THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The debate on the navigation laws was resumed last night in the House of Commons. The chief speaker was Lord George Bentinck, who delivered a long speech against the resolutions. The House consisting of 471 members, divided at an early hour this morning, when there appeared—

For the resolutions - - - -	294
Against - - - - - - - -	177
Majority for Ministers - - -	117

The House, after the division, adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, June 9, 1848.

Although not momentous, the news this week is again ample and interesting. The chief points, 1. A new demonstration at Berlin, which, like that of Vienna, described last week, has ended in farther concessions to the people. 2. The anxious state of Paris, where the preservation of order seems entirely contingent upon the success of repressive measures of a far more severe and general character than were ever resorted to under the monarchy. 3. A continuation of the Chartist disturbances in London and the arrest of five of the leaders. 4. A proposed fraternization of the moral and physical force parties in Ireland. 5. The discussion in Parliament regarding Lord Palmerston's Spanish diplomacy and the resent expulsion of our Ambassador from Madrid. And 6. An important battle in Lombardy, in which the Austrians have been defeated.

PRUSSIA.

With regard to the new demonstration at Berlin, it seems from the accounts received of the state of that capital that Prussia has had an escape no less narrow than that of Austria, described in my last letter, from a new and serious convulsion. With every disposition to order and loyalty, the Germans find it difficult to place complete reliance on the good faith of their princes, and there is consequently a constant and by no means unwarranted suspicion of attempts at reaction. The sense of the necessity for vigilance is also increased, both in Prussia and Austria, by the knowledge that the people in the respective provinces do not accept the new order of things with the zeal either of the Berliners or the Viennese, and when to these considerations we add the dissatisfaction and restlessness consequent upon the general derangement of business, it will be easily understood that nothing but the utmost cautiousness combined with entire sincerity on the part of the authorities, can be likely to prevent a constant series of explosions. Neither cautiousness nor sincerity, however, is displayed to the requisite extent, and hence the recent barricades at Vienna and the imminent danger of a new emeute, which has just been passed through at Berlin.

This last affair was caused, it appears, by a discovery on the part of the populace, that five barges, laden with arms from the arsenal, consisting of cases of muskets, a few cannon, and balls and powder, were about to be despatched from the city to some unknown destinaation. No sooner was the cry raised than the whole outdoor population thronged to the spot, while the detected goods were, of course, immediately relanded by the most active of the mob, in the midst of approving shouts. It was in vain that during a subsequent sitting of the National Assembly it was explained, in reply to an inquiry from one of the members, that the measure was only one in the ordinary course of service, the weapons being simply destined for troops in provincial garrisons. General Aschoff, the commander of the National Guard, was charged with having said, when the attempted removal was discovered, that the arms in question were merely old ones, not worth consideration, while upon the cases being opened, it was found that they were fresh from the maker's hand; and whether this subterfuge was or was not actually resorted to on the part of the General, it seems that he has been forced to resign: that the people have demanded a more extensive arming, which has been acceded to by the Government, who have, in consequence, ordered a new distribution of muskets; and that a universal jealously of every movement on the part of the authorities has now been awakened, which may lead to a new outbreak on the slightest cause.

Still, however, I am satisfied that the Germans, after all sorts of mistakes, such as it may take years to disentangle, will ultimately come out well from all their difficulties. Conscientiousness, benevolence, and a strong logical power are among their predominant characteristics; and with these faculties, whatever blunders may arise from a want of practical keenness coupled with a somewhat piggish intractability, it is impossible they can permanently go wrong.

FRANCE.

With regard to the condition of Paris nothing in the way of stirring events has occurred, but all the published accounts as well as the private letters manifest a most uneasy feeling as to the probable power of the Government to meet the emergencies of the time, or to protect themselves from formidable disturbances. Louis Blanc is not to be prosecuted for his part in the affair of May 15. Rumours of resignations are circulated daily, Lamartine, Ledru Rollin and others, being successively named, while the retirement of Cremieux, the Minister of Justice and the appointment of M. Bethmon in his place, have been definitely announced. Meanwhile the Minister of the Interior has presented a bill to the Assembly, which has been passed by a majority of 478 against 81, for the suppression of all assemblages of the people whether armed or unarmed, of a threatening nature. The punishments provided are severe, and have been denounced by some members as Draconian and as being far beyond anything resorted to by Louis Phillippe during his reign of 18 years; a view which was met by one of the members with the plea that "under a republic, resistance to the laws is a more serious offence than under a monarchy."

The committee on the constitution is understood to have nearly terminated its sittings, and according to the *Journal des Debats* the proposed preamble will run, "In the name of God we declare that France shall be a fraternal republic, one and indivisible." The executive power will be recommended to be centred in the President, who will be elected for four years and who will then be re-eligible. He must have at least 2000,000 votes. A single legislative chamber is also to be recommended, to consist of 750 members, whose elections shall be triennial.

A banquet of the operatives of Paris, admission to which was to be at the rate of two pence half penny sterling or five cents a head, was fixed to take place yesterday, and upwards of 150,000 tickets had already been distributed. It was then declared to have been put off until Sunday next, and an announcement is now made that it has again been postponed if not altogether abandoned. The whole affair created alarm, and we are ignorant of the tactics which have caused its suppression. The election for filling up 11 vacancies in the representation of Paris in the National Assembly has also just terminated in a way to add to the prevalent disquiet, four out of the eleven chosen being ultra-republicans or communists. Among the successful candidates are included Caussidiere, the late prefect of police, Victor Hugo, Thiers and Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

CHARTIST RIOTS.

Fresh Chartist disturbances in London have kept up a feeling of disquiet: the worst effect of which has been the injury it causes to trade. On Sunday last several large meetings took place in the Eastern suburbs (the poorest part of the metropolis), and much severe fighting occurred between the police and the mobs, in which the latter showed a more determined spirit than they had yet exhibited. The conflict originated in the mob throwing stones at the windows of a church in which they had learned a body of police were concealed, and many frightful injuries was sustained on both sides, the rioters, however, being eventually dispersed.

The feeling of exasperation among the upper and middle classes, at these constant harrassing demonstrations, led immediately afterward to the arrest of five parties who had figures as leaders at recent meetings. One of them, a man named Fussell, who calls himself a jeweller, was proved to have recommended the people, in one of his orations, to resort to private assassination, and the fact of his being committed to jail, in consequence, to be tried for a misdemeanor, has of course excited no dissatisfaction in any quarter. In one or two of the other cases, however, the grounds of committal are by no means so clear. One of the parties charged is a Mr. Earnest Jones, a barrister, who, from his position and a certain popularity of manner, has long had great influence among the physical force portion of the Chartist body; but although this person has been held to bail in a heavier amount than that required from Fussell, it is not easy to see from the report of his speech to the mob upon which the proceedings against him have been founded, what is the actual offence upon which he can be convicted. It is true that there is no difficulty in forming an inference from his words, that the object he contemplates is ultimately a forcible overthrow of the present order of things, but he gave no open expression to anything of the sort, and it must be hurtful for the government to proceed upon any doubtful case. Should he be convicted upon weak evidence, or upon an assumption, merely, no matter how rational on the part of the jury, as to his real meaning, it will of course enlist the sympathy of many who are not yet disaffected, while, should he succeed in establishing a defence, the triumph would inspirit the Chartists to resume their operations with still more boldness and pertinacity.

While these things are going on the peaceable readers of the new reform party are still endeavoring on the one hand to push the government to the duty of timely progress and on the other hand to conciliate the people. The Chartists, however, for the most part stubbornly refuse to promote any partial adoption of their demands, although on the occasions when they display their obstructiveness they usually demonstrate the fact that they are a small minority, wholly powerless really to carry any important point, and that they can consequently get nothing except by the exertions of those moderate and respectable yet at the same time consistent and unflinching liberals whose efforts they constantly seek to hamper. At a large meeting held in London, a day or two back, at which Joseph Hume and others attended, they endeavoured strenuously to thwart the proceedings but they found themselves completely overwhelmed. On this occasion, it is computed, 6000 persons were present, and although there was a difference of opinion between the Chartists and the rational reformers, it is worthy of notice as a significant fact that there was no difference of opinion whatever when a resolution was moved to the effect that the recent declaration of Lord John Russell, that the people of England do not desire reform, "is evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country, and a proof that he is utterly unfit to conduct the affairs of the nation." This was received with a general burst of approbation and carried unanimously.

IRELAND.

The union of the moral and physical force parties in Ireland is expected to take place forthwith, John O'Connell having announced his conviction, arrived at in consequence of the rapid decline of the weekly rent handed into the Repeal Association, that the sense of the country is against him. It is therefore proposed that the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation shall mutually dissolve, and that a new organization shall be effected, to consist of one national Assembly. At the same time an address was put forth by Smith O'Brien, as Chairman of the Irish Confederation, expressing full sympathy with Mitchell and a sense of "his pure motives, his consummate ability and his heroic fortitude," but remarking that admiration of these attributes may be entertained to the highest degree without being construed as affirming the prudence of his counsels or the expediency of his designs.

The address farther says that thousands had determined that Mitchell should not leave except over their corpses, and that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the Council could prevent an outbreak of an insurrection, those exertions being induced by a belief that under present circumstances a resort to arms might prove abortive. It is remarked, however, in conclusion, that "the indignities and wrongs sustained by Ireland are rapidly bringing on the period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation."

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the Spanish question resulted in a complete triumph for Lord Palmerston. The motion against him was to the effect that the result of his recent interference by giving advice to Spain, had been to place the country in a humiliating position. I, was shown, however in the course of the debate, that Lord Aberdeen, who is held up by the Conservatives as a model of a prudent foreign minister, had some years ago when he held the office now occupied by Lord Palmerston, interfered in a similar way when he was informed that it was intended to plight the faith of the Queen privately, and to take advantage of it subsequently on the assembling of the Cortes, his reason being that it was a direct infringement of the Spanish constitution, and calculated to expose the government of the Queen to great danger, while Lord Palmerston's interference was actually to prevent every vestige of freedom from being swept away in Spain. It was also shown, to the no small amusement and edification of the House, that recently the Spanish minsters had interfered with the King of Naples, to declare the necessity of clemency after the success just gained over his insurgent subjects; and that the same advice had also been given by the minister of England, and that in neither case had the Neapolitan minister thought it necessary to repel the communication by insult.

Sir Robert Peel alway true to his character, objected to the proposed vote, not on the ground of justice, but because he was unwilling "to place on record" that his country was in a humiliating position. He confessed, however, that he had no complaint regarding the advice given to the Spanish Government, but only to the mode of giving it—an avowal happily answered by Lord Palmerston, who explained that the despatch was not written to be communicated to the Spanish Government—although under the circumstances he, now quite approved of the step taken by Sir H. Bulwer. To the complaints which were generally made, that he had not resented the first insults of the Spanish Minister with sufficient promptitude, Lord Palmerston also replied that he would rather be blamed for that offence than for its opposite; and that the course pursued seemed to him at the time deserving of quite a different feeling from anger. Finally, in reply to an allegation against Sir H. Bulwer, that that gentleman had carried on an intimacy with many of the opponents of the existing ministry at Madrid, he pointed out, amid loud laughter that between 1832 and 1847 there had been in Spain 30 presidents of the council and 38 ministers of foreign affairs, and that it was consequently not easy for one who had been thrown into official communication with all of them, to restrict his personal civilities to the one minister who might happen to hold office for the moment. After this, a Mr. Urquhart, a habitual opponent of Lord Palmerston, rose to speak, but was immediately howled down and the motion was negatived without a division. Meanwhile communications are going on with the Spanish Government, which will of course compel an apology, and which will be made known in due time.

FOREIGN.

The battle in Lombardy is described as having been a severe one. On the 29th of May the Austrians advanced from Mantua and routed the Tuscan and Neapolitan troop, on their way, bnt in an engagement on the 30th with the Piedmontese army, near Goito, they were in turn effectually worsted. The fight lasted from one to six in the afternoon, and was chiefly carried on by artillery. The boldness of the King of Sardinia is strongly spoken of, and there can now be no question that he may be regarded as King of Italy. The Austrian loss is calculated at from 1500 to 1800 killed and wounded.

Coupled with this success of the Italians we had also the announcement of the surrender of Peschiera, which had been for some weeks besieged by a portion of the Sardinian army. The garrison, who had lived for several days on horse flesh, and who had become reduced in number to 1600, were allowed to retire with the honours of war upon engaging not to serve again.

On other matters there is nothing of great importance. Advices from Naples, just received, report all quiet in that city. The Schleswig-Holstein question, however, does not seem to approach a settlement, and the Danes are evidently becoming more exacting.

Commercial affairs show no improvement. The amount of our exports for the month ending May 5th exhibits a total falling off of £1,468,000, as compared with the corresponding month of last year—a circumstance fully sufficient to explain the discontented state of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and all the manufacturing districts. The funds continue stationary. Consols which were last week 83⅞ being now 84¼. Many investments are still made by foreigners, and there is also a demand to-day for United States stock. The grain market has declined about 2s. per quarter. —*Spectator.*

THE CHOLERA SPREADING WESTWARD.—The advices by the steamer *America* state that the Cholera had reached the provinces of the Danube. At Galtz, twenty-three persons were seized with it almost at the same time.

☞ *The Queen of Portugal* has been sued in the Portuguese courts, for wages due to the kitchen maids, stable boys, and other servants in the palace.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The United States Senate has ratified a treaty of Commerce and Navigation with New Granada. The two most important features in it are, that it secures to the United States the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama—the only place where a ship canal can be cut between the two oceans, —and the stipulation contained in the third article, by which vessels of both nations are mutually nationalized, or rather in a manner, naturalized, excepting the coasting trade of each.

The isthmus of Panama has long been regarded by the French engineers, and by others capable of judging as the only practical point where the two oceans may be united by a ship canal; but from the fact that the climate is most pernicious to European and North American constitutions, and that it would be necessary to bring artisans and labourers either from Europe or the United States, the work is justly regarded as one of great difficulty. The isthmus of Tehuantepec affords no hope of cutting a ship-canal; but a railroad can nevertheless be constructed across with great facility; and for many years this will probably be the point of transit for the commerce of the world, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is every reason to expect that Mexico will consent for some commercial or pecuniary consideration, to make the right of way free across the isthmus. In such an event there is quite sufficient enterprise among U. S. merchants and capitalists to embark in an enterprize which would give them the commercial mastery over the rest of the world.

The right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, is not secured to the United States by their recent treaty with that country.

The *New York Herald* has the best authority for stating that a stipulation similar to the one contained in the third article of this new treaty with New Granada has been offered by the British minister to this country, through Mr. Bancroft —that is, the British Minister asked Mr. Bancroft whether the incorporation of such a stipulation in the navigation laws now under consideration in the British Parliament, would be acceptable to the government at Washington.

PUNCTUALITY EXTRAORDINARY.—Captain Judkins of the Steamship America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States on the 15th April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel on his return from America at 6 o'clock on the 22nd ult., and was there within five minutes of the time. In like manner, we understand, he has ordered his dinner to be ready on his next return, on Saturday the 8th July. He leaves Liverpool to day for Boston and Boston for Liverpool on the 28th instant.

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.—An American Journal, the *Richmond Southerner*, affirms that twothirds of the people of Virginia are now the *open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery*, and that when Virginia breaks the chain, the District of Columbia will become free territory, Delaware and Maryland will follow, and North Carolina and Kentucky must also loose the fetters of the slave. England, France, Denmark, Sweden and Portugal have all moved in this question and only Spain and the United States uphold the black banner of oppression.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The United States Government has ordered, in addition to the usual lineal surveys of the public land, a survey of all the region of Lake Superior and the waters of the Upper Mississippi, with reference to minerals. The work is carried on under the supervision of Dr. Owen of the west, and Dr. Jackson of Boston. Five parties will be formed who will travel partly by bark canoes along the streams, and in part by land. Departing from St. Anthony's Falls, one party will ascend the St. Peter's another the Mississippi, and a third Rum river. One is already off the Des Moines, approaching its source, and another on the tributaries of the Mississippi below the Falls on the west side.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BREAD MAKING.—Persons who are so unfortunate as to be poorly provided with those agents of mastication, good teeth, will be glad to know that there is a method of baking bread which obviates the necessity of a hard crust. The crust commonly attached to the loaf is not only troublesome to such persons, but is often the cause of much waste. The way to be rid of it is as follows: —When the loaves are moulded, and before they are set down to "rise," take a small quantity of clean lard, warm it, and rub it lightly over the loaves. The result will be a crust beautifully soft and tender throughout. This is not guesswork.—*Prairie Farmer.*

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

THOMAS NOAKES BEST,
AUCTIONEER
& GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
James Street, opposite to the Market.
Out-Auctions, both in Town and Country, attended to.
Hamilton, 1848.

DAVID W. ROWLAND,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(LATE J. EDMONSON'S,)
ST. THOMAS, C. W.
Every description of Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. 1.

JAMES F. CARTER,
FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER & ENGRAVER,
King street, Hamilton, between Hughson and James streets.

SYLVESTER, JOHNSON & CO.
JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE,
Hamilton,
MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Copper & Sheet IRON WARES, wholesale and retail.—Always on hand, a supply of Cooking, Parlour, Hot Air & Box STOVES of the best patterns and construction.

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 National Grammars.
Morse and Grimbacks Geography.
Reading Made Easy, Primers, &c.
NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.
First Book of Lessons.
Second do. do
Third do. do
Fourth do. do
ALSO,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper,
Blank Books, Stationery, &c. &c.
Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

WILLIAM FELL,
Engraver, Copperplate & Lithographic Printer,
KING STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MONTREAL BANK, HAMILTON,
HAS always on hand Coffin and Door Plates, Visiting and Address *CARDS, STAMPS and SEALS*, together with Druggist's, and other LABELS.

DENTISTRY.

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

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.*

JOSEPH JEFFERY,
CABINET, CHAIR, SOFA, BEDSTEAD, AND MATTRESS MAKER, PAPER-HANGER, &C.
In the Premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Horton, Barrister,
CORNER OF KING AND CLARENCE STREETS,
LONDON, C. W.
HAVING been engaged in the above trade for twenty years, in England, feels confident of giving general satisfaction to those that favour him with their support.
London, Jan. 8, 1848. 2

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.

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 from New-York with a very choice selection of
Millinery, Straw & Fancy Bonnets, Flowers, &c
Milliners supplied on favourable terms.
Hamilton, 19th May, 1848.

BROWN & DE LA HOOKE,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTISTS.
Office over the Drug Store lately occupied by H. C. Lee Entrance on RIDOUT STREET.
London, May 20, 1848. 1

THOMAS I. FULLER,
Importer of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
AND DEALER IN
Every description of Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Stationery, Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail.
No. 48, King Street East, Toronto.

J. NASH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
(KING STREET, OPPOSITE A. & T. C. KERR'S,)
HAMILTON,
HAS constantly on hand, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable for the season; together with a cheap supply of Tailor's Trimmings.
N. B.—A full suit of clothes furnished at Twenty-Four Hours' notice.
☞ Cutting done for the farmers at a very low price.

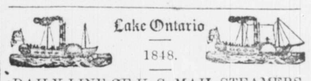
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
26 CORNHILL, LONDON.
Capital—£500,000 Sterling.
INCORPORATED BY A SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
The terms of this Society are highly advantageous.
JAMES HAMILTON.
Agent for London, C.W., and its vicinity

1848. WILLIAM DAWSON, 1848.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
KING STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF S. KERR AND CO.
Hamilton.
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, 1847. 1

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.*
London, Jan. 1, 1848. M. SEGER.



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, Sackett's Harbour, Kingston, and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Oswego with the Packsts 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, }
25

THE
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL COMPANY in the *Participation Class of Assurances*, are ranked at the Periodical Division of Profit according to the particular year in which they have been opened. At 25th May, 1848, the lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the profits at the investigation in 1854, corresponding to 7 years. The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles, to the interests of all concerned in the institution. *The bonus*, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium, or partly in the one way and partly in the other. The Company have already assured nearly *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling*; and the successful progress of the institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how great the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been appreciated there.
☞ In order to secure the benefit of the present year's entry, it is necessary that all declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next.
By order of the Directors.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Agent for Canada.
Office—19 Great St. James street, Montreal.
Agent at London—CHARLES MONSARRAT.
London, April 28, 1848. 18

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

SUMMER GOODS.
M'KEAND, BELL & CO. offer for inspection a Large and Rich Assortment of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, among which will be found the following articles:
GENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Pilots, Satinetics, Plain and Fancy Vestings.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
French Silks and Satins,
French Merinos and Cashmeres,
Cobourgs, Orleans, De Laines,
Fancy Dresses and Calicos,
French, Paisley, and Norwich Shawls,
Silk Velvets and French Ribbons.
SUNDRIES.
Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, and Furs.
PRICES AS USUAL AND NO ABATEMENT.
M'KEAND, BELL & CO.
Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
KING STREET, HAMILTON,
and DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Jan. 1, 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 branhhes of the church, such as—Hall, Forster, and Haldane; Wardlaw, James, and Jay; Newton Richmond, and Beckersith; 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, sabbath schools and public libraries.

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, Dec. 29, 1847. 1

RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE
(*Sign of the Golden Anvil.*)
No. 41, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and American fancy and heavy Hardware, which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms.
LIONEL RIDOUT.
London, 1st January, 1848.

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.

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 SUBSCRIBERS,
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 Maugenet'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.

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.

LONDON SAVINGS BANK.
TRUSTEES:
Jonn Wilson, Esq | L. Lawrson, Esq | Simeon Morril, Esq
ol. Anderson, Esq | Sir William Begg | Mr David Smith
C. Monserrat, Esq | Adam Hope, Esq | Thomas Wilson, Esq
Actuary—Mr William W. Street.
DEPOSITS will be received by the Actuary, during the usual office hours, until further notice. Interest at the rate of Four per cent per annum will be allowed on Deposits, but it will not be limited to that rate should the success of the Institution enable the Trustees to increase it.
London, May, 1847. W. W. STREET, Actuary. 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, 25 Dundas street.
London, May 13, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, that excellent FARM, owned and occupied by the Rev. Wm. WILKINSON, situated near the Town-Line between London and Lobo, on the oldroad, eight miles from the Town of London. For particulars, apply on the premises.
London, June 8, 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 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.
It is published every SATURDAY,—Price 10s. a year, payable at the commencement of the volume; 12s. 6d. if payment is delayed beyond six months; and 15s. if delayed beyond the end of the volume.
ADVERTISING.—The *Evangelical Pioneer* with a general and increasing circulation throughout Canada, is an eligible vehicle of advertisements. The usual rates are charged: Advertisements under 10 lines, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion.
Over 10 lines, 4d. a line for the first, and 1d. a line each subsequent insertion.
AGENTS.
Rev. Wm. Wilkinson is acting as Travelling Agent.
Rev. E. Savage will please receive subscribers' names and payments on account of the *Evangelical Pioneer.*
General Agent in England, The Rev. R. W. Overbury.
" *Scotland, Robert Kettle, Esq. Glasgow.*
" *New-York, S. R. Kelly, Esq. 91 Wall street*
" *Michigan, Mr. Seymour Finney, Detroit.*

Aldborough, Elder McCall	*Lobo, Henry Gustin*
Jacoster, P. Stenabaugh	*Lucasville, Rev W. Gonne*
Aylmer, Mr P. Clayton,	*Middleton, Mr John Kitchen*
Bagham, Mr A. Coate,	*Mersea, Mr George Gowman*
Beachville, Mr. Ira Fuller	*Morpeth, Rev. John White*
Beamsville, Mr. J. Kitchen,	*John Meikle*
Blenheim, Rev. H. Fitch,	*Niagara, Rev. A. Underhill*
Bloomfield, Mr J. Philips	*Norwich, Mr W. M'Lellan*
Bosanquet, Mr. E. Clarke,	*Oakland, Mr W. Thompson*
Brantford, Rev. J. Winterbotham,	*Otterville, Mr B. Healy*
Burford, Rev. J. Painter,	*Oxford, Rev J. Elliot*
Charlotteville, D. Shearer	*Paris, Mr. Love*
" *I. Ward*	*Peterboro', Rev P. Wilson*
Chatham, Thomas McIntyre,	*Pelham, Rev. D. Way*
Colchester, Jacob Iler,	*Pickering, Rev T L Davidson*
Clarke, Mr N. C. Smith	*Port Hope, Rev J. Baird*
Cleaveville, Abram Eberle,	*Port Sarnia, Mr. McAlpin*
Cramahe and Murray, Mr	*Port Rowan, Mr H. Kilmaster*
Joseph W. Corylerman	*Port Col