

has been laid at the feet of the Missionaries as some small return for the blessings conferred on them by the Gospel. Our curiosity is gratified by the opportunity of inspecting the natural productions of the seas and islands of the Antipodes, their shells, coral, woods, and the grasses, leaves, and barks, used as materials for native manufactures. In the carvings, and fabrics, and cordage submitted to our view, we see evidence of great ingenuity, and of the skilful application of human labour in the absence of machinery and iron. The workmanship, considering the tools employed, is wonderful. But it is in its moral aspect that we are most deeply impressed with the vastness and profusion of this Exhibition. "Have these things been obtained by barter?" we were asked. The answer was "No. They are the gifts, the contributions of the converted natives, to the Missionary Society. The natives feel that they have received instructions and benefits of the highest value, and they manifest their gratitude by this return, which is the best they are able to make. They have no money. But they give according to their means. Their deep poverty has abounded unto the riches of their liberality. The might have sold these articles to English or American traders, and have obtained luxuries in return for them. But they have given them to the Lord." These poor people acknowledge practically the obligations enjoined in the New Testament. They have received spiritual things and they are desirous that others should receive them. To this end they contribute. They show their gratitude to God. They desire to lessen the pecuniary burden of their Mission. They are actuated by zeal for the furtherance of the Gospel in other lands! They are witnesses of the purity and piety of the men who minister to them in holy things, and they have afforded an evidence of their esteem for them, such as England has never before witnessed. The converted heathen have not "stopped the supplies!" "The kings of Tarshish and of the Isles bring presents; the kings of Sheba and Saba offer gifts." Every cloth, and mat, and tub, and spear, every shell and every fragment of coral reef, speaks to our heart and conveys a lesson on the blessed success and glorious effects of the Gospel!—*Id.*

Revision of the Bible.

A great work, and one of immense importance to present and future generations, has just been brought to a close under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society. In the year 1847 the Committee on Versions was charged with the duty of collating the editions of the English Bible published by the American Society, with those issued in Great Britain. Three years and a half have been employed by the Committee in this work: meeting as a whole, or by sub-committee once a week and sometimes oftener, and spending several hours together at each session in examining the work of the collator, who submitted the results of his comparison for the judgment of the Committee. The gentlemen composing the Committee are, Gardiner Spring, Thomas C. C. Samuel H. Turner, Edward Robinson, Thomas E. Vernanlye, John McClintock, Richard H. Storr, Jr., representing seven different denominations of Christians, and embodying great learning, industry and judgment. The sub-committee consisted of Drs. Robinson and Vernanlye. The labour of this body of men, pursued with much diligence and self-denial, through so great a length of time, having been completed, their report has been submitted to the Board and adopted, and last week Dr. Robinson communicated some of the results to the N. Y. Historical Society.

The committee resolved to compare the best American Bible with recent copies of the four best British editions, London, Oxford, and Edinburgh; and every variation in punctuation, in orthography, in capital letters or in textual reading was noted, and the judgment of the committee passed on each point, letter and word! The original record of these variations, in parallel columns, is now deposited, with the judgment of the committee, in the Archives of the Bible Society, for reference in all future time. This catalogue of variations in the particulars above mentioned amounts to about 24,000, yet of all this number there is not one that mars the integrity of the text, or affects any doctrine or precept of the Bible.

The stereotype plates of the Society have been made to conform to the result of the Committee's labours, and the edition of the Bible will present the most perfect copies of the English translation. It is important to add that there are no alterations affecting the sense, and none that will be indicated by the mere cursory reading of the Scriptures. And we rejoice to say that the Committee, with good sense that redounds to their honour and does credit to American scholarship, have retained the orthography that has been so long sanctioned as to be venerable, it has been in the eye of taste. The readers of the English Bible, and future generations of readers, will have reason to be grateful to these gentlemen for their labours.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Papers ordered during the first three months from this time will be sent from No. 1, of Vol. unless specially ordered to the contrary.

Temperance—National Division.

The eighth annual session of this body commenced at Toronto on Tuesday the 17th ult. J. W. Oliver M. W. P. presiding, and closed on Friday the 20th ult.

The 18th was the Jubilee, and was duly improved by the National Division and the friends of the Order, as an excellent opportunity to make known its principles and aims. The procession was very imposing and the addresses by P. S. White, Gen. Cary, and others were listened to by deeply interested multitudes. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 strangers were present. The citizens of Toronto were lavish of the attention to the members of the National Division, and many of the wealthy and aristocratic gentlemen tendered their carriages in the most cordial manner, for the use of members in the procession. Says a highly intelligent gentleman, in a letter to a friend in this city, "I believe the proceedings of this day in Toronto will not be forgotten by the present generation, and that future generations will have cause to bless God for it."

The principal business was transacted on Thursday and the morning of Friday.

The second resolution offered last year touching the future editions of the Blue Book, striking out the words "in this respect," has been rescinded.

Any officer of a subordinate Division can be re-elected to office.

Four weeks, instead of one week, are to elapse after the rejection of a candidate, before notice is to be sent to neighboring Divisions.

The per centage to the National Division is reduced to five per cent., and half that was paid last year to be placed to the credit of the Grand Divisions that paid the same.

The vote for officers of Grand Divisions may be taken by Divisions, if so required.

Additional Grand Divisions may be granted to England, should the existing Grand Division so recommend.

On the subject of a new Ritual, the committee recommended the appropriation of \$500 to be offered for a suitable one.

The place fixed upon for the next annual session of the National Division is Richmond, Virginia.—*New York Organ.*

Scotland.

PERSONAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The members and friends of this society breakfasted in the Carlton Convening Rooms, Edinburgh, on Friday morning, 16th May. The Rev. Dr. Johnston, Limekilns, occupied the chair. The Rev. Andrew Arther asked the blessing, and the Rev. William Ritchie, Dunse, returned thanks. The Rev. Wm. Reid, secretary, reported that seventeen ministers had joined the society since last meeting, and that it now comprises 110 ministers, 8 missionaries, 261 elders, 217 students, and 19 preachers. The Rev. J. L. Aikman, treasurer, reported favourably as to the state of the funds, that an elder present had that morning given a donation of five guineas, and that several smaller contributions had been raised. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. F. Skinner, Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. McKerron, Manchester, the Rev. G. Blyth, Jamaica, and the Rev. S. Sinclair, Greenock. On the motion of the Rev. James Young, of Dumfries, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown was requested to furnish for publication an admirable address, founded on the abolition of human sacrifices in Old Calabar, the delivery of which in various places had been attended with the happiest results; to which request the Doctor cordially responded. On a motion by the Rev. Wm. Reid, the Rev. James Robertson, Newington, was unanimously requested to prepare an address, bearing upon the general aspect of the question, also to be issued in the course of the year. Various practical suggestions were made, and the secretary was charged to see them carried into effect.—*Scottish Press.*

Ceylon.

The whole population of Ceylon, with an area of 24,700 miles, is little more than 1,500,000, or about 62 inhabitants to the square mile. The area in acres is 15,898,000, of which, not above one-tenth is cultivated or used as pasture. We give the items, which are more or less approximations, that for coffee being, we should say, very near the mark—cocoa-nut cultivation, 122,000 acres; cinnamon, 132,000 acres; coffee, 80,000 acres; sugar, 2,700 acres; palm-trees, say 35,000; rice, 400,000 acres; fine grain, 199,999 acres; tobacco, 10,000; pepper, Indian corn, gingelly, cotton, &c., 10,000; and pasture, 10,000.

Microscopic Writing.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says, in describing the articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace:—"We were shown one specimen of microscopic writing, which was certainly the most astonishing of anything of the kind we have ever seen. Upon a space not exceeding that of a small pin's head, and which, indeed, was almost invisible to the naked eye, was written the following words: 'Written as a microscopic object for Mr. Dent, 1851, Fromont a Paris.' The inscription occupies six lines, five of which are written in a bold text hand. The fine and heavy strokes are clearly distinguishable, and are as even and perfect as copperplate writing; the sixth line is in capital italics, printed and shaded, and which appear, when seen through the small microscope attached to it, of rather more than an inch in length."

The Richmond Nursery.

Mr. F. L. Harris' Nursery at Richmond is well worthy of a visit from the Citizens of Halifax. The improvements achieved at that promising locality are at once creditable to the spirited proprietor, and honourable to the City. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the science of Botany to enter into a detailed description of the varied beauties displayed at the Richmond Nursery. It is sufficient to say that almost every known description of plant and flower may be seen at Harris'. It is satisfactory to witness the increasing taste that is being manifested in this City for Floral and Horticultural pursuits. Only a few years ago the pleasure derivable from these sources were confined to the comparatively wealthy—at present through the individual enterprise of Messrs. Harris and Leahy, together with the praiseworthy exertions of the Horticultural Society, the poorest person in the community can participate. Mr. Harris' property in Richmond comprises about fourteen acres, extending from the Old Road to the water side at the Narrows, on which he has upwards of five hundred feet frontage. The erection of the Baracks in the vicinity will vastly increase the value of property at Richmond, and we shall not be sorry to see the limits of Mr. Harris' Nursery grounds circumscribed, and his pockets filled with the proceeds of the sales of his patrimony.—*Chronicle.*

The General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia has been prorogued by His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, to Thursday, the 31st of the present month.

Provincial Appointments.

(From the N. S. Royal Gazette, 9th.)

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint—

Paul Crowell, Esquire, to be an Officer for the protection of the Fisheries, also to be an Officer for the prevention of Smuggling, also to be Commander of the Schooner Telegraph in the Provincial Service.—*July 5th.*

Charles Creed, Esquire, M.D., to be the Health Officer at Pugwash, Cumberland.

John Skerry, of Halifax, Esquire, to be a Notary and Tabellion Public.

Mr. Sherwood Mills to be Commissioner of Sewers for Marsh Lands at Goose River, in the County of Cumberland.—*July 8th.*

His Honor is also pleased, by the advice of the Council, to declare Big Bras d'Or, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the admission of Foreign or British Shipping and Goods.—*Id.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at this port on Monday morning last shortly after two o'clock, thus making a passage unprecedentedly short. The following are the principal items of news—

Great Britain.

The English funds remained without a change. The London Money Market shows a constantly increasing supply; and the preponderance of Government deposits and bullion in the Bank, has produced buoyancy in both the Money and Stock Markets. The Railway Share Market was dull. Foreign funds are without any marked change. Cotton has declined one farthing, and a very general desire to realise. Flour has declined sixpence; Western Canal 22s.; Philadelphia 22s. 6d.; Ohio 22s.; Indian Corn 6d. 6d. lower. Wheat slow at 1d. decline. Rice firm. Sugar has advanced 6d. London Market very firm. Coffee in request at 1s. advance. Tea rather firmer—London rates improving with increased demand. Provisions dull. Lard neglected.—Grease, Butter, one shilling higher.

The overland Mail from India had reached Marseilles. Sales of Cotton were brisk at lower prices. A typhoon occurred at Ceylon, May 1, by which much valuable property and twenty vessels were destroyed.

The feeling in England is universal that the Crystal Palace ought to be preserved for some useful purpose.

The Trans-Atlantic Steam Packet Commissioners have finally decided against any change in the present arrangement; and conclusively against Galway as a Packet Station.

A violent hail storm has been experienced in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, causing considerable destruction to property, the death of cattle and sheep, and severe injury to several human beings.

The deaths in London during the week were 368, being an excess of 140 above the average.—The cause is attributed to the damp, backward weather and the sudden commencement of intense heat.

In the House of Commons Sir F. Thesiger moved five amendments to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Amendments were chiefly intended to strengthen the declaratory clauses and to give power of prosecution to private parties with the consent of the Attorney General. The Amendments were opposed by the Government, but the first and fourth were carried by majorities of 35 and 56, the second and third were agreed to after discussion without a division, and the fifth which gives power to private individuals to prosecute is to be discussed on the 4th of July, the third reading of the Bill being fixed for that day. The fourth Amendment extends the penalties of the Bill to procurers and publishers of Bells.

It has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench that "private" labels are not actionable.

The Irish members who perseveringly oppose the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill have got in London the names of the "Pope's Brass Band."

Fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked at Portsmouth on board the emigrant ship Black Eagle, bound for America. They have been allowed by the English Government, during their stay in this country, 1s. 6d. a day each; each one also has been allowed 20s. for clothes and £6 15s. for passage money.

A wedge of pure gold, from California, weighing 102 ounces, the produce of five month's diggings in the gold regions, by a young gentleman of Somersetshire, has been exhibited at Bristol.

It is said that Admiral Dundas is to succeed Admiral Parker as Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, his flag ship to be the *St. George*.

Great preparations are being made by the Corporation of London, to receive a visit from Her Majesty on the 9th inst.

REFUSAL OF LICENSE.—The Rev. H. Newton has been refused by the Bishop of Exeter a license to the curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Exeter, in consequence of his having given replies unsatisfactory to the Bishop to the following questions:—

1. Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, duly baptized, according to the offices of baptism in the Book of Common Prayer, are therein born anew of water and the Holy Ghost?

2. Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, so baptized, are in baptism made by God members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven?

Foreign.

The foreign news is unimportant.

In France petitions for the Revision continue to pour in from every quarter. It is reported that M. De Tocqueville has been selected as "Reporter" of the Committee of the Assembly. This gentleman is known to be a strict republican and opposed to Bonapartist principles.

On Thursday the President held a grand review in the Champ de Mars. He was received with more than usual favour by the public, and the cries of "Vive Napoleon" were more general than ever.

The *Monitor* gives the long-delayed announcement of the appointment of General Aupick as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, and of M. Colonna Walewski to that of England.

The report that the Austrian and Bavarian troops quartered in Hesse are to quit that country in the beginning of the ensuing month is premature. No resolution of the kind has yet been taken by the Diet (unless in the sitting alluded to above), and I am assured that the question has not been touched upon in an official manner since the reinstatement of the federal government.

Prussia and Hanover are making strenuous exertions in the Committee on the affairs of the federal marine, to press on the other states the advantage of establishing the German fleet on a permanent and gradually increasing foundation. The Austrian Government entertains very similar opinions, but from the manner in which they have been manifested it would seem that it desired the controul of the fleet to be placed in the hands of one particular state, pointing out the same time the advantages of the Austrian ports in the Mediterranean during the four or five months of the year in which the ports of the northern states are inaccessible.

Signor Evangelista, Chancellor of the Holy Consulta, was assassinated at Rome June 15.

The spread of Socialist doctrines in Spain has caused some alarm.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—We have had a further arrival from India by the mail. The Governor-General has by this time reached Simla. The barbarians on the north-western frontiers are vigilantly watched and a strong force will remain in that quarter to repress any marauding acts.

The news from China is that the war in the southern Provinces still continues adverse to the reigning dynasty, which some anticipate will be speedily overthrown. At Canton they are said to be on the edge of a volcano, as the rebellion spreads towards the city.

At Van Dieman's Land the anti-convict agitation is assuming a serious aspect.