

inspection of the structure shows that the lower portion of the wall is much older than the rest, is probably the oldest in Jerusalem, may date back to the beginning of the Hebrew monarchy, and was one of the strongholds built by David on Zion. We have now passed through the city from east to west, for this tower stands by the Jaffa gate, where we first landed. The streets traversed in this excursion are, first the "Via Dolorosa," commencing at St. Stephen gate at the east, where we entered. We followed this street till in the neighborhood of the Holy Sepulchre. At this point we turned to the left, going south for a short distance on Christian street and the Street of the Patriarch, till we strike David street, where we again turn west, and continue a straight course to the Jaffa gate on the opposite side of the city from our starting point.

THE QUARTERS OF THE CITY.

As we crossed the city, entering on the east by St. Stephen's gate, we found ourselves in what is called the Mohammedan quarter. This may be said generally to occupy the east of the city. Then in the middle of the city, south of the course we took, we have the Jewish quarter, around by the brow of Zion. Opposite to the Jewish quarter, on the north, is the Christian quarter, and continues on to the west side of the city, and is divided between the Latins and Greeks. Another wing of the Christian quarter runs along the south-west of Zion. This is chiefly Armenian, and it may be worth stating that the Armenian convent is the largest and by far the best building in Jerusalem. The other principal buildings are the Latin Convent, the Greek Hospice, and the Jewish Synagogues. In the extreme south, and without the walls of the city, we have the tomb of David, surmounted by a minaret. The general appearance of the interior of Jerusalem is not at all prepossessing. The streets, as a rule, are narrow, filthy and miserably paved. Then the houses of the once magnificent city of palaces are plain and of the simplest construction. They are all constructed of limestone, with the exception of a few public edifices, with flat roofs. The windows are few, small, and grated with iron. There being no wood in the country, the ceilings all end in an arch or vault. This, then, will give some idea of the general appearance of the city.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

It now remains for us to notice some of the places of interest in and about Jerusalem, and prominent among these is the Jewish "place of jailing." Capt. Warren has shown conclusively, I think, that the im-