Ancient and English Versions.—The Rev. C. Malan, Vicar of Broad-Windsor, England, is one of the most accomplished linguists now living. He reads and speaks a greater number of languages than any man of whom we have ever heard, and some facts that were mentioned to us, while abroad, of his attainments, were so remarkable, as to appear incredible to those unacquainted with the authority on which the statements rest. This scholar has recently addressed a letter in the London *Times*, on a proposal to make a new version of the holy Bible, and he thus speaks of the received text:

I have found from personal study, that the authorised version of the Old Testament is, generally speaking, less paraphrastic, and is therefore a more correct rendering of the Hebrew, than the Septuagint, and the versions which follow them wholly or in part; such as the Armenian, the Ethiopic, the Coptic, the Vulgate, the Arabic, and even the Syriac, for this too bears evident proof of having been tampered with after the Greek Vulgate; and as regards the New Testament, I find that the English Bible agrees best with the old versions which rank highest in critical importance on account of their age, their faithfulness, and their accuracy. Thus, taking in general, as a specimen of the whole book, the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, which consists of forty seven verses, I find that the English Bible agrees entirely in forty-two verses with the Syriac of Beschit, in thirty-six (out of thirty-seven) with the Gothic of Uphilas, in thirty-nine with the Slavonic and with the Armenian, in twenty-eight with the Coptic, and in twenty with the Ethiopic. A similar collation of the English Bible with those versions of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, gives the same average result. Surely, sir, this is sufficient to bid us rest and be at peace, for the present at least, and until no doubt hovers any longer over the sacred text itself.

As to the *necessity* of having a new version, I fear it is a mere apology for a change. If the present version has been good enough for those who have gone before during two hundred and fifty years, it is assuredly good enough for those who come after, unless these be worse than their progenitors—a fact no one will admit. None of the alterations proposed involve any vital truth; they are not, therefore, necessary. Those that might be advisable consist chiefly in expressions which are needlessly rendered verbally, and which only wound the ear, and are unfit for public use. Beyond that, I apprehend, alterations should be few. Of course, none in doctrine—the Church is already militant enough as it is; and in diction, few alterations in that respect would be an improvement upon the lofty, yet simple and melodious style of the English Bible. It cannot, therefore, be adapted, as some will have it, to the present state of the language, for this borrows its great beauty chiefly from the consecrated pages of the authorised version. As regards the recent discoveries of manuscrips, let us wait till those discoveries are made good by universal approval. Meanwhile, no translation can or ought to keep pace with such discoveries, otherwise we should have a periodical, if not a perennial, issue of fresh translations of the Bible; and then what would become of long cherished associations, of innate religion in the land, and of the instinctive love of the people for their Bible? They would soon perish, and for ever.

Attempt to Print a Perfect Book.—"Whether such a miracle as an immaculate edition of a classical author exist," says one, "I have never learnt; but an attempt has been made to obtain this glorious singularity, and was as nearly realized as is perhaps possible—the magnificent edition of Os Lusiadas of Camoens by Don Jose Souza in 1817. This amateur spared no prodigality of cost and labour, and flattered himself that, by the assistance of Didot, not a single typographical error should be found in that splendid volume.

"But an error was afterwards discovered in some of the copies, occasioned by one of the letters in the word Lusitano having got misplaced during the working of one of the sheets. It must be confessed that this was an accident or misfortune, rather than an erratum."

The celebrated Foulises, of Glasgow, attempted to publish a work, which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the decided result. Six experienced proof-readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the university, with a notification, that a reward of fifty pounds would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was printed, and the printers thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was in the first line of the first page. The Foulis' editions of classical works are still much prized by scholars and collectors.

Milk as a Manufacturing Ingredient.—Milk now performs other offices besides the production of butter and cheese and the flavouring of tea. It has made its way into the textile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printer and the woollen manufacturer. In the class of pigment printing, work, which is indeed a species of painting, the colours are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to give a full, brilliant appearance. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used, until Mr. Pattison of Glasgow, Scotland, found a more economical substitute in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now bought up in large quantities from the farmers, and the desired indissoluble matter is obtained from it at a price far below that of egg albumen. This matter the patentee has called "lactarin." A second application of the same article—milk—has just been developed by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil, which having risen from $290 to $350 a ton, the woollen manufacturers are now using the high-priced article mixed with milk. This compound is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk apparently furnishing an element of more powerful effect upon the fibres than the pure vegetable oil *per se*.

Instinct of Horses.—It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati (Ohio) *Times*, that some of the horses in the service of the fire department become entirely restless, and seem anxious to "be off" the moment the fire-bell commences ringing, and, though gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine, than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10 exhibiting this instinct, occurred recently. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses hitched in a cart, and was driving leisurely along the street, when the fire-bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and, whirling, started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when, in turning the corner, he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel of the cart passed over him, crushing his ribs.

Gloves.—In 1790, Charlemagne granted an unlimited right of hunting to the abbots and monks of Littel, for making gloves and girdles of the skins of deer they killed, and covers for their books. Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, first introduced from Italy to England embroidered gloves and perfumes. He presented Queen Elizabeth with a pair of the former, who was so pleased with them that she wore them while her portrait was drawn. George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, received a glove from Queen Elizabeth. The Queen had dropped it, when he taking it up to return it to her, she presented it to him as a mark of esteem. The Earl having adorned it with jewels, wore it in front of his hat on days of tournament.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is not doubted that the ultimatum will be despatched to Naples by the end of the week. Other advices however, speak of the probability of the Neapolitan affairs being again referred to diplomacy, and that consequently the squadron intended to be despatched to Naples will not sail at all for the present.

At the last dates from Naples, rumours had begun to circulate of the Anglo-French naval demonstration, and some symptoms of popular agitation were observable. The police maintained a careful surveillance on the English residents. An Austrian squadren of 7 ships of war is cruising in the vicinity of Sicily.

It is understood in Paris that the reply of the King of Naples to the diplomatic notes of the Western Powers is particularly offensive to his friends. The report says, that when the practice of flogging prisoners was brought to the notice of the King by a diplomatist, he was referred to the Neapolitan Minister of the Interior, who published the fact that showed that the punishment was not so cruel as that inflicted on soldiers in the British army. As this conversation was of an official character, this reply was forwarded to the English Government. The King of Naples is said to rely for support on the army and on the lazzaroni. It is difficult to ascertain the feelings of the army or to predict the part it will take in case of a crisis. The lazzaroni are believed to be altogether devoted to the King. The liberals are at present united, though heretofore one section was in favour of the present sovereign if he would grant a constitution, and the other desired his abdication in favour of his son.

THE SECOND NOTE TO NAPLES

A Frankfort journal gives a synopsis of the second note sent by the Western Powers to the King of Naples. They express their desire to come to an honourable understanding with him. They admit that under present circumstances the King cannot grant a general amnesty, and, therefore, request the King to grant a pardon to those political prisoners who may apply for it and make their submission in proper form. But this they particularly insist on; and they therefore give their note the form of an ultimatum, allowing the King a fortnight for consideration, after which they will resolve on the measures they think advisable.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 15, 1856.

RAISING HORSES ONE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

One very great, and it is to be hoped, lasting benefit has been conferred on the Island by the exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society in the improvement of the various kinds of Stock, and particularly of that of Horses. We were much pleased the other day when at St. Eleanor's, with the sight of a noble animal, the property of John Haszard, Esquire. Now, we do not pretend to the least knowledge of what are or are not the points of a good horse, and well convinced of our ignorance in this respect, we do not venture to give our judgment in the matter, but have been assured by those who are good judges, that Mr. Haszard's horse, though of Island breed, is one that might safely stand in competition with horses of the neighboring Provinces, or perhaps of the States. One thing about him we can of ourselves vouch for, and that is, his beauty of form. We are not, however, puffing Mr. Haszard's horse "Prince Edward," though he well deserves all that can be said in commendation of him, but we have adduced this particular animal, being the finest of his kind that has ever fallen under our eye, as a proof of what may be done with care and management. What one man has done, another may, and as there is no limiting the exertions of men, so there is no telling the number of good horses that might be raised, if those exertions take the right direction. It is obvious to all, that an ill-shaped, low-bred animal consumes as much as one of the finest symmetry and proportions; the cost of keeping the one, is therefore, precisely the same as that of the other. But what an immense difference is there in the prices realized. Take the above horse for an example, after having taken two prizes, one, as the best two-year old, and the following year, as the best of any age, he was sold by auction at the last fair for £99, Mr. Haszard purchased him at £110, and this, we are told, is by no means his real value, and that Mr. H. might gain considerably if he chose to part with him. He prefers, however, to keep him for the improvement of the Stock in Prince County. Here, then, is the difference: an animal of the common breed is worth from £12 to £20, and is in no particular request; a superior animal of good points and good blood, will always command a price, aud that a high one, even here. Now, although all horses do not turn out models in shape and figure, yet, superior care and attention always produce intermediate degrees of excellence, and what we would inculcate on our agricultural friends is the more certain gain that always attends the breeding of superior Stock. We felt a degree of personal pride at being told by an old school-fellow from the neighboring Province, that one of the objects of his attending the last fair, was for the purchasing of some of our very superior sort of Sheep for the purpose of breeding from, and thus we should have it in every kind of Stock. We remember when the Sheep of the Island were of the poorest and most worn-out kind of breed possible, more resembling, as far as the fleece went, goats than sheep, and as for the meat, it would scarcely be looked at in the present day. Now, the superiority of our present breed of sheep is entirely owing to care and attention; let, therefore, the same attention be bestowed upon that noble animal, the horse, and we shall get the name of "The Island" up as highly for the latter as the former, and dealers will come to our fairs in search of the one as well as the other. We have a great idea, that the island is in general better adapted to raising of any kind of animals than the Main. Our climate has in it that superiority that must tell as much in favor of the brute as in the rational animal. We have no large, rich marshes like those of Cumberland, but then, we have no miasma, we have no fogs and we have a soils that drains itself. One thing we would wish to impress upon our readers in general, and that is, in everything, aim at excellence, and the chances are, that you obtain something beyond mediocrity.

"**The Martins of Cro' Martin,**" by Charles Lever.—This is a most interesting as well as instructive work. It is intended to afford a picture of the social working of the Emancipation Bill of 1829, and gives the different phases of Irish life during that period. It will be read with much satisfaction, whether the aim be to get further insight into the lights and shades of the Irish character, or merely as affording a means of obtaining a few hours of rational amusement. It is a book well worthy of the name of "Lever."

King's County Cattle Show took place at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, on Tuesday, the 30th September. On the whole it was a better show of stock than last year, though fewer in number than might be expected, which was perhaps owing to the scale of premiums, which were governed by the amount at the disposal of the committee. The subscriptions amounted to £22, including £1 from Mr Irving, the Secretary of the R. A. Society. It is to be hoped the Royal Society will be able to offer premiums next year for a show in the County, or to assist those who may be desirous of continuing the annual show of stock. The Horses shown, particularly the Colts and Fillies, were much superior to former years. There were several fine Ayrshire and Durham Cows and Heifers. Mr. Wightman exhibited, after the show, a very fine Bull Calf, a purchase from the Hon. G. Coles. There was a good sample of Sheep of all kinds. Pigs were few in number, but those shown were very superior. The judges of stock were entertained at a dinner by Mrs. Finlay. At the table were several others interested in the proceedings of the day, among the number was Charles Haszard, Esq., the only officer of the Royal Agricultural Society who attended the show.

PRIZES:

Mares rising 6 years—			
1st prize, Edward Poole,	£1	0	0
2d do. Peter Maclaren,	0	10	0
Colts foaled in 1854—			
1st do. Peter Gordon,	1	0	0
2d do Angus Mathewson,	0	10	0
Fillies—			
1st do Archibald Maclaren,	1	0	0
2d do. James Dewar,	0	10	0
Bulls, any age—			
Thos. Owen, recommended for,	1	0	0
" dropped in '54—Peter Ferguson,	1	0	0
Cows—1st prize, Thomas Owen,	1	0	0
2d do. John Dewar.	0	10	0
Heifers drop'd in '54—			
1st do. Doctor Kaye,	1	0	0
2d do. James Dewar'	0	10	0
Judges of Cattle—B. Kearney, E. Poole and T. Henderson.			
Rams under 4 years—			
1st prize. Thomas Owen,	£1	0	0
2d do Donald Macdonald,	0	10	0
Ram Lambs—			
1st do, Robert Head,	1	0	0
2d do, Frederick Praught,	0	10	0
Ewes—			
1st do. Donald Macdonald,	1	0	0
2d do Doctor Kaye,	0	10	0
Judges of Sheep—Mh. Rowe, W. Duncan and Jas. Dewar.			
Boars—			
Philip Beers, recommended for,	£1	0	0
Sows—			
1st prize, Joseph Wightman,	1	0	0
2d do Philip Beers,	0	10	0
Judges of Pigs—D. Macdonald, T. Owen and P. Samphey.			