THE CHOLERA.—NEW-YORK.

The following letter from the Resident Physician was ordered to be published in all the papers—

New York, December 10th, 1848.

To His Honor the Mayor—

Knowing that some excitement prevails in our city in consequence of the existence of Asiatic cholera at Quarantine, and feeling the necessity of allaying, if possible, any alarm which the approach of a disease so formidable in its character will naturally produce, I have in this way thought proper to inform the public, through you, that every thing has been done at Quarantine to stay the progress of the disease. Disinfectants have been freely distributed throughout that establishment, while every other necessary precaution has been rigidly observed. The Health Officer's reports for the last three days shew a decided diminution in the number of new cases, which, added to the fact that the disease, thus far, having been exclusively confined to the Quarantine, would seem to show there was but a slight fear of its spreading beyond its present confines.

But one case of cholera has, as yet, occurred in our city, and that was a patient who had been discharged cured from tha Marine Hospital, on Tuesday, Dec. 5th. He sickened the following day with cholera, and was immediately sent back to Quarantine, where he died in six hours after admission.

The citizens of New York may rest assured that every means for their protection which can be devised by those entrusted with the sanitary care of this city, have been carefully attended to, and if a case of cholera shall be reported as having occured in our city, the facts will be placed before the public without concealment.

SETH GEER, Resident Physician.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
President of the Board of Health.
TIMOTHY R. HIBBARD, Chairman.
NEIL GRAY, }
WILLIAM ADAMS, } Committee.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
THEO. R. DE FOREST. }
JOS. M. SMITH, M. D.
JNO. B. BECK, M. D.
RICH'D L. MORRIS, M. D.

At a meeting of the special committee of the Board of Health held this day at the Mayor's office, the following report from the medical advisers of the Committee, prepared in accordance with the resolution adopted by the special committee at a previous meeting was made, which on motion was accepted, adopted and ordered to be published in the city papers.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
NEIL GRAY,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 8, 1848.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, to prepare a communication to the public, in relation to the Epidemic Cholera, with which this city is at present threatened, respectfully report that, as yet, the disease is entirely limited to the Quarantine, and the hope is cherished that under the protection of a kind Providence, this city may be preserved from its ravages. It is evident, however, that the *cause* of the disease, is hovering in the atmosphere about us, and it therefore becomes a duty to adopt in season all such precautionary measures as may tend, if possible, to mitigate its evils, should it unfortunately assail us. Under this impression, they beg to make the following suggestions.

As the whole history of the Cholera shows that its diffusion depends upon all those causes which have a tendency to render the air impure, the first and most important concern relates to the cleanliness of the city. To accomplish this, the committee are satisfied that the Board of Health have taken such measures, and will continue to do so, as they trust will be efficient. The Board of Health, however, it is evident, cannot do everything, and the Committee would respectfully call upon their fellow citizens to cooperate with them in every possible way in their power. Sources of filth and impurity may exist without the knowledge of the public authorities, and every citizen should feel the necessity of keeping a watchful supervision over his own premises, and when individual efforts are inadequate, to call upon the Board for aid and assistance.

Believing that much may be done in the way of *Prevention*, if not cure, of the disease, in case it should unfortunately attack us, the undersigned would offer a few suggestions of a general nature, founded on experience, leaving the application of them to the good sense and discretion of the community at large.

In the first place, they would advise particular attention to *clothing*. From the nature of the complaint, it is evident that much depends upon keeping the body warm, and protecting it from sudden exposure to cold and moisture. Flannel next to the skin should be a universal article of apparel, and they would respectfully suggest to those charitable associations which are in the habit of supplying the poor clothing to make this an object of special attention. At this season of the year, too, the supply of *fuel* to the poor should be liberal.

In the second place, the *diet* should be particularly attended to. The undersigned would not advise any sudden or great change in the ordinary modes of living, where those modes are temperate, and have been found to agree. Such changes they believe would do more harm than good. From the peculiar nature of the disease, however, it is well known that certain kinds of food are injurious, and, without going into particulars, they will merely state that all such articles as have a tendency to relax the bowels ought to be avoided. All crude and raw vegetables, as well as violent purgative medicines, are calculated to do mischief. Excesses either in eating or drinking cannot be too religiously abstained from.

In the third place, attention to *personal cleanliness*, by the frequent use of the *tepid* bath, is particularly recommended.

In the fourth place, the preservation of a *calm and composed state of mind* is all-important, and may do more than is generally supposed in preventing the onset of this disease. It is the result of experience that all epidemics are aggravated more or less by mental disturbance, whether in the shape of active panic of low despondency. To the Cholera this is particularly applicable. While our citizens, therefore, use every prudential and precautionary measure, let them keep up a good heart and dispel all fear.

In the fifth place, with regard to the *treatment* of Cholera, it may be observed that, as a general rule, the disease does not attack so sudden as so preclude the possibility of calling in timely medical assistance. A relaxed state of the bowels for a longer or shorter period, gives notice of its approach. In all cases, therefore, when any disorder of this kind exists, common prudence will suggest the necessity of resorting to medical aid. If this be done in season the disease may generally be promptly arrested. Where professional aid cannot be immediately obtained, and where simple relaxation of the bowels exists, 15 or 20 drops of laudanum may be taken; to be repeated in one or two hours according to circumstances. For young persons and children the dose must be reduced according to the age—at the age say of 10 years, 5 drops; at the age of two or three years, two or three drops.

Where the symptoms are more severe and the patient is cold, in addition to the laudanum, he should be put immediately to bed between blankets, and every appliance in the shape of bottles of hot water, bags of hot salt or sand, frictions, &c., &c., &c., be diligently resorted to. A strong mustard poultice, too, should be applied over the region of the stomach, to remain on until it produces smarting of the skin. In addition to this, a little brandy and water should be given, with the view of restoring warmth. As in this city no difficulty in obtaining the speedy assistance of a physician can exist, any directions in relation to the after treatment are deemed unnecessary.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D., Chairman.
RICH'D L. MORRIS, M. D.
JOSEPH E. SMITH, M. D.

New York, Dec. 8, 1848.

GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

It may not be improper under the circumstances to say, that the very interesting letter annexed, is from Rev. Walter Colton, Alcalde of Monterey. This is a sufficient voucher for the statements contained in it.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 29, 1848.

The gold discoveries still continue—every day brings some new deposit to light. It has been found in large quantities on the Sacremento, Feather River, Yerba River, the American Fork—North and South branches—the Cosamer, and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops of high hils. The tract of country in which it is ascertained to exist, extends some two hundred miles North and South, and some sixty East and West; and these limits are every day enlarging by new discoveries. On the streams where the gold has been subjected to the action of water and sand, it exists in fine grains; on the hills and among the clifts of the rocks it is found in rough, jagged pieces of a quarter or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two or three ounces.

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs, let loose in a forest would root up ground nuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day; and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ;—his profits are one dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its ualue, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it;—they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimble full of glass beads, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint eighteen dollars or more, for a bottle of brandy, a bottle of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco.

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sunday excepted—on Feather river; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days, two hundred and seventy-five pounds of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in these ten days fifteen hundred dollars each; so stick another pin there. I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a wash bowl, two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there! Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter of fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

The gold is obtained in a variety of ways; some wash it out of the sand with bowls, some with a machine made like a cradle, only longer and open at the foot, while at the other end, instead of a squalling infant, there is a grating upon which the earth is thrown, there water; both pass through the grating.—the cradle is rocked and being on an inclined plane, the water carries off the earth, and the gold is deposited in the bottom of the cradle. So the two things most prized in this world, gold and infant beauty, are both rocked out of their primitive state, one to pamper pride, and the other to pamper the worm. Some forego cradles and bowls as too tame an occupation, and mounted on horses, half wild, dash up the mountain gorges, and over the steep hills, picking the gold from the clefts of the rocks with their bowie knives,—a much better use to make of these instruments than picking the life out of men's bodies, for what is a man with that article picked out of him.

A larger party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacramento, to discover where this gold, found in its banks, comes from; and imagine that near the river's front they will find the great yellow mass itself. But they might as well hunt the fleeting rainbow. The gold was thrown up from the bed of the ocean with the rocks and sands in which it is found; and still bears, where it has escaped the action of the elements, vivid traces of volcanic fire. It often encases a crystal of quartz, in which the pebble lies as if it had slumbered there from eternity; its beautiful repose sets human artifice at defiance. How strange that this ore should have lain here, scattered about in all directions, peeping every where out of the earth, and sparkling in the sun, and been trod upon for ages by white men and savages, and by the emissaries of every scientific association in the world, and never till now have been discovered. What an ass man is, with all his learning! He stupidly stumbles over hills of gold to reach a rare pepper pod, or rifle a bird's nest!

The whole country is now moving on the mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, San Jos, and Santa Cruz, are emptied of their male population. A stranger coming here would suppose he had arrived among a race of women, who by some anomalous provision of nature, multiplied their images without the presence of the other sex. But not a few of the women have gone too, especially those who had got out of tea—fot that what is a woman without her teapot—a pythoness without her shaling tripod—an angel that has lost his lyre. Every bowl, tray, warminggpan, and piggin, have gone to the mines. Every thing, in short, that has a scoop in it that will hold sand and water. All the iron has been worked up into crow-bars, pickaxes, and spades. And all these roll back upon us in the shape of gold. We have therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still less to wear. Our supplies must come from Oregon, Chili, and the United States. Our grain gold, in exchange for coin, sells for nine and ten dollars the ounce, though it is well known to be worth at the mint in Philadelphia, eighteen dollars the ounce at least. Such is the scarcity of coin here.

We want a mint. Let Congress send us one at once over the Isthmus; else this grain gold goes to Mazatlan, to Chili and Peru—where it is lost to our national currency. Over a million of gold, at the lowest computation, is taken from these mines every month—and the quantity will be more than doubled when the emigration from the States, from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and the Southern republics, arrives. Send us a mint! I could give you forty more illustrations of the extent and productiveness of these mines, but no one will believe what I have said without my name, and perhaps but few with it.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

The Board of Directors, on Saturday last, with a few invited guests, amounting in all to between thirty and forty, made a trial of a new Locomotive, the "A. N. Morin," arrived recently from Portland, proceeding to a distance of twenty-two miles from Longueuil. The ground was every where covered with glare ice from the sleet and rain followed by a sharp frost of the preceding night, and a heavy ram fell from one o'clock throughout the remainder of the day. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the party were well pleased with their excursion. Speed was not the object of the experiment so much as a trial of the general working powers of all the separate parts of the machinery, and several stoppages for the purpose of examination took place. The train, notwitstanding, arrived at the bridge over the Richelieu, at Rouville, sixteen miles of the road, in 45 minutes—giving a rate of about 22 miles in the hour.—On one portion of the rail, a space of three miles was run over in six minutes,—a rate of speed equal to thirty miles an hour. Although not yet ballasted, the cars moved with a steadiness, even in moments of the greatest velocity, not surpassed by any railroad on the continent. The bridge over the Richelieu, a costly and handsome erection, was passed with due deliberation, the road then taking a turn to the left to avoid the Mountain. Whilst the train proceeded onwards a distance of six miles beyond the Rouville Station, the Directors were hospitably entertained at the ancient Siegneurial Chateau, by Major Campbell. At three o'clock, having started at noon, the whole party were safely landed on return at Longueuil.

By a very little labour the road may be extended to St. Hyacinthe, 30 miles from Montreal. It only needs timber and iron to be laid down for the space of a mile to carry it that extent.—The whole distance to the Province line will be, we understand, 128 miles. Thence to Portland the distance is 150 miles, of which 36 miles out of Portland has been laid down, and been in full operation, with more business than the company could transact throughout the present year. 200 miles of the Railroad from Boston through Concord to join the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, at Lennoxville, has been already completed. The greater part of the work, so far, having been done since the first of May last, we may expect that by the winter of 1849, Sherbrooke, the Capital of the Eastern Townships, will have been attained, and in the course of another year the citizen of Montreal may make his trip to the Atlantic within the hours of daylight.

RAGGED SCHOOL IN TORONTO.—Not many days ago we paid a visit to the Ragged School, established in the old Central School-house.—Satisfied as we were that the principle of these schools is highly praiseworthy, we were not prepared for the group of happy faces which met our view. That such a mass of children, of various ages and dispositions, should be difficult to manage, is a mere truism; but its being so is a proof of the good temper & judgment with which it is conducted. Severity is out of the question. Emulation and praise, judiciously applied, are the chief persuasives; and of the punishments, that of expulsion is the most dreaded. We cannot avoid earnestly recommending this school to the notice of those who sincerely desire the welfare of their fellow-creatures.—*Toronto Patriot.*

VELOCITY OF CANNON SHOT.—From an extended series of experiments made at the Washington Arseual with the ballistic pendulum, by Capt. Mordecai of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that the velocity of a thirty-two pound shot varies from twelve to nineteen hundred feet per second, making an average of about fifteen hundred feet per second, or nearly twenty miles per minute. The velocity of the electric wave along the telegraph wire is nearly 200,000 miles per second, compared with which the speed of the cannon ball is almost quiescence.

MELANCHOLY FACT.—There are thirty thousand and persons, men and women, in New York at this time who either cannot get any work to do, or are compelled to do work at prices bordering on starvation.

A Canadian winter is becoming as fitful in its variety as the most inveterate grumbler could desire to furnish matter wherewith to gratify his spleen; and the people of the north of England and Scotland will soon have ample reason to report upon us for our erstwhile unhandsome allusion to the disagreeable changeableness of British winter weather. But a week ago we were congratulating ourselves on the appearance of fine frosty weather, good sleigh roads, plentiful and cheap markets and numerous inroads from the country people; but futile are all human calculations, and our hopes are scattered to the four winds of heaven. Within the last few days we have experienced every variety of disagreeable weather, and the change of the moon on Sunday hardly allows us to hope for a very speedy improvement.—*Transcript.*

1848 EDWARD M'GIVERN, 1848
SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
KING STREET, HAMILTON,
Next Door to T. Bickle, Druggist, also 3 doors west of Weeks' Hotel.
N.B.—Constantly on hand at both Establishments, a large quantity of manufactured work.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a NOTE OF HAND signed by me, to DANIEL M. EDWARDS, for Four Pounds, currency, in August 1847—as I have received no value for it.
DAVID W. FINCH, Lobo.
Lobo, December 6, 1848. 60

TO RENT,
THE commodious STORE, being No. 15, Dundas Street, depth 50 feet by 24, premises extending from Dundas Street to North Steeet. It is elegantly fitted up with walnut, and well adapted for a general Store. Possession given in August next. For further particulars apply to
JOHN HARRIS, London.
☞ *Colonist* and *Hamilton Spectator* please copy. 26

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large stock of Shingles (warranted.)
PETER CLAYTON.
Aylmer, C. W., Dec. 29, 1847.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE South half of Lot No. 6 in 9th Concession, Township of Sombra, County of Kent, Western District, measuring 100 acres.
For particulars, apply to the subscriber, Port Rowan, if by letter post-paid.
CORNELIUS DEDRICK.
August 12, 1848. 33

JAMES ROBINSON,
No. 5, M'Nab'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.

New Wholesale and Retail
SCHOOL-BOOK, ACCOUNT-BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
BOOKBINDERY, &c.,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
THE Subscribers would respectfuly inform the inhabitants of London and surrounding country, that they have opened a branch of their Toronto establishment in the Store lately occupied by R. S. MURRAY & Co. *Glasgow House.* COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, SCHOOL TEACHERS' PEDLARS, &c., supplied at Toronto Wholesale Prices. They have, and will at all times keep on hand a supply of every description of Paper and Stationery.
Account Books, School Books, &c., of every kind in general use.
BOOKBINDING
Neatly and substantially executed. Account-Books ruled and bound to any pattern, and every description of JOB BINDING, from a single volume to an extensive library, and in the plainest or most elaborate style, done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
EASTWOOD & CO.

DENTISTRY.
A. C. STONE, M.D., SURGEON DENTIST
Office and Residence
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
DUNDAS STREET.
London, 21st May, 1848. 21

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
On Dundas street, opposite to the Market.
JAMES GILLEAN
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has lately opened a Book and Stationery store in the Block on Dundas street, opposite the market, and a few doors east of Mr. Wm. Begg's Boot and Shoe store, where he trusts, by strict attention to business and moderate prices, to receive a share of public patronage.
J. G. will keep on hand a stock, comprising most of the articles usually kept in such establishments, viz.—
BLANK ACCOUNT-BOOKS, WRITING PAPER,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,
Bibles, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, Psalm-Books in English & Gaelic,
Copy-Books, Ink, Inkstands, Pocket do. Slates, Pencils, Steel Pens, &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—Books neatly and expeditiously bound.
JAMES GILLEAN,
Dundas street, opposite the Market

Church of England PRAYER-BOOKS, &c.
THE subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-Books, Watts' Psalms and Hymns; Wesley's Methodist Hymn-Books, &c. &c.
JAMES GILLEAN,
Dundas street, opposite the Market.

NEW BOOK-BINDERY.
NEW or old Books re-bound neatly and substantially. Libraries Repaired or Bound on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
JAMES GILLEAN,
Dundas street, opposite the Market.

BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED at James Gillean's Book-Store, Dundas street, opposite the Market.
Chambers' Miscellany, 20 vols. bound in 10.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
Farnham's California.
Life of Paul Jones.
The Peasant and his Landlord, by Mary Howitt.
The Hall and the Hamlet, by Wm. Howitt.
N. B. A large assortment of Cheap Publications.
JAMES GILLEAN,
Dundas street, opposite the Market
London, July 15th, 1848. 29

VALUABLE FARM LOTS for Sale in the HUPON TRACT, namely—
FOUR LOTS in the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67½ and 58½ acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two-Story Log-House, with Garden and Orchard.
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.
For particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid) to JOHN CLARK, Goderich.
Goderich, February 12th, 1848.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, suitable to the respective Season
In GROCERIES, particular attention is paid to the quality of the TEA, COFFEE, and the stock generally which will be sold at Low Prices; also Paints, Oils, Leather, &c,
In HARDWARE—the Assortment of SHELF HARDWARE will be found very complete, both of British and American manufacture. A good stock of Heavy Hardware always be obtained.
The highest market price paid for WHEAT and other articles of country produce.
☞ TIMOTHY SEED.—WANTED, a Large Quantity of Timothy Seed.
THOMAS HODGE,
St. Thomas, 1848.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
CASH FOR RAGS.—The subscriber will pay Cash, and the Highest Market Price for Rags, delivered at his Book-Store, 25 Dundas street.
THOMAS CRAIG.
London, May 27, 1848. 22

TO CAPITALISTS.
THE subscriber offers for sale a number of Village Lots in the Village of Warsaw, Township of Blenheim, Brock District, C. W.
Also, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Machinery, to suit purchasers. The site is surrounded by a country affording extensive support.
Also, a valuable Farm to let for any period from one to five years.
Further particulars on any of the above may be learned by applying to
ENOS WOLVERTON, Paris post-office.
March 29, 1848. 1

STOLEN or STRAYED from a field in Fingal, in the Township of Southwold, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, with both ears filled with scurf or scab. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, will be satisfactorily rewarded.
C. A. WOODHULL.
Woodhull's Mills, Lobo, Aug. 23, 1848. 35

MISS CARNALL,
Importer of FRENCH MILLINERY, STRAW & FANCY ARTICLES
SHOW-ROOMS
Opposite the City Hotel, James Street,
HAMILTON.
N.B. The New-York market visited twice a year. The most modern fashions always on hand.
☞ Miss C. has just returned with a selection of
WINTER FASHIONS,
A VARIETY OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.
Hamilton, October, 1848.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,
FOR SALE AT
THOMAS CRAIG'S BOOKSTORE,
25, DUNDAS STREET.
KITTO'S Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, 2 vols., bound.
Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament.
Scott's Commentary on the Scriptures, 6 vols.
Dowling's History of Romanism.
D'Aubigne's Life of Cromwell,
Haldane on Romans,
Dick's Lectures on the Acts,
Rev. Murray M'Cheyne's Works and Life, 2 vols. 8vo,
Rev. John Newton's Works,
Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, in 4 vols., by Duncan,
Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland,
Rev. Robert Hall's Works, 4 vols.
Doddridge's Family Expositor, large type, in 6 vols.
Dr. Chalmer's Sermons, 2 vols.
Hervey's Whole Works,
Milner's Church History,
Light in the Dwelling; or, a Harmony of the Four Gospels, by the author of "Line upon Line,"
Butler's Analogy, with Wilson's Criticism.
Bishop Butler's complete Works,
Buchanan on the Holy Spirit,
Winslow on Declension and Revival,
Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, the 9 vols. ound in 5.
Church of Scotland Pulpit, 2 vols.
Cochrane's World to Come.
Bridges' Exposition of the Proverbs.
Bridges on the Christian Ministry.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles.
Josephus' Complete Works.
History of Missions, 2 vols. 4to.
The Great Commission, by Harris.
Calmet's Bible Dictionary.
The Lord our Shepherd, by Stevenson
Bridges on the 119th Psalm.
London, May 26th, 1848.

Information Wanted
OF GEORGE FRASER, Tailor, who left Kilworth, Township of Delaware, some time in September last. His wife and family have this day arrived at Kilworth, and are desirous of hearing from him.
Editors of newspapers will confer a favour by inserting this advertisement.
Kilworth, 14th November, 1848.

BOOKS! BOOKS!
Cheap CASH Book-Store.
JUST RECEIVED at JAMES GILLEAN'S Book-Store, opposite Messrs. Darch & Sons, Saddlers, Dundas street:
Nelson's British Library in 6 vols,
Magazine of the Rising Generation,
Burns's complete Works, in 1 vol.
History of Scotland,
Lives of the Poets,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
History of America,
History of the United States,
Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers,
Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land,
Clark's Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey,
Josephus' Works, complete in 1 vol.
200 vols. of J. S. Pratt's Books, London, England. The following is a list of some of them: Jenks' Devotions; Watts' World to Come; Watts on the Mind; Hervey's Meditations; The Great Secret; The Cabinet of Arts, &c. &c.
N.B.—Just received this day per express, a large assortment of Cheap Publications, &c. &c. Fowler's Phrenological Works. A large assortment of the Irish National School Books, and all the Books used in the Common Schools, by wholesale or retail, at very low prices. A liberal discount allowed to all school Teachers.
JAMES GILLEAN,
London C. W. Oct. 21, 1848. Dundas street.

WILLIAM HALL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 26, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
THE subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning thanks to the Military, and inhabitants of London generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in this place, and at same time to intimate that he shall continue to execute all orders entrusted to him, in such a manner as will be sure to give the highest satisfaction. Particular attention will be paid to the style and durability of all work passing through his hands.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting and Summer Cloths always on hand, and will be sold at prices as in Montreal, or any other large city. Mourning and other work promptly attended to.
WM. HALL,
27 26 *Dundas Street.*

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.

1848.
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY.
ADVOCATE OFFICE, HAMILTON.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Christian friends and the public that he has constantly on hand, a supply of BOOKS, LIBRARIES, &c. for sabbath schools. He is at liberty to offer many of them at New-York prices, and others at a small advance. (The publications referred to are spoken of as the *cheapest ever published.*) The friends of sabbath schools will please do their utmost to assist the society, (being missionary in its character, and more particularly intended to promote the interests of sabbath schools.)
N. B.—Orders for Books, Libraries, &c. promptly attended to; and if not on hand, procured without delay.
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS at New-York prices.
STANDARD WORKS at a moderate advance.
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Montreal, 13th June, 1848. 35

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