

and delegates to the fourth anniversary of the Bible Union.

The following was also presented by Mr. Buckbee:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union be presented to the reporters of the New York daily press, for their impartial reports of the proceedings of this anniversary.

Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read, after which Dr. Achilli, of Italy was introduced. He is about the medium height, and we should say past fifty years of age. His complexion is dark, his features large, and the general expression of his face appeared to us heavy and dull. There was nothing in his manner of dress like Gavazzi's, particularly deserving notice. His appearance naturally excited a great deal of interest among the audience, in consequence, we suppose, of the prominent position which he has recently occupied before the world in connection with the Rev. Dr. Newman. He spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ACHILLI.

I feel very happy, sir, that my first appearance before a Christian public in the United States, has this very evening been occasioned by nothing else but such an interesting meeting upon the Bible, and I must be, wisely proud, my Christian brethren, how many I have the pleasure to meet with in this place—that I have been presented to you by a Bible Society—as my name itself, my bitter life with all my suffering, as you know, are closely connected with the Bible, where I declare my present faith and my future hopes are contained, as from thence I contemplate the Lord making himself manifest in a new way to the people and nations; when I say in a new way, I mean renewing what is old, the church and the world. This is the reason why—though I care little about talking and fighting upon questionable points, as viewed by different sects, which like Martha of the Gospel, are "careful and troubled about many things"—I, with many, prefer to go directly where Jesus is, resting at his feet and hearing his word—at the feet of Jesus, where is the Bible, as I wish to stay concealed apart from those many things about which I have years past been careful and troubled; so thither I would invite to return all those who withdrew and departed from—to the Bible, namely, to the feet of Jesus. I would recall the church of my native country, the good people of Rome, whose faith at the time of the apostle Paul "was spoken of throughout the world," to the Bible, and only to the Bible, far from whatever sectarianism there is in the Bible, a true catholic and apostolic religion. What is comforting to my heart, sir, is to see that the good people of Italy, beginning with those of Rome, are now turning themselves to the Bible, not only for the purpose of destroying popery, but chiefly for edifying a new and better Christianity. By these wise men political affairs are made alike subservient to religious matters, as for instance the putting Austrians to flight, putting down priests, friars, the Pope with his indulgencies, the worshiping of saints, the confessing to a man, the believing in purgatory, and so on. It is true that there are in Italy, as in every part of the world, men who care but little about religion. There are even such as you could scarcely find anywhere, hating religion in their hearts, and thinking whatever may be, or is called religion, would consist but in priestcraft. There are Deists in Italy, and thanks for all this to the Popish Church. There are even atheists. What then? Surely the best of Italy is not represented by such a few whom we detest, and I know how in Italy itself they are generally despised; there are in Italy infidels as there are thieves and murderers. Italians are, by their good nature, moral and religious people, as you may well infer it by their having so long been ever superstitious. Now they are no more papists, since they have seen popery gone far from any religious truth and practice. There is, thank God, a sentiment of goodness prevailing in the hearts of Italians, upon which the sentiment of truth is easily grounded. They are perfectly aware that the so called Catholicism is no more truth, although priests are daily insisting upon demonstrating and strengthening it by a fair set of arguments. People of Italy, beginning always with that of Rome, do no more believe in the seven sacraments, which are to be paid for; neither in the mass, nor in the miracles, and so on. They would tell you that the holiness of the Pope is such a tale not unlike the celibacy of

his priests, an imposition upon the most credulous and stupid minds. They are looking, then, for a better religion, viz.: a better faith, a better life, a better clergy, a better worship. The question is, which is the better possible in this world, as they are convinced that the very best is but in heaven to be finally found. The Bible will answer the question. Now, such a religious improvement, my fellow countrymen, don't search anywhere but in the same word by which all things were and are made both in heaven and earth. Fortunately enough, the Church of Rome, ever corrupting and adulterating the Scriptures, teaches her followers that all in the Bible (provided it is interpreted at her own fashion) is to be reckoned as truth of God; and so she leaves the basis, the very foundation upon which we may build the edifice of God. The only thing we ought to provide for such a good and interesting people now is a good new Bible's Italian translation. The many we have in our language do no more correspond to the present and future wants. They are translations, more or less bad, from that bad one the Vulgate. Malerbi, Brugiolli, Bustici, Martini, &c., are the authors of such translations. The only one deserving to be recommended is Diodati's, published about two centuries ago, in Switzerland, and republished in London by the Bible Society. I think it is from the original Hebrew and Greek; but its Italian, though once good and pure, is no more familiar, because the written and spoken in our country are by no means clear in several passages; so that the reader is tired, his intellect is fatigued. Every clever man would have, I think, Diodati's translation. No one, I am sure, would but long for a new and better one, whose present want causes many of Italians to abstain from reading the Word of God. Well, a new one is almost ready; the New Testament is on the press. This translation is from the correct Greek. The Old Testament, taken from Hebrew, shall, God willing, be ready in about a year, and it will also, as I hope, be published in New York by this same American Bible Union. Such a translation had been undertaken six years since, (Nov., '47,) when I, then in the Island of Malta, was first charged to prepare a new Italian translation of the Bible by the American and Foreign Bible Society, through the medium of the Rev. Secretary, Mr. Wyckoff, at present connected with the American Bible Society. For such a difficult task I had already prepared many sketches, as I caught the opportunity of consulting occasionally several learned men; but I worked it chiefly consulting by prayer the wisdom of God, which the Holy Writ has dictated. You know, then, the reason—the chief reason—of my trans-Atlantic journey, of my calling on you, and of my present living, silent, solitary, and alike unknown, in a retired country place. I want to accomplish as soon as possible such a work for my dear Italy and my dearly beloved Rome. So it shall happen that America, this New World, discovered by an Italian, named by another Italian, would be providentially called to show—to present the motherland of Columbus and Americus, in her own language, newly translated, the oracles of God, discovering just now new heavens and new earth, forming new men, and in a new city, which is nothing else but a new church sent down from heaven—new in all things, from the first to the last. This is the Bible, from which you have already drawn a great deal of wisdom, and strength, and freedom, that have made you such a good people and a mighty nation.

At the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Achilli's remarks, the meeting was addressed by Rev. John L. Waller, LL. D., of Kentucky, after which Rev. O. B. Judd read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the full and impartial reports which the secular press of this city has given on this and former occasions on the principles, sentiments, and design of the American Bible Union, are more conducive to the formation of correct views of truth and duty on the momentous question of biblical translation, which is now agitating the public mind, than the sectarian, and party, and one sided representations that have hitherto appeared in a large portion of the religious journals of this city and country.

Dr. Judd made a few remarks in connection with this resolution, in the course of which he animadverted severely on the course pursued by a religious paper, one of whose correspondents had criticized the proceedings of one of their meetings in a rather scurrilous manner. His resolution was adopted unani-

mously. The congregation then sung the doxology, after which the meeting adjourned.

The following resolution was passed at an early part of the proceedings:—

Resolved, That we request the Board of Managers of the Union to designate the first Saturday in January next, for fasting and prayer, for the blessing of God to rest upon the Board of the Union and its revisors.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Atlantic from Liverpool, 5th Oct. arrived yesterday at noon. The *Asia* arrived out at 10 A. M., on the 2nd.

Breadstuffs during the last three days had revived with considerable business. It had declined 3d. to 6d per barrel on flour and 2d. to 3d. on Wheat, but afterwards in consequence of the rumours of the East advanced.

EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question had taken another turn. The Olmutz meeting of Emperors is over, and a new proposition is to be offered to the Porte. Austria again puts herself in accord with the English French and Prussian Conference at Vienna. Negotiations are resumed giving more confidence of a more speedy and agreeable settlement.

A Telegraph despatch from Constantinople 26th, says that the Grand Court of the Ottoman Empire had recommended the Sultan to declare War against Russia, and this caused much apprehension among the Public. The Sultan's decision is not yet known. The Courier is hourly expected at Marseilles. Constantinople and Turkey generally tranquil.

The Russians were officially ordered by the Russian Minister of War to winter in the Principalities. The fleets remained in Besika Bay.

Martin Kozta was to embark on the 24th, for the United States, Austria assenting to his embarkation.

The Cholera was increasing slightly at Liverpool.

The Ship Isaac Wright was brought into Liverpool with 20 deaths on board.

MOST IMPORTANT.

Vienna, Oct. 3rd.—By Submarine Telegraph.) The Divan at the Grand Court this day has resolved upon a declaration of War against Russia, against the advice of the four powers, and the Sultan has signed the declaration.

The above despatch, telegraphed to an extra of the Chronicle, was known in Liverpool on Tuesday, but not fully credited. The mails to hand on Wednesday morning partly confirmed it. The London Standard publishes the dispatch without guaranty. The Globe says: "In publishing the foregoing important intelligence, we would merely state that, although our information does not authorise us to corroborate the main fact of a declaration of war, it is of a nature to warrant us in placing every credit in the statement." That the Sultan had, on the 27th, convoked a Grand Council, consisting of 120 of the principal Ministers, Councillors, Pachas, and others—that the question of peace and war was submitted to them by him and that they had decided in favor of the latter alternative. All this is beyond a doubt. Such being the case, our readers will see that all the probabilities are in favor of the correctness of the main feature of the intelligence.

Other accounts inform us that at the Grand Council dispatches from Omar Pacha were read urgently counselling war before the winter should set in.

Jassy, Sept. 16.—Yesterday or the day before, positive orders reached here from Petersburg to accelerate the preparations for the passage of Danube, and to quadruple the stores of provisions in the magazines. The commander of the battalion in garrison here has also received orders to hold his troops in readiness, and as soon as the battalion appointed to this garrison, arrives here from Bessarabia, to commence his march to the Danube.

The cholera has broken out at Jassy. Letters from Bucharest state that the Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops, as if he intended to cross the Danube and attack the Turkish position.

From Newcastle, 3rd inst., we learn there had been 1392 deaths from Cholera up to that date—32 days in all.

From Ireland the reports in relation to the potato crop are much more favourable, and it would appear that the potato disease had made but little further progress.

Arrival of the Asia.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Steamship *Asia*, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, with dates to the 8th inst. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* of Friday evening, says the confirmation of the declaration of War by Turkey had reached Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, of same evening, says the Porte has fixed 2 weeks as the furthest time in which the evacuation of the Principalities must take place.

The English and French governments have notified Russia that it is too late to make any modifi-

cations, and that England and France will support the integrity of Turkey.

Flour 6d. lower.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The Cabinet had a long session yesterday. Corn is falling in France.

The London press mentions a successful application of chloroform upon a man of immense physical power, while under a violent attack of cholera. While in the most violent paroxysms of pain and spasm, the chloroform was administered, and the struggling giant tamed into the quiet of a sleeping infant. The functions being suspended, the horrible symptoms ceased, the medicines became absorbed, and in an hour the man was restored to consciousness, and the disease was conquered.

THE CHOLERA IN NORTHERN EUROPE.—The N. Y. Courier of Wednesday says:

"The fatality of the cholera at Newcastle in England, at Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and other cities in Northern Europe, seems to have exceeded its most intense malignity during the former visitations. The deaths at Newcastle were reported at more than one hundred per day. The population of that town according to the census of 1841 was 65,000. The mortality, therefore, was nearly equal to 7000 per week for New York, and has been equalled in the recent records of pestilence by the yellow fever at New Orleans and other places at the Southwest, and the cholera at St. Louis in 1849. The direction and track of the pestilence seem to be the same as before its last appearance in this country, and there is every reason for the sad apprehension that the record of its ravages will again cloud the annals of the United States in 1854. Forewarned of its approach as we are, something may be done to mitigate the terrors of the plague, and the subject of sanitary reform may well occupy the thoughts of the benevolent.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Extraordinary excitement existed in the Sandwich Islands at the date of our last advices in consequence of the awful ravages of the small pox, and the utter neglect of the proper authorities to take any steps to check the pernicious scourge. The natives were being swept away like leaves in the autumn; in some districts over one-third of the population had died, and in the city of Honolulu there were six hundred and sixty-three interments between the 26th of June and 22d of July. So great was the indignation of the citizens against the Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction, who refused to provide means for the purpose of vaccinating all who required it, that large meetings had been held, at which resolutions were adopted requesting their dismissal from office. A petition for the same object had received some thirteen thousand signatures, and been presented to King Kamehameha, but what action his Majesty would take in the matter had not transpired. The wheat crop of the islands had been harvested, and found to realize the most sanguine expectations of the husbandmen. Many mills and machine works were being constructed, and great efforts were making among all classes to increase both the mechanical and agricultural productions of the islands.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The *New York Day Book* gives the following graphic sketch of matters in that City:—"The failure of a large dry goods jobbing house on Saturday last, is the beginning of a long series of disasters and failures which are as sure to follow the period of high living and extravagance of the last two years, as night follows day. As a people, we are over head and ears in debt, and can only pay by bankruptcy. We owe for our large freestone stores; we owe for our elegant mansions; we owe for our horses and carriages; we owe for our Russ pavement; we owe for our railroads; we owe for the luxuries we enjoy; we owe for our gold watches and jewelry; we owe borrowed money; we owe our servants; we owe our neighbours; we owe every body.—"I owe you" is the currency of the country, and its circulation has extended through all the various branches of trade, industry and speculation."

A VALUABLE BRICK.—An ingot of gold, weighing 793 ounces, and valued at \$16,256 75, was yesterday drawn from the U. S. Mint, by the agent of Harnden's express, for the firm of Wells, Fargo and Co. It is the most valuable ingot of gold ever cast at our mint. In shape and dimensions it resembled a brick, but the weight was enough to tire the strongest man.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 12th.

A GERMAN Colony has been, for a couple of years, settled in Pickens district, South Carolina, on a tract of about 20,000 acres of land which it has purchased in common, to be divided among the several families in the community. Houses have been erected and a village laid out, named "Walahalla," and schools and churches have been instituted: and, according to the Charleston Standard, it is "one of the most beautiful specimens of primitive society to be met with in any country."

The entire sum of money raised by the Churches of Great Britain for missionary purposes, is about \$1,750,000; by those of America, \$750,000; making altogether \$2,500,000.

The Austin State Gazette of the 20th ult., says that the citizens in the town of Bastrop had voted down the retailing of spirituous liquors, by the decisive vote of 125 to 3.

In Newark, N. J., there are fifty churches—just one to every thousand of the population.