

tion of these new ideas was received with a shout of joy. Another cause of anxiety was that at this time Britain was invaded by the Picts and Scots from the North, and the Romans having been obliged to withdraw most of their troops from the country, the poor natives were left to bear the brunt of these attacks, and were at the same time almost destitute of arms with which to defend themselves, as it was the custom of the Romans to take away all weapons from the people they conquered. It was for the purpose of aiding the Britons in their resistance to the Scots and Picts that the Romans built a strong wall all across the North of Britain, but as they could not remain to assist in defending this wall, it was soon after broken down, and the inroads of the enemies continued. At the same time the fierce Saxons and Anglos from Germany landed on different parts of the coast and committed all sorts of cruelties. Such was the sad condition of Britain at the close of A.D. 426. St. Germain, one of the good Bishops I before referred to, hearing of the great distress of the Britains, came over from France to assist them with his advice, and being a very brave as well as clever man, he greatly encouraged them, and devised a plan by which the Scots and Picts were surrounded and completely defeated. St. Germain then set to work to lay more deeply and lastingly the foundations of the Christian faith. To this end he persuaded the people to build large monasteries where they could be instructed, and where the poor might find a safe refuge. In every monastery he had placed copies of the Bible, which, of course, were all copied with a pen, as printing was not at that time invented, and many of the "monks" (this was the name by which the clergy who lived in the monasteries were called) were constantly employed multiplying these copies of the sacred volume. This work was nobly fulfilled, and it often happened that when ruin, misery and ignorance reigned all around, there rose the solitary monastery, where the young were taught a noble faith, the poor fed, the friendless and aged sheltered, and the wretched consoled. There is an old monastery in Cornwall named St. Germain. I must conclude this section with a story about this good and brave bishop St. Germain. A savage, heathen chief attacked a part of France where St. Germain lived. His fierce appearance was enough to strike terror into the bravest heart, and he was followed by a band of armed savages who spread death and desolation wherever they went. But Germain had no fear of death; he rushed forward, and seizing the warrior king's prancing horse by the bridle, commanded him in the name of the God he served to desist from his cruel purpose and spare the helpless people. Awed and astonished by this Christian man's

boldness, he retreated, and the country was saved.
(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE IN SHORT CHAPTERS.

No. 3.—EDWARD IV., FROM 1461 TO 1483.

(Tradition of the Devil and Dr. Faustus.)

HAVING printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in manuscript, Fust (or Faustus) undertook the sale of them in Paris, where the art of printing was then unknown. He sold his copies for sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded five hundred, which created universal astonishment; but when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and also lowered his price to thirty crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder. Informations were laid against Fust before the magistrates as a magician; his lodgings searched, and a great number of copies found and seized. The red ink with which they were embellished, was said to be blood. It was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; but on discovering his art, the Parliament of Paris made an Act to discharge him from all persecution, in consideration of his useful invention. The art of printing, however, was not invented by Dr. Faustus, who was a wealthy goldsmith, and advanced money to Guttenburg, the inventor, and in 1455 took possession of the greater part of the stock in satisfaction of the debt, after which he associated himself with his son-in-law, Peter Schoffer, who improved upon the original process of printing by making movable metallic types, and it was from these that the portions of the Scriptures were printed. Fust is supposed to have died in Paris of the plague. The only complete copy of Faust's Bible in America, is in the Library of Mr. James Lenore, of New York; it cost \$2,600.

The very first printed edition of the Bible in *any* language was that of the Latin Vulgate, which was printed at Mayntz in 1462. (This must be understood to denote the first edition of the whole Bible which bears the name of a printer, and the place and year of its execution.)

The first printed edition of the Bible in *any modern* language, was in the German. There is a copy of this Bible preserved in the public library of the City of Leipsic, bearing date 1467.

(To be continued.)

The more intelligent a man becomes the less he thinks of himself, and the more he thinks of others.