THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices not under a head by the proprietor immediately after the local news, will be charged *twenty-five* cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:30, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	325	310
Beaver	1025	1250PM	526	458
Alliance	1140	110	630	556
Canton	1235	216	730	646
Massillon	138	233	838	719
Orrville	219	325	840	746
Wagener	315	360	1014	920
Mansfield	445	530	1045	950
Crestline	600AM	610	1100	1009
Bucyrus	635	640	1135	1026
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	736	755	1255	1128
Lima	915	911	216	1230PM
Van Wert	1034	1020	330	127
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1145	520	300
Fort Wayne	110	1230AM	604	348
Columbia	200	121	654	433
Warsaw	300	220	751	540
Plymouth	436	357	927	713
Valparaiso	700	550	1120	930
Chicago				

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	430AM
Valparaiso	901	1250	627AM	637
Plymouth	1035	259	810	829
Warsaw	1133	420	901	940
Columbia	1219PM	530	944	1033
Fort Wayne	225	700	1030	1135
Fort Wayne	235	831	1136	1232PM
Van Wert	333	950	1234AM	215
Lima	439	1106	141	350
Forest	503	1135	206	434
Upper Sandusky	528	1210PM	244	511
Bucyrus	605	1250	310	550
Crestline	625	200	320	600AM
Mansfield	657	230	348	636
Wooster	840	405	516	835
Orrville	907	440	540	905
Massillon	943	504	613	941
Canton	1004	521	638	1000
Alliance	1100	625	730	1115
Ravenna	1132	657	779	1149
Salem	1254AM	845	940	215PM
Rochester	230	950	1045	340
Pittsburgh				

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 3:00 p. m; New Castle, 4:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 8:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 p. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

(and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	830AM	245PM	.....	345PM
30th Street	831	256	.....	356
Wooster	925	359	.....	450
Ravenna	1010	425	.....	516
Alliance	1110	510	.....	650
Bayard	1144	543	.....	....
Wellsville	120PM	709	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	412PM	.....	....
Bayard	1022	536	.....	....
Alliance	1115	605	.....	715AM
Ravenna	1204PM	643	.....	810
Hudson	1236	716	.....	850
Euclid Street	137	804	.....	1002
Cleveland	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Buffalo	420PM	550AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	549	655	1050	....
Steubenville	553	722	1156	....
Wellsville	720	835	140PM	610
Smith's Ferry	742	852	202	645
Beaver	812	912	230	733
Rochester	820	920	240	745
Pittsburgh	930	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	545	445
Beaver	753	335	553	455
Smith's Ferry	813	353	613	514
Wellsville	845	420	720	600
Steubenville	959	529	818	....
Bridgeport	1112	630	922	....
Bayard	1125	640	935	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6:30 p.m.	Bayard, 9:35, a.m.
Bayard, 12:30, m.	N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.

F. E. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

NOT YET "GONE UNDER."

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he "still lives," and keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

LADIES'
GENTLEMEN'S
AND CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes,

OF ALL KINDS,

which he will sell at the lowest possible prices. In addition to his Eastern made stock of Boots and Shoes, he has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture, and is prepared to do job work or repairing at the shortest notice, and as well as can be done anywhere else in the county.

Returning to the public for past favors in my business, I respectfully ask that they may be continued. All work that I do will be repaired free of charge.

[apr3'67:3m. ROBERT TALLON.

J. W. HAMMILL,

PAINTER,

Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF SIGN, House and ornamental Painting. He is also ready to paint Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., at short notice, and on favorable terms. Furniture repaired and varnished. [jel2'67:1m.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

These Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Manufactories, &c., &c., against loss by fire, on terms for five years or less.

Losses promptly adjusted and promptly paid when the property is otherwise. All business connected with these Companies attended to with dispatch

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.

Beaver, Pa.

LAUGHING GAS!

TO ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and yet will, and that Dr. Chandler & Co. are about to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer, LAUGHING GAS,—and make their extraction a matter of pleasure rather than of pain.

Dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

REMOVAL.

T. BRADY HAS REMOVED HIS CLOTHING AND FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT to the building on Main street, nearly opposite to the Co-operative Store in New Brighton, Pa.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of goods, which he proposes to sell at prices that will suit purchasers.

Work made to order on the shortest notice. All work warranted to fit.

[apr3'67:3m

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions,

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

JUST OPENED!

—AT—

MRS. A. E. KOOKEN'S

Millinery Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A NEW AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING *MILLINERY GOODS,*

Including Silk, Straw, and Mourning Bonnets, and Hats of every style and quality. Also, Ribbons, Flowers, Malines, Laces, Straw Cord, and Tassels, Crystal, Amber and Jet, Bugle Fringe and Ornaments.

STAMPED GOODS

Constantly on hand, or stamped to order with the new

FRENCH PERFORATED STAMPS & BLOCKS.

INDELIBLE STAMPING

Suitable for Ladies' and Children's clothing, warranted to wash on linen, cotton, or woolen goods.

Having received a

NEW AND IMPROVED PRESSING MACHINE,

AND THE LATEST STYLES OF

BONNET AND HAT BLOCKS,

I am now prepared to alter, bleach and press straw goods in the best manner, and on short notice.

mar27'67:3m. —A. E. KOOKEN.

WEDDING CAKES,

Fancy Pastry, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad Street, New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of the city establishments. Prompt attention given to all orders from a distance. Their

ICE-CREAM SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

my29'67 GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

The days of June were nearly done,
The fields, with plenty overrun,
Were ripening, neath the harvest sun
In fruitful Pennsylvania!

Sang birds and children, "All is well!"
When sudden, over hill and dell,
The gloom of coming battle fell
On peaceful Pennsylvania!

Through Maryland's historic land,
With boastful tongue, and spoiling hand,
They burst—a fierce and famished band,
Right into Pennsylvania!

In Cumberland's romantic vale
Was heard the plundered farmer's wail,
And every mother's cheek was pale,
In blooming Pennsylvania!

With taunt and jeer and shout and song,
Through rustic towns they passed along—
A confident and braggart throng—
Through frightened Pennsylvania!

The tidings startled hill and glen;
Up sprang our hardy Northern men.
And there was speedy travel then,
All into Pennsylvania!

The foe laughed out in open scorn;
For "Union men were coward born,"
And then—they wanted all the corn
That grew in Pennsylvania!

* * * * *

It was the languid hour of noon,
When all the birds were out of tune,
And nature in a sultry swoon,
In pleasant Pennsylvania!

When, sudden o'er the slumbering plain,
Red flashed the battle's fiery rain;
The volleying cannon shook again,
The hills of Pennsylvania!

Beneath that curse of iron hail,
That threshed the plain with flashing flail,
Well might the stoutest soldier quail,
In echoing Pennsylvania!

Then, like a sudden summer rain,
Storm-driven o'er the darkest plain,
They burst upon our ranks and main,
In startled Pennsylvania!

We felt the old ancestral thrill
From sire to son transmitted still,
And fought for Freedom with a will,
In pleasant Pennsylvania!

The breathless shock—the maddened toil—
The sudden clinch—the sharp recoil—
And we were masters of the soil,
In bloody Pennsylvania!

To westward fell the beaten foe;
The growl of battle, hoarse and low,
Was heard anon, but dying slow,
In ransomed Pennsylvania!

Sun'-westward, with the sinking sun,
The cloud of battle, dense and dun,
Flashed into fire—and all was won
In joyful Pennsylvania!

But ah! the heaps of loyal slain!
The bloody toil! the bitter pain!
For those who shall not stand again
In pleasant Pennsylvania!

Back, through the verdant valley lands,
Fast fled the foe, in frightened bands,
With broken swords, and empty hands,
Out of fair Pennsylvania!

NASBY.

A PROVISION FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY—MR. NASBY TENDERS HIM A PROFESSORSHIP IN HIS "INSTITOOT."

POST OFFICE, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky.)
May 26, 1867.

To Jefferson Davis, late President of the late Southern Confederacy:

The undersined, yoor ardent admirers who follered willinly yoor lead in the late tour the South took after addishnel rites, wich unfortunitly resultid in the loss uv sich uv 'em ez we hed, beg leave to tender yoo, ez a testimony uv their esteem, the presidency uv "the Ham and Japheth Academy for the development uv the intellect uv all races irrespective uv color, uv wich I hev the honor to be one uv the Fackulty.

We worshipt yoo before yoor ontimely capcher in female apparel, for the dignity with wich yoo bore yoorself doorin yoor prosperous days, yoor manliness doorin yoor long, unconstitushnel incarcerashen in a Fedral bastile, and yoor hawty though silent asserahen uv the natral sooperiority of the SOUTHERN MAN doorin the annoyin proceedings wich ended in yoor triumphant release from yoor abash persecooters, and we feel that in yoor hands the interests uv the institoot will be entirely safe.

Many reasons impel us to this course:

First. We assoom that yoo are poor in this world's goods. Troo, yoo lied oceans uv money passin thro the Treasury doorin the fratisidal struggle forced onto us by the North, but wat chance hed yoo for steelen, with Benjamin and Mallory and them fellows with yoo who hed hed the benefit of practice doorin Pierce and Bookannon.s Administrations.—A man coodent make days wages peculatin in a treasury wich them men hed gone through.

Second. Yoo wood be uv benefit to us.—With yoor name at the head uv our faculty the Northern Democracy wood shell out ther stamps with a liberalty never before witnessed and the Institoot wood be endowed heftier than any similiar instushen in the country. The King's name is a tower uv strength.—Remember that the Democracy uv the North give the exil Vallanddigum $30,000 in tencent contributions. Ef they'd do that for him, and sich, wat woodent they do for yoo? The greater swallers up the lesser. There never will be sech a favorable opportoonity for yoo to become a ten center, wich is trooly equivalent to bein a hed-center.

Ez a matter uv course yoo will hev objeckshens. Knowin what they will be we anser em in advance.

1. *The incomplete state uv the Institoot.* We acknowledge that it isn't in sich a state uv completidnis ez we cood desire. Not to put too fine a pint onto it, it aint built at all. But the corner-stun is laid. There's a good deal in that. A corner-stun is a good thing. The corner-stun uv the Institoot is laid. From the layin uv corner-stuns great results follow. President Johnson laid a corner-stun at Chicago, and yoor release followed. He dident get very far into the effeckshens uv the people North, but he got yoo out uv Fortress Monroe. Jist let us fling our banner to the breeze with the name uv "J. Davis" onto it and how quickly wood the means to finish the Institoot be forthcomin! Ah indeed! There wood be tournaments held all over the South in its behalf. The Knits uv the Sore Eyes will tilt agin the Knight uv the the Cropped Ears; the Knight uv the Bandy Legs wood run a course and be glorified against the knight uv the Released Chief, for its benefit, and the Queen uv luv and beauty wood bid em, more ferrently than ever before, to lay their fish poles in rest and run their course at the Ingy Rubber Teething Rings and do their devours manfully, in such season. Ther wood be fairs held in Noo York for this fund, and C. Chancy Burr and Henry Clay Dean wood deliver lekters all over the North in its behalf, workin a double benefit, viz.: afordin us a little money, Burr clean paper collars, and Dean clean socks. In fact the cos uv the ill success the Institoot has met with thus far may be found in the fact that ther haint bin nobody connected with it but me. The Southern Democrisy don't take to me kindly cos they see me every day. The Northen Democrisy hev no confidence in me becos they know I wus orignelly one uv us.

2. *Its name, indicatin, as it duz, that the institooshen admits the yoo ez Hyper Kritikly.*—This objeckshen kin be easily removed. The name was, originelly, the "Southern Military and Classikle Institoot," and the title expressed fairly its objects. That it is, and seldin shorter. The change uv title was strategy. That change wuz Pickwickian in the most comiprehensive meanin uv the word. It wuz done for effeck upon the Ethiopian. They hev votes in the States which supported you in your effort to perpetuate sustainably into ther normal condishen, and it wuz deemed necessary to consiliate em. I need not say wat a trial it wuz for our people to forego the ecstatic delite uv wallopin yoor em, and wat agony it wuz to be forced, by circumstances over which we had literally no controls, to recognize em, even in fun, ez ekals, but we hed to do it. After that hev votid wunst and boostid us into Congress, it is eggstremely probable that a change will come over the sperit uv their dreems. Aftes that happy day—well, State Legislatures hev yit powers, and States hev yit rites. In brief, this nigger bizniss is an effort to frank John Brown's sole wich hes ben on for several years. You hev written, no doubt, in yoor gayer moments, the soul-inspirin and elevatin performances uv niggah minstrels? Certainly. On the stage they resemble niggers; after the play wuz over, the curtain dropped, they washed off the cork and went and took their well-earned rest ez white men. Precisely so. When this little play is over, probably we may wash off the cork and ez Caucashens assert our rite to be, as uv old, the governin class.

3. *Pay.* On this head nothing definit kin be statid. Yoo must do ez I hev done—hev faith and take wat comes. I hev hed contribooshens as low ez ten cents, and that even in counterfeit postil currency, which was no objeckshen to it down here, as among our people it passes just ez well ez eny. I hev lived on it for some time,—the Institoot hes eked out the livin afforded me by the offis I hold from the Government. If contribooshens shood be insufficient for yoor support after my livin is taken out, wat uv it? Is Johnson dead, and does Wade reign in his stead? Do you hev any fjet that he wood let *yoo* suffer? Is ther not a sinecoor for yoo ez well ez for me? Is there a Confedrit officer who wood accept it, while he not pervided with a posishen uv some kind? Havin pervided generously for every one uv the principal sufferers in the late fratricidal struggle on the Confederit side, is it probable that he wood make yoo an exception?

I hev answered all the objections to the plan wich you kin urge, and I beg leave to state some uv the reasons why you should accept. A full year intervenes before [illegible] the Democratic Nashnl Convention, and [illegible] before you kin be finally inaugurated. [illegible] din that event you must go [illegible] ment. It's the regular [illegible] it and he succeded so well in mastering his natural proclivities that ef I remember ritely he hez killed but two niggers sence he reverently folded up the star and bars. Longstreet hez did it, Price hez did it and so hez all uv em. Lee hez done it better than any uv em. There's sonthin pecooleurly fittin in the cheeftain uv a unsuccessful "rebellion," ez the Northerners call our struggle for our rites, takin the Presidency uv a college, in seekin shelter in academic groves, in trainin the noble young men uv his seckshun, an instillin into em a more perfeck knowledge uv the doctrin uv States rites and a higher reverens for Virginny, a deeper hatrid of ablishinism (wich is all that a Southern yooth hez a call to know) and a gittin rifled cannon from a tyrannikle government to teech em artillery practis. That's the dodge for yoo. We haint got the academic grove for yoo to walk pensively in at the twilite hour, a musin onto the enventful past, but we kin easily move that corner-stun is; it ez easily shifted ez Democracy.

There's another reason why yoo shood do it. The edjucashnel interest uv the South shood be entrusted to them ez knows how to manage em, and who to edjucate. We don't want it too common. It's too much power. I know the power ther is in it. I'm about the only one here who kin rite—were ther more it wood hurt my standin.

Look at wat misscellaneous education hez done for the North. Noo England is a cloud bustin with education—that black cloud hez swep over the North, and all over that country its drops hev fell in the shape uv schools, academies and colleges and sich. Consekently there's no Democracy ther, and the hevier the shower a locality received the less Democracy ther is. In yoor hands it wood be safe. Niggers woodnt git it nor poor whites, but the sons uv the chivalry, uv the dominent race, they alone wood tread the flowery paths with yoo.

We haven't the society at the Cross Roads in wich yoo hev bin accustomed to move, but wat uv that? Let it be known that yoo are here, and the Democracy uv the North will make this a plase uv summer resort and uv winter recreashen. This will be ther Mecca—your's will be the shrine at wich they will come tu worship.

Then come. To yoo the Cross Roads opens her arms, and offers her bosom for you to repose onto. Come? Erect here your altars and your fires, until an ashamed Nashen bids you take the highest place in its gift, in reparashen uv the wrong they did you two yeers ago.

On behalf of the trustees,

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Which is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japheth Free Academy for the development uv the intellek uv all races irrespective uv color.

his
GABRIEL ⋈ POGRAM,
mark,
his
G. W. ⋈ BASCOM,
mark,
HUGH McPELTER,
his
ISSAKER ⋈ GAVITT,
mark,

Administrators uv the estate uv Abimilck Gavitt, late deceased.

A CLEAR-HEADED MAN.—An editor in Alabama, having read an article in Hall's Journal of Health, advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate rooms, says: Dr. Hall can sleep when and where he chooses, but, for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against the rats and all other nocturnal foes as long as he has got one to defend.

THE man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone out West to marry the woman who never looked into a looking-glass.

RAILWAY "jams" are anything but preserves.

HELL.

The Rev. Daniel G. Mallery gives the annexed account of the various uses of the word hell in our English Bibles:

In the New Testament, of the common version, the English word "Hell" is made to stand for *three* entirely different Greek words, words that have no possible connection with each other, and not the slightest resemblance in sound or sense. By necessity the mere English reader must confound in his mind and regard as one the *three* places and conditions which the sacred writers have carefully distinguished by three very different words.

The three words are *Hades, Gehenna* and *Tartarus.*

Hades is used eleven (11) times in the New Testament; *Gehenna* twelve (12) times; and *Tartarus* but (1) once.

The word Hades is properly identical with the English word "Hell" in its original meaning, before it had acquired its present signification as denoting the place of future punishment. It denotes "the unseen world," or "the spirit land," the place of departed spirits, both good and bad, and without any reference to their character or relative condition.

1 Will point out all the places (11) in which the word Hades is used; marking in each text the word which translates it.

(1) Mat. 11; 23. "Thou, Capernaum, shalt be brought down to *hell.*"

(2) Mat. 16; 18. "The gates of *hell* shall not prevail against the church."

(3) Luke 10; 15. "Thou, Capernaum, shalt be thrust down to *hell.*"

(4) Luke 16; 23. "In *hell* he lifted up his eyes."

(5) Acts 2; 27. "Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell.*"

(6) Acts 2; 31. "His soul was not left in *hell.*"

(7) 1st Cor. 15; 55. "O *grave*, where is thy victory?"

(8) Rev. 1; 18. "I have the keys of *hell* and of death."

(9) Rev. 6; 8. "His name was Death, and *Hell* followed with him."

(10) Rev. 20; 13. "Death and Hell delivered up the dead."

(11) Rev. 20; 14. "Death and Hell were cast into the lake of fire."

Of these (1) and (3) are the same, and denote that Capernaum, which had been very prosperous, should die out, go down to death, as a man is dead when his spirit is gone to Hades. It has been exalted, as it were, to the sky; for its wickedness it should go down to the place of the dead. The prediction was fulfilled; the city perished, died out, and its precise locality is unknown.

In (2) we have the prediction that the Church of Christ will never die out, never become extinct. When a man dies and his spirit goes into Hades, then "the gates of Hades" prevail against him, but it shall not be so with the church; it shall continue to live.

In (4) we have Dives, who is dead, suffering Hades, and conversing with Abraham, who, with Lazarus, is also in Hades, though separated from them in some way by what is called "a great gulf." I do not discuss the meaning of this parable; but it is plain that Dives is there only in spirit, his body being still in the grave awaiting the resurrection. He cannot be in the place of future and eternal punishment, for men go thither after the resurrection, spirit and body together. Dives cannot be suffering from real fire, for only his spirit is there and not his body.

In (5) and (6) there is reference to the spirit of Christ being in Hades, the place of departed spirits, between his death and resurrection. We say in the creed, "He descended into hell," meaning that he really died as any other man, and his spirit, like all human spirits, went to Hades; but *his* spirit was not left there, but came back on the third day and was reunited to his body in the resurrection, as ours shall at our resurrection.

In (7) the word Hades is rendered *grave*, very improperly. At the resurrection, when all spirits come out of Hades, and all bodies from their graves, and there are no more souls shut up there, "then shall be brought to pass the saying, death is swallowed up in victory; O, death where is thy sting? O, Hades, where is thy victory?" No more death and no more use for a place of departed spirits.

In (8) Jesus Christ, who is "the resurrection and the life," says, "I have the keys of Hades and of Death;" and so at the resurrection, when he calls all the dead to life, it will be as if all spirits where in one great dungeon called Hades, and all bodies in another, called Death or Grave, as if he opened the doors and released them.

In (9) Death is personified as a man riding on a pale horse, going forth to the slaughter of men—to kill them by famine and pestilence. Hades is also personified as following after Death to gather up the spirits as fast as Death could kill.

In the great picture of "Death on the Pale Horse," the expression "Hell followed with him," is absurdly represented by imps and devils flying all along through the air. The artist no doubt thought the hell of the devils was me ant, when in truth it has no relation whatever to Satan and his angels.

In (10) again Death and Hades are represented as two persons having control, the one over the spirits and the other over the bodies of men. At the resurrection Hell or Hades will deliver up the spirits of the dead, and Death or Grave will deliver up their bodies, so that they may be united and thus appear, soul and body together, at the judgment seat of Christ.

In (11) Death and Hell, or the Grave and Hades, are represented as persons having charge of the dead. As there is to be no more death, so there will be no more need of these persons, and to represent this in a striking manner, they are spoken of as cast into the fire and so destroyed.

The second of the words translated "Hell" is *Gehenna*, which is used twelve (12) times. This word means "Vale of Hinnon." When used literally it denotes a deep glen near Jernsalem. In heathen times it had been the place for human sacrifices and idolatrous worship. Here was the fiery Moloch where children were burned.

By the Jews it was made the receptacle of all the filth and offal of the city, and its name became a symbol of all that was horrible and vile. In this filth worms were generated, which suggested the "undying worm" of future torment. Fires were kept perpetually burning to destroy the filth—the unquenchable fire which became a figure of perpetual torment. Here the bodies of malefactors were cast after execution.

So the name *Gehenna* became figurative of future punishment and of capital punishment also. If a Jew should in anger, or by way of warning, threaten you with Gehenna or the fires of Gehenna, he might either mean to threaten you with hell, or future punishment, or with death by execution. As we say, "If the man goes on in his evil courses he will come to the gallows;" so a Jew might say, "He will come to Gehenna."

Gehenna is used in the following places:

(1) Mat. 5; 22. "In danger of *hell* fire."

(2) Mat. 5; 29. "Body—be cast into *hell.*"

(3) Mat. 5; 30. "Body—cast into *hell.*"

(4) Mat. 10; 28. "Destroy soul and body in *hell.*"

(5) Mat. 18; 9. "Cast into *hell*-fire."

(6) Mat. 23; 15. "More the child of *hell.*"

(7) Mat. 24; 33. "Escape the damnation of *hell.*"

(8) Mark 9; 43. "Having two hands to go into hell."

(9) Mark 9; 45. "To go into *hell.*"

(10) Mark 9; 47. "To be cast in to *hell* fire."

(11) Luke 12; 15. "Power to cast into *hell.*"

(12) James 3; 6. Tongue "set on fire of *hell.*"

If there is any single word which denotes the place of the finally lost it is Gehenna, and not Hades.

It will be noticed that the word Gehenna is used only once by any but Christ himself, and that he uses it scarcely at all except in one discourse—the "Sermon on the Mount."

In examples (6) and (12) the word *hell*, is used to denote exceeding vileness and wickedness.

In (4) and (11) I thing plainly future punishment is intended. Whether in the other places capital punishment or future punishment is intended, I leave to the judgment of the reader.

I think in several instances, our Lord means to say that he will, for certain offenses, punish with that punishment which, in his kingdom, is equivalent to Jewish capital punishment and the casting of the carcass to the worms and the fires of Gehenna—whatever punishment that may be.

We have looked at *all* the places where Hades and Gehenna are used. There remains the word *Tartarus.* It is used only once, and that in a verbal form.

2 Peter 2; 4. "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to *hell*, and delivered them into chains of darkness to be reserved unto judgement."

This "Tartarus" is the place of the fallen angels, and is neither the "Hades" of departed spirits nor the "Gehenna" of the finally lost.

How certainly the mere English reader must confound these three entirely distinct ideas, words, and places.

If the translators had jus *transferred* these words into our English version instead of translating them all by the one word "hell," they would have done a wiser thing, and by this time the three words Hades, Gehenna, and Tartarus, would have become domesticated, with such words as Pentecost, Bishop, Deacon, Bastism, Hallelujah, and many others.

Those who read their English Bibles would do well to compare these references with the books they usually read, and write on the margin opposite the word "hell" or grave in each the letter *h*, or *g*, or *t*, according as the Greek word in that place is "hades," "gehenna," or "Tartaru."

Not to be Kicked.

About twenty years ago, Abraham Doolittle was transplanted from Harvard University to one of the Southern States, for the purpose of assuming the editorial control of a violent party paper, where no one had ever labored with advantage for the party simply because an infinite quantity of pistols and a multiplicity of bowie-knives prevented the advocacy of certain principles, and fettered the freedom of speech in a style perhaps not so elegant as efficacious. Doolittle was a Connecticut exotic. He was highly educated, was impetuous, brave, yet—with the characteristic cunning of his race—careful of his own interest. He took hold of the paper with a determination to make it "serviceable to the cause," and serviceable he did make it. The opposing candidate was a bad fellow—a duelist, a dram-drinker, a loser of poker," and a decided votary of Venus.—Doolittle dared what no editor had dared—he said so. The day on which his article appeared, the candidate entered the editorial chamber.

"You are Doolittle, the editor of this paper?" holding a copy of the sheet in his hand.

"I am."

"You have libelled and insulted me, and" (drawing a large knife) "I have come for your ears."

"I beg your pardon," said Doolittle. "I am a stranger to your customs, and perhaps have taken a license which, in this part of the country, is inexcusable. Such is, I think, the fact. Suppose we compromise the matter?"

"Very well," said the bluff Southerner, "I'll kick you, and you shall make a full retraction."

"You'll what?" said Doolittle, quietly.

"Kick you."

"You insist upon that little privilege?"

"I am unalterably fixed in my determination."

"So am I," said Doolittle, firing a horse-pistol, as big as a blunderbuss, and shattering the Southerner's right leg—"*not to be kicked.*"

He held his situation six months; was stabbed twice, shot three times, belabored with a bludgeon once, thrown into a pond once, but he was never *kicked.* During his six months' experience he killed two of adversaries.—These are facts.

Buried Alive.

Considerable excitement prevails in the township of Rives, in this county, over the supposed burying of a woman in that township who was alive at the time of being committed to the grave. The affair is related to us as follows:

The wife of a mechanic named Hollenbeck was about to give birth to a child, and a physician from this city was called. To lessen the pains of maternity, he administered Chloroform, the patient sank into a deep sleep, and was soon delivered of a child. The physician returned to town and visited the sick woman the next day. She had not awakened from the time the chloroform was given, and at the time of his second visit was apparently lifeless. The doctor pronounced her dead.—The corpse was prepared for the grave, but in placing the body in the coffin it was noticed that the back of the deceased was quite warm, and the face appeared flushed. The corpse was kept three days, when, on Thursday last, it was decided to bury it. The funeral procession started for the cemetery, and when it had arrived at the grave the coffin was opened, and a dampness was discovered on the face of the inmate. The remains were conveyed to a neighboring house, and another Jackson physician sent for. He arrived at the close of the day, and after an examination of the corpse, pronounced life extinct. The burial was then proceeded with.

Since that time the matter has been discussed in the vicinity, and many are of the opinion that the lady suffered the awful fate of being buried alive. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and the affair is to be investigated. The body will be exhumed and the mystery solved. We forbear any remarks, and suppress the names of the physicians mentioned, until the affair is cleared up.—*Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.*

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

A Freak of the Blind God.

Our readers will remember that a party of Scottish emigrants passed through this city the other day, *en route* for home in Minnesota. An incident of a somewhat romantic nature took place in conection with one of the families of the party, which we will relate, as it may interest our readers.

The family consisted of the father and mother and three daughters, the eldest a young lady about eighteen years of age. This young lady had a face of extraordinary beauty, and a form of faultless symmetry. It was really a treat to look upon her. The family on arriving here about noon, put up at the Newhall House. The old gentleman sallied out after dinner to get a glimpse of Milwaukee and her citizens before pursuing his course any further Westward. He happened to encounter a young fellow countryman, who had preceded him to this country about six years ago, and who is now engaged in business here. The two soon became acquainted, and were not long in becoming friends. After a long conversation the old gentleman invited his new found friend up to the rooms which the family were occupying. The invitation was accepted, and the young man formally introduced.

But, alas for him. Cupid had fired many a dart at his heart, but the missile fell harmlessly from him and he had remained unscathed. But a single glance from the sparkling, bewitching eyes of the young beauty, fairly staggered him, and from the moment of his introduction he was in love—so deeply and desperately in love, that his wits forsook him, and it was only by a desperate effort that he could regain his self-composure. Our bachelor friend supped with the family, and gradually he became more communicative. The hours of evening fled swiftly by. All the bachelor seemed to see was the dazzling beauty of the daughter, all he seemed to hear was her silvery voice or clear, ringing laughter.

At last the time for a separation came.—The family was to leave the city on the morrow for Minnesota, and he must needs bid them adieu. But how could he bear to separate, perhaps forever, from the only woman he had ever loved, even for so short a time? He was at a loss, but quickly made up his mind as to his course of action. Calling the young lady aside he frankly told her of the passion with which she had inspired him, and entreated her, at least, to give his suite due consideration. The young lady answered by referring him to her father. That individual was very much astonished at the turn affairs had taken. He had not anticipated such a result. However, as his daughter appeared to be as much under the influence of the blind god as the young man, he promised to think over the matter and give his answer on the morrow.

At the earliest dawn he was up and around, and watched the proper time to call and learn his destiny, with the greatest impatience. At last he hurried to the old gentleman. He was received cordially, and presented to the young lady as her accepted husband, the father having learned that he bore the most irreproachable character. At this his joy knew no bounds, and he embraced and showered kiss after kiss upon his affianced bride, while she clung to him fondly.

But the family had to leave in the afternoon. As there was not much time to spare, they proceeded at onte to the house of a clergyman and were made one flesh not more than twenty-four hours after their first meeting.

In the evening the parents parted from their daughter and newly-found son-in-law, and started for the West, while the bride and bridegroom started for a brief tour to Niagara Falls and the Hudson. They will return in a few weeks to this city, and the bride will grace one of the most fashionable circles in the city by her beauty.

A MODEL COMPOSITION.—An Indiana paper gives the following essay on "The Ox," just as it came from the pen of one of its contributors:

"Oxen is a