

# Raleigh Star,

## And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1839.

NO. 34.

opposite precipitous elevations. We see no luxuriant foliage and verdant gardens watered by running streams, as at Napolis, and at Damascus, and at many other places to the northward; but on all sides bare rocks near their sharp and crazy points, and a few wandering zig-zag paths lead between them. Everywhere around the city is extended a wild and solitary country, and to the eastward the eye ranges over the summits of bare arid elevations, and at last rests on the lofty and majestic ridge of blue mountains bordering the Dead Sea.

For here of herbage is the country round, Now springs our vicissitudes refresh the barren ground, No tender dews exalts its cheerful head, No stately trees at noon their ether spread."

Here on the summit of the Mount of Olives, we may legitimately indulge in the varied associations and recollections which the surrounding landscape is so eminently calculated to draw forth. Here, undisturbed by the doubts which must invade every mind with regard to identity of the different sacred places pointed out below, we can leisurely survey the prospect, and take in at a glance the theatre of the great events in the Jewish history, and of all the interesting circumstances attending the close of our Saviour's life. On that consecrated enclosure immediately beneath our feet once stood the gorgeous temple of the wisest of kings, and in place of the clear deep chant of the muezzin, which is the only sacred music now heard proceeding from the spot, once issued the sublime sounds of praises and thanksgivings to the one true God, which accompanied the solemnities of the Jewish worship, when the Levites, which were the singers, being arrayed in white linen, having cymbals, and psalteries, and harps, and with them an hundred and twenty priests, sounding with trumpets, were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, when they lifted up their voices with the trumpets and cymbals, and instruments of music, and chanted the Lord, saying, For he is good: for his mercy endureth forever.

Although the frail structures of man soon pass away, yet these rocks, and the neighbouring eminences upon which stood the ancient Jerusalem, the city of David, still remain. Here, or shortly distant, must be the spot where Jesus sat upon the Mount of Olives over against the temple, and all this ground he must oft have traversed, for he was wont to go to the Mount of Olives, and his disciples with him.

After enjoying the interesting prospect, we entered the small mosque which crowns the summit to the lofty eminence; it is surrounded by a small dome thirty five feet in height, is flanked by a minaret, and the main of the church of the Ascension, founded by Helena, the mother of Constantine. I entered a small courtyard, and was there shown an indentation in the rock, which is gravely affirmed to be the print of our Saviour's foot, left by him when he ascended from hence to heaven. Unfortunately however, for the story-tellers, we are told by St. Mark that he led the disciples out "as far as Bethany," where "he parted from them, and ascended up into heaven." Bethany is nearly a mile distant, on the opposite side of the hill. Casts in wax plaster are taken of this mark by the pilgrims, and carried home with them!

Close to mosque are the remains of the ruined convent of St. Pelagia, which is said to be erected on the spot where the Virgin Mary received three days warning of the time of her death!

On my return to Jerusalem, a small ridge by the road side, close to some olive trees was shown to me, as the identical spot where our Saviour stood when he taught the disciples the Lord's Prayer, (Luke xi.); and considerably below to the left, a ruined building, with a subterranean apartment, supported by twelve arches, where, it is said, the apostles compiled their creed! On descending still further, a piece of ground, just above the Garden of Gethsemane was positively affirmed to be the place where our Saviour wept over Jerusalem, and pronounced the prophecy of destruction, afterwards so strikingly and awfully fulfilled: "The days shall come upon thee that shall encompass thee, shall cast a trench round about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side!" And here it was that the tenth legion of the army of Titus afterwards encamped!

**A NEW CIRCULAR.**  
We find in the papers, a circular dated New York, July 5—and signed by a number of gentlemen from various Southern States, who casually met in that city.—Among the signers are John Branch, of North Carolina, and Gen. J. Hamilton, and Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina. It is addressed to the Cotton Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Presidents and Directors of the several Banks of the Southern States, and its object is to devise some united mode of action, by those interested, to prevent those fluctuations in the price of cotton so common of late years. With this view, it proposes a Convention of delegates from the cotton growing States, to be holden at Macon, in Georgia, on the fourth Thursday of October next, for further consideration of the subject. The circular suggests that, instead of our cotton, being as heretofore shipped to England, and made liable to be operated upon by all the caprices of the British money market, and British speculators, a permanent system should be established in this country, to commence with the next crop, by which shipments would be made under auspices of the Southern Banks, thereby enabling growers and factors to realize, at once, and also enabling them to hold onto their shipments, in Liverpool and Havre, for remunerating prices.

FF71. Chron.  
The best way to please every body is to mind your own business, and let your neighbors alone.

**THOS. J. LEMAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
**TERMS.**  
Subscription, three dollars per annum—in half in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 10 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.  
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

**PRINTING OFFICE**  
FOR SALE.  
The subscriber will dispose of his Printing Office on the most favorable terms if immediate application be made. He has two good Presses and a large quantity of type, with every necessary apparatus of a Newspaper and Job Office. If application is made by letter, address the subscriber, Post paid, at Lonsburg, D. R. GOODLOE.  
Oxford, June 24, 1839.  
Editors of Newspapers in this State and Virginia are requested to copy the above.

**From RICHARD P. STITH, Esq., Brunswick.**  
BRUNSWICK, May 10th, 1839.  
Dear Sir—I have been very reluctantly though unavoidably compelled to keep the Piano box of which I purchased of you not long since, until very recently.  
It is now up, and I am confident I never heard more delightful toned instrument. My wife, who has been a performer from the time she was eight years old, thinks it surpasses any Piano she ever touched, and all who have heard it, coincide with her.  
Several persons have extolled the sweetness and melody of the tone so highly as to compare it to the softest toned Organ.  
It is considered as very superior in every respect, that it is generally believed I gave six hundred dollars for it. I assure you we could not be more pleased, and I now tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the very great care which you evidently took in packing it.  
I would advise all who wish to purchase Pianos to give you a call before they purchase elsewhere.  
Yours, most respectfully,  
RICHARD P. STITH.  
To Mr. E. P. NASH, Petersburg.

I have now on hand (price 225 dollars) a Piano exactly of the same kind (in every particular) as the one to Mr. Stith, alluded to above. I would very much like to point out the slightest difference in tone or finish if they were side by side.  
E. P. NASH  
Book and Piano seller, Petersburg.  
July 8, 1839.

**CAMP MEETING.**  
A camp meeting will be held at Bank's Chapel Granville County, to commence on Friday the 16th of August.  
The local and travelling Ministers are earnestly solicited to attend.  
June 26th, 1839.  
Wilson, 27th June, 1839.

**DENTAL SURGERY.**  
W. R. SCOTT,  
Respectfully announces to the public that he intends making Raleigh his place of residence. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.  
25 ff

**Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!**  
At the OLD STAND, cheap reasons, consisting of every variety usually kept by the merchants of this city, viz. Fancy Goods, Groceries, etc. among which are Cloths, Hats, Bonnets, Queens-ware and Cotton Yarn; all of which will sell at the lowest prices, for cash; or on a short credit to punctual dealers only. The public in general are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.  
RUFFIN TUCKER.  
Raleigh, July 31, 1839. 32 6w

**PIANOS.**  
THE undersigned, agent for the sale of Pianos manufactured by Messrs. B. Neume & Clark, New York, would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, as well as of the adjacent counties, that one of these Instruments has just been received, much admired for neatness of finishing and fullness of tone. Persons desiring one of being supplied are invited to examine it, at Mr. Jno. G. Marshall's.  
P. LEMESSURIER.  
Raleigh, July 30th, 1839. 32 4w

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT desirable family residence, situated in the town of Pittsborough, formerly owned by P. Lemessurier. Apply to  
JNO. G. MARSHALL.  
Raleigh, July 30th, 1839. 32 3w  
Register and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 5 times. J. G. M.

**OLIVER & SMITH,**  
SUCCESSORS TO OLIVER AND JOHNSON,  
**MERCHANT TAILORS,**  
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH N. C.,  
One door above the Cape Fear Bank.  
I inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the above business, and intend carrying it on in all its various branches, in a style not to be surpassed in America. We have on hand a large and well selected assortment of Goods in our line, which will be made up to order at short notice, and in the most fashionable manner.  
July 26, 1839. 32 3w

**State of North Carolina.**  
County of Franklin.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—  
June Term, 1839.  
John Pearce  
vs  
The Heirs at Law of Thomas Pace, dec.  
Same  
vs  
Same  
Same  
vs  
Same  
Filion Griffin  
vs  
Same  
Reuben Carpenter  
vs  
Same  
Geo W Bell  
vs  
Same  
Nathaniel Dunn  
vs  
Same  
Solomon Penicgrass  
vs  
Same

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Miss Perry, wife of Manuel Perry; Jesse Pace, and Francis Burnett, wife of James Burnett, heirs at law to Thomas Pace, dec'd, and defendants in the above stated cases, reside beyond the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that they do appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the court house in Lonsburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore judgment final should not be entered up against them, and the said levied upon made subject to the plaintiff's recovery.  
Attest,  
S. PATTERSON, Clerk  
Price adv. \$30. 32 6w

**State of North Carolina,**  
County of Franklin.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—  
June Term, 1839.  
James D. Newsom  
vs  
William Roles  
The following negro slaves, to wit: Fanny, Joseph, Stepany & David, the property of defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in the above case has removed himself beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the court house in Lonsburg, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead, that final judgment will be rendered up against him, and the property levied on be condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.  
Attest,  
S. PATTERSON, Clerk  
Price adv. \$5 60 32 6w

**NOTICE.**  
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in this City, under the Firm of  
**OLIVER & JOHNSON,**  
is dissolved by the death of the latter. The undersigned is desirous of closing the business of the Concern immediately; and so absolutely necessary is a speedy adjustment of its affairs, that he will be compelled, however reluctantly, to place all accounts in an immediate train for collection that are not promptly liquidated.  
THOMAS M. OLIVER.  
Raleigh July 22, 1839. 32 3r

**NOTICE.**  
Entered by Caleb Ducot, living in Guilford County N. C., near Seaton's mill, Beady Fork, a three year old sorrel Filly, one white foot, a small snip on the nose; no other particular marks. Entered on my book 26th June, 1839.  
HENRY TATUM, R. G. C.  
30 3w.

**LOOK HERE!!!**  
BEING anxious to go to Texas, I offer for sale my fine  
**Morus Mucronatis Orchard,**  
Of three thousand Trees. They are of one, two and three years growth, and will be from six to eight feet high this Season. Speculators and Silk growers are invited to look at them; as they will have a fine opportunity to get a bargain.  
J. T. C. WATT.  
Near Raleigh, July 25, 1839. 32 ff

**CLERK WANTED.**  
A young man of business qualifications and steady habits.  
WILLIAMS & BAYWOOD.  
Raleigh, July 23, 1839. 31 3t

**General Agency and Commission**  
Business.  
The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a General Agent and Commission Merchant.  
RUFFIN TUCKER.  
Raleigh, July 31st, 1839. 32 6w

**MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT BUFFALO.**  
Mr. Recorder and Fellow-Citizens:  
The journey, which has brought me in the midst of you, was undertaken to afford me an opportunity which I had long desired, but never before enjoyed, of viewing some of the lakes, the country bordering upon them, the wonderful cataract in your neighborhood, and the Canadas—I had no wish, during its performance, to attract public attention or to be the object of any public demonstrations. I expected indeed to meet, and I take great pleasure in acknowledging that I have every where met, with individual kindness, personal respect, and friendly considerations. But, although it is my wish to pass on quietly without display or parade, I am penetrated with sentiments of gratitude for the manifestation of attachment and confidence with which I am honored in this beautiful city of the lakes. I thank you, most cordially thank you, for them all.

I am happy to learn that the public measures to which in the national councils, I have rendered my humble support, here have commanded your approbation. The first of these in time and importance was the last war with Great Britain. Upon its causes and upon its results, we may look back with entire satisfaction. In surveying this theatre of gallant deeds, upon the lakes and upon their shores, I have felt my bosom swell with patriotic pride. Nor can any one fail to recollect the names of Brown and Spott and Porter and Harrison and Shelby and Perry and their brave comrades, who so nobly sustained the honor and added to the glory of our country. And it is most gratifying to behold the immense augmentation on this frontier of military strength and security since the last war. The satisfaction which is derived from witnessing the tranquility which now prevails on our border would be complete if I were not forced to recollect that the violation of our territorial jurisdiction, in the case of the Caroline, remains to be satisfactorily atoned for.

During the progress of that war, as in the war of the Revolution, cut off from the usual supplies of European fabrics, our armies and our population generally were subjected to extreme privations and sufferings. It appears to me, upon its termination, that the wisdom of government was called upon to guard against the recurrence of the evil and to place the security and prosperity of the country upon a sure basis. Hence, I concurred, most heartily, in the policy of protecting American manufactures, for a limited time, against foreign competition.—Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed as to the propriety of that policy originally, I think that all candid men must now admit that it has placed this country at least half a century in advance of the position in which it would have been, without its adoption. The value of a home as well as a foreign market is incalculable. It may be illustrated by a single example. Suppose the three hundred thousand bales of

cotton now manufactured in the United States were thrown into the glutted market of Europe who can estimate the reduction in the price of that great staple which would be the inevitable consequence?  
The compromise of the tariff was proposed to preserve our manufactures from impending ruin menaced by the administration of General Jackson, and which would have been inflicted at the succeeding session, and to avert from the Union the threatened danger of Civil War. If the compromise be inviolably maintained, as I think it ought to be, I trust that the rate of duty for which it provides, in conjunction with the stipulations for cash duties, home valuations, and the long list of free articles, inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interest, will ensure it a reasonable and adequate protection.

Intimately connected with the strength, the prosperity and the Union of our country was that policy of Internal Improvement of which you have expressed approbation. The national road and the great canal, projected or executed by your Clinton, both having the same object of connecting the eastern and western portions of the Union, have diffused a spirit throughout the land which has impelled the several states to undertake the accomplishment of most of the works which ought to be performed by the present generation. And after the distribution of the large surplus recently made from the common treasury, but little now remains for the general government directly to do on this great subject, except those works which are intended to provide, on the navigable waters, for the security of commerce and navigation, and the completion of the Cumberland Road.

I have been very glad, during my voyage upon this lake, to find that an erroneous impression had existed in my mind as to the improvement of harbors. I had feared that the expenditure of public money had been often wasteful and unnecessary upon the works on the lake shores. There are, probably, a few instances in which it might have been better applied to other objects of public utility.

I am now fully persuaded that, in the general, the expenditure had been necessary, wise and salutary.  
In sustaining the great systems of policy to which I have just adverted, I was actuated by the paramount desire which has influenced me throughout my whole public career of preserving in all its integrity and vigor, our happy Union. In it is comprehended, peace, safety, free institutions and all that constitutes the pride and hope of our country. If we lift the veil beyond it, we must start back with horror at the scenes of disorder, anarchy, war and despotism which rise up before us.

But if it be most proper and expedient to leave the case to the several states, those internal improvements, within their respective limits, which the wants of society require, there is one great and salutary resource to which I think them fairly entitled. The public domain has accomplished the objects to which it is dedicated by our revolutionary fathers, in satisfying the land bounties, which were granted to the officers and soldiers of the war of independence, and in contributing to the extinction of the national debt. It is in danger of being totally lost, by loose and imprudent legislation; and, under the plausible pretext of benefitting the poor, of laying in the hands of speculators, the foundations of principalities.

I have thought that the nett proceeds of the public domain should be equally divided among all the states. In their hands the fund would assist in the execution of those great and costly works which many of them have undertaken and some find it difficult to complete.—The withdrawal of the fund from the danger to which it is exposed and the corrupting influences which it exerts, fluctuating as the fund does, from year to year, would scarcely be felt by the general government, in its legitimate operations, and would serve to impress upon it the performance of the necessary duty of economy and strict accountability.

This is not a suitable occasion, and, perhaps, I am not a fit person to expatiate here, on the condition of our public affairs; but I trust that I shall be excused for saying a few words to those who concur in opinion with me, without intending the slightest offence to any present, if there be any present, from whom it is my misfortune to differ. We believe that there is a radical mal-administration of the government; that great interests of the country are trodden down; that new and dangerous principles and practices have been introduced and continued; that a fearful conjunction of the purse and the sword in the same hands, already alarmingly strong, is perseveringly attempted; that the constitution has been grossly violated; and that by the vast accumulation of executive power, actual and meditated, our system is rapidly tending towards an elective monarchy. These are our convictions, honestly and sincerely entertained. They prescribe to us the duties which we have to perform towards our country. To correct past evils and to avert impending dangers we see no effectual remedy but in a change of our rulers. The opposition constitutes the majority, unquestionably the majority of the nation. A great responsibility, therefore, attaches to it. If defeated, it will be defeated by its own

divisions, and not by the merit of the principles of its opponent.—These divisions are, at the same time, our weakness and our strength.

Are we not then called upon, Mr. Recorder and fellow-citizens, by the highest of duties to our country, to its free institutions, to posterity, and to the world, to rise above all local prejudices and personal partialities, to discard all collateral questions, to disregard every subordinate point, and, in a genuine spirit of compromise and concession, uniting heart and hand, to preserve, for ourselves the blessings of a free government, wisely, honestly and faithfully administered, and, as we have received them from our fathers, to transmit them to our children? Should we not justly subject ourselves to eternal reproach if we permitted our differences about mere men to bring defeat and disaster upon our cause?—Our principles are imperishable, but men have but a fleeting existence, and are themselves liable to change and corruption during its brief continuance.

If my name creates any obstacle to cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition. What is a public man worth who is not ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of his country? I have unreflectingly desired retirement. I yet desire when, consistently with the duties and obligations which I owe, I can honorably retire. No veteran soldier, covered with scars and wounds; inflicted in many severe battles, and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think that like him, without presumption, I am entitled to an honorable discharge.

In conclusion, Mr. Recorder, allow me to express to the city government, through you, my respectful and especial acknowledgments for its liberal tender of the hospitalities of this city; and to you my thanks for the friendly and flattering manner in which you have communicated it.

**MURDER AND BUTCHERY.**  
Of all the murders yet registered in the catalogue of crime, the following defies comparison.  
The perpetrators of this foul and brutal murder, after having killed and butchered all they supposed were in the house, rifled it of all the money they could lay their hands upon; but fortunately the money that had prompted this outrage, had been removed. It behooves every good citizen to be on the alert, and render his assistance in ferreting out the murders, and bringing them to justice. The calm deliberation exhibited by the little boy is worthy of older years, and we venture to say a parallel instance has never been heard of.

They made their escape, and have not been taken.

The following particulars, which we extract from the Batesville News, were written by a gentleman of Washington county, to a friend in Batesville.

"The most horrible murder ever perpetrated in a christian country, was committed last Saturday night at Cane Hill, on Mr. William Wright and four of his children. Mrs. Wright states that soon after retiring to bed, she heard the sound of horsemen approaching the house. Her timidity suggested the apprehension that they might be hostile Indians. She awoke her husband and communicated her fears, and both rose. Mrs. Wright through a crack by the door discovered three men walk up to the door. One asked if they could stay all night. Mr. Wright replied yes, and opened the door. The robbers at that moment, seized and stabbed him to death. A daughter, (perhaps the eldest) rushed out by the assassins while yet butchering her father. Mr. Wright being despatched, the fiends commenced slaughtering his defenceless children. They struck out the brains of a little infant on the floor, and ran their bowie knives through the tender bodies of three other children as they reposed in the embraces of sweet sleep. The fourth a little boy of some ten or twelve years, with a long heavy blade, the demons at a blow separated the crown from the mass of his head, striking him into insensibility, but not into death as they supposed. Fortunately two other children sleeping in another apartment were not discovered; also little Morris escaped their observation. This little child of the tender age of 6 or 7 years only, had been placed at the back side of a truncheon bed; thus hiding him from the eyes of the murderers. Little Morris was a wake and with the wisdom of mature years, lay in breathless stillness, eying from beneath the folds of the bed furniture, the strange deeds of murder, robbery and arson.

From this intelligent child, we learned that after every eye beneath this ill fated roof, as they supposed, had been closed in death, and every tongue silenced forever, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house of all the money, set it on fire, and galloped off. Little Morris, after satisfying himself that the murderers were gone, moved from his hiding place, and commenced with astonishing intelligence to rescue all from the ruins of the rapidly advancing flames. He ran and awoke his little sisters and hurried them out of the burning dwelling—returned and found

his wounded brother restored to consciousness, his feeble strength being unequal to his weight, Morris threw his arm around the shoulders of his almost murdered brother, and tenderly drew him beyond the influence of the increasing fire—returned, caught up the infant, but finding it lifeless, gently laid it down a few paces from the door on the breast of the father. He then essayed to return for the lifeless bodies of the others; but the fire now having wrapped the door in flames, forbid his entrance. Seeing his angel like purpose thwarted, he with his little sisters and brother sought such a resting place as a houseless farm and clear sky afforded.—The daughter that escaped at the outset took refuge in a rye field. Mrs. Wright made her way some mile and a half or two miles, barefooted and in her night dress, to her friends.

So strong did the citizens apprehend an Indian attack, that they took the precaution of placing their females at a point of safety, and collected a tolerable force before they ventured to the scene of supposed danger.

Mr. Wright was an honest and good citizen, without an enemy in the world, murdered for his money. The murderers are white men and not Indians—yet undetected. The whole country is aroused. May Providence point out the perpetrators of this horrible murder.

From the Landon Metropolitan, for July.

**JERUSALEM.**  
Leaving the "Garden of Gethsemane," we traversed a steep path which ascends from the bed of brook Cedron to the summit of the Mount of Olives. Numerous olive trees were scattered along the sides of the declivity, and around a mosque and convent, which crown the lofty eminence. We hurried impatiently to the highest point, and turning to the westward, magnificent panoramic view of the whole of Jerusalem and of the surrounding country suddenly burst upon our sight.

mosques, houses, gardens, and fortifications, lay extended immediately below, and the eye took in, at a bird's-eye view, every house and street, and almost every yard of ground. The scene was certainly very imposing, and the appearance of the city, with its domes and cupolas, and the minarets of the mosques, is from this point of view quite magnificent. The first objects which strike the eye are the two magnificent mosques occupying the site of Solomon's Temple. The one on the north is the celebrated mosque of Omar; that on the south is the Mosque El Akas. They are close to that portion of the city walls which immediately borders on the Mount of Olives, and with the courts, porticos, and gardens attached to them, they occupy a fourth part of the whole place, and present a most imposing appearance. The town rises gradually above these, and the most prominent object beyond is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with its two domes of striking aspect; the one being white, and the other almost black. Here and there a lofty tower of a tapering minaret rises above the gloomy stone houses of the natives.—These the lofty tower or minaret said to be built on the site of the house of Pilate, with its galleries and Saracenic decorations, appears most prominently to the eye, and the minarets of Ben Israel, of the Seraglio, and the one said to be placed on the site of Herod's palace. Most of the private dwellings were covered with low domes, and my intelligent cicerone pointed out to me the different churches and convents, and a long range of stone buildings surmounted by small cupolas, which he said was a college of dervishes.

Altogether the city, as seen from the summit of the Mount of Olives, may be ranked as one of the finest of Oriental cities in external aspect. A long line of battlement walls, with their towers and gates, extends the whole way round the town, and a few cypresses and other trees throw up their leafy branches amid the porticos and gates of the mosques.

After the surprise and admiration which this prospect at first naturally excites has subsided, the bare, rocky, and desolate aspect of the surrounding country, and the solitude and silence of the city itself, most forcibly attract the attention.—Neither in the streets, at the gateways, nor along the rocky mule-tracks leading therefrom, is there aught of life or animation. Some solitary woman, with her water-pitcher, climbing the craggy eminence, or some slowly moving pilgrim are alone seen. The eye, on a closer scrutiny, discovers large tracts of open and waste ground within the walls, and many a ruined house and dilapidated building. There is none of the bustle and animation ordinarily perceptible about a large town. No moving crowds traverse the public thoroughfares; the car strives in vain to catch the noise and hum of a large city, for such it appears to be;—all is strangely and slyly silent. The noise of the whip, and the noise of the wheels, and of prancing horses and of the jumping chariots, are no longer heard in Jerusalem.

If we search for some carriage-road or great public thoroughfare leading from the provinces into the city, we shall discover nothing beyond a narrow rocky mule-path winding along the valley, among the