

cities, be buried in the depths of the sea. But her strong faith carried the day against that awful record of guilt, and brought from the lips of Christ the exclamation, "O woman, great is thy faith."

So much of our time has been spent in trying to clear up the unfortunate confusion into which writers have fallen with regard to new and old Tyre, that little can be said now as to our visit:

THE DAY OF REST.

Having ridden through the streets of the little town, a place of some two thousand people, we passed out to the western side, (where there are no walls,) and found our tents pitched on an open space looking out over the Mediterranean, which lay like a sea of molten silver beneath the beams of the moon. Here we passed the Sabbath, for our company, (consisting of Americans, among whom was one of the Astors, of New York, and some gentlemen from Australia,) had agreed to cease travelling always on the Sabbath, which was a sweet boon to our animals and their drivers. There was then no Protestant church in Tyre, so we gathered into the tent of the American party, and there we all joined in worship, reading as the lesson for the day those chapters in Isaiah and Ezekiel to which reference has been already made. The day was calm, the sky was clear, and the sea lay motionless. From the door of the tent we could see the Lebanon range, with Hermon in the background; the White Cape closing in the view to the south, while the country above Sidon met the eye in the north. A respectable woman, calling herself a Protestant, sought us out. Her boy had been with the American missionaries, and she was exceedingly anxious to talk with us about spiritual things. Her heart seemed drawn to us because we were Protestants. We were re-

minded by her and her boy of the Christian Church that Paul unexpectedly found in this very place. "We landed at Tyre," Luke says, "for there the ship was to unlade her burden: and finding disciples, we tarried there seven days; . . . and when we had accomplished those days, we departed and went our way; and they all brought us on our way, with wives and children, till we were out of the city, and we kneeled down on the shore and prayed."—Acts xxi. 4, 5, 6. Tyre early became a Christian bishopric; and the fourth century Jerome speaks of Tyre as the most noble and beautiful city of Phenicia, and as still trading with all the world. Here, again, we find fulfilled the words of the prophet Isaiah, which, in the light of the distinction drawn above between the two Tyres, are quite in harmony with the threatenings which were so literally fulfilled on old Tyre. "And it shall come to pass after the end of seventy years that the Lord will visit Tyre; . . . and her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord." Is there a fulfilment of these words, in still a higher and more literal sense, yet in the future? Will Tyre again rise to glory, in connection with Christianity in the East? Or may not these words refer to that nation which now occupies towards the western world the place Tyre occupied in ancient times? If Rome is modern Babylon, and heir to its vices and punishment, why may not Britain be modern Tyre, and heir to this promise? Whether this be so or not, it should, without doubt, be the supreme desire of every Tyre, *i. e.*, of every commercial people, to realize the condition foretold of Tyre: "Her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord. it shall not be treasured nor laid up; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the Lord to eat sufficiently, and for durable clothing."