

METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the Clergy and laity of his diocese, informing them that in consequence of the completion of more than the fifty new churches contemplated in the appeal made by him fifteen years ago, "the operations of the Metropolis Churches Fund will now be extended to the whole of the diocese of London, and contributors to it may give their subscriptions to any particular church, and with such conditions respecting patronage as they may think best."

CONSECRATION.—By the Bishop of Ripon, the new Church of St. Mary's at Gomersal, near Leeds.

A NEW GORHAM CASE.—The *Record* publishes a lengthened correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Burrough, Vicar of Totnes, relative to a Deacon, the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his Lordship, after examination, refused to license as Mr. Burrough's Curate, on the ground of unsoundness on the Sacrament of Baptism. Mr. Burrough having applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace in reply stated that "it rests entirely with the Diocesan to accept a Curate, or refuse to license him; and that, without appeal, until the license has been actually granted."

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN ON A CHARGE OF ROMANIZING.—The Rev. Mr. Blew, minister of St. John's propriety Church, at Gravesend, has been suspended for six months by the Bishop of Rochester, for having subscribed an address to Dr. Wiseman, in which the subscribers regret the manner in which he has been received in England; address him as "your eminence," express respect for his person and office as "Bishop of the Church of God;" and state that he regarded as the unequivocal voice of religion and of the Church of England.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—The *Manchester Guardian* states that the Bishop of Manchester's reason for not signing the Bishops' "Pastoral" was, that it would be inconsistent with the episcopal dignity to ask as a favour from his Clergy what he felt entitled to demand as right.

MORE PERVERSIONS.—Several important perversions are announced, viz.:—the late Archdeacon of Chester, Mr. Manning, admitted with J. R. Hope, Esq., Q.C., at the Jesuits' Church, Farm-street, on Sunday last. A wholesale secession has taken place at Leeds. The former Vicar of St. Saviour's, Mr. Richard Ward, was a short time ago received at Ossett; and last week the Rev. T. Minister, late Vicar of St. Saviour's; the Rev. J. C. L. Crawley, late Curate of St. Saviour's; the Rev. Mr. Rooke, late Curate of St. Saviour's; the Rev. Mr. Coombes, late Curate of St. Clifford, near Tadcaster; and the Rev. Mr. Neville, another Clergyman, unemployed, but resident at Leeds, were received with great pomp and circumstance by "Father Newman" at the Popish Chapel of St. Ann's, at Leeds. Twelve or fourteen lay members of the congregation of St. Saviour's have followed their Clergy. Dr. Pusey, by whom the Church was erected, and who has the patronage of it, has been to Leeds, and preached at St. Saviour's. The Rev. C. Gutch, Curate of St. Margaret's, Leicester, is understood to be appointed St. Minister's successor in the incumbency of St. Saviour's.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN SPAIN.—A curious case has arisen in consequence of the marriage of a Spanish lady with an English manufacturer, residing in San Felice de Guisols, a town situated between Barcelona and Rosas. The Priest having refused to solemnize the marriage unless the bridegroom turned Roman Catholic, the parties were married by the English Consul at Barcelona under the Consular Marriage Act of 1849. The Curate complained to the Bishop, who ordered a separation, and had recourse to the civil governor of the province, who directed the alcalde of San Felice to carry the separation into effect. The bridegroom has applied to the British Minister in Madrid, and various communications have taken place upon the subject between Lord Palmerston and the Spanish Government, which has referred the affair to the Royal Council. The Royal Council has decided that the separation shall take place until a dispensation is obtained from the Bishop to enable the Curate to solemnize the marriage according to the Roman Catholic ritual. Thus the affair rests for the present.

UNITED STATES.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE SAMUEL FARMER JARVIS, D.D.
(From the *Churchman*.)

The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, was born in January, 1787, and was a native of Middletown. He was the son of the Right Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D.D., at that time the Bishop of the Church in that town, and subsequently the Bishop of the Diocese. He appears to have been an ardent Deacon and Priest in that Diocese at the venerable ages respectively, and by the hands of his obtain the exact dates. On the 22nd March, 1811, he became the Rector of St. Michael's Bloomingdale, in the Diocese of New York, and in the year 1813, the Rector of St. James's Church, New York, a parish held in conjunction with the former. He resigned this charge the 22nd May, 1819, having been Rector more than eight years, and became Professor of Theological Learning in the newly organized General Seminary. He held this appointment for a short time, and was in 1820 elected Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, to which city he removed, and where he remained till July, 1826, when he sailed for Europe. He subsequently spent several years abroad, and while there was occupied in the most assiduous researches, and the collection of materials and books for the benefit of the Church, to whose best interests he was ardently devoted. Soon after his return in 1835, he became Rector of Christ Church, Middletown, and while in that office he received from the General Convention of 1838 the honourable appointment of "Historiographer of the Church," and was requested to prepare an Ecclesiastical History extending from the times of the Apostles to the organization of the Church in this country. The immense erudition of the "Chronological Introduction," and the masterly delineation of the History of the Church of God, in the four periods antecedent to the Christian dispensation, contained in the lately published volume, are proofs that the trust was reposed in abundantly competent hands. It was the earnest prayer of many faithful Churchmen that the erudite writer might be spared in the Good Providence of God to complete this great work, and supply the much needed desideratum of a faithful, thorough, and learned Church History. But it was not to be so. The labours of authorship, and the cares and anxieties connected with the publication—en-

hanced by the apathy and indifference of those at whose request and for whose benefit the work was undertaken—proved too much for his advanced years and declining strength. He has entered into his rest, when at the threshold of his great undertaking, and it must be reserved for other hands, if such may be found, to complete the work. The plan, as it appeared in our columns some months since, had been fully sketched in the Doctor's mind; and we have been informed that the materials and authorities have been so fully collected and arranged that the task of completion is rendered less difficult than might be anticipated.

It was not our happiness to pretend to more than a casual acquaintance with this eminent divine, and it would be great presumption to attempt to sketch a character whose many excellencies and varied shades of sentiments and feeling demanded the most intimate knowledge and study to appreciate them justly. But even a passing acquaintance sufficed to demonstrate the depth of learning, the extensive reading, the scholar-like tone of thought, the unimpeachable orthodoxy, the profound piety and true spirituality of his religious character. His was the school of Hammond and Ken and Wilson of the English divines, of Gadderar, and Rattary, of Skinner and Jolly of the Scotch Church, and of the sainted Seabury of our own. There was in him no ostentatious parade of knowledge, no contemptuous scorn nor merciless sarcasm, no withering exposure of the deficient knowledge or mental weakness of others, whether in writing or in conversation. While as occasion needed he poured forth the treasures of an overflowing intellect and memory, and corrected errors and instructed ignorance, it was done with such kindness of manner, such suavity of tone, such graceful polish and winning candor, that while the really learned were both instructed and delighted, the vain-glorious and presumptuous were abashed at their own conceit and folly, and attentively listened, with admiration and reverence, to his lessons of wisdom and erudition, and strove to inscribe them on the most precious memory's pages. A trustee of the General Theological Seminary from the beginning of the present organization, he was ever forward in promoting its best interests, enlarging its efficiency, and advancing wise suggestions for the improvement and benefits of its students. In the General Convention also he had repeatedly occupied a seat as a member, for some thirty years in all, and his influence was widely and beneficially felt, especially in relation to the canons, the liturgy, and the discipline of the Church.

In connexion with this point we are permitted to use the testimony of a young friend of this most estimable clergyman, meant only for private eyes, but gushing out from a grateful heart, filled with the deep sense of the sudden bereavement.

"A great man is fallen in the Israel of our Church. He leaves no one his equal behind. Generations, perhaps centuries, must elapse before another such a person shall appear in our midst. Acquirements the most varied and vast, yet always ready for use; a judgment most sound; a guilelessness that no experience of the baseness of others could ever turn to suspicion; a steady regard to what was right, and disregard of expediency; a piety unobtrusive, yet showing itself in every act of his life; and a humility that in one so great is most rare, characterized our dear friend. Most truly, as one of his servants said, 'he has left no better one behind.'"

"While his physical powers are completely prostrated," writes another, two days before his death, "his mind was never more active and vigorous. He thinks of everything, and appears to be wholly indifferent to the sufferings which he evidently endures. In every pain that afflicts him, he has a consolatory text of Scripture to sustain him, and as he remarked to me, his familiarity with the Word of God was now an unspeakable blessing to him. A more interesting death scene could not possibly be. Some half-dozen of his former pupils are almost constantly with him, and seem to regard it as an inestimable privilege."

We are informed that at almost the last moment, and when he had lost the power of speech, he signified by gestures his desire to be robed in the surplice, and thus attired as became a Minister of God, with hands folded cross-wise on his breast, he fell asleep in Jesus.

"Nam quod requiescere corpus
Vacuum sibi non videtur,
Spatium breve restat, ut alii
Repetat collega sensus.

"Venit cito saccula cum jam
Socius calor ossa reposit,
Animataque sanguine vivo
Habitacula pristina gessit.

"Quid nam sibi saxa cavata,
Quid pulchra voluit monumenta,
Nisi quod res creditur illis
Non mortua, sed data somno."

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

New York, May 14th, 1851.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Halifax last night. The *Cambria* has 30 passengers, 20 for Boston, and 10 for Halifax.

The British and continental news is unimportant. The absorbing topic in London is the great Exhibition, which was opened by Her Majesty on May-day, in the presence of 30,000 persons, without disorder or accident.

On the 2nd inst., the Russell ministry was defeated on a motion by Mr. Hume, to confine the operations of the Property Tax to one year. The Jewish Disability Bill read a second time.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated.

All danger of a ministerial crisis in Paris is over, and the old story current that Louis Napoleon is making great efforts to prolong his term of office.

The Portuguese insurrection had subsided. Austria and Russia have demanded of the Sultan that he should retain Kossuth and his followers for two years longer. The Sultan is inclined to refuse and throw himself on the protection of England and France.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The interior of the building presents a grand and edifying sight. Everybody seems busy about what most concerns himself, and there is, in the manner and movements of all that throng, a certain driving energy of character which is particularly impressive. Then there is the hum of mingled sounds which strikes upon and fills the ear, which indicates the gigantic labour in progress, and reminds one, as it swells and gathers involution, of a mighty task rapidly approaching its successful completion. In our own half of the Exhibition the din and turmoil are fastest and most furious. People move about there like bees in a hive, the cells

of which they are engaged in constructing. Nothing stops them. The whip about ponderous masses of machinery as if they were children's toys.—Packages and contributions, that had remained carefully and modestly swathed in paper or canvass, they begin to strip of every covering and disguise. The great bronze statue of the Duke of Rutland might be seen on Saturday, removed by them from its former position, near Osler's fountain, and swinging by the neck at the foot of one of the staircases. Under their continuous labours, every part of our native Exhibition assumes shape and consistency. Mr. Hensman has got the steam up for the working machinery. All the courts and stalls are filled with contributions, which a few hours would suffice to set in order. The nave has its full complement of trophies, which are in process of arrangement. The galleries are filled with the lighter products of British skill and industry. Wherever the eye turns, a hundred different labours approach their successful termination, and from the whole scene is gathered the comforting assurance that, whatever other country may be behind hand, at least our reputation for punctuality will be preserved. Next to ourselves, France makes the greatest show in respect of bustle and apparent effort, yet her preparations continue far in arrears, and it seems utterly impossible that her division can be ready in time for the opening. It may be in part, perhaps, and we trust that those portions nearest the transept will be pushed forward and completed before the 1st of May. Switzerland, the Zollverein, Austria, America, Holland, the Northern States of Germany, Spain, Italy, China, and Tunis, are all in an advanced state of preparation. Belgium, Russia, and Turkey have a long arrear of work to bring up, and little time to do it in. Beyond all question, our half of the exhibition is much more nearly finished than the other; and, so far, at the outset, contributors from abroad will be at a disadvantage as compared with us; yet they will probably recover, in public estimation, the ground they thus lose, by the superior attractiveness of the objects which they have grouped around and within the nave.

We turn from the scene of bustle and preparation which the building presents to matters of interest connected with the ceremonial of the opening. In the first place, then, the sale of season tickets has been stopped, upwards of 15,000 having been disposed of.—It is not yet certain that a new issue may not take place after the meeting of the Royal Commission tomorrow afternoon; but much will, of course, depend on the way in which they dispose of the claim for admission put forward by a large body of exhibitors.—For the same meeting is reserved the final adjustment of a more extended programme connected with the state opening. That ceremony promises to be a most imposing one. The present intention appears to be that the royal procession should move westward, first, into the British department of the exhibition. It has been suggested, very properly, as we think, that the foreign contributors, as strangers invited among us, should be visited before our own people. With their quick warm feelings they would readily appreciate such a compliment.

Lord Langdale, the late Master of the Rolls, died on Good Friday. His title expires with him.

The order of confirmation according to the rite of the Church of England was performed a few days ago in the English Protestant chapel, outside the Porta del Popolo, by the Rev. Dr. Spenser, ex-Bishop of Madras, fifteen persons (of whom fourteen were young ladies) being confirmed on the occasion. It was apprehended at first, in consequence of some vague rumour to that effect, that the Papal Government would have interfered with the ceremony, on account of its affording example of a British Protestant Bishop exercising his episcopal functions at Rome—the See, *par excellence*, of His Holiness. The Roman authorities, however, proceeded to no such impudent step, the consequence of which, in the present state of public opinion in England, would of course have been incalculably prejudicial to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Times*.

The Lord Mayor went in state on Easter Sunday to Christ Church Cathedral, accompanied by a large number of the aldermen and town councillors in their robes. A novel mode of doing honour to the festival of Easter was exhibited in Dublin by the crews of a squadron of Austrian and Greek corn ships, now lying in the river. Having obtained the permission of the authorities for the purpose, they fired salutes of twenty-one guns each, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at noon.

"The Duke" has been again before the public with another of his characteristic epistles, to a Mr. Dooly, secretary of the Carrick-on-Suir commissioners:—

"The Duke has no relation whatever with the town of Carrick-on-Suir, or with the commissioners thereof. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition referred to."

The *Lancet* states that of forty-two samples of mustard procured from various wholesale and retail dealers in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was the same in kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of genuine mustard with immense quantities of wheat flour, highly coloured with turmeric. The conclusion to which the writer arrives is, that genuine mustard is scarcely ever to be obtained, whatever be the price paid for it.

Her Majesty has made a donation of £250 to the college founded by her royal charter three years since and named Queen's College, London, for female education. This donation will entitle her Majesty to keep a pupil constantly in the college.

M. Sapio, who many years ago was a celebrated singer in London, is now the tenant of a garret at No. 43, Queen-street, Edgeware-road, London, in a state of complete destitution. Some years since he lost his voice.

John Scott, Esq., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Labuan: J. Hamblen and Algernon Montague, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands; Mr. Henry Thornton is appointed Officer-at-Arms for the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—*Observer*.

Mr. Sergeant Shee is cousin to Cardinal Wiseman; and is stated to be his confidential agent for matters concerning the interests of the Romish Church in Ireland. As the accredited representative of the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster," he sat in the Synod of Thurles, where no other layman was permitted.

The *Tablet* states that on Palm Sunday, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster administered the sacrament of confirmation, in the chapel of his residence, to the Rev. Mr. (late Archdeacon) Manning, Mr. Bodley (late curate of Archbishop

Tenison's chapel), and James Hope, Esq., Q. C.; and afterwards gave the tonsure to Mr. Manning, thus at once incorporating him into the clergy of the (Roman) Catholic Church.

The *Athenæum* announces that her Majesty has been pleased to issue a commission for the purpose of submitting some distinct estimates and plan for a new National Gallery. The commission includes Sir Chas. Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott; and Mr. Ewart; and the Queen has offered a piece of ground in Kensington-gardens, north of the Palace, should the commissioners be of opinion that Kensington is the best locality for the due exhibition and preservation of the national pictures.

Some £20,000 worth of property has been burnt at Liverpool by a fire which broke out in a cotton shed near the Nelson Dock.

The Roman correspondent of the *London Times* proves, by citing the *Roman Gazette*, Jan. 22d, 1848, that Dr. Wiseman was then, in the Pope's official *Gazette*, announced as Cardinal and "Archbishop of Westminster," three years ago.—*Guardian*, March 22d, 1851.

Miss Talbot has put an end to the speculation of the Roman Priesthood respecting her fortune. She has intimated her intention of being married to Lord E. Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Chancellor has given his consent to the match, which will put her £80,000 into a much better channel than enriching a nunnery.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.—English papers announce the death of Sir Edward Codrington, one of the great naval commanders of the United Kingdom. He was a messmate of Prince William, afterwards William IV., when they were midshipmen, some sixty years ago. He commanded the combined fleet which broke the maritime power of Turkey, in the harbour of Naverino, in 1837—an "untoward victory," as it was justly called by the *London Times*, and for which the Admiral would have been degraded from his rank if the King had not overruled the Admiralty. Codrington entered the navy in 1783. He was lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* in Howe's memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1791, and was captain of the *Babet* in Bridport's action, July, 1795. At the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar, he was captain of the *Orion*. He commanded on the occasion of the Walcheren expedition. He was afterwards employed at the defence of Cadiz, and commanded a squadron co-operating with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia. He was captain of the fleet in the Chesapeake, and at New Orleans in 1814.

At the Middlesex sessions last month, John Thomas Cox, bookseller, 4, Holywell-street, Strand, was convicted of unlawfully publishing and having for sale a number of obscene and indecent prints and publications. He was sentenced by Mr. Sergeant Adams, who expressed his great sorrow at not having the power to award hard labour, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, and that he afterwards should enter into his own recognizance of £50, with two sureties of £25 each, to be of good behaviour for one year, and be imprisoned until such recognizance and sureties be entered into.

[It is a mercy for some of our Canadian bibliopoles that they are not subjected to the fate of "John Thos. Cox. Imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for two years would be a lenient penalty for vending moral putridities like "Mysteries of the Court of London"—and "Caroline of Brunswick," which are unblushingly offered for sale in our city.—*Ed. CANADIAN*.]

United States.

MEETING HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Last month a Methodist meeting-house in Dannville Pa., was struck by lightning, when a female named Pensyl was killed, and several others injured. The steeple was shattered, pews destroyed, and flooring torn up.

Buffalo, May 16th, 1851.

The President of the United States arrived here this P.M., at 4 o'clock, on the steamer *May Flower*, accompanied by Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, and Attorney General Crolyden.

A secret naval expedition has been got up by the United States Government. Two steam vessels have sailed from New York and are ordered to rendezvous near Tyber Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river.

Colonial.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—Of the advantages of the route we need not speak—the *London Chronicle* ably points them out—we must only hope with our metropolitan contemporary that no difficulty will arise in carrying out Lord Grey's engagements, and with him rejoice that "the Quebec Railway" is no longer an ingenious disquisition entombed in a Blue Book—"a line represented by certain marks on a given area of cartridge paper"—nor any longer a grievance—although some folks would even make the guarantee so—for the North American colonists to thrust forward on all occasions as the last and most flagrant instance of the heedless and stupid indifference of the mother country to the welfare of her colonial offspring.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.—It is intended that pamphlets &c. printed in the United States, shall when posted in Canada, be conveyed through the post at the same rate of charges as Canadian pamphlets.

STEAM BOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—All vessels arriving at the Port of Toronto in the day time, and desirous of protection from the authority of the Corporation, will designate the Wharf they intend to stop at by the following signals:—

For Gorrie's Wharf, Union Jack at Bowsprit end.
For Browne's Wharf, Union Jack at Masthead.
For Maitland's Wharf, Union Jack at staff.
For Tinning's Wharf, Union Jack at Fore-rigging.
For Helliwell's Wharf, Union Jack over Wheel-house, (land side.)

Vessels not finding room as expected at the wharf designated, will change their signal to that of any other wharf, where they wish to seek a berth.

We learn from the *Bytown Gazette* that at the Perth Assizes last week, true bills were found against J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Wm. Harris, Esq., for participation in the riot, that took place at Renfrew some few weeks since. The case was necessarily traversed over to the Quarter Sessions, in consequence of the impossibility of serving the defendants, previous to