for many ages confined to this portion of the human family. And more or many ages comment to the portion of the noman family. And more especially was the seed of Abraham selected as the depostances and almoners of the grace of God. These he used till, in their blindness and sin, they rejected the Holy One and crucified the Lord of life. From that time the family of Shem have been in a great degree set ande. The ministers of Christianity, the almoners of the gospel, and the Christian Church itself, have been very much confined to the family of Japheth. And of all the branches of Japheth's numerous seed, no one has been made so prominent an instrument of advancing the interests of man, as mant so prominent an instrument or netraneing the noterests of man, as the Anglo-Sanon tare. At present, nearly all the action operates for entrying out the provisions of the gospel are confined to that tare. Beyond the boundaries where the English language is spoken, the English missionary preaches, or English power is exercised and felt, you will find but little evangeheal religion, but intle active philanthropy, or expansive Christian benevolence.

But are we more sore that the moral dominion of the Anglo-Saxons over the world shall continue, than the men of David's or Solumon's day were that the Jewish race should hold their moral eway over the world I May not the day, then, come, when this Anglo-Saxon blood may become as corrupt and as moworthy of the Divine favor as the stock of Israel ever as corrupt and as unworthy of the Darine into a since now, or each con-dul! Is there less danger that they thall become proud, relifighteous, and hearen-providing! And if the day shall come when God shall cease to use them as the chosen people by whom to carry forward work, who shall be their successors! The sceptic has already passed from Shem to Japheth, and may it not yet pass to flain !- Col Jour.

## THE DRUZE DISTRICT OF MOUNT LEBANON.

As you approach Beyroot in the steamer from Cyptus, the mountain range stretching far to the north and south, presents the appearance only of minerse, rugged masses of naked, whitish rock, severed by, deep, wild ravines, and rinning precipitously into the very sea. It is this whitch appearance which gives it its name of Lebanon, which signifies, in the Hebrew, the White Mountain. Nor when you have landed do you perceire, except in the confined plain of Beyroot, any more signs of cultivacerte, except in the commen paint on regroup, any more sign of contra-tion or of inhabitants; the steep, bare, rocky tampart mess up before you as far as the eye can reach, gaining a frequent elevation of six thousand feet, and sometimes piercing into the region of eternal snows. When you start for the summit, however, you find, to your delight, that it is not an unintercepted ascent that you are obliged to make, but you are meeting with a constant succession of valleys, higher and still higher up, and mostly running parallel with the coast. These valleys teem with villages; for in the East people do not live in scattered houses, but ten, twenty, or more families cluster together, and form a village or town. By means of terraces, constructed with great labor and covered with soil, almost every available foot of land is brought under a high state of cultivation. The numerous population, as may well be supposed, is hardy, industrious and brave. As this cultivation is carried on almost to the very summit of the brave. As this cultivation is carried on almost to the very summit of the mountain, a great variety of productions, as well as of climate, is found within the narrow range of thirty miles from the coast. Figs, grapes, olives, the mulberry, flocks and herds abound. During the greater part of the year, the mulberry trees clothe the prospect in every direction with a most delighful verdure. The culture of silk, of which immense quanties are thus raised, is one of the chief employments of the inhabitants.

The principal station of the Syrian mission is Beyroor, pleasantly estua-The principal station of the Synan mission is regroot, pressure study in the western side of a large bay, 33°49 north latitude. Its houses are built of inud, and of a soft, sandy, crumbling stone; and are dark, damp and inconvenient. The streets are narrow, gloomy, and laid with atones, which rather serve as stepping-stones in wet weather, than answer for a pavement. One third of the population, which numbers not far from twenty thousand, and is increasing, resides in the gardens and orchards which surround the city, and give to its environs an aspect of great verdure and beauty. It is in these environs, on the hills to the south of the city, that the houses of the missionaries are situated. The prospect other city, that the nouses of the missionaries are situated. The prospect which they command is very grand To the north the eye takes in the whole bay, to the point near Nahhar Ibraheem. To the right the mighty wall of Lebanon rises in indescribable majery, with one of its lottlest sammits, Jebel Saundin, in full view. It is to the north of this summit, a distance of six or eight hours, that is to any, of fifteen or twenty milles, that the celebrated cedar grove of Lebanon is found.

time time cereorated crear grove or Leosnon is lound.
Abeih, at which a station was commenced in 1843, is about fifteen inter south from Beyroot. It is delightfully situated in a valley about half way up one of the highest parts of Mount Leosnon. From a hill back of it, in the direction of Bhamidoom, an out-station higher up the same valley, twenty-one villages may be counted

It is only this last year that Sidon began to be occupied as an out sta-on. This city, at a short distance, has a noble appearance, standing out boldly into the sea, on rather high ground, and embosomed in trees.

It contains not far from six thousand inhabitants. The houses on the eastern side, which are distinguished for their size and height, are built directly on the wall, so as to constitute a part of it. At this point the mountains, which are of a much lower elevation than farther north, begin to recede from the coast, and leave a narrow plain, which, just before reaching Tyre, a distance of about thirty miles, has become a mile in width.

whath.

A road—not a bread carriage road, like those in this country,—but a narrow, rocky path, along which often only a single line of donkeys or horses can pick their way, inclining slightly towards the south, leads from

Sidon to Hasbeiya. In passing along this road, you leave Mount Lebanon; cross the Leontes, which flows through a valley of great fertility and indescribable beauty, about ten miles in width, and more than a hundred in length, lying between the lofty peaks of Lebanon and Anti-Lebaton, pass over a narrow range of hills which separate the valley of the Leantes from that of the Jordan, and begin to ascend the long sombten extremity of Mount Hermon Here is Hasbeiya, overhanging a narrow glen, which, coming down from the mountain, enters the valley just below the point where a copious fountain, pours forth one of the streams of the Jordan. The city contains about six thousand inhabitants, mostly mechanics and petty merchants. It was in 1811 that the temarkable reingone inserting the commenced berg, which has been increasing in depth and spirituality, till now the place is a centre of radiant light. In July last, a church was originized of sixteen members.

The inhabitants of Mount Lebanon are more than 200,000, all of the Amb race, and speaking a language which is used by 60,000,000 people. Great interest, therefore, gathers around the mission to these hardy mouninforcers. Great results may be expected from their conversion. Great thanks to God, for what he is now doing among them, should be mingled with supplications, that the work may be earlied on till they all ' hang their soul with all its hopes on the blessed Savior alone.'—Jour of Mis.

INMA-JEGGERNALT'S HOUSTHOLD.—The "cetablishment" connected with the great temple of Juggernaut, in India, is immense. It includes thirty-six different kinds of offices, some of which are subdivided into several more. About 610 persons are required to fill the appointments, a few of which are the following:—The one who puts Juggernaut to bed, the one who wakes him, the one who gives him water and a tooth-pick, the painter to paint his eyes, an officer to give him rice, and another to give him pan, one to wash his linen, one to count his robes, one to earry his umbrella, and one to tell him the hours of worship. Besides these there are 4000 cooks, 120 deseing girls, and 8000 pricate, many of whom are exceedingly rich .- i'rea.

## THE INHABITANTS OF ANEITEUM.

BY THE REV. JOHN OCCUPIE.

(Continued from last Number )

Moral Condition .- I come now to the dark chapter in the history of these islanders-their moral degradation. It is distressing to read accounts of the moral condition of the heathen oven a. a distance; but, ah! how transcendantly painful to be eye winesees of n. All society in these dark regions is indeed a dead sea of pollutin. The Christian missionary who labours in n new sphere, is, from his peculiar encumanaces, conversant with access revoluting to the himsor feelings of his soul. Of the several with access revoluting to the himsor feelings of his soul. Of the several with access revoluting to the himsor feelings of his soul. trials to be encountered in the outer places of the carrin, this is inquestionably one of the greatest. If there is a type of hell on earth, where are we so likely to find it as in thor. lands where the dominion of Satan is supreme I The apostle Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, 1, 29-31, gives a fauthful and awful schneation of heathen character. "Being gires a faithful and awith sequential of newton character. Being silled with all unight-ourners, formention, wickedness, covetourners, maintenances; full of envy, murder, debate, deceil, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, briers of God, despiteful, proud boasters, inventors of evil backbiters, hyters of God, despiterar, proud bousiers, includes things, disobed ent to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural diffection, implacable, unmerciful." This dark description without hauters therefor, impactance, ountercoor. A mis out description of heather charteer is but very imperfectly understood in christian lands. Much that might be affirmed of those who inhabit these dark regions must be witnessed to be believed. There are few missionaries who could not place emphasis on every sentence of the apostic's dark description of heathenism, and clothe every word in capitals. Can we indeed expect anything good from the poor heathen, when their duties are supposed to be such as themselves; or, rather, are conceived as having attained to a more p gantic stature in every form of vice than man can possibly reach. Crimes of all degrees and of every kind are of constant occurrence among Converse of an organic and or very faint are of the contain occurrence among the traits of character as prominent, that a short acquantance with the people brings them to light. Falseshood is more common than the trinth, and a native will often lie when the truth would seem better to insute the purpose. Thet is not at all disreputable, and parents will teach their children to steal, and then applaud them for their experiness, if successful. Licentiousness is a besetting sin, and society has become a perfect chaos in consequence of its prevalence. Filial respect is not expected by parents from their children, nor is it given. Cruelty and bloodshed excite no more horror than events of the most common occurrence. The language of impiety and impurity is so common, that a native can scatcely speak without blending his ordinary conversation with it. But time speak without bleading in sociality concerns with the but came would fail to tell, and language to describe, the moral characters of those around us. Their degradation and wickedness is indeed an immense, a bottomless deep. We have seen vileness enough to cause the heart to bottomiess deep. We have been vincines choose to enear to easied enear the chasm that lies between heathenism and the religion of the gospel!— O, that our head were waters, and our eyes a fountain of tears, that we might weep day and night for the slain of human kind.

Plantations.—In their plantations these islanders display much ingenuity and taste. These are small enclosures, beautifully encircled with a