

FALL ASSIZES OF 1850.—The following are the arrangements for the Fall Assizes of the present year, with the names of the Judges appointed to preside at each:—

| Western Circuit. | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. | | |
| Goderich | ..... | Tuesday, 7th October. |
| Sandwich | ..... | Wednesday, 9th " |
| London | ..... | Thursday, 17th " |
| Oxford Circuit. | | |
| MR. JUSTICE DRAPER. | | |
| Guelph | ..... | Tuesday, 24th Sept'r. |
| Woodstock | ..... | Monday, 30th " |
| Simcoe | ..... | Tuesday, 8th October. |
| Hamilton | ..... | Monday, 21st " |
| Home Circuit. | | |
| MR. JUSTICE McLEAN. | | |
| Barrie | ..... | Tuesday, 24th Sept'r. |
| Niagara | ..... | Tuesday, 1st October. |
| Cobourg | ..... | Tuesday, 15th " |
| Peterboro' | ..... | Monday, 28th " |
| Midland Circuit. | | |
| MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN. | | |
| Picton | ..... | Wednesday, 25th Sept. |
| Bellefleur | ..... | Monday, 30th " |
| Brockville | ..... | Thursday, 10th Oct'r. |
| Kingston | ..... | Friday, 18th " |
| Eastern Circuit. | | |
| CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY. | | |
| Perth | ..... | Wednesday, 25th Sept. |
| Bytown | ..... | Wednesday, 2nd Oct'r. |
| L'Orignal | ..... | Monday, 14th " |
| Cornwall | ..... | Monday, 21st " |
| Toronto. | | |
| MR. JUSTICE BURNS. | | |
| Toronto | ..... | Monday, 4th Nov'r. |

It is reported that Lord Elgin is to be succeeded by Sir G. Grey, now Governor of Jamaica, and not by Lord Harris. If the reports of Sir George Grey's Government of Barbadoes, are to be depended upon, it is to be sincerely hoped that Canada will escape the infliction of his presence. Lady Elgin was in New York on the 24th August, on her way to Rockaway, at which place a cottage has been taken for her accommodation.

The City Council of Buffalo have passed a series of resolutions expressive of thanks to the authorities of Canada and the Corporation of Toronto for the reception given to their Citizens at the late *fete*. The resolutions and letter accompanying them were ordered by the City Council of Toronto to be entered on their minutes.

In the week between the 27th of July and the 3rd August, twelve vessels arrived at Halifax, N.S., laden with flour, from Quebec and Montreal; they will bring back cargoes of wheat, India produce and fish.

The *North American* will in future be published only weekly.

The *Montreal Witness*, by one of its correspondents says, "two differing modes of worship can't both be Apostolical." Will the Editor inform us if two different doctrines can be both Apostolical? He ought to be able to do this, for he professes to be the organ of many varying religious sects.

The Cramahe Municipal Council have ordered two dozen of Scoble's Municipal Manual. This kind of patronage is only right, because such works as the *Manual* cannot be got up unless the publishers have a reasonable prospect of remuneration.

Home District.

The County Council of York, on Thursday last, adopted a report recommending the payment of upwards of £200 to W. L. McKenzie, for wages as M.P.P., for the time he was expelled from the House in 1831 and '33.

A Correspondent in the *Patriot* recommends that an address should be presented to Mr. Edwoods, the well known Hair-dresser, accompanied by a handsome testimonial, as an expression of the deep obligation which the Citizens were under to Mr. Edwoods for his quicksight in discovering the gang of thieves who committed the late robberies.

A Grand Military *fete* was given by Sir Hew Dalrymple and the Officers of the 71st Regiment, on Tuesday the 27th ult, on the Banks of the Humber.

Gore District.

MONUMENT TO BRANT.—We are much pleased to see that steps are now being taken to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the noble Chief of the Senecas. Such a step, we are certain, will be at once responded to by the public. The remains of this noble fellow, who has rendered such extraordinary service to the arms of Great Britain when they were required in this country, will, we hope, not be allowed to slumber much longer in the miserable tenement which encloses them, (which, need we say, is a disgrace to a British public, and more especially to the inhabitants of our own town,) but will be placed in a suitable tomb, and a monument erected worthy the memory of such a hero. One and all should give liberally to consummate so laudable an object. Our red brethren, we feel confident, will also do much to assist in honouring the memory of their brother. A requisition from the Mayor calling a public meeting, at the instance of a large and respectable number of the inhabitants, appears below. The meeting is to be held on Friday, the 30th instant. We hope there will be a general turn out.

To P. C. VAN BROCKLIN, Esquire, Mayor of the Town of Brantford.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to request you to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of devising ways and means towards improving and putting in repair, and otherwise ornamenting the now delapidated grounds containing the remains of the late Thayendenege, Captain Joseph Brant, and also to concert measures for the erection of a suitable monument to his memory in the town of Brantford; a proceeding which we consider common justice demands to his revered memory, at the hands of the public.

James Racey, William Holme, William Muirhead, W. Kerby, Capt. Wilson, J. D. Clement, George Babcock, Dr. Digby, Wm. Walker, George S. Wilkes, Capt. J. Thomas, John A. Wilkes, L. Cockshut, F. Vanderlip, Lewis Burwell, Abraham Cook, Andrew Cook, and Dr. Marter.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Brantford, to be held at the Town Hall, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 30th instant, to take into consideration the matters set forth in said requisition.

(Signed) P. C. VAN BROCKLIN, Mayor.

—*Brantford Courier*.

Johnstown District.

A Rope Yard has been established at Cobourg, at which better rope is made than that imported.

A barn belonging to Mr. Gerow of Ameliasburgh was burnt on the 15th ult., by two ruffians who had a grudge against him.

Midland District.

We, the undersigned, being all the Clergymen of the Church of England, resident in Kingston, having read in the *British Whig* of the 2nd instant, a letter headed "The Goddess University," under the signature of a "Clergyman of the Church of England," and dated July 25th, Kingston, do hereby disavow, as well the authorship, as the sentiments expressed in the said article.

GEORGE OKILL STUART, D.D. & L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston, and Rector of St. George's Church.

W. H. HERCHMER, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. George's, Kingston.

Y. R. ROGERS, Minister of St. James'.

W. GRIG, M.A., Minister of St. Paul's.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces.

H. BRENT, Minister of St. Mark's, Barricfield.

—*British Whig*.

It seems we were wrongly informed, as to the Author of a "Clergyman of the Church of England," and we very gladly correct the error. The Rev. Mr. Allan, of Wolf Island, near Kingston, (Son-in-law to the Baron de Longueuil,) is the reputed author. In many things Mr. Allan is right; but our own views are decidedly in favour of the Church University, and we earnestly hope the Bishop may succeed.—*Brockville Statesman*.

On Friday night a very serious riot occurred in this City between a party of the Royal Artillery, and a number of civilians, in which several individuals, on both sides were severely injured. Chief Constable Cannonhouse, in endeavouring to part the combatants, received a number of blows on different parts of his body, inflicted by the Artillery men, with sticks and stones, and having followed the rioters to the barracks in order to give

the necessary information to the Military Authorities of this infraction of the peace of the City, he was there struck by one of the rioters with a stick. We understand that two of the soldiers are in Hospital in consequence of the injuries they received in the fight, and that two others are under arrest. We forbear making any comment on this affair at present, as we learn that as soon as the wounded men are able to leave the hospital an investigation will take place, which no doubt will set this matter in a true and impartial shape before the public.—*Chronicle & News*.

Victoria District.

The Mayor and Town Council of Belleville, and the Municipality of the Courts of Hastings, appear to be adopting strenuous measures to obtain a ship canal to unite the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario. Should this important work be accomplished it cannot fail to be of great advantage to that section of the Province.

United States.

EXECUTION OF DR. WEBSTER.

Boston, Aug. 30.

Prof. Webster's family left him last night, it is alleged perfectly unconscious of the near approach of his fate. From 9 to 12 o'clock he devoted to devotional exercises, when he fell into a sort of doze, and did not wake till the day dawned, showing some agitation. He partook of very little breakfast, and requested the officers to partake with him.

He made preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness. At 9 o'clock Dr. Putman commenced the last religious service with fervent prayer, after which the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he walked to the gallows, when Dr. Putman, with whom he conversed with much earnestness, shook hands with him and bid him farewell.

His legs were then pinioned, the black cap placed on his head, the rope around his neck and he was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle, and after hanging half an hour, was cut down and placed in a jail coffin for transmission to Cambridge.

The house tops around the jail were crowded, as also the streets in the immediate vicinity. No confession has transpired, but it is fully expected he has left one.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The Texans seem likely to create or rather add to the troubles of the United States. The *Patriot* in referring to the subject informs us that, "Some time ago, Texas cast a longing eye on the territory to the West, lying along the Rio del Norte, in which Santa Fe is situated, and abounding in mineral wealth. This boundary question was decided against her, and the coveted territory was declared to belong to New Mexico. She now, however, declares she will have it, and shews a determination to have recourse to arms. The *New York Courier & Enquirer* referring to the subject, says "Nothing can be more flagitious than the course Texas has pursued, and threatens to pursue in this matter. The grievance is no greater than other States have sustained. Texas claims certain territory also claimed by Iowa. Massachusetts had a dispute with Rhode Island about their boundary. The Constitution of the United States provided expressly for such conflicting claims. They are in express terms subjected to the adjudication of the Supreme Court. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Missouri and Iowa, submitted to the decision of the tribunal.—Texas alone refuses to do so, and even refuses to defer to the supreme legislative power of Congress. She claims the right to enforce her claims, even by open war, against the Union. If she may do it in regard to her boundaries, she may do it in regard to any other question. She plants herself on the farthest verge of the extreme doctrines of nullification. How is it possible that so preposterous a claim can be countenanced for a moment?"

A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of introducing the Cultivation of Cotton and republican principles into the Island of Jamaica.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT YONKERS.—The train on the Hudson River Railroad due in this city last night at half-past twelve o'clock, met with a serious accident and detention at Yonkers last night at half-past eleven o'clock. The drawbridge at Yonkers, it appears, had been opened for the purpose of passing through a vessel. The engineer of the train did not discover the signal of "drawbridge open" until too late to entirely arrest the progress of the train—the locomotive tender and sprinkler being precipitated into the river; the presence of mind and promptness of the conductors and brakemen in their efforts to stop the train, saved the destruction of property and great loss of life. Not a conductor or brakeman left his post until the baggage and passenger cars were stopped upon the brink of the open bridge. The engineer after blowing the signal to break up, jumped from the locomotive, followed by the fireman and man in charge of the sprinkler, just as the locomotive went overboard. The engine, the "Ontario," was one of the finest belonging to the road. It is now a mass of ruins, and the sprinkler, as well as we could see in the night, appeared to be doubled up. We never saw a more perfect and complete wreck.—*New York Tribune*.

THE LIGHTNING PRINTER—OPEN TO SYRACUSE.—The Printing Telegraph is now in working order from Buffalo to Syracuse, and performs its work most beautifully.—*Rochester Advertiser*.

DR. GESNER'S NEW GAS.—We have already noticed Dr. Gesner's discovery of a new illuminating gas, and witnessed its softness and beauty, as well as the cheap and simple process by which it is manufactured. The City of Washington has been lighted with it, and at that place the experiment has been tried upon a large scale, and in the presence of men of profound science. The result has been that the Washington Gas Company have purchased the patent right for that city, and arrangements are in progress for the general employment of this new light. The gas is obtained altogether from bitumen, or asphaltum, which has already begun to supply an article of commerce.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Press*.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed an act, by which any owner or lessee of land, who shall knowingly permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land, is deemed a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof, to be punished by fine not exceeding five, nor less than one dollar, with costs.

An insurrection, in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes County, Alabama, last week. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave, and wounding twenty others. The slaves then fled. It is said that the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$8,600 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended.—Thirty or forty slaves absconded from Prince George

County, on Sunday night; among them two mullattoes, belonging to Mr. Culvert. Pursuit thus far has been unsuccessful.—*Richmond (U.S.) paper, Aug. 22*.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The sub-joined table, which has been kindly furnished us by Messrs. Pissell & Meredith, shows the number of passengers and amount of Gold dust shipped on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, from April 11, 1849, to June 1, 1850:

| Date | Pass. | Am't. of G. Dust. |
|----------|-------|-------------------|
| April 11 | 75 | \$166,656.07 |
| May 1 | 54 | 340,653.25 |
| June 20 | 74 | 354,820.24 |
| July 2 | 55 | 263,164.44 |
| Aug. 2 | 110 | 523,572.93 |
| Sept. 1 | 353 | 575,830.70 |
| Oct. 1 | 281 | 273,861.60 |
| Nov. 1 | 212 | 413,717.09 |
| Nov. 15 | 258 | 429,062.00 |
| Dec. 1 | 157 | 708,294.88 |
| Jan. 1 | 278 | 897,453.57 |
| Jan. 15 | 257 | 363,306.93 |
| Feb. 1 | 202 | 658,932.09 |
| March 1 | 248 | 1,139,709.76 |
| April 1 | 226 | 1,450,634.42 |
| April 20 | 119 | 568,886.56 |
| May 1 | 88 | 1,386,486.03 |
| June 1 | 246 | 2,344,324.04 |

Total passengers 3,173 13,329,388.62

By a gentleman just arrived from Marysville, we learn that authentic accounts from Gold Lake had been received at that place. They represent that the outlets of the lake yield from four to six ounces of the precious metal per day to a man. The lake itself has not yet been prospected, on account of the great depth of snow which surrounds it.—*Alto California*.

The news from California is not of a very pleasant kind, the number of Murders appears to be on the increase.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bishop of Fredericton, accompanied by the Rev. George Townshend, arrived at Charlotte-town on the 31st ult., in the steamer *Rose*, to hold Confirmations, and to perform other Episcopal duties on behalf of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Bishop was received on landing by a number of respectable persons, who welcomed His Lordship with much kindness. His Excellency's carriage, which was in waiting, conveyed the Bishop to the Rectory of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, where His Lordship was hospitably entertained. On the following day the Bishop visited Milton Church and held a Confirmation, after which he addressed the confirmed and the congregation generally—in the evening he returned to the beautiful residence of the Honorable Mr. Hensley, where he slept that night, and on the following morning left for Westmorland Harbour, distant 23 miles, the mission of the Rev. Herbert Reade—on arriving His Lordship proceeded immediately to Church, and after divine service held a Confirmation and delivered an address. This neat little Church was built chiefly at the expense of the Countess of Westmorland, who is the proprietor of a large estate in that part of the Island. The Countess also presented the Church with a valuable set of Communion plate. The Bishop slept at the Rev. Mr. Reade's and returned next day (Saturday,) to town, where some preparations were to be made for an Ordination on the following day. Sunday the 4th August, the Bishop delivered an eloquent sermon to a crowded congregation in St. Paul's, on the ministerial office, which was heard with great attention. Mr. Henry Swabey, A.B., of King's College, Windsor, was then admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.—The Clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary; Rev. Dr. Wiggins, of St. Eleanor's; Rev. Charles Lloyd, of Miltor; Rev. Geo. Townshend, of Amherst, Nova Scotia; Rev. M. Lally, of George Town; Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Port Hill; and Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Curate of Charlotte Town. In the afternoon the Holy Rite of Confirmation was administered to a large number of persons, and the Bishop delivered an excellent address upon the obligations of the Christian Faith. On Monday the Bishop proceeded to Springfield, a distance of twenty-four miles, where a new Church was consecrated, and another Confirmation held. The Church has neat benches inside of pews, which are, as they ought to be every where, free. In the afternoon the Bishop proceeded 16 miles further, to St. Eleanor's, the parish of the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, at whose house His Lordship rested that night. The following day there was Divine service at the parish Church at 11 o'clock, succeeded by a Confirmation and address, which completed the Bishop's labours in the Island. In the afternoon Dr. Wiggins drove the Bishop a distance of twenty miles, to Cape Traverse, where he slept that night, and next morning (Wednesday the 7th) His Lordship crossed the Northumberland Straits to Cape Tormentine in an open boat, and proceeded with Mr. Townshend to Amherst, whence on the following day he left for St. John.—*Com. to the Church Times*.

DIocese OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.

For the following interesting information, we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Gospel Messenger*, the Church paper of the Diocese of Western New York. The writer is the Rev. E. A. Gear, Chaplain at Fort Snelling,—a United States fort in Iowa, at the junction of St. Peter's River with the Mississippi, on the Western border of Wisconsin.

The same correspondent gives some interesting particulars relative to the establishment of a new Mission in Iowa, on a similar principle to the one established so successfully at Nashotah, which will be found under the head United States.

Fort Snelling, 26th July, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

During the present week I have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smithurst, of the Red River Colony in Prince Rupert's Land, of whom mention was made in a former communication; and which contains some things relating to the Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, and the success of the Gospel among our red brethren, that may prove interesting to others as well as to myself. I will therefore venture to send you an extract from it for your columns.

"You will be glad," he writes "to hear that our new Bishop fully comes up to the high estimate you formed of him when writing to me last year. He is, in labours, most abundant; in manners, kind and affable; and obliging almost to an extreme; hospitable in his own house, and charitable to those who need his aid. He is, moreover, a sound theologian and a good preacher, generally extempore. On Trinity Sunday he held a

confirmation at the church of this station, and confirmed 42 Indians. At the morning service, besides the confirmation, he preached, and with my assistance, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 88 Indians. At the evening service he read the prayers and baptised an infant. He told me some time ago he was intending to write to you. I suppose ere this he has done so. On Tuesday next, he leaves the colony on a visit to the missionary stations in the northern part of the territory."

These stations are, some of them, far distant, and all of them are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In 1845, at the Cumberland station alone, there were 92 candidates for baptism awaiting the arrival of the Rev. James Hunter; and in all, nearly 200 Christian converts, who, four years previous, were all heathens, and had never heard the glad tidings of the Gospel.—Our Church has but one such green spot within her borders, but I trust the time may not be far distant when fresh efforts will be made to enable her to enter upon this long neglected field of her duty. That the Indian is capable of receiving and appreciating the blessings of civilization and christianity, is evident from the success that has attended the labours of the Church of England, and from what has been accomplished at Green Bay by our own Church, and by the various denominations in other parts of the country.

"The sight which greeted me," remarks the Bishop of Montreal, when he landed on a Sunday morning at the Indian settlement over which my friend presides, and which is the fruit, under God, of his labours and toils," was such as can never be forgotten by myself or my companions: and the recollection will always be coupled with feelings of devout thankfulness to God, and warm appreciations of the blessings dispensed by the Church Missionary Society. After travelling for upwards of a month through an inhospitable wilderness and casually encountering at intervals, such specimens of the heathen savage as I have described, we came at once, and without any intermediate gradation in the aspect of things, upon the establishment formed upon the low margin of the river, for the same race of people in their christian state. And there, on the morning of the Lord's own blessed day, we saw them gathered already around their pastor, who was before his door, children collecting in the same manner, with their books in their hands, all decently clothed from head to foot; a repose and steadiness in their deportment, at least the seeming indications of a high and controlling influence upon their characters and the hearts. Around were their humble dwellings with the commencement of farms, and cattle grazing in the meadow; and neat modest parsonage, or Mission-house, with its garden attached to it, and the simple but decent church, with the school house as its appendage, forming the leading objects of the picture, and carrying upon the face of them the promise of blessing." Speaking of the appearance of the congregation of the Indian Church, the Bishop continues: "There were perhaps 250 Indians present, comprising the whole congregation.—Nothing can be more reverential and solemn than the demeanour and bearing of these people in public worship."

Before leaving this part of my subject, I will add, that the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a clergyman of the Church of England, from the Diocese of Newfoundland, has been with me for two or three weeks, waiting an opportunity to go to the Selkirk settlement, to join Bishop Anderson to whom he has been transferred; and that two others are expected by the way of Hudson's Bay, from the mother country this fall. Mr. Taylor has a journey before him of 40 days through a wilderness.

UNITED STATES.

MINNESOTA MISSION—A NEW MISSION.—In June last, the Rev. Mr. Breck, who is so well known as the founder of the Nashota Mission and his associates the Rev. Messrs. Wilcoxon and Merrick, arrived at Minnesota for the purpose of establishing a new mission in the same place as the one at Nashota. After spending a Sunday at the Garrison at Fort Snelling, they, without delay, made preparations to enter upon the important duties of their mission, and have already performed Divine Service in all the important places in the territory, and visited several isolated neighbourhoods and families. They are for the present located at St. Paul's, a village on the left bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below this Fort, and the temporary Capital of the territory. They have purchased three acres of land, situated on a hill, covered with a beautiful oak grove, about a half of a mile from the river, and commanding a view of the town, and an extensive and magnificent prospect in all directions. Here they have commenced a small house, seventeen feet by twelve, which is for the present, and for some time to come, to be their dwelling; the interior of which, including furniture, will be finished with their own hands. In the mean time, upon the principle of being burdensome to no one, they have been living in a tent kindly lent to them by Captain Kirkham, the commanding officer of this fort, for the purpose, and cook and eat their frugal meals, and wash their own clothes under the shade of the trees. They have regular and stated services at four or five different places, and to meet their appointments they travel on foot.

These may appear to some, difficulties and privations; but they make light of them, and do not regard them at all. "Is not this," to use the language of the Bishop of New Foundland in a late charge to his clergy, speaking of the hardships they are called upon to endure in that dreary island, "the very character of the missionary work, to which we have devoted ourselves, the character of it and the glory also? And shall there be none in these latter days to say, 'I glory in tribulations also?' shall there be none to take pleasure in necessities, in distresses, in privations, in persecutions, if need be, for Christ's sake? And how can we presume to make any account of our labours and trials when we read of the missionaries and confessors of other days—what afflictions they endured, and not merely with patience, but rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake?"

Surely, it should be the ground of great thankfulness, that the spirit of apostolical and primitive times is revived in our branch of the Catholic Church; and that such men are found who are willing, at some sacrifice at least, "to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for His children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ forever," and not of envy, distrust and suspicion. Those who are acquainted with the history of Nashotah, and the great good it has wrought for the Church in the West, will rejoice at the commencement of a similar institution in this remote and destitute territory; and will be glad, without diminishing their liberality to other objects of the Church, to contribute something of their abundance to the mission in Minnesota. These gentlemen have already one young