WILDE'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. (From the Jewish Intelligence.)

The following animated description of the Jews at Jerusalem deserves notice, as the author* states many a great number of that wonderful nation who are now

very name of Jew has associated with it cunning, deceit, | their native city. usury, traffic, and often wealth. But here, in addition to poverty, and wear the aspect of a weeping and a mourning people; lamenting over their fallen greatness as a nation, and over the prostrate grandeur of their once proud city. Here the usurer is turned into the pilgrim, the merchant into the priest, and the inexorable creditor into the weep-

I think I am warranted in stating, that the number of

sing out in the morning; besides, here the number of pilgrims varies daily.

sing out in the morning, besides, pilgrims varies daily.

The entire resident population of the city is about 35,000; of which 10,000 are dews, 10,000 Christians, 10,000 Madrid to the control of the city is about 35,000 for partial residence. hommedans, and about 5,000 foreigners, or partial resi-

As a rough guess would but little approximate to the truth, and as many contradictory accounts have been published of the number of Jews resident in Jerusalem, I have used every means of procuring correct information on this subject. The Latins, and the Jewish rabbies themselves, whom I severally consulted, both agreed in stating, that the number is greater now than at any other period in latter times of which they have any record, and that at the lowest calculation it amounted to the number I

The period is not very distant when the Turkish law itted no more than 300 Jews to reside within the valls. The celebrated Jewish historian, Benjamin of Tudela, gives a lamentable account of the state of the Jews in Palestine about the middle of the twelfth century and "we may safely select," says Milman, in his "History of the Jews," "his humiliating account of the few prethren who still clung, in poverty and meanness, to

There is an air of sad truth about the statement, which seems to indicate some better information on this subject than on others. In Tyre, Benjamin is said to have found 400 Jews, glassblowers. The Samaritans still occupied Sichem, but in Jerusalem there were only 200 descendants of Abraham, almost all dyers of wool, who had bought a monopoly of that trade. Ascalon contained 153 Jews; Ti-

This account of Benjamin is confirmed by the unfrequent mention of the Jews in the histories of the later crusades in the Holy Land, and may perhaps be ascribed,

It is high time that the rulers of the countries where in great measure, to the devastations committed on the first of these depopulating expeditions.

A vast concourse of this people flocked to Jerusalem at the time that Syria was occupied by the Egyptians; and afterwards on the conquest of Algiers. Within these two or three years, however, the extreme scarcity of provisions has deterred others from going there, and the number has not been so great as heretofore. (Vol. ii., p.

With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult and scorn heaped upon the Israelite here, more even than in any other country, why, it will be asked, does he not fly to other and happier lands? Why does he seek to rest under the shadow of Jerusalem's wall?

Independently of that natural love of country which lade to the shadow of Jerusalem's wall?

Independently of that natural love of country which exists among this people, two objects bring the Jew to Jerusalem,—to study the Scriptures and the Talmud,—and then to die, and have his bones laid with his forefathers in the valley of Jehoshaphat, even as the bones of the Patriarchs were carried up out of Egypt. No matter what the station or the rank,—no matter what, or how far distant the country where the Jew resides, he still lives upon the hope that he will one day journey Zionward. No clime can change, no season quench, that patriotic ardour with which the Jew beholds Jerusalem, even through the vista of a long futurity. On his first and the station of the rank,—and the station of the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of the parapet walls are curious through the vista of a long futurity. On his first approach to the city, while yet within a day's journey, he puts on his best apparel; and when the first view of it He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and palms: fine crops of corn, beans, and most luxuriant

to weep and pray over the long-sought object of his pil-grimage, and with dust sprinkled on his head, he enters the city of his forefathers. No child ever returned home after long absence with more yearnings of affection; no proud baron ever beheld his ancestral towers and lordly halls, when they had become another's, with greater sorrow than the poor Jew when he first beholds Jerusalem. This, at least, is patriotism.

"It is curious," says the learned author from whom I

have already quoted, "after surveying this almost total desertion of Palestine, to read the indications of fond attachment to its very air and soil, scattered about in the Jewish writings; still it is said, that man is esteemed most blessed, who, even after his death, shall reach the land of Palestine, and be buried there, or even shall have his ashes sprinkled by a handful of its sacred dust. 'The air of the land of Israel,' says one, 'makes a man wise;' nother writes, 'he who walks four cubits in the land of Israel is sure of being a son of the life to come.' 'The great wise men are wont to kiss the borders of the Holy Land, to embrace its ruins, and roll themselves in its dust. The sins of all those are forgiven who inhabit the land He who is buried there is reconciled with God, as though he were buried under the altar. The dead buried in the land of Canaan first come to life in the days

It is worthy of remark, as stated by Sandys, that so strong is the desire this singular people have always manifested for being buried within these sacred limits, that in the seventeeth century large quantities of their bones were yearly sent thither from all parts of the world, for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted out a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine .-Sandys saw shiploads of this melancholy freight at Joppa, and the valley of Jehoshaphat is literally paved with

Jewish tombstones. (Pages 362-364.)
In Jerusalem alone, of any place upon the earth, is the Hebrew spoken as a conversational language; for, although the Scriptures are read, and the religious rites performed in Hebrew, in the various countries in which the Jews are scattered; yet they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located. And, as the last link of that chain which binds them to home and to happiness, they, like other oppressed nations, cling to it with rapturous delight. And it is the only door by which the Missionary there has access to the Jew; for they have themselves said to me, "We cannot resist the holy

Most of the Jews are learned, and many spend the principal part of their time in studying the Scriptures or the Talmud, while others are engaged in discussing the law, and disputing in the synagogues, or in weeping over Jerusalem. They are particularly courteous to strangers, and seem anxious to cultivate intercourse with Franks.

One morning while inquiring about some medicine at the shop of a poor Jew, I was accosted by a venerable rabbi in English, who invited me to see their new synagogue, of which they are now very proud, inasmuch as it is built on a piece of ground lately restored to them by Mehemet Ali, after a judicial investigation of their right; and after having been withheld from them for upwards of two centuries, it was covered with heaps of rubbish and old ruined houses; and it is curious that in excavating among them, they found the remains of some very old arches and pillars, which they strongly affirm were portions of a synagogue in days gone by. They were clearing these away at the time of our visit; and some tolerable houses and baths were also being built upon the spot. The altar or holy place, in which are kept some ancient manuscripts of the Pentateuch on parchment rolls, was adorned by representations of the different musical instruments mentioned in Scripture, as the harp, sackbut, Dalton. psaltery, &c., belonging to Hebrew melody. A compartment was railed off on the left hand for females.— This very remarkable increase of the Jews in Palestine, and particularly in the city of Jerusalem, must strike even those who do not look upon it as a literal fulfilment

of prophecy.
Great and mighty events must, however, come to pass ere their restoration is accomplished; but though the "times and the seasons knoweth no man;" yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphoric language of the East, those broken pillars, the prostrate columns and ornamental capitals of that noble edifice that once reared its head within that land, shall be raked from out the debris of a world where they are now scattered and trodden under foot, to deck the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met important particulars concerning the present state of a great number of that wonderful nation who are now where so many of their brethren were destroyed. It was living as strangers in the home of their forefathers:

The Jews inhabit a particular portion of the southern part of the city, the Harat-el-Youd, between the foot of Zion and the enclosure of the mosque of Omar, and are not the least interesting of the objects presented to the traveller in the Holy City.

Where so many of their brethren were destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and before those very walls, that in other times rang with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyens tones of old: for here This extraordinary people, the favoured of the Lord, the descendants of the patriarchs and prophets, and the aristocracy of the earth, are to be seen in Jerusalem to greater advantage, and under an aspect, and in a character. greater advantage, and under an aspect, and in a character totally different from that which they present in any other would not vibrate to the thrilling strains of Hebrew song, place on the face of the globe. In other countries the when chanted by the sons and daughters of Abraham, in

Much as they venerate the very stones that now form the usual degradation and purchased suffering of a despised, stricken, outcast race, they bend under extreme its precincts; for the crescent of the Moslem is glittering from the minaret, and the blood red banner of Mahomet

would say, that it was a Jew mourning over the sto Without wealth, without traffic, they are supported solely by the voluntary contributions of their brethren may be asked, that can thus keep the Hebrew, through so many centuries, still yearning towards his native city, still looking forward to his restoration, and the coming Jews now in Jerusalem is greater than at any other period of the Messiah? Hope, hope is the principle that supports modern times.

The population of any eastern city is with great diffifor his inheritance, sorrow and sadness for his certain culty accurately ascertained, owing to the total absence of statistical or municipal tables, as well as to the immense anguish, years of disgrace, and a life of misery; without floating population, hundreds arriving at night and pas- a country and without a home, scorned, robbed, insulted,

The author proceeds in his account of the present state of Jerusalem, to remark as follows:-

Independent of the death-like stillness that prevails without the city, as we remarked upon first approaching it, there is a stillness and solitude within its walls, that could hardly be imagined in a place containing so many thousand souls. This may arise from the inhabitants not peing engaged in manufacturing or commercial pursuits; for except those things absolutely requisite for supplying the common necessities of the population, there is little bought or sold in Jerusalem; and consequently the bustle of traffic and the busy hum of men are never heard within its streets. As religious worship in some form or another is the object for which the greater number of the inhabitants have come to Jerusalem, they make it the daily business of their lives; and so much respect do the Moslems pay to their Sabbath, that the city gates are always closed during the hours of prayer, and no inducement could prevail upon the officer of the guard to open them for us one day that we wished to go out, until their servi-

That portion of the town that encloses a part of the brow of Zion, is almost a waste, sunk in pitfalls or thrown up into mounds by ruined buildings, and overgrown with

weeds and enormous cacti. This sacred spot is now the district allotted to lepers, great numbers of whom are constantly met near the Zion gate, or seated by the road side among the nopals. These wretched people are most disgusting objects, and some of them exhibited the worst cases of this dreadful malady that berias, the seat of learning and of the kingly patriarchate, but fifty.

I ever beheld; many had lost fingers, toes, noses, nay whole hands and feet; and several were absolutely white as snow, from the peculiar scaly appearance that some

eprosy exists should exert themselves to prevent its exion, by providing a separate asylum for these unhappy eings, instead of allowing them to congregate in sma communities, where the disease is sure to be propagated

The streets of Jerusalem are narrow, ill-paved, and generally very dirty, particularly in the Jewish quarter. The sides of the houses fronting the streets are little beter than dead walls, with a few small latticed windows.

condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. situated, surrounded by thick groves of olives and some heart, to stifle and steal away the word from it; how many bursts upon his sight, he rends his garments, falls down states the results of his observations concerning the nature and importance of missionary undertakings.

I was not long in the Holy City until I found my way to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson, the Jewish Missionary and was received by him and his family with the greatest kindness and affection. Their dwelling is on the side of Mount Zion, in rather an unfrequented quarr of the town, and nearly opposite David's castle. In the evenings, after the fatigues of the day, in attend-

ng processions, or exploring ancient remains, it was eed a comfort to sit and enjoy an hour's conversation with that interesting family; to talk about the land we had left, or consider the state and prospects of that in which we sojourned; and then to close the day with the service of our holy religion, and to hear the Scriptures read and expounded within these walls of Salem, and on the sides of Zion, was indeed a privilege. (Page 377.) Missionary lab ur must ever proceed slowly among the Jews in Jerusalem. and although I do not see that Scripture warrants the belief that the Israelites will be converted as a nation till after their restoration, yet some have ome out and embraced Christianity in despite of the persecution which they knew awaited them from their brethren. For my own part, I only wonder that a Jew resident in Jerusalem ever becomes a Christian; for, perhaps, in no other place upon the globe is Christianity presented to m in a more unchristian spirit; the character and conduct of those who generally profess it, is neither calculated to gain his confidence nor respect. Indeed both Jew and Mahometan can justly point to the different religious sects, and ask, Is this your religion? Is this the creed you would have us adopt? I am sure that if any of my enlightened Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen were to witness the scenes, and to know the real state of Christianity among those persons belonging to their Church in Jerusalem, they would blush for their superstitious practices, and be ashamed to acknowledge them as fellowworshippers.

The erection of the Hebrew church, in which the ser-

vice of the Church of England is to be celebrated in the Hebrew tongue, will, I trust, under the Almighty's blessing, work much good. The Jewish Society have reason to rejoice in being privileged to commence such a work, it is an undertaking worthy of the high cause in which they are engaged. The Hebrew language, in which the service will be read and the Scriptures expounded, together with the simplicity of our Liturgy, will form a striking contrast to the mockery and impious miracle-mongering handicraft that the Jew has been heretofore told was Christianity; and will doubtless attract many of that people to attend the services of our holy religion, and lead them to believe in that Saviour whom their fathers crucified, and they

Considerable delay has no doubt, taken place in its erection; but great difficulty was experienced, first in procuring the ground, and subsequently in conveying the ecessary materials from Jaffa, as no timber of sufficient size for such a building grows in Judea at present. The ground which has been purchased for the purpose is just peside the missionary residence on the side of Zion. (Pa-

To preach with effect, or indeed at all to gain access to the Hebrews upon religious subjects, the missionary must be not only acquainted with their language and peculiar opinons, but also versed in their laws, traditions, Targums, nd Talmuds; for the Israelites in Jerusalem are generally a learned people, and spend their time in discoursing upon these subjects. I know no man possessing the requisite qualifications for this office in a higher degree than Mr. Nicolayson, who is indeed eminently fitted for the holy work in which he is engaged. (Page 380.)

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr.

My young guide having pointed out those of several foreigners who had died at Jerusalem, led me up to a plain unadorned slab, "And here, Sir," said he, "is the grave of my papa." We sat down beside it; it was that of Dr. Dalton, the first Jewish missionary who visited Jerusalem, where he died of fatigue, fever, and want of medical aid, for at that time there was not a properly educated physician in the whole of Syria. The relinquishment of wordly prospects, the patient endurance of hardship and fatigue, the untiring perseverance, the enthusiasm, Christian devotedness, and holy zeal of this good man in the promotion of Judah's welfare, for which he laboured, and in the cause of which he did will make his in the cause of which he died, will make his memory long revered at home, and his grave at Mount Zion be sought out by all who visit Jerusalem.

I trust the day is not far distant, when some medical man will be induced to reside in Jerusalem. The value * W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A., &c. in his work published under the following title:—"Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the Shores of the Mediterranean," &c. In two volumes—Dablin: William Curry & Co.; and Longman, Orme, Brown & Co., and Lo

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be of the daily influx of travellers. Science would be bene- of the lawns and hedge-rows of our own far distant who was named of the angel before he was conceived in the seen, the most deeply interesting is that exhibited when they collect to weep over the stones of Jerusalem, that I have already described as belonging to the ancient city, and situated in the western wall of the court of the temple. vations and collections in natural history that he might make, would be of great importance to that branch of science, which as yet has been too much neglected in Pa-

We cannot close these interesting volumes without quoting at some length from the animated description given by Mr. W. of the country between Jaffa and sterile and barren appearance which it now presents to Jerusalem. In giving an account of his journey from the traveller. The plough in use in that cou the sea-coast to the city of David he says-

Our party which consisted of ten persons, all armed and accoutred made a very formidable cavalcade as we left the town about twelve o'clock at noon. For nearly two miles after leaving the town our road lay through the richest and most beautiful gardens of orange and lemon

gardens of the Eastern Hesperides.

The inhabitants of Jaffa, who, though mostly Christians, are dressed in the eastern costume, have bowers and summer-houses in these gardens, and as we passed, we observed.

On the broad sandy track that winds through this fertile spot we passed numbers of pilgrims hastening towards salem, with the wild Arab of the desert seated on his camel and wrapped in the folds of his voluminous burlooking down with disdain upon the richly caparisoned horse and glittering accourrements of the Egyptian

From hence to Ramlah our way lay through one of the most fertile and extensive plains we had yet beheld in the

Although not a sixth part of this plain is cultivated, yet where it was tilled, the crops of corn which were about a foot high looked most luxurant. I do not think we passed a dozen head of cattle of any kind, but the mofirst object that attracted our attention was a line of dead

Numbers of tall white storks paced about through the groves like so many spectres enjoying their solitary grandeur amid the scenes of other days. The day was lelightful; a light breeeze refreshing the traveller and he weary pilgrim as they journeyed to the Holy City; he fields were decked with thousands of gay flowers; the scarlet anemone, and a beautiful specimen of red tulp,* intermingled with the white cistus, the pink flox, and the blue iris, and with crimson and white asters, asphodels, and liles, forming an enamelled carpet that perfumed the air, and offered a scare walk to reight and solitude seemed to reight within its walls. air, and offered a scene replete with everything that could every thing we saw appeared lone and desolate; so quiet

gratify the eye or charm the imagination.

This plain of Sharon is about fifteen miles broad, and nearly twice as many long, bordered on one side by the blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged hill courtry blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged nilt country blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged nilt country of Judea on the other. How writers could have described this "goodly land" as so unfertile as to warrant the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a three country of the second of the rugged nilt country approached the seen opened out and extended to the right.

We passed the upper pool of Gihon, and met a few Arab crones going with their pitchers on their heads to draw water from a neighbouring well. They appeared the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a three crones going with their pitchers on their heads to draw water from a neighbouring well.

been described by Solomon (Solomon's Song ii. 1) in the sweet strains of Hebrew poetry. Around us wis an atmosphere such as can only be perceived and breathed in the East—no palpable sky, no cloud traversing a canopy definite in extent, but an ethereal expanse.

The same of Hebrew poetry are the powers at a proposed above to the power strains only where the powers are also possible to the castle of David, and now the citadel of the modern city. To the left of it is the Jaffa gate, which was guarded by a few Egyptian soldiers, who offered no obstruction to our entrance. (Pages 187-189.) about and above us, terminating only where the powers of vision fail, and creating the thought that we looked into the regions of boundless space. No detached houses, and but two villages, are within view on this part of the plain. One of these, Gazoor, and another called Betafafa, are but a few cottages standing upon low hills, as the few rising grounds on this immense plain would be always made use of in a country so ong the seat of war. The former was originally fortified, and some of the works still remain standing. It has a pretty mosque, and by the road side a handsomely constructed fountain, containing the clearest water. side the fountain is a chained cup, for the traveller's use.

After two hours' ride, we got a view of Ramlah, marked by its high tower; and a few miles to the left prayers; how many by-ends, corrupt respects, ignorances, lay Lyda—the scriptural Lidda,—the minaret of whose mosque may be seen at a great distance. Ramlah, the ancient Arimathea, is about twelve or fourteen miles from Joppa, or about three hours' ride, distance being with the strongest faith; how many thorns, stones, birds, do Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious | measured in this country by hours. It is pleasantly | haunt and cover the best ground, the most honest and good by the impenetrable nopals. It was the Christian Sab. the sublimest judgments; how much vanity in the severest bath, and numbers of the inhabitants were lying in groups among the plantations, basking in the sun. The men in their long silk gowns, fur-trimmed cloaks, and dark wide-spreading turbans; the children, some of whom were exceedingly beautiful, frisking about in the warm sunshine; and the women, clothed in long white robes with a red border, and black silk face covers, sitting the shady clive of compassion and melting affections in our greatest alms; of by themselves in little coteries under the shady olives these, with the surrounding country and its associations, and dispensation to iterate and reiterate our smaller errors; if formed a highly picturesque and imposing scene as we in these and a world of the like advantages, God should be entered the town. (Pages 174, 175.)

St. Nicodemus, the brethren of which are now reduced to in his presence, or abide his coming? Say the Papists what three Spanish Franciscans. These were Carlists, and appeared very auxious to hear news from their native ntry. (Pages 175, 176.)

were anxious to hear news of their native country and of Europe, while we were anxious to learn something of the neight. iquities and Scripture localities of the neighbourhood. But they were not able to gratify our curiosity, or communicate to us any information; for on these subjects they, as well as all, or nearly all, the monks whom we met in the Holy Land were lamentably ignowing the recognization of them would let their salvation run a hazard upon that trial. So then there is polrant, and knew nothing of either the geography or the enthnography of the places around them, or if they had any tale to tell it was that of some hackneyed tradition, best men .- Bishop Reynolds. or some saintly legend equally false and absurd. The life led by these three monks was one of extreme indolence. The two elder seldom left the convent walls. The younger, who was the curé and cook, informed us the awful heresy of reading the Scriptures, which had made considerable (and in his eyes lamentable) progress bosom of the mother Church, yet many, he regretted to say, were incorrigible, and, like the Bereans of old,

however, retaining its verdure, its beauty, and its fertili- in that tower of strength whom you call Jesus Christ your from extreme drought, for no rain had fallen for a long was not more than eighteen inches high.

The hill country is entered by a narrow pass at a place called Ladron, where are the remains of an old fort and the gothic arches of a large church. The former was

silken hair and beautiful pendant ears almost reaching the ground, followed the steps of the goatherd as he led of the plain which we had traversed after leaving Joppa. The hum of bees, the low of cattle, and even the music

of the goat's-bell, was no longer heard. the hills of which rise in amphitheatres, or rather in concentric circles, one above another. The strata of to pass abreast; yet the dreariness and monotony of the putting forth its young leaves and long green catkins; and here, for the first time in our travels, we met the

* The tulip is a flower of eastern growth and highly esteemed; thus the Ode of Messhe, "The edge of the bower is filled with the light the ahmed, among the plants the fortunate tulip represents its com-

thorn becoming white with blossom, and reminding us

metans; and no doubt but in a short time he would be amply remunerated. Our Consul and the three resident families of the missionaries, would afford him society, independent of the missionaries, would afford him society, independent of the missionaries of the man panions."

I might tell of the sacrifice of Isaac—of that Isaac whose birth the was preceded by an annunciation to his mother (Genesis xviii. 14)—whose conception was miraculous (Genesis xviii. 14)—whose conception was miraculous (Genesis xviii. 14)—

A few fields of corn showed by their fertility, caused by the moisture which is more abundant on these elevate egions than on the plains, what could still be effected y cultivation on the limestone soil of Judea, and on the terraces between each band of rock, which act as so many retaining walls. Much was originally, and much could still be effected in the growth of the viue and the olive on the sides of these hills. Those who exclaim against the unfertility and barrenness of this country should recollect, that want of cultivation gives it much of the plough, and it does little more than scratch the soil, making a furrow scarcely three inches in depth. (Pages

An hour and a half's ride brought us to the Terebinthine Vale, memorable as the battle-field on which trees, then covered with fruit and flowers, and tall warring cypresses, corals, and fragrant mimosas, intersected with enormous nopals, or prickly pears, with the scambull stream, in which it is said the youthful warrior small stream, in which it is said the youthful warrior ving cypresses, corals, and fragrant mimosas, intersected with the normous nopals, or prickly pears, with the scammony in flower, twining through their invulnerable armour. Goliath in the dust, and achieved a glorious victory for the scene instantly calls to mind. the army of Israel. The scene instantly calls to mind the position of the two armies placed upon opposite hills,

with a valley running between. The hill to the left is now occupied by a considerable village of low square Arab huts. Along the banks of wer-houses in these gardens, and as we proved them enjoying their sherbet, seated in the cool shades of those lovely retreats.

Vinage of 10w square Arab late. Arab late. Arab late. In the cool shades of the rivulet are some lovely gardens, adorned with appletives, apricots, almond-trees, orange and acacia-groves. gether with rose-laurels, figs, and sycamores. (Pages

185, 186,) Hippolite, our guide, now informed us that we were approaching near the Holy City, when all became excitement; enthusiasm appeared in every face, anxious hope beamed in every eye, each pressed forward beyond his neighbour. We quickened our horses paces, and every turn and rising ground upon the road was gained with accelerated speed, in order to catch a distant view of the city. At length we arrived at an old marabut, where the country became more level, but still presenting the ony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and wall, flanked by two or three square towers, above which notony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and clumps of aged magnificent olives, which give it quite the appearance of a well laid out English park or demesne. Most of these olives must be centuries old from their great size and proverbial slowness of growth, and are, probably, the lineal descendants of those we read of in David's time, which were so plentiful in the low plains that Baal-Hanan the Gadite was placed as overseer over shrubby plants, exhibited s brown and rugged aspect. This is the memorable Mount of Olives. Our party reined their horses, and stood in motionless silence fo some minutes, gazing on the scene,

The expectations we had formed respecting the appear ance of Jerusalem were disappointed, but our enthusiasm had not in the least degree abated. For myself, I confess that as I gazed upon the north-western angle of that solitary wall, sorrow came over my heart; no living and solitary did the city appear, that it looked as if its inhabitants had been asleep for years, and that we had come to awaken them from their slumbers. As we

appearance of this plain would alone the misrepresentation. (Pages 170-173.)

We rode over the lovely vale of Sharon, still producing those roses† whose beauty and fragrance have ducing the control of the wall, we reached a large massive square building, commonly called the Castle of David, and now the citadel of the modern city. To the

The Garner.

HUMAN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

In itself our best righteousness is a rag. If God should lay righteousness to the line, and judgment to the plummet, should action that any saint can offer to him; if he should shew the scandalous actions of the most notorious sinners .- Bishop conscience how short it falls of that total perfection which his Smalridge. pure eye requires, how many loose thoughts, how much dead. ness, weariness, irreverence, diffidence, vitiateth our purest oversights, forgetfulness, worldly intermixtures, deface and blemish our brightest actions; how much unbelief consists weeds do mingle with the purest corn; how much ignorance in The the most sad and composed thoughts; how many impertinences and the different groups of pilgrims, in the costume of their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of the following their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of the beautiful tidings of peace in our largest contributions; how much self-allowance We were hospitably received at the Frank convent of exact to mark what is done amiss, who were able to stand padres came and sat with us in the evening; they most pure and jealous God; yet let the conscience of the hoissue with God's justice, to perish or be saved, according as that most perfect of all his works shall appear righteous or

THE STAINS OF SIN. There is nothing that produces stains of so deep a dye as that of late he had frequently been obliged to go out among his flock, consisting of a few Maronites, to correct the awful heresy of reading the Sarintures, which had shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." since the English and American missionaries and Bible- yet there they are, deeply engrained in the guilty, burthened conscience; and they are numbered in heaven, ready to come agents had been labouring among this simple people.

Some of them, he said, he had brought back to the forth as swift witnesses against us; and they will be as fresh in the divine remembrance when years shall have been lost in were determined to search the Scriptures, "to see eternity, as they were at the first defilement that they gave the were determined to search the Scriptures, to see whether these things were so." (Pages 178, 179.)

We again set forward on our journey towards Jerusalem. The plain on which Ramlah stands extends furgive scarlet the whiteness of snow, nor crimson the appearance out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a ther eastward for about five or six miles, and then the land rises in gentle slopes towards the mountains, still, of wool. The power of working this wonderful change resides This part of the country was well cultivated, but the Lord. He has only to summon the foul and spotted leper crops of wheat, oats, millet, and barley were all suffering before him, and to say, "I will, be thou clean," and he goes On this account the barley was in ear, though it out of his presence cleansed and made whole of his leprosy.— Rev. F. G. Crossman.

BEHAVIOUR ON LEAVING CHURCH. Ministers have often occasion to regret the change which for the pilgrims, as this spot has ever been the haunt of takes place among their hearers when they are dismissed from HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, the house of prayer: many who appeared deeply impressed with Several flocks of gazelles bounded across our path, and numerous herds of small black goats, with long as soon as these are ended frivolous and careless; their conas soon as these are ended, frivolous and careless; their conversation is unprofitable, their manner light, and their general them along the different mountain-passes. The tinkling of their little copper bells, when heard among those solitary hills through which our road lay, had a pleasing effect, and helped to beguile the tedium of the way.

We had reached the hill country of Judea, and a complete change came over the score. The reserved is the requisite to observe decency and order while we are in the plete change came over the scene. The eye was no longer refreshed with the verdant sward and the beauty of the plain which we had traversed after leaving Jappa. of our retiring from that holy place and employment: this should not resemble that of a gay, tumultuous throng, who A solemn wildness reigns in those elevated regions, have just quitted scenes of fashionable dissipation, or public entertainment. Whoever desires to obtain permanent advangrey limestone protrudes its naked head through these tages by the public celebration of religious ordinances, must hills at regular intervals, like so many seats in a stadium. retire from it with a serious mind to the performance of private There is no vestige of human beings, and the road duties; and, above all things, endeavour to preserve a lasting becomes a mere horse-track, with scarcely room for two remembrance of that which hath been spoken unto him by the view is occasionally relieved by valleys and ravines clothed with low woods of dwarf oak, which was then

> TYPES IN THE PATRIARCHAL CHURCH. I might tell of Adam-whom St. Paul himself calls "the figure" or type "of Him that was to come" (Romans v. 14).

was that name (Genesis xxi. 6)—who was, in its primary sense, the seed in which all the nations of the earth were to be blessed (Genesis xxii. 18)—whose projected death was a rehearsal (as it were), almost two thousand years beforehand, of the great offering of all-the very mountain, Moriah, not chosen by chance, not chosen for convenience, for it was three days' journey from Abraham's dwelling-place, but no doubt appointed of God as the future scene of a Saviour's passion too (Genesis xxii. 2)-a son, an only son, the victim-the very instruments of the rudest instruments of any implement of the kind that I have ever seen. It resembles the ancient Egyptian carried by the ass which they had brought with them, but laid carried by the ass which they had brought with them, but laid on the shoulders of him who was to die, as the Cross was borne up that same ascent of Him, who, in the fullness of time, was destined to expire upon it .- Rev. J. J. Blunt.

> UNION OF GOOD MEN WITH BAD. There is nothing that can give a more fatal wound to the

reputation of men otherwise good, than too close an intimacy with persons of infamous and profligate characters. It is so natural for all kinds of men to consort with those of their own dispositions and principles, that it is generally looked upon both as a compendious and sure way of forming a right judgment concerning any persons whom we would know, from their familiarity with those whom we do know. Where therefore the union between good and bad men is open and visible, whilst the bond, which unites them, is secret and invisible, most are apt hastily to conclude, that there is no great difference between them; but that the former inwardly are as wicked as the others outwardly apppear to be. Good men may flatter themselves that they are not responsible for these false judgments that are passed upon them; that if men will, through ignorance, misconstrue their actions, or, through perverseness isrepresent them, there is no reason they sho for other men's mistakes or prejudices. This is indeed a plea, which, where it is truly made, ought to be readily admitted; but which those men must not hope to reap the benefit of, who by too familiar a converse with persons of loose principles and ill manners take no care to prevent mistakes that are so obvious, and to remove such reasonable prejudices. Our conduct as well as our language, is capable of a double construction; what truth is in words, that goodness is in actions; and as a down-right honest man will take all possible care that his words be true, not only in his own sense who speaks them, but in their sense also who hear them: so a perfectly good man will be equally concerned that his behaviour be right, not only in his own opinion, but also in the esteem of all who shall observe it. Whosoever therefore enters into the secrets, and unites himself to the assemblies and interests of wicked men, when he is aware of the scandal of such an alliance, is justly accountable to God and man for all the mischief of that scandal, which is not only taken, but given. What opinion must all lookers on entertain, when they see the professors of religion unequally yoked together with its declared enemies? How unnatural,

how monstrous must the alliance be, when the clean are paired with the unclean? for, what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? or what communion hath light with darkness, or what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? (2. Cor. vi. 14, 15). Can it be thought that religious ends will be promoted, and righteous purposes carried on by the servants of unrighteousness? Will it not be a disparagement to a good cause, that the champions of it should be thought to want the concurrence of wicked and hellish instruments? Let therefore the endeavours of good and well-designing men to promote the honour of religion be never so sincere; let their lives and conversations be in other respects never so exemplary; let them use all other means possible to allure mankind to the love and practice of virtue; yet the encouragement and support they give to vice, by such an union with vicious persons, as hath been described. will in the issue be found to do more disservice to virtue, and take such exceptions as he justly might, at the most holy to bring a greater dishonour upon religion, than the most

Advertisements.



TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

rems possible.

About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-money by Five Annual Instalments.

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d, per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d, per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARID BIRDSALL, Esquire, Asphodel, Colborne District, and to Dr. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District.

Canada Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Farm,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Post paid,) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE, Near London, U. C.

out-offices, &c. are commodious an desirable residence for a gentleman.

Twenty Acres on the Thames. ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS. The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esqrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.
46-3m

MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET. ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. I might tell of the sacrifice of Isaac—of that Isaac whose birth was preceded by an annunciation to his mother (Genesis xviii. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET

CHARLES MARCH,

womb (Genesis xvii. 19), and Joy, or Laughter, or Rejoicing HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER, (Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

Late of the Firm of Hart & March,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the Old Stand, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto-May 26, 1842 Toronto, May 26, 1842.

Voi

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of sublic preservance.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb. Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH
PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

Rooms hung by Contract.

EDWARD, PORSON. Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. EDWARD ROBSON.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

CINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received,
be desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now
REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted
up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business,
and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods,
punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable
charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and
that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged
by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all lescriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness Toronto Nov. 1, 1841

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,

and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretoford received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers are reliefed to the control of the customers are reliefed to the customers. N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

45-tf

G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by Charmers, 2002 and the complete of the comp rently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufac-ing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders t to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-y received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description man

Toronto, October 6, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds London Refined Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Draught of the Primitive Church, by the Rev. W. Sclater,

Dean Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church-of-England-

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston.

July 22nd, 1842. BISHOP OF CHESTER'S WORKS, &c. Just received from England, 2 vols. 0
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do. do. St. John, 2 vols. 0
do. of the Acts of the Apostles, 2 vols. 7
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do. do. St. Peter
do. do. Jacob
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do. Abraham
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