

# Carleton Place

CARLETON PLACE C. W., JULY 31, 1861.

No. 47.

VOL. XI.

The Carleton Place Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING  
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

JAMES PROPLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

Only One Dollar a Year.  
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KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tawny curls,  
Red lips shining over pearls,  
Blue eyes and cheeks as white as snow,  
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;  
Little boy and girl were they,

They were standing where a brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook,  
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks  
Of green willow fringed its banks;  
Half in shadow and half in play,  
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

"They had cheeks like cherries red,  
He was taller—more head  
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,  
Swung a basket to and fro,  
As she looked half in play,  
Clustering with Willie Grey.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,  
And then came a dash of red  
Through the brownness of his cheek—  
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,  
And all carry, so I will,  
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh,  
"You shall carry only half!"  
And then tossing back her curls,  
"Boys are weak as well as girls,"  
Do you think that Katie guessed  
Her little wisdom she expressed.

Heart only boys grow tall,  
Men don't change much after all;  
And when, long years from that day,  
Katie Lee and Willie Grey  
Stood again beside the brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook—

It is strange that Willie said—  
While again a dash of red  
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—  
"I am strong and you are weak;  
Life is but a slipper on a deep;  
Hung with sorrow, cold and deep;

"Will you trust me, Katie dear?  
Walk beside me without fear,  
May I carry it all?  
All your burdens up the hill?"  
And she answered with a laugh,  
"No, but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook,  
Washing with its silver hands,  
Late and early at the sand,  
Is a cottage, where to-day,  
Katie lives with Willie Grey.

In a porch she sits, and lo!  
Stamps a basket on the floor,  
Vastly different from the one  
That she swung in years ago;  
This is long and deep and wide,  
And has—rockers at the side.

The Fool's Pence.

A LONDON TEMPERANCE STORY.

In the year 1856, in a handsomely furnished parlor which opened out of that noted London gin-shop called "The Punch-bowl," sat its mistress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. Crowder, conversing with an obsequious neighbor.

"Why, Mrs. Crowder, I really must say you have things in the first style? What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and fresh. Then, the elegant stone-copies to your windows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending your daughters to the greatest boarding-school; your shop is the best furnished, and your cellar is the best filled, in all this part of Lunnon. Where can you find the needful for all these grand things? Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage it?"

Mrs. Crowder, who had a look of smiling contempt through the drooping corners of her eyes, filled with drooping customers. "This fool's pence—'tis the fool's pence that does it for us," she said. And her voice rose, more shrill and loud than usual, with the triumph she felt. Her words reached the ear of one customer—George Manly, the carpenter, who stood near the counter. Turning his eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He then turned them upon the stately apartment: he looked through the door into the parlor, and saw looking glasses, and pictures and gilding, and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk gown, at her piano; and he thought to himself, how strange it is! how curious, that all this wretchedness on my left hand should be made to turn into all this rich glory on my right!

"Well, sir—and what's for you?" said the shrill voice which had made the fool's pence ring in his ears.

"A glass of gin, ma'am, in what I was waiting for, but I think I've had the last of it; pence that I shall put down on this counter for many a long day."

Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were seated at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small as hardly to be felt; yet the dull observer would have been struck by the neatness that reigned. It was a joyful surprise to them, his returning so early that night, and returning sober, and in good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to night, wife," said George, "or else you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too much by candle-light."

His wife smiled and said, "crying does not hurt my eyes," and she beckoned to her little boy, who was standing apart, in a corner—evidently a culprit.

"Why, John—what's this I see?" said his father. "Come and tell me what you have been doing."

John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight forehead. He came up to his father, and looked full in his face, and said, "The baker came for his money to-night, and would not leave the leaves without it; but though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, and that he was sure you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone, mother cried over her work, but she did not say anything. I did not know she was crying, till I saw her tears dropping on her hands; and then I said bad words, and mother sent me to stand in the corner."

"Tell me what your bad words were, John," said his father; "not swearing, I hope?"

"No," said John, coloring: "I said, you were a bad man I said, bad father!"

"And they were bad words, I am sure," said his mother; "but you are forgiven; so now bring me some coal from the box."

George looked at the face of his wife, and as he met the tender gaze of her mild eyes now turned to him, he felt the tears rise in his own. He rose up, and putting money into her hands, he said, "There are my week's wages. Come, come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet. Lay it out for the best, as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours."

George told his wife, after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what the poor could do towards keeping up a fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he thought of his own hard-working, uncomplaining Susan, and his children in want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, night after night, destroying his health and strength; he was struck with sorrow and shame, that he seemed to come to himself at last. He determined, from that hour, never again to put the intoxicating glass to his lips.

More than a year afterwards, one Sunday afternoon as Mrs. Crowder, of the Punch-bowl, was walking with her daughters to the tea-garden, they were overtaken by a violent shower of rain; and had become at least half-drenched, when they entered a comfortable house, distinguished by its comfort and tidiness from all others near it. Its good natured mistress and her two girls did all they could to dry and wipe away the rain-drops and mud-splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, all dragged and soiled, and to replace, as far as possible, every mischance done to their dresses and persons. When all had been done that could be done, and as Miss Lucy said, they "began to look themselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was looking in a large arm chair, and amusing herself by a stare at every one and every thing in the room, suddenly started forward and addressing herself to the master of the house, whose Bible and whose face had just caught her eye—"Why, my good man, you are old friends; I know your face, I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is."

"I used to be in ragged cloths and out of health," said George Manly, smiling; "now I am comfortably clad, and in excellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that we never catch a sight of you now?"

"Madam," said he, "I'm sure I wish you well; nay, I have reason to thank you; for words of your first opened my eyes to my own foolish and wicked course. My wife and children were half-naked and half-starved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now—for sweet contented looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now, madam, I tell you, as 'tis roots and grass that have done all this for us. The fool's pence!—I ought to say, the pence earned by honest industry; and spent so that we can ask the blessing of God upon the pence."

Mrs. Crowder never recovered the customer she lost by that sensible remark.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Some years ago, a famous professor came to a town where I was then residing, announced that he could "cure the worst cases of stammering in ten minutes, with a single operation." A friend of mine was an inveterate case and I advised him to call upon the wonderful magician. He called, was convinced by the testimonials exhibited, struck up a bargain, paid the fifty dollars and soon called at my office, talking as straight as a railroad track.

I was greatly astonished and asked my friend by what miracles he had been so strongly and suddenly relieved of his lifelong trouble. He most provokingly informed me that he had made a solemn pledge not to reveal the process of cure.

I knew two other cases—ladies—and, calling upon them, reported what had come to pass.

They were soon at the professor's rooms, came away great ly elated, raised the hundred dollars, went the next day, paid the cash, and in half an hour were ready, had the question been popped, to say "Yes!" without a single jerk.

I was soon made acquainted with several other cures, quite as remarkable, and resolved to put on my newspaper wig and spectacles, and myself. He seemed an honest, earnest man, and in two days I had made up my mind to pay a large fee, and learn the strange art, with the privilege of using it to cure whomever I would.

Those who had been cured by the professor, were solemnly bound not to reveal the secret to any one, but my contract gave me the privilege of using the knowledge as I pleased.

And now I propose to give the readers of my Journal a simple art which has enabled me to make very happy many unhappy stammerers. In my own hands it has often failed to effect the desired result, but in three-fourths of the cases which I have treated, it has been complete.

The secret is simply this: The stammerer is made to mark the time in his speech, just as it is ordinarily done in singing. He is at first to beat on every syllable. It is best at the first lesson to read some simple composition, like one of David's Psalms, striking the time on the knee, at every word, and reading in a newspaper, beating easily syllable. Soon you need only beat on every word.

You can beat time by striking the finger on the knee, by simply lifting the thumb against the forefinger, or moving the large toe in the foot.

I doubt if the worst case of the stammering could continue long, provided the sufferer could read an hour every day, with thorough practice of this simple art, observing the same in his conversation.

As thousands have paid fifty and a hundred dollars for this secret, I take great pleasure in imparting it to the generous patrons of my Journal—Lewis' Gymnastics.

In the house of Lords, on the 5th instant, the expediency of carrying out works of irrigation and communication in India was debated, and the war in America was pointed out as one of the chief incentives for developing the resources of India.

The economies and reforms promised by the new Sultan of Turkey had a decided effect upon Turkish securities in the London market, an improvement of about 5 per cent having been realized.

NEXT INSULATING TELEGRAPH—BEST INSULATING MATERIAL.

It is well known that all the submarine cables—not even the Atlantic one excepted—have been coated with gutta percha, a substance which has been considered the best that could be employed for such a purpose. How it came to be esteemed as such a superior material for covering telegraph cables is unknown, but the fact is undeniable. Gutta percha can be rendered soft by heat, and it may be moulded into any form, and it is easy of application to a cable, but india rubber has the same qualities, and besides this it is far more elastic, and not so liable to fracture. But the impression has got abroad that its insulating qualities were very inferior to gutta percha, hence we have one reason for the prominent position of the latter. A most valuable report on submarine cables has lately been published by the British Government, being the result of

experiments conducted by the Board of Trade, and it finds some very interesting and valuable information respecting the best substance for conductors, and the best coating for cables. In this report, it is stated that, after many experiments with copper wires and alloys of copper, there is no substance which can be added to pure copper that will increase its conducting power.

As it regards the material for covering telegraph cables, it appears that india rubber was almost the first substance that had been used for covering overhead wires; and the report says "it is remarkable that the first really efficient insulating substance that was used, after falling into disuse, should be now again brought forward. As in the copper wire, the conductor, so india rubber appeared almost specially intended for the purpose of insulation. It possesses insulating qualities of the highest order. It is tough, highly elastic, extremely durable under water, and nearly impervious to moisture."

The report states that the committee made numerous experiments with both india rubber and gutta percha as a coating for submarine cables. It was found that pressure consolidated the material and improved the insulating qualities of both gutta percha and india rubber. Temperature was found to produce a marked effect upon these substances in relation to the insulating power. At a temperature of 32° the india rubber was three times as good as at 52°. The question of heat and cold as affecting the insulating powers of substances has been in a great measure overlooked. At a temperature of 132° gutta percha covered wire was entirely spoiled. Submarine cables which have been conveyed through warm waters such as the Gulf Stream, and which have been covered with gutta percha. Temperature does not affect india rubber so much as gutta percha.

The velocity with which electricity travels through a conducting wire, is very great—for all practical purposes it is instantaneous, when there is no induction. To obtain as a coating material for telegraph wires and cables, a substance which has the smallest amount of induction is of the highest importance. All the long submarine cables yet laid have been rendered nearly impervious by inductive changes of electricity, which retarded the main electric current. Pure india rubber was found to surpass all other coating materials tested, and in the smallest amount of its inductive discharge, and the perfectness of its insulation."

With such reliable information as is contained in this report, we are certainly much nearer to a successful Atlantic telegraph line than we ever were before. The Atlantic cable was an expensive experiment, and its cost may be charged against the Government, which prevailed on the subject. We can easily conceive now, that if it passed through a part of the Gulf Stream 72° F. in temperature, its conducting powers were rendered almost nil. With india rubber as the insulating agent for an Atlantic cable complete success may yet favor the next effort to lay and operate one.

CROOKED SPINES IN GIRLS.

BY HELEN C. LEWIS.

It is a sad fact, that nearly every young lady in fashionable life has lateral curvature in the spine.

This comes on at the age of ten or eleven, and continues slowly but steadily to increase unnoticed by a mother's watchful eye, till the child is really deformed—no wonder that it is much larger and higher than the other, and one hip higher, so that the dress-maker is obliged to put cotton in the dress, and to make the back look flat and square.

The boys—their brothers, have no such trouble; why should they? The question may well be asked to every thoughtful parent.

I answer that improper dress and other physiological errors, in which girls constantly indulge, produce this mischief.

The dress of the girl is always tighter than her brother's, and this is begun while she is quite young, "to give her a form." The mother says, as if God did not do this when he made the child.

This constant pressure upon the muscles of the spine, which are designed to keep it straight, causes absorption of the muscles, and as the right arm is used more than the left, the spine is drawn under the shoulder blade, thus making it project. The muscles are so weakened by absorption, they cannot bring the spine back to its proper position and you have a case of lateral curvature.

In addition to this tight dress, I have seen girls of thirteen and fourteen with corsets on. Often these are adopted by thoughtless mothers, by the hope to straighten the child, but under their cruel pressure, the difficulty rapidly increases, till the poor deformed girl is sent to a spinal institution to be treated.

While this difficulty is gradually increasing, the young girl is sent to school, to spend five or six hours each day bending over a low desk, and when she returns home instead of being allowed to play ball or any other active game in the open air, as her brothers are, is placed on a high piano-stool where she has to just touch the floor, with nothing to protect her back. In this position she must sit one long painful hour.

Do you wonder she has a crooked spine? I wonder that any escape, for all are obliged to pass through the same killing ordeal.

Lewis' Gymnastics.

A lawyer of small stature appearing as evidence in one of the courts, was asked by Counselor Nash (who is a monster of a man in size), what profession he was of. He replied that he was an attorney. "You a lawyer!" exclaimed Nash; "why, I could carry you round in my pocket." "Very likely you might," rejoined the other. "and if you did, you would have more law in your pocket than in your head."

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon a sailboat in which were five persons, soldiers and their relatives, was capsized in a squall in Kingston Harbor when Mrs. O'Brien, wife of Corporal O'Brien of the R. O. Rifles, was drowned with her daughter.

THE NEW COPPER MINE.

We have seen, in the office of Messrs. Wilson & Robb, Mining Engineers, specimens of copper ore from the newly opened "Assault Hill Mine," near Lennoxville, the property of Thos. McGraw, Esq., of this city, whose well-known energy and perseverance are now destined to be crowned with merit.

In yesterday's issue we gave a short notice of the discovery of this mine, and as the subject is interesting we now add a few further particulars.

The ore, consisting chiefly of yellow sulphuret, is imbedded in a soft silty rock, which contains the gangue or vein stone, and running parallel to each other at the distance of about seven feet, have been discovered and partly worked, and have been proved to extend in lineal distance about one thousand yards. The average yield of about 10 per cent, and they seem to increase in richness with the depth.

Although specimens of copper ore bearing a much higher per cent of the metal than this have been frequently discovered in the Eastern Townships, it is doubtful if any can be traced continuously over such an extent of ground; and it is certainly not so easy to mine such facility and economy as in the present case. On these grounds it seems probable that this will prove one of the best Copper Mines yet opened in Canada East.

It affords us much pleasure to chronicle this additional instance of the mineral wealth of the Province, and we confidently anticipate that so soon as business generally recovers its healthy tone this important branch of our national resources will receive its due development.—*Montréal Advertiser.*

SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.

We copy the following from the Quebec Chronicle of Saturday:

On Thursday morning a young man named Edwin Withersall Brown, residing in the township of Grantham, who had shown some symptoms of mental derangement for some time back, was brought to town in charge of his brother, W. H. Brown, for the purpose of being lodged in some place of safety. After his arrival he grew decidedly worse, and in the evening he was placed in the St. Ursule street Police Station for safe keeping, until other arrangements should be made. In the meantime his brother proceeded to the Recorder's Court for the purpose of obtaining a commitment against him, as a person dangerous to be at large. On his return to the Police Station, the cell in which he had been placed was opened for the purpose of removing him when he was found suspended by his cravat, from the cell window, quite dead. On being confined in the cell he did not appear violent, or in any way so to conduct himself as to justify the slightest suspicion that he was about to put an end to his existence, yet we cannot but think some of the things he had been left alone as he was for several hours.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Each mail from Europe brings us tidings of the advances made in the preparations of the great exhibition of 1862. All India, Australia, the Cape, New Zealand, all the world over, with one distinguished exception, the colonies of Britain are preparing for this rivalry in the arts. We need not say, in Canada; and each day we hear in public places, wherever men of enterprise and public spirit meet, new lamentations of neglect and indifference to make provision for the proper representation of the resources and industry of this country. We published some extracts from the last report of the Lower Canada Board of Arts and Manufactures bearing on this subject. We believe that the board intended to make one final effort to get something done, and that the clerk had directed in the case of the exhibition of 1862.

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AMERICAN BLUSTER TOWARDS ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

Lord John Russell's declaration that the vessels of the two belligerent Republics of America would not be allowed to bring prizes into British harbors, has been received in a characteristic manner by the Northern States. One would have thought that, after inveighing against us for weeks on the ground that we were about to share the piratical gains of the Southern privateers, the political gains of Washington and New York, when they found they were wholly in the wrong, and that the British Crown had made an extreme use of its prerogative to avoid all complicity with either party, would have the grace to own that their suspicions on this point were unjust, and that, though the Old Country might be unfriendly to the cause of the Union, it was not because she was tempted by the prospect of receiving prizes.

But even this small measure of candor and generosity is not to be expected, it seems, from the American character. The people have been so long accustomed to deery others and to glorify themselves in their habit of interpreting every occurrence so as to feed their own jealousy and vanity is so inveterate, that even now, with their constitution in ruins, with a hostile army within a few miles of their capital, and with several millions of their former fellow citizens declaring their bitter hatred of the Union and their resolution not to return to it, even now the Northerners cannot help boasting and exulting to one another at their imagined victory over England. It would be a provoking if it were not a pitiable spectacle. The ruling passion must indeed be strong when a community which is rent in sunder by internal animosities cannot even in the hour of agony forget to vaunt of its power, its riches, and most united, the best armed empire on the globe.

"There can be no doubt," says one authority, "that this effect (the issuing of the Proclamation) was produced partly by the despatch of Mr. Seward, warning the European powers that our Government would hold no further diplomatic intercourse with them if they recognized the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy." This is the key note of a thousand themes. The continued hostility of England, the duplicity of the Cabinet, the persistence of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in their "blackleg" and "puritan" policy, whatever they may be called, are taken for granted, and it is declared that the only scheme to be devised to convince us that the North is ready at any time to declare war against us, and that her privateers will sweep our merchantmen from the seas, as they did in 1812. The latest newspapers are filled with ravings of this kind, which, it seems, are responded to by political men, and even by Ministers of State.

These are the opinions which are now being expressed in every corner of American society. To Englishmen they are of little concern, so far as relates to the American estimate of our national prowess. Even with thousands of batteries decrying that have been sent to the aid of Lord John Russell, the American people are not likely to allow their self-esteem to hurry them into a causeless war with a fully armed European Power. But for the sake of the American character we must forget these absurd displays. The conduct of England justifies itself to every thinking man, and in a few weeks the present contest against us will have passed away, but it will not be forgotten here that in the Americans we have to deal with a people who will ascribe every act whatever of our Government either to jealousy of their transcendent merits or fear of their superior strength.

A FAMILY POISONED.—Coroner Randall, on Saturday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of a girl five years old, named Ottilie Miller, the circumstances of whose death are of the most distressing character. It appears that last Thursday Christian Miller, father of the child, a German living on Clinton near Hickory, went into Dr. King's drug store, and asked for some medicine for a rash with which his little daughter had been troubled. The clerk understood him as asking for poison for rats, and put up a package of white arsenic for that purpose. The mistake was speedily discovered, and the clerk put also a paper of rhubarb for the child. Miller remarked that he would take along the rat poison too, as he pocketed the other in another pocket. He got home and found he had only one of the papers. He studied over the matter and came to the conclusion that he had, after all, left the rat poison at the store, and that the paper in his possession was undoubtedly his child's medicine. It was given to Mrs. Miller, who put it away, and on Friday night brought it out to be administered to Ottilie. A dose such as the clerk had directed in the case of the rhubarb was given to the child, who in about ten minutes was seized with vomiting and purging. Mr. Miller instantly suspected the real state of the case, viz. that he had given the child arsenic, and in his excitement to assure himself, he instantly swallowed as much of the drug as he had given the child. To add to the terrible complication, before the effects of the poison had become manifest on the child, the mother had given some of the medicine to a little son, thinking it would be good for him as he had a diarrhoea. The little girl grew worse and worse, and mother and father at last started with it in their arms to the office of Dr. Kinderman. Somewhere Batavia Street the poor little sufferer died—in its mother's arms. The father and little boy were speedily seized with similar symptoms of poisoning, but prompt medical attendance has placed them both out of danger. The inquest revealed substantially the above facts, and a verdict was rendered of accidental death, coupled with the section that carelessness had been exhibited in the handling of poison. The wretched father has sufficiently atoned for his strange mistake. Buffalo Courier July 15.

A private Company at New Orleans has, for \$150,000, taken out a contract to burn down the city of New Orleans, and to build a bridge across the Mississippi. To accomplish this object they have taken the tug (propeller) Enoch Train, and are casing her with iron. The plan is to knock a hole in the Brooklyn and Mississippi, and thus sink her with all on board.

Blondin has been trying the experiment of wheeling a young lion in a barrow on a child's wheels, another for a goose yoke, and a third for a new contrivance to ring pigs noses.

Among the patents recently extended at Washington for fourteen years was one for a child's wheeled, another for a goose yoke, and a third for a new contrivance to ring pigs noses.

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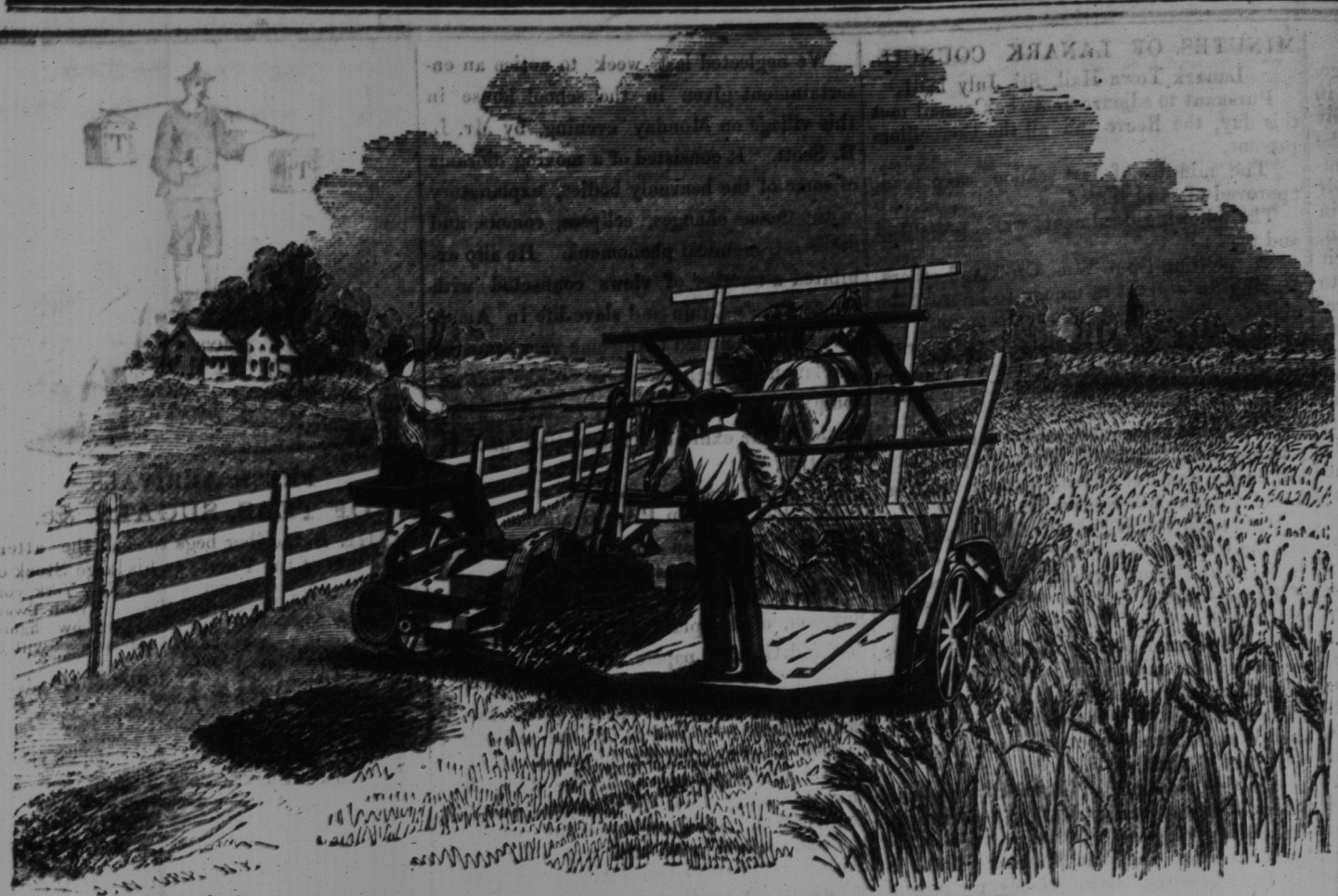












## LABOUR SAVED IS MONEY GAINED. THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR, AND WITH COSSITT & YOUNG'S  
PATENT IMPROVED REAPER ATTACHMENT.

FARMERS, Now is your time to purchase the best MOWER AND REAPER, ever offered for sale. The unprecedented success of the BUCKEYE MACHINE, is a convincing proof of its excellence. It has never failed wherever introduced to take precedence over all other machines. The Farmer who contemplates purchasing a MOWER & REAPER for the Harvest of 1861, will, in selecting the Buckeye, secure the only machine which COMBINES ALL the requisites of a perfect MOWER & REAPER, including Strength, durability, simplicity, lightness of Draft, freedom from side draft, portability, convenience, perfect adaptation to uneven surface, ease in backing, safety and comfort to the Driver, ease to the Team, and capability of doing Good work on any description of Land, and in any variety or condition of Grass or Grain.

The Subscribers have made several very important improvements in the Reaper attachment, since last Harvest, (and for which they have obtained a Patent, dated the first of May, 1861.) With the improvements now made, we guarantee it to be the best COMBINED MACHINE ever offered to the Farming Public. (Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.)

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

SMITHS FALLS, C. W., 4th June, 1861.

### CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS making, selling, using, or infringing on the Patent granted to Cossitt & Young, for their improved Reaper attachment, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

### STOP AND READ!

To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has devoted a term of five years to the study of the most fashionable Tailoring, and has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Taste or Fashion.

All Garments Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

F. S. Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style.

GEORGE B. LONG, Near the Almonte House.

Almonte, December, 1860.

### PROSPECTUS

LARGE AND ELABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

Messrs GEO. B. & C. M. TREMAINE, Topographical Engineers and Map Publishers, 288 King Street East, Toronto.

PROPOSAL to publish an entirely new and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon the large scale of five miles to one inch, and showing the County and Township boundaries, Counties, Towns, and Lot Lines, Railways, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled and Macadamized Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Exhibiting all Lakes and Harbours; the correct course of all Rivers and Mill streams; also, complete Meteorological Tables, a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the new Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns and Villages will be published; also, if furnished the Conveyance, Trade, &c., of each, making a concise Directory for each City, Town and Village, which will be greatly enlarged, and will give a more satisfactory representation of each Township and County in the whole Province, than the County Maps published by certain parties from the United States;—the Maps of Pontiac, Lennox and Addington.

Therefore do not be induced by any pretence to pay out Five Dollars for a Map of two or three Counties merely, but wait at least until called upon by the Publishers or agents of this Provincial Map, who will explain fully how the work will be done, and show you specimens of the style in which it will be executed.

IF EVERYBODY WILL BE CALLED ON.

### HORSE SHOE TILES.

FOR DRAINING, on hand, and For Sale.

DANIEL McKEITH.

White Lake Road, two miles from Pakenham Village, July 19th, 1861. 46-3

### JUST PUBLISHED

DUNDAS.

OR A SKETCH OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY JAMES COUL—PRICE \$1.

FOR SALE at the Perth Book Store.

JOHN HART.

[Graduate of McGill College; Provincial Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, ASHTON, C. W.]

### NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet for the despatch of business at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the Sixth day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. School Trustees requiring Special Assessments for school purposes to be levied by the Council are particularly requested to attend to said meeting, and make the application.

By order of the Council.

EWEN McKEWEN, Town Clerk.

Dated the 22d day of July, 1861. 47-a

### Shaw's Shaw's.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the United States, a splendid Lot of Paisley filled Plaids, and Summer Shaw's, which will be sold cheap.

ALBERT TESKEY.

Appleton, 29th June, 1861. 43

### HARDWARE

WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a Hardware Establishment in Almonte, opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has devoted a term of five years to the study of the most fashionable Hardware, and has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Taste or Fashion.

All Hardware Warranted to fit and give thorough satisfaction.

The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Hardware made to suit you.

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Almonte, December, 1860.

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IF EVERYBODY WILL BE CALLED ON.

GEORGE B. LONG, Near the Almonte House.

Almonte, December, 1860.

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Darlington, at their next meeting, (which will take place on the seventh day of September next,) to pass a By-Law, for establishing a Public Highway, on the East half of Lot No. 6, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Darlington, according to the following description, viz: Commencing on the 5th Concession line, at a post planted 13 chains, 50 links, from the North post of Lot No. 6, thence South thirty degrees East, two chains, thirty-six links; thence South ten degrees East, one chain, ninety-two links; thence South twenty-two degrees East, two chains; thence South ten degrees East, five chains; thence South forty-two degrees East, two chains; thence South twenty-two degrees East, three chains fifty links; thence South twenty degrees East, three chains seventy-five links; thence South forty-seven degrees East, two chains, fifty links; thence South twenty degrees East, one chain, seventy-five links; thence South sixty-two degrees East, two chains; said Road being forty feet in width, coming out on Currie's Road Survey, on Lot No. 5, the above survey being on the East half of Lot No. 6, in the Fourth Concession.

JAMES WATT, Township Clerk.

Darling, 8th July, 1861. 45-p

### FOR SALE.

THE Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSELL'S TANNERY.

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.

For particulars enquire at this office.

Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been instructed to offer the VILLAGE LOT with Blacksmith Shop and other BUILDINGS, in the VILLAGE of Carleton Place, now occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor.

The site is not enclosed by any in the Village, and as the terms are LIBERAL—a good opportunity is afforded to any one desirous of investing. For terms, &c., apply to D. FRASER, Solicitor &c., Perth.

Perth, January 18, 1861. 204

### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE trial of Reaping Machines under the patronage of the North Riding of Leamington Agricultural Society, will take place on the farm of Peter Young, No. 25, 7th Concession of Ramsay, on Thursday 1st August, commencing at 10 o'clock forenoon.

It is expected those competing will assist to bind and stock the grain.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. N. L. A. S.

Ramsay 20th July, 1861. 46-4

## SMITHS FALLS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE SUBSCRIBERS embrace this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers of Central Canada.

For the very liberal and continued support extended to them for the last twenty two years, and beg to inform them, that unlike similar Establishments of more recent origin who claim to have reached perfection, they find it still necessary to

Enlarge their Buildings.

AND BE CONTINUALLY ADDING TO THEIR PATTERNS and MACHINERY

With a view to keep pace with the Constant Improvements

Which the rapid progress of the country demands, and to still retain the

High Reputation which their Establishment has already gained,

And which they are now assured will

Compete with any Similar One in this Section of Country.

They would particularly call attention to their

Double Geared Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES.

(Either 2, 4, 6, or 8 Horse Power with or without SEPARATORS.)

which are acknowledged to be the best ever made in this section of country, and being

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL

BY Experienced Workmen,

Will warrant them to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Also making the

THE BUCKEYE

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE,

Which combines all the requisites of a PERFECT MACHINE.

Will always have on hand or make to Order,

Shingle Machines,

Circular Sawing Machines,

(Capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per Day.)

Wood Sawing and Boring

Machines Combined;

A most Perfect and Complete Article,

Cooking,

Fancy,

Box and

Parlour Stoves,

WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS.

COOLERS, SUGAR & CAULDRON

KETTLES, CART, BUGGY & WAGON

BOXES,

ROAD SCRAPERS,

DOG POWERS,

CULTIVATORS,

STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Also make to Order all kinds of

Grist and Saw Mill Castings,

JOB WORK of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

CASH Paid for Old Cast Metal.

Smiths Falls, 24th June, 1861. 42

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offers for Sale, Lot number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscribers.

HENRY McKEITH.

Pakenham, 9th Con. } 28-a

March 14, 1861.

### Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1860

### GEORGE HAY.

Imports, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Sheet and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coals, Railing Pipes, and small Goods, Axes, Saws of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first cash credit only.

ALSO

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oils and Lamps, which sell the best and most economical Light yet produced.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feb'y., 1861. 221

### DANIEL KELLOCK.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL NEWS AGENT.

PERTH, C. W.

HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harpers' Weekly and Monthly, Godfrey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie's, Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications. 21-p

### NEW HOTEL—ALMONTE VILLAGE ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE Proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel in the Village of Almonte, where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favor him with a call.

P. S. Parties travelling by Stage to Almonte as the Stage puts up there.

### A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPES MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial, in any case of Rheumatism, Old Sores, Inflammation, or Skin Eruptions on the Skin, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of the kind. It will recommend itself to all who use it.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Advice gratis on the most desperate cases. Carleton Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

### THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive against disease and death, and that at

P. TUCKER'S

is just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that will keep you wet in all weathers. All work warranted by hand. No machinery.

Ladies' Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order in superior style and workmanship.

SURGERY

Performed upon old Boots and Shoes, by adding of Feet, making good the Leaky, binding the Broken, healing the Wounded, altering the Constitution, and supporting the body with new Soles.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Advice gratis on the most desperate cases. Carleton Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

### WILLIAM MOORE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in Carleton Place and vicinity, for the support he has received since commencing business, and informs them and the public in general, that he has removed to a Shop opposite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, cheap for cash, and of the best material in the market, and good workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Carleton-Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

### STOP AND READ.

To the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding Country.

JOHN B. BUSEY.

HAS opened a Carriage Making, Painting, and Trimming Shop in Carleton Place, where he is prepared to execute all Orders, with neatness and dispatch.

The Subscriber is thankful for the patronage he has received since his commencing business in this part of the country and respectfully invites the public to call and see the new style of Buggy he has on hand, ready for sale. He has devoted a term of fourteen years at the three branches of his business, and most of his time he has served in the States; he has also had some years experience in Canada, and is confident that all Orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit his customers.

Carleton Place, June 12, 1861. 28

### GROCERIES.

Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage

extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ASBLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

### W. E. GRAY.

Grainer, Glazier & Paper Hanger, Carriage Painting, and Ornamental

Painting, such as Graining, Staining, Crystal Transoms, Ornamental Work, Wax Work, &c.

a number of others. All orders promptly attended to, and cheaply executed for cash. Orders received at Carleton Place, June 6th, 1861. 42

### FRANCIS LAVALLÉE, Coarse, Fine, and Medium, &c.

is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Park and Floor Barrels, Tubs, Firkins, Curns, &c., &c., made in a workman-like manner and of the best seasoned timber.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861. 38-4

### BLACKSMITHING.

RICHARD GILBERT, thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILBERT.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

### HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner. He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILBERT.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

### SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

ROBERT McNEIL.

WISHES to inform the public that he has removed his Saddle and Harness making establishment to Almonte, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Park and Floor Barrels, Tubs, Firkins, Curns, &c., &c., made in a workman-like manner and of the best seasoned timber.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

### FASHIONABLE CABINET-WARE SHOP.

THE Undersigned, in carrying on the Cabinet-making Business of J. W. Bell & Co., in Carleton Place, returns thanks for the patronage, and begs to intimate to the Public that he is prepared to make to order, Bureaus, Sofas, Sideboards, Tables, Bedsteads, of all modes, and the best workmanship and material, and all other articles in the Furniture line at reduced prices.

JOHN HOGG.

May 27, 1861. 38

### JOHN DEACON JR.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; William Lyman & Co., C. W.

### D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c., PERTH, C. W.

### THOMAS W. POOLE, CORONER.

NORWOOD, C. W.

### WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonte, C. W.

### ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonte, C. W.

### J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issued of Marriage Licenses, Pakenham, C. W.

### G. D. NORTGRAVES, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER.

LOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. All his work warranted to give satisfaction. Almonte, June, 1861.

### M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver.

(Opposite Allan's Commercial