The Ingersoll Chronicle,
THE
OLDEST AND LARGEST PAPER
IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,
IS PUBLISHED
EARLY ON FRIDAY MORNINGS,
AT THE OFFICE
Over Mr. McMillan's Store, Thames St.
BY
J. S. CURNETT,
And despatched to the country by the earliest mails.

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IF PAID IN ADVANCE

To Mail Subscribers, or called for at the Printing Office, per annum $1 50
If delivered at the houses of Subscribers in the Town $1 75

IF NOT PAID WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE TIME OF SUBSCRIBING.

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The Chronicle
Book and Job Printing Office.

BOOKS,
BY-LAWS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
HAND BILLS,
DRAFTS,
LABELS,
CHEQUES,
NOTES,
BILLS OF FARE,
LAW CASES,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
TIME TABLES,
TICKETS,
PROTESTS,
WAY-BILLS
LEASES,

TOGETHER WITH

Every other description of Job Printing,

In Colored Inks, Gold, &c.,
Executed with Neatness and Punctuality, at *the very Lowest Prices.*

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

AND COUNTY OF OXFORD INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XIII. NO. 4. INGERSOLL, C. W., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865. WHOLE NO. 628.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

McCAUGHEY & BENSON,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, C. W. Office in McCarthy's Block, Thames St., third door South of the Niagara District Bank.
JAMES McCAUGHEY, LL.B. JAMES BENSON.
Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1864. 297y

CLARK & NEWCOMB,
BARRISTERS, Attornies, &c., Taylor's block, Ingersoll.
THOMAS CLARK, S. B. NEWCOMB.
March 4, 1864. 549

C. P. HIGGINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor, Conveyancer, and Notary Public. Office—Taylor's Block, over Messrs Crawford's Store, Thames Street, Ingersoll, C.W.

MR. JAMES CANFIELD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.&c., Ingersoll, C.W. Office in the Stone Building near the Market, known as the old Registry Office.
Ingersoll, May 22, 1863. 608

MESSRS. CARROLL & BEARD,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Conveyancers, &c. &c. Office—2nd flat of John Clark's building, West Woodstock.
Nov. 18, 1859. 325

FRANCIS R. BALL,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Woodstock.
October 9, 1863. 528

BROWN & WELLS,
BARRISTERS & Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, C. W. Office on King Street, one door east of Dr. Hoyt's.
P. J. BROWN. THOMAS WELLS.
Ingersoll, July 22, 1864. 563y

S. G. McCAUGHEY, A. M.,
SOLICITOR, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing and Land Agency Office, SEAFORTH, Co. of Huron.
N. B.—A great variety of Farms and Houses for sale.
Seaforth, Nov. 18, 1864. 586y

Drs. SCOTT & McCAUSLAND,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c., may be consulted at their Office, (Dr. Scott's old Office,) day or night. Calls in town or country punctually attended to.
H. H. SCOTT, M. D. M. B. M'CAUSLAND, M. D.
Ingersoll, July 14, 1865. 620y

CHAS. E. CHADWICK,
INSURANCE Agent, Conveyancer, Commissioner for administering Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, and General Agent. Office at the Niagara District Bank.
Ingersoll, August 12, 1853.

E. V. BODWELL,
CONVEYANCER, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, &c.
Mount Elgin, Sept., 1862. 474

JOHN GARNETT,
ACCOUNTANT, Conveyancer & Draughtsman, Oxford-St., Tillsonburg.
Tillsonburg, Nov. 11, 1864. 585

DRS. SWAN & WALKER
OFFICES—INGERSOLL AND EMBRO. Dr. Walker's office one door South of the Post Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll. Office hours from 9 a m to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. Persons calling after office hours can find Dr. W. at his residence, opposite the office.
May 26, 1865. 590

J. J. HOYT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc. Office on King Street, opposite Jarvis Hall. Residence at the house of Thomas Brown, Esq., Mill Street.
Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1860. 374

D. W. CARROLL M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Ingersoll, C.W. Office—Corner of King and Carroll Sts.
August 9, 1860.

THOMAS BOWERS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c. Office at the residence of Mr John Bowers, Thames St., Ingersoll. Particular attention paid to surgical cases. Office hours from 9 until 12; and from 2 until 7.
Ingersoll, Feb. 15, 1861.

GEORGE A. CLARK, M. D.,
Formerly of Manchester, England,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Ingersoll, C. W. Office—next door to E. Caswell's store, Thames Street.
Ingersoll, Jan 10, 1862. 437

THOMAS DAWES, M.D.,
THAMESFORD, C.W. Calls attended to at all hours.
June, 1858.

B. P. BROWN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and for two years Surgeon in the United States Military Hospital. Office and Residence on Dundas St., opposite the American Express Office, Woodstock, C. W.
Woodstock, Oct. 28, 1864. 583

F. A. BAKER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
PHOTOGRAPHS in every style. Rooms over the store of Messrs J. B. Crawford & Co., Taylor's Block, Thames St.
Ingersoll, June 17, 1864. 564y

J. L. DRAPER,
PROFESSOR of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Ingersoll, C.W. Residence—Thames Street, South of the new Baptist Church.
Ingersoll, Nov. 4, 1864. 584

MRS. E. M. BRICE
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country, that she has opened out Shop over Mr James McDonald's Hat Store, where she is prepared to do all kinds of Felt and Straw Work in the latest styles. A share of the public patronage solicited.
Ingersoll, Oct 21 1864. 582

NEW GOODS
Direct from England,
R. KNEESHAW, Agent.
Chemist, Druggist, &c.,
THAMES ST., INGERSOLL,
BEGS to say that he is just in receipt of another splendid lot of superior Goods, among which will be found one of the best assortments of
Photographic Albums,
Church Service, Stationery, &c., ever offered in Town. Also, direct from England, a large stock of
Surgical Instruments,
Fancy Soaps, Fancy Goods, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, &c., which will be sold low for Cash. Also, a cask of London Glue, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, &c.
Every article usually kept in a Drug Store, on hand.
Also, just received, a Large Stock of Moral and Religious Books.
R. KNEESHAW, *Agent.*
Ingersoll, January, 1865. 489

Great Western Hotel,
THAMES STREET,
NEAR THE
Great Western Railway Depot,
INGERSOLL, C. W.,
J. M. GRANT, - - Proprietor.
THIS House is convenient to the Railway depot, and travellers will meet with every attention. Charges Moderate. Careful and attentive Hostlers always in attendance. Incommection with the Hotel is a first-class LIVERY STABLE. Travellers taken to any point in the country on the arrival of trains.
Ingersoll, Dec. 24, 1863. 539

"THOMPSON HOUSE,"
INGERSOLL, C. W.
L. THOMPSON, - - Proprietor.
THIS House is a comfortable Brick Establishment situated West of the Market; well furnished in every particular. The Bar is supplied with the very Best of Liquors, Cigars, &c. Stabling Excellent, and an Attentive Hostler.
Ingersoll, March 10, 1865. 602y

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
WOODSTOCK, C. W., HENRY GAMMOND, Proprietor. The best of Liquors only, kept on hand. Good Stabling and attentive Hostlers. The Proprietor has fitted up a large Show Room for the accommodation of Commercial Travellers.
April 14, 1865. 607

ALBION HOTEL,
EMBRO, C. W.
JOHN McKAY, - - - PROPRIETOR.
GOOD accommodation and reasonable charges. Liquors of the best brands. Good Stabling, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Embro, March 3, 1865. 601

JAMES BRADY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
MANSION HOUSE, INGERSOLL.
☞ Sales in Town and Country promptly attended to. Charges very moderate.
Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1861. 426

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FORWARDING & GENERAL AGENTS,
Montreal.
AGENTS for the sale of Wheat, Flour, Ashes, Butter, Pork and General Produce. Also for the purchase of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and General Stores. Advances made on Consignments. 490y

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO.
☞ Agent for Oxford County,
134 LACHLEN McLEAN,
Tillsonburg.

TWO Thousand Photographs of Celebrated Characters for sale at
A. McLEAN'S.

Piano Forte Tuning and Regulating.
THE undersigned respectfully solicits the patronage of those desiring to have their Pianos properly tuned and otherwise kept in order.
☞ A limited number of Pupils on the Piano Forte will be received.
Orders left at the Royal Exchange will be promptly attended to.
W. H. BARNHART.
Ingersoll, May 5, 1865. 610

EXCHANGE.
AMERICAN BILLS, Treasury Notes, &c., BOUGHT and sold at the Post Office Book Store. The highest current rates Paid for Canada Money in U. S. Treasury Notes or Drafts on New York.
R. A. WOODCOCK, Agent.
Ingersoll, March, 1864. 549

TOY CHINA SETS,
PORCELAIN VASES,
FANCY INK STANDS,
CARD BASKETS,
PAPER COLLARS,
IVORY PAPER KNIVES,
TABLE MATS,
PORTE MONNAIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
At A. McLEAN'S.

VICTORIA
WOOLLEN MILLS
THAMESFORD, C. W.
THE Subscribers, while returning their sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to them, would intimate that they are prepared to execute all orders either in
Manufacturing, Carding, or Fulling,
entrusted to them. They feel that it would be unnecessary to say more to the public, who have tested their goods for the last ten years, and approved of them, than that they are now in a position to give as good satisfaction as heretofore.
Their price list will show that they only ask a fair remuneration:

Tweeds manufactured at	$0 37½ ℔	yd.
Full Cloth "	0 35	do
Plaid Flannel "	0 33	do
Plain do "	0 25	do
Rolls Carded	0 04	℔ lb.
Cloth Fulled and Dressed	0 12½ ℔	yd.
Cloth Fulled and Pressed	0 10	do

☞ Tweeds, Full Cloth, Dress and Plain Flannels, Shirtings, &c., constantly on hand, to exchange for Wool on liberal terms.
J. SUGDEN & SON.
Thamesford, May 12, 1865. 611bm

Gilt, Rosewood, Cherry
AND
Black Walnut Mouldings
FOR Sale in any quantity, and Picture Frames of any size or description made to order.
AT A. McLEAN'S

SPRING & SUMMER STYLES!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
HAT, CAP & FUR STORE.
THE STOCK THIS SPRING IS
VERY LARGE & FASHIONABLE!!
AND comprises everything new in Hats and Caps; also, Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Neckties, Gloves, Socks, Linen Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Canes, &c.
The Latest French and English Silk Hats at $3.50, $4.00 & $4.50.
100 dozen Common Straw Hats at 10 cents and 12½ cents each.
Parties wishing to buy Cheap and Fashionable
READY MADE CLOTHING
Will please take notice that a Splendid Stock has been received at the Hat Store.
THE SIGN OF THE BIG TIN HAT,
THAMES STREET INGERSOLL.
March 31, 1865. JAMES McDONALD. 605am

CASH FOR
CHEESE BUTTER & PORK
AT E. CASWELL'S,
CHEESE DEALER, GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
McCARTHY'S BLOCK, THAMES STREET, INAERSOLL.
Choice Wines, Genuine Brandies, Gin and Whiskies.
AGENT FOR
Labatt's X, XX, XXX ALE & PORTER
The Best Quality of
ALL KINDS of FRESH GROCERIES
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,
On hand and for Sale at CASSWELL'S
12 lbs. Sugar for One Dollar.
35 tons Cheese for Sale to the Trade, boxed or not.
Ingersoll, October 21, 1864. 582

FRESH ARRIVALS!
FOR 1865.
J. BROWETT!!
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF
Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
ALSO, A LARGE
STOCK OF HARDWARE
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c.
A CHOICE
STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES!
always on hand. A full assortment of BRUSHES of all kinds. ☞ All of which will be sold as low as any House in town.
Ingersoll, April 14, 1865. 607 JOSEPH BROWETT.

ARCHITECTURAL!
THE undersigned hereby informs the inhabitants of INGERSOLL and surrounding country, that he is prepared to
DESIGN
AND
DRAW PLANS!!
FOR THE
ERECTION
OF
BUILDINGS!!
He feels confident of giving satisfaction and hopes to be liberally patronized.
RESIDENCE—On THAMES STREET, nearly opposite the Post Office.
GEORGE WILLIAMS.
Ingersoll, Jan. 5, 1865. 593y

OXFORD FOUNDRY,
BEACHVILLE, C. W.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILL AND ENGINE WORK
FURNISHED and Repaired on the shortest notice and in the most substantial manner. Mill Furnishings of every description; Plans and Specifications of all kinds of Machinery drawn to order. Also, all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!!
On hand and Manufactured.
Two-horse Power Sawing Machines,
Warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ All letters addressed to us will have our earliest attention.
WHITELAW & MUIRHEAD.
Beachville April 7, 1865. 606y

JAMES ADKINS!
DEALER IN
STOVES, PLOWS
CULTIVATORS,
SUGAR KETTLES, &C,
AT THE
Jarvis Warehouse,
King Street, near the Post Office.
A Large Stock on Hand
at very low prices.
Old Iron taken in Exchange.
Agent for the sale of GEO. McSHERRY'S PLOWS, manufactured at Brownsville.
Anson Titus' Plow Points for Sale.
A LARGE HALL TO RENT.
J. ADKINS.
M... 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.
O. B. CALDWELL
In consequence of the late fire,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Ingersoll and vicinity that he has REMOVED to the Store first door North of J. O'Neill's, Thames street, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and complete Stock of Drugs and Medicines of the best qualities. He calls the attention of Physicians and others where they can get their prescriptions and recipes prepared at reasonable prices, and with care.
Patent Medicines.
A large stock of all the popular Patent Medicines of the day.
Surgical Instruments.
Perfumery.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find a large Assortment of the best manufactured.
Painters' Attention
Is called to our large variety of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, and Artists' Materials—Bronzes, Gold Leaf, &c.
Dye Stuffs,
With the recipes for using them.
Books and Stationery.
A select stock of readable works, School Books, &c.
Photographic Albums.
FANCY GOODS.
Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Port monnaies, Diaries, &c.
O. B. CALDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
May 24, 1865. 553y Ingersoll, C.W.

FOR SALE!
VERY CHEAP!!
That valuable
SAW MILL
AND
BUILDINGS,
with
175 ACRES OF PINE LAND!
Lot No. 9, 8th Con.,
SOUTH NORWICH
TERMS—Very Liberal.
Enquire of
JAMES IZARD,
Land Agent,
Woodstock.
Woodstock, Nov. 11, 1864. 585

SEVERAL VALUABLE
AND
Improved Farms
In various localities, for sale, on time. Also Money to invest on Farm security.
THOMAS CLARK.

COMMERCIAL UNION
Assurance Comp'y
CHIEF OFFICE: 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.
Capital $12,500,000. Invested, over $2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges proportionate to each risk incurred, instead of being bound to an indiscriminating and unvarying tariff.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.
—MORLAND, SYMONS & Co.,
Managing Directors and General Agents for Canada.
T. C. LIVINGSTON,
Inspector & Gen. Supt.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
☞ OFFICE—221 & 223 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
CHAS. E. CHADWICK,
Agent for Ingersoll.
March 24, 1865. 604am

Established in London, August, 1851.
RE-OPENING
JAMES EGAN'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
AND
WHOLESALE STOCK DEPOT!!
Nos. 77 & 78,
DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO MARKET.
MR. EGAN is happy to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is again prepared to attend to their requirements in Photography. The series of mishaps which have befallen him the last two years, by two fires and the falling down of his operating Rooms, have been a great source of incongenience and annoyance, not only to himself, but to his customers. Having had a vacation of over six weeks in consequence of the third, and, he hopes, last difficulty, he has made considerable additions to his apparatus and other facilities indispensable to the production of good effects in Light and Shadow. He hopes, therefore, to not only retain but to add to a reputation which sixteen years' practical experience has afforded him, and to bring fresh energy and give undivided attention to the tastes of those who may patronize him.
JAMES EGAN.
N. B.—The subscriber requests all those indebted to pay without further notice, as he has neither time nor taste for dunning.
London, August 18, 1865. 625

PROCLAMATION!
TO THE
Inhabitants of British America,
And to all whom it may concern.
LET it therefore be Proclaimed from Dan to Beersheba, that there is a Sovereign and infallible Remedy for all Persons who are afflicted with Acute and Chronic, Nervous Diseases, &c. Be of good cheer, then, those suffering ones, and send for a bottle of
R. L. WALCOTT'S
Instant Pain Annihilator
Which can be had of all respectable Druggists and Stores in Town and Country. It will annihilate all your pains in the shortest space of time. Hear it, Oh hear it! for it will cure Neuralgia in three minutes, and Toothache in one minute. It cures Headache in three minutes by the watch. It cures Colds and Catarrh in the head: it cures Weak and Inflamed Eyes: it is invaluable for Coughs in every stage: in a word it is an antidote for all Nervous Derangement. Full directions with each bottle.
Now do not forget the remedy—R. L. Walcott's Instant Pain Annihilator—Sold in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell, Wholesale and Retail, and by R. Kneeshaw, J. M. Chapman, and others, retail. Wholesaled by Lyman & Elliott, Toronto; Winer & Co., Hamilton; Mitchell, London; and by druggists and stores everywhere. All orders promptly supplied by H. MUSTARD, General Agent, Ingersoll.
IN ADDITION
Try H. Mustard's Anti-bilious Pills,
The best in the world to regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They carry off all accumulations of morbid matter &c.
Try H. Mustard's Infallible Remedy
For Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints of Children—never known to fail when timely used. Directions with each bottle.
TRY H. MUSTARD'S CELEBRATED
ERASIVE TOILET SOAP.
It will remove Paint, Oil and Grease from all kinds of Clothing without damage to the most delicate fabrics. It is the best shaving soap in use; also, the best Healing Soap to wash Sores, Chapped Hands and face. Directions with each bar.
TRY H. MUSTARD'S
Indispensable Leather Preservative,
For Boots, Harness, Belting and Carriage Tops, and for all kinds of Leather. Farmers will find it the best preparation in the Fall, Winter and Spring to keep their feet dry. Directions with each Box. Sold at Stores generally. The above named articles, added below the Pain Annihilator, are manufactured and sold Wholesale by the proprietor, to whom all orders should be addressed.
H. MUSTARD,
INGERSOLL, C. W.
August, 18, 1865. 625

JOHN SMITH!
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
Two Doors East of the Market,
INGERSOLL.
BOOTS and Shoes made to order, and repairing neatly executed. A good assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS Cheap for Cash.
August 18, 1865. 625nm

Just Published!
"AILEEN, a Poem by Mrs. C. Macniven."
For Sale at the Post Office Book Store, O. B. Caldwell's and at Mr R. Kneeshaw's, Ingersoll, and by Booksellers generally.
PRICE 35 CENTS.
Ingersoll, June 9, 1865. 615

SCHOLARSHIPS!
FOR SALE.
THOSE DESIROUS of securing a GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION can obtain SCHOLARSHIPS in the BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, in Toronto; or the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, by applying at the CHRONICLE OFFICE, Ingersoll.
☞ A liberal discount allowed.
Ingersoll, July 14, 1865. 620

BRIAR ROOT PIPES, and Plain, Enameled and Gold Back PLAYING CARDS
AT A. McLEAN'S

ACROSTICS FOR MY SWEET HEARTS.

ELIZA.

E ach passing moment as it flies
L eaves thee a blessing ere it dies,
I n thy behalf it slacks its pace,
Z ealous its handy work to trace
A nd other names thy lip discloses.

EMMA.

E ndearing names to thee I'll call,
M y life, my joy, my soul, my all;
M y throbbing pulse, my cream of roses
A nd other names thy lip discloses.

ANNE.

A filled to ther, my gentle heart
N ew bliss each moment would impart,
N ew life I'd quaff from thy sweet rosy lips,
E 'en as the bee the lilly's nectar sips.

MARY.

M ay, crowned with flowers every time would be
A fitting emblem, Mary, dear, of thee:
R oses may cease to bloom, yet blooming past
Y ield they not fragrance incense to the last.

False Steps.

From the Saturday Review.

It would be very interesting to know how many even sensible men over forty are free from the conviction that of some point in the road of their lives they have taken a wrong turning, and in how many cases the grounds of self-reproach would be found to be quite baseless. People often are fond of attributing to a false step a want of success that is really due to incapacity. A man persuades himself, for instance, that he might have been at the head of his profession if he only adopted some other course than the one he actually followed at a certain stage in his career: when the truth is that whatever course he had adopted, he could never have risen beyond the level of mediocrity. The reflection soothes his vanity and restores his self-esteem. For although the fact of having taken a wrong turning indicates in itself a deficiency of judgment, still every body is ready to pardon himself for a weakness which he thinks is only temporary. To be able to trace the failure of a life to a single blunder permits one to believe that on all other occasions everything has been done to ensure success that mortal could do. We are naturally very lenient to ourselves if we can think that we have not lost our way more than once or twice, and that afterwards no discretion has been spared in endeavouring to recover the lost ground. Ill-fortune bears the blame for all the rest. We did wrong, it is true; but then, if luck had not been incorrigibly hostile, the error would speedily have been repaired, and would have gone on well. And after a certain time, a man gets into the way of looking back even upon the false step to which he plead guilty as something for which he was not altogether responsible. Just as people can go on telling an untrue story until they believe it to be true, they can in the same way go on ascribing all their ills to some one mistake, until at last they begin to forget that the mistake was their own, and to talk of it as they might be expected to talk of a blight that had descended upon them from the clouds. One sometimes hears men say that their obscurity and failure would have been exchanged for the most splendid distinction if they had only got a first-class and a fellowship of the University. At first they deplore the indolence or want of ambition which prevented them working their way to the required position. But by the time they have reached middle life, the matter assumes quite a different aspect, and the missing fellowship which would have set them securely in the path of renown is thought about as a girl which the grudging gods had deliberately withheld from a deserving mortal. It is surprising how the lapse of time assists us in the pleasant process of divesting ourselves, as it were, of our conduct. As years go by, we can acquire an amazing knack of looking upon past errors as things quite extraneous to our own hereditary malfeasance. The false step appears to be pitied rather than blamed, and which should speak of the fault of another. It may be surmised that the scourging enjoined by a father confessor is very lightly administered to himself by the penitent sinner, and like the pilgrim who took the precaution of boiling the peas before placing them in his shoes, people of the most self-accusing turn of mind soon get the wonderfully convenient faculty of softening down their blunders before they lay much stress upon the dismal consequences which have ensued from them.

It is in provincial towns that you find the most liberal burdens laid upon the single blunder, the one false step. Everybody, we suppose, whom it has pleased God to condemn to live in such places, looks upon his fate as more or less hard. Or, at all events, most of the conceited people who live in the country are given to fancy that they have missed their mark because they have never emerged from obscurity of local success into the daylight of metropolitan fame. They never doubt their capacity to achieve the very loftiest distinctions in the arena where the competition is most active, and where their rivals would be the ablest men in the kingdom. A person with local reputation as a doctor, or a preacher, or even as a mayor, will fall a victim with mourning complacency that the one mistake in his career has been that he did not in early life seek his fortune in the great centre. Compliments on his eminent position, on his merited popularity, on the confidence with which he is regarded by his esteemed townsmen, only serve to make his regret more poignant, as well as more profusely expressed, that his merits had not a worthier field. If he had only done this or that which he had not done, perhaps he might have deserved the compliments which you are so kind as to pay him. The local doctor is quite sure that if he had only been plucky enough to face the temporary difficulties which the London beginner has to encounter, he would by this time have been driving about Belgravia in a carriage and pair, and pocketing thousands of guineas per annum. He can always name the exact date at which he ought to have made the decisive move, and can point out with precision the reasons which prevented him from taking at its flood the tide in his affairs which would have led on to fortune. The popular parson of a provincial town generally repines, with equal bitterness, because he was such a fool in his younger days as not to feel a spiritual call to the great Babylon where Cabinet Ministers are supposed to listen to sermons, and to select favorite pastors to fill up bishoprics. If he had only turned to the right instead of to the left, he might by this time have been Primate of all England. The false step, as he thinks it, has cost him the fame to which his powers entitle him, and left him stranded among the shallows of provincial glory and to a moderate income.

Then, again, a great many persons look upon their choice of a calling as the initial blunder of their lives. One man thinks that, if he had been a barrister instead of a doctor, he would have been certain of the highest success; another one is equally sure that the stage or the pulpit is the only career in which his brilliant natural talents would have had fair play. And no doubt it is very true that men choose their professions, or have their professions chosen for them, without much regard to special aptitudes. But, in the majority of cases, their is no special aptitude which it would be worth while to consult. Most people would probably make just as good cobblers as tailors, just as efficient lawyers as doctors, just as persuasive parsons as members of Parliament. What they take for a false step is nothing of the kind, only it is consolatory to their vanity to think otherwise. There are men whose genius only lives in one direction, and, unless room is provided for its expansion in that direction, there is a pure waste of force. As a rule, however, the same qualities which make a man fail in one calling [illegible] had followed, and there is no reason to doubt the soundness of the old precept, *optimum elige suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo.* Of course the choice is some times not the wisest or the most advantageous that could have been made. Still, even then, the error used not to be classed among those fatally critical proceedings which make all the difference between a prosperous and a miserable life. There is perhaps one calling which deserves to be considered an exception. A man who has gone into orders, and found out afterwards that convictions and sentiments of all sorts are growing up in his mind which expose him to a peculiar penetrating kind of obloquy from those around him, as well as inflict him for the effective and conscientious discharge of his duties, may well look back upon the day of his ordination as the point where he took the wrong turn. This, in such a case, is a genuine false step, and the person who has been so unfortunate as to take it may have to flounder about for the rest of his days among all manner of obstacles, and impediments, and general wretchedness. The better the quality of his mind, and the more honorably sensitive his conscience, the clearer is his perception of the blunder, and therefore the greater is the blunder itself.

It is rather a striking circumstance that the matter in which men and women most commonly take a serious false step is that which is least readily acknowledged. Probably about the most fatal blunder that anybody can perpetrate is a bad marriage; and, moreover, of of all the blunders this is the commonest. It is also one which the parties to it most carefully conceal themselves. The reluctance which people feel to recognize, even in their own minds, an irreparable mistake such as this, is a measure of the sincerity with which they are willing to attribute ill fortune to their mistakes in other pieces of conduct. Certainly, nobody can blame them for making the best of what is irretrievable. If a man finds that his wife is shamefully extravagant, or a great fool, or a shrew, he may be more than pardoned for trying not to see what a fearful burden she has been at the trouble to tie round his neck. And when a woman finds that her husband is a tyrant, or intolerably self-opinionated, or openly indifferent to her, she is right in making the best of the bargain. Where a real false step has been taken, every body does all he can to make it as little mischievous as may be. When people are fond of bemoaning some one blunder as the cause of all their ills, instead of leaving the blunder to itself, we may be pretty sure either that they do not mean what they say, or else that their ills have been the natural results, not of one false step, but of a confirmed habit, of mental staggering and stumbling.

It is not easy for a man to ruin his life by a single act. Marriage, however, is the most decisive and the easiest of such acts, if we may also include under the term those clandestine connections which can only be described negatively as *not* marriages. The man who married without knowledge more than the mere surface of his wife's character, or without having carefully counted the cost of bringing up a family, takes almost the one step in ordinary life which there is no power of retracing, and which may lead him hopelessly away from the kind and amount of success which he might otherwise have reached. The formation of those other unions to which Belgravian mothers profess their strong objections, apart from the moral aspect of such conduct, involves a set of obligations, real or fancied, the discharge of which may fetter a man for the remainder of his life.

The more common secret of the want of success in life is a general tendency to let things drift. It is not so much the missing one opportunity, or the committing of one blunder, as the lavish waste of all the forces and opportunities which in various shapes come within the grasp. The temper that permits such waste of a material which is never replaced, may spring from indolence or absence of ambition, or an intellectual incapacity of discerning what an opportunity or a force means. Plenty of men fail for this reason. But a still larger number fail for lack of a quality which is neither industry merely, nor neatness, nor an eager desire to get on, but a kind of vigilant tenacity, like that of the hunter after his prey. Such men break down in the race, or at least never get beyond a very humble goal, less because they have been tripped up by a stone or fallen into some unsuspected trench, than because they were comparatively destitute of vigor and concentration. They are morally halt and maimed to begin with. They have not the stamina which supports men under heavy weights and carries them well over a prolonged course. They can look seriously at the obstacles which are immediately in front of them, and can overcome them without difficulty, but they never think of the obstacles that lie a little way ahead, or at all events rather make preparations for shirking than for getting the better of them. Most men suffer much fewer and less damaging injuries from the actual false steps which they take than from that timorous or incapable temper which makes them shamble slipshod through life, not knowing clearly whither they want to go, or how they are ever to get anywhere at all; contented or discontented with little, but in either case equally incompetent to make that little greater. It is the slovenliness of man and woman which for the most part makes their lives so unsatisfactory. They do not sit at the loom with keen eye and deft finger, but they work listlessly and without a sedulous care to piece together as they best may the broken threads. We are apt to give up work too soon, to suppose that a single breakage has ruined the cloth. The men who get on in the world are not daunted by one nor a thousand breakers.

Women and Newspapers.

A Tuskegee paper comes out strong in favor of his female patrons, whom he regards as model subscribers. We copy his eulogy upon the sex, as we agree with the editor in every word:—

"Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been an editor now going on eight years, and we have never lost a single dollar by a female subscriber. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and printer, two classes of community that suffer more from bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest together. Wherever we have a woman's name on our books, we know that it is just as good for three dollars and a half, as a pycayune is for a ginger cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent; if they can subscribe for a paper, they are sure to read, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not their money would be thrown away—as an old lady whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the doctor had prescribed a dose of oil; but as the girl would not take oil, she took it herself, rather than it should be wasted. Hence we say, they are the best readers—for this reason, we had, at any time in the world, rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

THE APPLE TREE BORER.—Mr. S. E. Magoon of California claims to have discovered a certain means of preventing the ravages of the borer. It is to give the trees a coat of common white lead paint. He says: "To prepare the paint, get pure white lead and mix with linseed oil, as for common painting, then add about a gill of spirits of turpentine to one quart of the paint, stir it well and apply with a brush, rubbing it well into the bark from the ground to among the lower limbs. One application a year is usually sufficient; put on in May is best, as that is the time when the borer usually begins to deposit its eggs, if I am not mistaken. The eggs are generally deposited in a crack or defect in the bark near the ground, but I sometimes find them among the lower limbs of the tree. If desirous to free the trees of paint [illegible] with lye and it may be rubbed off [illegible]

Falling Blossoms.

The transitoriness of all earthly things is impressively taught by the fading and falling of these sweet blossoms in the very flush and heyday of Nature's great awakening. We must not be allowed to lose sight of our mortality even amidst the songs and sunshine of the spring. But there is another lesson. How are we reminded by these short lived orchard blossoms of the precarious tenure by which we hold the flowers of our middle-life—the desire and delight of our eyes—our children. Well may we admire the delicate pink and white of those sweet faces, set off by the sunny gleam of brown or golden hair. Let us beware of making idols of them, lest we should tempt the breath of God's displeasure to sweep away our fondest hopes and scatter our blossoms in the dust. But however wisely we may love our children, however carefully we may watch over them, it may please God to remove them even amidst the very gladness of Life's Spring. This is one of the teachings of our parable. The fairest things may soonest fade and pass away. Alas! how many a heart, how many a home, has thus been made desolate. How are we all exposed to the bitterness of such bereavements. Let us walk warily amongst our blossoms lest we should shatter our own happiness in a moment.

Unwelcome Truths.

Some people, not otherwise ill-natured, are apt to season their conversation with disagreeable sayings, unpleasant comments, uncomfortable insinuations. Such a person, we sometimes hear, is a good sort of a fellow but he has a way of saying disagreeable things. Such a woman can be very charming when she pleases, but, in fact, these people are never spoken of for three consecutive sentences without a qualification. A disagreeable thing is distinguished from an impertinence which it often closely resembles, by certain marks. In the first place, an impertinence we need not stand, but the other we often must, aware that it is the result of certain conditions of our friend's mind, which, as we cannot hope to alter, we must resign ourselves to. An impertinence may or may not be true—its main design, independent of truth, is, more or less, to insult. It is of the essence of a disagreeable thing that it should be true—true in itself, or true as representing the speaker's state of feeling. And yet an unpalatable truth is not technically a disagreeable thing any more than an impertinence, though, of course, the being told it is an unpleasant operation. It is necessary for us now and then to hear unpalatable and unwelcome truths; but a disagreeable thing is never a moral necessity—it is spoken to relieve the speaker's mind, not to profit the hearer.

AMERICAN CUTENESS.—Mr. Henry Phillips, in his Musical Recollections, relates the following anecdote:—On the morning of my concert a gentleman was announced, who wished to see me. I desired he might be shown in, when a tall, stout person, with a long serious visage, saluted me with, I guess you'll have a full room to-night. So I hear sir, I replied. Yes, he continued