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ow prepared to practice MERICINE and SURGER) ted himself in Monitose, Pa., and will strictly atten-with which he may be favored. OFFICE over 2 re, opposite Searte a Hotel. Sunq. Co., Pa., March 2, 1890-4f G. F. Fordham,

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C. Winkler. TAILOR, New Mittroen, Susq. i Prair's office. New Milford, Nov. 24, 1858, 5m E. H. Rogers.

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W. B. Simpson has worked forms for some time, and I can re immend him as a careful and skillful workman, empetent to do need work as can be done in the country, and worths of confiden-Towards. June 16, 1856.

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## Independent Republican.

"Freedom and right against slavery and wrong."

**VOL. 5.** }

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

NO. 17.

ADVICE TO THE FLOWERS.

BY ALICE CAREY. KERP your muddy covers close, flowers,

Nor dare to open your eyes. For all this month your lover, the Sun, Will only tell you lies!

He will only tell you lies, flowers,
Pretty and undesigned,
For through this rough and cloudy month
He never knows his mind.

The daffodil may look at him With her bright and angry eyes, But pinks that come with their hearts ust wait for warmer skies. Ye meadow lilles, leopard-like, Under the mould so deep, Crouch close, and keep your spotted clubs For a month yet, fast asleep.

Trust not, ye modest violets, His promises to you, for dare upon his fickle smile To broaden your kerchiefs blue.

Ye little twinkling marigolds, And though the winds should shape his to music, look not out. Tis a rough and churlish month, flowers So heed ye my advice, Else you will wake, to go to sleep

## Leffer from Reb. J. L. Lyons

With cheeks as cold as ice.

Tairoli, Syria, Feb. 18, 1859. DEAR FATHER :- Your last letter reminds me of my promise to give you an account of my recent journey to Homs. It is rather a long story, but I must be faithful to my promise, and therefore will now enter jupon the task. I told you in a former letter something about my preparations for the journey; how the country through which I expected to pass was infested by wild, plundering Arabs; how I engaged my friend, Saleh, for a traveling companion; how we started from Duma on a bright Wednesday morning, and how we climbed up the high, western slope of Lebanon, and descended the steep, rocky declivities on the eastern side, to the great plain of the Bukan or Coelo-Syria.

In descending the mountain we passed remarkable fountain, called Ain Roomeyen. t has more the appearance of a well than of the earth. This fountain is remarkable from the amstance; that however much may be taken from it, the water within always remains at

the same height. The natives ascribe this to some miraculous agency, but the fact probably is, that the well is fed by natural subterranean reservoirs, which being on the same level with the fountain itself, whenever any water is removed, a new supply instant ly rushes in to take its place. An immense quantity of snow falls on the higher ridges of Lebanon during the winter and gradually melting away in the summer

eaverns of the rocks, supplies all the innumerable springs that gush out on every side and fertilize the mountains and the plain. ain, we stopped to lunch at a small village, Yemmuni, where is a small lake, and years of age. ruin supposed to have been a temple of Yenus. Of this ancient edifice there is scarcey one stone left upon another, but the fragments of marble columns, capitals, and cornices, which remain, prove that the structure must have been one of great strength and beauty. The temple seems to have been about 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, while the platform on which it stood, and which remains nearly entire, is about 250 feet square. Our road over the mountains bore in south-easterly direction, but from Yemmuni we took a north-easterly course, and at sundown arrived at the village of Deir El, Ab. mer, I having been in my saddle just ten hours. On our way we passed at intervals several ancient columns lying prostrate on the ground, bearing inscriptions which had become so eaten away by the tooth of time as to be scarcely legible. These columns may have been the mile stones of the old: Roman road, which once lay through this region. Deir El Ahmer is a small village, of some five hundred inhabitants, all Maronites. While pitching my tent the people flocked round me. I gave them a few tracts, but felt little inclination for conversation, for my ride over the mountains in the hot sun, had

back by some muleteers who had come with us from Duma and who expected to return the next day, and having prepared and eaten my supper, I retired early to bed. The next morning I arose quite refreshed, my headache had entirely left me, and at half-past-seven, having got everything in readiness, we resumed our journey, hoping that night to reach Hurmel, a large village some thirty miles distant to the northward. The day previous our road had led us through a perfectly safe region and we had also the ompany of ten or a dozen mountaineers who had come down to the plain with their animals to buy barley; but now we were push-ing out alone into a wide district infested with thieves and desperadoes, who had be come more reckless and daring than usual, on account of the utter weakness of the government, and the anarchy and civil commo tions that were prevailing throughout the country, and we were well aware that the arther we advanced the more our danger rould be increased, for before reaching Homs we would be obliged to pass along the borders of the desert of Palmyra, over which the

brought on a severe headache, so that after

careth for all his creatures, and who notices us. "Why," said I to Saleh, "are you there even the little sparrow's fall.

"Why," said I to Saleh, "are you there yet?" "Yes," said he, "and here I have Saleh's triends in Tripoli had attempted to disuade him from accompanying me, saying after such ghastly yarns as that old fellow to him, "If the known; will go, let him; but told flast night, and he himself is the robber, don't you risk yourself so tar from home in I have no doubt." "Do you think so?" I these times of robbery and bloodshed." So asked. "Yes I do." "What is his name?" leh only replied, "I have but one life to live and one death to die, and Allah will not bring the ringleader of the whole desperate crew." me to my destined end in any other way or ne moment sooner than he has, appointed."

udgment and partly upon such vague information as we were able to elicit from those whom we chanced to meet.

man, mounted on a strong, fleet horse, and peing armed with gun, sword, and pistols, presented rather a formidable appearance,-Riding up to Saleh, who was behind me, he began questioning him in regard to myself, my business, rank, &c., and then asked,
"Where are you going?" "To Homs,"
was the reply. "But how dare you venture
out here alone," he responded; "the coun
caves; some of them perhaps natural, and try is very unsafe; there are robbers prowl ing about." Saleh replied, "I have no fears of the ledge, some two hundred feet above of anybody; nobody will dare touch us Franks." "But you have no protection." been closed by means of thick, strong walls of solid masonry, leaving only small apertrank is under the protection of all the fortunation."

" Where do you intend stopway to Homs." About an hour after this our companion

of the most notorious robbers in all this part

of the country." About noon we arrived at a little fountain from which proceeded a small stream, run-ning towards the north. Here we stopped an hour to lunch and rest ourselves, and then pushed on, following the stream downward, hoping to reach Hurmel before sundown, so nan. In this however we were disappointed. Our rate of traveling was necessarily slow. My own horse was a good traveler, but as my baggage animal and Saleh's donkey could was obliged to adapt myself to their rate mel. Not wishing to continue our journey

fountain, being a deep, circular cavity in he earth. grassy spot, near the foot of a high, precipi tory and classic song, and whose waters in the blood of tens of thousands who have per-

derstand what they said. Saleh afterwards fine view of the valley and river which flows season and disappearing in the deep, dark our tent. He was a strong, stalwart, rough, uncouth looking man, apparently about fifty "Where do you live?" I asked. "In a

shed in battle upon its banks.

no houses in this vicinity?" "No." "But have heard it said that there is an old convent somewhere near this spot, where St. Maron, the founder of the sect of Maronites, once took up his abode," "Ah! yes. The cave in which I live is the convent of which you speak." "Indeed! and do the monks ever visit it in these days?" "No. A few years since, some Maronite monks came from Mount Lebanon and had the cave cleaned out and fitted up with the intention of occupying it. But they abandoned it after a few months and never returned." they leave?" "On account of thieves. thieves came by night, stole their horses and cattle, cut down their wheat and barley, and carried off their crops, and the monks gave up in despair." "Then there are thieves in his part of the country?" inquired Saleh .-Yes," returned the old man. "The spot where you have pitched your tent is one of he most unsafe places in the country. A

year ago a party of travelers who encamped

rest, and some Druses who were passing along the road fell upon him, robbed him and baving written a short note to K. to send cut his throat, and threw him into youder back by some muleteers who had come with fountain. I might tell you," he added, "of many robberies and murders that have taken place here. It is a very unsafe place. When you first came I motioned to you to encami farther down the stream, but you did not understand me." The old man then went into details concerning robberies and murders that had taken place near the fountain and his all calculated to allay our pre-existing appreensions, or conduce to quiet repose insleep. We tried to prevail upon the old man to remain with us during the night, but he declined, saying that he must return to watch his flocks. He accordingly left us. Saleh and I were both of the opinion that whatever of truth there might have been in his recitals, that he dealt largely in exaggeration, he per-baps hoping that we would offer him a large sum of money to induce him to remain with us through the night. Whether his stories were true or false, my fatigue overcome my fears, and I was soon locked fast in the embrace of sleep. But not so with my faithful attendant, Saleh; for on waking about three o'clock in the morning I found him sitting plundering Araba roam unmolested. But just inside the door of the tent, grasping my we could only press forward, "heart within hatchet firmly in his band, and gazing out upjust inside the door of the tent, grasping my and God o'erhead," trusting in Him who on the road that passed a little distance from

been all the night long; for how could I sleep Abu Aulee, and I am of opinion that he As there now remained but about three hours before sunrise, I told Saleh I thought After leaving Deir El Ahmer we had no there was no more danger, and prevailed upmore mountains to pass over. On the other on him to lie down to rest. Our sleep howhand, our path lay over a gently, undulating ever was short, for at the first dawn of day, was quite hidden from our view, there being country, skirting the great plain of the Bu the old man came down to our tent, bringing no green border of trees or shrubs, or other kas. On the opposite side of the plain, ten me a supply of milk, and invited me to visit vegetation along its banks, by which its or twelve hours distant on our right, rose the his habitation. I accepted the invitation and

About 10-o'clock we were overtaken by a suddenly into view, forming a large, rapid stream at the very source, the real source or sources being many miles away in subterranean reservoirs among the mountains.

Passing around at the right of a sharp projection of the bluff, the Sheik's cave, or, as it caves; some of them perhaps natural, and some of them artificial excavations in the face holes for the discharge of spears and javelins. The ascent to this cavern is quite precipiply. "Ah," he responded, "that would be tous. It must have been in the time of the an ancient aqueduct. An hour or more furvery proper, for from there, you can get a crusaders, a fortress quite impregnable to all there on we saw a village in advance of us, company of horsemen from the sheight of the assaults made by means of the rude implementation which we supposed to be Shemea, but which, town to be your escert the remainder of the ments of warfare which were in use in those

days. This convent received the name of Ribleh. St. Maron, from a legend existing among left us, taking a different road from ours, the people, to the effect that it was once ocleading off into the plain. When we were cupied by John Maron, who lived in the once more by ourselves, I inquired of Saleh, lifth century, and was the reputed founder of two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The houses if he knew this personage, or from whence he was. "Ahaves," said he, "I have heard of him often. His name is Dendel. He is one part of Mount Lebanon. Climbing up a shape, being from ten to twelve feet in height, steep, winding path, the Sheikh led me to the entrance of the cave, which was low, narrow, and from below quite concealed from view.

My guide then conducted me through a long corridor or gallery, excavated in the face of the precipice, to the main cave, which was connected to the gallery by a wooden bridge. Doubtless in ancient times there was a draw s not to be obliged to pitch our tent in an bridge in this place, which being taken up, exposed place away from the habitations of must have rendered the cavern quite inacces sible to any enemy who might approach it I passed through several rooms which though natural in part had doubtless been greatly enlarged by excavation. In these apartments not go much faster than, in an ordinary walk, the Sheikh sheltered his goats and sheep, and stored his wheat, barley, and straw. He had ing taken Jerusalem, he brought king Zede-a numerous family, for I observed four or kiah and sons to Ribleh, where, after slaying

several women and girls who gazed at me with him bound in chains to Babylon. (See 2d ooks of mingled curiosity and amazement. Kings, 25:6,7; Jer. 39:5-7.) The caverns were in three stories. I as ended to the second story by means of a

remuneration for his politeness and his pains cave just over the bluff yonder." "Are there a bukhsheeh of five piasters, (20 cents,) for

which he returned inany thanks.

If I had then known what I afterwards concernedly in his hands.

Returning to my tent, I found that Saleh had everything packed ready for a start. As Hurmel lay out of our direct route, and we had no longer any particular object in visit-ing the place, we determined to leave it out of our course altogether, and we accordingly took an opposite direction across the plain to the eastward, in order to examine an ancient monument, called the Kamus, of which I had beard frequent mention and seen notices in books of travels. An hour's riding without any road over rough ground and loose pieces of trap rock, brought us to the spot. The monument is a square structure, built

of large, hewn stones; is two stories high and surmounted by a pyramid. The whole rests hill of the prophet Mindau.) This mound here had all their horses stolen in the night. on a pedestal or base, about thirty-six feet with its prominent dome had been in sight. A few months ago a man laid down here to square; and the height from the ground to nearly the whole day. We found here some the top of the pyramid is probably not far from sixty feet. The sides of the monument which face the four cardinal points are sculptured in bas-relief, with rude, grotesque pic-tures of animals and implements of hunting. On the west side are three figures bearing some resemblance to an elephant, bear, and panther. On the north side are two deers, one standing, and one lying down. On the east side is a representation of a pack of dogs besetting an ox, both in front and rear. And accounts, whether true or false, were not at on the south side, which is very much shattered and broken away, is a dog seizing some animal by the tail. What the animal was it is impossible to determine, for on account o the falling of some of the stones, nothing but the tail of the beast remains. The design of this monument it is in vain to conjecture, for it bears no inscriptions or dates, or other marks which would allord any clue to its his

tory.

The character of the figures and groups culptured upon the sides of the structure have led some to suppose that it is a hunting monument, erected by some one of the an cient-kings in commemoration of his success in the pursuit and capture of the wild game in which the mountains once probably abounded. The Kamua occupies a command ing position, and from it may be seen the castle of Homs on the north, and Mount Hermon on the south. The former thirty, and the latter seventy miles distant. Dr. Robinson visited this monument in 1852 and has given a full discription of it in the third volume of the new edition of his Biblical Re-

From the Kamua our course lay about due north. Half an hour's ride brought us to the Homs road. All before us was a vast, level, desert plain, uncultivated and uninhab ited. For many, many miles we saw neither hamlet, nor house, nor but, nor any other indication of the proximity of man, and even the river, winding in its deep, narrow bed ISAAC L. POST.

Of twelve hours distant on our right, rose the land of the operation and of the steep back of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, and pains the steep back of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, accompanying him along the steep back of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, accompanying him along the steep back of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, and may other equally horrible modes of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, and may other equally horrible modes of famous ruins of Basibec, solitary, massive, and may other equally horrible modes of the distance, herds of the stream, he pointed out to me several graceful gazelle grazing on the withered grass of the picture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they of a civilization and a people which had long and roots of the plain, and as soon as they of a civilization and a people which had long the steep back of the distance, herds of the design of the pleture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they on which is an artificial mound like that at the design of the pleture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they on which is an artificial mound like that at the design of the pleture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they on which is an artificial mound like that at the design of the pleture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they of a civilization and a people which had long the steep back of the design of the pleture was to impel and roots of the plain, and as soon as they of a civilization and specific telling a soon as they of a civilization and specific telling as on the withered grass of th

to depend for direction, partly upon our own acteristic of nearly all the large rivers in zily over our heads in quest of prey. Aside towns whose names and history have for the Syria, for being formed by melting snows, from these, there was little outside of our percolating through the adjacent clefts and company to indicate either life or motion. hills, the commingling waters burst forth All was one vast desolation. Sometimes descried in the distance a large party of Arabs when the road diverged either to the right or left we were at a loss which course to take, left and horses, advancing towords us. They in one place our dilemma was complete. Sale in loss robes of black, goats hair cloth, and armed with long spears which firmly for Christ and his gospel. I repeated olutely bent on going to the right, neither of were decorated with tufts of ostrich feathers to them the words, "Fear not them which kill us could convince the other, for neither would has been called by travelers, "the Mouk's be convinced. We finally compromised the cavern," came full into view. It was not a matter by resolving to take neither road, but pursue a course between the two. We therefore struck out into the plain, with no road, and no guide but my pocket compass. In half an hour or more we came to a deep, nar-row canal, leading from the river. This was an unexpected obstacle, and we rode along the bank for a considerable distance, before we were able to find a place, at which to etfect a crossing, we however got safely over, and shortly after came upon the remains of

> on our arrival, we found to be the ancient little, dirty village, containing not more than and perhaps nine or ten feet in diameter at the base. Here as in many other villages we refuse from the cattle yards which had been

collected and piled up by the inhabitants to Ribleh is a place of great antiquity, and i first mentioned in Num., chapter xxxiv, as one of the border towns of the land allotted to the children of Israel. To this place Jehoahas the king of Israel was banished by the Egyptian king, Pharaoh-nechoh, about six hundred years before Christ, and about thirty years later Nebuchadnezzar encamped here with his immense Assyrian host. Havsundown we were still an hour from Hur- five stout, stalwart boys Jazing about, and the sors, he put out the kings eyes, and took

Opposite to Ribleh the two great parallel mountain chains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebadark, dismal, stone stairway that seemed to non extending nearly one hundred miles have have been dug out of the solid rock. Here, their northern termination, the former breaktous bluff or ledge of rocks. Out from under distance stairway that seemed to non extending nearly one hundred miles have der these rocks burst a copious spring or have been dug out of the solid rock. Here, their northern termination, the former breakfountain, which at once we know to be the too, I found several apartments, and after a ling down abruptly on the west about six or source of the Orontes-a river famed in his. hurried survey, ascended to the third story, eight miles distant, and the latter terminating the highest cavern of all. The ascent was in a semi-circular sweep about the same disgenerations past have been often stained by effected by climbing a tree, that is, a large, tance on the east. The great plain of the pine tree, with its branches lopped off within Bukas already referred to, which lies beshed in battle upon its banks.

While unloading our baggage we observed large circular aperture or shaft connecting the vast plain of Homs, which stretches away give us peace.

We had hardly get back into the road bewrence the with the second and third stories, this being many days travel far to the North and East

We had hardly get back into the road bewrence the second and third stories, this being many days travel far to the North and East the dege above us. They shouted to us, but the only means of communication between to the ancient city of Palmyra, and the great they were so far off we were unable to unthe two. From a narrow loop-hole I had a river Euphrates. This northern extremity of the Bukaa

climbed up to them and procured milk for ourselves, and barley for our animals. In Climbing down from this high nook in the mountain ranges, is I little doubt, the great where it emerges from between the two the evening one of the men came down to rocks and descending the dark, narrow stairgeographical pass or opening, known in the the first company we men, simply bowing desolate. At Riston we came again upon intures as the "entrance of Hamath." entered. This being in fact the only way of (Numbers xxxiv:8,) the city and territory of access to the cavern. I gave the Sheikh as a Hamath being immediately north of Homs. At Ribleh we came once more upon the river Orontes, which was here perhaps thirty

r forty yards wide. We had thus far been traveling east of the learned at Homs, and what Saleh had already river, but as we were told that it was unsafe suspected, that this same Abu Aulee was acto travel further in this direction on account tually the leader of a band of robbers, I do of the roving Arabs that infested the great not think I should have trusted myself so un- open plain to the north and eastward, we determined to cross over the river and pursue the remainder of our journey on the western bank. Some villagers were just about to well. They had nearly given up the hope several streets, we penetrated to the midst

fecting the crossing.

We found traveling on the western side of swampy nature of the ground, which compelled us to make many long circuits in or ler to avoid getting into the mire. About half past four, p. m., we arrived at a large artificial mound on the summit of

which is a village and an immense Moslem tomb surmounted by a white dome. The mound is called Tell Neby Mindau (i. e. the large hewn stones and fragments of pillars the remains of some ancient city.

We pitched our tent by the banks little stream of water, and while we governor of the town.

been spending soveral days in gathering in tracted by the sight of our tent, and would fears, but they finally all retired to the village, leaving us the sole occupants of the field. We passed the night undisturbed, and the to make many long detours in order to avoid

We resolved, therefore, to recross the Orontes if on inquiry we should find the road on the east bank tolerably safe. Presently we arrival at Homs, I spent in conversing with twelve or fifteen present. The priest, in the ibough some declared there was no danger.

Finally, a large, slouching looking fellow
came forward and offered for a sum of monsy to escort us to Homs in safety. I re-

Whereupon we whipped up our animals, crossed the bridge to the east bank, and were once more on the direct road to Home.in about an hour we reached the Lake of understand the gospel that they persisted in their victims by thrusting spears and forks Kades, also called Lake of Home, and through coming. One day the bigoted bishon be-into their bodies, pulling out their eyes, flaywhich the Ocontes flows. The Lake is about the original wide. The Lake is about the original which the Ocontes flows. The Lake is about the original which the Ocontes flows. The Lake is about the original wide. The lake is a small inland, the original wide of the lake is a small inland, on which is an artificial mound like that at dealing such a heavy blow with his cane as that the design of the picture was to impel the original wide.

most part perished. We had not proceeded far along the border of the lake, before we er fear-let us stick together to the last." I eight or ten inches from the point. The appearance of this company was under the cir-but rather fear him which is able to destroy cumstances anything but agreeable to us, and both soul and body in hell." "Blessed are we could hardly suppress the thought that it we when men shall revile you and persecute would have been better for us, notwithstanding the swamps and bogs, to have kept on the you falsely, for my sake," &c. Surely these other side of the river. But now it was too persecuted young men deserve our warmest late to retreat, and therefore plucking up our courage, and bracing ourselves firmly in our stirrups, we prepared to meet the enemy. 1 led the van mounted on my white charger. next came the animal with the baggage, and lastly, Saleh, astride of his little gray donkey brought up the rear. This was our whole disposable force. On they came "the whiskered pandoors and the fierce huzzars," but.

however great the disparity in our respective have already been sufficiently described in numbers, and however many our misgivings, our previous letters home we felt that it was important to maintain our On Tuesday morning, ac Two or three thousand years ago, Ribleh we felt that it was important to maintain our On Tuesday morning, according to previwas probably a large town, but now it is a self-possession and exhibit no signs of fear. ous arrangement, Mr. W. and myself, acand accordingly we determined to attack the enemy neither on their right wing or left but march directly toward the middle of their front rank. We advanced as composedly and undaunt-

edly as the exigencies of the case would per-mit, and the result was our complete success, noticed large quantities of manure and other | for as soon as we came up to them, the Arabs opened to the right and left, and they returning our friendly salutations in their deep. gutteral tones, we passed through their midst as safely as the children of Israel passed thro' the waters of the Red Sea. We turned and looked at them, and they turned and looked at us, they perhaps wondering at our pre-sumption, quite as much as we admired their

unnecustomed lenity.

We were not long in getting out of sight, nd then we breathed more freely and thank-

ed God for our deliverance. Arriving at the lower extremity of the lake, we met a man who informed us that there were several parties of Arabs in ad and take from them such amount of grain and take from them such amount of grain and take from them such amount of grain there were several parties of Arabs in ad vance of us, and he argently advised us to Riston, however, have combined and armedchange our route. We accordingly turned out of the road to the westward, and in this

ve saw in the distance. Homs was now in full view, about five was leading us considerably out of our way, I proposed to Saleh that we turn back into assented, saying as he did so, "May Allah

fore we observed another armed band approaching. Again our fears and apprehensions were excited, and again we found it uncessary to summon all our courage. We came up to them and passed them as we did in the world, are left wholly uncultivated and of the party looked coldly at us; others returned our greetings. Without further interruption or incident

we arrived at Homs at half-past-one o'clock, truly grateful to the kind Providence which had brought us safely through all the dangers of the way.

We entered the city through the southern gate called "Turcoman," and a few minutes afterwards received the cordial welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at their own house. - afterwards, about 3 p. m., we entered the Found them and their children and Sada all ford the river as we came up, and following of seeing me, thinking perhaps that on accountry, I banks of the same river which I had thus far had abandoned all idea of visiting them. related to them how for two days past I had the river quite tedious on account of the been running the gauntlet between thieves feet in diameter, which revolved by the force swamp nature of the ground, which com- and robbers, from the den of old Abu Aulee of the current, and which, by means of boxes to the gate Turcoman. "Yes," said Mrs.

W, "and the nearer you got to Homs, the more your danger increased." I replied that the fact of my being a Frank was probably the reason why I had not been molested.— Yes," said Mr. Wilson, "your Frank hat saved you." This remark recalled to my mind a little

incident which occurred in my experience several years ago in America. Being on a visit to uncle B-in the village of H-I strolled out one morning for a walk, and passing near a field in which some boys were picking strawberries, I joined them. In a were eating our simple supper of boiled rice few moments the boys suddenly started up the sublime, of Milton's description of the and milk, the villagers came around us and and rushed by me in breathless haste, calling asked me if I was a consul, and wished to out to me, "Run, run! old Sam's coming know why I did not pay my respects to the old Sam's coming!" I immediately put on my double periscopies that I might better un-Near by us some of the native peasantry derstand the nature of the danger I was in had formed an encampment where they had and the source from whence it proceeded when I perceived a thick, stout man urging their corn and grain. They seemed quite his way, toward me with as much celerity as some of a smaller size, along the river in difficulty and admit, and ferent parts of the city. They are called by them saying that the robbers would be at venting horrible oaths and imprecations. I the Arabs Na-oora, and at times their clangor

stood still, quietly awaiting my fate, but he may be heard for miles. I have heard the come upon them by night and take away all only looked at me, and then passed on with deep gutteral grunting of over-loaded camels their property. We tried to quiet their his hands full of stones, exclaiming with a staggering under their heavy burdens; I have only looked at me, and then passed on with deep gutteral grunting of over-loaded camels stentorian voice, "I'll teach the rascals not heard the growling of Herr Driesbach's hunto get into my meadow again: this makes gry hyenas and tigers when impatient for three times I've driven 'em out this week." On returning to my uncle, and informing next morning resumed our journey having On returning to my uncle, and informing the wide-mouthed cannon, and to the mid-but five hours more to Homs. We found him of what had occurred, he remarked with night howling of the fierce winter winds; I however that it would take a much longer time than this, if we continued on the west-latic of himself, "Do you know what saved and thunder, but I have never heard anyern side of the river, for we should be obliged you? it was those spectacles." And so now thing before like the voice of the ponderous it would seem that my Kossuth hat possessed the swamps and marshes that lay before us, the same potency with the Arabs that the spectacles had with "old Sam."

came to a bridge across the river, where there Mr. W. on matters connected with our mis- usual nasal twang of his order, went rapidly were flour mills in operation. In answer to stonary work. The next day was the Sabwere flour mills in operation. In answer to sionary work. Instruction was that some our interrogation the people informed us that the road to the east of the river was quite the road to the east of the river was quite come to me, and refreshing both to body and turn of the Saints and of the Virgin Mary. One large picture suspended against the wall, impassable on account of the robbers, although some declared there was no danger. Finally, a large, slouching looking fellow a small but attentive and energy the road to the court and the river was no danger. viii, 9: "If any man have not the spirit of request the vail was withdrawn, and the pic-Christ, he is none of his." During the day ture proved to be an exhibition of the infermarked to Saleh: "If this man is not afraid. I had an opportunity of conversing with several regions, "Groups of men were repre-of the Bedouins, why should we be." eral young men who had borne much perses sented as being tormented in the midst of a cation on account of their love of the truth, burning, sulphurous lake; the lurid flames. They had been frequently forbidden by their and smoke rising around them on every side,

bishop and priests to enter Mr. Wilson's while devils of various forms, with horns and house, yet such was their desire to hear and hoofs, and barbed tails, were tormenting

fact that a few years ago, getting angry with an obstinate ass which dared to disobey him, he caused the poor, dumb beast to be hung up by his neck to the bough of a tree, till he

was quite dead.

Most of the young men who come to Mr.

W's house are of the Greek Church, though
some are of the old Syrian or Jacobite sect. At the meeting on Sabbath afternoon there was an old woman present who had never at-tended before, and who Mr. W. said had probably been sent as a spy to report those who were present. Before the commencement of the services, while sitting alone by myself, I became quite interested in a conversation which I overheard between several young men in another part of the room.— Said one, "Believe me, Daood, the bishop has got his spies out watching every one who comes to this house." "Yes," replied the person addressed, "we shall be doubly cursed and excommunicated to day: but nevdrew my chair towards them, and entering

the body, but are not able to kill the soul: you, and shall say all manner of evil against

sympathics and earnest prayers. On Monday, Mr. W. and myself spent in hour or two in walking about the streets of Homs. Of the city I need not here particularly speak. Its high walls and massive gates, its lofty mound and ruined fortress. its numerous mosques and minirets, its houses of unburnt brick, and dusty streets, its

odorous gardens and un que bazars: these companied by Saleh, and a young man named Saliba, set out for a visit to Hamath, seven or eight hours' ride to the north. Our road lay directly across a part of the great plain that stretches far away from Homs on every side, and throughout the whole distance was nearly as level as the surface of the untroubled sea.: If a railroad should ever he built here, little or no grading would be required. After riding three hours and ahalf, we reached Riston, a walled town of some two or three thousand inhabitants.-We noticed fragments of fallen columns and enpitals, and other ancient ruins near by .-Mr. Wilson informed me that this is the only village in all that region that does not pay black mail to the Arabs of the desert. The

roving bands of plandering Bedonins descend suddenly upon the small villages and owns, and extort from the affrighted, defenseless inhabitants large sums of money, and cattle as they please. The people of themselves in self-defence. They do all their ploughing together upon the same day.way avoided the large band of men whom They also plant together and reap together, being always prepared to repel attack. Oth-Homs was now in full view, about five er villeges have attempted to follow their miles off, and thinking all danger was over, example, but have been forbidden by the and seeing that the course we were taking Sultan to purchase arms; he, fearing lest, after a time, they should become strong enough to resist the exactions of the government. the direct road. Saleh hesitated, but finally Thus the poor inhabitants of the plain are neither protected by their rulers, nor are allowed to protect themselves. An unjust and despotic government levies heavy taxes upon them, and then leaves them a prey to brig-

> the river Orontes, which we crossed on a long, well-built bridge, of at least a dozen rode along the base of three hills or mounds that seemed to stand isolated in the plain and from behind which, as Mr. W. informed me, the Arab freebooters frequently pounce upon the travelers and caravans that pass between Hamath and Homs. We kept our eyes turned suspiciously towards the hills, until we left them quite behind us, and two hours southern gate of Hamath. Passing through followed from its very source. A few feet from us was an immense water wheel 70 feet in diameter, which revolved by the force attached to the circumference, elevated the water to an aqueduct, some 60 feet above the river, thus irrigating the neighboring gardens, and supplying the people with water. hideous noise caused by the slow revolution of this gigantic wheel about its huge wooden axletree, exceeded by far anything of the kind I

had ever heard. It was like the combination of a thousand screams and yells and unearth ly groans mingled with the howlings of wild pensts, the braying of donkeys, and the screechings of innumerable wheelbarrows and ungreased, cartwheels. It forcibly reme, to ascend from the ridiculous to horrid sound produced by the opening of the gates of Pandemonium: "On a sudden open fly

With impetuous recoil and jarring sound Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate Harsh thunder."

There were about twenty of these wheels their food; I have listened to the booming of Little before sunset we went into a Greek

The remainder of the afternoon after my the evening prayers. There were only through the service, after which some of the

church near by, and remained till the time of