

the exchange of their produce with the Hudson's Bay Co. for goods. The Directors of the Company with whom the establishment and success of the Colony has always been a favorite project, have made several attempts to increase their trade, but hitherto without much success. Some years ago an attempt was made under their auspices to convert the wool of the Buffalo to some useful purpose. By an ingenious process, it was separated into a variety of different qualities: the finer were sent to England, the coarser manufactured on the spot into cloths, &c.; the attempt however did not succeed and has, we believe, been abandoned. The Directors, likewise, sent out an experienced farmer, and established a model farm, which has been of some service; but as already remarked, the demand for agricultural produce being extremely limited, much progress can hardly be expected in farming. The Company has made the necessary provision for the administration of British law: a gentleman of the legal profession resident at Red River, bears the official designation of Recorder of Rupert's Land; we have lately seen him styled, in a Quebec paper, Chief Resident Judge of the Hudson's Bay Company, which may indicate that other judicial functionaries are now associated with him. The country is described as level, and to be regarded as the commencement of the extensive prairies stretching to the far west. It is impossible not to wish well to this commencing home for civilization, knowledge, and religious light among our wild fellow-subjects in the northern wilderness.

MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, IN NORTH WEST AMERICA. 3 Clergymen, 2 European Catechists, 8 Country-born School Masters, Stations, Communicants 437, Attendants on Public Worship 1702, Schools 11, Scholars: Boys 357, Girls 251, Youths & Adults 681

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH MISSIONARY RECORD.

The Rev. A. Cowley, Mrs. Cowley, and Mr. J. Roberts, arrived in safety at the Red River on the 28th of September, 1841. Mr. Cowley was at first stationed at Grand Rapids, and Mr. Roberts at the Indian Settlement; but in May last Mr. Cowley removed, to form a new Station near Lake Manitoba, and Mr. Roberts went to reside at Grand Rapids.

We are thankful to be enabled to state, that, by the seasonable relief thus afforded to the Rev. W. Cochran in the discharge of his onerous duties, the health of that devoted and experienced Missionary has considerably improved; and he has again resolved to remain for a longer period in the scene of his much blessed labours. In reference to a repeated invitation on the part of the Committee that he should seek to recruit his strength by a visit home, Mr. Cochran remarks, Aug. 9, 1842—

My general health has been improving since I had my duties lightened by the assistance of Mr. Cowley. I have no doubt that much relief might have been obtained by a temporary removal; but having previously made up my mind to continue here as long as my strength and energy should enable me to labour, and when these failed, to remove, with the intention of not returning, I could not, consistently with my principles, avail myself of the kindness of the Committee.

The Rev. J. Smithurst has, for the most part, continued to enjoy excellent health during the past year, having never been so far unwell as to be under the necessity of omitting any public duty. The Divine favour continues to be vouchsafed to his labours; and though not without trials, he has had numerous tokens for good, and abundant cause for thankfulness.

Report for the year ending August, 1842. Divine Service is held in the Indian Church twice on the Lord's Day, and once on Wednesday. At the Morning Service, when the Prayers are in English, the attendance is about 350; and at the Afternoon Service, when the Prayers are in the Indian Language, about 250. The Wednesday Service is attended by from 150 to 250.

The Sunday School, which is held between the Morning and Afternoon Services, contains 184. The School-room Lectures are continued as usual, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings. The attendance may be stated at 70 or 80.

When approaching the Indian Settlement, I was highly gratified to see the neat Indian Church, with its white spire overtopping the trees by which it is environed, the Indian Cottages surrounded by cultivated fields, and the banks of the river covered with cattle belonging to the infant community; the members of which have been converted from barbarism and heathenism to Christianity during the last ten years. There is also a mill here, which Mr. Cochran erected that the Indians might get their grain converted into flour. The Indians seem to be busy in clearing new ground, and in building cottages.

Our readers will remember that the Bishop of Montreal had kindly intended to visit this Mission; but his Lordship has hitherto been prevented by ill health from undertaking so long a journey—2000 miles—the greater part of which must be performed in an open canoe, and during which he must necessarily be greatly exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. Under those circumstances, the Missionaries, strongly press the importance of a Bishop being appointed for Rupert's Land.

On this subject Mr. Cochran writes, Aug. 9, 1842—

We were sorry to learn, both from your letter and also from the Bishop of Montreal, that his Lordship would be prevented by indisposition from visiting this distant branch of the Episcopal Church: Our distance from any Bishop of the English Church, and the difficulty of any Colonial Bishop visiting us, argue most conclusively that there should be a Bishop appointed for Rupert's Land. This country, which is nearly as large as Russia, is now lying in a state of barbarism, and under the dark cloud of heathenism. Were there a Bishop appointed for it, we should not despair of seeing many a spire directing the erratic inhabitants of the dreary forest to God the Author of their being, and the Giver of all good.

On the same subject Mr. Smithurst remarks, Aug. 1, 1842—

There are more than a thousand persons here ready for confirmation; and on many other accounts would the presence of a Bishop tend greatly to strengthen our Infant Church. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should receive an Episcopal visit; but we must submit with patience to the will of God.

The Romish Church is clearly getting ahead of us; and why? Because they have a Bishop, who sends forth his Priests into every corner of the land. The Romish Priests have, this summer, traversed the country, from the confines of Canada to the shores of the Pacific. Rupert's Land is of equal extent with Russia, and would of itself form a larger diocese than all the other North-American dioceses put together. I have no doubt, that if there were a resident Bishop, there might soon be a Native Ministry; and it is only by Native Agency that we can hope to see the Indians fully brought to a knowledge of the Gospel. It gives us great pleasure to see the efforts which are being made at home for supplying additional Colonial Bishops; and we trust that, ere long, this important field will meet with due attention.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Twenty-three Days later from England.

The arrival at Boston of the Steam-packet Caledonia has placed us in possession of English dates up to the 5th March from Liverpool, and to the 4th from London.

The news is on the whole very satisfactory. The State Trials in Ireland had resulted in the conviction of O'Connell and his associates, though the sentence of the court was not to be given until the 15th April; in the meantime the Traversers or Defendants remain at large, on their own recognizances. The moral effect desired, having been obtained by the verdict, it is supposed that the punishment will be slight. The excitement which had previously existed in Ireland, upon the subject of Repeal, had very much subsided, and the country was quiet.

The House of Commons had been engaged for nine days in a debate, upon the condition of Ireland and the Ministerial policy there, which terminated in favor of the Ministry, by the large majority of 99 in a house of 519. Sir R. Peel's speech upon the occasion is thought to have surpassed all his previous efforts.

In commercial matters, appearances are favorable. Trade is brisk in the manufacturing districts, and a good feeling evidently pervades all classes of manufacturers. Money in the London market continues abundant, and good commercial paper is readily discounted at from 2 to 3 per cent.

We observe that Manchester has suffered severely from an extensive conflagration. The flames were first discovered in a warehouse No. 9, George St. It is estimated that the value of the property destroyed cannot be less than £100,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Foreign news is unimportant. The seizure of Tahiti, (one of the Society Islands) by the French, which was lately announced, and excited a good deal of surprise, turns out to have been the unauthorized act of the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars, and the whole proceeding has been formally repudiated by the King of the French and his cabinet.

The Peninsula continues in a most disturbed state; an insurrectionary movement had taken place in Portugal among the military, but had been promptly crushed.

The intelligence from India is as late as the 21st December. The British possessions there are tranquil, though some of the native powers threaten trouble.

From China our dates are to the 1st December. The markets at Canton were favorable. The British consuls had arrived at Amoy and Shanghai.

The accounts from Greece represent the winter to have been very severe; and in consequence much distress prevailed.

From Russia we learn that all Polish emigrants who had taken part in the revolution, were ordered to leave the country in a fortnight.

The accounts received from the Roman States are most distressing; murders and robberies being committed with impunity, in the open day.

The advices from Sydney, N. S. Wales, are to the 11th October. The working classes were in want of employment. Articles of consumption were low. The advices from South Australia were decidedly satisfactory.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—Her Majesty's Government, desirous of prosecuting with expedition the survey of the disputed territory between the United States and the colonial possessions of her Majesty in North America, has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners upon this important duty, under the Boundary Commissioner, Lt. Colonel Estcourt. This detachment, which has been selected from the companies of that corps employed on similar services in England, on account of their experience and knowledge of the peculiar duties required of them, arrived at Woolwich, from different places in England, on the 1st instant, and are now in hourly expectation of proceeding to Liverpool, where they are to embark for America, and on landing there, will be sent to the Disputed Territory, to join those already employed on that

service. The boundary survey party will now consist of about twenty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with Captain Broughton and two other officers of the Royal Engineers, under Lieut. Colonel Estcourt, the Commissioner. Drafts from the 81st, 82nd, and 93d Highlanders are under orders for Canada.

MONTREAL, March 28.—The arrangements for the removal of the Government from Kingston to Montreal are now rapidly drawing to completion.

The residence of His Excellency will be ready for his reception by the first of June. The principal Government offices will be removed from ten to fifteen days before that date.—(Gazette.)

The Gazette informs us that great exertions are making on the part of some of our citizens to induce the Post Master General to establish a line of mail stages to run three times a-week direct from Pointe Levi or St. Nicholas to the Lines, via Sherbrooke and Stanstead, by the Gosford Road. Independently of the great advantages to emigrants and the inhabitants of the Townships, it would in winter greatly facilitate travelling to the States. Mr. Slayner has, we learn, promised to do every thing in his power to meet the views of those who addressed him on the subject.

A correspondent of the same paper, from Melbourne, mentions that the route via Three Rivers, Melbourne, Sherbrooke and Stanstead is, in the winter, the shortest for travellers from Quebec to Boston and vice versa. As a proof of this he states that a Boston newspaper containing the English news by the last steamer, was received in Melbourne in 48 hours after its publication, and 48 hours before its arrival in Montreal, by the usual course.

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE. At the General Annual Meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held on Monday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

- COUNCIL. Honble. W. WALKER, President. Honble. GEO. PEMBERTON, Vice President. H. J. NOAD, Esq., Treasurer. Messrs. G. H. Parke, Messrs. J. Bommer, J. Gilmour, J. Deau, J. Gibb, W. Stevenson, H. Le Mesurier, sr., J. B. Forsyth, J. Gillespie, P. Langlois, Jr.

Honble. W. Walker, Messrs. J. G. Heath, H. W. Welch, H. J. Noad, G. H. Parke, P. Langlois, Jun., H. Le Mesurier, Sen., J. Deau, W. Stevenson, J. Bommer, E. Ryan, and J. Gilmour.

A notice has been issued from the Office of Ordnance, at Carillon, to the effect that in consequence of extensive repairs now in progress, the Ottawa Canals will not be opened before the 1st May. This check to the navigation of these Canals will probably cause much inconvenience; the boats being mostly at the lower outlets.—Mercury.

A CHRISTIAN FEAST.

It is certain that, according to what is required of us will be the help given to fulfill it; and we are shamefully backward, not only in asking, but in desiring power to obey some of the plainest commands laid upon us by the Lord. We select from his word certain injunctions, which we are pleased to take literally, and profess to follow them; but others standing close besides them, and in no way distinguished from the former, we arbitrarily pronounce to be figurative and never even attempt to obey them in the letter. Secondary considerations thrust themselves in, and we sit in judgment on God's meaning, interpreting it according to the bias of our own habits and prejudices.

An example shall be adduced, where one half of an admonition given to our Lord is generally received as a plain direction, which it undoubtedly is, and as such acted on by most real Christians, in the spirit of humility; while the other half, quite as unequivocally literal, has never yet, at least within our knowledge, been habitually reduced to practice; and in this state of the church we fear it never will be. The former occurs in Luke's Gospel, chap. xiv., when our Lord marked how the people, eating bread in a Pharisee's house, chose out the chief rooms—"When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room, lest a more honorable man than thou be bidden of him; and he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, give this man place; and thou begin with shame to take the lowest room. But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room; that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." This is easy of acceptance: it is a fact that a man who takes a place lower than his rank entitles him to, is pretty sure of a summons from his entertainer to assume a higher place; and the respect thus shewn is marked by all. We, therefore, find almost all well-mannered people ready to act upon the principle. But our Heavenly Master did not end here; he had spoken to the guests; he now addressed him that bade them, and who among us will say that he has adopted the rule laid down, or intends to do so? "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just." The writer has often been arrested by this beautiful passage, and secretly asked, when was the command abrogated? When did the followers of the Lord Jesus obtain his concurrence in the plan of adorning their houses with such delicate furniture as the children of poverty must not come in contact with—their tables with costly plate, their dishes with choice viands; and then assemble a circle of friends, and kinsmen, and rich neighbours, to luxuriate in what, perhaps is not costly in comparison with a wordly display, but which, if the actual value of it were laid out in the plainest fare, such as satisfies a beggar's hunger, would make indeed

a feast to such a company of the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, the destitute of all classes, as should be a spectacle for angels to rejoice in. The objections are many, and probably no one now reading this page will be at a loss to advance some strong reasons against complying with the letter of the precept. We do not presume to enter the lists; we can only say, *The Lord hath spoken it*; and remark that if it were obeyed, if our intercourse with our equals was carried on irrespective of the eating and drinking system, which leads to such dreadful waste, if all that could be spared for even a small dinner party was punctually laid out in making a Scriptural "feast" of beef and potatoes for the very poor, the result would change the whole aspect of our population; the poor would often eat, where now they perish with hunger; and the disciples who entertain them would find a joy in the contemplation, compared with which the pleasure resulting from what is now miscalled hospitality—the feeding of those who will feed us in return—and squandering on expensive accompaniments the price of many a poor man's sustenance, would become a sin to be repented of, rather than a privilege to be enjoyed.

But though the believer's heart and conscience may secretly prompt an admission of this truth, second causes forthwith intervene to banish the thought. The world's customs and the world's remarks; the loss of caste, the supposed affectation of singularity, and the strange yet prevalent whim that, in order to enjoy the society and conversation of our friends, it is indispensable to prime them with good cheer, with all the culinary and other accompaniments our means will admit of—these things are found weighty enough to turn the balance against our Lord's command, and deter us from even seeking the faith that would enable us to fulfil it. Surely if he was to appear again, a poor unknown wanderer, without a shelter for his head, and dependent on the ministrations of others for his daily food, it is not at a gentleman's house he would be likely to find entertainment.

This instance is only brought forward to shew that we have surrounded ourselves with a host of obstacles, encumbering the walks of our faith, so that to make straight paths for our feet is a difficulty that our infirmity magnifies into an impossibility. Conscious of this, we are content to travel along the irregular paths marked by custom, and are more ready to seek after man's glosses on words that we find so embarrassing, than, with a simple reliance on the wisdom that condescendingly instructs us, to say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Yet do we not look for a literal fulfilment of his promises to us, while explaining away so large a proportion of our bounden duty and service to Him? And do we not herein err, and lose much, very much both of blessing from above, and of peace in our souls? Oh for grace to put away all that stands between us and Christ, alike as the object of faith and obedience, in order that Christ alone may stand between us and the Father.—(Charlotte Elizabeth.)

LIVERPOOL TIMBER PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for Timber, Yellow Pine, Quebec, St. John's, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Richibucto, St. Andrew's, Nova Scotia & P. E. Island, Red Pine, per cubic foot. Prices listed in s. d. s. d. format.

Astres.—Montreal Pot Ashes are in better request, at an advance of 6d per cwt. About 350 to 400 brls have changed hands within the last fourteen days. 26s 6d has been paid, but there are now no sellers at that price. Some small sales of Pearl Ashes have taken place at 26s 9d to 27s per cwt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS LOADING AT LIVERPOOL FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. Magnet, Prompt, Sir Richard Jackson, Sarah, Indian Chief, Souter Johnny, Amareon, Sarah Fleming, Jamaica, Milton, Promise, Rockshire, Troubadour, Sylph, Hope, Triant, Mahanea, Great Britain, Tamerlane, Alex. Wise, Acadia, Jane Acadie, Jane Augusta, Auckland. LOADING AT LONDON. FOR MONTREAL.—Great Britain, Swinburne; Pearl, Douglas; Lady Scaton, Thompson; Ottawa, Foster; Lady Sale. FOR QUEBEC.—Zenolus, Sisters, and Brunell.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for two or three Gentlemen, on very moderate terms, and in a quiet private family. Apply at this Office. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

MRS PARNELL STRAW AND TUGAN BONNET MAKER. 27, St. Paul's Street. From 1st May, No. 1, St. Joachim's Street, Upper Town, near Hope Gate. Quebec, April 4, 1844.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Beef, Mutton, Pork, Venison, Ham, Bacon, Eggs, etc. with prices in s. d. s. d. format.

FOR SALE, FORTY BAGS COFFEE, AND A FEW TONS LIGNUMVITÆ. R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Quebec, 1st April, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, ENGLISH BAR IRON assorted, "Acraman's" Best Iron, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle Iron, Blister, German, Spring and Cast Steel, "Cookley's" Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Canada Plates, Cut Nails, Canada Rose Nails, and Deck Spikes, Patent Shot, Sheet and Bar Lead, Paints and Red Lead, Black Lead, Rotten Stone, Starch, Button and Fig Blue, Shoe Thread, Tobacco Pipes, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, Plough Moulds and Sock Plates, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, "Hedge and Bonner's" C. S. Axes, Grindstones, Bolt, Sheathing, and Brazier's Copper, Canada Stoves, and Ship's Cambouses, Sugar Kettles, and Coolers. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street, Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals and to effect Assurances on Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever offered before. R. PENISTON, Agent for Quebec and the Canadas, India Wharf, April 4, 1844.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, BY M. MOREL, OF GENEVA.

Cards of Terms at the Publisher's. Reference to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, 15, Stanislaus Street; JEFFERY HALE, Esq., Carriages Street, and J. TRAMPLEUR, Esq., 8, Angole Street. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED BY W. NEILSON, and J. FOR SALE at his Book-Store, Mountain Street; and at the Bible Depository, Bunde St. price 9d.

"The Sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures, in answer to the publication of the Rev. P. M. M. inserted in the Canadian and the Journal de Québec, from the 25th June to 1st July, 1843, against the Law of God as the Christian's rule of Faith and Practice.—By H. M. Ps. cxix. 57.—Thou art my portion, O Lord! I have said that I would keep thy word, O Lord! 1st Samuel, iii. 10.—Speak, Lord! for thy servant heareth." Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

TO LET, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's St. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY. By order of the Assignee. Will be sold by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, at the residence of Mr. ALEXANDER BEGG, Druggist, Couillard Street. THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of Card, Dining, Loo, Sofa, and other Tables; a set of twelve mahogany hair-stuffed Chairs, two mahogany Sofas, Sideboard, Chests Drawers, Book-Case, Wardrobe, single and double Stoves, Carpets, Penders and Fire Irons—with a great variety of other articles. The whole of the Furniture is in excellent order, and well worth the attention of purchasers. —ALSO— A quantity of Shop Furniture—consisting of a pair of splendid 3-branched Lamps, almost new, other Lamps, Show Glasses, Mahogany Glass-cases, Cupboards, Chests Drawers, Beams and Scales, Brass and Iron Weights, Desks, Two Soda Water Fountains, complete—and a variety of other articles. —AND— His whole stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,—consisting of a very general assortment and of superior quality, including 1320 lbs. of Fine Red Clover, 25 Bushels Timothy. The Sale will commence with the Shop Furniture and Garden Seeds, at TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. precisely. Terms—Cash. DUPONT & CO. 2d April, 1844.