

Bible Revision.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff, who has had much to do with the Bible revision work, gave, by request of Dr. Cuyler, a condensed account of this great enterprise on Sabbath forenoon to the congregation of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn. He gave first a history of the English Bible, beginning with the translation into Saxon by the venerable Bede in the seventh century. After the Norman conquest Saxon became so mixed with French that Bede's translation was no longer understood, and Wicliffe, in the fourteenth century, made a translation which was a remarkable specimen of learning and industry. It was, however, only a translation from the Latin Vulgate, containing all its inaccuracies and adding some more, and the language underwent such further changes that in two centuries more it became obsolete. Then came that wonderful wave of revived religion which spread over Europe and led to translations of the Scripture into the vernacular language of several great nations. The original of the New Testament translations was a Greek Testament published by Erasmus in 1516. Before that all translations were from the Vulgate, but after that they were made from the original Hebrew and Greek. Tyndale, the Bible martyr, made an excellent translation of the New Testament which, with various modifications, is substantially the New Testament of our authorized version. It was peculiarly fitted for the work, and most felicitously rendered into the most simple, expressive and popular English the meaning of the original Greek. Then followed several translations of the Bible, among which were Coverdale's the Geneva Bible, and the Bishop's Bible, but they all contained many inaccuracies, and one of the first measures in the reign of James I. was to appoint a commission of forty-seven learned divines to make a revised translation, which was to supersede all the rest. It was remarkable that the King, who always disliked the Puritan element in the national Church, nevertheless gave it a fair preparation of the translators; and the result was an English Bible which for beauty and accuracy surpassed all versions in modern languages, and has been the standard ever since wherever the English language is spoken. It may be asked, Why not let well alone and leave this excellent version so dear to the people to be, as heretofore, the authorized version? The answers to this question are various. In the first place the work of translating the Bible is not inspired any more than that of printing it. We must take the best means in our power to make that translation as perfect as possible. The English language has so changed again since the authorized version was published in 1611 that a number of words used in it are obsolete, and others, such as "let" and "prevent" mean now the very opposite of what they then meant. It is an obvious duty to take away these obstacles in the way of the people's understanding the Word of God. The Greek Testament of Erasmus, from which that of the authorized version was translated, was a compilation from medieval manuscripts, none of the old manuscripts which are now chiefly relied upon for a correct text being then known. The text now is discovered in a monastery on Mount Sinai only about three years ago. The progress of the work of securing a correct Greek text has been very great, and all this knowledge should be applied to furnish a correct English text. The knowledge of Greek and Hebrew is also much more complete now than it was formerly. There was very little known about the geography, natural history, or archaeology of Palestine and adjoining countries at the time the authorized version was translated. The manners and customs of the East, which have continued without change from the earliest times till now, are much better known, and all these things throw a great light on the original, and render many things clear which were formerly obscure or misunderstood. The translators inserted a great many explanations printed in italics, which formed no part of the original, nine out of ten of which were unnecessary, and some of them erroneous, altering the sense. The headings of chapters also and marginal readings require revision. The division into chapters and verses, which was no part of the original, is often arbitrary and injudicious. These might be retained in the margin for reference, but the text should be divided into sections and paragraphs according to the sense, and all that is poetry in the original should be printed as poetry in the translation. These considerations convinced many learned men that the time had come, not for a new translation of the Bible—the one we have could not in its general character be improved—but for such alterations as the progress of the language and the increased knowledge of the original text rendered necessary in order to secure clearness and accuracy. The Church of England—one of the proudest and most conservative bodies in the world—had originated the movement, and with, for it, unprecedented liberality, invited the best scholars of other denominations in Britain to join with the most learned divines of the Anglican Church in the work. They also invited America to cooperate by forming a similar ecclesiastical board of the best American Biblical scholars. These two committees have been at work now for a number of years, and expect to get through their task in two or three years more, when it will become a question with every church and every family whether to use the revised Bible or the present version or both.—N. Y. Witness.

A Natural Wonder.

A submarine plant growing in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Melanosporia, and known to botanists as the *Macrocarista Papillosa*, is said to dwarf all vegetable products yet known by its prodigious proportions. It grows sometimes to such a size as to cover vast areas of sea-bed, one specimen having been discovered that occupied by measurement three square miles, while the stem was eight feet thick. It is difficult to conceive of such a plant, and to understand how any adequate system of nourishment can be maintained through so extended channels. The *Macrocarista* leaves the famous Big Trees of California immeasurably behind, making them seem, indeed, like small reeds. It has an infinite variety, some specimens being so small as to be visible only under a powerful microscope. The much-talked-of wonders of nature are more wonderful than has ever been conjectured, as research and science are daily teaching us. And still it is fair to presume that we have not yet erased the threshold of the temple of discovery, within which are hidden marvels that the most active and exuberant imagination is unable to conceive. The realm of poetry is beautiful and inspiring; but the world of fact exceeds it in every way, illustrating constantly the old idea that truth is stranger than fiction. Indeed, fiction seems, even when most exaggerated, to be little more than the pale shadow of truth.

New York has not so many churches as is generally supposed. The common notion of the number is about 500, which would not be many for a city containing over 1,000,000 people. While churches have steadily increased here, it is thought by many of the orthodox that they have not increased nearly so rapidly as they should have done, not, indeed, in proportion to the growing population of the Metropolis. The churches at present number 375, divided among the following sects:—Protestant Episcopal, 78; Roman Catholic, 64; Methodist Episcopal, 50; Presbyterian, 41; Baptist, 31; Jews, 25; Lutheran, 21; Dutch Reformed, 20; African Methodist Episcopal, 9; United Presbyterian, 7; Congregational, 6; Reformed Presbyterian, 5; Universalist, 5; Unitarian, 4; Friends, 3; Miscellaneous, 21, among the last, 1 True Dutch Reformed, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Greek Catholic. It often has been said that there is a Mosque here, and also a Joss temple to which Mohammedans and the Chinese resort; but this seems to be one of the facts of imagination that so abound nowadays. There may be a place where the Mahattan Celestials worship, but it is not worthy the name of a temple. The churches give, according to the population, about 1 to every 2,800 inhabitants; but a large proportion of these do not attend church at all. It is said that there are in the city well-nigh 2,000 licensed liquor or beer shops, or 1 to every 500 of the population, which would go to show that bodily thirst for alcoholic or malt liquors is near six times as great as hunger of the soul.

The people of Windsor exercise themselves for turning away Captain Kiah, of the propeller *Canada*, while suffering with small-pox, by saying that their pest-house is not in good order; that it would have cost a great deal of bed clothing, nurses, and a carriage to carry him to the pest-house, and that they could not have got anyone to take care of him, etc. When the propeller reached Buffalo the Captain was discovered to have an eruption on his face, and the fact was duly forwarded to the board of health. Thereupon the health officers rushed down to the outer break-water, yanked the Captain off to the pest-house, put the vessel in quarantine, steamed her from stem to stern and from hull to rigging, then fumigated her with sulphur and drenched her with carbolic acid. Then the crew being put through a course of vaccination, and their clothing all fumigated at a temperature of 211 degrees, the health officers returned to their duties on shore.

A curious case, arising from the failure of the Glasgow Bank, is up for discussion. By the law of the land each stockholder is individually responsible for the liabilities of the concern. Lately a lady died. She held a large quantity of bank stock. Having no heirs, her property went to the Crown and now the bank lawyers want to hold the Queen personally liable.

The Queen's speech was delivered in the British Parliament on Thursday, and contained little of importance besides the statement that the Afghan war was the cause of the early session. The debate on the Address, which took place was brief, and resulted in its adoption in both Houses without a division.

When a man reaches the top of a stairway and attempts to take one more step higher, the sensation is as perplexing as if he had attempted to kick a dog that wasn't there.

"Is there anything that will make grain come up quick?" asked a gentleman farmer. "Well, no, I don't know of nothing" that'll do it," was the genial old fellow's reply, "unless it's crows." Then the gentleman farmer wanted to know where he could get some.

"You are a Catholic, Jimmy?" "Yes, yer honor." "And you pray to the Virgin, Mary?" "I do, yer honor." "Well there's no doubt she was a good woman—the Bible says so; but she may have been no better than your mother or mine." "That's true, yer honor. But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children."

On November 18, when Marwood left Uk, after hanging the Llangibby quintuple number, he was escorted to the station by an immense crowd, who cheered him loudly at the station. Many shook hands with him. A man made a speech, stating Marwood had done his duty, and all were proud of him. Marwood replied that never before had he had such a reception, and hoped he would soon come that way again. This caused hearty laughter.

The British forces in the Peiwar Pass gained a signal victory over the Afghans on Monday, capturing Khotal, with a loss of eight killed and wounded. The way from Jellalabad to Cabul is clear, but it is reported improbable that an advance will be made on either the capital or Candahar this year.

MOWAT'S HARDWARE STORE,

Lower Town, DURHAM.

I have now on hand a Large Stock of Lance Tooth Cross Cut Saws, Axes, in great variety, Stable Hardware, &c., JOS. F. MOWAT. Durham, Nov. 7th, 1878.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month. Ricesville—Monday before Durham. Hanover—Monday before Durham. Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month. Guelph—First Wednesday in each month. Hamilton—Friday before the Guelph Fair. Drayton—Saturday before Guelph. Elora—Monday before Guelph. Douglas—First Friday in each month. Hamilton—Cyril Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph. Berlin—First Thursday in each month. Brampton—First Thursday in each month. Lindsay—First Friday in each month. Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest. Rosemont—Fifteenth of February, April, June, August, October and December. Prince—Wednesday preceding the Orangeville Fair. Orangeville—The 2nd Thursday in each month. Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville. Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville. Nicholson—Wednesday before Orangeville. Marsville—Second Wednesday in each month. Walkerton—The last Wednesday in each month. Midway—Last Wednesday of each month.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. H. R. Wray, R. A. pastor. Church Wardens, H. J. McLaughlin and Ed. Kage. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Divine Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. Wm. Park, pastor. C. METHODIST CHURCH. Services every Sabbath at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor Rev. R. Godfrey. BAPTIST CHURCH. John H. Best, pastor. Sunday Services—preaching at 11 a. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Services—Monday evening, young people's prayer meeting at 8 p. m.; Wednesday evening, Bible class at 8 p. m. Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lecker, Registrar. John A. Mann, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Town Hall—open every Friday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Shares 21, annual fee 40 cents. Alexander Robertson, Librarian. POST OFFICE. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Arch. McKechnie, Postmaster. DURHAM LODGE NO. 36 OF F. & A. M. Night of meeting, Tuesday or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Vollet, W. M. H. W. M. M. Secretary. STEPHEN LODGE NO. 109 I. O. O. F. Night of meeting every Monday at 7:30 p. m. in the Old Fellows Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Laidlaw, N. G. W. R. Vollet, Sec. DURHAM L. O. N. O. 622. Night of meeting, Tuesday or before full moon in each month. T. Jones, Sec.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, 4th November 1878, trains will run as follows:— DURHAM (UNION STATION). Depart, 8:20 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 5:50 p. m. Arrive, 10:05 a. m., 3:10 p. m., 9:15 p. m. ORANGEVILLE. South, Depart 7:45 a. m., 12:25 p. m., 5:55 p. m. Arrive, 11:15 a. m., 3:45 p. m., 9:30 p. m. TENNESSEE. Depart, 7:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 5:50 p. m. Arrive, 11:20 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 9:35 p. m. For time at intermediate stations see Time Tables. EDWARD WHAGGIE, General Manager. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1878.

Teachers' Examination.

For Second-Class Certificates. DECEMBER, 1878.

The next semi-annual examination of Candidates for Public School Teachers' Second-Class Certificates, for the County of Grey, will be held at Owen Sound, commencing on MONDAY, the 16th of DECEMBER, at 1:30 p. m. Forms of the notice to be previously given by the Candidates can be obtained on application to any Candidate. It is indispensable that all Candidates, whether from a county or city should be present in person at the examination. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$100 in a week. A lady agent devotes all year time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

ALL parties are hereby forbidden to purchase any note of hand made by me to William O'Grady, as the same has been obtained by fraudulent representations. JOHN H. PALMER. July 31, 1878.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE, Fall and Winter Goods is now Complete.

In Millinery, and Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Their Stock will be found to be Large, Fashionable and Well Assorted, and at Bottom Prices. Their Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES will also be found Large and well assorted, and at Prices to suit the Times.

GROCERIES---Remarkably Cheap.

Lumber, Shingles & Lath, 1,000,000 Feet dry Pine Lumber. 500,000 " Hemlock, Cherry, Basswood & Maple. Lumber, all Widths, Qualities, Lengths and Thicknesses. STACKS OF SHINGLES AND LATH, VERY CHEAP. Custom Sawing attended to during the Winter Months. MANUFACTURERS OF Flour, Oatmeal, and Chopp Stuffs. Gristing and Chopping attended to at Shortest Notice. N., G. & J. McKECHNIE. DURHAM.

Fall and Winter Fashions.

E. & A. DAVIDSON, Offer the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Stock of Millinery, Mantles, and FANCY DRY GOODS ever offered in DURHAM. Every Lady waiting a Mantle should see them. We are also giving Extra Value in MANTLE CLOTHS, Ulster Cloths, Cashmires, Velvets, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. All the Shades in Berlin, Fleece, and Fingering Woods. Mantles and Ulsters made to Order. INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED BY E. & A. DAVIDSON.

JOHN CAMERON

Announces his Stock of Fall & Winter Goods now Complete. He would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to his Fashionable Stock of Mantles and Ulsters at very low prices. Another Lot of those Wonderfully Cheap Tweed Suits, for \$8.50 per suit, JUST RECEIVED. JOHN CAMERON. Durham, October 10, 1878.

STOVES AND TINWARE!

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has a large Stock of STOVES and TIN WARE, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE. Cook, Parlor and Box Stoves. Particular attention paid to Eavesdropping. Cash for Sheepskins and Hides. Agent for the Superior Broadcast Seeder and Drill. Also the Galloway Sulky Rake—the best Sulky rake in the Dominion. T. A. HARRIS. Durham, Feb. 26th, 1878.

WM. JOHNSTON, Jr.,

Agent for the sale of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Mowers, Reapers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Laidlaw & Stewart's Improved Gang Ploughs, &c. The Subscriber is agent for the sale of the celebrated MOWER manufactured by the TORONTO REAPER & MOWER COMPANY. ALSO Note and Book Accounts collected on reasonable terms. OFFICE: At Kiernan & Hughson's Store, Lower Town, DURHAM. Durham, April 4, 1878.

WOOL CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING,

Cloth Dressing, &c., Flesherton Woollen Mills. The subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of South and East Grey that they are prepared to execute all orders in Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Cloth-Dressing, IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE. None but Experienced Workmen Employed. In every branch of our work. We have always on hand a full stock of Full Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Stocking Yarn, &c., which will be sold at moderate prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed in every branch of business. Call and Examine. Wool taken in exchange for goods or in payment for work. Flesherton, July 4th, 1878. J. & N. CAMPBELL.

THE "Grey Review"

38 COLUMN PAPER

READING MATTER, LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWS, MARKET REPORTS, AND EDITORIALS.

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"GREY REVIEW"

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Job Department,

OF THE "REVIEW" PRINTING OFFICE. Is now fitted up in the very best style, and Possesses great Facilities for doing all kinds of WORK. Having lately made an addition to our type, parties wishing Job Work done in the very Best Style of the Art, THE OFFICE IS FURNISHED WITH NEW PRESSES, TYPE, ETC. OF THE LATEST. J. TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.

Beautiful Amalgams Only Ten Cents

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large stock of Amalgams, and is prepared to supply the public with the best quality of Amalgams at the lowest prices. J. TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch

Always on hand all kinds of Leather Goods, and all kinds of Saddlery, and all kinds of Harness, and all kinds of Boots and Shoes, and all kinds of Trunks and Valises, and all kinds of Bags and Cases, and all kinds of Belts and Collars, and all kinds of Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Gloves and Hosiery, and all kinds of Linens and Cottons, and all kinds of Silks and Woollens, and all kinds of Ribbons and Trimmings, and all kinds of Buttons and Zippers, and all kinds of Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Stoves and Ranges, and all kinds of Tinware and Hardware, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, and all kinds of Dry Goods and Millinery, and all kinds of Stationery and Printing, and all kinds of Books and Maps, and all kinds of Toys and Games, and all kinds of Candles and Tapers, and all kinds of Soap and Perfumery, and all kinds of Medicines and Druggs, and all kinds of Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Varnishes and Glazes, and all kinds of Putty and Glue, and all kinds of Nails 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