## The sabbath Recoroer.

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NEW YORK, FIFTHDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1859

| so great, that, We marrel how it con ras; and so condident was he on th that he urged it in argament with his lypse, reference was made not by Wyck but also by his followers :on many "as prophetical, first, of the purer Christianity, and also of the cortuptic orerspread ath asionion: See Lewis' of Wychilife, pp. 87 and 184 ; Fox, pp. He was therefore ready to sabmit in to the authority of the Fathers who daring the first 1000 - years, in what while he wholly rejected those of as age. "As for the later writers, tha the 1000 years since Carist's time, refised them, saying, that after Satan was loosed and set at liberty; since that time the life of man hath "He refused the anthority of all th after the first thoosanand years from firming that they had all erred in the Eucharist except Beregarius; tences. Sudbury's Register in Wil iii. p. $171 . \ddagger$ <br> Bat being professedly a matter of propbece, why should Beregarins be contrary to Wycklife's own princip pretation? Nor is it easy to perce himself should now be listened to the same rule, being long after the thousand years. |
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| earnest attention o |  |  |
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| weall in finivor of emendation: Hard |  |  |
| mentary jor aij fepute |  |  |
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| too tigh and griead too far to pass amas, with- |  |  |
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| great amonti: of undelalared sestiment in ourfaror. I might offer rarious proofs of this |  |  |
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| prousbe to extend the knowledge of their papilsunable |  |  |
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| through the medium of the prement Englise |  |  |
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| shall have the beneftit of their open adrocacy |  |  |
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| my position as one of the translators I wish to and to which the other speaker |  |  |
| is charred againt this association that it |  |  |
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| is sectarian because some of the revisers, whose names have been made pablic, belong to a par |  |  |
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Cty New York, Fith-day, Deeember 29, 1859.

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This opighon is confirmed by our Saviour
his remarig tot the Saddacees, (Mikt. xxili 32 )

living." Now it is certhe dead but of the
archs died ralules, and yet the only fair constraction
his language, they mere living. As we have neititer, Scrip.
ture nor reason to belice that their bodi Were restoredt to itife, we can refer these wor that the spirit outlives 'the body, and that it
in econscioss state: "This day shalt thon our Lord pand the thief died that sameida locality of paradise, we do not protend
know whiere it is. The word, aq it mas ancien Is nsed, sigginied a forest whère witt beas
were kept for honting; a pleassure park - a ga den of trees of varions kinds-a delightth
grove. The LXX. nse it for the Earden
 happiness, "ania where God arells."-(Gre
felepl.) The word is defirid by Webster: 1. 1. The garden of Eden in which Addm an
Eve were placed immediately after their ci
ation. 2. A place of bliss-a region of treme delight. 3. Heaven, the blissfin seat
sanctified soouls after death. 4. Primarily
Parin Persia, a pleasure gence. The tocality of paradise we a
appendagee appendages." The iocality, of paradise we a
net particularly concerued with. Our objec in these remarks is to show that our Savionts
Words to, the thief, afirm the fuct of his befig
na congciops state after death, and we think


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## \section*{Entmbict}

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| Feeding Corn vs. Boiled Meal. <br> The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, some time Com- |  |
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| At. Mr. Cassius M. Clay, after R long trial, has |  |
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| mat theretore ebe sfielf ysumed that the |  |
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| without being broken. The process of digest-ing substances of this kind must be exceedingly |  |
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| slow and difficult; the gastric juices cannot effectually penetrate them ontil they becomesoftened and reduced by the action of the |  |
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| and neessaralij iritites and disturbs its coats and the grain, while it remains in that conti- |  |
| tion, swells and oppresses the membranes, and passing bat partially digested into the intes- |  |
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| passing but partuily digested into hine intes. tines, is voided while a considerable portion re. |  |
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| Pisperting any nutrition on the animan, but hasirodnced positive injury by its irritative and |  |
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| produced positive injury by its irritative and oppressive effects. |  |
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|  nutrititre ingredients, probably; but tofteni |  |
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| fore, pay any farmer well to get at least $a$ mill |  |
| to grind hisyond his reach. In the ratio obtained from |  |
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| the above figures of Mr. Clay, if if man usally feeds 50 bustels of raw corn to his fattening |  |
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| amount of feed to fatten his pork, as it could be boiled in a common 5 or 7 pail battle, or |  |
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| meal when bran could be got as cheal as the millers sell it here (from 12 to 20 cents per |  |
| bushel,) bat some like to feed it. I d $p$ not see how it can have any other than a prrely me together with a good deal of nutrititip matter. |  |
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| The ouly ase I bave for the crashing tpparatus <br> of my mill is to grind bones for majure. [Country Geptleman. |  |
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| ble. The following are a few examples for illastration, being rouched for by Buffon, Da |  |
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| Hamel, Rondelet and otherr : |  |
| having been driven more than 1,600 years, of the wood being in its ordinary condition. |  |
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| The elm.piles under the piers of London Bridge have been in ase more thanand are not yet materially decayed. |  |
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| Beneath the foundatian of Sayoco.place, Lon.don, oak, elm, beech and chessut piles and |  |
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| ration, after hat |  |
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| hile taking down the walls of <br> le, Kent, there was fond, in th |  |
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