

# Durham

AND GREY



# Chronicle.

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DURHAM, COUNTY OF GREY, ONTARIO, JAN. 6, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 153.]

James Brown.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Durham, Ont.

Dr. W. Johnstone Irvine,

LICENTATE of Royal College, of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh; Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London; Formerly resident and Visiting Surgeon Liverpool Fever Hospital and West Derby general Angler's Militia. Office, Spence's Hotel, Durham, Dec. 6th. 1869.

L. Hamilton Evans, B.A., M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHER. Graduate of the University of Toronto. Residence:—One door south of the Orange Hall, Garafraza Street, Durham, (109-y.)

J. F. Halsted, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., HANOVER, Ontario.

R. T. Porter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., GRADUATE of Victoria College, Toronto. Office—In Griffin's Building, Durham, County of Grey. All calls, day or night, promptly attended to.

Cornelius Harper,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public Office one door north of Telegraph Office, Durham, County of Grey.

William Barrett

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., &c., Office—Over Turner & Richardson's store, Upper Town, Durham, Ont.

Samuel E. Legate.

LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c., &c. Money to Lend from one to ten years, on easy terms of interest. Farms for sale. Durham, 10th June, 1869. 71-1y.

John Moodie,

General Agent, Conveyancer, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey, Lands, &c., Valued, Books and Accounts made up and collected. \$50,000 to lend on good farm and town property at 8 per cent. Office—14 Garafraza St., Durham.

George Isaacs.

SADDLER, HARNISHER, Trunk Maker, opposite the Crown Land Office, Durham, Ont. Whips, Spurs, &c., always on hand. Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

C. McDougall,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, Durham, Ont. Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging, done in the most approved style of the art.

William Buchanan,

FROM GLASGOW Scotland, Book Binder, Sullivan Post Office. Charges moderate. All orders left at the CHRONICLE Office, promptly attended to. 1-ly.

Christopher Chittick,

BLACKSMITH, Shop—South of the Bridge, Garafraza Street. Blacksmithing of every description done in a workmanlike manner, on short notice. Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.

Durham

Waggon & Carriage Shop. H. I. STOREY IS NOW PREPARED to furnish Carriages, Cutters, Waggon and Sleighs, manufactured from the best material, at the cheapest possible rates. All work warranted. Shop, opposite Mr. Casson's store, Lower Town, Durham.

HOTEL CARDS.

DEACON'S HOTEL,

HANOVER.

This House is furnished with all the requisites to insure the comfort of travellers. The Table supplied with the best the market affords. Choice wines, liquors, and cigars kept constantly on hand. There is also a good livery in connection with this house. Charges moderate.

April 26, 1869. 1y.

HALF-WAY HOUSE,

ORCHARDVILLE, JAMES BELL, PROPRIETOR. Having leased the above premises, lately occupied by Mr. J. Hart, I am prepared to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Superior Stabling and an attentive Hostler. Stages call daily.

CORNISH'S HOTEL,

ORCHARDVILLE. This House has recently been refitted and furnished in first class style, with a view to the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the choicest brands always on hand. Good Stabling and an attentive Hostler. Stages call daily. Charges moderate.

Argyle Hotel,

HUGH MACKAY, PROPRIETOR, Durham. The subscriber is Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.

DURHAM HOTEL, Durham,

R. WATERS, PROPRIETOR. The above Hotel has been entirely refitted and furnished with a view to the comfort and convenience of its guests. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the best brands always in stock. The Larder will at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford. Good Stabling. Charges moderate.

A CHOICE LOT OF

FRESH MEAT

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT THE

"Durham Meat Market."

CHARLES LIMIN.

A NEW GAUGE

RAILWAY!

The Green-Gage Branch, from

Mount Forest, with bud &

and blossom at every Station,

and bring forth FRUIT at

the Terminus!

The undersigned would beg to inform the public in general, that he has on hand ready for this Fall or Spring planting a large quantity of first class Fruit-Trees.

HOMEWOOD NURSERY

was established in 1864, and all trees offered for sale were grown in Mount Forest. I will warrant them grafted fruit, of good hardy kinds, as I have tested them, some of them bore fruit this season. Standard Apple Trees from 6 to 7 feet, Dwarf Apples, Siberian Crab and Cherry Trees, that I can recommend. Small fruit such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., also Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias and Gladiolus Bulbs, &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

Early Rose, Early Gooderich, and Gleason Potatoes for sale, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

A. T. GREGORY.

Homewood Nursery, Mt. Forest, } ff.  
September 13th, 1869. }

Keeping Fowls

Breeders should

nothing is gained by

for themselves in the

the best of care, and

the end for the trouble

observed in feeding,

do not fail to supply

with good pure water

their getting their

the snow—you will

cattle the use of

is plenty of snow

fowls. Keep

and supply them

clam shells, and

with wholesome

A Common Farmer.

A correspondent of the Germantown

Telegraph writes as follows:

I am only a common farmer. I cultivate about fifty acres of land, and much of the labor is performed by my own hands, including the regular attendance at market. My land is good—I make it so without buying any manure. I keep horses enough to do the work, and cows and pigs much more numerous than any of my neighbors, in proportion to the same amount of land. I cultivate every foot of soil I can, and it is done in the best manner. I have a good sized garden, stocked with a little of everything, including all the small fruits, thanks to the advice received through your paper. I have my orchard of apples, pears, etc., and make considerable money out of it besides supplying all our own wants. I find that well-tilled land, having previously been put in a high state of cultivation, will produce not only twice but thrice as much as moderately worked.

Commencing in a very small way—going in debt for nearly the whole place, I have succeeded in paying off the entire debt, building a new barn, repairing the house, and adding generally to the appearance and value of the improvement. I pay cash for every thing I buy. We have all the leisure time we wish for. We keep the Sabbath. We do unto others as we wish them to do to us—ready to perform a neighborly act at all times. Our children are well educated.

I mention these things, not in the way of boasting—for there is nothing to warrant boasting—but simply to show how easy a matter it is to "get along." If with a reasonable degree of good health, and abstinence from all that intoxicates, we use properly and diligently the time and ability God has given to us; and particularly for the purpose of encouraging others, especially young men about to commence farming on their own account, to do the best they can, I will try to do her whole duty, is one of the main things to start with—a harbinger of success, with which few have been equally blessed as your friend and reader.

Sheep as Fertilizers.

There is an old Spanish proverb to the effect that "gold springs up where the foot of the sheep has trod." This is literally true as applied to the wealth that lies hidden and undeveloped in the soil. As fertilizers, sheep are unrivalled among the domestic animals. Beneath their "golden hoof" we see the fields of Great Britain, after centuries of cultivation, rivalling in production of wheat, and excelling in their yield of grass, the fertile prairie lands of our own and other Western States. The preponderating, the undisputed testimony of the most successful farmers of Great Britain is that farming, though now profitable, could not remain so in many localities, without sheep.

Blest as we are with a virgin soil of unsurpassed fertility, we must not keep in mind the fact, and give heed to this fact, and diversify our industry so as to use our soil its original fertility for the most of its life.

all of the unborn millions are to find homes and a life; the bosom of our vast prairie margins of our beautiful farm, in connection with grain crops. They occupy the economy of the farm animal can fill so well, straw and cornstalks, a fodder.

A Clergyman Jilting a Lady.

INTERESTING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Miss Sarah Ann Jackson sued the Rev. Alexander Blair, in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on the 2nd ult., for breach of promise of marriage, fixing the damages at \$1,000. Miss Jackson was residing at Cork with her brother when she formed the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Blair, who at the time had a school at Fermoy. She was a very pretty young lady, twenty-four years of age, and soon after she had taken charge of the Rev. Mr. Blair's household won the affections of her principal. The acquaintance was fixed in July, 1867, and the marriage was fixed for Christmas of that year. As the young lady must be supposed to tell her own story best it is given in her own words, in the evidence on the trial, as follows:—

In 1867 I was living with my brother at 22, Nile street, Cork; my father and mother have been dead for some years; I first saw the defendant on St. Stephen's Day, 1866, at the Rev. Mr. Grant's lodgings in Cork; I had gone there to answer his advertisement; he offered me the management of Fermoy College at £30 a year; I went there as manager in January, 1867; I was not more than a month when the Rev. Mr. Blair used to come into my room to write his letters and eat his lunch; I told him I felt sure the boys going in and out would remark his coming to my room so often, and I thought it better to confine himself to his own sitting room; he then said what was on his mind might as well be said at once, and he asked me to be his wife; I told him he ought not to say anything in a hurry, and that his proposition came to me very suddenly; that I heard he was engaged to another young lady; that if at the end of a fortnight he was of the same mind I would give him an answer, and I asked him to keep out of that time; room until the expiration of that time; at the end of a fortnight he came into the room and said his mind was the same as before, and asked me for my answer; I said as his mind was made up I consented to be his wife; it was arranged that if the school went on well we should be married the following Christmas; he said he would go to Cork, and that he would write for me to follow him in a couple of days, and that we would come to Dublin to be married; having received a letter from the defendant, I went to Cork on Christmas eve, and he met me at the railway station; I spent part of Christmas with him, and he said we were to go for Dublin by the first train in the morning the defendant told me thinking further over it he would not be prudent to go that people might make remarks on our getting married so soon, I could not think of it.

me what I can do to make you happy, and it shall not be refused. You mistake me sadly if you think I want to act dishonorably, or that I have forgotten you, or wish to forget you, which indeed I never can. I love you more than all others. I never thought I loved you so much. All these troubles will come to an end; then we will be happy. Tell me all about yourself. I never wrote in this way before. My darling pet, let me hear from you to-morrow." Most of the other letters were of the same character.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, in charging the jury, said the corroborative evidence of the plaintiff's own testimony required by the act of Parliament had been given, and the only question was the amount of damages. The defendant's conduct was irreconcilable with their notion of what was right. It could only be accounted for by the circumstance that for some reason or other he had changed his mind, and repudiated an engagement he had entered into and confirmed by so many promises.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff—damages £300, and sixpence costs.

Toad-Stool Whisky.

A writer in *Pulsam's Magazine* for the present month, among other curiosities of travel in Northeastern Siberia, says:—

"After the conclusion of the ceremony were surprised as we came out into the open air, to see three or four Koraks shouting and reeling about in an advanced stage of intoxication, celebrating, I supposed, the happy event that had just transpired. I knew that there was not a drop of alcoholic liquor in all Northern Kamtschatka, nor, as far as I knew, anything from which it could be made, and it was a mystery to me how they succeeded so in getting hopelessly, unaccountably and thoroughly drunk. Even J. Rose Browne's beloved Washoe, with his 'Howling Wilderness Saloon,' could not have turned out more discreditable specimens of intoxicated humanity than these before us. The exciting agent, whatever it might be, was certainly as effective in its results, and as quick in its operation as any 'tangle foot' or 'bot-bottling' known to modern civilization. We are not so far in advance of the barbarians after all. They seemed to have solved, by a happy intuition, the problem which civilization has so long studied, viz: how to get drunk in the shortest possible time, and in the most effective way. For the fulfillment of both conditions, the Korak method takes precedence over all others which I have ever seen. They get drunk by eating that species of fungus vulgarly known as toad-stool! The plant is peculiar to the country. Although a violent narcotic poison when taken in large quantities, it acts upon the brain and nervous system, in small doses, very much as does alcoholic liquor, and it is used as a stimulant by nearly all the Siberian natives between the Okhotsk sea and Behring straits. Its habitual use completely shatters the system, and in the trade is secretly carried on, and I have seen twenty dollars' worth of far from a single fungus. The bought with a single fungus. The Koraks would gather it for themselves, but it requires the shelter of timber for its growth, and it is not to be found on the barren steppes over which they wander, so that they are obliged, for the most part, to buy it at enormous prices from the Russian traders. It may sound strangely to American ears, but the ingredients which a genuine Korak extracts

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

What style of hat is easiest to wear? That which is not felt.

Sir Walter Scott, in one of his novels, gives expression to the height of a Highlander's happiness: 'Twenty-four bag-pipe players assembled together in a small room, all playing at the same time different tunes.'

Lord C——, whose popularity was excessive in the western town of A——, having refused an importunate beggar, she renewed her application with, 'Now, Mr. if you'd just give me one little sixpence, I could treat every friend ye have in the town.'

An old Baptist minister, says the *Religious Herald*, enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by this argument: 'Now if everybody had been of my opinion, everybody would have wanted my wife.' One of the deacons who sat just beside him, responded:— 'Yes, and if everybody were of my opinion, nobody would have had her.'

WORK AND WAIT.—There are two things that always pay, even in this over-remunerative existence. They are working and waiting. Either is useless without the other. Both united are invincible, and inevitably triumphant.—He who waits without working is simply a man yielding to sloth and despair. He who works without waiting is fitful in his strivings, and misses results by impatience. He who works steadily and waits patiently may have a long journey before him, but at its close he will find its reward.

Pittsburgh ships stoves to California.

A society of Scotchmen has been organized in Davenport, Iowa.

There are thirty slate quarries in Lehigh Co., Pa., worth \$2,000,000.

Boston paid fifty cents a pound for her Thanksgiving turkey.

An Edinburgh chloroform manufacturer make 3,000,000 doses in a year.

Ninety persons have been sent to the Maine State Prison in the past year.

One hundred years ago a hog was exhibited in Virginia which weighed 1200 pounds.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

STEWART IN HIS STORE.—Stewart gives to his retail house a good share of personal supervision. He arrives every morning punctually at 10 o'clock, and remains usually an hour and a half. He is usually there again from five to half-past five in the afternoon. On the morning visit he consults with Mr. Teller, the General Superintendent, and never fails to go over the entire establishment to gain a personal knowledge of its condition. He enquires of the clerks how articles are selling, and stores away the answers in the shelves of his memory; and when he finds any line of goods a drug, he orders them marked down, saying, "Let us see if people will take them at that;" if they do not, he orders a further reduction; for it is an inexorable rule with him not to carry dead stock. It has been said of him that he would rather give goods outright than carry them over a season; but it has not been asserted that he was ever reduced to that extremity.—He avoids it in the first instance, perhaps, by his direct personal charge of his retail house. He knows every day exactly what is in it, and exactly how everything in it is selling; and he is greatly aided in getting rid of goods of questionable pattern by his intuitive knowledge of the fluctuations of popular taste. Woman's whims dominate the dry goods market, which is, of course, capricious as April weather; but Stewart is never at fault, and promptly tacks with every change. Perhaps he sees the signs of their coming during those hours at his retail house in the afternoon; but if the knowledge be so gained, it is absorbed without any outward sign. He seems, as he stands at the chief cashier's desk, to be totally unconcerned of the presence of any one except the subordinate with whom he is conversing, and as he makes his way through the crowds of ladies to the Broadway door, where his carriage, with a span of splendid sorrels attached, is waiting, he moves without a sign that he is aware of their presence, unless he happens to meet a personal acquaintance, when a polite raising of the hat is all that marks the encounter. His attention during these afternoon visits is chiefly directed to gathering an idea of the day's business, and he rarely even then makes any extended inspection of the premises.