

# The Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. J. McLeod.

Vol. XXI.—No. 47.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

Editor and Proprietor.

Whole No. 1087.

## NEW GOODS.

THOS. LOGAN

has received per Anchor Line Steamship to St. John, and

40 Packages

FALL

WINTER GOODS.

Novelties of the Season.

Dress Goods, Shawls,

Cloths, Flannels,

FANCY GOODS,

SMALL WARES,

and

CARPETINGS

AND OIL CLOTHS

and

DRY GOODS

for the

FALL 1874.

An Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS

for the

Fall and Winter Trade!

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

and

Miller & Edgcombe

CLAIM to have the LARGEST AND BEST AS-

Only one Price.

CHARGING ALL ALIKE, which gives so

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE.

FREDERICTON, 10 Oct., 1874.

## The Intelligencer.

FROM JERICO TO NABO.

BY THE REV. H. B. RIDGWAY, D. D.

After a week spent in Jerusalem in busy

observation, our party left for the Jordan, en-

route for a tour around the Dead Sea. A day

or two was given to the examination of the

site of old Jericho, modern Jericho, the ford

of the Jordan, where is claimed the chil-

dren of Israel crossed Gilead, the Mount of

Temptation, the caves in which the early

Christians took refuge from persecution, and

we then rode up the plain as far as the ferry

at Damiah. Here the river is about one

hundred and forty feet wide, and the current

very deep and swift, as below. The ferry-

boat was such as may be seen on similar

streams in America—a scow-shaped boat,

drawn over by pulling on a rope stretched

from shore to shore. Three hours over a

gentle plain, and we struck the steep ascent

which brought us to Mount Gilead. The

mountain sides are lined with a scrub oak,

the tree resembles that of our oak, but the

leaf is small and oblong. This is undoubtedly

the "oak of Bashan" as the range of

country is the same. On the way up we had

frequent glimpses of the snowy Hermon. The

atmosphere was unfavourable; but we could

desire the line of white lying like a quiet

cloud on the horizon in the northwest. The

view from Mount Gilead commands much of

Palestine, both west and east, the valley of

the Jordan; but a projecting peak to the

south hides the Dead Sea. The mountain is

called Jebel Osha, and on it is a little mosque,

the tomb of Hosea, as Hosea the prophet is

affirmed by the Moslems to have lived in

these parts. Near the summit is one of the

most magnificent oaks or terebinths I have

seen in any country. Beneath its ample

shade we lunched, meanwhile discussing

the old knotty question of Jephthah and

his daughter. Here it was that Jephthah

laid Israel against the Ammonites.

The little valley leading down to Es Salt,

is a continuous vineyard. The stocks of the

grapes are on the ground to shelter the vines

and the fruit from the excessive heat. No

better grapes are grown in Palestine than in

the valley. Es Salt, the Ramoth Gilead of

the Bible, lies on the side, and in the deep

recess of two high mountains. The western

mountain is crowned by a Turkish fortress,

late rebuilt and garrisoned by Turkish

troops. A piece of the wall of the old Ro-

man fortress is a capital specimen of maso-

nary work, and in marked contrast with the

recent work.

It is but recently the Pasha of Damascus

has succeeded in getting a garrison into Es

Salt, and he is now feeling his way down,

and seeking to accomplish the same object

at Kerak. The population of Es Salt is about

three thousand; of which some eighty families

are Greek Christians. The English Church

has lately planted a mission, which does not

well under the care of Mr. Bellamy, of Eng-

land. He has a parish in England, and now

feels constrained, for various reasons, to re-

a good deal of wealth and power. Now all

is waste—the "fish ponds" which, in their

clearness, images to Solomon the eyes of

beauty, are dried up, and all the strong stones

fallen.

A gallop of another hour southward to-

ward the Dead Sea, over lands which re-

minded me of the very best portions of the

Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, brought us

to Nebby Jebel. As we rode along, we were

entertained by the maneuvers of our Beda-

win escort. They were all mounted on fleet

mares, and armed with long spears. They

would ride with the utmost speed, rush at

each other, whirl their spears, and turn their

mares, all as with a single impulse. Their

mode of riding, their yells, and general move-

ments, were much the same as those of our

American Indians. Jebel Nebby, Mount

Neb, pointed out by the Bedawin as the

place, answers well the conditions of the

description contained. The first feeling I had

was one of disappointment. The general

range is not so high, nor does the particular

peak stand out so separately as I had ex-

pected. There are three successive peaks, each

a line with each other, toward the valley of

the Jordan, all of which we visited to satisfy

ourselves of the exact position in which Mos-

es stood. The uppermost one was most satis-

fying. There the view of the Palestine was

very good. The atmosphere was very hazy

and prevented an extended vision. Mount

Carmel could be seen, all the outline ranges

of Central Palestine, the hills of Judea, and

down the Dead Sea, as far as Zoar, or oppo-

site Zoar. Here the great tower of Babel

looked to look over into the promised land.

I confess I never felt so sadly for Moses as

while following his steps through the wilder-

ness. Forty years a shepherd amid the tents

of the Sinai desert, a cultured man, wild

and free, surrounded by his countrymen,

and awful solitude; and forty years he

amid the same inhospitable scenes, bearing

the sins and follies of a crude, stubborn peo-

ple who, raised suddenly from slavery to

freedom, had every thing to learn to compact

them into a united and sensible nation, and

then to fall short of the promise! But the

angels of God buried him. Such an end, af-

ter all, seemed to be him.

"Moses, the servant of the Lord, died there

in the land of Moab, according to the word

of the Lord. And he buried him in a valley

of the land of Moab over against Beth-peor."

THE LEPROSY.

This disease has always been peculiar to

warm climates, and in such, especially in

Egypt, and other regions of the east, it is

still found agreeing in all its general sym-

ptoms with the description of its ancient

character, as left in the Bible. The disease

seems to commence deep in the system of

the victim, before it discovers itself on the

surface. It may be the result of contagion,

or of a number of causes, especially when

it is seated in the constitution by birth, as it

often is, when it does not commonly unfold

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