

we see the wide-spread lake, its numerous islands, clothed with verdant foliage, giving a softness and diversity to the scenery.

Having entered one of the branches into which the Saskatchewan divides before it expands into Cedar Lake, they found the river opening out again into a lake called Muddy Lake, which is about ten miles in length and three or four in breadth.

Arrival at the Station - First Impressions. We have now been twenty-six days absent from Red River, and have not seen a human habitation, except one encampment of Indians at the Great Falls.

The School-house in the centre, Mr. Budd's house on the south side, and the children's house on the north, appeared respectable buildings for this country; and struck me as reflecting very great credit upon Mr. Budd's industry, considering the very limited means which had been placed at his disposal.

Our boat was soon observed, and the school children flocked down to the beach to welcome our arrival. Their appearance was highly satisfactory, considering the short time which has intervened since they were taken from their native woods.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances under which we arrived, amid a deluge of rain, the first impression upon my mind was so pleasing, that I quite forgot the tediousness of twenty-six days' travelling through a solitary wilderness.

In the evening I preached at the School-room. The attendance was but small, there being only a few adults in addition to the school-children. Most of the Indians are at a fishing-place about a day's journey from the Mission Station.

June 25, 1842 - At 7 o'clock A. M. I preached in the School-room. After Service, I got my crew to work, some in enlarging Mr. Budd's house, and some in fencing-in an additional piece of land in which to plant potatoes.

In the afternoon, a whole fleet of canoes made their appearance, and formed a most pleasing scene. The party, consisting of from sixty to seventy persons, pitched their tents alongside the Mission Establishment, in order to attend the Services of the Lord's Day. This was indeed one of the most cheering sights I ever witnessed; and called forth feelings of the deepest gratitude to God, that He should have inclined the hearts of so many to seek after the Way of Salvation.

Examination of the Candidates - Administration of the Sacraments.

At 7 P. M. the adult Candidates for Baptism were all assembled in the School-room for examination; and as Mr. Budd had not previously informed me of the number, I was quite astonished to see so many, and began to fear that they were not sufficiently aware of the nature of that Holy Sacrament.

June 26, 1842: Lord's Day - The Indians assembled at the appointed time this morning, and I preached. After Service, I examined the remainder of the Candidates for Baptism, and did not finish till near 11 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the Candidates for Baptism were assembled in the School-room. The thirty-eight adults, with their twenty-seven infants, were arranged on benches placed at the two sides and one end of the room.

given them, as would enable them to live in accordance with His directions. For some time past they have cast away all their heathen practices, have been constant in attending Mr. Budd's instructions, and have even had to encounter considerable opposition from their heathen neighbours.

After an interval of half an hour at the close of the examination, I commenced the Morning Service of our Church, and delivered an address on the obligations of the baptismal engagement; which was, properly, a continuation of my sermon at 7 o'clock, in which I had explained the nature of Baptism, and given a history of its divine institution.

At the conclusion of the Morning Service I administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to Mr. Budd, and two others who were formerly Communicants at Red River; and to four of my own crew, who are also Communicants.

I was deeply affected by this solemn Service. The fact of admitting into the Christian Church, at one time, eighty-five converted Heathens was well calculated to call forth feelings of emotion and gratitude. Surely British Christians will pity this little flock, and send them a Pastor.

At six in the evening we again had Service in the School-room; and I preached from that solemn admonition of Moses to the Israelites, 'Take heed that ye forget not the covenant of the Lord your God.'

June 27 - At 7 o'clock this morning I delivered an address in the School-room on the obligations of Marriage. During the forenoon I married thirteen couples.

Removal of the Heathen Chief's Opposition. There was one serious difficulty which Mr. Smithurst had expected to encounter during this visit, and which had occasioned him great anxiety; viz. the opposition of the Chief of the Cree Indians. It pleased God, however, to remove this difficulty in a way far beyond his expectations.

To be continued.

Political and Local Intelligence.

TEXAS.

As the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States is at present agitating the public mind in the neighbouring republic, and is likely, if continued, to cause dissension between the States composing the Union, a few remarks upon the present state and capabilities of Texas will perhaps be worthy of attention.

Texas is a province of Mexico, which has declared its independence; but the same has not been acknowledged by the Mexican Government. It is situated near the southern extremity of North America, and extends from about the 27th to the 38th degree of North Latitude, and from about the 94th to the 107th degree of West Longitude from Greenwich.

There are some deer, and herds of wild ponies, called mustangs. The climate is tropical, and the vegetation consequently of rapid growth, producing abundance of wild fruits, including grapes, nuts, peaches, walnuts &c., and large quantities of honey.

In the year 1833, symptoms of disaffection began to exhibit themselves to the authority of Mexico, of which Texas was then a component part; and the population being principally composed of adventurers and refugees from different parts of the world, the feeling spread, and in the year 1835 increased to open revolt; the Texans refused any longer to acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico, and declared themselves an independent state, under the title of the republic of Texas.

From that time to the present, a contest has been waged between the parent state and her rebelling dependency with varied success, the Mexicans having never yet acknowledged the Texan independence, and at the same time having failed to reconquer the country.

This is the present state of affairs in Texas. A strong party in the United States are desirous to annex that country to their Union; but in this they are strongly opposed by the non-slaveholding States, who fear that the entrance of Texas, a slaveholding country, into the Union, would give an undue preponderance to

the slave states. Another formidable obstacle to the project is the opposition of the Mexican Government; whose functionaries have lately announced to the authorities of the North American Republic, that Mexico would consider the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union as equivalent to a declaration of war on the part of the United States.

(From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 6th.) ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship Montreal, Tinker, arrived this morning from London; whence she sailed on the 6th of March.

THE ARMY.—The House of Commons was discussing on the 4th, the Army estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of all endeavours to reduce them. The force proposed was, 129,677 regular troops, 10,000 enrolled pensioners, 8811 artillery and engineers, 6000 marines on shore and 9000 Irish police; in all 163,488. The money estimate was for £6,225,000.

INDIA.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of March 5, brought by the barque Douglas, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo and Gibraltar, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices from Bombay being to the 1st of February.

The principal intelligence is that hostilities had broken out in Gwalior between the British and the natives (Maharattas). Three battles had been fought, which were vigorously contested by the Maharattas, and in which, though they were defeated, they inflicted severe loss on the British.

The following English officers were killed or died of their wounds:—General Churchill, Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieutenants Newton and Leaths and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

The fort of Gwalior surrendered to the British, after the defeat of the Maharattas, and several of the native chiefs made their submission.

The Governor General had declared that the country would not be occupied by the British, and that the requisitions of the Anglo-Indian Government would be limited to the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the English, but maintained by the Gwalior Government. The British troops were to retire immediately from the country.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MAJOR GEN. SIR CHAR. NAPIER.—The gallant and successful operations of Major General Sir Charles Napier, and the army under his command in Scinde, have not been allowed to pass unnoticed. Both Houses of Parliament have concurred with great unanimity in passing a vote of thanks to the General and those under his command. In the house of Peers, the Earl of Ripon moved the vote of thanks, which was seconded by Lord Auckland, the late Governor General of India.

Lord Sidmouth, who was Prime Minister of England from the year 1801 to 1804, and Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1812 till 1822, died last month in the 87th year of his age. It deserves commemoration that twelve years before his death he voluntarily resigned a pension of £3000 per annum.

We learn from good authority that the accommodations for the public offices in Montreal will be ready on the 15th May, for the Governor General on the 1st of June, and for the Legislature on the 1st of July. The Departments will leave Kingston about the middle of May, and His Excellency will take his departure for the new metropolis at the beginning of June.

We believe that the arrangements for the formation of a new ministry are nearly completed. The cabinet will be composed of five, or at most six individuals, and there will be a reduction in the salaries of heads of departments, and other "reforms" which, no doubt, will be highly gratifying to the people at large. There is to be a Solicitor General for each section of the province—one to reside at Toronto, the other at Quebec.

KINGSTON, April 9th.—Official notice has been given to the Government Officers to hold themselves in readiness to remove to Montreal on the 15th of May, and the Board of Works is instructed to have all the necessary preparations made for that purpose.—Herald.

Our harbour is clear of ice. The mail steamer City of Toronto came in on Friday, and also the American steamer Oneida. The latter returned again yesterday. The schooner Sophia, Capt. Gaskin, was cut from the ice in the lower part of the harbour on Friday, and went up the lake. The Gildesleeve

went down the river yesterday. Navigation is fully begun. The east and west mails are now closed at 6 o'clock, P. M., to be sent by steamer. Last year the harbour was opened on the 21st of April.—Ibid.

St. CATHERINE'S, April 4.—WELLAND CANAL.—We have much pleasure in stating that the canal, since Tuesday last, has been in active operation, and that a considerable number of vessels, principally light, have passed up-bound to the Western harbours for cargoes of flour and wheat—the earliest navigation we believe on record. We also learn from the Oswego Palladium that the enterprising forwarders of that place have five Propellers, with excellent accommodations for passengers, at low rates, which will leave immediately for Chicago and the intermediate ports, performing regular trips during the season.

Two schooners will be launched at 1 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the ship yard of Mr. Lewis Shickaluna.

The Bytown Gazette gives the following as the quantity of timber now prepared on the Ottawa and its tributaries, according to the best estimates:—

Table with 2 columns: White Pine—Feet, Red Pine—Feet. Above Bytown, 5,850,000, 4,220,000. Below do. 3,150,000, 70,000. Total: 9,000,000, 4,290,000. Exchange Register.

MONTREAL, April 11th.—A correspondent of the Bytown Gazette says that the slides on the Ottawa at the Mountain and Ishoshense will be finished about the 15th instant; the slide at the High Falls by 1st May; that at the Calumet, 15th May.—Herald.

A channel from Laprairie to St. Helens on the south side of the river is now open; but the ice still holds on in the main channel from the Nun's island downwards. Several openings have, however, been made, and from all appearance it can remain only a few days.—Ibid.

We understand that a commission has been received in town appointing Messrs. Burroughs and H. Huor, joint Prothonotaries for the District of Quebec. The Superior Term of the Court of King's Bench, which had been interrupted in consequence of the death of one of the late Prothonotaries, was accordingly resumed to-day.—Quebec Gazette of Tuesday.

The ice on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Point Levi, which has stood from the 29th January last, moved down with yesterday morning's tide, (14th instant.) It still holds from opposite the mouth of the Chaudiere to St. Nicholas Church.—It may, probably, move up with the easterly wind, which commenced last night, and the present high tides; but it appears very strong and rests firmly on the stony beaches and narrow channel opposite the Chaudiere.

The snow is now nearly all gone from the fields in the vicinity of Quebec, and the grass begins to grow green. The swallows made their appearance on the 12th instant, which is just eight days after their first appearance this year at Boston.—Ibid.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.

One of the steam ferryboats from Point Levi crossed the river to day, and has been making her regular trips. The Steamer Princess Victoria arrived in Montreal on Sunday last from her winter quarters. The Courier from Nicolet who arrived in town to day about noon reports that the ice in Lake St. Peter had all passed down, and that the ice bridge at Carouge had made a slight move.

A schooner arrived here yesterday, from St. Roch des Aulnets, below Quebec. She came in ballast. She reports the river perfectly clear of ice as far down as St. Roch's.—Mercury of Tuesday.

We are informed that Mr. Papineau, the late Speaker of the Lower Canada Assembly, has arrived at New-York, and that Madame Papineau has left home to meet him.

A letter from Montreal received this morning states a rumour that Mr. Papineau is to be offered a seat in the Council—that he will coalesce with Mr. Viger, and thus carry with them all the Canadian interest.—Ib.

ACCIDENTS.—A person who was in the employ of Mr. Taylor, of Point Levi, was

drowned last evening, about 6 o'clock, in attempting to cross the ice to town. He was warned by some of his fellow workmen not to make the attempt, but persisted, notwithstanding their urgent entreaties; after he had twice fallen through he was seen to sink a third time; to rise no more. His body has not yet been found. His name was Peter Johnson, by trade a rigger, and his last work was in fitting out the Trinity yacht.—Mercury of Saturday.

We have also heard that a habitant and his horse were drowned yesterday, in coming from the Island of Orleans, having fallen through the ice.

It is also said that an individual from the Townships met a like unfortunate fate.—Ib.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The mail for England to leave Halifax on the 3rd May, will be closed at the Quebec Post Office on Saturday next the 20th inst. Paid letters will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. and unpaid may be put into the box until 12 o'clock noon.

SLAVE POPULATION UNDER NOMINALLY CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: North America, S. America, West India Islands. United States 2,483,536, Texas 75,000, Columbia 152,000, Brazil 2,500,000, Peru 284,773, Surinam 55,000, Cayenne 16,140, Spanish Colonies 600,000, French Do. 170,603, Danish Do. 38,000, Dutch Do. 17,000, Swedish Do. 5,248. Total: 6,397,300.

The slaves in the Argentine Republic and some other states in S. America are not included, for want of the necessary information.

Africa.—In the French Colony of Senegal, the slaves in 1839 were 10,096. Bourbon.—(Ind. Ocean) 63,195.

Asia.—In the Dutch East Indies, the slaves are computed at 30,000. (From McComb's Presbyterian Almanac.)

RUM AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Seventy Hogsheds of Rum were received at Honolulu, Dec. 11th, by the Brig Heber from Massachusetts—which had visited Bahia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Sydney, New Zealand, and Tahiti, without being able to find a market! It was put up at auction at Honolulu, and only five casks sold—and on the 10th Dec. the Heber left for Valparaiso, via Tahiti, with 65 casks still on board!

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 16th April, 1844.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, s. d., s. d., s. d. Beef, per lb. 0 3/4 a 0 5, Mutton, per lb. 0 4 a 0 6, Ditto, per quarter 2 0 a 3 9, Lamb, per quarter 2 6 a 3 0, Veal, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6, Pork, per quarter 3 0 a 5 0, Ham, per lb. 0 3/4 a 0 4, Bacon, per lb. 0 4 a 0 5, Poultry, per couple 1 8 a 2 3, Ducks, per couple 2 0 a 2 9, Turkeys, per couple 4 6 a 10 0, Geese, per couple 3 6 a 5 0, Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb. 0 3 a 0 4 1/2, Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 9 a 0 11, Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. 0 7 a 0 8, Eggs, per dozen 0 6 a 0 7 1/2, Lard, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6 1/2, Potatoes, per bushel 1 0 a 1 2, Turnips, per bushel 1 6 a 1 9, Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 5, Peas per bushel 4 0 a 4 6, Flour, per quintal 10 0 a 13 9, Oats per bushel 1 3 a 1 4, Hay per hundred bundles 57 0 a 58 0, Straw ditto 17 6 a 20 0, Fire-wood, per cord 0 0 a 12 6.

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.

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN & BROTHERS,

BEG respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that they have leased those extensive premises at the corner of Couillard and St. Joseph streets, occupied by Mr. A. Begg.

By the first arrivals from Europe they will receive an extensive and fashionable assortment of Goods recently selected by one of their firm.—They have also made arrangements so as to be constantly supplied with the latest novelties.

B. & B. are now opening a very handsome assortment of Spring Shawls, consisting of Queen's Paisley Shawls, Rich Black Satin do, Gros des Indes do, Italian Ribbed Lustings do, Black Satin and watered Damask do, do, do, Scarfs, Cardinals, Mantillas, &c. &c., together with a large quantity of light Silks and Sattinets, &c. &c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &c.

The subscribers have for sale a large quantity of Painted, Floor Oil Cloths, for Rooms, Passages, Stairs, &c. &c., from 27 inches to 5 yards wide; Brussels, Imperial and Kidderminster Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.; Russia Linen Sheetings, Grey Cottons, &c. &c.

TO BE LET, from the first of May next, the desirable Business Premises at present occupied by BENJAMIN & BROTHERS, Quebec, 25th March, 1844.

HATS,

EXPRESSLY MADE IN BRITAIN FOR THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO. PROPRIETORS,

HAVE just unpacked the largest and most splendid Stock of Goods in the above line they have ever had it in their power to offer to the public, consisting of Gentlemen's best Velvet Nap Beaver and Paris Hats, Ladies' Riding and Children's Hats of every description, with Youths, Men's Stuff, Waterproof and Silk Hats, in all their varied shapes and textures.

From the immense quantity of Goods in the above line which this house annually disposes of, the Proprietors are thereby enabled to take an exceedingly small profit on every article.

MILITARY AND FANCY CLOTH CAPS MADE TO ORDER.

All goods returnable after sale, if not approved of.

Quebec, 18th April, 1844. NO SECOND PRICE.