IRELAND.

ESCAPE OF O'BRIEN.

The correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, of Aug. 1, says:—"In my dispatch of Sunday night I informed you that Sub-Inspector Trant and his party of police retired from the house in which they had been surrounded, and reached their quarters in safety. I have since learned that Smith O'Brien and his men had moved off from the Ballingarry heights before the Sub-Inspector ventured to bring out his men into the open air, in consequence of the approach from Thurles of Gen. McDonald with artillery and two thousand men. The General was brought up by Mr. Blake, the county inspector of Kilkenny, who had ordered Mr. Trant and other Sub-Inspectors to Ballingarry. It is said that Mr. O'Brien rode by himself from Ballingarry in the direction of Kilkenny. I heard to-day, on what I would call good authority, that a poor-rate collector or relieving officer saw Mr. O'Brien, in company with two other persons, riding across the country in the neighbourhood of Clomanto, which is nine miles from this city on the Thurles road, yesterday. I believe this statement to be true. There was a rumor afloat here that he was in Nenagh last night, but this is not generally credited."

A correspondent of the same paper, at a still later date—Wednesday Aug. 2—says: "Notwithstanding that the utmost vigilance characterizes all the movements of the authorities here, they remain in perfect ignorance of Smith O'Brien's whereabouts. There are rumors innumerable as to the direction he took after leaving Ballingarry, but they are so conflicting that it would be difficult to come to a correct conclusion on the subject. However, the best authenticated accounts represent him—as stated in my dispatch of last evening—as having been seen at Clomanto, a few miles from this city, in the Thurles direction, on Monday. He then wore a portion of the '82 uniform."

The Clonmel *Chronicle* says:—"On Saturday evening last, Mr. Smith O'Brien, having sent word to a Protestant clergyman, residing near Mullinahone, of his intention to dine and sleep at his house that night, arrived there at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingarry, from which he was retreating; he called at the Rev. gentleman's gate, and told him of the collision, saying at the same time that he had been led to believe that 10 or 12 thousand men were under arms in Tipperary, to receive him, but he had been betrayed. He was alone, and seemed very much dejected; he only remained a few minutes, and left the place in tears.

The correspondent of the Liverpool Journal writes:—

"They err who suppose the Catholic clergy averse to revolution. A few Italianized divines may act on the law that all power is from God, and rebellion, therefore, sinful; but the majority entertain no such notions; they are of the people—with the people—and, in politics, are Irishmen rather than priests. In rebellion, the bishops could not restrain them. There is no doubt that many of them consider an outbreak at some future day as inevitable; and it is a fact that several have provided themselves with the ecclesiastical robes suitable to the administration of the rites of the church in the camp and the battle field."

☞ The *Liverpool Journal* of the 6th says that on the arrival of the John R. Skiddy, American packet-ship, in the Mersey, a steam-tug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river, with a party of police, to search among the passengers for armed sympathizing American confederates. The search was unsuccessful.

APPREHENSION ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON.

We learn that from information which reached the authorities, they deemed it their duty to apprehend, on Tuesday last, a man named James Smith, on a charge of treason, or misprison of treason. This individual occupies the humble situation of porter to a mercantile firm, and is, or was, besides, the agent or correspondent in Glasgow, of an Edinburgh paper, called the *North British Express*, which advocates Chartism, Repeal, "Rights of Labour," &c., and professes to be "the only democratic newspaper in Scotland." The manuscripts of this man were seized, and, if we are correctly informed, they unfold a voluminous correspondence with parties in Edinburgh, Greenock, Dunfermline, Alloa, &c., in reference to the organization of armed clubs in these localities, the supply of pike and muskets, and generally as to the best means of turning the present order of things upside down. We believe also that Smith has been the means of supplying some cases of pikes to some fraternal Chartists and Repealers in Greenock. It will be seen from a report in another column, that subsequent to this person's apprehension, several of the Repeal and Chartist brethren in Edinburgh have also been placed in limbo. The examination by the Sheriff has, of course, been a private one; but in the meantime there is no doubt that Smith has been committed on the charge of treason. Of our own knowledge, we do not know whether clubs of the Irish sort exist in Glasgow or not; but this we know, that the demagogue leaders give them credit for having arms, and that they are ready for every emergency. The secret of the armed clubs won't keep here. The Scottish soil is not congenial for treason; and a physical force "flare-up" on the part of Chartists and Repealers would entail on the performers a woeful defeat and a terrible reckoning. We learn that an inquiry is being made into certain seditious proceedings which are reported to have taken place lately in the Airdrie district.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Assembly continues its sittings, but has transacted but little business lately. The different states of Germany have been formally notified, that the Regent of the Empire has assumed the supreme command of the entire armed force of Germany. From that day the federal colours will be worn by the German army.

A solemn affirmation has been put forth that in the foreign policy of the Central Power "the honour and rights of Germany should take precedence of every other consideration." A unanimous resolution was also passed in favour of the immediate acknowledgement of the French Republic by Germany, and of the despatch of an ambassador to Paris, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

A motion to engage Germany to struggle for the independence of Poland was negatived by 331 votes against 101, 26 abstaining.

Schmerling, the Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs, informed the House that all negotiations with Denmark with reference to a more permanent armistice were at an end. The war was to be immediately and energetically continued by Germany, the costs to be defrayed from the imperial Treasury. Peucher, the Minister of War, said that due measures had been taken for sending large reinforcements to General Wrangel. Each German state was to furnish its contingent.

The Assembly had also required the oath of allegiance to be taken to the new Germanic Empire. This creates great excitement, particularly in Prussia; and it is reported that the army will refuse even if commanded by the King. There is a very troubled state of things at Berlin. Disturbances were hourly expected, unless overawed by the presence of the cholera.

AUSTRIA.

AFFAIRS IN VIENNA.

Accounts from Vienna report that the Emperor and Empress would reach the Palace of Schoenbrun near Vienna, on the first week in August.

The Democratic Clubs had been suppressed.

The Diet returned an address to the opening speech of the Archduke John.

Rumours were rife of the probable abdication of the Emperor, whose return was nevertheless looked for with anxiety.

A vehement discussion took place in the sitting of the National Assembly at Vienna, on the 25th ultimo, concerning the state of seige at Prague not yet being raised. M. Syrakowski announced his intention of impeaching Pillersdorf, the late Prime Minister.

The Archduke Stephen had arrived from Pesth, in Vienna, to take part in the discussion of the Hungarian and Croetian question. No appearance of the Bana of Croatia.

ITALY.

The result of five days' hard fighting has been the retreat of the Piedmontese army, under Chas. Albert, before its too successful and too numerous adversaries. The Italian monarch and his army have abandoned the line of the Mincio altogether, and fallen back on that of the Oglio, which, however it may serve as a protection for the army behind it, still leaves freely open to the Austrians the road to Milan.

All accounts from the scene of war unite in admitting that the Piedmontese and their King, their troops and generals, behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The Marquese Ricci did arrive in Paris on the afternoon of Wednesday, with the mission no doubt of inducing the French Government to march to their aid.

It is not so easy on the part of the French to assent to this, for the army of the Alps is, a great portion of it, under the walls of Paris, and that a war in Lombardy would be accompanied by a war on the Rhine is an event too inevitable not be prepared for. The *Globe*, however, was, we believe, quite incorrect in stating that the French government had refused to intervene.

In the opinion, however, of many influential politicians even in Paris, the success of Radetsky rather facilitated an accommodation, than rendered an intervention necessary. The Arch-Duke John, in opening the Vienna Diet, declared that he was prepared to expect the nationality of Italy but that more warlike preparations were necessary for the conclusion of the peace. The operations that have taken place have had the effect of entitling the Austrians to demand the line of the Adige. The Italians cannot now dispute this, and can no longer insist on the Venetian territory.

From the London Standard, Aug. 4, Evening.

Advices from Paris, dated last evening, represent the condition of the affairs of King Charles Albert as most desperate. It is affirmed that he had demanded an armistice from Marshal Radetski, but that officer had refused it, except on terms, rather than accept which, the King had declared that he would fall with his sons, at the head of the army.

From the London Globe, Aug. 4, Evening.

While we are writing, the rumor reaches us that the intervention which the Piedmontese have asked has been prudently declined by General Cavaignac. General Cavaignac, it is said, has pointed out to the envoys sent to him from Milan the expediency of settling the affairs of Italy by negotiation: and Charles Albert will do well to listen in time to the propositions made to him a short time ago by Austria.

TROUBLES AT ROME.

The city is much excited; a Provisional Government is talked of. The sitting of the palace of the Deputies had been interrupted by the people, but order was restored with violence. A new ministry was appointed and the old one resigned.

The *Journal des Debats*, after giving the news from Rome of the 19th, in describing the invasion of the Chamber by the mob, and the demand for an immediate declaration of war, proceeds as follows: "The Pope, persisting in his opposition to this measure, Count Mamiani and all the Ministers resigned, but held their offices until their successors should be appointed. The Pope has made an application to a party whose name has not transpired, but who, it is said had refused the mission of forming a cabinet."

A deputation of the Chamber of Deputies were to wait on the Pope on the following day with an address, and the answer of his holiness is looked for with the most intense anxiety and it is even feared that a civil war may break out in the city, for a very strong party appear determined to support the liberty of the Pope in case the war party should do violence to his feelings.

An extraordinary courier, arrived at Paris from Rome with news of the 22nd, states that the Pope not having been able to form a Ministry imbued with sentiments of neutrality, the people and the Chamber of Deputies had established a Provisional Government.

A letter from Genoa, of the 25th, which brings news from Rome, says that a revolution is imminent but makes no mention of the appointment of a Provisional Government. It also says the Pope preserves an attitude full of calm and firmness.

THE SLAVIC PROVINCES.

THE MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC OVERTHROWN.

The latest accounts from Bucharest state that the members of the Provisional Government had fled, and that Prince Dibesco was to return. The agitated state of the capital may be judged from the fact that on the 13th ult. the day after their flight courtiers had been sent to recall them.

Accounts from Jassy of the 17th ult. confirm the intelligence of the landing of Turkish troops at Galatz. The Wallachian town of Georgeiro had been occupied by a body of them.

HUNGARY.

It is stated that the Hungarian parliament has resolved to raise an army for the aid of Austria. But as this reflects only the sentiments of the nobles who are either Germans or favourable to them, it is probable that some difficulty may arise in carrying out the proposal. The people mostly Slavic, have no sympathy with the Germans, and are not in the least disposed to assist them. Important events are at hand in these vast provinces.

SPAIN.

A partial military insurrection took place at LaGranja, which would oblige the Queen to return to Madrid on the 26th. The insurgent chiefs had united their forces, amounting in all to 900 men, to give battle to the Queen's troops. They were, however, defeated in six engagements, with the loss of 22 killed, 35 wounded, and 14 prisoners; 300 had fled into France, and 200 had claimed the benefit of the amnesty.

Advices from Madrid of the 29th report, that Sotomayor had resigned, and Vidal and Mon were appointed ministers. Gonzales Bravo had been arrested for complicity in a plot against Narvaez.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

General Cavaignac, now chief of the executive power in France, was born in Paris the 15th of October, 1802. He is son of Jean Baptiste Cavaignac, who was one of the Deputies of the Convention, during the revolution of '93.

Eugene Cavaignac, after having taken his degree at the college of Sainte Barbe, one of the highest schools in Paris, was received at the Polytechnic School. He then went to the School of Application of Metz, with the title of sub-lieutenant of *Genre*; and entered, in 1824, the second regiment of that title. Cavaignac graduated afterward as 2d lieutenant, the 1st of October, 1826; as 1st lieutenant, the 12th of January 1827; and went, in 1828, in Moree, (Grecia) during the campaign of the French army in that country. On the 1st of October, 1829, he was then only twenty-seven years old.

Returned from Grecia, Captain Cavaignac was, in 1831, in garrison at Metz. The project of a "National Association," which he signed, and which was considered by Louis Philippe as an act of opposition, put him into official disgrace; he was, consequently withdrawn from active service.

Recalled to the service in 1832, Captain Cavaignac was sent to Algiers. There he exhibit a rare energy, and a great intellect, in regard to that country and war. Cavaignac had the command of of the weak garrison of Tlemcen, amidst the most hostile and bravest tribes of Kaybles.—In such a difficult and dangerous position he displayed the greatest talent of strategy, united to unequalled intrepidity and firmness.

Notwithstanding, it was only on the 4th April 1837, that he obtained the rank of chief of battalion. The 21st of June, 1840, he was named lieutenant colonel of the *Zouaves* regiment; and the 19th of April, 1841, he received the command of the division of Tlemcen, with the rank of marshal of camp.

After the revolution of February, General Cavaignac was named general of division aud called to the government of Algiers.

Having been named *representant* of the National Assembly, he accepted the ministry of war, which he had previously refused. The events of June elevated him to that eminent and unequalled position, in which the cause of order owes to him so many great services.

General Cavaignac is rather above middling stature; his face, browned by the African sun, is decorated with a huge pair of mustachios, and bears, as well as his person, a martial character, which is not belied by his acts.

☞ The damage done to public and private property by the late events in Paris has been estimated at 10,000,000, francs, or about £400,000 sterling.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

JERUSALEM, May 3, 1848.

Since my last letter, nothing particular has occurred in our city. We are only waiting for the passage of the Americans who form the exploring expedition sent by the United States to visit the Dead Sea. Several travellers arrived from Bethhagla, have met the expedition, and say that they have already begun their researches on the Sea. Captain Lynch, accompanied by fifteen persons, the most of whom were sailors, left the ship Supply at St. Jean d'Acre, on their way to the Lake of Siberiade. The captain was received with perfect kindness by the officers of government of St. Jean d'Acre, by whom he was supplied in a very kind manner with all the necessary provisions, and to whom they furnished guides, to reach in safety his destination. The only difficulty Captain Lynch met with, was for the transport of the two iron boats destinated to navigate the Dead Sea. He was obliged to have two carts of a peculiar form built, to which were harnessed camels, because the Syrian horses were not strong enough to cross the Desert. In this state of things, the expedition left the city for Tiberia, where Captain Lynch and his companions arrived safely enjoying very good health.

After having travelled around the Lake of Tiberiad (Genesareth), the expedition went towards the country along the Jordan, in order to arrive at the Dead Sea; and this mode of travelling would have been impossible, if the boats had not been made of metal. Along the river the expedition was accompanied by Arabs, attracted by the novelty of the sight, and who, without claiming any renumeration from the Americans, rendered to them services which made our countrymen remember the hospitable manner of the nomade tribes of the Desert. Captain Lynch and his companions speak in the most flattering terms of the officers governing the different places through which they travelled. They were treated by them in the kindest manner, and provided with, even more than necessary, all things which could be useful to them. By the last accounts, Captain Lynch being abundantly furnished with all kinds of instruments and provisions, had already begun a navigation on the Dead Sea, which had never been undertaken by anybody, and the results of which will undoubtedly be very interesting to the scientific world.

The "Supply" having landed at Jaffa, I have had the pleasure of seeing several of Captain Lynch's officers, who had taken this occasion for visiting Jerusalem. They departed yesterday returning to Jaffa.

A numerous body of pilgrims are encamped at Bethhagla, or on the banks of the Jordan, bathing themselves in the blessed waters of that river, amidst which the Saviour received baptism. Men, women, children, old men, everybody arrives in haste from every part of the country to that pious rendezvous.

The Jordan, named Charia by the inhabitants, has its source in a small lake situated at the foot of Mount El-Cheik, in the Liban. It passes first through the lake of Tiberiade, the waters of which are sweet and full of fish; then crossing the great valley of El-Helou, it runs into the Asphaltic Lake, or the Dead Sea. Its total length about 165 miles. The Dead Sea is about 60 miles long and 9 or 12 wide. Its shores and its waters are constantly covered with bitumen which rises from the bottom, and which is the object of a great commercial business for the neighbouring people.

The waters of the Dead Sea are charged with salts, and extremely bitter. From this fact came the belief that they were motionless and fatal to the unfortunate who by chance fell into them. Neither fish, shells, nor mollusques are found in its waters: thence it has been named "Dead Sea." The sulphuric emanation which arises from it kills the birds which fly over its surface. The specific weight of its waters is about one-fifth heavier than that of distilled waters. This has caused people to say that men could walk over it without going in above the ankle. The fact is exaggerated, but it is certain that upon these waters, heavier than any other, float bodies which would sink in others. The waters are so clear, that one may see very distinctly, at a certain depth, walls, houses, ruins, which did belong, undoubtedly, to those unfortunate cities burned, as say the holy Scriptures, by fire from heaven, as a punishment for the crimes of their inhabitants. Those cities bore the names of Sodom, Gomorrha, Adama, Schoim, and Segor, and were rich and flourishing. The general opinion is, that the Dead Sea is the crater of a volcano in which the cities condemned by the Almighty were buried. The Arabs call that sea "Babz-el-Loud," (Sea of Lot.)

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The subscriber is Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines, among which will be found:—

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills—Balsam of Wild Cherry—The Arcanum Extract, Wyner's Syrup of Horehound and Elecampane, for Coughs. Celebrated Canadian Vermifuge, for worms in Children. Brandreth's Vegetable Pills. Sir Astley Cooper's Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills. Oriental Sovereign Balm Pills. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Mother's Relief. Vaughan's Lithontriptic Mixture. Hill's Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague. Moffat's Pills and Bitters. Morrison's Pills. Sherman's Lozenges. McAlister's All-Healing Salve. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Comstock's Medicines, and all other Medicines in general use.

B. A. MITCHELL.

London, July 22nd, 1848. 30

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Detroit, May 12, 1848.

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London, July 15th, 1848. 29

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THOMAS CRAIG.

London, May 27, 1848. 22

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Likewise SIX LOTS on the Second Concession, containing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

These Lots are situated within from six to eight miles of the flourishing Town of Goderich. The land is of the best quality and well watered, and the front Lots command a beatiful view of the Lake.

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Goderich, February 12th, 1848.

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The highest market price paid for WHEAT and other articles of country produce.

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St. Thomas, 1848.

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March 29, 1848. 1

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M. SEGER.

January 1, 1848. 1

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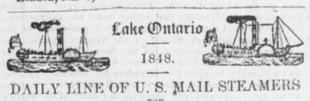
London, Jan. 1, 1848.



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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.

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Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

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JEWELLER, &c.,

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, Plain and Japanned TIN-WARE, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ *Cash paid for Furs and Timothy Seed.*

London, Jan. 1, 1841. 1

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CABINET MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

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KING AND M'NAB STREETS, HAMILTON,

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

Orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.

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And most other kinds of Patent Medicines.

A good assortment of LUMBER always on hand.

A superior CARDING MACHINE (made by M'Lauchlin & 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.

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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.

Selborne, Jan. 7, 1848. 2

DAVID SMITH,

HAT-MAKER AND FURRIER,

75 Dundas Street,

WOULD avail himself of this opportunity of reminding his friends and the public, that from the economy of his establishment, combined with his long and extensive experience, he is able and determined to supply them with any article in his line of business, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

He solicits his friends to favour him with a trial.

HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER.

OBSERVE! ☞ 75 Dundas street, opposite the Market.

London, Jan. 1, 1848.

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 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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

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

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

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PATEY & CO.'S AND LOW'S

CELEBRATED LONDON PERFUMERY;

Also, Lubin's Mauzenet's & Coudray's

POPULAR FRENCH PERFUMERY

For sale by

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KALYDOR, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, and ACANA EXTRACT.

FOR SALE BY

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Superior London

TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS

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

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

BRUSHES,

For sale by

HAMILTON & KNEESHAW.

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 distressing maladies, such as Nervous and sick Headaches, Rheumatism, Heartburn, and General Debility.

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Wholesale Agents, Hamilton.

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Ridout Street,

OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN HARRIS, ESQ

THE subscribers, in returning thanks to their numerous friends and the public at large, for the very liberal support they have received during the last seven years, would respectfully intimate that they have constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Waggons and Sleighs, which they are prepared to sell at such prices as will give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favour them with a visit.

N. B.—*HARROWS and DRAGS made to order.*

PLUMER & PACEY.

Jan. 1, 1848. 1

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the *London Branch Bible Society* inform the public that their stock of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, comprises a great variety of sizes and styles of binding. The prices will be found *extremely low.*

In addition to Bibles and Testaments, suitable for common and Sabbath Schools, they have on sale the Scriptures in Gaelic, Welch, German, and French languages.

DEPOSITORY at the Book Store of Mr. T. CRAIG, Dundas street.

London, May 13, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that excellent FARM, owned and occupied by the Rev. Wm. WILKINSON, situated on the Town-Line between London and Lobo, on the eighth eight miles from the Town of London. For particulars, apply on the premises.

London, June 8, 1848. 24

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 these have been contended for by 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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