

PRICE OF THE "RECORDER."

Some of the Branches having expressed a desire to obtain a larger number of *Recorders* than those already forwarded to them, the Board recommended that a small price be paid by each Branch for any additional supply they may be pleased to order, viz: Ten copies sent to one address, \$1.50 for the year; single copies 20 cents.; in each case, including postage.

REV. R. V. ROGERS.

§. The Rev. R. V. Rogers—for many years Rector of St. James' Church, Kingston, and for about a quarter of a century a Vice-President of the Bible Society in that city—able and unflinching in its support, and a man greatly beloved, has recently removed to the vicinity of Simcoe. We are requested to give his address for the information of his many friends. His address is VICTORIA, Ontario.

THE BIBLE CABINET.

(Continued from page 21.)

Hoping that the classified catalogue of the contents of our Bible Cabinet, presented in our first issue, may have proved interesting to our readers, we now propose to give a few particulars of some of the different languages and versions. In doing this, we will adopt a classification different from that of the lists already given, by grouping the languages in families, rather than geographically.

As our readers are doubtless aware, the relative geographical position of nations or of languages does not always prove affinity between those that are contiguous, or essential difference in those that are remote. The English, Welsh, and Gaelic languages, spoken by people equally claiming the name of Britons, are as different from each other as they all are from French, Latin, or Greek. The French and Breton languages, both spoken by people who equally call themselves Frenchmen, are as distinct from each other as English and Welsh. The Basque language, spoken by a people inhabiting the tract of country on the confines of France and Spain, and partly within the territory of each of these countries, is as different from French or Spanish, as all of them are from the Hebrew. These may suffice as examples of what we mean. Our present arrangement will therefore be philological, or in family groups according to affinity, and we will begin with—

I. The CELTIC Family or Group. Of this group there are five languages in our Cabinet—*Gaelic, Irish, Manx, Welsh, and Breton*. These occupy a limited geographical area, viz.:—portions of the British Islands, and an adjacent maritime province of France; and are the sole remains of the languages of those powerful Celtic tribes who once occupied the whole of the Spanish Peninsula, France, and the British Islands, and which are rapidly disappearing before the more aggressive languages of Latin and Teutonic origin. This group itself admits of sub-division into two, viz.:—The *Gaelic* or *Erse*, and the *Cymric* branches; the former comprising Scottish Gaelic, Irish and Manx—the latter, Welsh and Breton. Taking them in order, we commence with—

1st. *Gaelic*:—This language is spoken only in the Highlands of Scotland, or by emigrants from the Highlands to our Colonies. The number of the Gaelic speaking population of Scotland is difficult to estimate, but probably approaches 400,000. Gaelic is used in public worship in 180 churches of the Established Church of Scotland, besides in many of the Free churches. The British and Foreign Bible Society published the Scriptures in this language at an early date in its history, and had issued up to 1869, over 157,000