THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

Scientific.

EXPLOBATIONS IN JERUSALEM.

Mr. Grove, the Hon. Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, states that Lieutenant Warren continues his researches at Jerusalem, chiefly in the Tyropœon Valley, under the west wall of the Haram area, at the two arches kndwn respectively as " Rohinson's" and "Wilson's." 1. At the former of these, which is at the southeast corner of the Temple enclosure, the first pier has, after much tunnelling, been discovered at a depth of 42ft. below the surface of the soil, depth of 421t below the surface of the soil, and 41ft. 6in. from the Temple wall. The pier is 12ft. 2in. thick (R. to W.), and 45ft. long (N. to S.); two courses, 3ft. 9in., and 8ft. and 6in., are standing; and part of a third; the pier is not of solid masonry, but is constructed apparently for economy, with hollow spaces inside in a start of a start hollow spaces inside in a way which would be unintelligible without a sketch. Thus the arch (whether single or the first of a the arch (whether single or the first of a viaduct remains to be determined) was 41ft. fin. span, 45ft. broad, and 64ft. from the foundation of the pier to the under side of the key-stone. Between the pier and the Temple wall is a pavemont, upon which is so tender and fragile the huge stones of the arch, huddled to siege by Titus. The depth of the gully be low this arch is almost certainly Toolf. be two the present surface, or some 60ft. below the pavement just spoken of j. and .it. is, the mark of the store solution of almost actives of bituminous coal. It has long been the pavement just spoken of j. and .it. is, the mark of the store solution of almost actives of the store solution of almost at the store whether the store solution of the grand the store solution of the spoken of the spoken of the store of the training of the store of th the pavement just spoken of; and it is, therefore, probable that below the pavement there is another arch, and beneath it the stream of the Tyropcon Valley. To explore this and trace the course of the ravine, which may, perhaps, have bent round to the east and cut off the Temple mount from Ophel, will be HEC next is fep: 11 TWilson is " arch springs out of the Temple wall just as "Robinson's" does, but 500 feet further north, and is the same span within 6in. Here the the the same of the visitic are more plentiful and more obvious than at "Robinson's." The great arch is standing, perfect, and four arches have been discovered in prolongation of it towards the west. These arches decrease in height as they go west, ward, and terminate in an 'arched' passage or tunnel 10ft. wide, which has been traced for 120ft, or 230ft. west of the Temple wall. The passage appears to lie under the street of the Bab-es-Silsile, which runs from the Jaffa Gate to the Haram area. The arches are built upon others below them, which were perhaps employed as tanks, and they would seem to be the contre of an immense and complicated system of reservoirs, passages, and aqueducts, which Mr. Warren is engaged in unraveling. On the hill south of the Temple wall (usually called Ophel) it always leaves the exposed part of the shall say, that with such deliberation in a contour of the original ground, the ultimate direction of the Tyropeon ravine, and the existence of houses or other edifices. In one of these shafts Mr. Warren has had the singular good fortune to come upon the continuation of a passage leading south from the wall, which be formerly struck in the deep shaft near the south-west, corner, but which he was then obliged to abandon. The passage is thus traced for 350 feet, and still runs on southward. CURIOUS NESTS OF BIRDS. partridge; it is di tinguished from it by its deep color relieved by clear spots, and by its neck which is adorned with a red collar. To construct their nuptial dwellings, the couple proceed methodically. For its location they to be sufficiently thick, they began by planting in it a little avenue of branches. They are seen for this purpose to bring from the country slender shoots of trees of about the mame size, which they thrust solidly by the "thick end into the interstices of the stones. These branchestere disposed in two parallel rows converging a little in such a manner that they form a miniature shrubbery. The plantation is a yard in length, and is sufficiently wide to allow the two birds to walk along side of each other in the interior. This grove being finished, they devote them-selves to embellishing it. They each go foraging in the fields, and bring back all the sparkling objects they can pick up-pearl shells bird's feathers, all that charms the eye. These trophies are suspended at the entrance to the grove, which soon begins to shine in the sun like a palace of the Arabian Nights. In the places frequented by the chlamyders, if a traveller loses his watch his knife, his seal, he does not spend his time looking for it on the ground; he knows where to find it." The discovery of these facts appeared so extraordinary to Mr. Gould, that he feared to meet in Europe only with unbelievers. To answer beforehand all objections, he had one of these won-

Mr. Pouchet has had drawn from nature, composted with lime or manure, or when a great number of nests of a very curious exposed to the weather in heaps for some construction which are preserved in the months before using it; it is thought to be museum of Rouen. The most remarkable much improved. Varieties of peak and of all is the sewing linnet's, copied from a muck which contain too much earth to be representation in the possession of the mu- used for fuel, may be excellent for the soil seum of London." This nest is very rare; it and such kinds of peat are very common is composed of two or three leaves very everywhere through the State, and may be long and lanceolated, the edges of which the bird homs together with the aid of a flexible blade of grass which serves as thread. The In small deposits it is easily managed by female afterwards fills with cotton the spe-cies of little bag formed in this manner, and drains, but in large tracts it is very the protection of their amile, the area of the state. There are in the some it appears which sadrifice to luxury, and build for themselves pleasure-houses, and moves destined for amorous promenand groves destined for amorous promen- as thirty thousand acres of land which ades. The speckled chlamyder, described by might be increased from five to twenty Gould, offers us the unexpected example, fold in value to the owners and to the This is an exotic bird which resembles our State, if properly drained and improved. choose an open place, exposed to the sun and to the light. Their first care is to mal • them, at Concord, N. H., Sept. 25th, which has many suggestions that are suited to farming. derful shrubberies taken up, and succeeded the domestic animals known to the race-in transporting it to the British Museum, and all the roots and coreals that three hun-

in a large room in the midst of all the ma- will devote his time, his study and his skill. torials necessary for his constructions; but The unskilled farmer may get a living; that the poor exile only made a shabby work of it. He scarcely touched the branches, to half clothe and half educate his children. plant a few here and there in a heap of But who is, or should be, satisfied with a stones. He wanted the air and the sun, he mere living? Civilization-advancing civiliwanted especially a companion .-- Every Saturday; from Revue des Deux Mondes.



PEAT BEDS IN NEW JERSEY. The report of the State Geologist which relates to the rich peat beds which, for a year or two past, have attracted attention, furnishes information of interest. It shows that there is an abundance of this substance in almost, if not quite, every county of the State. It is found in quantities in the form of *turf*, which, when cut in blocks a little county, and to a smaller extent in many he owns lands not adapted to the depart-other places, and is well liked. It has us ment of farming, which his tastes inclina. ually been prepared by draining the peat by ditches, removing the sod and muck from the surface, and then cutting the turf into blocks of convenient size for drying and handling. When well dried it can be handled without crumbling, and when kept under slielter is always ready for use. When prepared in this way it is bulky and not firm enough for the frequent and rough/Handling of public transportation." Though the has hrunk very much in drying, and has lost perhaps four-fifths of its weight and bulk, it is-even in the very best kinds-lighter than water, and in most kinds not half so heavy. The report of Prof. Cook adds that by either of the processes employed for condensing peat, it can be afforded for from three to five dollars a ton, while the supply is sufficient for many years to come. The report says in conclusion on this subject: Its absolute value for heating is probably not more than half that of anthracite coal, and is somewhat less than that of an equal weight of hard wood." In making steam, however, it is liked because it gives a long blaze and diffuses the heat around the boiler

boiler clean and free from soot. The quickness with which it kindles is also in its favor, both for making steam and heating dwellings. It has found large use in Ger-many for fuel in metallurgy. There is a peculiar small about hurning

peat which is unpleasant to some persons, though most do not dislike it. The ashe of peat are much more bulky than those of wood, and in some varieties are so large as to be troublesome.

Peat has been much used as a fertilizer in agriculture, and those varieties which crumble casily are by many esteemed of as much value as barnyard manure. might be increased from five to twenty

where it can be seen to-day. A little later, dred years of American civilization have aga living chlamyder was brought to the zoo- gregated; but determine to which one of the logical gardens of London. He was placed great and varied pursuits of agriculture he is, keep out of the poor house and perhaps zation, demands a higher, social, moral, intellectual and religious culture, than constant physical labor can yield. There must be time for study-for thought-for discus sion. He in whose hands has been placed the grandest industry the world has ever known-the industry upon which all other industries rest, and out of which all other industries grow-he, who can make all science and art contribute to aid him in his daily toil should appreciate the high position placed within his reach.

"And seeing the fact which all history establishes, that a division of labor has done more than any other thing to ameliorate the condition of labor and increase ment of farming, which his tastes inclina-tion or judgment have led him to select, let him sell out, select and purchase another spot, adapted to his wants. The man is of more consequence, than the farm. The farm is but to develop the man; and no young man should ever be subservient to position or locality-but, rising above them, should use the material which nature has placed at his command for the greatest development of his manhood. By all means, start right, and the difficulty of securing head way after ward, is a matter of no more anxiety than the growth of a healthy plant well set in a soil and a climate indigenous to its genus.

"As a merchant may be a good judge of groceries and know nothing of cloths, or a good financier may know nothing of manufacturing, so a farmer may raise splendid horses and know nothing of sheep; may be a most successful shepherd and know nothing of cattle; may raise the best and purest of cereals and seeds, and be ignorant of cattle, horses and sheep. Let the young farmer, decide with due deliberation upon the department of agricultural labor to which the genius, the skill, the talent and decision, and such application afterward, he will not be eminent? If the labor of a well directed life is thus given to his calling, given in carnet given with terprise and manhood, how can there be or prise and mannoou; now can there-De And seling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, otherwise than great success than rich to And seling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with an its accompany in the use of this BIT-ward-than a comparative happiness—than TERS, or the TONIC, an elixit that will instil new life the addition of an impetus to society by in-creased knowledge and weath. New York Observer: is reason by the solution the internation of the solution of the so

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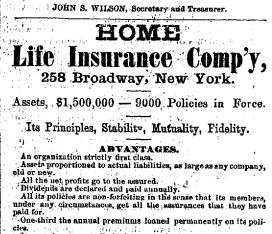
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TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvavia; writes: "I find 'Hoofland's good tonic, useful in dis gans, and of great bene "Tours truly," "Tours truly," Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvavia; writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. German Bitters' is a eases of the digestive or-ift in cases. of debility, "Tours truly," GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Penneylvania Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider. Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medi-cine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Prom not the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kirds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I is have in all cases declin-ed; but with a clear, proof in various instan-ces and particularly. In the proof in various instan-ure forum my usual convect on extrems my full conviction userumess of Dr. nonming's tremain bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full convision that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Licer Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very boneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall.

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle Philadelphia. Assistant Editor Caristian Caronetic Initadelpata. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from gene-ral debility, or from discasses arising from derangement of or from discusses and E. D. FENDALL. the liver.

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