

site of Jerusalem. "The praise of the whole earth" has become a mound of ruins, on whose accumulated rubbish successive cities have been built.

It was with no ordinary interest that we made an excursion round about Jerusalem; that we "considered her palaces, and marked well her bulwarks." Issuing from the Jaffa gate we glide down the deepening valley of Gihon, which to the further south takes the name of Hinnom and Valley of Jehosaphat, and sweeps round the city, and through the ever-deepening slopes of Kedron, to the narrow gorge which leads to the Dead Sea. On our left rise the massive and sombre walls of the citadel, while billowy hills roll westward as far as the eye can reach.



VIEW OF JERUSALEM—FROM THE KING'S DALE.

The Upper and Lower Pools of Gihon give evidence that ancient Jerusalem was not a barbarous capital, but the seat of a splendid civilization. These pools were supplied by two stone-built aqueducts from Solomon's Pools, many miles distant among the hills. One of these aqueducts still brings water to the city. The Upper Pool is 350 feet long, 200 wide, and 20 deep. The Lower Pool, known as the "Pool of the Sultan," is 525 feet long, 220 feet wide, and about 40 feet deep, with an area of over three acres. It was constructed by building two solid walls across the valley, and excavating the intervening space. Both of these pools are now, like everything else under the degenerate rule of the Turks, in ruins—empty cisterns which hold no water. These are the Upper and Lower Pools mentioned in Isaiah vii., 3; and xxxii., 9. At the Upper Pool was delivered the proud mes-