

as the successors of their constituents, through all generations, will not in any manner undervalue the religious patriotism, or the Bible whence it was drawn, of that noble body of great and good men—the priceless fruits of which we see all around us in the grand elements of our national greatness.

(1). The common Bible, without note or comment, can still be published, according to law, in but four places in Great Britain, viz: Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Edinburgh. But the design of this restriction is to guard the purity of the sacred text, it being believed that if the restrictions were taken off, and all printers had liberty to print the Bible, it would soon become deformed by grave and numerous inaccuracies. The English printers are very scrupulous on this point, so much so that some of them have offered the reward of a guinea for every typographical error. The errors that have crept into the various copies of the Bible printed by private publishers in America need not be dwelt on. Some years ago an attempt was made in England to have this restriction taken off, so that the printing of the Bible might be open to all printers. We believe the result in the United States had something to do in thwarting the effort. The restriction applies only to the common Bible, and does not apply to Bibles with notes, commentaries, and expositions.

(2). More accurately, Rev. John Eliot's Indian Testament was printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1661, and the whole Bible in 1663. See O'Callaghan's list of American Bibles.

(3). This is substantially correct, but the learned author's remarks have no doubt been abridged in reporting them, so as not to give the facts with minute accuracy. The truth is, that Mr. Aitken printed his Bible on his own responsibility, and then applied to Congress to sanction and recommend it. This was the occasion of its "resuming the subject of printing" the Bible, and the result was, that Mr. Aitken's edition was referred to the chaplains, the Rev. Messrs. Duffield and White, for examination. On their reporting favourably as to the accuracy of the work, Congress passed a resolution in which they "highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking of Mr. Aitken, as subservient to the interest of religion." A copy of this Bible is in the library of the American Bible Society, and it contains a copy of the Congressional action on the subject. This shows how early Congress took action in behalf of printing the Bible, and what opinion it held as to the importance of circulating it among the people.—*Ens. Bible Society Record.*

Canadian and Domestic.

DEATH OF Mr. WM. CLARK, DEPOSITARY OF THE LONDON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

It has pleased God to remove suddenly from the toils and duties of this life, to the rest and reward of a higher, Mr. Wm. Clark, who, for many years, had been one of the most sincere and earnest friends of the Bible Society in London, and for some time past, its indefatigable and devoted Depositary. While yet in the performance of the active engagements of this office, the Master called him home. How blessed a thing it is to be engaged in the dissemination of the Book which contains the "word of life." How much more blessed to be a possessor of the grace of which the Bible speaks, and