

Railway Bills originally introduced, I rejoice that by the measures finally agreed on, conceived in a conciliatory spirit, honorable alike to the Legislature and to the Province, ample provision has been made for these great Public Works, for the completion of which the people of Nova Scotia have evinced a lively interest.

The Act for regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, will ever distinguish the present Session. Sanctioned by British experience—framed by a Commission, including the best judicial and legal talent of the Province, and carefully reviewed by the Legislature, this law will not only effect vast improvements but alarm no prejudice by an apprehension of all considered or hasty innovation.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*  
In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the very liberal grants you have made for the public service.

*Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*  
In the measures adopted for the protection of the River Fisheries—the erection of a Lunatic Asylum—the introduction of improved Breeds of Stock—the establishment of permanent supervision over the Great Roads of the Province, and for the promotion of other works of public utility, the spirit of enlightened Legislation will be recognized: while the people of Cape Breton cannot fail to perceive, in the liberal appropriations made for opening the St. Peter's Canal, and for connecting them by regular steam communication, with the rest of the Province, proofs of a very sincere desire to elevate the condition of that fine Island.

In returning to your homes, where your example is not without its influence in diffusing a spirit of loyalty and cheerful confidence in the Institutions under which we live, be assured that it shall be my care to make your Legislation effective, and to watch with vigilant supervision over the great interests committed to my charge.

Literary Notices.

*The Emperor of China and the Queen of England.*  
By P. P. Thoms. London: Thoms.

Mr. Thoms is already known as the author of several works having reference to China, its customs, morals, laws, religion, &c. In the pamphlet before us, the writer shows how erroneously Chinese official documents, are translated by the English interpreters. Many phrases which appear to be uncomplimentary he shows are anything but what they are made to appear by the gentlemen by whom they are "done into English." What has been translated "Barbarian" simply means "Foreigner." The epithet "red," he says is one of honour; and the "red-bristled foreign devil" of our despatches appears in the original Chinese as "red-haired (or glorious) foreign spirit." The pamphlet is of interest to all students of languages; and they may depend on Mr. Thoms as an authority to be trusted.

*Four Specimens of a Practical Method of Teaching Christian Evidences to Bible Classes and Sunday Schools* By the Rev. G. Fisk, LL. B. Church of England Sunday School Institute, Fleet-street.

The reverend and worthy incumbent of Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, has done excellent service in this little work. It contains efficient weapons wherewith to meet Infidelity and Romanism. The book is not so much a class-book as one of experiment, or of suggestion rather; showing what may be done in Sunday-schools in the way of teaching the nature, the value, and, if we may so speak, the whereabouts, of Christian evidences. The little work is worthy of all the success to which, we are assured, it will attain.

News Department.

ENGLAND.

**MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.**—The Rev. H. Mackenzie, the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, has just made known that Sir Walter James has offered to him to endow the chapel belonging to the parish in Broad-court, Drury-lane, with the sum of £5000, which is to be consecrated, the area of the church to be entirely free, and collections made for its support, the right of presentation to be in the hands of Sir Walter and his heirs. The vicar, with whom the patronage at present rests, has expressed his readiness to give up his rights on such terms, and also to add an endowment of £30 a-year.

That eminent champion of Romanism, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has conferred the honor of knighthood of the Order of St. Joseph, upon the Jew Rothschild, in consideration of the services of that wealthy unbeliever in negotiating a loan. Can liberality go beyond this?

A Jew admitted to an order dedicated to the husband of the Blessed Virgin, and conferred by a prince who imprisons men and women for daring to read the "Testament" of the Divine Son of that blessed Virgin!

In the spring of last year the Rajah of Coorg arrived in England, bringing with him a daughter whom he desired to have instructed in the Christian faith, and initiated in the habits and manners of English society. Such has been the interest excited by this object that the Queen herself has stood sponsor to the Indian princess, and her education and training have been placed under the superintendence of Lady Hurdingle; her father having settled on her an income of £400 a-year to meet the expenses. The Rajah is a pensioner of the East India Company, and came to England on twelve months' leave of absence from the Directors. He has just received a warning that his leave has nearly expired, and that the directors expect him to return to India. Against this he appeals, urging anxiety to postpone the period of separation from his child as his chief reason; but the court insists on his departure. He is said to have large pecuniary claims on the Company.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.**—A meeting of the young men of London, opposed to the opening of the Palace on Sundays, was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern. Mr. Robert Seeley (in the absence of the Lord Mayor, who was prevented by other engagements from attending), took the chair, and observed that it might be said their cause was already won, as the third reading of the bill in the Commons, with amendments in accordance with Mr. Spooner's motion, would prevent the Crystal Palace from being opened on a Sunday without a special Act of Parliament. Still it was important to maintain a manifestation of public opinion so long as the bill was before either house. Mr. Waynd, in the employ of Messrs. Hitchcock, St. Paul's churchyard, moved a resolution: "That this meeting has heard with regret that efforts are making in certain quarters to secure the opening of the New Crystal Palace on the afternoons of Sundays as a boon to those classes in London who are busily employed during the six working days of every week; that the meeting regards such a proposal as not only opposed to the law of God, but as also founded in error as regards the well-being of the community; that the unremitting labour of the people of London on the six working days of the week, renders it needful for them to have a day of rest unbroken, both for bodily rest and for the refreshment of the soul by means of its highest and noblest employment; and that consequently the temptation to such an occupation of that day, as is thus contemplated, is to be deprecated as entirely inconsistent with the real interests of the young men of this metropolis."

The Rev. Mr. Wright seconded the resolution. Mr. Newton proposed as an amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would be a religious, a moral, and a social advantage to the people." Here a storm of noises commenced, and with more or less vehemence was continued throughout the remainder of the evening. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Le Blond, amid the same interruptions that had greeted Mr. Newton. The question was put and the resolution carried. Mr. Tarlton moved the second resolution:—"That it is also evident that the use of the Crystal Palace on Sunday would create a new and large demand for labour in the employment of railroad servants, omnibus and carriage drivers, and attendants in houses of entertainment; which labour, thus inflicted on the working classes for the seven days in each week, is as plainly contrary to the well-being of man as it is opposed to the law of God. This meeting, therefore, protests against such new burdens being laid upon the working classes—no necessity, nor even expediency, being shown by which such labour on the Lord's day could be even in appearance justified."

Mr. Westbrooke, of the house of Morley and Co., seconded the resolution. Mr. Nichols moved as an amendment:—"That the legislative interference with the rights of individual judgment in matters of religion is opposed to the Protestant religion and to the Protestant spirit of the times." The amendment was put to vote amid the greatest confusion and rejected, and the resolution was carried. Petitions to Parliament founded on the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting broke up in the greatest disorder, the chairman precipitately quitting the chair before a vote of thanks was proposed to him. The vote was afterwards passed.

**HUMAN BODIES FOUND IN GUANO.**—From the ship *Brandiscompt*, unloading Peruvian guano at Leith, there were exhumed the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the guano and which had apparently not been disturbed in the process of loading

the ship. The remains illustrate a curious property of the guano in preserving bones, hair, and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies were originally interred, but the bones were all found as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum, the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.—*North British Mail.*

**WHY PRINCE CAMERATA SHOT HIMSELF.**—The tale of the unfortunate prince's attachment to Mademoiselle Montijo was current long before her marriage; and many anecdotes are told of his generosity in having given back her promises and tokens when the higher fortune she has accomplished was first of all presented to her. Gossip adds that such was the effect of his noble conduct that it caused the fair lady to waver in her choice, and it was during this time of indecision that the rumor got abroad that she intended to return to Madrid. Indeed, it was believed that, had it not been for the councils of the "Old Soldier," Madame de C—, who was not suffered to leave her either night or day, she would at this present moment be seated rather lower, but more comfortably, than upon the throne of France.

The circumstances which are said to surround the catastrophe are, doubtless mere gossip; but it is of importance to know how far gossip may extend in order to be enabled to judge of the worth of the foundation. It appears that the young Prince, unable to remain longer in Paris under the influence of the passion by which his soul was consumed, had resolved to leave for Italy on Wednesday. He had written to the Empress to that effect, and had even requested her commands for Rome, whither he had purposed sending his steps.—His letter was answered with kindness, and many friendly wishes for his future happiness. The commission given him to procure a rosary of white agate, blessed by the Pope, is even mentioned in the letter.—Gossip adds that the empress was so much moved, however, by the farewell, that she was dull and absorbed the whole of Thursday, and displayed the most marked indifference concerning the ball which was to take place that evening at the Tuileries. Perhaps she was still saddened when she entered the ball-room, for the remarks upon her tristesse and pallor were general throughout the assembly.

It was just about eleven o'clock when she was passing through the rooms, leaning on the arm of her husband, that in the large looking-glass of the Salle du Trône she caught the reflection of that face she had, perhaps, fancied she should behold no more. Her emotion was such that she dropped her bouquet: this movement was beheld by many, as well as the nervous trembling of the hand with which she received it when restored to her. She hurried forward into the next saloon, and there sinking on a chair remained for some time overcome by emotion. The news of the indisposition of the empress of course spread through the company in a moment, and of course the great heat of the apartment was assigned as sufficient cause. Meanwhile, the Prince had disappeared, nor was he beheld by his friends after that moment. He returned to his own apartment, set his house carefully in order, and shot himself! It is calamity to attribute his death either to disgrace or pecuniary loss. The act was duly registered, and its urgency accounted for by the strongest arguments of logic. The will which he made previous to the execution of his design is said to contain some extraordinary items. The document is at present kept a profound secret, and it is likely to produce some embarrassment in the registration.

Since the suicide of the prince out of love—(as the *Illustrated* thus states)—for the empress, a young actress has destroyed herself out of love for the prince! If this sort of thing go on, there will soon be no silly people left in Paris.

**IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.**—An alliance has just been formed between the Irish Society and the Irish Church Missions, with the view of obviating any danger of mutual embarrassment or inconvenience, either in their missionary or financial operations. With regard to missionary operations, the Irish Society will for the future confine itself to the province of Munster as its sphere of labour, while the Irish Church Missions undertake to occupy the remaining three provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught. With regard to financial arrangements, the Irish Society has consented to make no further public appeal for funds in Great Britain, on condition of a certain stipulated amount being remitted to them annually from the Church Missions Society.

**MOVEMENT AMONGST THE JEWS.**—A remarkable change, it is said, is in progress among the Jews in almost every country. Rabbinism, which has enslaved the minds of the people for so many ages, is rapidly losing its influence. Multitudes are throwing aside the Mishna and the Talmud, and braving themselves to the study of Moses and the Prophets. Among the Jews in London there is at the present time, great demand for copies of the Old Testament. The subject of their restoration to Palestine and the nature of the promises on which the expectation is founded, are extensively engaging their attention. In examining into these matters, they have obtained considerable assistance from a continental Rabbi who has lately arrived among them, and exhibited a manuscript in which he has endeavoured to prove from Scripture that the time has come when the Jews must set about making preparations for returning to the land of their fathers. The said manuscript has been printed in Hebrew and English, and a Society has been formed to further the movement proposed by the learned Rabbi.—*Patriot.*