THE CARLISLE HERALD.

J. M. WEAKLEY. J. M. WALLACE. } CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. { TERMS: $2.00 A year, IN ADVANCE. $2.50 if not paid within the year.

CARDS.

A. A. ATWOOD. ISAAC W. RANCK. S. S. RANCK.

ATWOOD, RANCK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale dealers in all kinds of
PICKLED AND SALT FISH,
No. 210 North Wharves,
Above Race street,
10o70 PHILADELPHIA.

COYLE BROTHERS.
NOTIONS, WHOLESALE
AT CITY PRICES.
Constantly on hand, such as hosiery, gloves, suspenders, neck ties and bows, shirt fronts, cambric and linen handkerchiefs, linen and paper collars, and cuffs, trimmings, braids, spool cotton, wallets, combs, stationary, wrapping paper and paper bags, drugs, soaps and perfumery, shoe black and stove polish, Indigo, cigars, &c., &c.
COYLE BROTHERS,
No. 24 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa.
30mh71tf.

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. B. ZINN,
Having recently removed to
No. 61 North Hanover street,
(In the house lately occupied by Dr. Dale.)
Carlisle, Penn'a,
Will put in teeth from $10 to $20 per set, as the case may require. All work warranted.
10feb70

DR. J. S. BENDER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Col. John Lee. 10ao69

F. E. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry goods store. 10ao70

HOLL, KIRKPATRICK & WHITMAN,
Wholesale Dealers in
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
N. E Cor. Third and Market streets,
Philadelphia.
S. P. HOLL, JOHN A. SWARNE,
S. KIRKPATRICK, W. W. WHITMAN,
A. L. WHITMAN.
4jan71

C. P. HUMRICH. WM. B. PARKER.
HUMRICH & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisle. 10ao70

JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 14 South Hanover street,
CARLISLE, PA.
Office adjoining Judge Graham's
24mh70

JOHN CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 7, Rheem's Hall, in rear of the Court House
10ao69

JOSEPH RITNER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SURVEYOR,
Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Railroad street, two doors north of the Bank.
Business promptly attended to. 10ao69

JOSEPH G. VALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practices in Cumberland and Dauphin Counties.
Office—Bridgeport, Pa. Post office address—Camp Hill, Cumberland county, Pa. 12jan71 1y

M. C. HERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carlisle, Pa. No. 9 Rheem's Hall. 10ao70

P. H. SHAMBARGER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Plainfield, Westpensboro' township,
Cumberland County, Penn'a.
All business, entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. 20ja876

J. M. WEAKLEY. W. F. SADLER.
WEAKLEY & SADLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office, 22 South Hanover street, next the Good Will Hose House. 10ao69

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Volunteer building, Carlisle. 10ao69

W. J. SHEARER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in northeast corner of the Court House. 10ao69

WES. B. HIRONS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Fifth street below Chestnut,
Cor. Library,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Nos. 621 and 623 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Terms, $2 50 per day, or rooms without board, $1 per day.
J. D. BRAWN, Proprietor.
30mh71ly

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CARLISLE PA.
The undersigned having taken and entirely refitted and furnished this hotel, is prepared to furnish good accommodations to all who desire to make it their home. A share of the patronage of the surrounding country travelling public solicited. Rooms large and comfortable. Table always supplied with the best.
N. W. WOODS,
8ma70 Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA,
Entirely new, with ample capacity for 250 guests. Terms, $2 per day. The St. Cloud is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is open for the reception of guests, by the undersigned, who have so successfully conducted, for the past ten years, the well-known Mansion House, at Cresson Springs.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Prop'rs.
23mh71tjn

THE "BENTZ HOUSE,"
(Formerly Corman House,)
NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PA.
The undersigned having purchased and entirely refitted, and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well-known, and old established hotel, solicits the custom of the community and traveling public. He is well prepared to furnish first class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their HOME, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom from the surrounding country is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular hotel
GEORGE E. BENTZ, Proprietor.
N. B. A first class livery is connected with the hotel, under the management of Joseph L. Sterner & Brother.
30apt9ly

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

THERE WERE sold in the year 1870,
8,841 of Blatchley's
CUCUMBER
TRADE (B) MARK.
WOOD PUMPS,
Measuring 318,550 feet in length, or sufficient in the aggregate for
A Well Over Forty Miles Deep.
Simple in construction—Easy in operation—Giving no taste to the Water—Durable—Reliable and Cheap.
These Pumps are their own best recommendation.
For sale by Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plumbers, Pump Makers, &c., throughout the country. Circulars, &c., furnished upon application by mail or otherwise.
Single Pumps forwarded to parties in towns where I have no agents upon receipt of the regular retail price.
In buying, be careful that your Pump bears my trade mark as above, as I guarantee no other.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r.,
OFFICE AND WAREROOM,
634 and 636 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
2mh710m

Cheap Homes for Everybody.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS!
HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS!
ONLY $1.25 Per Acre
FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,
Take the Cars of the
Leavenworth,
Lawrence and
Galveston R. R. Line,
from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country,
THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS.
6mh713m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Diller, sr., deceased, late of Westpennsborough township, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county to the subscriber, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for settlement.
SAMUEL DILLER,
6ap71t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Rhinehart, late of South Middleton township, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county to the subscriber residing in the borough of Carlisle. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
ALFRED RHINEHART,
6ap71t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been taken out by the undersigned, of the personal property of William Schom, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, I request all those indebted to the same to come and settle immediately, and those having demands against him to hand in their bills for settlement.
ADAM HOFFMAN.
23mh71t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of A. K. Rheem, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscribers, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for settlement.
ELLEN D. RHEEM
Administratrix.
W. F. SADLER,
16mh71t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Willhelmina Lee, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for settlement.
J. M. WEAKLEY,
16mh71t Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John Weber, sr., and Esther, his wife, of Lower Allen township, having executed a deed of assignment to the undersigned, residing in Hampden township, for the benefit of creditors. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those indebted will make payment, without delay, to
SAMUEL EBERLY,
16mh71t Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Daniel McCoy, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to marshal and distribute the assets in the hands of P. G. McCoy, administrator of said estate, will meet all persons interested in the said estate, at his office, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday, May 5, 1871, at one o'clock p. m.
C. S. MAGLAUGHLIN,
6ap714t Auditor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between R. Moore and William Moore, trading as W. R. Moore & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm, and those indebted thereto, will present them to N. B. Moore, Mt. Holly Springs, for settlement, within sixty days.
N. B. MOORE & BRO.
6ap712m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
The Treasurer of Cumberland county, Pa., will attend for the purpose of receiving State, County and Militia Taxes for 1871, as required by act of Assembly, at the following times and places, viz:
Hopewell and Newburg, at Sharp's hotel, May 8 and 9.
Mifflin, at Mull's store, May 10, and at Sheaman's store, May 11.
Frankford, at Bloserville, May 12 and 13.
Southampton, at Boughman's hotel, May 15 and 16.
Penn, at Eyster's hotel, May 17 and 18.
Dickinson, at Marts's hotel, May 19 and 20.
Middlesex, at Middlesex school house, May 22 and 23.
North Middleton, at Beecher's hotel, May 24 and 25.
South Middleton, at Rupley's hotel, May 26; at Filler's hotel, May 27.
East Pennsboro'nth, at Wilder's hotel, May 29; at Olewine's hotel, May 30.
Hampdon, at George K. Duey's hotel, May 31 and June 1.
Silver Spring, at George Duey's hotel, June 2; at Grove's hotel June 3.
Lower Allen, at Irvine's hotel, June 5; at Hesk's hotel, June 6.
Upper Allen, at Culp's hotel, June 7 and 8.
Monroe, at Hursh's hotel, June 9 and 10.
Shippensburg borough and township, at McNulty's hotel, June 12 and 13.
Newton, at McBride & McCleary's hotel, June 14; at Mellinger's June 15.
Newville, at Honeberger's hotel, June 16 and 17.
West Pennsboro'nth, at Chissel's hotel, June 19; at Fair's, June 20.
Mechanicsburg, at Leidig's hotel, June 21 and 22.
New Cumberland, at Bell's hotel, June 23 and 24.
Carlisle, at Treasurer's Office, June 26 and 27.
On all County Taxes paid before August 1,—an abatement of 5 per cent will be allowed, and on all taxes unpaid on August 1, 5 per cent will be added.
The Treasurer will receive taxes at his Office, until the first day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection.
Also, at the same time and places, merchants and dealers can obtain Mercantile Licenses of County Treasurer.
GEO. WETZEL,
13ap71tf Tres'r. Cumb County.

A. B. Sherk's Carriage Factory.

CARLISLE
CARRIAGE FACTORY.
CORNER SOUTH AND PITT STREETS,
CARLISLE, PA.
A. B. SHERK
Has now on hand one dozen SLEIGHS, in the latest styles; also,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
on hand, or made to order on short notice.
I have procured the services of a first-class Wheelwright, and have bought the best wheel stock in the market, so that I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction.
I also have on hand
SARVANT'S PATENT WHEELS.
The iron flange around the hub makes this wheel more durable than any other.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING attended to promptly, and on reasonable terms.
A large lot of SECOND-HAND WORK on hands, and for sale cheap. 15jan71tm

To the Young Men.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by Self-Indulgence or Sexual Extravagance.
Price, in a sealed envelope,
ONLY SIX CENTS.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4,586.
31jan70

Millinery and Straw Goods.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION. 1871.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
Armstrong, Cator & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Nutts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers Ornaments,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Offer the largest stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties.
Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.
23mh713m*

Billiards.

A CHANCE,
CHAMPION CUE.
The person, resident of Carlisle, who makes the greatest number of points in a single run, between now and fourth July, at my Billiard Saloon, will be presented with a handsome Champion Cue. The Cue is now on exhibition at my Billiard Saloon, East Main street.
B. BOHME.
6mh713t

[For the CARLISLE HERALD.]

THE CHARGE OF THE SUN-BEAMS.

Weary, the moon, in her horned car gliding,
Has passed to the sunset shores of reposing;
Afew roll the clouds o'er the brow of the heaven,
And darken the face of the daughter of Atlas.

Darkly charioted, loftily riding,
Drawn by her owls and bats, sweeps through the heavens
The darkly-veiled Night Goddess, hurriedly toiling,
Cloud on cloud rolling, forming dark echelons,
To shut out the starlight and stay day's advancing,
Casting her thick shadows into the valleys,
And binding the hill-tops with fetters of darkness.

But noiselessly ope the gates of the Morning,
And high o'er the field of the shadows, the firmament
Is purpling and blossoming to hail the bright dawning.

Golden stars wave into winkings of silver,
Cloudlets are gath'ring their robings of purple.

Still, darkly brooding, stands Night on the mountain,
And massing her dark armies deep in the valleys,
Is waiting the day-charge in silence and sullenness.

But see the high battlements crims'ning in heaven!
High on the firmament, spread o'er the Orient,
The sunbeams are building their many-hued fortress,
And throwing out salient and radiant redans,
Guarding the pass to the realms of the Golden.

Up from the gates of the violet crowned morning
Springs the bright army, fire-mailed numberless,
Spanning the sky, they are driving their long lance-points
Toward the sable-helmed enemy, Darkness.

Now they are toiling and planting their palisades
Pointed with flamings dipped in the sun,
Piling the clouds into gold bordered parapets,
Bastions, and towers, and fire-crowned battlements.

Trooping in fire, the flashing battalions
Deploying and rallying, guard all their line;
While with the light of gold and of roses,
Shines through the heavens their glittering armor.

Long is the struggle, but Night, slow retreating,
Leaves the broad battle-front crimsoned with struggling;
And the pale, watching stars flee from the battle-scene,
As the swift sunbeams, still forward, rush jubilant.

Through the embrazures and over the parapets,
Onward they rush toward the line of the zenith,
Then their bright shafts they throw toward the hill-tops,
And sweep from the valleys the gloom of the shadows.

The bands of Orion are loosed, and the Pleiads
Melt from the sky as snow melts on the ocean,
And the beamings of morning build up the great arches
And pillars of triumph, where enters the Day-King,
In the car of his glory on bright wheels of fire.

THE MOABITE STONE.

Our readers must have met with so many notices of the Moabite Stone, that we should have thought it necessary to preface the present article with an apology, were it not that Dr. Ginsburg has very recently written a work on it, which is more complete than anything we have previously seen, and equals in interest anything, perhaps, that we have ever read. Its principal contents are a *fac simile* of the original inscription, with an English translation; the history of the discovery of the stone; the restoration and present condition of the text; the relation of the inscription to the Biblical narrative; its historical, theological, and linguistical bearings; the literature of the stone; a commentary on the text; the various translations which have been given by different scholars; and a vocabulary.

The present paper is mainly based on Dr. Ginsburg's work, and aims at giving a popular account of the celebrated stone, with its teachings and suggestions.

In the summer of 1868, the Rev. F. Klein undertook a journey from Es-Salt to Kerak, over a country which has been very little visited by Europeans during the present century. On August 19 he reached Diban—about thirteen miles east of the Dead Sea, and forty-two miles south-east-ward from Jerusalem—where he was informed that, scarcely ten minutes' distance from his tent, there was a large black stone of basalt. It proved forty-one inches high, twenty-one in width and in thickness, rounded to nearly a semicircle both at top and bottom; and it contained an inscription of thirty-four lines, running across it, at about an inch and a quarter apart.

Though he did not understand the import or importance of the inscription, Mr. Klein felt it to be desirable that the stone should be secured for some European museum; and Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, to whom he described it, endeavored to get possession of it for his government.

The Moabites, who up to this time had regarded it as a charm merely, having learned that a Frank—as they call every European—was desirous of obtaining it, determined, like good men of business, to have more than one bidder, in order to get a higher price; and a few weeks after Mr. Klein's visit, a man from Kerak came to Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Society, at Jerusalem, to inform him of the existence of the stone. Captain Warren, however, knowing that the Prussian Consul had moved in the matter, did not feel himself at liberty to interfere.

In the spring of 1869, Dr. Barclay, an Englishman, informed Captain Warren, and M. Clermont-Ganneau, of the French Consulate at Jerusalem, that the Prussians had done but little toward securing the relic; and surprised them by stating that no "squeeze," or copy of the inscription, had been taken. Though the Englishman felt that it mattered little whether the stone got to Berlin, London, or Paris, they called on Mr. Klein to ascertain what progress had really been made in the matter.

M. Ganneau, however, employed several agents to obtain "squeezes," and actually offered £375 for the stone itself. The Governor of Nablus, hearing there was a stone at Diban for which a large sum of money had been offered, endeavored to obtain the prize for himself; but the Moabites, sooner than give it up, put a fire under it, and then cold water on it, so that the stone broke. The bits they distributed among the different families, to place in the granaries, where they were to act as blessings on the corn; and in November, 1869, Captain Warren, whilst on his journey from Lebanon to Jerusalem, was met by a person who not only told him of the fate of the stone, but gave him one of the pieces. Nearly two-thirds of the relic are now in the possession of M. Ganneau and the Palestine Exploration Society—the former having twenty fragments, and the latter eighteen.

Taking each line to average ten words, the entire inscription must have consisted of 300 words and about 1,100 letters. One of M. Ganneau's fragments containing 100 letters, another 138, a third 38, and the remaining seventeen contain 67; whilst the eighteen small fragments in the possession of the Palestine Exploration Society contain 56 letters; making a total of 669 letters out of the 1,100.

As already stated, M. Ganneau sent qualified persons to take a "squeeze" whilst his negotiations for the stone itself were pending, and before it was broken. Unfortunately, however, the Arabs, who seemed not to have been able to determine their exact partnership in the relic, fought over it whilst the impression was being taken—so that it was imperfectly done, and saved with difficulty; for, having been taken off whilst wet, it got torn and crumbled in drying, and ultimately reached M. Ganneau in seven pieces.

It is obvious that the text at present in the hands of scholars necessarily contain lacunæ, which, it is believed, consist of about thirty; five entire words, fifteen half-words, and eighteen letters. They occur not only at the end, but in the middle of all the lines except six, which are perfect.

The inscription has been translated into German, French, and English, by several eminent Orientalists, some of whom have ventured to fill a few of the lacunæ. The following is Dr. Ginsburg's translation:

1. I Mesha am son of Chemoshgad
King of Moab, the
2. Dibonite. My father reigned over
Moab thirty years, and I reigned
3. after my father. And I erected this
Stone to Chemosh at K[h]ara [a Stone of]
4. [Sa]lvation, for he saved me from all
despoilers and let me see my desire upon
all my enemies.
5. and Om[ri], king of Israel, who oppressed Moab many days, for Chemosh was angry with his
6. [la]nd. His son succeeded him, and
he also said, I will oppress Moab. In my
days he said, [Let us go]
7. and I will see my desire on him and
his house, and Israel said, I shall destroy
it for ever. Now Omri took the land
8. Medeba and occupied it [he and his
son and his son and his son's] son, forty
years. And Chemosh [had mercy]
9. on it in my days; and I built Baal
Meon, and made therein the ditch and I
[built]
10. Kirjathaim. For the men of Gad
dwelled in the land [Ataro] th from of
old, and K[ing of I]srael fortified
11. A[t]aroth, and I assaulted the wall
and captured it, and killed all the warriors of-
12. the wall, for the well-pleasing of
Chemosh and Moab; and I removed
from it all the spoil, and [of
13. fered] it before Chemosh in Kirjath;
and I placed therein the men of Siran
and the me[n of Zereth]
14. Shachar. And Chemosh said to me,
Go take Nebo against Israel. [And I]
15. went in the night and fought against
it from the break of dawn till noon, and I
took
16. it, and slew in all seven thousand
[men, but I did not kill the women
17. and maidens,] for [I] devoted [them]
to Ashtar-Chemosh; and I took from it
18. [the ves]sels of Jehovah and cast
them down before Chemosh. And the
King of Israel fortif[ied]
19. Jahaz, and occupied it, when he
made war against me; and Chemosh
drove him out before [me and]
20. I took from Moab two hundred men,
all chiefs, and fought against Jahaz, and
took it,
21. in addition to Dibon. I built Karcha,
the wall of the forest, and the wall
22. of the city, and I built the gates
thereof, and I built the towers thereof,
and I
23. built the palace, and I made the
prisons for the men of ..... with [in the]
24. wall. And there was no cistern
within the wall in Karcha, and I said to
all the people. Make for yourselves
25. every man a cistern in his house.
And I dug the ditch for Karcha with the
[chosen] men of
26. [I]srael. I built Aroer, and I made
the road across the Arnon,
27. I built Beth-Bamoth, for it was destroyed; I built Bezer, for it was cu[t
down]
28. by the fifty m[en] of Dibon, for all
Dibon was now loyal; and I sav[ed]
29. [from my enemies] Bikran, which I
added to my land, and I bui[lt
30. Beth-Gamul], and Beth-Diblathaim,
and Beth-Baal-Meon, and I placed there
the Mo[abites]
31. [to take possession of] the land.
And Horonaim dwelt therein .....
32. And Chemosh said to me. Go down,
make war against Horonaim, and ta[ke
it .....
33. Chemosh in my days
34. year and I.....

It is obvious that the monument records three great events in the reign of Mesha, the King of Moab; his wars with Omri, King of Israel, and his successors; his public works, and his wars against the Hownaim, or the Edomites. Our interest, of course, centres in the first; and, in order to a clear understanding of the relations of Moab to Israel, we turn now to the Biblical narrative.

The Moabites, as our readers are aware, were the descendants of Moab, the son of Lot, grandnephew of Abraham, and second cousin of Jacob, the father of the Israelites. (Gen. xix., 37, and xl., 27). Before the Israelites went up out of Egypt, the Moabites had settled in the land east of the Dead Sea and the Jordan, as far north as the River Jabbok, whence they had driven out the people known to them as the Emims (Deut. ii., 11). In turn, they were dislodged by the Amorites, from the country lying between Jabbok, on the north, and the River Arnon on the south, after which the latter was their northern boundary (Num xxi., 13-26; Judges xi., 18). The portion of the country immediately north of the Arnon, and adjacent to the Salt or Dead Sea, continued to be known as the Plains of Moab, in token of its former possessors (Deut. xxxiv., 1; and Joshua, xiii, 32).

Though the Israelites, when conquering their Promised Land, in obedience to divine command, left the Moabites in undisturbed possession of the country they then held (Deut. ii., 9; Judges, xi., 15-18; 2 Chron., xx., 10); Balak, the King of Moab, fearing a hostile attempt, after the Amorites had been conquered, hired Balaam to curse the Israelites; but he could only utter prophetic blessings on them (Num. xxii., xxiii., xxiv.)

On the division of the Promised Land, the district east of the Jordan, between the Jabbok and the Arnon—which, as has been stated, the Amorites had previously wrested from the Moabites—was assigned to Reuben and Gad; the former taking the southern, and the latter the northern portion (Num. xxx., 33-38; Joshua, xiii., 15-28). The Arnon, therefore, separated the lands of Reuben and Moab. The following are enumerated among the cities of the two trans-Jordanic tribes of Israel: Aroer, Ataroth, Baal-Meon, Beth-Baal-Meon, Dibon, Elealeh, Heshbon, Jahaz, Jazer, Kirja-thaim, Medeba, Nebo, Sibmah, and Zareth-shahar.

Early in the period of the Judges, Eglon, the King of Moab, aided by the Ammonites and Amalekites, conquered the Israelites, who served him eighteen years, and were ultimately freed by Ehud, the Benjamite (Judges, iii., 12-30). The Book of Ruth shows a period of friendliness between the two people, in which Elimelech, of the tribe of Judah, went with his family to sojourn in Moab, during a famine in Israel; and thereby led to Ruth, the Moabitess, becoming an ancestress of David.

Saul, the first King of Israel, fought against all his enemies, on every side, including Moab—who, indeed, heads the list. During Saul's reign, David, whilst dwelling with his malcontents in the Cave of Adullam, took his parents to Moab, and placed them under the protection of its King; and they dwelt with him all the while David was in the hold (1 Sam. xxii., 3, 4). Upwards of twenty years afterwards, David—but why is not stated—made war on the Moabites, put two-thirds of them to death, whilst the rest became his servants, and brought gifts (2 Sam., viii., 2, and 1 Chron., xviii, 2). Among the "many strange women" that King Solomon loved, there were women of the Moabites (1 Kings, xi., 1); and such was their influence as to induce him to build a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill that was before Jerusalem (*ib.*, 7, 33, and 2 Kings, xxiii., 13).

About 930 B. C., Omri was made King of Israel by the soldiery. In 919 B. C., he was succeeded by his son Ahab, who died in 896 B. C., when his son Ahaziah ascended the throne, to be succeeded by his brother Jehoram, or Joram, the next year. On the death of Ahab, about a century after that of David, Mesha, the King of Moab, rebelled against the King of Israel, to whom he had to render an hundred thousand lambs and an hundred thousand rams, with the wool.

That Jehoram thought Moab a valuable tributary and a powerful enemy may be inferred from the facts that he resolved on its resubjugation; and, having numbered all his people, deemed it prudent to secure the aid of Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, and of the King of Edom; and also that, instead of taking a direct route, the allies reached the enemy by fetching a compass of seven days' journey through the wilderness of Edom. The allied armies, successful at first, did their utmost to destroy the country through which they advanced, and at length shut up the Moabites in the city of Kir-haraseth. Mesha, having, with seven hundred men who drew swords, made an unsuccessful attempt to break his way through, took his eldest son, that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt-offering upon the wall. And there was great indignation against Israel; and they departed from him, and returned to their own land (2 Kings, iii.).

During the reign of Jehoshaphat—but whether before or after the war just mentioned appears to be open to question—the Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites invaded Judah; but quarreling amongst themselves, left to the Jews the easy task of stripping their dead bodies of an abundance of riches and precious jewels (2 Chron., xx.) In the reign of Jehoash, or Joash (839-823 B. C.), bands of the Moabites invaded the land of Israel.

Isaiah, whose prophetical career is supposed to have extended from 759 to 713, B. C., and therefore from 136 to 182 years after Mesha's rebellion, devotes his fifteenth and sixteenth chapters to the *Burden of Moab*, in which he foretells great affliction which were to befall the land; and mentions the following as Moabitish cities—which, as we have seen, are in Deuteronomy and Joshua spoken of as belonging to Reuben and Gad: Dibon, Elealeh, Heshbon, Jahaz, Medeba, Nebo, and Sibmah.

On comparing the foregoing sketch with the narrative of the Stone, there can be no doubt that the Omri of one is the Omri of the other. Israel had not two Kings of that name. Moreover, the two narratives concur in placing a Moabitish rebellion against Israel in the times of the Omri dynasty. Hence there can be no difficulty in fixing the date of the Stone. The inscription states that the subjugation of Moab lasted forty years, and began and ended in Mesha's days. As it is improbable that his reign exceeded this period by many years, the monument cannot be more modern than 880 B. C.; and is, therefore, the most ancient specimen of alphabetical writing yet discovered.

It has not been unnaturally concluded from the Biblical account—or, rather, the Biblical silence—that Moab remained in subjection to Israel from the time of David to that of Jehoram. The Moabite Stone, however, shows that it was resubjugated by Omri; consequently, it had attained its freedom prior to the commencement of his reign—possibly during that of Solomon, and through the influence of his Moabitish wives—or, perhaps, on the division of the Jewish Kingdom in the time of Rehoboam.

To account for the fact that the allies departed from Mesha, and returned to their own land, notwithstanding all their previous successes against him, it has usually been supposed that they were influenced by pity for, and not the anger of, the Moabites; which, to say the least, was not the ordinary course of the Israelites when engaged in war. Thus, Josephus, when speaking of the offering up of the Prince of Moab on the wall of Kir-haraseth, says, "Whom, when the Kings saw, they commiserated the distress that was the occasion of it; and were so affected in the way of humanity and pity, that they raised the siege, and every one returned to his own house," (Antiq. ix., iii., s. 2.) The Moabite Stone gives another, and far more probable version of the affair. The principal event which it was intended to record was, the defeat of the allies, and deliverance of Moab from an oppression that must be seen to have been severe, when it is remembered that the entire territory paying the annual tribute of an hundred thousand lambs, and an hundred thousand rams, with the wool, is estimated as not so large as the County of Huntingdon, the area of which is 280,-865 statute acres. This version, moreover, harmonizes well with the power of Moab—which, we have seen, was recognized by the King of Israel.

Such, also, was the power of Mesha, as to enable him not merely to throw off the Israelitish yoke, but to take possession of a considerable portion of territory beyond the Arnon; for we learn, from the inscription, that he built (or rebuilt) several north Arnonic towns—such as Aroer, Baal-Meon, Beth-Baal-Meon, Beth-Bamoth, Beth-Diblathaim, Bezer, Karcha, and Kirja-thaim, captured, Ataroth, Dibon, Jahaz, and Nebo, fortified some of them, and placed a Moabitish population in some; added Bikran to his land, and made a road across the Arnon. Respecting these conquests, the Bible is silent—just as Mesha says nothing respecting the success of the allies at the beginning of the war or of the straits to which they reduced him in Kir-haraseth; thus showing that history has always been written in pretty much the same way.

"The difference between the two narratives," says Dr. Ginsburg, "are such as might be expected in two records of the same events from two hostile parties, and are far less striking than the conflicting descriptions given by the English and French of the battle of Waterloo; by the English, French and Russians of the capture of Sebastopol; by the Prussians and Austrians of the battle of Sadowa; or by the French and Germans of the battle of Woerth." But, though the actual narrative is silent on these conquests, Isaiah, as we have seen, fully recognizes the fact that at least some of the towns mentioned in the inscription, as well as several other Reubenite and Gadite towns, were, in his day, in the possession of Moab. Whether they had so remained from the time of Mesha, we have no means of determining at present.

Dr. Ginsburg infers—from the statement in the inscription, "I took from it (Nebo) the vessels of Jehovah, and cast them down before Chemosh"—that the vessels used in the service of Jehovah were actually used in that of Chemosh; and that, therefore, the special part of the ritual for which they were designed was common to the religion both of the Hebrews and of the Moabites. Though the fact may be as he supposes, we think his inference somewhat forced. The trophies of war sometimes hung in Christian churches, can scarcely be said to be used in Christian worship.

Among the Jews, the pronunciation of the name Jehovah was, as we are told by Biblical students, only allowed in the priestly benediction, and that any layman who pronounced it forfeited his life in this world and in the next. That this reverence for the sacred name dates very far back is evident from the fact that it is never employed in the Septuagint (298 B. C.), the Apocrypha, or the New Testament. According to tradition, the pious horror of pronouncing it obtained in the time of Moses; but the occurrence of the name on the Moabite Stone shows that it was so far used by the Israelites in the time of Mesha that he took it as the characteristic name of the Jewish National Deity.

With very few exceptions, ancient writings have no division of words; and it has been maintained, from analogy, that the books of the Old Testament followed the general rule. In the Moabite inscription, however, the most ancient specimen of alphabetical writing known, and whose language approximates to the Hebrew far more closely than does even the Phœnician, the words are divided by points, and the text into verses by vertical strokes. Hence, if analogy is to guide us, it must be concluded that the Hebrews resemble their relatives in this particular. It may be added, that this is in harmony with the Synagogue Scrolls.

In the forms of the different parts of speech, the Moabite Stone resembles the Hebrew much more closely than the Phœnician does; and in their syntax the first two are identical, but differ materially from the third. The whole vocabulary of the Stone exists in the Hebrew Scriptures.

Herodotus states that the Phœnicians who came with Cadmus introduced letters into Greece, but says nothing about their number. Pliny declares that the Cadmean alphabet consists of sixteen letters; that Palamedes, at the time of the Trojan war, added four more; and that Simonides, the lyric poet, added a like number; but that, according to Aristotle, there were originally eighteen letters. Hence, some have concluded that the original Semitic alphabet contained only sixteen letters. Now, the Moabite Stone, having an age of about 900 B. C.—and the alphabet employed it, its inscription is undoubtedly older still—contains twenty-two letters, of which five are actually among the so-called post-Cadmean characters. The ancient Semitic alphabet, therefore, contained twenty-two letters, which were all together adopted by the Greeks.

As there are many points in Old Testament history on which further information is devoutly to be wished, we cannot conclude this brief paper without expressing the not unreasonable hope that other Moabite stones may yet be discovered; and we shall be delighted to find among them one stating why David made war on the people who, a few years before, and at his request, afforded those dearest to him a shelter so long as it was needed.—*Once a Week.*

A LADY walking with her husband at the seaside inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation. "Why, my dear," he replied, "if you were on board yonder vessel, leaving England, you would be exported, and I should be transported."

A YOUNGSTER, while perusing a chapter in Genesis, turning to his mother inquired if the people in those days used to do sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading the passage: "And the sons of men multiplied on the face of the earth."

THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"'Tis only a little grave," they said,
Only just a child that's dead."
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall;
One man in his arms could have borne away
The rosewood and its freight of clay.
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath that little coffin lid.

I know that a mother stood that day
With folded arms by that form of clay;
I know that burning tears were hid;
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid;"
And I know her lip, and cheek and brow,
Were almost as her baby's now.

I know some things were hid away,
The crimson frock and wrappings gay;
The little sack and half worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue,
And the empty crib with its cover spread,
As white as the face of the painless dead.

'Tis a little grave; but have care!
For world wide hopes are buried there;
And yo, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried with an only boy.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

BY FLORENCE RAY.

"O, ma'am! won't you come round to our house quick?" said a dirty-face child about ten years old. Her head was frowzy, looking as if it had not seen a comb for weeks; and her soiled clothes were tattered and unsightly.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"The baby's got a fit, and mother says please won't you come round. She don't know what to do."

I knew the child and her mother. They lived in a court not far off. So I drew on a shawl and hood, and ran around to see what could be done for a sick baby. The poor little thing lay in its frightened mother's arms, struggling with spasms.

"O, ma'am!" cried the woman, "he'll die! he'll die!"

"Of course he will," said I, a little impatient, "if you sit there doing nothing."

"But O, ma'am! what can I do?" she asked helplessly.

"Why, get him into a warm bath as quickly as possible," said I. "Every woman who has a baby ought to know enough to do that. Have you any hot water?"

"O, dear! no. The fire's all gone out," she answered, beginning to wring her hands in the way peculiar to some people when any sudden trouble comes upon them.

I went hastily into a neighbor's, and found a kettle of water on the fire. It was given cheerfully, and the neighbor went back with me, and assisted to get the poor baby into a hot b