

The Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. J. McLeod,

"THAT GOD

IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."

Peter.

(Editor and Proprietor,

Vol. XX.—No. 18.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

Whole No. 1006.

HOUSEHOLD AND STAPLE
GOODS,
FOR SPRING, 1873.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,
ALBION HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Respectfully invite Purchasers of
Dry Goods,

When in Fredericton, to call in and have a look through
their Stock, which will be found to be the
Largest, Newest, and Cleanest Stock
to be found in the City.

We are now offering a very large Stock of
HOUSEHOLD AND STAPLE GOODS

at the lowest Market rates.

WHITE COTTON SHEETINGS,

GREY COTTON SHEETINGS,

DENMARK TABLE CLOTHS,

TABLE LINENS,

TICKINGS,

OSNABURGHES,

TOWELS, DIAPERS,

NAPKINS, DOYLEYS,

OIL STAIR COVERING,

LINEN STAIR COVERING.

DAMASKS.

MOORENS,

200 PIECES CHOICE PRINTS,

Suitable for early Spring.

100 PIECES GREY COTTON,

Celebrated makes.

ALWAYS ON STOCK

SAINT JOHN COTTON WARPS.

In all colors and numbers.

We sell our goods direct from the European Markets,
and sell them at the Lowest Living Prices, and at
One Price, not giving one person an advan-
tage over another, which we believe to be
the only fair way of doing Business.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,

Fredricton, March 7, 1873.

THOMAS LOGAN

Is now showing an excellent stock of seasonable

goods, comprising.

White & Grey Cottons,

White & Grey Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

TABLE CLOTHS.

Napkins,

Doyleys,

Towels and Towing,

Quilts and Toilet Covers.

WHITE and COLORED

Knitting Cotton!

AND

ANGOLA YARN.

Patch Work, Turkey Red, Yellow and

Green Cambrics.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredricton, March 29, 1873.

The Intelligencer.

MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED!

An Inducement to those who will Subscribe now!

There has not been a week since the commence-

ment of this year that we have not had some new

names added to our list. This is an encourage-

ment, inasmuch as it proves to us that the INTELLIGENCER

is becoming more widely known, and that it is appreciated in proportion as it is known.

It is also encouraging to know that many of the

ministers and others in the denomination to which

we belong (and many as well who are not of our

particular branch of the church), are interesting

themselves to increase its circulation. All those

who have so interested themselves have our most

heartily thanks; and we think they must also have

a pleasant consciousness of having done good to

those whom they have induced to subscribe. We

hope they will continue to be "abundant in (like)

good works."

To assist them in their canvassing we make the

following offer:

For \$1.00 (One Dollar) we will send the INTELLIGENCER

to any NEW SUBSCRIBER from the time

money is received till December 31st next!

Those who send immediately will get the paper

more than eight months for one dollar. By send-

ing at any time before July 1st, the subscriber will

be a gainer, as all the papers he will receive before

that date will be gratis.

We hope our friends will do us the kind-

ness to make this offer known to those of their

neighbours who are not now subscribers.

The ministers may make an active and suc-

cessful canvass in their churches. Remember,

brethren, that the churches whose members care-

fully read the religious papers are the most appre-

ciative listeners to your sermons, and will most

heartily co-operate with you in every branch of

christian work. The religious paper is one of the

best helps you can get in your labor for the up-

building of Zion.

One Dollar from a new subscriber will

pay for the "Intelligencer" till December

31st, 1873!—

. Now is the time to subscribe..

ENCAMPMENT BY THE WATERS OF MEROM.

BY REV. S. GRAVES, D. D.

We reached our camping-ground about four

o'clock on the afternoon of a hot day, November

4th, and found our tents, four in number,

pitched and ready for our occupancy, with the

Stars and Stripes, as usual, floating over them.

How home-like it looked, and yet how strange

it seemed to see the dear old flag floating

there, with the mountains of Galilee as a back-

ground, and an Arab tent-pole as a flag-staff.

We always came up with a gallop and a shout

which this sight never failed to inspire, as we

rode into camp. It had been our first day in

the Land of Promise, or rather in the land of an

extended much further northward, even to the

"entering in of Hamath."

All day long we had been skirting along

the plain of the Huleh, under the mountains

of Naphthali. To the north on a large oval

mound are the ruins, identified by Dr. Thomp-

son, of the old *Abel Beth Maachah*; whither

Sheba, the son of Bichri, fled after his treason

against David, and where he found refuge.

Higher *Joab* pursued him, and besieged the

city, and would have "swallowed up the in-

heritance of the Lord," but that a "wise

woman" interposed and promised the stern

warrior that the traitor's head should be

"thrown to him over the wall," which was

fulfilled to the letter.

Over these hills to the west is the little

hamlet of Kudes, which marks the site, and

still preserves essentially the name of Kadesh,

one of the six cities of refuge, the northern-

most—the home of Barak, the conqueror of

Sisera. We pass heaps of ruins, sites of

towns, over which utter desolation has passed.

Some one of these no doubt was Hazor, the

chief city of Jabin, the king of these north-

ern Canaanites whom Joshua overthrew in the

second great battle that he fought for the

possession of the Promised Land.

And yet over this whole extent of the

Huleh there is scarcely a permanent habita-

tion. Here and there, scattered in groups, are

tents, made of the black goat-hair, reminding

one of "the black tents which Kedar doth in-

habit;" or of a kind of matting woven from

the reeds which grow rank and luxuriant

about the borders of the lake.

The people live in the mountain fortresses

above, and come down into the plain to sow

and harvest the little patches of barley and

corn which they cultivate; and to graze their

flocks and herds which fatten upon the wild

luxuriant grass. The Bedawins on the east of

the Jordan have a constant eye upon this

plain, as the Midianites of old did upon all

the country; and whatever they can seize and

carry off as booty, they are ready to swoop

down upon.

What Palestine needs, and all this part of

Syria, is a government which shall yield its

subjects some protection; first against the

barbarous hordes that hang upon its borders;

and secondly from the extortion of its own

officials. I would like to see the Russian, or

some other power, which has a strong hand

and some sense of justice, rough though it

may be, take this country in hand; any change

from the Turkish government would be an

improvement.

It was harvest time; and we found the

people here and there in stealthy groups

gathering the corn, our Yankee, Indian corn,

which lay in heaps of golden ears, with here

and there a red ear, just as with us, over

which they were driving oxen fastened to-

gether, and muzzled, contrary to the laws of

Moses, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that

treadeth out the corn." Others were winnow-

ing it, throwing it up with large, rude wood-

en shovels, and a smart wind from the north

drove away the chaff, as the wicked, by their

own intrinsic worthlessness will be driven

away in the great day of final winnowing. I

rode up and stopped at one of these "thresh-

ing-floors," and saw a veritable Scripture

scene enacted before me, in everything but

the kind of grain, which was not I suppose the

"corn" of the Bible. The head man came to

me, and spoke first in French and then in

English. He was very intelligent, and a man

of extensive travel. He had been, he said,

once in New York.

Our camping-ground was on the south-west

border of the plain, close by a fountain which

gushed from the foot of the over-hanging

mountains, in sufficient volume and force to

drive a mill, and bears the name of El Mella-

hab. The water is tepid and delightful to

bathe in as we found it, but brackish to the

taste, though we drank of it.

Our tents, which were only a few minutes'

walk from the shore of the lake, which is here

so marshy that we could not approach it, com-

manded a fine view of this sheet of water. It

is nearly in the form of an equilateral tri-

angle; the sides some three miles in length.

These are the ancient waters of Merom, men-

tioned in the book of Joshua, eleventh chap-

ter. This plain was the scene of the famous bat-

tle between Israel and the hosts of the Cana-

nites; the second, as I have already said, of

the two great battles fought by Joshua for

the possession of the Land of Promise. The

first was along the heights and down the

steeps of Bethoron, "the upper and the

lower," when Joshua, filled with the inspira-

tion of the hour, commanded the sun and

moon to stand still. After this victory, which

broke the power of the Canaanites, in the

south, a strong combination of the old in-

habitants was formed for the land of In-

hab, King of Hazor; and the vast army

mustered on this plain, by the waters of

Merom, "as the sand upon the sea-shore" in

revels which followed such a victory as they

had achieved, when in the darkness of the

night, and the abandon of the hour, the

Hebrew Sheik and warrior "smote them,"

and they fled, leaving all their captives and

their prey behind, and were driven by him

up the valley, two full days' march, "unto

Habab, which is on the left of Damascus."

Our first day's ride in the Holy Land, was

over the field of these stirring memories; and

our first night camping was amidst the scenes

of these events by the old waters of Merom.

A LESSON FROM THE GALLOWS.

A few weeks ago a young man suffered

death on the gallows in this city. His story

is a sad one, full of interest and warning to

parents and children. He was a child of

Christian parents, a Sunday-school boy, and

his education at a boarding-school in the coun-

try was enough to qualify him for success and

usefulness.

He is spoken of by those who knew him

well as a boy of good disposition, uncommo-

ly mild and amiable. Fond of the society of

young fellows, and of a gay and frolicsome

turn, he was easily led into bad company. He

was put into business, but he would not stick

to it, being led away by his associates, who

were idle and profligate. He became wild,

reckless, and lawless. He refused to submit

to parental authority, and found congenial

companionship in a lower grade of people

than he had been accustomed to meet in his

father's house.

It is not proper to invade the sacred pre-

dicts of the domestic circle, and inquire into

the circumstances that led to a fatal mistake

in parental treatment of a wayward son. I

will allude to nothing which has not been

publicly stated in the newspapers, and never

denied.

His wild and extravagant habits led to his

being cast off by his father, who, when he

could no longer restrain him from his evil

courses, refused him the protection of his

home, and left him to the chances of life in

the dangerous vortex of the great city. His

downward course was more rapid for it is with

men as with things, that falling bodies sink

with uniformly accelerated velocity. When this

boy began to drink intoxicating liquors with

his companions is not known. But when he

became so reduced in his circumstances as

to take a situation as a conductor on a street

car, he had formed such bad habits that he

did not hold it long. He was out of business,

even as a car conductor, when riding in one

of the cars, and inflamed with rum, he insult-

ed women, and murdered their innocent pro-

tectress. I need not relate the facts so often