alone can elevate them to the highest mark of a cultivated and useful manhood. —It were well, if no one should enter the teacher's ranks who does not intend to stick to the business.

There cannot be a greater error than frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice who have got rich and who have not, out of those he started life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit.

Two lawyers, for example, begin to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession; lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other, tired of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages.

Two clerks obtain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employer, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger, until finally, if he is meritorious, he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the

old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify.

A young man is bred a mechanic.—He acquires a distaste for his trade, however, thinks it a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or California. But, in some cases, the same restless, discontented, and speculative spirit, which carried him away at first, renders continuous application at any one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his fellow apprentice, who has staid at home, practising economy and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and even, perhaps a citizen of mark.

There are men of ability in every walk of life, who are notorious for never getting along. Usually it is because they never stick to any one business. Just when they have mastered one pursuit, and are upon the point of making money, they change it for another, which they do not understand; and in a little while, what little they are worth is lost forever. We know of scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life are those who have never stuck to one thing long. On the other hand, your prosperous men, nine times out of ten, have always stuck to one pursuit.

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HINTS FOR STUDENT-LIFE.

From an excellent address lately delivered at Belleville Seminary, by A. Carman, Esq., B. A., we select, for its general applicability, the following closing advice to the pupils of that seminary;

In selecting your studies, you must not give uncontrolled scope to your natural prepossession. Some of you will prefer the Classics altogether, some the Mathematics, some the Natural Sciences, some the Metaphysics, and some the Fine Arts. What I wish to caution you against is, the undue gratification of any decided predilection, the undue cultivation of any faculty. You must

preserve the mental equilibrium. One faculty should not be made gigantic, while the others are dwarfed or their existence is ignored. The symmetry of the person is lost when one limb has outgrown the other. The tree whose branches are all upon one side, is neither beautiful nor safe. You must cultivate your imaginations that you may have sail, your powers of reflection that you may have ballast, and your reason that you may have rudder, then as graceful vessels you will sail gallantly over the ocean of life.

Again in order to insure success in this calling, as well as in any other,