

liberal and enlightened Government. It remains to be seen what changes may be brought about at the legal expiration of the fixed term for which MacMahon has been elected; but, judging from the great good sense and moderation of M. Gambetta's party hitherto, the most timid need fear no alarm. It is necessary even for a Republican form of Government that there should be a nominal head; and if the Marshal, having gained wisdom by his present position, there may be no great objection to his term being extended.

LOUIS.

[The electric telegraph has outstripped our correspondent's letter. When writing it he little anticipated that before it reached this side of the Atlantic there would be a resignation by MacMahon and a new President elected in his place.—Ed. C. M.]

Letter from Jerusalem.

The following letter from Rev. W. B. Boggs, will be read with interest. We take it from the Colchester Star:

DAMASCUS HOTEL, JERUSALEM, Sunday, Dec. 15th 1878.

Here we are at last in the city of David and Solomon—the most sacred city on earth—the place where the Blessed Saviour was so often present, and where He died, and rose again. O how much more occurred here, of the deepest interest and importance!

When I closed my last letter to you we were at Port Said. At 3.30 that afternoon we left for Jaffa—the sea being beautifully smooth. At 6 the next morning we cast anchor in front of Jaffa, about a mile from the shore. This was where Hiram King of Tyre, sent the rafts of cedar timber from Lebanon for Solomon, to be used in building the Temple—1000 years before Christ! And it was here that Peter raised Dorcas to life, and where he had his wonderful vision.

I think I told you that in London we got our tickets covering all expenses for railways, steamers, boats, hotels, with everything for a week's travelling and sight-seeing in the Holy Land, and the steamer fare back to Port Said, in one lump sum—£29 each.

So as soon as we anchored at Jaffa a boat met us and a guide who took us ashore to Howard's Hotel, and informed us that arrangements were all made for our tour. As we were to have a good deal been arranged for, necessarily, it to Jerusalem by carriage. So, having breakfast, we started at 8.20, in a very rough wagon, with three horses abreast, a Russian driver, and a dragoman, named Abraham, who goes with us all through our tour; the wagon is the only kind used in Palestine—for there is only one road in all the land where a wagon can be used, that from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the most of it is scarcely worth calling a road—extremely rough, full of rocks, and awfully steep. From Jaffa for about 50 miles we go over a plain—the Plain of Sharon—barren, dusty, hot, with scarcely a tree, where we begin to ascend and by the time we reach Jerusalem we are 2600 feet above the sea. O, the road is dreadful.

We stopped once to feed, and reached Jerusalem after dark entered by the Damascus Gate on the North side of the city, leaving the wagon outside; for there is no street in Jerusalem through which a wagon or even an ox-cart could pass, without being almost broken to pieces over the rocks, and without running over the people and donkeys and dogs, and hawkers' baskets in the streets. I can give you no clear idea of the streets. They are like passages in a mine from one opening to another, and are frequently covered over head for a long distance with dwelling houses. I should think the best of them are about 10 feet wide, and paved with rough rocks, so that you have to step carefully for fear of falling or breaking your feet. I don't suppose there was ever a carriage inside the walls—that is, in modern times. Jerusalem is one vast heap of ruins and debris, formed by the destroying hand of time, and by siege after siege from the time of Nebuchadnezzar down to a few hundred years ago. It is said to have been utterly destroyed five times. The present town is rough, uncouth, and wretched looking, the buildings being exceedingly irregular, and formed generally of the old stones and ruins of former ages. Everything is of cream colored lime stone, and old broken lime mortar and ashes and dust and heaps of rubbish are everywhere.

But O! the past of this royal city, it is that that we think of and try to call up, and O! the majestic and glorious situation of the city. It is impossible for anything to be more magnificent.

When we came in on Friday evening our Dragoman brought us to the Damascus Hotel, where we are exceedingly comfortable—everything is so nice. The next morning we were up soon after daylight and out on the flat roof of our hotel, looking to the East at the Mount of Olives, and over the valley of Kedron and at the handsome dome of the Mosque of Omar which occupies the place where the temple once stood.

After breakfast three horses were brought to the door and Abraham and

we set off on horse-back for Bethlehem and the Pools of Solomon. All the roads are so awfully stony that horses have to walk nearly all the way, and walk care fully too for fear of stumbling. The pools of Solomon are gigantic and magnificent works. They are three great reservoirs, 10 miles from the city, from which water is conducted by an aqueduct to the temple. They are in a valley one above the other—the highest is 127 yards long, 76 wide, and 25 feet deep. The next one is 141 yards long, 60 or 70 yds. wide, and 38 feet deep. The lowest is 194 yards long, 60 yds. wide, and 48 feet deep, they are partly excavated out of the rock, and partly built up of splendid masonry, and lined with smooth white cement.

Then we came back to Bethlehem, the home of David and the birth-place of the Saviour. We went to the Church of the Nativity, and were shown all through by a Franciscan Monk. There are monasteries and chapels all connected with it, belonging to the Greek, Latin, and Armenian churches. Service was going on in some of them. We were shown the supposed place where Christ was born, and where the manger stood, and a great many other traditional places; but all of them are so exceedingly adorned, and are hung with lamps and surrounded by candles, and there is so much of external, formal worship—so much idolatry in fact (multitudes of people constantly coming in and kissing the sacred spots) that we could take but little pleasure in looking at these places. It was enough for us that the Lord Jesus was born in Bethlehem, and that we were now in Bethlehem, and that He came into this world to save sinners. We thought of the song of the Angels when they told the Shepherds of His birth, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

We got back to the city a little before sun set. This morning, Sunday, at 8 o'clock, we went to the church of the Holy Sepulchre to see the traditional sacred places—though I do not believe that either the crucifixion or burial took place there—but at some other place in the vicinity of the city. It is impossible for me to describe the scene. Greek and Armenian, Latin and Coptic, priests and monks and nuns and worshippers by hundreds, and the magnificent building adorned with so much incense burning, that one feels like being disgusted with it. We were shown the place of scourging, the place where the soldiers cast lots for His raiment, and the place of crucifixion, the place of the sepulchre, and many other so-called sacred spots. But I was not pleased with such idolatrous worship. All I can know, and all I want to know is that Jesus died for our sins, and rose again for our justification, that He ever lives to make intercession for us, and that He will soon return again to the world to receive His waiting people. I find that the great facts of Christianity seem very real, and the Saviour seems very near as I wander around these ancient scenes.

We then went to the Church of England on Mount Zion and attended service there. It was just the same as at home. This afternoon we walked through the city to the East side, out of St. Stephen's gate, down into the Valley of Kedron, past Gethsemane, (we expect to visit it) and then down the deep valley of the Kedron, past the tombs of Absalom, Zecharias and St. James, to the Pool of Siloam, and then up the Valley of Hinnom past the south end of the city and in at the Jaffa gate, and back to our hotel. Dust and ruins, and the intensely bright glare of the sun on the white stones and dust and rubbish everywhere, and filthy, noisy Arabs with their camels and their donkeys, these are the sights on every hand. The Saviour said, "Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." The "times of the Gentiles" may be nearly up.

To-morrow morning before daylight we start on horse-back for the Dead Sea, Jordan, and Jericho, and will probably return to Jerusalem on Tuesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 18.

On Monday morning at 5.20, an hour before daylight, we started for the Dead Sea and Jordan, on horse-back, accompanied by Abraham our dragoman, and Mustapha, a young Arab with a donkey loaded with things for our accommodation at night, feed for the horses, &c., &c. At Bethany we were joined by the armed escort that usually accompanies travellers on that journey. The escort consisted of one man, a Bedouin, on horse-back, with gun, sword, and pistols. For a description of him see Mark Twain—gives a better description than I could give.

I think Mark Twain gives a very true and faithful account of the scenes at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. You will find it in his "New Pilgrim's Progress." They showed us the reputed centre of the earth, and the tomb of Adam. Mark Twain justly makes fun of such nonsense.

The road, or rather pathway, was awfully steep and rough. To give some idea of the steepness I may say that Jerusalem is 2600 feet above the level of the sea, and the Dead Sea, about 13 miles distant, is about 1300 ft. below the level of the sea, so that we have to descend in that comparatively short dis-

tance about 3900 ft. It is fearful; several times we had to dismount and walk down the steep sides of the mountains while they led the horses after us. O what frightful chasms—around the edges of which the horses walked on a place like a sheep path.

Well we reached the brink of the Dead Sea (the part to which we went was about 15 or 16 miles in a straight line) in just seven hours steady riding; and I assure you that seven hours in the saddle going down those rocky mountains under the blazing sun will try one's strength and the steadiness of his head.

After staying a few minutes on the shore we rode on an hour and a quarter to the Jordan, and there we rested and lunched in the shade of the trees, and I had a bath in the river. The water is muddy and cold, and the stream runs strong.

At 3 we left the Jordan and rode across the sand plain to Jericho, where we stayed all night at a Greek monastery.

Yesterday after looking at the few remains of ancient Jericho we returned to Jerusalem, climbing up that 3900 feet over the bare rocky hills.

As we came past Bethany we stopped and saw the reputed tomb of Lazarus, and the house of Mary and Martha. These may or may not be genuine.

Then we came on and stopped at the Garden of Gethsemane for a little while. It is too much fixed up with ornamental iron fences and paved walks, &c.; but there are several olive trees of apparently extreme age. The scene of the Saviour's agony was doubtless here or near here. It is just over the brook Kedron as you begin to ascend the Mount of Olives.

This land presents the picture of the most utter desolation and barrenness that I can imagine. From here to the Jordan Valley we did not see a human habitation, or a living creature, except a few lonely Bedouins with some sheep. The mountains are utterly bare. There is not a tree between Bethany and the Jordan Valley. It is stones, stones, white, bare stones everywhere. O what a proof of the truth of God's Word this land presents.

To-morrow morning we start early for Joppa. It will take nearly the whole day to go, and the next day we take steamer for Port Said, where we may have to wait a few days for our steamer from London.

W. B. B.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. R. D. Porter is spending the winter with the church in Antigonish.

Week of Prayer, the only other Evangelical church of the place—the Presbyterian—refusing to unite with them, thus missing a main object of the Alliance in instituting and recommending the service. But the meetings were so far interesting that they were continued for two weeks subsequently. Some three or four cases of hopeful conversion occurred and other good it is hoped was accomplished.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Brussels St. Church is holding meetings every evening in the week except Saturday. Some are inquiring the way of life. One convert was baptized on the 22nd Inst.

The ladies of the Portland Church held last week a Fancy Sale and Supper. They were liberally patronized, and all enjoyed the occasion.

MAUGERVILLE.—The church here is somewhat strengthened. Five have been added by baptism. More are received.—Visitor.

The N. B. Home Missionary Board are desirous of engaging Rev. I. Wallace as its general Missionary Agent till the annual meeting of the Society next summer with the hope that by that means he might be able to replenish the Treasury and render more efficient the work of the Society.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise were present on two occasions at the Opera House last week—the latter at a Concert in aid of the Ottawa Ladies College. They were applauded and H. R. H. graciously acknowledged the cheers.

The Senators, M. P's, and many others—from far and near, were filling up the capital in preparation for the assembling of Parliament this week.

The Princess Louise Dragon Guards have received helmets of bronze, lined with leather, having white horse hair plume; in front is a small crown set in a star, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

The Marquis of Lorne has announced his intention of giving a silver cup annually, to be competed for by all regularly organized curling clubs in the Dominion.

Mr. Perreault, Secretary of the Canadian Commission at the Paris Exhibition, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Another claim upon the Royal bounty has been established by the family of Mr. John McAllister, of Covey Hill, P.

Q., to which was added, on the 28th ult., two daughters and one son.

Mr. Dustan was in Ottawa last week and had interviews with members of the Government on the Sugar question.

Emile Cherrier, Post office clerk at Montreal charged with stealing money from letters in the Post Office, has been committed for trial.

Small pox infests certain parts of Montreal. Many of the Roman Catholics refuse vaccination and are therefore exposed to the ravages of small pox. Last week there were sixteen deaths from this terrible disease in that city.

The case of O'Brien vs. the Queen, an action over the Intercolonial Railway extension, was argued before the Supreme Court last week; judgement was reserved.

The reports in American papers stating that Sitting Bull had left Canadian territory are incorrect. He still remains at Good Mountain, twenty miles North of the boundary line, near Cyprus Hills.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Common Council of St. John city has made a reduction in the salaries of its officials, effecting a saving of six or eight thousand dollars a year. This was not done without some damage to the tempers of some of its members, and at the close a collision occurred which went from high words to knock down arguments. No blood was shed, as the angry disputants were separated and none were willing to own that they gave the first blow. Bills to carry out these votes are to go before the local Legislature, and also a bill to prevent the corporation taking moneys voted for one service and using them for another.

ENGLAND.—It is reported that the Government intend to appoint the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland.

Six thousand colliers and miners in the coal fields between Newcastle on the Tyne and Crewe started to work on Saturday morning at reduced wages.

Liverpool is experiencing trouble from the strike of the laborers. On Friday last three thousand coal-heavers, who were not affected by the reduction of wages, stopped work in support of the dock laborers. Several thousand strikers paraded the principal streets. The sailing of steamships has not been delayed.

The Liverpool Steamship Owners Association are resolved to hold out, even at the cost of being unable to despatch vessels. A number of laborers arrived from Glasgow and Bristol on Friday, but some of these joined the strikers.

The laborers employed on the steamers eat and sleep on board to avoid violence. The magistrates threaten to punish severely any who attempt to intimidate.

England and Portugal have agreed to joint operations against the slave trade between Mozambique and Madagascar.

FRANCE.—President Grevy, in his message to the Chambers, said:

The National Assembly in raising me to the Presidency of the Republic has imposed great duties upon me. I shall apply myself unremittingly to their accomplishment, and shall be happy if, with the co-operation of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, I shall not remain below the level of what France has a right to expect from my efforts and my devotion. I shall never enter into a conflict with the national will conveyed through its constitutional organ. The Government will be liberal and just to all, the Government will take care that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor its detractors.

Gambetta in his inaugural address to the Chamber of Deputies eulogized the great citizen whom he had succeeded in the Presidential chair, and whose footsteps he was to follow. He promised impartiality in the discharge of his duties, a jealous regard for freedom of debate, and that he would protect the minority, but exact respect for the constitution. The Chamber, he said, must devote itself to scholastic, military, financial and commercial reforms.

President Grevy's message caused great satisfaction to the public and the Chambers. While it was being read the republicans applauded for several minutes the promise of a constitutional attitude.

The Bureau of the Republican Left have unanimously selected Albert Grevy, brother of the President, as a candidate for Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The strength of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies, is now 387.

The composition of the new Cabinet, shows that it is organized with the hope of securing a double majority.

It appears probable that it will resist a general amnesty and the return of the Chambers to Paris.

GERMANY.—According to investigation made by the German Board of Health the plague has existed in Astrakhan since May, 1877. Even the paper money in the District has been ordered to be burned.

A Berlin special says it is reported that Germany and Austria are preparing to call England's attention to the danger of unrestricted admission of imports from Russia.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart 55 to 22—passed a resolution expressing the conviction that the Reichstag would be unable to maintain freedom of speech of members.

VEGETINE.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

OUR MINISTER'S WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS,—Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,
Mrs. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,—

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK.

120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, most convincingly every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,—Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its most form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
Jan. 29. 4 ins.

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

WE beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

The ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the firm, and our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secured at very low figures, which we now offer at a very small advance.

Inspection invited.

SMITH BROS.
Oct. 2.