ENGLAND.

The French Press expresses great surprise and disappointment with the results of the Chartist attempt.

The *London Times*, reviewing these utterances of Editorial spleen, says:—

The *National* faintly alludes to a rule which it does not observe, but without which it cannot expect to solve the mystery of a nation so different from its own. "The Chartist Association," it says, "for reasons which a foreigner has neither the means nor the right to judge, yielded before a display of force and an imminent violent struggle." A "foreigner," however, suffering this confessed incapacity of judgment, ought not to have assumed at once that the submission was to military force. We are under no temptation to underrate the danger of that day; but we beg to assure the *National*, that the two real parties then enrolled and arrayed against one another were ten thousand Chartists and two hundred thousand citizens. We are not pretending that government committed the romantic folly of having two political parties to break one another's heads in the streets. It is very true that the known presence of soldiers and treble ranks of Police averted the horrors of an useless collision. But there was a moral victory wrought that day which the *National* seems glad to forget. The result which tells on the heart of the country, which reassures every peaceful citizen and renders "Chartism" ridiculous, is the fact of two hundred thousand peaceful men in the metropolis alone, besides a proportionate number in our great manufacturing towns, having turned out with great inconvenience and some little risk, to maintain the institutions of their country against an insulting threat of revolutionary violence—against an insolent and outrageous minority, who had not even fought their own battle on its own grounds but had gone about to seek a treacherous alliance with a disaffected province on the one hand, and a foreign republic on the other. Those two hundred thousand men did not come forward to protest against legislative reform. Not one of them holds himself committed against any one of "the six points of the Charter." But there is no disguising the matter—*revolution walked our streets.* A gang of desperadoes, knowing how easily, how dexterously, or how casually, the trick or accident had been done abroad, were minded to try their luck and to fish for a revolution in the streets of London. They found the waters all guarded. They found not merely the police and the army, but the whole population against them. In that was their disappointment and doom. It is this which takes the event out of the category of dynastic or aristocratic obstinacies in which the *National* hastens to swamp it. *Had the people stood aloof, or still more, had those two hundred thousand hailed the Chartist demonstration, it is very possible that both the police and the army might have failed of their duty, and the day have been lost.*

Happily there is no political opinion affirmed or denied in this event. We have only vindicated the free action of the Legislative, which was quite ready last night to make the Chartist petition the subject of a ten day's debate, had not Mr. Fergus O'Connor found John street a more convenient or more congenial sphere for his eloquence than St. Stephen's. We shall have no revolution but the same as that we have had year by year for centuries—the same as that which has effected a greater social improvement in this country than either the revolution of 1798 or that of 1830. *We shall go on probably, extending and purifying the constituency.* We shall make more laws than ever for the people, for the emancipation of industry and the protection of the poor. We shall fill the gulf that yawns between poverty and wealth. We shall give to Ireland the benefit of England's resources and her own. *Doubtless the vivid march of revolution abroad will quicken our own pace at home*; and whatever actual benefits are there attained will shortly be neutralized in our soil. But we shall still move naturally, equably, and surely—not by an alternation of frenzy and trance, but by the uniform and simultaneous action of all parties in the State.

Fergus O'Connor presented the monster petition, which was read by the Clerk, and removed by four messengers.

Subsequently the Committee on Public Petitions reported to the House, that the number of signatures to the Chartist Petition, was only 1,975,496, and that many of these were spurious—among others "Victoria Rex," "April the First," "the Duke of Wellington," &c.

IRELAND.

The owner of a timber yard in Cork has undertaken a contract for supplying 5000 pike handles.

The Carlow *Sentinel* says: We have received information upon authority entitled to credit, that emissaries on the part of some treasonable association or "executive directory," have been despatched from the metropolis to the provinces, to circulate printed notices, warning the people to be prepared at a moment's notice! Several copies of this treasonable notice were posted in the county Kilkenny and Queen's county on the 8th instant. One of a similar tendency was posted on a chapel in this county on the 9th, while the people were at mass, which was taken down by a member of the congregation. This and other movements on the part of the undisguised rebels of the metropolis have excited considerable fear and apprehension throughout the country, among those especially residing in the rural districts. Pikes are being manufactured openly, while guns and pistols are sold at fair and market, under the eye of the constituted authorities, with impunity.

The disaffection in the military, unfortunately for the Government, is alarmingly on the increase, and has been so undisguisedly manifested that even the Orange Journals can no longer conceal it. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, in his speech on the motion for Repeal, in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., stated that two battalions, stationed at the Linen Hall of Dublin, had engaged in a pitched battle in the barrack-yard on the previous Sunday; "Repeal" and "No Repeal" being the battle cries; and that the contest lasted until the commander of the troops himself came down and put an end to it. From every military station accounts almost daily arrive of the growth of discontent. The Leinster *Express*, a journal friendly to the Government, mentions symptoms of this nature in Maryborough; and from other local journals we learn that they have also been manifested in the following corps:—

In Kilkenny and Galway counties the people are all arming.

In Limerick all the gunmakers of the city are actively engaged making "rifles to order."

There are melancholy details in the sufferings of the poor in the papers received from Mayo, Galway and Limerick this day. Several deaths from actual starvation are reported, while deaths from diseases, superinduced by unwholesome and insufficient food, are of constant occurrence. The poor houses in some parts are represented to be mere charnel houses, full of disease, and deaths constantly occurring.

The Mayo Constitution speaking of the condition of the poor in that county, says:—

"The poor are dying in hundreds—the dead are huddled into shallow pits, unshrouded and uncoffined—the diseased are allowed to die without an effort being made to heal their maladies—and thousands of famishing wretches are sinking into the arms of death from absolute starvation."

Mr. Bates, a Baptist missionary, who visits the United States with the hopes of collecting funds, and speaking of the past, remarks:—

Never had any civilized people experienced such sufferings before, and never before was there so much benevolence manifested to afford any people relief. England contributed largely. Money was sent from France, Germany and Italy. The Sultan of Turkey, the people of India, and the free Negroes of the West, all sent us relief. The citizens of the United States raised subscriptions on a gigantic scale—subscriptions worthy of a great and benevolent people, and calculated to cement a union between two nations of kindred institutions and similar origin. Indeed all nations heard our cry, and all nations came to our aid. The crisis is over. We do not think any more will die of starvation, but our difficulties are only beginning to be felt. The future seems dark and uncertain.

ITALY.

The Austrian troops are returning rapidly from Lombardy, blowing up the bridges as they go. The Provisional Government of Venice has sent a note to the government of Milan, in which it declares that Venice intends to unite herself to the State of Lombardy, accepting in advance the form of government, either monarchical or republican, which the latter might think right to adopt.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had received by telegraph, from the French consul at Leghorn, a despatch announcing that all Dalmatia, the Friouland, and the Tyrol (Italian), had given their adhesion to the Venetian republic.

The following are the bases of a new treaty said to have been concluded between the Pope, the King of Sardina, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for the future organization of Italy. The Italian Peninsula to be divided into six great states. 1. Naples. 2. Sicily. 3. States of the Church. 4. The kingdom of Etruria, for the advantage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to consist of the actual Grand Duchy, and the adjoining territories of Pontremoli, Modena, Pietrasante, and Lunigiana. 5. Lombardy, under whatever form of Government the Lombards may adopt. 6. Sardina, with an indemnity to King Charles Albert in case Savoy should be annexed to France. An alliance offensive and defensive between the six states. An Italian confederation well defended by a line of fortresses along the frontiers. A uniform law for weights, measures, and currency. Abolition of internal customs duties. A Diet at Rome under the presidency of the Pope.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Rome.

WEST INDIES.

The *West Indian* of the 13th, speaking of the affairs of the colony, says:—

"Five months have passed over since the pressure on these colonies commenced, and every successive day brings with it an augmentation rather than a diminution of gloom. We are now in the midst of the crop season, when, heretofore, trade was usually brisk, and activity was observable on every hand—when ships were arriving with full cargoes to our merchants, and leaving in a few days full of West India produce. But what is the fact now? The imports are comparatively trifling—merchants are ordering and receiving no supplies; trade is stagnant; purchases are confined to the bare necessaries of life; the best bills cannot be sold except at an immense sacrifice—debts are unpaid. It is bad enough now. We are unwilling to anticipate the condition of things when the crop is reaped and shipped. We ask those who may be opposed to the scheme for the issue of Treasury notes whether they are prepared with any better scheme of relief, or whether they will take upon themselves the responsibility of thwarting what appears to be the only measure likely to afford permanent relief at a crisis the climax of which we very much fear has not yet been attained, and the attainment of which, without an effort to relieve the various interests of the Island, will be more disastrous than we are willing to surmise."

The accounts from the various surrounding Islands are of the most distressing nature. The people appear to be overwhelmed with pecuniary difficulties.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dean, to a friend in New-York, dated,

HONG KONG, Jan. 27, 1848.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—We have received into the church the wife of *A Sun*, and one Chinese woman from Long Island; and last Sunday we baptized *four* Chinamen from the latter place. Our meetings are there well attended; so also at Chikchoo, and at both the Chapels at Hong Kong. My daily service in Chinese is well attended. The Gospel of John, by brother Goddard, and Acts, with references, are now being printed. 3000 copies of each are already done, and the men are still at work on them. Matthew, with notes, is advanced to the 16th chapter. If the Chinese find as much interest and profit in reading it, as I have in preparing it, it will afford me double pay. Brethren I. J. Roberts and C. F. Johnson have taken a house in Macao till the Canton troubles are over. Brother Pearcy is holding on by the eye-lids. Brethren McCowan and Lord, at Ningpo, are doing well; as also Shuck and party at Shanghae; last dates 19th inst.

The school at Tu-Kea-Wan is flouishing; 10 or 12 boys and their teacher come over every Sabbath to worship in the chapel. Brother Jenks is at Singapore with a sick wife; brethren Jones and Johnson are here; the former waiting his early departure in the "Myaram-Dyaram," for Siam direct; the latter is to remain at Hong Kong. All friends well at Bankok when we last heard.

My kind regards to friends in the Bible Rooms, First Church, &c., and pray keep the friends reminded that the work of evangelizing China is not *completed*, and we will try to find room for two or three more labourers if they are *sent soon*. Where are the friends of Christ, and the advocates of truth, and the lovers of their species, at such a time as this, that but *three* stations, and *two* men at each, are all that can be afforded from our Society for a country whose inhabitants are numbered by millions? Your idea is a correct one that no station should have less than *three men*. And can our churches be persuaded that we should have less than *three stations* among the Chinese? Where is the man who will advocate it? What are his strong reasons? Perhaps he has some light on the subject which we have not in these darker regions. Will he have the goodness to publish to the world his thoughts, that we may share in the benefits of his wisdom?

THE SLAVE-STEALING CASE.

The correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives the following account of the absconding slave case:—

This dull city has been roused from its apathy by the absconding of 77 slaves, which took place on Sunday. From what I have been able to learn, the gang, consisting of about one-third females, attempted to make their escape from this city on board a small vessel bound to Philadelphia. As soon as their flight was known, a steamer was employed to pursue them, having on board a large number of armed men, with a six pounder. They overtook the vessel at the mouth of the Potomac, while she lay at anchor, and all hands on board asleep. Had the arrival of the steamer been apprehended, as both parties were armed, it is probable there would have been a desperate struggle on the part of the slaves to obtain their liberty. The captain and crew have been brought up to this city, and committed to prison with the slaves. The law of this district subjects the captain, if not the crew, to imprisonment for ten years. Report says that the vessel was chartered in Philadelphia for the purpose, and that a brig was expected to meet the schooner, and take the slaves on board. This accounts for her remaining at anchor.

It is asked what will be done with these slaves. Some say they will all be sold and sent away, as this is the usual punishment. Being near the jail, after the commitment, I met a respectable white lady coming from it, in company with a free black woman, the wife of one of the runaways. She had been there to identify the husband of this woman, as he belonged to her sister in Virginia. I inquired of her whether her sister would sell him, to which she instantly replied, "Lord bless you, sir, do you think she would trade in human flesh? no, she would not sell a fellow-creature, if she could get ten thousand dollars for him. If he is penitent, she will forgive him." His wife standing by exclaimed with tears streaming down his cheeks, "Bless the Lord, I will forgive him, though he did leave me; I love him, and if I expect Jesus to forgive me, I must forgive him."

It is supposed that there are some persons in this city who planned their escape, and threats have been uttered against the office of an abolition paper, published in this city. There is great excitement on the subject among citizens, many of whom earnestly desire to be relieved from the curse of slavery. When that deliverance will come, no one can predict.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We announce with painful feelings an accident which occurred near the city a few days since, the result of which was the death of an amiable and interesting young lady. Last week, Miss Geis, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. Henry Geis, one of the most respected and wealthy of our German citizens, was out riding with a young gentleman, and having stopped at a friend's, the young man took down a gun, when the women told him to be careful as it was loaded. He then went to put it back, but it fell on the floor and was discharged. The contents, two slugs and seven shot, entered Miss G's. leg below and above the knee, inflicting a painful wound. She received every attention, but the wound as above stated, proved fatal, on Thursday, and she expired after nearly a week of intense agony.—*Det. Freeman.*

☞ A Liberty Cap was presented by the citizens of N. York to the citizens of Paris on the 25th ult., the Vice-Consul of the French Republic accepting it in behalf of the city of Paris. The cap was of red velvet with gold ornaments, supported on a gilded staff, and bore the motto "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

PRODUCT OF N. ENGLAND.—A stranger, passing through one of the mountain towns in N. England, inquired, "What can you raise here?" The answer was, "Our land is rough and poor; we can raise but little produce, and so we build school-houses, and raise *men*."

In the following table, the first column of figures gives the length, the second the greatest width, and the third the average width, in miles

Champlain,	105	21	8
Ontario,	108	52	40
Erie,	240	57	38
St. Clair,	18	25	12
Huron,*	270	105	70
Michigan,	340	83	58
Superior,	420	135	100
* Not including Georgian Bay,		120	45

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young gentleman left Kingston for Cleveland on Monday week, on board the steamboat Niagara; was wrecked, and after twelve hours of great peril, escaped to the shore by means of a rope. He then took the cars at Rochester—the same train that ran off the track, upset in a smash, and killed two men. By a extra train he arrived at Buffalo, and took the steamer Ohio for Cleveland. The Ohio broke her crank off Erie, and was towed back to Buffalo. He then took passage on the Saratoga, which met with an accident, and was detained several hours in Erie for repairs. He arrived in this city yesterday morning.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, 24th.*

FACTS ABOUT PRISONERS.—Charles Spear, one of the Secretaries of the Prisoner's Friend Society, says that the number of prisoners now confined in the United States, is about 30,000, of whom 5000 are in State prisons. The number discharged yearly from the prisons averages about 20,000, of whom some 2000 are convicts discharged from State prisons. There are 12,000 women in prison. In most of the States women may be sent to State prison; but in Massachusetts they can only be sent to jails and houses of correction. A large number of the prisoners are young, and some of them quite small boys. The State of Massachusetts employs an agent to look after discharged prisoners, and authorizes him to expend a certain amount of money in each case to aid the man in obtaining employment.

☞ As the beautiful new steamer Dawn was running into the port of Ogdensburgh, she struck a sand bank, and is very precariously situated directly between this place and Ogdensburgh. The Gildersleeve is now attempting to pull her off, but has not yet succeeded.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—Accounts from Washington say that a letter has been received from Gen. W. O. Butler, now in command of the American army in Mexico, stating that he has little or no expectation that the Mexican Congress will ratify the Treaty of Peace which has recently been sent out by Mr. Commissioner Sevier.—*Tribune.*

PRESENT TO NEW-YORK FROM THE POPE.—M. Vattemare has just received a letter from his agent in Paris, stating that Pius IX. has ordered to be forwaded to the Legislature of New-York two cases—one containing the complete collection of the 'Calleographia Camerale,' a magnificent series of engravings, in four large portfolios, representing the Antiquities of Rome; the other three sets of the medals in bronze, silver and gold, struck under the pontificate of Pius IX.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.—The following has been found by the writer an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead sod as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hotbed, and plant the cucumber seed upon them; when the stems are two or three inches long the pieces of turf must be removed, plants and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth, and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than those planted on open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where the grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape the fist.

1848.

PORT STANLEY, BUFFALO, TORONTO, AND DETROIT,

TOUCHING AT

PORT DOVER & GRAND RIVER.

The Fast Sailing Upper Cabin Steamer

LONDON,

CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLOUGHBY,

Will run, during the season of 1848, (touching at the above ports, as follows:

DOWNWARDS—

Leaves Port Stanley every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Half-past Two, p. m., and Port Dover at Eleven, a. m., on the same days.

Leaves Grand River every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 5 a. m., and arrives at Buffalo at 9 a. m. on the same days.

UPWARDS—

Leaves Buffalo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Two p. m.

Grand River at 7 p. m. and Port Dover at 11 p. m., on the same days, and arrives at Port Stanley on the days following, respectively, at 7 a. m.

FARES.	cabin.	deck.	freight.
Port Stanley to Buffalo,	$3	$1.50	15c. per 100 lbs.
" Dover,	2	2.00	10c. "
" GrandRiver,	2.25	1.25	12½c. "

☞ Passengers to Detroit will arrive at Port Stanley by the *London* in time for the *Canada* for Detroit; and passengers to Toronto by the *London* will arrive at Buffalo in time for the *Emerald*, and other Toronto boats.

THE CANADA

Leaves Buffalo every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a. m., and Detroit every Monday and Thursday at 6 p. m.

F. A. HOADLEY, Port Stanley, } *Agents.*
G. S. WARD, Buffalo.

May 1, 1848. 19

Propeller EARL CATHCART,

CAPTAIN DUNCAN.

THE owners of the new and splendid steamer Earl Cathcart, intend running her regularly, on the opening of the navigation, between Port Stanley and Montreal. She will prove a most desirable conveyance to shippers of produce from Port Stanley to Montreal, and for merchandize from Montreal to Port Stanley, avoiding all the loss, damage, and inconvenience of transhipment at Kingston. After her first trip, notice will be given of her regular days of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to Chas. Jas. Hope, London, C. W., or to

HODGE & CO. Agents.

Red Warehouse, Port Stanley, 17th March, 1848. 12

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 o'clock, 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 advantage of a plank road, he is enabled to perform the route *in Three Hours and a half.*

M. SEGER.

London, Jan. 1, 1848.

A. W. GIBBS,

(SUCCESSOR TO C. G. MOORE,)

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

NO. 1, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C.W.

DEALER IN

DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, &c.

☞ *Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared.*

G. E. CARTWRIGHT,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR,)

Corner of King & Hughson Streets, Hamilton,

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

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CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

Corner of

KING AND M'NAB STREETS, HAMILTON.

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

Orders promptly and carefully fulfilled.

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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.

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.

1848. WILLIAM DAWSON, 1848.

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JEWELLER, &c.

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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.

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.

HYMN BOOKS.—A supply of the Selection of Hymns used in Public Worship at the Baptist Chapel may be found at the office of the Evangelical Pioneer, in the building next to the Telegraph Office, Ridout Street; and at Mr. William Hall's, 26 Dundas street. Price 1s. 10½d

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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.

W. W. STREET, Actuary.

London, May, 1847. 1

RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.

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

He believes there is no other establishment like his in Canada West, for the following reasons:—None of the works called "light reading" are kept in it, nor is it merely designed for the use of any one denomination, but rather for the Christian public at large. His stock embraces the works of the leading evangelical writers in the various branches of the church, such as—Hall, Foster, and Haldane; Wardlaw, James, and Jay; Newton, Richmond, and Beckerstith; 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. McLELLAN.

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

1848.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY.

Hamilton, King Street West.

REV. C. A. SKINNER, Agent, 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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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.
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NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

First Book of Lessons.		
Second do.	do	
Third do.	do	
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ALSO,

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Blank Books, Stationery, &c. &c.
Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

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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.*

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Jan. 1, 1848. 1

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DENTIST.

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London, January 1, 1848. 1

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HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER.

OBSERVE ☞ 75 Dundas street, opposite the Market.

London, Jan. 1, 1848. 1

KILWORTH

CASH AND GENERAL TRADE STORE.

HENRY A. GUSTIN begs leave to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete and well-assorted stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, &c.

Which he will sell at his usual low figure for Cash or Ready Pay. Also on sale,

100 barrels of AMERICAN SALT.

☞ *Those indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make Immediate Payment, otherwise cost will be made.*

HENRY A. GUSTIN.

Kilworth, Jan. 1, 1848. 1

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

TO PRINTERS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Printer's Furnishing Warehouse, No. 6, U. S. Hotel Block, Pearl street, Buffalo, the following Type and Materials, viz.

150 lbs. Small Pica No. 2	
303 " Long Primer	
514 " Great Primer	
632 " Brevier	
45 " Double Paragon	
50 " Double English	
51 " Pica No. 3	
105 " Minion No. 4	
162 " Brevier No. 1	
75 " Pica Flowers,	
29 " Double Pica Flowers	
18 " Nonpareil Flowers,	
4 founts Pica Tuscan Shade	
4 do Brevier Tuscan Shade	
456 do assorted Job Type	
737 feet Brass Rule, assorted	
4 Imperial Printing Presses	
1 Card Press	
News, Book and Coloured Inks	
Iron and Wood Composing Sticks	
Brass and Slice Galleys	
Cases and Chases	
Plain and Fancy Wood Type	
Reglets, Wood Rule and Planers	
Lead Cutters	
Quoins, Boxwood and Hickory	
Bookbinders' Guage Shears	
White and Coloured Printing Paper	

Cards, and every other description of Printer's Materials, all of which will be sold for cash, or approved paper, on as favourable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

N.B.—Publishers who will copy this advertisement six weeks, and send a paper containing the same, and remit ten dollars in a letter directed to me, shall have sent to their address 50 lbs. best News Ink.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT.

NOTICE.—The Partnership formerly existing between Stephen Comfort and James Greer, under the name of COMFORT & GREER, ceased on the 7th day of March last.

T. KILBORN, Umpire.

The business will, in future, be carried on by S. Comfort.

Kilworth, April 15, 1848. 17-3

VALUABLE FARM LOTS FOR SALE in the HURON TRACT, namely—

FOUR LOTS in the first Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67 1-4 and 58 1-2 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 beautiful view of the Lake.

For particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to JOHN CLARK, Goderich.

Goderich, February 12th, 1848.

HELP THE ORPHAN!—GEORGE MAHON, of Morristown, County Wicklow, Ireland, sailed from Liverpool in the ship Phœnix of Greenock, April 5th, 1847, with his wife and eight children. On reaching the St. Lawrence, he and his wife and one child having been seized with ship-fever, were taken to the hospital at Grosse-Isle. There the mother and child died. The remaining children were sent forward to an uncle who then resided in the Township of London, and at his house two of the younger children died. They are in a state of distressing anxiety regarding their father. They have learned from A. C. Buchanan, Esq., that he left the hospital recovered, but have altogether failed to gain any further tidings of him. Any one who will forward their enquiries, and especially editors of newspapers who will take notice of these facts, will do an act of true humanity.

Any information addressed to Robert Mahon, *Evangelical Pioneer* Office, London, C. W., will be most gratefully received.

London, March 8, 1848.

INSTRUCTION IN HEBREW.

The Rev. C. F. FREY,

HAS reduced his charge to EIGHT DOLLARS a Student, when the class consists of Five or more. He has just returned from Ann Arbor, where he taught a class of twelve, and received the following testimonial:

"We, the undersigned, having attended Rev. C. F. Frey's instructions in Hebrew, do certify that the doubts which we, in common with some others, had entertained in regard to the possibility of his effecting all he promises in the prospectus of his Hebrew course, have been happily removed; that we have obtained in the course of twenty-four lessons all the information he promised to communicate, and that we shall now be able to prosecute the study of this most ancient and interesting language with ease and success, without the further aid of a teacher. We would most cordially recommend to those who wish to read the Old Testament scriptures in their original language, to avail themselves of the valuable instructions of Mr. Frey, as proposed in his Prospectus.

"Mr. Frey's history is of unusual interest, and he has strong claims upon the Christian Church. He is now a resident of Pontiac, Oakland county, in this state, and at the age of seventy-five, retains the intellectual vigour and vivacity of youth."

Signed by Professors Rev. G. P. Williams, Rev. A. Tappan Brook, and by the other students.

Feb. 12, 1848.

N.B.—Mr. Frey will commence a class at his residence as soon as a sufficient number can unite. Students may be accommodated with comfortable and reasonable board and lodging.

PROPOSALS TO PUBLISH

THE

LECTURES

OF THE

LATE Dr. BOGUE,

Professor of the Missionary Institution, Gosport, England.

ATTENTION is requested to the following Announcement by Professors Williams and Tan Brook, of the Michigan University:—

We understand that the Rev. C. F. FREY intends publishing, by subscription, in two volumes 8vo., the late Dr. Bogue's Lectures on the following subjects: 120 Lectures on Theology, 73 on Divine Revelation, 4 on the Dispensations of Religion, 29 on Church History, 19 on Jewish Antiquities, 14 on Sacred Geography, 22 on the Composition of Sermons, 40 on the Pastoral Office, and 21 on Missionary Labour; in the whole, 337 Lectures.

The name of Dr. Bogue is so well known to the churches, both in Europe and in this country, that little need to be said respecting himself in this short notice. His extensive knowledge as a scholar and divine, his eminent piety as a Christian and minister, his unbounded zeal and unremitting efforts to spread the gospel, both among the heathen and Jews, his superior talents and success in the education of several hundred ministers and missionaries, without any assistant, are seldom to be found united in any one person.

The above Lectures he prepared at the request of the London Missionary Society, for the use of the missionary students, but they have never appeared in print. We have carefully read the Theological lectures, and partially examined the others and are much pleased to find that our venerable brother Frey has undertaken the publication of them. We are confident that they will meet the approbation of all who love Jesus Christ and the salvation of precious souls. The doctrines contained in these Lectures, are strictly scriptural, and well guarded against extremes. They will be found invaluably useful to the Ministers of the Gospel, but especially to pious young men preparing for the Ministry, and to Christians of every denomination.

Several Ministers of different denominations have also expressed sentiments like the above.—That the life and health of our aged brother may be spared to accomplish this important work, that he may meet with deserved encouragement, and above all, that the blessing of the great head of the church may rest upon this publication, is our sincere desire.

Names of Subscribers will be received by the Rev. Mr. Frey, Pontiac, Michigan; or at the office of his Paper, Ministers or others willing to act as Agents, are requested to apply to the Editor of the *Evangelical Pioneer*. "A liberal allowance will be made to agents."

The Evangelical Pioneer

DEVOTED to RELIGION, MORALS, LITERATURE, and SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT—is intended to be distinctively a Religious Paper, upholding and illustrating a positive Christianity, and advocating the institutions and organisation of the church as these have been contended for by Ruler 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. for 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.
Mr. Wm. Bright, St. Catherines, an authorized agent where he may travel, and will straightway visit the churches of the Eastern Association on our behalf.
Rev. E. Savage will please receive subscribers' names and payments on account of the *Evangelical Pioneer.*
*General Agent in England, The Rev. R. W.