

## LITERARY.

**HUGH MILLER'S LAST WORK.**—The work which the lamented Hugh Miller had completed only the day before his death, is now passing through the press of Gould & Lincoln, and will soon be published. It is entitled "The Testimony of the Rocks, or the Bearings of Geology on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed." It will be illustrated by some hundred highly-finished engravings, cut in Paris expressly for the work. In one of the chapters on the "Mosaic Vision of Creation," the author argues with singular originality and force, that the revelation of creation, as given in Genesis, was addressed to the eye and not to the ear of Moses. The account is a description of what Moses saw in a vision, not a description dictated by inspiration in so many words. He supposes that the Almighty caused a phantasmagoric picture of the Six Days to pass before the eyes of Moses, and that he describes these *appearances*. He thus saw each great Day, or *Æon*, under its most characteristic aspect.

**PRESCOTT'S CHARLES V. IN ENGLAND.**—The English journals are high in their commendations of Robertson's "Life of Charles V." as edited by Prescott, and the London *Examiner* speaks of it in the following strong terms:—"This is an edition of a standard work in the highest degree creditable to its publishers. In asking Mr. Prescott to append to Robertson's Charles V. a summary account of what has recently been disclosed touching the life of Charles, after his abdication, they asked exactly the right man for exactly the right thing. They have made the history of Charles V. complete. Mr. Prescott's narrative tells nothing new, but it tells ably, and from full and precise knowledge what the world has learnt but newly. His name is one that might fitly be joined on the same title page with that of Robertson; and of the union has, in the present instance, come strength. For popular use, there will be no edition of Robertson's Charles V. more suitable than this." Four separate editions have already appeared in that country.

**POLYGLOT DAYS IN ROME.**—The Polyglot discourses at the Propaganda College, in honour of the Epiphany, took place on Sunday and Monday, the 11th and 12th ult., attracting an immense concourse of people, chiefly foreigners, who listen to this confusion of tongues as one of the most interesting of the many ecclesiastical ceremonies which Rome offers for the instruction or edification of her visitors during the winter season. Forty-three different languages were made use of by the students now collected in this institution from as many different regions of the globe, some of the most interesting declamations being in the Hebrew, literal and vulgar Chaldean, Syriac, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, Georgian, Persian, Kurd, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Turkish, Kopt, Burmese, and Sudan languages. The European dialects came next, amongst which an Italian dialogue between a Greek and four negroes was very amusing. Mr. William Spence of Invereskandy lamented, in a Scotch one, over the religious darkness of his native country, deprived of the true faith and worship. The Irish and English declamations were somewhat inappropriately entrusted to an American and a native of Calcutta; but in general each student spoke his own language. The oceanic dialects of Uvea and Tonga wound up the entertainment.

We (*Athenæum*) hear from Paris that all the Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman inscriptions to be found on the granite and marble monuments in the Museum of the Louvre, as well as in the Imperial Library, are to be reproduced and multiplied by photography. The celebrated inscription of Rosetta, likewise, written in three languages, which furnished Champollion with the key to the hieroglyphs, will be produced in numerous galvano-plastic copies.

PROFESSOR UPPSTROM, from the University of Upsala, communicates to the world of letters the interesting fact, that the ten leaves of the "Codex Argenteus" of Ulfilas, the loss of which was first discovered in 1834, have been found again. The "Codex" now comprises once more 187 leaves—the same number which it contained at the time when Count Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie presented it to the library of the University of Upsala. The leaves now still wanting amount to 143, but they were lost before 1648, when the "Codex" first became Swedish property.

A small volume entitled "Shall and Will" has issued from the London Press. The Author is Sir Edmund Head, the Governor General of British North America.