Independent Republicun.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT ACAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

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For the Independent Republican. EARLY DECAY. BT MRS. BECKDAGE.

Low 'neath the clods of the valley,

Lone and bereft is the lover, Sisters bewail the young brother, Earth and the cold marble hide.

She that was fair as the lily, ** Rlooming beside the home hearth, Faded as early, as stilly Sank to a pillow of Earth.

They that should longer have tarried.
Guarding the babes of their love, Left them to orphanage lonely,
Weeping the grave-sod above.

Many, oh! many a mother Calls up the vision to-day, Of a heart-treasure departed-Taken in childhood away.

Wherefore this sorrowful blending Union of Beauty and Death?

Earth should not bury her children Thus in the bloom of their years; Never a loving All-Father Made this a valley of tears. Error, the child of Transgression,

Far have we wandered for pleasure, Far have we strayed from her way.

Arming with terrible weapons,
Luxury, folly, and crime,
Death, the slow-coming Avenger,
Long in his missions young prime. Fair, we again would disarm him, Leave him his mission divine, Icars, not disease, for his weapon, Age, and not beauty, his sign.

Science, Fair Daughter of Heaven, Meckly we listen to thee; Thou who art Truth, never changing,

Thou canst from Error set free. Save, by a triple salvation, Man by a triple death slain; Stamp the lost image of Heaven

Back on our being again! JOURNAL

REV. H. H. JESSUP. Jerusalem to Hebron.

JERUSALEM, Friday, March 13, 1857. There are so many points of interest about

On our return from Jericho to-day, we reached the city at half past one. rested about an hour, and I then walked out with Mr. Thomson. We first went through the bazaars which are so similar to the business streets of Tripoli and Beirut, that I need not describe them. We then passed down a long street running Eastward towards the Haram-ish-Shereef to look at some ancient door-ways and arches, after which we took a luy for a guide and threaded our way through the remarkably narrow and crooked streets to the old wall of the Temple enclosure, where the Jews assembled to weep over the fall of Jerusalem, the destruction of the city and the dispersion of their nation. As it is Friday to-day, and consequently the preparation for the Jewish Sabbath, these wretched people assembled to unite their voices in lamentations over the fall of Israel. 'As it was late when we arrived there, I saw but one, a middle-nged man who held an open book in his hand, and, with his head bowed upon the book against the wall, was uttering the most melancholy groans. Whether the man was sincere or not, it would be difficult to say, but it was certainly an affecting sight. These blinded, deluded people, weeping and wailing for a loss which was occasioned by the iniquity of their own ancestors, and persisting in the rejection of the Messiah, which was of apprehensions as I saw Mr. and Mrs. Pruynne all others the sin which brought judgment setting out for Jaffa. Mrs. P. went over to and destruction upon the Jews, present a Bethlehem on Saturday and was compelled spectacle which may well fill a Christian's to remain there some time on account of the heart with sorrow. This is a place where rain. I must not omit to tell you that Mr. others than Jews may weep, not that temporal power has passed from the hands of God's to the guards who went with us to the Dead over Jerusalem 1800 years ago, and the con- Christ are really what they are claimed to from this spot, Mr. V. gave us a more full dition of the people is such to-day that one be, but were priestly devices for imposing who loves the appearing of our Lord, cannot refrain from some manifestation of his deep emotion as he feels the sadly truthful application of the Savior's words, "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate." "How afford. There is said to be between sixty and

gether, and ye would not." Leaving this place, we visited the one and old or rather the springing stones of an old arch which is supposed to have belonged to Moslems opening and closing the doors of what the nominal christians of this land contains the rindust which connected the temple with Leaving this place, we visited the old arch Mount Zion. From this place we walked along the Southern wall of the city, a part of the time walking on the top of the city wall, until we reached the lepers' quarter again, when we descended to the street and returned home. During our absence Charles Smith, son of Dr. Eli Smith, Miss Mitchell an American lady from Philadelphia, and Miss Wat-son an English lady who is teaching the Mis-sionaries' children, arrived from Beirut. The steamer on which they came down to Jaffa took fire on the way during the night, and they were greatly alarmed, but Providentially but slight damage was done and the fire was soon extinguished. Charles is staying at Bishop Gobat's, and the ladies are with some German people at what is called the Hospice,-What the Hospice is, I do not know,

SATURDAY, March 14th, 1857. To-day has been a very cool, raw, cloudy day. The streets are crowded with pilgrims, and the mud is quite uncomfortable. in at the Hotel this morning, I found our yet been abo get a dragoman for the overand journey to suit. It is a great comfort to be sufficiently the suit of the bic to get along without a dragon. This forenoon I went with Mr. Thomses seve-ral shops where olive wood articles nade,

crowd of buyers and sellers in the Temple about half burned out and keeps the rest, An old castle stands near the upper pool and bealthy looking Moslem, who carried satural of old. The church itself was closed, and and when there are ten or fifteen thousand has probably been used for purposes of de but had neither gun nor pistols. We inferred the door. At two o'clock we went to Bishop be considerable. Forty three lamps burn the supply of water. The depth of the larg-Gobat's, where we were invited to dinner.— continually above the tomb. The walls of est is about fifty feet.

is evidently one of the excellent of the earth, level of the marble pavement of the Church, and her daughters are very lady-like and in- and under the tomb there seems to be a floor telligent persons. One or two of them have also above the pavement. I regard it as a had come on foot, either all the way from just returned from a Moravian School in most transparent deception, and I must say India, or from the Red Sea. They were the Germany. The Bishop is a tall man, rather that my feelings were more of indignation portly in appearance, and his short black hair, than of reverence, as I gazed upon the merce-and somewhat full face, give him a decidedly nary fellow clad in the attire of a priest, re-poor, and had come all this long distance to and somewhat full face, give him a decidedly German look. He is an eminently good man, entirely destitute of affectation, and no one would ever dream, from his conversation that he was an English Bishop, appointed by the king of Prussia. He is so thoroughly evangelical that he is most bitterly opposed by the High Church Party in England, and nasmuch as he believes in preaching the gospel to nominal Christians in Palestine as well as to Jews, he is also treated with none too much suavity by the Jewish party in England, who believe that all Missionary movements in Jerusalem should have sole referby this visit at the Bishop's, and I shall always rejoice to remember him in prayer as a good

good work. On leaving the house of the Bishop, we walked out in a rain storm about Mount Zionfor half an hour and then returned to our.

The mail arived from Beirut to-day, but brought no letters for us. It begins to seem like a long time since I heard from home. tina the Prussian elergyman called. He is solid rock and that the stair-case is of one He remained some time, conversing with Mr. my knife blade between the stone steps. salem, a subject, which few understand, which crosses atood, and the rock which was rent the men who have expressed them. It is a Inid Isaac to sacrifice him. In the room uncold rainy evening, and our room has been der the room assigned to Calvary is a large Jerusalem, that I hardly know which to describe and which to omit, as it is quite immust the much better than wet sawdust. Mr Craw- centre of the world.

> SABBATH DAY, March 15th, 1857. This morning the air was cold and cloudy, but before night the sun shone clear and bright. Mr. Thomson preached in the Arabic Mr. Thomson took part in the services .-Quite a number of the congregation seemed to be Germans who understand English.

> It was my first sermon on Mt. Zion, and it may be my last. God grant that the time may come when the multitudes of people now living within sight of the English Evangelical Church, may learn to "trust in the Lord." that they may "be as Mount Zion which cannot be removed but abideth forever."— "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem!"

MONDAY, March 16th, 1857. It is cloudy and rainy again to-day, and the cold, raw wind this morning filled me with

ancient people, but that human beings could | Sea and Jericho, and thus by this his second be so guilty as to crucify the Son of God, kind act of the same character, he has placed and that even at the present day there are us under great obligations. Our other Amer- of the Kings, where Brother A. and I spent so many thousands in this very land who eiclican friends, Mesers. Carruth, Erben, and some time in exploring these interesting ther reject the Messiahship and divinity of Twombly also set out this morning to go by tombs under ground. We had candles, and Christ altogether, or by calling themselves land to Beirut. We walked out again with Christians bring His pure and holy name Mr. Thomson, and went through the Church excellent state of preservation of these subinto shame and contempt. Indeed, every of the Holy Sepulchre, and after I had examine of ground in Syria and Palestine is ined everything as carefully as I could, my weeping ground, if one reflects intelligently only conclusion was that neither the place on the condition of the people. Christ wept | called Calvary, nor the so-called Seputchre of

upon the ignorant. A full description of all the holy places found within the church itself, would require as he is a very careful observer, a faithful more time and space than I could possibly often would I have gathered thy children to- seventy, all of them veritable, and I doubt not but that there will be as many more a century hence. The door of the Church is guardsider the most holy place on earth. The first thing which arrests attention as you enter, is a flat slab of marble of a reddish yellow color, highly polished. Around it stand huge candles fifteen or twenty feet high, and

numerous hanging lamps are burning above it. This is called the "stone of unction," and it is said that the body of our Lord was laid upon this after it was taken down from the cross, to be anointed for the sepulchre.-Hundreds of poor ignorant people were howing down and kissing this stone as they came in, and many would rub their faces over its surface again and again, as if they expected to absorb personal holiness from the stone. If you are not too heart-sick at such heathenish conduct, we will pass on to the Sepulchre. This is in a little oblong building in the cen-tre of a large room above which is an immense dome 150 feet high. This little building is of marble, highly ornamented with candles, gold and silver lamps, and every what these deluded thousands make pilgrim- hem to the city of Jerusalem. I was utter- tine. We left Hebron this morning at 84

warm and brotherly welcome. Mrs. Gobat not under ground in a cave, but above the

Armenians, Syrians, Maronites, and Copts,

on our way back. This evening Mr Vallen- They claim that the room is all cut out of the one of those men whom you love and admire. stone, but I proved the contrary by putting Thomson on the topography of ancient Jeru. They shew you the places where the three requires deep study and research, and on by the earthquake, and in the rear, behind a which opinions are almost as numerous as thin wall, is the rock upon which Abraham

quested me to preach to morrow evening. so heartily sick and disgusted with the idle more anxious to visit it, but it was impossiwhich I have consented to do only in view of superstitions of the place, that I made the ble. We only were able to look in at the the fact that Mr. Thomson and Bro. Aiken best of my way to the door. No man of door, which was by no means satisfactory. both decline. As we retire to rest the rain is enlightened christian education can regret in passing through the street we saw raisins falling in torrents, and the wind blows cold that he is to see the Church of the Holy Sep. made from the grapes of Eschool, and purulchre for the last time. Greeks and Latins chased a few pounds for our friends at home, may how down and worship at a shrine of We next visited the glass works, and I was their own manufacture, but a true disciple of | quite astonished to witness the skill of the Christ will shrink from such vain idolatrous rites. One of the first things which I observin the forenoon, and I heard Mr. Crawford ed to-day in the church, was an extensive preach in the English church. It was an fracture in the large dome, through which the earnest evangelical sermon. Mr. Jones was rain was descending to the floor of the Church, not well enough to go out. This evening I lasked the reason of its remaining thus withpreached in the Chapel or Lecture room of our repairs during the season of the pilgrimthe Church, to an attentive congregation. - age, and was told that the Greeks wish to repair it, but the Latins will not allow them to do it, fearing that it will give them a stronger hold upon the Church, and the Greeks have the same objections to any repairs being made by the Latins, so that it remains untouched. The quarrels of Greeks, Latins and Armenians in this Church are proverbial, and furnish one of the most striking proofs of their corruption. Who can wonder that the Moslem soldiers despise Christianity, when it is pre-This afternoon the Prussian clergyman, Mr. Vallentins, called to walk out with us to the

avoid the violence of the Northwest storm.

we were greatly astonished at the extent and Adiabene and her children." On our return old city much larger than Dr. Robinson, and all unusually weary. student, and a man of honest, christian confrom Sidon to Jerusalem, as well as a quantity of articles from this vicinity, and I shall send them direcity across to Jaffa to-morrow. I have omitted to speak of the Pool of Siloam and various other places, but my journal I will send you a flask of water from the Pool of Siloam (which is now overflowing) and also water from the Sea of Tiberias, the River Jordan and the Dead Sea. Not the least in-

fragment of the original rock of Mt. Moriah. Tursday, March 17th, 1857. North West as we left Jaffa Gate this mora-

open area before the door of the church is so room itself is so small that only three or four which slopes down towards the East. Their limited time compelled us to after our plan several Turkish soldiers stood lounging about pilgrims, as there are this year, his gain must fence when an enemy might try to car off

We found the Bishop as usual, in good health the room are of a greenish marble known as From this point we rode on toward Heand spirits, and he welcomed us with a truly verd antique. The tomb itself stands, bron, through an exceedingly barren and unwarm and brotherly welcome. Mrs. Gobat not under ground in a cave, but, above the interesting country, and were almost chilled through by the driving wind. We met a company of Hindoo Moslem pilgrima, who most forlorn creatures in appearance, that I standing in the days of Solomon, as there is ever saw. They seemed to be wretchedly good reason to believe, this immense oak ceiving money over what he believed to be see the Mosque es Sukhara, which is, next to the tomb of the Savior of mankind. I be- Mecca, the most holy place of the Mosterns, lieve the evidence unanswerable, that the At half past three we came into the Valley site of the present Church of the Holy Sepul- of Eschool, so famous as the place where the chre must have been within the walls of the Spies found clusters of grapes so large that it ancient city, and as the Gospels assert that required the strength of two men to carry the sepulchre and place of crucifixion were one on a pole. "The place was called the covered with a beautiful green turf, and in without the walls of Jerusalem, the only convaled the course of the cluster of this region, where trees are so scarce, I do clusion is that the present Holy places are grapes which the children of Israel cut down all an imposition. It seems a wise ordering from thence." The whole valley is now fillof Providence that the exact site is unknown. ed with vineyards, and many of the vines are Among other things crowded together in so old and large that they resemble short, the church are the following: The Greek thick trees, with a vine thrown over the top. chapel, the Latin chapel, the chapels of the At this season the leaves have not yet begun to appear. From this valley we rode on tothe tomb of Nicodemus, the tomb of Joseph ward Hebron for a half hour over a paved man laboring earnestly and intelligently in a of Arimathea, the " spot where Mary watched road between the vineyards, occasionally ridthe crucifixion afar off," the spot where Christ ing in a stream of water where the pavement appeared to the Virgin Mary, the pillar of was broken. We reached Hebron at four flagellation, the stone on which Christ was placed when He was put into the stocks half hour behind, and we waited for them in something not mentioned in the Gospels,) the street with a crowd gazing at us, while the stone where the soldiers parted His rainent, the "chapel of the Invention of the true cross," where the Empress Helena found the night, as it was quite too cold to spend true cross," where the Empress Helena found the night in our tent. Just as the baggage or invented the true cross. They also show arrived, we found a room in the house of a but one who visits Jerusalem cannot expect or invented the true cross. They also show arrived, we found a room in the house of a to receive news with any regularity. Mr. you Mount Calvary, which is in a room at Hurter has probably concluded that we are the top of a flight of eighteen marble steps. There is not a nomimal Christian in the town, the population consisting of about 9200 Moslems, and 630 Jews. After arranging our room for the night, we took a guide, and walked about the

> is the Great Mosque or Haram, under which is the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham, Isase, and Jacob lie buried. Such is the bigotry of the Moslems here, that no one but a Moslem is permitted to enter the Mosque. to be one of the few genuine historic localities of a very rude and uncomfortable character, workmen. The materials from which the glass is made, are all found in this vicinity, and the chief articles of manufacture are glass bracelets, glass finger rings, and little candlesticks. These articles are taken to Jerusalem and sold to pilgrims. The pilgrims take pricks," when he sprang up and went on with them to a priest who blesses them, and then the deluded creatures carry them home to had fallen again. The Arab plough is a very wear as charms. Near the Southern extrem- frail, Sight instrument, and would never sucity of the town, we saw the large pool, 135 ceed in our country. The ground here is feet square, over which David hung up the very light, and the furrows are so shallow assassins of Ishbosheth the son of Saul as stat-

town. The great object of interest in Hebron,

ed in 2 Samuel, iv, 12. In one of the streets we saw a flock of sheep, which the Shepherd said were from Southern Arabia. They were certainly the most beautiful sheep I ever saw, and I would delight to take one to America with me, but sented to them in such a garb. As this is that is quite impossible. They were as black our last day in Jerusalem, we have been ex- as jet, and the wool was of medium fineness ceedingly busy. I have walked about, until and very glossy, and to make the deep black I can think of nothing which I have not seen. I more striking by contrast, their heads and faces were as white as snow itself. They were very clean, and seemed to be of a very supe-North side of the city. We all took our rior quality. On our return to the house, we umbrellas, and Bro. Alken put on his India found a Bedouin Sheikh, or one of his family, Rubber dress, and with all our precaution we waiting to see us. He wished to take us had to take refuge for a time under a wall, to down to Petra, to see the ancient rock sepulchres. We told him that we had heard that After the shower had passed, we walked the country was not safe, and that one comon through the olive orchards to the Tombs pany of travelers had been attacked there by the Arabs. He said that the difficulty to which we referred occurred between Petra and Sinai, but that the road from Hebron to Petra was quite safe and the Sheikh would ensure our safety. But we have no time for the exterraneau excavations. These tombs are cursion, however interesting it may be, and called the Tombs of the Kings, though they were probably those of "Helena Queen of a flood of compliments and good wishes, when we told him that we could not go.-Soleyman cooked our supper for us in a litaccount of his views of the topography of An. the nook adjoining our room, and we retired cient Jerusalem. He makes the area of the early, as the cold driving wind had made us

WEDNESDAY, March 18th. Hebron is one of the oldest and most inscientiousness, his views are worthy of great teresting spots mentioned in the Bible.—consideration. I doubt whether the topo Here lived Abraham, Isasc, and Jacob. Here graphical question here will ever be settled. God gave them the promises and sealed to We returned through the Damascus gate just them the covenant. The spies that went up before sunset, and wound our way home to rearch out the land, came to Hebron, then through the slippery, muddy streets. This inhabited by the gigantic sons of Anak. (Num. evening, Dr. McGowan called, and he regards 13.) It was destroyed by Joshua, and giv-Mr. Jones as too feelile to go with us to He en to Caleb as a reward for his fidelity. It bron to-morrow, so he will remain and per- was one of the cities of refuge, and a Levitihaps meet us in Jaffa. I have been packing cal city of the sons of Aaron. David was up a box of stones collected on the journey here anointed King over Israel, and here he reigned seven years and six months. Abnor was here assassinated by Joab, and Absalom made it his head-quarters in his rebellion against his father.

The building over the grave of the patriis already becoming so large that a few arch was originally called the Castle of omissions will be a merit and not a fault.

Abraham.** The name of Abraham among the Moslems is " il Khalil," or " the Friend (of God) and the only name by which the city is known at the present day by those Jordan and the Dead Sea. Not the least in-teresting object in my box for stones, is a We were told this morning that it is the oustom of the Jews of Hebron to go every Friday to the old wall on the Southwest side of the Mosque of Machpelah, and weep there The wind blew cold and raw from the for the departed glory of their nation, just as the Jows weep at the old walf in Jerusalem: ing, at 93 o'clock, and bade farewell to Jern- The houses in Hebron have the same low, flat variety of tawdry display. We took off our salem. We took the usual road to Bethle roots surmounted by little domes, which I shoes at the door, passed through a small hem, but did not pass through the town, as mentioned as peculiar to Jeresalem. On the room in which is a block of marble called the West of the city is a large walled enclosure stone which was rolled away from the mouth of Rachel's tomb, leaving Bethlehem on our which is used as a quarantine in times of the of the sepulchre," and then went through a left to the East. At twelve o'clock we reach prevalence of the plague or other epidemic very low door into the small room which ed the Pools of Solomon, from which the aq- diseases. The country is now very healthy, contains what the crusaders fought for, and ueduct runs around the East side of Bethle- and there is fortunately no need of a quaran

thickly covered with men seated on the ground displaying their wares that one can stand in it at the same time. A monk ground displaying their wares that one can hardly get through, and it requires but little which they light and put upon the tomb to exercise of the imagination to think of the burn. The monk extinguishes them when from his willingness to go unarmed that the country must be safe, as this is always an infallible proof of the state of things. When it is difficult to procure guides, it is not generally safe to go without a guard in addition. In a half hour after leaving Hebron, we came the people say has stood here since the days of Abraham. I see no reason why it may not be true. If the Codars of Lebanon were may also have been standing in the days of Abraham. The circumference of the tree a foot above the ground, is twenty-six feet and nine inches. The distance across from the outside of the branches on one side, to the outside branch opposite, is ninety-three feet. The ground underneath the tree is level and covered with a beautiful green turf, and in not wonder that the people regard this mag-nificent oak with feelings bordering on reverence. A few years ago a large limb of the tree was blown down in a terrific storm, and several persons in Jerusalem bought the wood, lobtained some small blocks of it when I was there, and to-day I picked up some of the acorns and broken twigs which lay on the ground. Weo remained nearly, half an hour under the tree, and then set out again on our journey. The whole country for about two miles distance from Hebron, is. covered with fine vineyards, but beyond this we came into the same dreary, uninteresting egion through which-we traveled yesterday. Hebron stands on very high ground, and Mr. in a North Westerly direction, and then commenced a very pleasant and gradual descent toward the West, which continued until we

reached Beit Jibrin or Eleutheropolis at 24

p. m. We passed through several beautiful

valleys where the farmers were ploughing

their fields for the corn crop. There are no

tences in this part of the country, and the fields are divided by stone pillars which are the "ancient landmarks." In one valley we saw twelve farmers ploughing with oxen, and two with comola. The oxen have yokes the bows being of rope or rough withes of oak. in one hand, while with the other he holds as are constantly plying it to urge the cattle forward. One of the oxen had tallen down and from his conduct seemed to be a very malicions animal, for he was constantly kicking and floundering without any apparent reason. The ploughman stood behind him, thrusting the sharp point into his haunches until he found that it was "hard to kick against the his work. In a few minutes we saw that he for running as straight furrows as I ever saw at an American plowing match. I could not help exclaiming with admiration as we rude by the fields, to see how well the furrows were turned, and how uniformly excellent was the work in all of the fields. Some one has said that an Arab cannot put more than two things in a straight line, but whoever nade that remark had not seen the work of these ploughmen of Philistia. The most grotesque sight of the day was the new spectacle of a camel ploughing. The camel is sufficiently awkward when in his legitimate business bearing burdens and marching with slow pace in the long winding caravan. But imagine one of these unwieldy creatures in harless, a rope collar and traces, and a small cord for the reins, drawing a plough through this soft, yielding soil, swinging his long un-manageable neck to the one side and the other, while the ploughman pulls at the string, like a boy trying to guide a locomotive by pulling on the bell-rope. The wonder is not how he can plough so much, but how he can plow so little; and yet run so straight a furrow. We saw but two tenms of this kind, but in a field beyond where there were seventeen ploughmen working side by side, we

clad in smiling green, and under proper treatment would be the Paradise of Syria. THURSDAY. March 19th. We rode over the magnificent plain of Gaza, and the plain of Sharon, in the midst of vast flower-garden miles in extent. Tulips, roses, mignonette, petunias, &c. &c., in endless profusion. We spent the night in Ram-

saw an ox and a donkey yoked together.-

The whole country about Eleutheropolis is

FRIDAY, March 20th. Rode to Lydda and Jaffa, and embarked in the steamer for Beirut.

THE SHAKERS. - The number of Shaker So cieties now in this country is eighteen, located in seven different States. There are none in any foreign country. The denomination was founded through the instrumentality of a female, Ann Lee, who was born in 1736.-She was introduced, as she believed, into the spirit-world, and received communications from Christ and Moses from whom she reorived instruction in regard to the the principles of the dispensations which they usher and there the black tents of the Bedouin Ar-houses, morques, and minasets. On one side ed in. The Shakers hold that there have been abs, or a lazy herd of wild buffaloes, to break and without the city wall, is the tomb of four dispensations of God to man-the first the dull monotony of the landscape. This beginning with Adam and extending to Abrahan; the second extending from Abraham
to Jesus; the third from Less to Ann Lee;
and the fourth from An Lee onward. The
were likely at any time to come upon them,
eries of buildings erected by brahim to use at the poor passants found no protection from
another place, Mr. W. pointed out to use at
were likely at any time to come upon them,
eries of buildings erected by brahim Pasha, first society was established in 1792, near Al- and take away their cattle, and reap their

Coleman, the dramatist, was asked he knew Theodore Hook. are old associates."

LETTER PROM'MY. LEBANON. Down Mt. Lebanon,

July 31, 1857. My DEAR PARENTS: -We promised a long time ago to give you a journal of our visitso Home; but various circumstances have provented the fulfillment of the promise. Since Menny left us, I have had much more to do than usual; besides we always have to spend a great deal of time, in making preparations to come to the mountains. All our woolen clothes which we leave, must be secured from the ravages of the moths, and since it is desizable to leave a family in the house during our absence, it is necessary to vacate entirely two or three rooms. There is a great deal of labor involved in this annual migration to the mountains, but we are grateful that we have so accessible, and convenient a place of refuge from the oppressive summer heat. But to commence my promised journal. It was a beautiful morning in the latter part of April, when, having got our baggage, provissions, and animals ready, we passed out of the northern gate of the city, and suon enter-, ed upon the extensive plain which stretches fur away into the interior. Our company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, their little girl, an Arab boy, Mr. Lyons and myself, Mary and Monny, and three muleteers. We'were mounted on various descriptions of animals, horses, donkeys, and mules, and with our train of baggage animals in the rear, we would no doubt have presented to a stranger a somewhat novel, not to say formidable appearance. After riding some four hours, we dismounted in order to partake of a little noon we arrived at the fountain of Sheikh Aiashas named from a noted Arab chief who was buried here, and whose tomb, a large oblong structure, surmounted by a dome, stands in Thomson's Aneroid barometer, I think made, a conspicuous place by the road-side, Not t higher than Jerusalem. It is certainly a far from the tomb are the ruins of an old very cool place at this season of the year. khan, or Arab lodging place, standing on the We ascended about three quarters of an hour edge of agreen grassy field. Here we determined to pitch our tent for the night.

Mr. L. stood the journey better than we had feared, having been raised so recently from a sick bed. And indeed all bore the journey with comparatively little fatigue, for we had been traveling all day over a level formed me that when she and Mr. Wilson plain, and in comparison with journeying upon the mountains, we found it attended with little weariness or danger. Having partaken to be saluted with stones by the Moslem of our simple repast of cold meat and boiled boys. On one occasion Mr. W. having narrice, and made arrangements for the night, rowly escaped from a shower of stones from and it being not yet late in the afternoon, we a crowd of rude boys, pursued them with upstrolled off a little distance from the tent, to lifted cane for several rods, at which they The ploughman holds the handle of the plow fusion all around us. Presently directing call the wild flowers which grew in thick prolong staff or pole with a sharp iron point at one end and a piece of iron like a chisel at the other. This is the ox goad, and the men we discovered just beyond, a series of ancient arches overgrown with grass and shrubbery, and on farther examination found what appeared to have been an ancient temple, of peculiar design. Its foundation was of a sin-gular shape, being in the form of a hexagon, and the arches were probably the remains o an aqueduct extending toward the river which flows beyond. Returning to the tent we were much chagrined to find a company of strolling Arabs, who had taken up their quarters for the night, in the tomb of the old Sheikh. We had promised ourselves a peaceful night, but the appearance of these Arabs gave indications of anything rather than quietude and repose. They had brought with that it seems more like scratching the suffice them various rude musical instruments, such than genuine ploughing. Yet I must give them various rude musical instruments, such credit to these farmers of ancient Philistia. come, as we ascertained, to celebrate the nuptials of one of the chief men of their clan. We were afraid they might prove unpleasant neighbors, and might perhaps be disposed to enter our tent by night. But they occasioned us no other trouble than keeping us awake till midnight by their incessant and clamorous music and dancing. Their peculiar dance which was performed around a blazing fire, reminded us of accounts of Indian war dances

which we read in our childhood. Thursday 29 .- Resumed our journey an hour or two after sunrise this morning.— Various novelties tended to beguile the tedium of the way. Now and then we met a city, and upon the great plain spread out for long train of camels, bearing heavy loads of many miles around us. On the North and wheat, barley, and other produce. In one West about thirty or forty miles distant, we place we saw a flock of vultures flying about noticed the mountains of the Ansyreye, not and frequently alighting, evidently in quest of prey. We gathered some of their quills which had fallen by the road side, which were to commence on the plain and rising higher nearly two feet in length. We saw also a as they extend in an atmost unbroken chain drove of wild buffaloes. The people in this region eat the flesh of these animals, and their milk is considered by them a valuable article Lebanon, are seen in the distance like two of diet. A part of our day's journey lay over an extended table-land, thinly overgrown with a species of low oak, while beneath the trees, and on every side, the ground was literally covered with various wild flowers, forming a vast carpet of green, yellow, and red, extending far as the eye could reach At noon we sat down under the inviting shade of a large tree, where we enjoyed an agreeable respite from the burning heat of the sun, Hamath, Aleppo, and Palmyra on the North. for though early in the season, the sun is very powerful. From this place we proceeded some three hours farther, and having crossed a large stone oridge, and ascended a hill, we reached the little village of Naase, where we encamped for the night. Throngs of cient towns and cities whose name and ins-women and children gathered around us tory are now alike unknown. This plain is while we were engaged in pitching our tent, now only traversed by hostite, wandering all anxious to gratify their curiosity in gazing Bedouins. Far away on this plain, three upon the Frank travelers, and it was only by epeated commands and threats that Mr. lies the ancient city of Palmyra. It is called Wilson and Lorenzo were able to keep them Tadmor in Scripture, and was built by Soloat a respectful distance. We enjoyed a mon as we learn from 2 Chron. viii 4, "And peaceful night's repose, and the next morning he built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all at 6 o'clock, having taken a hasty breakfast, the store cities which he built in Hamath." we were once more on our way. The last Palmyra is seldom visited now, as the jourday of our ride led in across a dreary plain, ney is attended with a great deal of danger with no trees, no villages, no cultivated fields and expense. At our feet lay the city of to relieve the eye, and with nothing save here and there the black tents of the Bedouin Arhouses, mosques, and minasets. On one side harvests, they abandoned the suil in despair which are now in ruins, having been destroy-and betook themselves to the safer abodes ed by the people in a fit of indignation against furnished by the cities or the villages on the the government. The beautiful gardens and mountains. Within an bour of Home we the river Orontes winding its way toward the "Yes," replied the wit, "Hook and eye crossed the river Orenter, so famed in classic Northward, complete the landscape. Delore, and immediately entered upon the wide scending the mound and passing rapidly thro' and beautiful avenue on either side of which the streets and beautiful avenue on either side of which the streets and beautiful both up and down the siver were beautiful licities in time to partake of an early dinner. Boys a small coffin which he carried gardens, filled with various vegetables and long Broadway under his cleak. Boys trees among the latter we noticed the mail. and then to the open square in free the special square in free the special square in free the square in free

hours past, the city with its ancient fortress. tinctly in view, and at three in the afternoon, we entered its southern gate. On approach ing the city, the first thing that attracts the attention of a stranger is an immense artificial inound, the history of which is not well anthenticated. It is very extensive, occupying a large area of ground, and is raised to in elevation of more than one hundred feet. On entering the city, the appearance of the streets is gloomy, and uninviting, for the buildings are very low, only one story high, with scarcely any windows. And the streets are rendered still more dreary by the fact, that the external walls are plastered with a thick coat of mud which at first sight leads the stranger to believe that the whole city is built of that material. After winding through the Mr. Wilson. We found it in disorder as the owner was making some repairs; but we set immediately to work and soon had two or three rooms ready for occupancy. This is the house which Mr. Aiken occupied while in Homs, and one of the first objects that attracted our attention was the lonely grave of our dear sister Aiken. It is in the interior court of the building, beneath the shade of an overhanging grape vine. Through the carelessness of the workmen, some stones and rubbish had fallen upon it, and gave it a neg lected appearance. I turned away with a saddened heart, but then I thought it is only her dust that rests here. Her glorified spirit s with the saints and angels in her eternal home. Her stay with us was brief, but long enunch for us to discover in her those lovely qualities, and that devotedness to her Master's cause, which endeared her to us all. We: occupied during our visit at Mr. Wilson's, the room in which she died, and were thus daily and almost hourly reminded of her. How sad to think that she should come here so soon to die, and be buried so far away from all her friends. But God's ways are not our ways, and we must not presume to judge his mysterious providences. What seems dark to us now, we shall doubtless un-

derstand better bereafter.

MAY 5.-Called upon some of the Homs

people with Mrs. Wilson. She remarked as

we were walking along the streets, "How

strange it is not to be stoned." She then infirst came to Homs, it was no uncommon occurrence as they passed through the streets plained to the government. Since then be and Mrs. W. have been permitted to walk the streets unmolested. The people at H. have three market days during the week .---On these days large numbers of people come from the surrounding villages, bringing various articles of traffic. We went into the market on the occasion of one of these great gatherings. Crowds of men, women and children flocked around us to see the Franks. Among them were a great many Bedouin Arabs. "See your sisters," said Mr. W., turning to me, as I was watching the swarthy women of the desert, while they disposed of their merchandise, or sought to satisfy their curiosity in inspecting the Ir nk strangers. Truly thought I, they are our sisters, and how sad to see their degradation, and feel that they are going down to eternal death. While in Homs, we visited the fortification which I have mentioned. It is of vast dimensions, occupying an area of several hundred feet square, and is built in the form of a frustum of a pyramid, the summit being perhaps one half the size of the base. We ascended its steep heights by means of a narrow zigzag path that had been worn or rather dug through the solid exterior masonry of the structure. Arriving at the top we found lying here and there many fragments of pillars, gateways, and arches, all giving evidence of the former magnificence and strength of the fortress.-Some ancient columns and arches are still standing. Taking our position near one of these gateways, we looked down upon the so high, nor so rough as Lebanon, but gently undulating from the point where they seem to the sea. On the South, the termini of the two parallel ranges of Lebanon, and Autiknolls rising above the plain, their tops covered with show, while below them lies the great valley opening into the Buka, or Coels Syria. This talley is known in Scripture as "the entering in of Hamath," and was the great theroughfare through which passed the caravans of the nations of antiquity, as they journeyed from the regions of Arabia and Southern Syria, to the great cities of Homs, On the East, as far as the eye could reach, is one extended, boundless plain, and its dull monotony interrupted by only one or two solitary villages, and here and there a conical mound marking the places where stood anday's journey towards the river Euphrates. Khalia, one of Mahommed's generals. It is some years ago, as barracks for his voldiers,