

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it ; but by a life of industry and enterprise to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in a business you have long studied, than in that of which you know but little.

2. Select the best company in your power to obtain ; and let your conversation be on the things which you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.

3. Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality, religion, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat of your profession. It is not the reading of many books that makes a man wise, but the reading of only those which can impart wisdom. Thoroughly understand what you read ; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.

4. Select for your model the purest and greatest characters ; and always endeavour to imitate their virtues, and to emulate their greatness.

5. Serve God ; attend 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 for old age.

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

HOW TO TREAT A GOOD SERVANT.

BY DR. DELANY.

As the small pittance which is paid to servants under the name of wages is but a poor reward for fidelity and diligence, it is the duty of a master to remember a good servant in his last will ; to make the best provision he can for him against that time when it will be no longer in his power either to reward his fidelity or relieve his wants ; and therefore I would have a dutiful and conscientious servant always considered in the next degree to a dutiful child, and before a child that is undutiful, agreeably to the wise man's rule : "A wise servant shall bear rule over a son that causeth shame ; and shall have part of the inheritance." (Prov. xvii. 2.)

I think there cannot be a greater instance of cruelty and inhumanity than to suffer an aged servant, who has spent the vigor of his youth and health in our service, to be reduced to misery and want when his infirmities have disabled him from farther labour. Humanity would