islands, clothed with verdant foliage, giving a softness and diversity to the scenery. The lofty codar and the lowering pine raise their heads toward heaven in majestic grandeur. The polican, the cran; the swan, the eagle, and numerous others of the winged tribes, all manifest the glory of the Great Creator. But when an altar is taised to the Most High, there are not any of our own species found to unite with us in giving glory to the Lord of heaven and earth. .. Woods and rocks re-echo the song of praise and the voice of prayer; but no human tongue joins in ascribing glory and power to Him who gave Himself for the sins of the world.

Having entered one of the branches into which the Saskatchawan 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. After crossing this lake, they found the river fine, and about 200 yards broad; but as the current was strong and rapid, their progress was still slow. At length, however, on the 24th, they approached the termination of their long Noyage.

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. I cannot well describe the gratification which I felt when, at 4 o'clock v. M., our guide made the pleasing an-nouncement, "Mr. Budd's place is just behind that point of wood." A few minutes brought us within sight of the Mission Establishment, which truly appeared like an oasis in the

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. A gentle slope from the houses toward the river appeared to have been cleared, but not fenced; and in the rear a neat square field of about an acre was fenced in, and under culti-

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 consequence of our long voyage out, our stay here will be very short; as I must return to Red River by the middle of July.

In the evening I preached at the Schoolroom. 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. They all come down on the Saturday, and stay till Monday morning. Many also come down to a Meeting on Wednesday Evening. I shall not, therefore, see the bulk of them till to-morrow.

June 25, 1812-At 7 o'clock A. M. 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

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 Longitude from Greenwich. The exalongside the Mission Establishment, in order treme length is more than 800 miles, and to attend the Services of the Lord's Day. the average breadth about 350 miles, 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. But here a painful thought suggested itself to my mind—will likelitish honovelonge been page with the last are the American States of Arkansus and Laustiana. It is think no. Will British benevolence keep pace with the desire of the Indians for instruction, or will they be left to perish for lack of that know-ledge after which they are so carnestly are Austin, the capital, situated on the general of the United States. seeking? These reflections produced a mo-mentary feeling of depression and anxiety; zoria and Galveston, situated on the but a little consideration dispelled the cloud. The work is the Lord's, the hearts of all men are in His hands, the gold and silver is His, and He will use it, when He sees fit, for the accomplishing of His own purposes. Moreover, I cannot suppose that British Christians will turn a deaf ear to the cry of these poor miserable savages.

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 at that Holy Sacrament. I therefore resolved upon a very searching examination of each individual; but after four hours, I had examined little more than half; and as midnight approached, I concluded with singing and prayer, directing them to assemble again at seven on Lord's-Day morning.

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. The result of the examinations was highly satisfactory. All professed to be deeply sensible of their lost and ruined condition by nature. Many, in speaking of their past lives and of the miserable delusions under which they have laboured, appeared to be much affected, and expressed themselves in strong terms of regret on account of their sins ! to use their own expression, their hearts were so sore that they were ready to break in pieces. They appeared to have a tolerably clear idea of the nature of Salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, and stated their determination to trust entirely in His merits for acceptance with God. They appeared to be fully aware of the necessity for a change of heart; and while they depended for pardon on the merits of Christ alone, they expected such divine assistance to be \* Brooks's Con. Gazetteer.

we see the wide-spread lake, its numerous given them, as would enable them to live in the slave, states. Another formidable went down the river yesterday. Navigation drowned last evening, about 6 o'clock, in atto encounter considerable opposition from their heathen neighbours. I think I am justified in believing them to be sincere.

After an interval of half an hour at the tismal 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.

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. Within these the twenty-two school children were arranged, on benches placed in a similar manner, leaving me a passage round the room between the two parties. Prior to commencing the Baptismal Service, I delivered a short address explanatory of its several parts. I then baptized—first the adults and infants, and lastly the school children. The whole occupied three hours.

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. Mr. Budd labours most indefatigably; and is well qualified, both by piety and devotedness, for his post; but an ordained Clergyman is required, to give energy to the proceedings of the Mission.

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 Aocal 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 being one half larger than Great Britain. zoria, and Galveston, situated on the bay of the same name. The rivers are the Rio Grande, Colorado, Red River, Brazos, Nueches, most of which empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The country consists " of undulating plains or prairies of exuberant fertility and great beauty.

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 popula-tion being principally composed of adven-turers and refugees from different parts of the world, the feeling spread, and in the year 1835 increased to open revolt; the Texaus 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 indepen-dence, 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 Our harrour is clear of ice. The mail 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

accordance with His directions. For some obstacle to the project is the opposition practices, have been constant in attending Mr. Budd's instructions, and have even had to encounter considerable consecution. 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 close of the examination, I commenced the the part of the United States. Late in-Morning Service of our Church, and deli- telligence from Washington however vered an address on the obligations of the bap- mentions the arrival in that city of General Henderson, an ambassador from Texas to the United States, who is supposed to have come on for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a treaty for the proposed annexation.

> 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. Fownsend, 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 (Mahrattas.) Three battles had been fought, which were vigorously contested by the Mahrattas, and in which, though they were defeated, they inflicted severe loss on the British. The list gives 141 as the number of the latter killed, and 866 wounded. The Mahrattas are said to have had between our and five thousand killed and wounded.

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 surrended to the British, after the defeat of the Mahrattas, and several of the native chiefs made their sub-

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 CHAS 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. 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. The Duke of Wellington, the first military authority of the age, in supporting the motion, paid a very high compliment to Sir Charles Napier, for the talents and gal-lantry displayed by him, under adverse and trying circumstances. In the House of Commons, the subject was brought forward by Sir R. Peel, who moved "the thanks of the House to Sir C. Napier, and the officers and men under his command." Lord John Russell seconded the motion, which, after a very

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 Depart-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 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. These gentleman are not to have seats in the cabinet, but will go in and out with the ministry of the day. We trust Mr. Sherwood will be appointed for Upper Canada, for during our present Assizes he has proved himself to possess all the qualifications necessary to enable him to fill the situation with advantage to the people and honor to himself .-

Kingston Chronicle.

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

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 Gildersleeve

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 CA NAL .- 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 harbors 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 egular 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 :-

White Pine-Feet. Red Pine-Feet. Above Bytown, 5,850,000 Below do. 3,150,000 4,220,000 Below do.

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 eccived in town appointing Messrs. Bun-ROUGHS and H. HUOT, 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 accordngly resumed to-day. - Quebec Gazette of

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 legins 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.-

## OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.

One of the steam ferryboats from Point Levi crossed the river to day, and has been ma-king 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.

letter from Montreal received ing 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

tempting to cross the ice to town. He was warned by some of his fellow workmen not to make the attempt, but persisted, notwith-stending their urgent entreatics; 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 but 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

It is also said that an individual from the Townships met a like unfortunate fate.—1b:

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 CHRIST TIAN GOVERNMENTS.

orth Ameri	ca.	- 11	2013	
United 8	States		- 2	,483,536
Texas .				75,000
A merica.			3.3%	
Columbia				152,000
Brazil			2	,500,000
Peru -	• •	• • • · ·	_	284,773
Surinam				55,000
Cayenne				16,140
vst India 1				
Spanish (	donie:	s -		600,000
French	Do.			170,603
Danish	Do.			38,000
Dutch	Do.	<u>.</u> .		17,000
Swedish	Do.		-	5,248

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 Seregal, the slaves in 1839 were 10,096. Lourbon. -(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 Hogsheads 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.

	1			,,	
Beef, per lb	0	31	a	O.	5
Mutton, per lb	0	4	a	0	G
Ditto. per quarter	2	0	a	3	g
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	a	3	o.
Veal. per lb	0	5	a	Ō	6
Do., per quarter	.3	U	a	5	o
Lamb, per quarter	0	37	a	ő	ă
Hams, per lb	O.	5	a	Ŏ	4
Bacon, per lb	0	.1	a	1 . Oak 1 . 1 . 1	5
Powls, per couple	i i	8	а	2	3
Ducks, per couple	2	Ō	a	2	ij
Turkies, per couple.	4	6	a	10	ŏ
Geese, per couple	3	G	a	5	ŏ
Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb		3	a	ō	41
Butter, fresh, per lb	Ű.	g:	a	Ŏ	11
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	7	a	ŏ	8
Eggs, per dozen,		G	a	ŏ	7
Lard, per, lb	Õ	5	a	0	6
Potatoes, per hushel,	. 1	ő	a	1	- 69
Turnips, per bushel,	i i	6	a	1	์ดี
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4.5	a	ò	5
Peas per bushel,	ૉ	o"	a	4	6
Flour, per quintal	10	ŏ	a	13	9
Oafs per bushel,	ï	š	a	ñ	1
Hay per hundred bundles,	\$7	0	a	\$8	o
Straw ditto		G	a	20	ő
Fire-wood, per cord	٠,	ő	a	12	G
			42	14	. 0

DRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be I 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.

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 liandsome assortment of Spring Shawls, consisting of Queen's Paisley Shawls, Rich Black Satin do, Gros des Indes do., Italian Ribbed Lustrings do., Black Satin and watered Damask do. do. do., Scarfs, Cardinals, Mantillas, &c. &c., together with a large quantity of light Silks and Sattinetts, &c. &c.

## FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &c.

The subscribers have for sale a large quantity of Painted, Floor Oil Cloths, forRooms, 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.

EXPRESSLY MADE IN BRITAIN FOR THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.

## W. S. HENDERSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

IN AVE just impacked 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.

mil tary and farcy cloth cars made to order. .

All goods returnable after sale, if not approved of

Quebec, 18th April, 1814.