

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

The revision of the authorized version of the holy scriptures has now fairly commenced in England. After having been acknowledged and accepted in all English-speaking countries for between two and three centuries, King James' translation is to be superseded by one translated more in accordance with the style spoken by the educated English and English-speaking people at the present day.

The propriety of conducting the work under the auspices and authority of Parliament was canvassed in the House of Commons, but the decision arrived at was adverse to such a proposition, and it was left entirely to the clergy; it being hinted, however, that the government might interpose if, when the revised version was submitted to the whole people for sanction, its power was necessary to give it authority.

The proposition for revision emanated from the Episcopal clergy, or rather the dignitaries—archbishops and bishops—of the English State Church, who claim the existence of many inaccuracies in the present version, and assert the great necessity for their correction. Although the Episcopalians were the ones to propose revision the work of re-translation will by no means be confined to them. The originators of the scheme have invited the co-operation of learned men belonging to other denominations to assist them. The Committee of Convocation, sixteen in number, with the Bishop of Winchester as Chairman, was appointed on the sixth of last May; the commencement of the task was set for the latter part of June.

The committee consists of men eminent as Greek and Hebrew scholars, and to the former will be entrusted the New Testament; to the latter the Old Testament. They have separated into two companies, for the performance of their task. They will work separately, but will communicate to each other the results of their labors. Of the Hebrewists engaged on the Old Testament nine are members of the original committee, the remainder, eighteen in number, not Episcopalians, having accepted the invitation to assist. In the New Testament revision there will be eighteen Dissenters and seven Episcopalians. Besides the gentlemen actually engaged in the work of revision, the advice and suggestions of other eminent scholastic divines and authorities, in Europe and America, have been solicited.

All proposed alterations and changes are to be decided by majorities, and none are to be accepted unless there is a two-thirds' vote in its favor. In case of a discussion on any passage the decisive vote is not to be taken until the next subsequent meeting, so that all prejudice may have had time to subside. It has been estimated that the amount of revision and change will average one correction to each verse in the entire Bible; the change thus wrought would be enormous; but the proposal is to rigidly test every change before it is adopted.

The importance of the work to which these learned gentlemen have devoted themselves can not very well be overestimated. The Bible, containing, as it does, the plan of human redemption, is justly entitled to be considered the book of books, and any attempt to change the text thereof should be conducted with extreme caution. As it is, it contains enough, and so plain that all may understand, to remodel the world, and to establish a universal reign of justice and truth, if its principles were carried out. And while it is desirable to have a strictly correct translation, and the task of procuring it is worthy of man's highest powers, the task of inducing the people generally to observe and honor the laws of God therein contained is still more worthy and desirable.

It is probably true, however, that never since the Bible was compiled and accepted by Christian nations as the word of God, has there been greater need for revision and re-translation. Not because of its many errors, or because of its insufficiency to teach men the way of life and peace; but because of the increasing corruption and wickedness of all classes, and the venality prevalent, even in the pulpit. A revision that would please universally, must be one that would expunge or materially modify the Decalogue, and be less scathing in its denunciation of the adulterer, thief, murderer, perjurer and every other class of evil doers. Such a revision of the Bible there is no doubt would be acceptable to the generality of both people and priests, evil being so prevalent, and clergy being so delicate about denouncing it!

The Latter-day Saints are beginning to be felt and acknowledged as a power in the Christian world. They go forth to every nation, and their watchword is "To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to them it is because there is no light in them!" They preach the simple principles of Christ's ancient gospel; they also sustain, by

precept and practice, the doctrine of plural marriage, to all of which apostate Christendom and its hireling priests are arrayed in deadly opposition. And a revision of the scriptures which should expunge, or modify these several principles, would be sure to meet great favor from priests and people, and unless those engaged in the work of revision and retranslation furnish a version, containing these changes and modifications, they need scarcely hope that it will be more honored practically, than that of King James. Is not the anxiety to change the scriptures to suit popular creed and modern ideas the moving cause of this proposed revision of the scriptures? We certainly think it is. Men have shown a determination to bend the scriptures to suit their notions, and whenever they were plain and pointed upon any particular subject, they have endeavored to attach another meaning to them. We have had a recent illustration of this disposition in the case of Dr. Newman, who visited here. A prominent man in his sect, he was determined that the Bible should be interpreted to suit his views, and he expected everybody to accept his *ipse dixit* as the words of an oracle.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Germans returning to fatherland.

WASHINGTON, 18.—There has been a large number of applications at the Department of State, by Germans proposing to return to Prussia to enter the army.

RHODE ISLAND.

The "Cambria" gains another victory.

PROVIDENCE, 18.—In a race of twenty miles to windward and return, at Newport today, between the yacht *Cambria* and *Idler*, for a cup valued at fifty guineas, the *Cambria* came in thirteen minutes ahead, beating the *Idler* with time allowance of nine and half minutes.

NEW YORK.

War Correspondence to the "Tribune."

No peace until Paris is obtained.

Information received from Verdun, this Thursday morning, reports a great battle in progress, near Malotown, a point about one-third of the way on the road from Metz to Verdun. A large number is reported wounded on both sides. No particulars of the battle have yet been received. Generals Frossard and Reaumeville are reported wounded.

Information of a reliable character has been received in this city to the effect that a large body of Prussians had entered Briey, in the department of the Moselle.

Major General Hitchcock died in Georgia on the 8th inst.

The *Tribune's* London special telegraph on Monday that our special correspondent at Chalons says no railway communication now exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun, and we do not know where the French main body is, but the Prussian guard is nearer Chalons than Bazaine is, and there is no force here capable of resisting an attack. Thus far nothing but cavalry is heard of, and yesterday it was within twenty miles of Chalons.

A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the second Prussian army corps on Friday, Aug. 12th, that should the French not accept battle outside of Metz, two corps will be left to make the fortress, while the main body continues their march for Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve in Germany. All talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at.

Our special correspondent, from the headquarters of the Prussians, on Friday, August 12th, writes:

"We are daily advancing from village to village in Alsace. Our sympathizers are altogether French, but the inhabitants are treated by the Germans kindly, except where the peasants commit hostilities. No compulsory military service is forced on them. Wagons for the wounded are required and the sales of provisions compelled. Nothing is exacted but strict necessities. Everything is paid for. The Crown Prince declares he makes war on the French people, not on the French people. McMahon's corps is almost destroyed, no remnants being found. The Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French right flank."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proclamation of peace with Paraguay.

An English Steamer overhauled by a French Frigate—Coolies going to Brazil.

LONDON.—Advice from Rio Janeiro says that peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed.

The Brazilian government has made an extensive contract for the importation of coolies, for ten years.

Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and the lack of authentic advice.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the army.

The Count Chambord, Countess Montalembert and other French legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities, for hospital uses.

Paris gossip has it that Leboeuf's wife is a Prussian, and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The Steamer *Hawell*, while on her passage from Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired at by a French iron-clad, near Elbe. She paid no attention but kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which induced her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer who, after examining her papers, allowed her to proceed. The French government has issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany, desiring

to remain in France may do so on condition of taking out permits of residence.

CALIFORNIA.

The Germans rejecting Treaty of peace concluded with the Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The Germans paraded the streets, singing and cheering until after midnight, over the war news. The Republican tax payers, and the anti-Chinese conventions are still in session. Two of the former propose to nominate separate tickets.

The Central Pacific railroad has sent the superintendent's car to Ogden, for the accommodation of Edward.

Canyon City, Oregon was burned on the thirteenth; only one house remains. Delacy, the engineer of the North Pacific railroad, reports that the survey down Salmon river to Lewiston is entirely impracticable.

The population of Oregon is estimated at a hundred thousand; of Washington Territory twenty-five thousand, exclusive of Indians.

Arizona advises say that Gen. Sherman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Yavapai and Apaches, the conditions being that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Yavapais will roam over their district at pleasure, and visit the settlements. The Yavapai have been at war with the whites for the past six years.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Recapitulatory—Sword of honor to McMahon.

PARIS, 18.—The *Gaulois* says that encouraging dispatches have been received from Bazaine, but they must be kept secret as yet, to prevent anything of the Marshal's plans reaching the enemy.

Figaro proposes the presentation of a sword of honor to McMahon, and a subscription, started for that purpose, is already very large.

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities by the Count de Chambord, as a military hospital; it contains four hundred and forty rooms, three hundred of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are well adapted for the uses to which the noble owner has devoted them.

Washburne, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming the protection of Prussian subjects.

La Verner says that all military authorities approve the retreat from Metz.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur du Soir* describes the entrance of the Prussians into Savigne. He says they don't maltreat the country people, but exact regulations out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage are demanded at all places, and where the people resist the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be quiet and kind. Many of the peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

Gen. Fréchet has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counselling order, not only in the streets but under the trials consequent upon the situation. He appeals to all men and to all parties. He belongs, himself, to no party, save that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must keep down those who see in the public misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their detestable designs.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a list of the German vessels captured, eleven in number. The theatres are nearly all closed. Prince Napoleon has sent his children and valuables away, against the remonstrance of the Emperor.

La Patrie gives the following resume of information received from private sources: The army, under Marshal Bazaine, resting upon one of the strongest places in the world, occupied, near Metz, a position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to turn Metz, but Bazaine knew their intention, and crossed the Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised, as he had said; he knew he must soon meet the enemy, and was prepared. By crossing the Moselle the French intended to fall back on Orleans, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked and were repulsed, with great loss. The army of Bazaine continued its march, and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the corps of McMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians have been unable to prevent, and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of larger forces than those opposed to him, and when he wishes, may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of hostilities, dated Tuesday, the 16th.

A private dispatch dated Thionville, Monday, 4 p.m., says the cannonading of the Prussians, commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasts yet; many of the enemy have been placed hors de combat.

PARIS.—At the last meeting of the Corps Legislatif General Palix stated that the enemy had made an ineffectual attempt to capture Palisbourg, and had lost 1,500 killed. This repulse had had a good effect, both on the enemy and on the people in that part of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An English Agency Hooted—Interest in the Franco-German War.

LONDON.—The coincidence in the time of the recent revolution in France suggests to the police, the evidence of a combined attempt to declare a republic. The testimony of the prisoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard Villot, on Monday, is withheld. In the serious engagements which occurred on Tuesday, near Gravelotte, the French held their ground, but suffered heavy loss.

LONDON, 18.—There is deep displeasure at the retreat of the Queen to Balmoral, at this crisis, and some persons urge a Regency with the Prince of Wales at the head.

The Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded of the French and Prussian armies.

Official dispatches from Marshal Bazaine, dated 4 o'clock, Wednesday, p.m., say: "Yesterday, 17th in the

afternoon, we gave battle between Dinocourt and Brionville. The enemy were driven back, and we bivouacked on the position we had taken. I halted my movement for several hours in order to bring up a full supply of munitions; we had before us Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz."

The following dispatch is not official, but is given to the public by the Ministry: "Verdun, Wednesday.—The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor. A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey. A force of 1,200 Prussians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and St. Jean; they sent out couriers, who have entered Briey. Trustworthy parties who have arrived here from Mons la Tour, speak of heavy engagements there yesterday with a large portion of the Prussian army, which, they say, was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and garde imperial, and was thrown back on the Moselle."

A well informed diplomat says that Prussia will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from the throne. Other terms of peace, not reconcilable with French *amour propre*, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war, may be added. The political restoration of the House of Orleans is currently discussed as probable.

The French Ambassador at Brussels has refused Franco-Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, a passport to Paris.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 18.—The provincial correspondence says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects, expelled from France.

General Sheridan has arrived at the King's headquarters, at Ponta Mouseau; he was received as a royal guest.

The Times calls for aid for the French and German wounded, and says future results will depend on the development of the reverses of the hostile powers; and declares that the transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate the sacred principle of national sovereignty, and conflict with the permanent restoration of peace.

Died.

In this city, Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at 7.30, Emily Alice, only daughter of George and Emily Teasdel, aged 3 years, 6 months and 2 days. Funeral from residence, 20th Ward, Saturday 10 a.m.

In Levan city, Utah county, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, Isaac G. Bailey, son of George H. and Sarah Pierce, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Special Notices.

Just Received, a Choice Lot of very popular Sheet Music, at J. DWYER'S, 426 1/2

PER CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE. d216 1m

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MERCHANDISE,

SUCH as Cloth from the Factories, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Brooms, and in fact every kind of Home Manufacture, or other useful articles needed, in lieu of the commodity bought, such, perhaps, as Wood, Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fine and Coarse Salt, Pure Vinegar, Molasses, Willowware, Pottery, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Real Estate, Second-hand Wagons or anything else I may be able to exchange my business being founded on a Trade Basis.

I am willing to sell any thing at the owners price, for 10 per cent Commission; and when sold, pay out of store or in any of the aforementioned articles.

I am manufacturer and general dealer in Pure Unsulphurated Vinegar and Fine and Coarse Salt.

Try me once and see whether business is managed satisfactorily.

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d104 1m

Z. C. M. I.

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GENUINE IRISH POPLIN DRESS GOODS

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SUMMER FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Being sold Less than Cost, to make room for Fall Purchases.

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For TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MINING PURPOSES.

d174 3m

WANTED:

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in U. P. R. R. Paper, in exchange for Mules and Horses. One third Cash will be paid if prepared. The mules will be in the Tithing Office Yard for four days, from Wednesday, August 24, to Saturday, 27th, inclusive. For particulars enquire of B. Stringham, or of the undersigned, at Hooper, Eldredge & Co's Bank. d221 1/2

W. H. HOOPER.

LOST.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a small POCKET BOOK, containing four Dollars in currency, an Order for five Dollars and a half on Edward Martin and some other papers. The finder will confer a favor upon an aged lady by leaving it at Geo. A. Smith's.

EDUCATIONAL.

VALLEY SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Salt Lake City, - - - Utah,

MARY E. COOK, Principal,

WITH A CORPS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHERS, will open AUGUST 22d, in the building known as the

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TUITION FEE, - - - \$60 PER ANNUM

Including a Complete Course in Free Gymnastics.

d226 4

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!

IN PURSUANCE of an order issued from the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, we, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John M. Woolley, deceased, late of Salt Lake County,

Will Sell at Public Sale, On the 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., of said day, at the south front door of the Court House, in Salt Lake City (if not otherwise disposed of) ALL THE FORTY EIGHTY belonging to said estate situated in LITTLE COTTON WOOD KAN-YON, Salt Lake County, consisting of TWO LUMBERING MILLS, one Lath and one Shingle Mill, with the appliances to run the same, together with all the grants and privileges belonging to said estate, in the said said county, said property will be sold in parcels or in whole to suit purchasers. Proposals for private sale will be received until the 8th day of September, 1870. For terms and condition of sale apply to the undersigned Administrators, at the 13th Ward Cooperative Store, or at Office No. 24 at the City Hall.

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY, Administrators, Salt Lake City, August 9th, 1870. d219 1m

Z. C. M. I.

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DRY GOODS and BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT.

AN IMMENSE JOB LOT OF

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Now on exhibition (on stairs), will be sold at Prices without reference to Cost.

STAPLES in great Variety, as usual selling on small margin.

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H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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LUMBER will be sold cheap at the New L. Mill, 4 Miles up Little Cottonwood, or at E. T. MUMFORD'S 14th Ward. Orders promptly filled.

TEAMS WANTED TO HAUL.

Slabs, \$1.50 per Cord, at the Mill.

C. B. HAWLEY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, July 11, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train Daily	Passenger Train excepted	Mixed
San Francisco	8:00AM	4:00PM	7:00PM
Oakland	8:30AM	4:30PM	7:30PM
San Jose	9:00AM	4:35PM	7:40AM
Stockton	9:45AM	5:00PM	8:00AM
Sacramento	10:15AM	5:30PM	8:30AM
Yuba City	10:45AM	6:00PM	9:00AM
Colfax	11:15AM	6:30PM	9:30AM
Winnemucca	11:45AM	7:00PM	10:00AM
Battle Mountain	12:15PM	7:30PM	10:30AM
Carlin	12:45PM	8:00PM	11:00AM
Elko	1:15PM	8:30PM	11:30AM
Kelton	1:45PM	9:00PM	12:00PM
Ogden	2:15PM	9:30PM	12:30PM

WESTWARD.

Express Train Daily	Passenger Train excepted	Mixed
Ogden	6:00PM	8:00PM
Kelton	6:30PM	8:30PM
Elko	7:00PM	9:00PM
Carlin	7:30PM	9:30PM
Battle Mountain	8:00PM	10:00PM</