

pare in: having for they shall see God." It appears that some officer connected with the celebration entered of the workshop of the statuary, who was working at the tomb, and forbade him inscribing more than the first half of the verse.

It is related in the *Revue France Italienne* that a school-boy of the town school at Bolzano, in the Italian Tyrol, there was a peacock belonging to the master and killed it. The father came forward voluntarily to pay the value of the bird, but the two masters who were present, determined that the child must, nevertheless, receive exemplary chastisement. At a moment when all the other scholars went out for a walk the "murderer" (the peacock was slain) and beaten so severely that he died on the spot. The father came to the school, and seeing his infant dead, fell upon the two priests and killed them by repeated stabs with a knife.

The *Barrat Times* of March 3 contains an account of a whipping at length administered. Lola Montes by one of her own sex. Lola Montes was engaged to perform at the Barrat theatre, for Mr. Crosby. She quarrelled with them about accounts, abused him, and was then hit on by his wife. Mrs. Crosby broke a whip on her opponent, then seized madam by the hair—the rest may be imagined. The *Barrat Times* says that Lola Montes will not be able to appear for a long time on the stage.

A singular accident has happened, and an extraordinary surgical operation been performed, at Bristol. A young Irishman was romping with some girls, and running after one of them gave her a bug in sport; which a needle, which she had in the breast of her gown literally entered his heart, and broke off short, leaving nearly three parts of an inch of the steel in the muscles. He was taken to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the broken needle. Dr. Green, accordingly, cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart, discovered a small portion of the needle protruding, and with a forceps drew it out. As, however, much inflammation had set in before the needle could be extracted, it is still very doubtful whether the patient's life will be saved.

The nux vomica tree, the producer of strychnine, grows in wild luxuriance at Jellalore, in the Zillah of Midnapore, East India. It is fond of moist localities and is remarkable for encouraging the cobra capella and other deadly snakes amid its branches. There is known in India one bird alone that has the credit of eating the berry of the nux vomica, with impunity. This bird is named Chulaki, or pepper bird. It also preys upon serpents, lizards, and other congenious reptiles.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, June 7.

ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

On Friday the Marquis of Blandford put a question to the Premier on this subject, prefacing it with some observations. He declared his reverence and regard for the right rev. prelates, but his question was rendered necessary in consequence of the infirmities over which they had no control.

"He could conceive no position more distressing than for a right rev. prelate, who fully recognized the high and responsible character of his duties, to find a large accumulation of important business pressing upon him, and demanding his supervision, to which, however, from physical causes, he was not able to bestow that attention which its importance required. He (the Marquis of Blandford) thought he was ranging himself on the side of those right reverend personages in putting his question, and that nothing would afford them more gratification than to hear, as he trusted he should hear, from the noble lord, that the subject had received and would still receive, the earnest consideration of the Government. He need not allude to the importance of maintaining the love of the Episcopacy in this country, but he would put it to the Government whether, if it could be shown that during lengthened periods certain dioceses were left without any direct Episcopal supervision, that was not a state of things calculated to create a doubt as to the value of the Episcopacy as an institution, and, perhaps, even to bring it into contempt; and if so, was it not the duty of the Government to take steps to prevent any misconception arising as to the necessity of the Episcopacy? At present whenever such occasions arose as those he referred to, a special Bishop was called in to do the duty of the

diocese; or a neighboring Bishop took upon himself those duties in addition to the burden of his own diocese, and sometimes the Archdeacons were entrusted with the performance of certain Episcopal duties, such as visitations; but there were other and most important duties which Archdeacons could not perform. He would only add that the Act of Henry VIII., although a sleeping one, appeared to be one that would meet the present emergency. That act enabled a Bishop, who required the assistance, to nominate two persons, of whom the Crown selected one, for consecration by the Archbishop. Such person might hold two benefices, and perform all the duties attaching to them, in addition to those which might be delegated to him by the Bishop who appointed him. That appeared to meet any difficulty as to endowment; but, even if the difficulty remained, he could not doubt that the right reverend prelate who required assistance, would willingly contribute a portion of his Episcopal income for that purpose. He begged to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in consequence of the state of health of several of the prelates of the Church, who were unhappily disabled from attending to their dioceses, it was the intention of the Government to take any steps to put in force the powers of the Act 26th of Henry VIII. chap. 14, "for the nomination and consecration of suffragans within this realm;" or, if not, whether the subject was still one which had occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government with a view to providing a suitable remedy?"

Mr. *Haufeld* expressed his sympathy at the loss of the services of certain Bishops from ill-health, but there were other causes of hindrance from which they might be relieved. "Their presence in another place was one of the most painful circumstances connected with his Parliamentary duties. (Laughter.) He could not tell of what use the Bishops were in the other House, for he was sure that there never was a measure connected with the freedom and welfare of the country which they had not opposed. (Oh!) He felt confident that if he were allowed to poll the members of the Established Church in this country a vast majority would join with him in soliciting that the Bishops should be relieved from the necessity of taking their seats in the Legislature; he therefore wished to ask the noble lord, as a supplemental question, whether it was his intention to relieve the Bishops from attending in another place?" (Laughter.)

Mr. O. Stanley said the act of Henry VIII. would not meet all the cases, as it could only be put in force at the request of the Bishop himself. "No doubt most hon. members had read with great regret a correspondence published in one of the public papers of great circulation in this country. He was sure it must be a feeling shared in by all in that house, that it was a most lamentable thing for the Church that such a correspondence should have been made public. He would take that opportunity of assuring hon. members, both in that house and elsewhere, that that correspondence was published at the request of the Bishop, and therefore it might be fairly alluded to. It was lamentable to know that any right rev. prelate could so forget himself, and forget his high position, as to use such language as had been addressed by him to a clergyman who thought it was his duty to get a more efficient performance of the services of the Church. It appeared, therefore, to him to be incumbent on the higher members of the Church and of the First Minister of the Crown to take some means to prevent a recurrence of these proceedings; for, unless some remedy were applied, a great injury must ensue to the Church itself. He therefore begged to ask the noble lord not to put the act of Henry VIII. in force, but to give his attention with a view to provide for a case where, from age and infirmity—for he (Mr. O. Stanley) knew that it was only from age, and from the infirmity of a mind once of the highest order—a man who was eminent for his virtues and his abilities should unfortunately be so lost as to come under the censure of his friends. He hoped the noble lord would give the house some assurance that means would be taken to prevent any similar occurrence.

Mr. *Wigram* said that this subject had engaged the attention of the Chapter Commissioners, and they had recommended a remedy, which was that of appointing suffragan Bishops in cases where Bishops were unable, by age and infirmity, to discharge their Episcopal functions, to which he hoped Her Majesty's Government would pay attention.

Lord *Palmerston*—The subject to which the noble lord has called the attention of the House is one of very great importance, and one which justly deserves serious consideration. I can assure the noble lord that it has not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government. It is a matter which is now and has been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but, at the same time, I am sure the noble lord and the House will see that it is a subject beset with many difficulties, and is not one on which a hasty or premature decision can be well arrived at. But it has, I repeat, engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government,

and we shall endeavor to find a remedy for the grievance to which the noble lord has alluded. With reference to the supplemental question—(laughter)—which has been put to me by my hon. friend the member for Sheffield, I must say that I do not at all concur in his opinion he has expressed that the Bishops are out of their place in taking their seats in the other House of Parliament, and I beg to inform my hon. friend that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make any change in that respect. (Laughter.) I hope no hon. gentleman will put any further questions to me, at least upon this subject, because hon. gentlemen must recollect that when questions are put to any hon. member, and he has once answered them, he cannot speak again on the same subject. I hope, therefore, if any other questions are put, they will be upon some other subject. (Laughter.)

THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

This bill passed through committee on Friday, Sir *F. Thesiger* intimating his intention to take the sense of the House on his third reading. Mr. *Napier* and others objecting to the new oath for maintaining the Protestant succession, proposed by Lord *John Russell*, accepted by Mr. *Gibson*, and incorporated in the bill, on the ground that it admitted Jews whilst getting rid of the unnecessary allusion to a Pretender, by the omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The oath now stands as follows:—

"I, A B, do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act entitled, 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. So help me God."

"And every statutory enactment now in force with respect to the oath of abjuration or the assurance hereby abolished, shall henceforth apply to the oath hereby substituted, in the same manner as if such last mentioned oath had been expressly mentioned or referred to in and by such statutory enactments, instead of the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance hereby abolished."

"Every person admitted by the said act of his late Majesty King William IV. to make his affirmation instead of the Oath of Abjuration and assurance shall, in lieu of the oath hereby substituted, and of the affirmation contained in the last-mentioned act, make his solemn affirmation in the following words, that is to say:—

"I, A B, being one of the people called Quakers, or of the United Brethren called Moravians, as the case may be, do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful to the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled, 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and the better securing of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants."

CHURCH-RATES.

At the Wednesday morning sitting, Mr. *Pease* moved the second reading of the Church-rate Bill; the principle of which was that Dissenters should be relieved from contributing towards divine service in the parish churches, but not from the liability to maintain the fabric. Sir *William Clay* moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. *Pigott* seconded the motion. It was also opposed by Sir *George Grey* and Mr. *Haufeld*, as inconsistent with the decisions of the House to abolish church-rates. Finally, at the suggestion of Sir *John Pakington*, the bill was withdrawn till after Sir *Wm. Clay's* bill had been disposed of.

ADVOWSONS-BILL.

The same day Mr. *Child* moved the second reading of this bill, which was not, he said, a compulsory but an enabling measure:—

"Under the present system there were many parishes of which the patrons, if public bodies, could not sell the advowsons, while private patrons had the power of doing so; and the object of the present bill was to confer on public patrons the same right as was enjoyed by private individuals. The principle was not a new one, for it had already been recognized in that house. Such a power was given to municipalities under the Municipal Corporations Act, and in cases of rich livings private bills had been passed giving similar powers. He proposed that the money raised by such sales should be applied for purposes of church improvement, and where there was a surplus, that surplus should be applied in aid of the poor rates. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the second reading of this bill."

Mr. *Rendall* seconded the motion, believing that if the bill received the sanction of the house a great scandal would be removed.

The bill was then read a second time.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.

The trial of this anxious case is again postponed, in consequence of the informality of the proceedings on the part, apparently, of the Archbishop. It seems rather hard on the Archdeacon, as it must add to his expense. It seems to be probable that the case will be tried, after all, at Bells and Wells, though it is really difficult to get a clear view of the state of the proceedings, considered as they are by the technicalities of the courts. The Archdeacon seems happily to be little perturbed by the impending trial; for his recent visitation he invited the clergy to consider with him several Church questions, and expressed an opinion that, for want of such clerical meetings all over the country, the proceedings of Convocation in London were hasty and ill-considered.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER.

The controversy respecting the right interpretation of the first Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, is now going on in the Archepiscopal Court. Much new matter is said to be imported into the pleadings, and hopes are entertained that the final decision of the Court will be in favour of the