AUSTRIA.

Vienna has capitulated. The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:

It appears that on the 30th of October, the city being completely surrounded by the forces af Windischgratz and Jellachich, and the defences of the suburbs having been mostly destroyed or taken, a strong contest took place within the walls upon the question as to the necessity of an immediate surrender, which ended in the citizens coming to a resolution, in opposition to the students, to tender an unconditional submission, which was in fact forwarded to the Imperial camp. At this moment, however, word was brought that the Hungarians were approaching and as such turned out to be the case, new life was given to the defence, and the wishes of the citizens were overruled. But the Hungarian forces, although consisting of 18,000 men, numbered only 900 regular troops, and these no sooner came within sight of the Imperial army than they deserted to its ranks. After this the remainder, thrown into confusion, were compelled to a rapid retreat, ending in severe loss, vast numbers of them having, it is said, been driven into the Danube. The hopes of the Viennese were then effectually extinguished, and the pacific party experienced no further resistance, except from the students, as the workmen, national guards and others, for the most part gave up their arms with all possible speed. Under these circumstances, Windischrätz had only to reduce that part of the fortifications in which the students and a few of their most desperate followers still remained, and this having been effected by artillery, without much loss on either side, the city was entered on the 1st November, and every point immediately occupied by the Imperial troops.

The letters since received say that the damage to life and property has upon the whole been much less than could have been expected. Windisgratz conducted his operations, it is said, so as to inflict as little personal injury as possible, and some of his men, detected in acts of plunder after the capitulation, were immediately shot.

The grand point of interest now to be solved, is the use that will be made of their success by the triumphant party. Immediately on his entering, Windischgratz issued a proclamation, declaring, the city and its suburbs, to the distance of two miles, in a state of siege and also dissolving the academical legion and the national guard, (the latter temporarily). It was also at the same time notified that all persons not giving up their arms within sixty hours, would be liable to a court-martial; that all political clubs were to be closed; and all taverns to be shut at a certain specified hour; that no assemblages of more than twelve persons were to be allowed in the street; that the public press would be under the control of the military authorities; that all foreigners not able to give a good account of themselves were to take their departure; and that householders concealing the names of their lodgers, or failing to give notice of them, were to be arrested and tried by a court martial; as well as all other persons infringing in the slightest degree, according to the view of the military commandant, any of the regulations just specified. In all this, however, there is nothing more severe than was to be anticipated in the emergency. With regard to more permanent measures, it is asserted that the Kingdom of Hungary is to be treated as a conquered province, and to be annexed forthwith to the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, or to what is termed Austria proper.

PRUSSIA.

It is at Berlin especially that the state of things presents, at the present moment, the most critical aspect. The recently appointed Minister Mr. Von Pfuel, having resigned on the alleged ground of ill health, the King has appointed Count Von Brandenburg, a general in the army, devotedly attached, it is said, to the old regime, to supply his place. With the Assembly, already excited by what was passing at Vienna, nothing at the moment could have been apparently less opportune than such an appointment. The Chambers at once, by a large majority, deputed a committee to wait upon the King, and to represent the state in which the country would be placed with a Minister at its head, suspected of anti-popular tendencies, and unable to gain the confidence of the representatives—a circumstance which, it was hinted, might lead to events similar to those in progress in a "neighbouring capital," the apprehension of which should immediately induce His Majesty to appoint a liberal administration. To this the King replied by making known his firm determination to pursue the constitutional course promised to the people, with an intimation, however, at the same time, that he was convinced the Count Von Brandenburg would devote his energies to the same end, and that consequently he, the King, would not withdraw his appointment on the ground of merely vague apprehension. In this rather disagreeable position, therefore, the matter at present stands.

STATE OF THINGS IN PARIS.

Uneasiness prevails in Paris. The intrigues of parties, in reference to the election of President, had given rise to reports of another Red Republican insurrection, and had occasioned a considerable fall in the funds. Respecting foreign affairs, the speech of M. Bastide had reassured the friends of a pacific policy abroad; but, although General Cavaignac had expressed himself with great confidence as to the ability of the Government to preserve the peace at home, the apprehensions of the Parisians were by no means allayed. The Assembly decided by a large majority against a prorogation, from a jealous fear, on the part of the majority, that the Ministerial members were wanted in the Departments to promote the success of the President of the Council. It is deemed probable, however, that his agents will contrive to reduce the House to a mere quorum, by leaves of absence or on some other pretext. At Tuesday's sittings, no fewer than 112 representatives obtained leave of absence.

INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.—The order of the clergy in the General Diet of Sweden have proposed to insert the following clauses in the penal code now under discussion:—1. Any person declaring hatred to God, or blaspheming his Holy Word and Sacraments, shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labor for life. 2. Any person turning into ridicule Divine service, or any act of worship whatsoever, shall be punished with five years' imprisonment at least, and a fine proportioned to his means. 3. Any persons adjuring the orthodox evangelical faith, or inducing others to do so, or propagating heresies, shall be condemned to perpetual exile, and lose all civil, and social rights. 4. Any person partaking of the communion without confusion, or in spite of ministreal prohibition, shall pay a heavy fine, and be imprisoned for a period proportioned to the gravity of the case. 5. Every species of labor is forbidden on saints' days and Sundays, from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night, except in cases of urgent necessity. During this period, shops must be closed, and no sales can be made. The penalty for every infraction of this regulation shall be fine or imprisonment. 6. If any one commits any crime or offence on a Sunday or a saint's day, or on the day on which he has communed, that circumstance shall be considered as an aggravation, and shall involve an augmentation of the penalty by one degree.

INTEMPERANCE AND THE CHOLERA.

Every steamer brings intelligence of the nearer and nearer approach of that terrible scourge of our race, the cholera. As the broad Atlantic was not sufficient to secure our exemption from its power, we are to expect that it will soon be among us again. How soon, none can know.—Our intercourse with the Old World has become so frequent, that it may not be long. At such a time, it would be wise to inquire who are the peculiar subjects of this terrible disease, and to ascertain of medical men, or by looking to the past, whether those who use intoxicating drinks, moderately or immoderately, are not *peculiarly* exposed to its attacks. After the cholera had ceased in the city of Albany in 1832, an individual of high standing and character undertook the task of ascertaining the habits of every person who had died of that fatal disease, over the age of sixteen years, in that city. At the time, a full report of each individual case was prepared and extensively circulated. The whole number of deaths over sixteen years, was three hundred and thirty-six. They were found to be classified as follows:—

Males, 213; females, 123—total, 336.

Native white, 171; native colored, 24; Irish, 108; English, 15; Scotch, 4; Welsh, 2; German, 8; French, 1; unknown, 3—total, 336.

Of these, there were ascertained to be—

Intemperate	140
Free drinkers	55
Moderate drinkers, mostly habitual	131
Strictly temperate—all but one committed an excess in eating, that one neglected by an intemperate husband	5
Members of temperance societies	2
Idiot	1
Unknowa	2
Total	336

Before publishing this report, it was submitted to the medical staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the city of Albany. The following certificate was appended to the report:

The undersigned members of the medical staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the city of Albany, have examined the foregoing document of facts, and as such, we take such pleasure in recommending its publication and general circulation.

John Eights, Chairman Medical Staff; William Bay, C. D. Townsend, Joel A. Wing, Henry Green, J. James, Peter Wendell; B. P. Staats, Health Officer; Henry Bronson, attached to Northern Hospital.

The population of Albany at this time was about 25,000; and the number of those connected with temperance societies was about 8000. There is an awful significance connected with these facts and figures, which should not be overlooked by those who are in the use, however moderate, of intoxicating drinks. We have no doubt that a similar investigation would disclose a like result in almost every city where the cholera made its appearance.

INTEMPERANCE IN TORONTO.

Toronto has been called a CITY OF CHURCHES AND TAVERNS. A City of Churches it may be called, if it be so as we have heard it affirmed that there is in it Church accommodation of one kind or another for every man, woman, and child of its population; and its title to the other part of the designation will not be much challenged by those who are familiar with its streets. That it should have so many drinking houses, may indeed suggest the inference that its Churches are not well attended, or that the instructions given in them has too little influence in making "men live soberly." We recollect the time when among its houses of entertainment it had a Temperance House,—but that we believe no longer exists. One of its streets, too, was named Temperance Street; but any charge of inconsistency which such a name might imply against the whole city is now without foundation, as the street has had another name assigned it.

We are at once grieved and surprised to see in the presentment of the Grand Jury, at the late Assizes in this city, such a heavy charge brought against the Council of the City, as that of their being accessory to the drunkenness which so much prevails.

Cotton Mather long ago remarked, "when Moses and Aaron unite to do good, what cannot they effect? Queen Elizabeth admired the happiness of Suffolk, in her progress through the country, where she observed a remarkably good understanding to subsist between virtuous magistrates and faithful ministers." Certainly magistrates and ministers are loudly called on to exert themselves in their several spheres, and co-operate with each other in checking the flood of intemperance which is ravaging the good order of the community, and sweeping into the gulf of endless ruin multitudes of immortal souls. The paragraph which has suggested these remarks is as follows:—

"The Grand Jury have noticed, with deep concern, that the greater part of the offences which have engaged the attention of the Court during the present Assizes, have occured when the parties were in a state of intoxication! Almost every case of murder, burglary, larceny and assult have been traced to, and found connected with some one of the numerous small taverns and grog-shops with which the City of Toronto is infested, a number of which are known not to possess the qualifications required by the law; and as the Mayor and Common Council of the City may be considered as the primeval cause of such nuisances, the Grand Jury feel themselves called upon to bring the subject under the consideration of the public, in the hope that the city authorities will see the necessity of curtailing the number of such places for the future, or, should the system of indiscriminately granting licenses within the limits of the city still prevail, that the interference of the Legislature may be invoked to remedy an evil so subversive to morality and good order."

In another paragraph the Presentment complains that the District Goal is used as a Lock-up House for the City; and that from the month of January until the beginning of November, not fewer than 725 disorderly and drunken persons had been sent to it!—*Eccles. Record.*

WHO MURDERED MARY HENRY?—She was pounded to death on Friday night last, in a cellar in Ann-street, by her drunken husband. Who sold the liquor to James Henry? The police ought to search him out if possible. He has as black a heart as the said Henry, and ought to be punished as severely. That murder was a joint work. He who sold the spirit, and he who drank it, both knew that the effect would naturally be to dethrone reason, to enrage the passions, to drive a man mad, and make him a fiend. If one is hung, the other ought to be as much. If one is sentenced to hammer stone at Charlestown for the rest of his life, the other ought to be put to the same sober business, and the fear of this ought to stare every rum-seller in the face.—[Boston Reporter.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.—When we can do no more, we can bear annoying and vexatious events meekly, patiently, and prayerfully; and that is more than taking a city.—*Ohio Obser.*

WHAT COWS SHOULD FARMERS KEEP?

As regards answering the above enquiry fully and satisfactorily, we confess our inability to do that justice to the subject which its importance demands. And we can assure the numerous readers of the *Farmer* that it would give us great pleasure to see it answered by some of their abler and more experienced pens. Our mite we know is small, but nevertheless it shall never be withheld so long as improvement is counted among the things that are.

There is too little regard paid by most farmers to the breeding and raising of domestic animals; and in no one instance can we see a greater chance for improvement, and one which would be attended with more pecuniary profit to the farmers themselves, than a wise selection of their cows. Upon these the value and merit of their entire herds, in a great measure depend—and we have yet to see that farmer who keeps good cows whose other stock does not approach the just standard of perfection, in proportion to their excellence.

But what are the qualities necessary to constitute a good cow? A good milker alone does not, in our judgment, make a good cow; neither does a good breeder nor a good feeder. It is these three qualities combined that make *the* cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered—that, when properly bred to good bulls, will invariably produce good calves, and one that when dried of her milk will, with proper care and attention, take on flesh rapidly and evenly,—and for one we will rest for a while, at least, satisfied. And until we can raise up an entire herd of cows, each one of which shall possess all of these excellencies our aim shall be to advance in improvement until we accomplish our object.

To possess the first of these qualities a cow should have a fine head, a little wide above the eyes, but quite small below, and appear somewhat long. Her nose should be of a rich yellow colour, or at all events not black; (we do not know of any full blooded stock, of any breed, with black noses, but they will frequently appear on high stock as high bred as fifteen-six cents.) Her neck should be very small where it joins the head, but widening and deepening as it approaches the shoulders and brisket. Her udder should be of good size, well covered with long soft hair, and not inclining to fleshiness; large milk veins, and small delicate horns—they may in some breeds, but they should be fine, and she should have a yellow skin.

To be a good breeder she should, in the first place, be descended from good stock, and the farther back you can trace her from good stock the better. She should possess all the before mentioned milking qualities, with a broad straight back, wide loins, and hips, long deep quarters, round ribs, small bones in proportion to her size, deep and full brisket, fore legs wide apart and short; and lastly, she should be a *good handler*. A cow that is a good handler will also almost invariably produce rich milk; and if a first rate handler, and possessing the before mentioned points, she will be invariably a good feeder. This handling quality is, or has been, too much overlooked by breeders and judges at our Cattle Shows. Judges that will give their decisions for premiums on stock, without even touching an animal, are, in our opinion, unfit for their office. We should not think of purchasing a cow for milk, stock and beef, without knowing her to be a good handler. She may be a good milker without it, a tolerable breeder and feeder,—but we have never yet owned a cow that was a bad handler that possessed the three qualities combined. We term a cow a good handler that possesses a loose mellow skin, rather thin, well covered with fine soft hair—so that the hand, when laid flat upon the ribs and brought together, shall be easily and pleasantly filled. The skin should also be loose and mellow upon the back and hips. We have been thus particular as to the handling quality, as, from our own observation, we do not believe there is one person in five who keeps stock, that knows anything about it; and we also acknowledge our own ignorance, and hope to get some light from the numerous readers of the Farmer.

We never yet owned but one cow that came any where near suiting us, (and we have owned and still do, some that we consider much above an average.) This is a three year old heifer, a full blooded Durham, purchased of Mr. Vail, of Troy, last fall. We paid $150 in cash for her, and I believe her to be the cheapest property we ever bought—and now that we know her worth we would not part with her for twice that sum.

In conclusion we would just say to those farmers wishing to procure right stock, go and see Mr. Vail's herd, which now numbers some 60 head, all full blood Durhams. We thought them about right last fall, and now, with the addition of his young stock, and those purchased of Mr. Prentice (which Mr. P. reserved as the best from his entire herd, at the time of his great sale a few years since,) we think they cannot be surpassed if equalled in this country. They are worth a good journey, just to look at. Try it, and see if you are not satisfied.—SANDFORD P. CHAPMAN.

TO TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS AND OTHERS.

PURSUANT to a Resolution passed by the London District Council on the 5th instant, I hereby give notice that JOHN S. BUCHANAN, Esq., is Treasurer of this District, and request all persons having District monies in their hands to forward the same to his office.

WM. NILES, *Warden L. D.*

London, 14th October, 1848. 43

VILLAGE AND PARK LOTS FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, on very reasonable terms a number of Village Lots, in the most eligible situations in Aylmer, and several valuable Park Lots, lying immediately adjacent thereto.

Any of the above property will be sold Cheap for Cash, or on approved credit

P. CLAYTON.

Aylmer, C. W., Dec. 29, 1847.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MISS MARY JANE HARRISON, who sailed from Liverpool, in the ship "Free Trader," in June, 1847, and landed in Montreal, and has not been heard of since, owing to the death of her connections and acquaintances who came out in the same vessel with her.—She is sixteen years of age, and, it is probable, has made her way into Canada West. Any information with regard to her will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged by her mother. Mrs. FANNY MAYO, of Walpole. Address Walpole post-office.

Walpole, Sept. 8, 1848.

JAMES ROBINSON,

No. 5, McNab's Buildings, Opposite to the Market,

JAMES STREET, HAMILTON,

DEALER in every variety of Paper Hangings, and Manufacturer of Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Window Cornices, and Gilt Moulding.

N.B. Glass, Putty, and ready-mixed Paints always on hand.

☞ Orders carefully attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM CREELMAN, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment unto the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been duly granted. And any person having any claim against the Estate, will hand in the same to the undersigned, as Administrators aforesaid, for adjustment;—such claims to be duly proven to be correct, and the same handed in within three months from the date hereof.

Yarmouth, 2nd September, 1848.

BEDFORD OGELVIE, *and Wife,*
HANNAH OGELVIE,
Administrators.

A FEW TONS of good clean COTTON & LINEN RAGS wanted, for which Cash and the Highest Price will be paid

JAMES GILLEAN,
Dundas street, opposite the Market

DRY GOODS, GROCERY AND HARDWARE STORE,

AT AYLMER, CANADA WEST.

THE subscriber desires to call attention to his varied and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

His stock of Dry Goods comprises a large assortment of Silks, Broadcloths, Orleans, Merinos, Alpacas, Mousselines de Laine, and Calicos, recently selected, and of fashionable styles. A fresh supply of Linens, from Coarse Bagging to the Finest Irish; Factory, Moleskins, Corduroys, Pilot Cloths, &c.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MUFFS, BOAS, &c.

In the Grocery Department will be found choice Teas Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Pepper, Spices, Saleratus, &c.

The Hardware Department comprises a large stock of Iron and Nails, a variety of Cooking Stoves from No. 2 to No. 4 with Tin or Copper Furniture, &c.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange and every article offered at as low a price as any in the market.

☞ *In the course of many years' business, the subscriber finds upon his hands a large accumulation of accounts and notes of hand. Some of these have been allowed to stand over for an unreasonable length of time, and an early settlement is earnestly requested.*

P. CLAYTON.

Aylmer, December 29, 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER, VOL. II.

IN submitting the prospectus of our second volume, it becomes us with humble gratitude to acknowledge the success with which an enterprise, planned amid many fears, and conducted amid many infirmities, has been crowned. To indulgent patrons, to efficient agents, to the self-sacrificing friends who have lent their time, their counsel, and their money to sustain it; above all, to Him who alone giveth the increase—our heartfelt acknowledgments are here paid. It is twelve months since our first prospectus was issued, and when we look back and look around, there is nothing save ground of thanksgiving. The paper, established in a circulation beyond our most sanguine expectations, will henceforth itself be a standing memorial of the attainment of our prominent object. That object was set forth to be the promotion of the unity of Baptists in this Province, and the *Pioneer* will appear, in its second volume, as the property of "the Regular Baptist Union of Canada."

It is not necessary that we should now speak particularly of the principles on which the *Pioneer* will be conducted, or the objects to which it will be directed. It is set for the defence of evangelical truth; to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints; to disseminate a knowledge of the things most commonly believed amongst us; to cultivate a unity of spirit and principle; to encourage an extending interest in all proper objects of Christian enterprise; to summon the scattered hosts to rally around the standard of the Captain of our Salvation. Some occasions of controversy, for which we have little relish, are now, it may be hoped, removed, and we may hope that we may be allowe peacefully to prosecute the high objects set before us.

Whilst the principles and aim of the *Pioneer* will remain unchanged, we hope to effect many important improvements which will render it much more worthy of general support. Its business arrangements will be put under a competent manager, and an efficient system. It will be issued from an office newly and completely furnished with every requisite for the execution of the work in a superior style. The form of the paper will be changed, so that it may be more conveniently filed and bound. The sheet will be some what enlarged, and instead of four pages as at present, it will consist of eight pages, about the size of *The Albion* of New York. The type used for the body of the paper will be smaller than at present; that used for advertisements will be a size larger than at present. The amount of reading matter will thus be increased. A heavier and better paper has been ordered, and is now being manufactured for our use.

With the change of form, there will be a change in the arrangement of the contents of the paper. Instead of the promiscuous array of matter as at present, it will be classified under distinct heads. As there has been time for making more extended arrangements, there will be found a much greater variety of original communications, and a more regular correspondence from various points will be secured.

As a general family paper, we shall make it our endeavour that the *Pioneer* shall be ever a welcome and safe visiter. When, by the new arrangements, we shall be relieved of much care and labour about the mere business of the enterprise, we shall be enabled to devote more attention to the collection of intelligence, and the selection of matter of the highest order. The thrilling interest with which the news of the day is invested, and the important public measures which will, ere long, occupy the Provincial Legislature, must give increased importance to the press—and it shall be our care that, on these points, the *Pioneer* shall not be behind the demands of the time.

The *Evangelical Pioneer* will be published, as heretofore at London, C. W. Terms, 10s., if paid within six months.

New advertisements for the forthcoming volume are requested to be sent in, if possible, ten days before the issue of the first number, that is, before Saturday the 6th of January, 1849.

It would also be a favor if the names of new subscribers could be forwarded at least a week before the time of publication.

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Having purchased the Stock and Business of Mr. C. H. WEBSTER, at his well-known stand,

Corner of King and James Streets,

Respectfully inform the public that they will continue the business in the same premises.

THEY are now receiving a Large Supply of pure English Chemicals from the first London manufacturers, and will always keep on hand a general assortment of Genuine Drugs, which they particularly recommend to the notice of medical men and private families.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to examine their stock and ascertain prices before purchasing elsewhere

Hamilton, 17th May, 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

Sperm and Elephant Oils,
Boiled and Raw Linseed do.
White and Coloured Paints, Copal Varnish.

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

PATEY & CO.'S AND LOW'S

CELEBRATED LONDON PERFUMERY;

Also, Lubin's Mangenot's & Coudray's

POPULAR FRENCH PERFUMERY

For sale by

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

Genuine Rowland's

KALYDOR, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, and ALSANA EXTRACT.

FOR SALE BY

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

PATEY & CO.'S AND LOW'S

Superior London

TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS

For sale by Hamilton & Kneeshaw.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR, NAIL, CLOTH, TOOTH, FLESH, AND SHAVING

BRUSHES,

For sale by HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

Ground, Sash, Camel's Hair, Badger, and Whitewash

BRUSHES,

For sale by

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

LEECHES.

FINE SWEDISH LEECHES for sale by

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

Hamilton, 1st November, 1848.

CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. BUCHAN'S TONIC MIXTURE

AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS;

A Sure and Speedy Cure for Fever and Ague, and the numerous train of severe complaints arising from the marsh miasma, so prevalent and fatal in many parts of the country; also one of the best known medicines in cases of Dyspepsia, and derangement of the biliary organs; giving rise to many fatal and distessing maladies, such as Nervous and sick Headaches, Rheumatism, Heartburn, and General Debility.

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW,

Wholesale Agents, Hamilton.

PRINTING INKS.

NEWS, Book, and Card Printing Inks for sale by

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

Hamilton, 1st November, 1848.

RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE,

No. 41, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, CANADA WEST,

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.)

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a Complete Assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolhampton, and American fancy and Heavy hardware, which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms.

LIONEL RIDOUT.

London, September 23, 1848.

NEW LINE OF STAGES BETWEEN

LONDON AND PORT SARNIA.

THE Mail Stage leaves the Stage-Office, London, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY* after the arrival of the Mail from Hamilton, for Port Sarnia, and arrives at Sarnia same evening,—returning leaves Port Sarnia every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY* at TEN o'clock, A. M., and arrives in London the same evening.

The proprietor has spared no expense in furnishing good *Teams and comfortable Carriages*, and trusts to receive a liberal patronage.

M. SEGER.

January 1, 1848. 1

DAILY LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has established a Daily Line of Stages between the above places; leaving the General Stage Office at London immediately after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Hamilton, at TEN oclock, A. M.—returning, leaves Port Stanley every day at EIGHT o'clock, A. M., and arrives at London in time for the Mail Stage for Hamilton.

☞ The Proprietor has spared neither pains nor expense in furnishing *comfortable Coaches* and *careful Drivers*.—Having the advantages of a plank road, he is enabled to perform the route in *Three Hours and a half.*

M. SEGER.

London, Jan. 1, 1848.

Lake Ontario

1848.

DAILY LINE OF U. S. MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego, Sackett's Harbour

KINGSTON, OGDENSBURGH, & MONTREAL.

Steamer ONTARIO, Captain Throop.
" *CATARACT, Captain Van Cleve.*
" *LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Chapman.*
" *ROCHESTER, Captain Nicholds.*

ONE of the above Boats will leave Rochester every evening, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, for Lewiston arriving at Lewiston next morning, in time for the Cars for Niagara Falls and Buffalo—the Steamer Chief Justice for Toronto, and Steamer Telegraph for Hamilton—thus forming a direct DAILY LINE, between Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Hamilton.

One of the above Boats will also leave Rochester every evening, (Saturdays excepted,) at ten o'clock, for Oswego, Sacket's Harbour, Kingston, and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Oswego with the Packets and Railroad for Syracuse and Albany, and at Ogdensburgh with a Daily Line of New Steamers for Montreal direct.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamboat Office, basement of the Eagle Hotel.

WM. HUBBARD, } Agents.
GEO. DARLING, }

SAMUEL R. KELLY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

91 Wall street, New-York.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the selection of Teas and other Dry Groceries required for the Canada market; also to the receipt at New-York and forwarding in bond of foreign goods, and the receipt for shipment or sale of Canada produce in bond; with any other business that may be required. 17

A. W. GIBBS,

[Successor to C. J. Moore,]

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

7, Dundas Street, London, C. W.

DEALER IN DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

☞ *Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared.*

JAMES F. CARTER,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER & ENGRAVER,

King street, Hamilton, between Hughson and James streets.

FOR SALE.—200 acres Wild Land, 8th Lot, 6th Concession of South Dorchester. Apply to

7 DUNCAN BELL.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EASTWOOD & Co., Yonge Street, Toronto, and King Street, Hamilton, are prepared to supply Booksellers, School Teachers, Country Merchants, Pedlars, &c. with the following School Books, in any quantity, at the lowest prices, and upon the most liberal terms. Rags taken in exchange at the highest prices.

Mavor's, Webster's, Carpenter's, Canada, and Cobb's Spelling Books.

Walkingham's and National First Book of Arithmetic.

English Reader, and Introduction to do.

Murray's, Lennie's, and Nelson's Grammars.

Morse and Grimbacks Geography.

Reading Made Easy, Primers, &c.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

First Book of Lessons,
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ALSO,

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper,
Blank Books, Stationery, &c. &c.
Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

1848. WILLIAM DAWSON, 1848.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

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KING STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF S. KERR AND CO.

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ALWAYS on hand, an excellent assortment of Clocks, Watches, Wedding Rings, Brooches, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Combs and Toys, and other articles usually kept in a jeweller's store.

N.B. All articles sold, if not what they are represented, may be returned or exchanged. All repairs warranted.

Cash for old gold and silver.

LONDON STOVE WAREHOUSE.

M. ANDERSON keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Stoves which he will sell cheap. Also, Flat and Japanned TIN-WARE, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ *Cash paid for Furs and Timothy Seed.*

London, Jan. 1, 1841. 1

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NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

A Large Quantity of Household Furniture of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerating price, always on hand.

Orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.

JAMES TURVILL, Selborne, near Port Stanley, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of

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A good assortment of LUMBER always on hand.

A superior CARDING MACHINE (made by McLauchlin & Co. Ancaster), *nearly new*, will be sold cheap.

Also for sale, 100 acres of LAND, west half of Lot No. 23, north of Egremont Road, being the graded road from London to Port Sarnia.

Also for sale, a HOUSE and LOT in St. Thomas, on the principal street, being corner of King and Talbot streets, occupied at present as a Tailor's shop.

Also for sale, that well-known Grist and Flouring MILL, on Third Concession, Malahide, belonging to Wm. Turvill.

☞ *All those whose Notes and Accounts are past due will please pay, or else——*

JAMES TURVILL.

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APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR,)

Corner of King & Hughson Streets, Hamilton,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to parties visiting the City, that his stock of *Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs* is now complete, and embraces all the articles usually kept by a Druggist. As he will keep none but Genuine Articles, and undertakes the sole charge of his business, parties sending their orders or recipes to him, may depend upon having them executed accurately and with despatch.

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TWO DOORS EAST OF THE GORE BANK,

(*Sign of the Golden Hat.*)

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FUR and Silk Hats, together with Fancy and Plain Cloth Caps, &c. of every style and quality. Buffalo and Sleigh Robes, &c. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs of every description now on hand, or otherwise made to order at the shortest notice.

The highest price paid in CASH for Hatting and Shipping Furs.

Hamilton, 2rd Sept. 1848. 23

THOMAS NOAKES BEST,

AUCTIONEER

& GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

James Street, opposite to the Market.

Out-Auctions, both in Town and Country, attended to.

Hamilton, 1848.

RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.

THE subscribers keeps constantly on hand a very extensive and carefully selected stock of Religous Books, at very low prices.

He believes there is no other establishment like his in Canada West, for the following reasons.—None of the works called "light reading" are kept in it, nor is it merely designed for the use of any one denomination, but rather for the Christian public at large. His stock embraces the works of the leading evangelical writers in the various branches of the church, such as—Hall, Forster, and Haldane; Wardlaw, James, and Jay; Newton, Richmond, and Breckenridge; Chalmers, Boston, and M'Cheyne, &c. This marked feature in his stock will be seen by a glance at the catalogue, which may be had (gratis) at the store.

March 22nd, 1848. D. M'LELLAN,

N.B. A liberal discount allowed to all ministers, & schools and public libraries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subscribers having established the

Blacksmithing Business

IN THIS TOWN,

On the Port Sarnia road, near the Roman Catholic Church, principally for their own convenience, will, notwithstanding, do a share of custom work, such as Ironing Waggons and Carriages of all descriptions; making Mill Irons; Common Country Work; and

HORSE-SHOEING,

to which particular attention will be paid. Having secured the services of a scientific workman, who thoroughly understands the above branches of his trade, we feel confident in giving full satisfaction to all who may favour us with their patronage. For the present, no credit will be given for horse-shoeing and small jobs.

Also, the farmers of the surrounding country are hereby informed that we are still vigorously engaged in the manufacturing

FANNING MILLS.

The former notices and representations of our mills are *true*—to which we still adhere. We have taken extra pains to bring out a perfect article the present season, such as every farmer who is worthy of his occupation, and is anxious to produce the best samples of grain, and to keep his farm free from foul grain should have, and would be proud to possess. Let others do as they will, we give no false representations; neither do we say, as some of our neighbours have said, "That we will sell for several dollars less than what other shops are selling; but we do say, that *Mills are*, and shall be, twice as many dollars better as they will sell cheaper than the common prices. The farmers are cautioned against listening to the representations of those who oppose us, or to their own fears.

Be not hasty in buying—try our article, then decide. Every good farmer that had previously purchased in the neighbourhood where we sold last year, regretted his purchase when he ascertained the superiority of our article. It was the *superiority* of our mills that occasioned our loss by fire last August. Still we are on hand again, and have commenced selling for the season. We appeal to the *good sense, interest and profit* of the farmers, not to their *prejudices*. Now, what do you say, will you have a perfect article? If you will, we have just the *one* for you; but if you want a poor, a common Mill, do not come to us to purchase.

CROSBY & DART.

London, May 20, 1848. 21

The Evangelical Pioneer;

DEVOTED to RELIGION, MORALS, LITERATURE, and SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT—is intended to be distinctively a Religious Paper, upholding and illustrating a primitive Christianity, and advocating the institutions and organization of the church as there have been contended forty Regular Baptists. Its columns exhibit ample *religious intelligence*. Moral and social reform, and particularly public education and temperance are cordially supported. Literature and science receive due attention. Agricultural questions are discussed. Its reports of general news, markets, &c. are ample, and brought up to the latest dates.

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