





must be existent upon earth at the present day; and that through it we are to expect from Christ the strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

On a subsequent occasion, Dr. Baldwin appeared before the Grand Jury of the Home District, and what transpired on that occasion is thus related and commented on by the Patriot:

their confidence, and would justly forfeit it by joining with the bitter enemies of popular rights." According to Mr. Hincks, at that time, Messrs. Sullivan and Draper were "bitter enemies of popular rights."

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of apparently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

Mortimer!—one little girl was ready to faint with delight as she received her prize,—a little book,—an ear in her life never to be forgotten. Oh! brother Churchman, when happiness is so easily dispensed, should we not all be up and doing in this great, this beautiful cause of our Christian charity and love?

Robert Grandy, Cavan, 0 5 0 Don. pd. James Cesar, 20 0 0 [Also, 6 acres of land in the Parish of St. Andrew, near the town of St. John's, which he built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Concession.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842.

The Primary Charge of Dr. Terrot, the Bishop of Edinburgh, most worthily occupies the entire space of our first page, and forms an admirable pendant to the Bishop of Oxford's most excellent Charge, and the Review of the Bishop of London's three Sermons on the Church.

we know that Mr. Hincks devoted four columns of the Examiner to an attempt at explanation, which was pronounced by the Patriot "a Chinese puzzle of intricacy and casuistry," and which did not induce our cautious and well-informed cotemporary to retract one iota of what he had written and stated on the 26th November.

Mr. Hincks has also recorded his opinion of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, in the Examiner, March 3d, 1841: "I trust that no man of liberal principles would record his vote for an individual who has maintained the despotic principles which are to be found in your [Mr. Sherwood's] Report on the state of the Province."

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of apparently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

Robert Grandy, Cavan, 0 5 0 Don. pd. James Cesar, 20 0 0 [Also, 6 acres of land in the Parish of St. Andrew, near the town of St. John's, which he built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Concession.]

Later from England. The Royal Mail Steamship, Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and arrived at Boston on the 21st, bringing English papers to the notice of the 15th.

we know that Mr. Hincks devoted four columns of the Examiner to an attempt at explanation, which was pronounced by the Patriot "a Chinese puzzle of intricacy and casuistry," and which did not induce our cautious and well-informed cotemporary to retract one iota of what he had written and stated on the 26th November.

Mr. Hincks has also recorded his opinion of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, in the Examiner, March 3d, 1841: "I trust that no man of liberal principles would record his vote for an individual who has maintained the despotic principles which are to be found in your [Mr. Sherwood's] Report on the state of the Province."

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of apparently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

Robert Grandy, Cavan, 0 5 0 Don. pd. James Cesar, 20 0 0 [Also, 6 acres of land in the Parish of St. Andrew, near the town of St. John's, which he built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Concession.]

Later from England. The Royal Mail Steamship, Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and arrived at Boston on the 21st, bringing English papers to the notice of the 15th.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, Sir Joseph Kitson as "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year.

we know that Mr. Hincks devoted four columns of the Examiner to an attempt at explanation, which was pronounced by the Patriot "a Chinese puzzle of intricacy and casuistry," and which did not induce our cautious and well-informed cotemporary to retract one iota of what he had written and stated on the 26th November.

Mr. Hincks has also recorded his opinion of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, in the Examiner, March 3d, 1841: "I trust that no man of liberal principles would record his vote for an individual who has maintained the despotic principles which are to be found in your [Mr. Sherwood's] Report on the state of the Province."

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of apparently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

Robert Grandy, Cavan, 0 5 0 Don. pd. James Cesar, 20 0 0 [Also, 6 acres of land in the Parish of St. Andrew, near the town of St. John's, which he built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Concession.]

Later from England. The Royal Mail Steamship, Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and arrived at Boston on the 21st, bringing English papers to the notice of the 15th.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, Sir Joseph Kitson as "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year.







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 important particulars concerning the present state of a great number of that wonderful nation who are now living as strangers in the home of their forefathers:

The Jews inhabit a particular portion of the southern part of the city, the Haram-ud-Dion, 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.

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 totally different from that which they present in any other place on the face of the globe. In other countries the very name of Jew has associated with it cunning, deceit, usury, traffic, and often wealth. But here, in addition to the usual degradation and purchased suffering of a despised, striketh, and under an aspect, and in a character totally different from that which they present in any other place on the face of the globe.

Without wealth, without traffic, they are supported solely by the voluntary contributions of their brethren throughout the world.

I think I am warranted in stating, that the number of Jews in Jerusalem is greater than at any other period in modern times.

The population of any eastern city is with great difficulty accurately ascertained, owing to the total absence of statistical or municipal tables, as well as to the immense floating population, hundreds arriving at night and passing out in the morning; besides, here the number of pilgrims varies daily.

The entire resident population of the city is about 35,000; of which 10,000 are Jews, 10,000 Christians, 10,000 Mohammedans, and about 5,000 foreigners, or partial residents, including the garrison.

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 period is not very distant when the Turkish law permitted no more than 300 Jews to reside within the walls. 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," "the humiliating account of the few brethren who still clung, in poverty and meanness, to their native land."

That portion of the town that encloses a part of the Haram-ud-Dion, is almost a waste of land, or thrown up into ruin 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 tombs.

Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and 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 with the most cordial and friendly attentions.

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 seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were yearly carried into the valley of Jehoshaphat for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine.

In Jerusalem alone, of any place on 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, they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located.

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.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

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

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Without wealth, without traffic, they are supported solely by the voluntary contributions of their brethren throughout the world.

I think I am warranted in stating, that the number of Jews in Jerusalem is greater than at any other period in modern times.

The population of any eastern city is with great difficulty accurately ascertained, owing to the total absence of statistical or municipal tables, as well as to the immense floating population, hundreds arriving at night and passing out in the morning; besides, here the number of pilgrims varies daily.

The entire resident population of the city is about 35,000; of which 10,000 are Jews, 10,000 Christians, 10,000 Mohammedans, and about 5,000 foreigners, or partial residents, including the garrison.

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 period is not very distant when the Turkish law permitted no more than 300 Jews to reside within the walls. 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," "the humiliating account of the few brethren who still clung, in poverty and meanness, to their native land."

That portion of the town that encloses a part of the Haram-ud-Dion, is almost a waste of land, or thrown up into ruin 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 tombs.

Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and 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 with the most cordial and friendly attentions.

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 seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were yearly carried into the valley of Jehoshaphat for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine.

In Jerusalem alone, of any place on 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, they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located.

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.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

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

of the daily influx of travellers. Science would be benefited to a degree that cannot be limited. His influence over his Turkish patients would give him immense advantage in prosecuting his researches among the antique remains in that interesting neighbourhood, and the observations and collections in natural history, that the night of the Philistines, narrow bridges here crosses a small stream, in which it is said the youthful warrior filled his scrip with the smooth pebbles, one of which laid Goliath in the dust, and achieved a glorious victory for the army of Israel.

On the broad and rocky track that winds through this fertile spot we passed numbers of pilgrims hastening towards Jerusalem, with the wild Arab of the desert seated on his camel and wrapped in the folds of his voluminous burnouse, looking down with disdain upon the richly caparisoned horse and glittering accoutrements of the Egyptian officer.

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

Although not a sixth part of this plain is cultivated, yet where it is tilled, the crops of corn which we saw passed a dozen head of cattle of any kind, but the monotony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and clumps of aged magnificent olives, which give quite the appearance of a garden.

Numbers of tall white storks paced about through the groves like so many spectres enjoying their solitary ramble amid the scenes of other days. The day was languid; a light breeze refreshing the traveller and the weary pilgrim as they journeyed on.

Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and 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 with the most cordial and friendly attentions.

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 seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were yearly carried into the valley of Jehoshaphat for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine.

In Jerusalem alone, of any place on 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, they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located.

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.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

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

of the laws and hedge-rows of our own far distant homes. A few fields of corn showed by their fertility, caused by the moisture which is more abundant on these elevated regions than in the plains, which could still be effected by 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 vine and the olive on the sides of these hills. Those who exclaim against the fertility and barrenness of this country should recollect, that want of cultivation gives it much of the sterile and barren appearance which it now presents to the traveller. The plough in use in that country is one of the rudest instruments of any implement of the kind that I have ever seen. It resembles the ancient Egyptian plough, and it does little more than scratch the soil, making a furrow scarcely three inches in depth. (Pages 180-182.)

An hour and a half's ride brought us to the Terabithine Vale, memorable as the battle-field on which the stripping son of Jesse prostrated the vaunting champion of the Philistines. The narrow bridge here crosses a small stream, in which it is said the youthful warrior filled his scrip with the smooth pebbles, one of which laid Goliath in the dust, and achieved a glorious victory for the army of Israel.

On the broad and rocky track that winds through this fertile spot we passed numbers of pilgrims hastening towards Jerusalem, with the wild Arab of the desert seated on his camel and wrapped in the folds of his voluminous burnouse, looking down with disdain upon the richly caparisoned horse and glittering accoutrements of the Egyptian officer.

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

Although not a sixth part of this plain is cultivated, yet where it is tilled, the crops of corn which we saw passed a dozen head of cattle of any kind, but the monotony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and clumps of aged magnificent olives, which give quite the appearance of a garden.

Numbers of tall white storks paced about through the groves like so many spectres enjoying their solitary ramble amid the scenes of other days. The day was languid; a light breeze refreshing the traveller and the weary pilgrim as they journeyed on.

Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and 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 with the most cordial and friendly attentions.

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 seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were yearly carried into the valley of Jehoshaphat for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine.

In Jerusalem alone, of any place on 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, they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located.

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.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr. Dalton. 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" are known, yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphorical 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, to be re-erected in their original and trodden under foot, to be the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be seen, the most peculiarly 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.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met upon the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the temple, and which had been destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness this mourning group, and hear them singing the Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

While I asked, what was the object of the greatest interest that I had seen, and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me, during my sojourn in the Holy City, I was told that it was the weeping over the stones of Jerusalem. And what principle, what feeling is it, which prompts this mourning group, and here these very walls, that in other parts range with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old; for here every note was swollen with a sigh, or broken with a sob, the sighs of Judah's mourning maidens, the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel.

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

who was named of the angel before he was conceived in the womb (Genesis xv. 9), and Joy, or Laughter, or Rejoicing was that name (Genesis xli. 6)—who was, in its primary sense, the seed in