

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

When and by whom were the books of the Old Testament first collected and arranged?

By Ezra, about 450 years before Christ. The five books of Moses had been kept with the Ark of the Covenant (Deut. 31: 24, 26.) and Joshua had written the portion of Scripture bearing his name "in the book of the law of God." Joshua 8 and 24: 26.

What are the most prominent translations of the Bible that have been made?

The Septuagint, the Vulgate, the Douay, and the English or King James' Bible.

What is the meaning of the word Septuagint?

Seventy. The translation was so called because it was made by seventy, or more strictly, by seventy-two men; six having been chosen from each of the twelve tribes of Israel for that purpose.

When and where was this translation made?

At Alexandria, in Egypt, about 200 years before Christ. It was a translation of the Old Testament only, from the Hebrew into Greek.

How was this translation regarded by the Jews in the time of Christ?

It was regarded with peculiar reverence. Our Saviour and the Apostles in their discourses generally quoted from this version.

What is the Vulgate translation?

It is a Latin translation of the Septuagint, not of the Hebrew, and so called the Vulgate, because, being the only version which the Roman Catholic Church holds to be reliable, it is in that church the common version.

When and by whom was this translation made?

By Jerome, about the year A.D. 400.

What of the Douay Bible?

It is an English translation of the Vulgate, with the notes and comments, and is the only English Bible approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

From what did it receive its name?

From the place where it was first published—Douay, a town in France.

When was it published?

In the year 1610.

Why does it differ so much from our English Bible?

Because it was made, not from the original Hebrew, but from the Vulgate, which was from the Septuagint, and was very imperfect. It could not be as correct as a translation made directly from the Hebrew.

Why is our English version called "King James' Bible?"

Because it was made during the reign of James I. King of England.

When was it begun and when completed?

In the year 1607 the work was commenced, and was finished in about three years, and published in 1611.

By whom was the translation made?

Fifty-four of the most learned men of the kingdom were appointed for the task. Seven of these did not serve, leaving forty-seven as the number who were actually engaged in the work.

How was the labor apportioned among this number?

They were divided into six classes; to each of which a certain portion of the Bible was given to translate, not from the Latin nor from the Septuagint, but directly from the original Hebrew and Greek.

What was the earliest division of the Bible?

That which is supposed to have been made by Ezra. The books of the Old Testament were divided into three classes: "the Law," "the Prophets," and "the Writings," or "the Psalms." To this our Saviour refers, Luke 22: 44—"All things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses, and the Prophets, and Psalms concerning me."

When and by whom was the Bible first divided into chapters?

This is generally said to have been done by Cardinal Hugo, A.D. 1240. But as early as the middle of the third century, the four Gospels had been divided into chapters.

When and by whom were the chapters divided into verses?

By Robert Stevens, in the year 1551. It is stated that he performed the greater part of this tedious task while on horseback, on a journey.

A CURIOUS menage has just been established in the Jardin des Plantes. In an iron cage have been placed a young lioness, an Algerian wild boar and a little dog. The last is quite the master, the lioness generally amusing herself with teasing the boar. When, however, the lioness goes too far, the dog interferes and re-establishes order.

THE MORALS OF NEW YORK "SOCIETY."

An indignant Frenchman, stirred thereto by a stricture in the New York Times upon Parisian vice, declares that the morals of New York, especially in "good society," are much worse than those of Paris. He says: Let any foreigner pass through Broadway at night, and observe the signs and transparencies which indicate the entrances to the dens of vice and infamy which everywhere abound on that street, and tell me if we have anything to boast of over Paris? Such infamous institutions would not be permitted. I know of nothing in which we are behind Paris in these things.

We have our public restaurants fitted up with "private apartments for ladies and gentlemen." We have places of public amusement which are notoriously rendezvous for improper persons—assignment places under the disguise of places of amusement—picture galleries used for the same purpose. Houses of ill-repute everywhere abound, and are well patronized. Hotels in which persons notoriously reside in the most shameful illicit relations. Anatomical Museums, too disgusting to be visited by any decent person, are kept open on your most public street, and rendered very attractive by a gorgeous display of "gas lights," and into which all applicants are admitted without regard to age, sex, or condition. The vice of intemperance, too, is infinitely greater in the city, and in this country, than in Paris or France.

Every American who has been abroad knows this to be true. And, as respects admitting improper persons into society, I do not think we have anything to boast of in that particular either. At the *Bal d'Opera* a few evenings since—professedly a most select and *recherche* affair—persons might have been seen quite as obnoxious to remark as Mlle. Therese—and as for properties of behavior, I am constrained to say that I never saw exhibitions of such gross disregard of the common decencies of life in any *Salle* in Paris as I saw at the Academy of Music on that occasion. I saw a man take liberties with the person of a female at the supper table too disgusting to mention, and which would not be tolerated in the lowliest dancing garden in Paris. I also saw the son of the editor of the leading (so-called) newspaper of this city so drunk and disorderly that two policemen had him by the throat and collar, ejecting him forcibly from the house. I saw indecencies in dress and costume that would have compelled the wearer to have retired from any company in Paris to which decent people are invited.

[Are the New York Times and the "indignant Frenchman" picturing Sodom and Gomorrah, or are New York and Paris morally so like the "Cities of the Plain?" Well may Utah say to such enlightenment, refinement, civilization and social progress (?) and regeneration (?) "pluck the beam out of thine own eye." Can any honest sane person wonder at or object to our striving to prevent the inauguration of such a state of society here?—[Ed.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 30.—We have been visited with continuous rains during the past week. The Willamette is now 21 feet above low water mark at this point. The streams south are uncommonly swollen. The Columbia river at the Dalles rose six feet during Saturday and Sunday, and threatened to submerge Main street yesterday.

A letter from Olds Ferry, of the 22d, says the steamer Shoshone, on her exploring trip, reached a point within 100 miles of Salmon Falls, finding a good open river most of the distance. She now makes regular semi-weekly trips between Olds Ferry and Owyhee. —[Stockton Independent.]

PLEASANT.—A San Francisco paper gives the following very pleasant picture of affairs in that city:

The old times are come again. Citizens are knocked down and robbed upon a crowded highway, men are chloroformed at street corners, with hundreds within speaking distance, human beings are dumped from wharfs, early risers are waylaid, vehicles on public streets are made to "stand," and their occupants to "deliver; all under the very nose of the police. One day our dailies teem with eulogistic articles for our detectives, and great praise of this quiet and "well governed city;" the next issue they declare it to be the "worse governed place" on the globe, where life is insecure from the assassin, and property helpless against the robber. Verily, "the old times are come!"

CUTTING TIMBER FOR FENCING.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, who was brought up in the belief that the old of the moon in February was the best time for cutting timber for durability, and that fence posts ought to be seasoned, says he has learned by dear experience that both theories are wrong. He prefers to cut when the tree is full of sap, and to set posts when green. Rails cut when the sap is running, and the bark immediately removed, will last one-fourth longer than if cut at any other time and the bark left on. He has found that posts made from the limbs and upper part of trees always last the longest. Instead of banking dirt about a post he would make a hollow or dish around it to catch and hold water, believing that as water excludes the air, the longer it remains about the post the better. He says:

"I have posts made from the body of a large chestnut tree, that grew by itself; it was cut about the middle of April, made into posts, and put up without seasoning. They generally stood about twenty years; at the end of thirty years the last of them were taken up, and were then not entirely rotten. Again, I cut a white oak in the beginning of May, when there was a full flow of sap; their general durability was seventeen years; and some of those made of the limbs, were taken up after they had stood twenty-two years, and were not yet rotten.

Again I cut another chestnut, and eighteen feet from the stump I made a gate post of the body, peeled off the bark and planted it while yet green. The post has been standing since 1811, and it shows no sign of being rotten except a small hollow in the top of it. I cut another thrifty white oak at the standard time in February, and planted the post the spring following. The ground in which the fence was set, in all three cases, was alike. At the end of six years, from planting this batch of posts, there were so many of them rotten as to be easily broken off even with the top of the ground. I have not been in the practice of waiting for posts to season, before they are used, though it sometimes happened; but the result was always in favor of green posts."

A TERRIBLE tornado and hail storm visited Clark county, Mississippi, uprooting trees, dwelling houses and barns, and entirely destroying the crops.

FLOUR,
BUTTER & EGGS,

TAKEN FOR

GOODS

AT

CHISLETT & CLARK'S

A Splendid and complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

On hand, which will be sold as CHEAP as they can be bought at any store in the city.
w25-1m†

THE
UTAH PRODUCE
COMPANY

ARE now prepared to receive Subscriptions and Deposits on stock. Also,

Flour, etc., on Commission.

WHEAT AND FLOUR PURCHASED.

WE WISH TO ENGAGE FREIGHT TO THE
NORTHERN MINES.

Apply at our Office at Eldredge & Clawson's.

A. O. SMOOT, Agent.

w20-t†

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The Planing Machine

OF

Pres. B. Young, at the Mouth of
City Creek Canyon,

Is in good running order. Parties wanting Lumber PLANED can be accommodated on the shortest notice.
s35-w19-t†

O, YES!

Come on With Your Green-
backs and Get a Bargain!!

A FARM FOR SALE!

A FARM containing about 200 acres of land, about 50 acres being under cultivation, the balance good hay and pasture land, under good fence, with 2 good dwelling houses and a trading store, with stabling, etc., erected thereon; together with one half interest in a good Flouring Mill, with 2 run of stones, with a never failing supply of water.

Said dwelling houses, store and flouring mill are erected on said farm, on the town site of Wanship, the county seat of Summit County, in the Territory of Utah. Greater inducements are seldom held out for purchasing property than are offered in the present instance, as the whole or a portion of said property will be sold, a bargain, at private sale. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, or at G. S. L. City.

s47-tf-w24-t6*

G. G. SNYDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL C. SNYDER, late of the City and County of Great Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, and all those having demands against said Estate to present the same to the subscriber for allowance and settlement, at the office of W. I. Appleby, Attorney at Law, in the 14th Ward, G.S.L. City.

GEORGE G. SNYDER,
Executor of said Estate.
s44w22-3m*

May 1, 1866.

WOOL CARDING

Who Want's Wool Carded?

MY CARDING MACHINES are ready to receive Wool, and the building in a condition to receive Wool, near the Warm Springs, 19th Ward

SEE SIGN OVER THE BUILDING.

The Wool must be washed and picked clean and there should be one pound of clean grease to every eight pounds of Wool; the Wool to be greased at the machine. Vessels in which grease is brought must be taken away by the owners, that they be not lost.
s50w25-t†

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

FINE BOILED

DAIRY AND TABLE SALT

MAY BE HAD IN ANY QUANTITY:

Is, put up in any size Sacks, on the shortest notice, by

M. J. Snedaker,

20sw-w15-1y†

9th WARD, G.S.L. CITY.



E. R. Young & Sons,

Wholesale and Retail

One Price Store, 1st South St.,

(Nearly opposite the Theatre.)

WE will continue to receive ORDERS for GOODS from the East, at our Stores at SALT CREEK and G. S. L. CITY, up to the middle of June.

STORAGE TO ANY AMOUNT.

49s25wt†

Bark! Bark! Bark!

200

Cords of Red Pine Bark

WANTED BY

E. B. Tripp.

s46-w23-3m