The Hope of Israel.

MARION, IOWA, THIRD DAY, JAN. 2, 1872.

AN THE Editor of the Horz does not hold himself responsible for As The Editor of the Hora does not hold himself responsible by the continents contained in articles written for the paper. Each will ter will be held responsible for his or her views of scripture. We hold ourself responsible for editorials, selections and comments; but

WE have received Vick's Illustrated (atalogue and Floral Guide for 1872. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in two colors, and illustrated with over three hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and two colored plates. It contains 112 pages, gives thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks, &c. Mr. Vick sends out his Catalogue to his customers as a Christmas present, but will forward it to any one who may apply by mail, for ten cents, one fourth the cost. Address James Vick, Rochester, N.Y. Lovers of the beautiful in nature will find much to ad nire in this beautiful cata logue, and will find instructions to cultivate nature's beauties.

A Question for Bro. Samuel Dayison.

BROTHER Davison, how do you harmonize your statement in your article, "The Age of the World Revealed,"—"From the call of Abram to the Exodus of his seed out of Egypt, 430 years," with the figures of the following texts of Scripture? "And when Abram was ninety nine years old the Lord appeared to him," Gen. 17: 1, 5, "And changed his name to Abraham." "And Abraham was one hundred years old when Isaac was born," Gen. 21: 5. Thus from Abram's call to the birth of Isaac was 1 year. The age of Isaac when Jacob was born, Gen. 25: 26, was 60 years. The age of Jacob when he went into Egypt, Gen. 47: 9. was 130 years. The time that his seed was afflicted in Egypt, Gen. 15: 13, was 400 years. Total, 597 years.

J. R. GOODENOUGH.

MR J. P. Lange, the author of "A Commentary on the Bible," is writing a "Life of Christ." Several others have recently done this, and a book known as the New Testament also contains most of the facts, but not all the figures, in these modern memoirs.

Cost of Publishing Newspapers.

UNDER the above heading the Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio, presents some interesting intelligence, starting with the confession that the Standard itself, with the utmost economy, had cost over \$20,000 more than its income, though having 12,000 subscribers. It gives the facts in the experience of three of its cotemporaries, as follows:

The Advance, of Chicago, with a larger list than ours, at \$2.50 a year, has sunk about \$75,000 in four years, and had not become self-sustaining when the late fire occurred. Its subscription price is raised to \$3 a year.

The Interior, in less than two years, has used a capital of nearly \$50,000.

The Standard (Baptist), with a list of 15,000, was not self sustaining. Its publishers had to draw on the profits of other branches of business to make up deficiencies in the income of their

- It is a precious thought to the children of God, that the captain of their salvation does not leave them without provisions in their enemies'

The Walls of Zion.

Mount Moriah has been found to be a sharp crag or ridge, with so little space on the top as scarcely to afford room for a temple of small dimensions. On all sides it fell off rapidly and very steeply, except from northwest to south-east, the direction which the ridge ran. The area on the summit was enlarged by the walls built along the declivities, the outside walls deep down the valleys, from 100 to 150 feet below the area on which the tmeple building stood. One hundred feet again below this lay the original bed of the brook Kodron. The foundutions of the temple, therefore, were 250 feet above the deep defiles around. This area, originally built by Soloman and enlarged by Herod, still exists, running on the south along the valley of Hinnom 1,000 feet, along the Kedron 1,500 feet.

This inclosure was originally covered with splendid edifices. First were the porticoes or covered walks, built along the outer walls, and over looking the Kedron and Hinnom. They were magnificent structures, resembling the nave and assles of Gothic cathedrals. The middle walk, or nave, was for y-five feet broad, and the two aisles thirty feet. The isles were fifty feet high, and the nave, rising like a clear story between the two, was more than 100 feet high. Add now terrace walls to the hight of the porticoes, and we have a solid and continuous wall of masonry of 250 'e-t high.

But these were only the outer walls of the temple area. The porticoes opened inwardly upon a court paved with marble and open to the sky. Steps led up to a second court. Beyond this, again, through beautiful gateways, was a third, and rising above them all was a fourth, in which stood the templ proper, ascending story above story, and said to have been 100 or 150 feet high.

These horizonial measurements have been verified If one looked upon Moant Moriah from the Mount of Olives opposite, coming round the brow of Ol vet on the way from Bethany, as our Lord did when beholding the city, it must have been a sight which, for architectural beauty and grandeur, perhaps, has not been equaled, certainly not sufpassed. It was an artificial mountain from the deep ravine below, wall, column, roof, pinnacle, culminating in the temple within and ablive all. and probably measuring from 500 to 600 feet.

The palace of Solomon, too, added to the impressiveness of the sight. It is setil-d by recent discoveries that this pile of buildings was on the sou h-east corner of the temple area, joining on the house of the Lord above, and extended below to the King's gardens, where the two valleys meet and "the waters of S loah go softly"

All these buildings, portiones, columns, pinnacles, al tar and temples have perished. "Not one stone remains upon another which has not been thrown down." The area alone remains, and the massive substructures that for 3,000 years have been sleeping in their courses. The preservation has been due to the ruin. Buildings so vast have been toppled down the stopes of Moriah that the original defiles and valleys have been almost obliterated. What had been regarded as the orginal surface, has been found to be debris from seventy to ninety feet.

With pickaxe and shovel British explorers have been down to the original foundations. Fallen columns have been met with and avoided, or a way blasted through tham. The cinders of burnt Jerusalem have been cut through, and turned up to the light-rich moulds deposited by the treasures of Jewish pride. The seal of Haggi, in ancient Hebrew characters, was picked up out of the siftings of this deposite. The first courses of stones, deposited by Phoenocian builders, have been reached, lying in the living rock.

At the southwest corner of the area, debris has accumuted to a depth of not less than 125 feet—the accumula lation of ages,made up of the ruins of successive Jerusa leave them without provisions in the lems; and here some of the most interesting discover-

son, shown now to be an arch, as he conjectured, by the son, shown now to be upon which the first span rested discovery of the pier upon the rested the remains of a bridge which crossed the raller It is the remains of a bridge of the Mount Moriah with the on arches, and connected the Mount Moriah with the on arches, and connected the Mount Moriah with the mountain opposite—the modern Zion. It is the skew back or abutument that slopes to receive the end of the arch. Three courses remain. The stones are 5 or 6 feet thick, and 20 to 25 feet long.

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The valley here is 350 feet wide, and this must have The valley here is 350 bridge connecting the Temple been the length of the bridge connecting the Temple with the Royal Palace on the other side. At the depth with the Royal Palace on the other side. with the Royal Palace on the other side. At the depth of 30 feet a worn pavement was found, worn by feet that passed over it in our Lord's time. Lying on this pavement were the voussoirs or wedge like stones, he pavement were the voussoirs or wedge like stones, he pavement were the voussoirs or wedge like stones, he pavement of the arch. Breaking through this pavement and through 24 feet of debris beneath, they found a still more ancient roadway, and resting on this, the key-stone of a still more ancient bridge.

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