

taxed the highest excellence of philological scholarship. The city is supposed to have been once known as *Salem*, and in the days of Abraham, to have been the residence of Melchizedek, "King of Salem." More than five hundred years afterwards, when the Israelites took possession of the promised land, they found this point one of the strongholds of the country and in the possession of the Jebusites, and it was called by them *Jebus* or *Jebusi*. A very plausible theory is, that the modern "Jerusalem" has been compounded of *Jebus* and *Salem*, with a little modification, perhaps, for the sake of euphony. Bible students are well aware that the natural situation of Je-

and from twenty-five to seventy feet high. The circuit of the city, as described by the modern walls, would measure nearly three miles. The Hebron or Jaffa gate on the west side is the chief entrance to the city, though there are four lesser gates; one each on the north and east and two on the south side. The houses are in some respects peculiar. They are for the most part built of a cream-colored limestone, curiously streaked with bright red. They are from two to three stories high, with plain fronts, and no windows in the lower story; the ground floors being divided into storerooms for coarse articles, fuel, etc. At the present time, Jerusalem is quite unimportant

to have contained several hundred thousand inhabitants.

The last political disturbance of any great moment occurred in 1832, the people having, in that year, surrendered themselves to Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt. In 1841, the city was again restored to the Sultan of Turkey, and still continues under the rule of the Turks.

The accompanying sketch would more appropriately have appeared with my last letter, representing, as it does, one of the many interesting remains of a high antiquity. ORIENT.

The sickle that cuts down the green things—icicle.



JERUSH, PALESTINE.

rusalem furnishes some of the finest and most beautiful illustrations used by the sacred writers, and whether spoken of literally or figuratively, it occupies the place of a grand center-piece in both the Old and New Testaments, the cynosure of all ages.

There are, perhaps, about twenty thousand people living within the walls of Jerusalem. Fully seven thousand of these are Mohammedans, six thousand Jews, five thousand Christians, with a sprinkling of Armenians, Syrians, Copts and Protestants. There is very little in or about the city, now, that can be relied upon as of ancient date. The present walls were built by Solyman, the Magnificent, in 1542. They are probably fifteen feet thick at the base,

commercially considered; although it is still the entrepot for caravans between Egypt, Syria and Arabia. Its manufactures are simple and primitive, and, withal, of very little account abroad. Soaps of various kinds, oil of sesamum, beads, leather, and some kinds of pottery are made to a considerable extent.

The Turkish government maintains an army of about a thousand soldiers, horse and foot, armed and equipped in the common Turkish style. When compared with its ancient splendor, Jerusalem of to-day is not worthy of a moment's consideration. During the period intervening between 43 B. C. and 66 A. D., this city was in the meridian of its glory, and is estimated

Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of the *Oakland Times* is "doing" our State at present. We have known Mr. Gardiner for over fifteen years, away back in the time when the *Sacramento Union* was at the zenith of its glory, and when he was connected with that journal. He is a thorough newspaper writer, and will undoubtedly give a proper report of our growing State.

C. B. Watson, Esq., the senior editor of the *State Line Herald*, published at Lakeview, Oregon, is visiting Portland at present. The *Herald* is one of our most valued exchanges, and is doing excellent work in calling the attention of people abroad to the advantages of Lake county, as a place for settlers. As a descriptive writer, Mr. Watson has no equal in this State.