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THOMAS J. WARREN.

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Miscellaneaus.

THE MOQUIS.

head quarters of Gila River, lives John Bridger, a trapper of the plains and mountains for more than 40 years. It is admitted by all trappers that he is better acquainted than any living man with the intricacies of all the hills and streams that lose themselves in the great basins. While trapping on the tributaries of the Colorado, an Indian offered to guide Mr. Bridger and party to a people living far up the desert, with whom he could barter.

The proposition was accepted; and after providing themselves with dried meat and water, they struck right out into the heart of that great desert, where no white man has before or since trodden, and which the hardy moun taineers will only venture to skirt. After five days' travel the party arrived at three mountains or butters, rising in grandeur in that solistreams of the purest water ripling down their ous traveler. declivities. At their base was a numerous ag ricultural people, surrounded with waving fields of corn and a profusion of vegetables. The people were dressed in leather, they knew no thing of firearms, using only the bow and ar row; and for mile after mile circling those buttes were adobe houses two and three stories his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you high. Mr Bridger was not allowed to enter hear the sound of murinuring and the voice of any of their towns or houses, and after remaining three days, bartering seaflet cloth and iron for their furs, he left them, not, however, before being given to understand that they had no communication beyond their desert home. That these are the people that once inhabited the banks of the Gila and the Colorado, and left these monuments of wonder, the "Casse brow, while the red-hot iron glowed on his Grand," which so deeply attracted the followers of Fremont and Donaphan, and then vanished like a dream, there can no longer be a

I had another with Mr. Papin, the agent of the I had another with Mr. Papin, the agent of the American Fur Company. He told me that another of the party, Mr. Walker, the mountainwork," exclaimed the carpenter, "boiling and eer, after whom one of the mountain passes is named, and who is known to be a man of truth, had given him the same description of these lor." "This is too bad," perpetually cries isolated people, and in my mind there is not a the tailor, "to be compelled to sit up here plyshadow of doubt of their existence.

Colorado Chiquito, or Little Red River. It what shall I do?" murmurs the merchant; I takes its rise in the mountains that skirt the had rather be a truck horse, a dog, anything.' right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due "Happy fellows," groans the lawyer, as he west, and empties into the Colorado at a point scratches his head over a perplexing case, or on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. About one hundred miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an immense table land, broken occasionally by sierras of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About half way be tween the two rivers, and midway in the wil derness, between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is the country of the Moquis. From the midst of the plain rises abruptly on all sides a butte of considerable elevation; the top of which is as flat as if some great power had sliced off the summit. Away up here the Mo quis have built three large villages, where they rest at night perfectly secure from the attacks of the fierce tribes who live to the North and East of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and the top can only be reached up a steep of steps cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plain of arable land which the Moquis cultivate with great assiduity. Here they raise all kinds of grain, melons, and vegetables. They have also a number of orchards, filled with many kinds of fruit trees. The peaches they raise, Captain Walker says, are particularly fine .very few beasts of burden and cattle. They are a harmless, inoffensive race, kind and hos pitable to strangers, and make very little resis tance when attacked.

The warlike navajoes, who dwell in the moun tains to the northwest of them, are in the habit of sweeping down upon them, every two or three years, and driving off their stock. At such times they gather up all that is movable from their farms and fly for refuge to their mountain stronghold. Here their enemies dare not follow them. When a stranger approaches they appear on the top of the rocks and houses watching his movements. One of their villages, at which Capt. Walker stayed for several days, is five or six hundred yards long. The houses are generally built of stone and mortar some of them adobe. They are very sing and comfortable, and many of them are two and even three stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in the arts, and manufacture excellent woollen clothing, blankets, leather, basket work and pottery. Unlike most of the Indian tribes in this country, the women work within doors, the men performing all the farm and out door labor. As a race they are lighter in color than the Digger Indians of California. Indeed, the women are tolerably fair, in consequence of not being so much exposed to the sun. Among them Capt. Walker saw three perfectly white, with white hair and light eyes. He saw two others of the same kind at the Zuni villages, nearer the Rio Grande. They were no doubt Albinos, and probably gave rise to the rumors which have prevailed of the ex

in many places, and have excavated out of the solid rock a number of large rooms for manufacturing woolen cloth. Their only arms are bows and arrows, although they never war with any other tribe. The Navajoes carry off their stock without any opposition. But unlike al-most every other tribe of Indians on the continent, they are scrupulously honest. Captain Walker says the most attractive and valuable articles may be left exposed and they will not

Many of the women are beautiful, with forms of faultless symmetry. They are very neat and clean, and dress in quite a picturesque costume of their own manufacture. They wear a dark robe with a red border, gracefully draped so as to leave their right arm and shoulder bare.— They have most beautiful hair, which they ar range with care. The condition of a female may be known from her manner of dressing Far away beyond the South Pass, on the the hair. The virgins part their hair in the middle behind and twist each parcel around a hoop six or eight inches in diameter. This is nicely smoothed and oiled, and fastened to each side of the head, something like a large rosette. The effect is very striking. The married women wear their hair twisted into a club behind.

The Moquis farm in the plain by day and retire to their villages on the mountain at night. They irrigate their lands by means of the small streams running out of the sides of the mountain. Sometimes when it fails to snow on the mountains in winter their crops are bad. For fully as much the ability of a wise man as that this reason they always keep two or three of a fool, and vice versa; but he who is indeed years' provisions laid up for fear of famine. wise, thinks not what that recognition teaches Altogether, they are most extraordinary people, him wisdom. The fool stumbles at the threfar in advance of any other aborigines yet discovered on this continent. They have never had any intercourse with the whites, and of tary waste. These mountains were covered course their civilization originated with themwith a diversity of forest and fruit trees, with selves. What a field is here for the adventu-

DISCONTENTED MORTALS. How universal it is! We never knew a man, says a cotemporary, who would say, "I am content." where you will, among the rich or the poor, the man of competence or the man who earns complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper as he was playing a tune with an adze round a cask. "Ah!" sighed he, "mine is a hard lot-for ever trotting round like a dog, and driving away at a hoop." "Heigho," sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days ,as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his anvil, "this is life with a vengeance-melting and frying one's self over the fire."Oh! that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoe maker, as he bent over his lapstone; "here I am, day Months after this conversation with Bridger, after day working my soul away in making enicies of the weather; if I wore fooly a tai-According to Capt. Walker, through the were a more active life." Last of grace—the very centre of the Great Basin runs the Rio banks won't discount-customers wont pay pores ever some dry record, happy fellows, I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brain on a tedious, vexatious question." And through all ramifications of soceity all are complain ing of their condition finding fault with their particular calling. "If I were only this, or that or the other, I should be content," is the universal cry; "anything but what I am." So wags the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag

Old Heath's Son.

"Seeing," continued Miss Smix, "that the old man was intent on getting his son in my school, I consented to take him. Many indeed most of the scholars were astonished to see seven times. Elijah, on the top of Carmel, sends '18-year-old-Heath,' as they called him, seated on the first form, among irlants in their A, B, mon was seven years building the temple, at C's. He was badly shamed at first but in play the dedication of which he fasted seven days. time could carry so many children at once, pig a-back,' that they forgot his ignorance, in days. David, in bringing up the Ark, offered his humility and goodness. I confess my heart seven bullocks and seven rams. The apostles (like a mother's mind you,) yearned for and towards him- and many a time as I sat in the school-room, near dusk. looking at castles and spectres in the dying embers, prayed that God from the cross, on which he remained seven hours; would give me power and capacity to pick a that he afterwards appeared seven times, and in way into his encrusted brain. He was not seven times seven days, sent the Holy Ghost. dull, in anything but mere letters. Cadmus in his head was embeded a fathom deep. At last," and here the sweet face of Miss Smix brightened, and the glimmer of some intended smile played over it, "I got him clean through the alphabet, and he could point, out anyy letters by name. In two weeks he got through his ba be bi,' &c., and one bright Monday morning I put him into L-a la-d-y-dy-Lady. I had to tell him fifty times, the nature of syl

lables, but his brain was a opaque as a rock.

*Do you love pies?" said I, in order to inter-

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, then, apple' and 'pie,' put together, spell apple pie, don't they?'

"By a like rule 'la' and 'dy' spell la-dy-you

inderstand ?" "Yes ma'am!"

"Mince' and 'pie' spell what then "

"Right! 'Pumpkin' and 'pie,' what ?" "Pumpkin pie."

"Then what does I-a la d-y dy spell?" "Custard-pie!"-N. O. Delta.

SELECTION FOF A NEWSPAPER.-Most people think the selection of suitable matter for

a newspaper the easieast part of the business. How great an error! It is, by all means, the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when thus deceased were men of distinction and inthe question is not what shall, but what shall fluence, and had lived to ripe old age; while for a period of two months, it could not be it was unjust to the South in the first instance, not be selected, is he easy task. If every person others were cue down in early life, when the found, and the shaft was then closed over. In and it is certainly not less offensive since it has

their villages. They have cut down the rocks is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something intesesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box, and yet something must be had; his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects; the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped; it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as au editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun, and frolic; and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of good sense will put such stuff in a paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is blackguard. Next, comes something argumentative, ane the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see the poor fellows get roughly handled. They never think what does not please them may please the next man; but they insist, if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing .- Washington City Globe.

> THE COURAGE TO DO RIGHT.-What more noble attribute of our nature than to do right, the fearlessness of truth, crucifying to the obligations which it imposes, all hypocricy, every principle which militates against the advance of the soul. The mere accognition of wrong is scold of light. He shuts his eyes at the picture that light affords of the true properties of his mind. By its low devices and desires, its unhallowed pleasuere, he is ever incited to delay all examination and flatter himself that in his disguises can be no detection.

> Alas, that that nature which is bound to progress by its own origin, which claims connection with God, ever should pervert the bright properties with that origins has conferred, from its uprooted progression to a consot with the things of earth, to union of matter without the spirit

> But joy, unspeakable joy, when true to its relationship with eternity, trrue to its truth and integrity, true to its inate promptings, the soul claims to be heard against even itself, and boldly chastises when a wrong has been done: when, couscious that its errors have beeu of its own choice, it applies, without shrinking, the just deserts which reason demands.

> THE BELIEF OF SUPERSTIONS CONNECTED WITH ODD NUMBERS.—The idea of virtue in odd numbers is very ancient. Virgil mentions it in his eighth Eclogue, where many spells and charms then practised are recorded. The whole subject is a curious one, and would make an in teresting work it all the opinions in regard to it were given. Countrymer, hold it an indispensable rule to use an odd number of eggs in setting a nen. Palstaff, in "The Merry wives or windpermits himself to be entrapped a third time, and remarks-" This is the third time.-

I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. Away-They say there is divinity in odd numbers, country, that the number thirteen is ominous, and that when thirteen persons meet in a room, one of them will die within a year. The superstition is supposed to have arisen from the pas-

The seventh son of a seventh son is accounted an infallible doctor; and the number seven, by the way, is the most curious of all. The seventh day was appointed as the one of rest, and the seventh year was directed to be one of rest for all things. At the end of seven times seven years commenced the grand jubilee. Pharaoh's dreams foretold seven years of plenty and seven years of famine. Under the Jewish law, a man was commanded to forgive his enemies seven times; and under the Christian dispensation, seventy times seven times. When Jericho was was taken, they encompassed the city seven times. Elisha sends Naaman to wash in Jordan his servant to look seven times for rain. Solo-The children of Israel ate unleavened bread seven chose seven deacons; and some inquiring persons, who have investigated this subject to a nicety, states that the Saviour spoke seven times seven times seven days, sent the Holy Ghost.

The number nine is regarded with more or less superstition, particularly in connection with seven. Augustus Cæsar was overjoyed when he passed his sixty-third year, because he considered it the climateric one, and that then he was to live a long life. This is nine times seven, and is said to bring great changes in the life of man. The whole belief in anything of this kind may be grossly superstitious, and yet we are not prepared to say that it is .- N. Y. Sunday Times.

SCRAP OF HISTORY .- During the revolution ary war General La Fayette being in Baltimore was invited to a ball. He went as requested, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-two, and addressed the

'Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance prettily; your ball is very fine-but my soldiers

The appeal was irresistible. The ball ceased -the ladies went home and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore for the gallant defenders of their country.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, refering to its mortuary record, notices the fact that the mortality among physicians has been unusually large of late, the editor having no trived to stop his further descent, but the derecollection of reporting so many deaths with-in the same period of time. Many of those rubbish toppled down upon him. Though The Moquis have probably assisted nature in leveling the top of the mountain as a site for

From the Carolina Times.

A Delectable Morceau. The subjoined article from the London Herald is in comfirmation of the telegraphic dispatch published ir. yesterday's Times, which stated that the British were concentrating a large fleet in the West Indies. There is evidently trouble brewing in that quarter of the ent, was so affected that his conduct for a world. Perhaps the English Government is while was like that of a madman. The jury preparing to take vengeance for the burning of returned verdict of "acicdental death." The Greytown, or more probably to prevent any burial of the body was witnessed by upwards attempts that may be made by the United States or the filibusters, to invade Cuba. Whatever may be the object, it must be a matter of considerable moment to call for such an accumulation of vessels of war. The Herald is quite exultant at the prospect

that the English Government is preparing "a slight correction for our (their) go ahead friends." Surely it has not forgotten that little affair, the war of 1812, when the "slight correction" was given to his own Government-It would be an impeachment of the Herald's knowledge of the history of its own country, to intimate that it had forgotten or ceased to smart under the "slight correction" which was so handsomely administered by one Gen. Jackson on the 8th January, 1815. It need not think to frighten the people of the United States by its bullying. We have heard John Bull bellow before, and have taken him by the horns, a time or two, and do not find him such a dangerous beast. He has a terrific look, kicks up considerable dust sometimes, shakes his shaggy head as though he could do great damage, if he is not let alone, but after all he is "no great shakes" at a fight.

INCREASE OF THE SQUADRON IN THE WEST NDIES AND NORTH AMERICA. - From the preparations actually made and in progress, it would appear that some work has been cut out for the Baltic fleet during the winter. Our transatlantic friends, true to their characteristics, have become to be troublesome now that they fancy we have got our hands full; but it would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing grounds to Brother Jonahan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India Islands should be outside States of the great Republic; nor will they permit any more filibustero invasions of Cuba, or cowardly piratical attacks upon unoffending and, we regret to add, unprotected independent territories. Our Yankeo friends have grown saucy with impunity, and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the men-of war's men with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many lineof-battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies as they were want to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frogs in the rable, they can puff themselves

up as big as John Bull himself.
The piratical affair of Cuba, and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries, the British Government could afford to treat quietly and indulgently; but now, in a state of war, the case is altogether different. Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity and more tenacious of her rights.

The affair at Greytown, as cowardly an act as ever disgraced a man-of-war, and the insult go. They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in mativity, chance, or death." It is a up by the shameless bragging of the captain of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a to the British flag on that occasion, followed and the fitting out of American ships as Rus- canvass. sian privateers, have moved the English Government to prepare a slight correction for our goahead friends, which will do them a great deal of good, and lower the tone of that offen-

real courage. proceed to Halifax. She is there and has the Admiral's flag. Another line-of battle ship, the Colossus, 81, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under rear Admiral Fanshawe's subsequent movements were determined and command. A screw frigate the Termagant, is proclaimed in advance. These are, the restoalready on her passage there, to take the Com- ration of the Missouri restriction, the repeal of modore's broad pennant at Jamaica; and it is the fugitive slave law, and the establishment reported that an additional line of Battle ship of the principle that no more slave States are and three frigates (the Hannibal, 91, screw, Commodore) the Hon. F. W. Grey; and Curacoa, 31, screw, Captain the Hon. H. F. Hastings amongst the number &c., will reinforce the West India squadron. If these vessels the coalition. should be added to the force already there and en route, we shall have the following on the

Termagant.......24, screw frigate.

With smaller steamers, sailing sloops, etc.
We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw in their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means but inclination, we believe, to com-

The impudent bully of the Cyane, who was sorry there was not an English man-of-war at Greytown larger than the schooner Bermuda. may now have a chance of picking up his

INQUEST TWENTY SIX YEARS AFTER DEATH. -A most extraordinary occurrence has happened within the last few days at Redtruth, in Cornwall. As long ago as the year 1828, a miner, named Williams, was working in Pednandree mine near Redtruth, when he, fell together with his brother, into the shaft. His brother, after falling about twelve feet, conceased fell further down, and a quantity of

other day, the body of the deceased was found lying on its left side. It had on a blue coat, with metal buttons, a coarse woolen shirt, and shoes and stockings. On its being brought to the surface, the deceased brother, who fell with him into the shaft, and who was then presof 4,000 person.-London Times.

WILL SEWARD BE RE ELECTED .- Altogether the worst result involved in the late contest in New York is the election of a Senator by the lately chosen Legislature. Seward's term is nearly out-will he be re-elected !-The whigs have the legislature, but can Seward centrol them? Such is manifestly the opinion of the Tribune-but not of the Express. The

"The Know Nothing element now has so strong force in the Assembly, that Mr. Seward, according to present indications, cannot receive the Assembly vote for re-election; but Mr. Seward has prepared himself for such a crisis, by securing some very efficient friends, such as R. M Blatchford, esq., of this city, and som few others elsewhere. It remains to be seen whether their ability and skill can convert a minority into a majority—and they can, he may be re elected, despite the popular verdict as shown in Assembly election.

The Herald thinks the Legislature is anti-Se-

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. In Louisville, Ky. couple of foolish fellows having a lot of knotty saw logs, butts of trees, &c. which they could not chop, saw, nor split apart, got them up in a pile, on Thursday evening last, at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, bored a hole in the largest log, filled it with power, and blew up the whole lot with an explosion which caused the splinters to fly in all directions. One chunk passed through a wagon standing on Main street killing two men who were standing on the sidewalk, one of whom was much bruised and also, the mouths of the Nile, would the his clothes nearly torn from him. The same splinter also knocked a hole in the door of a house, and another fragment demolished a window on each side of the house.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN IN A NEW DRESS .- The rains of the past three days have turned into observing the mountain on yesterday morning. A passenger on the train from Nashville informs us that the mountain, and especially the Raccoon range presented a decidedly wintry appearance—the trees having slight fall of sleet and snow upon them. This may be considered an early approach of winter for this section of country, however, with this change may be expected the rise of the river and the commencement of the cotton and other river shipments. The farmers are fast making ready for cold weather, most of the fall crops have been secured.—Chattanooga Advertiser.

Another Crisis.

It is ascertained that the recent elections in the Northern States have resulted in the overclimax: and these little circumstances, with re- throw of the Democratic party; but the full ports of American purchases of Russian terri- significance of the fact cannot be understood tory, American building of Russian men-of-war | without a reference to the circumstances of the

The repeal of the Missouri restriction was no sooner effected, than an agitation for its restoration was organized throughout the Northern States. In respect both to the extent of sive swaggering, which is only an affectation of its operations and the intensity with which it raged, this agitation surpassed every antecedent With our hands full with the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, we have yet a man-of war or tion in the North, suspended its peculiar jealtwo to spare to put the Yankees down; and if ousies and aims, and merged its individual ex-Brother Jonathan means mischief, he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his frolic. It is Democracy. Whigs, Abolitionists, Freesoilers, well known that the Boscawen, 70, Captain Know Nothings, and Maine Law men, were as Glanville, came home early from the Baltic to sociated in the enterprise and cordially co-ope rated in pursuit of a common object.

The immediate aim of the coalition was to secure a representation in Congress, but their to be admitted into the Union. Upon these issues the recent elections in the North were suspended, and the result satisfies us that an effort will be made to carry out the policy of

It is time the people of the South were preparing to resist this meditated assault upon their rights and institutions. We are admonished of the designs of our enemy, and we have abundant opportunity for reflection and prepar-

It is an indisputable fact that the reverses which the South has heretofore sustained, precipitated upon it by the divisions and dissensions of its own people. In no single struggle with Abolitionism, has the South been thoroughly awakened and united. The nearest approach to unanimity was in the recent contest touching the Nebraska bill, and the issue of that struggle should teach Southern men the necessity of harmony, and inspire them with a confidence in their strength when roused and concentrated. If we are true to ourselves, we will command the sympathy and support of the patriots of the North, and will appal our enemies by an aspect of perfect unanimity and match, if his government dare to entrust him of resolute devotion to our rights. Congress with a command. would not dare to enact a measure against which the South protested with united voice.

In view, then, of the crisis before us, it is of the first importance that men of all parties in the South, profiting by the example of the en emy, should so far suspend their mutual hostilities, as to unite in a resolute resistance to the threatened attack of the Abolitionists. Every Southern representative in Congress should oppose the re-enactment of the Missouri restriction; for, whatever may be is view of the policy of its repeal, he cannot co operate with the Abolitionists in the attempt to impose it company was formed to resume the working of agitation. In regard to the projected repeal daughter, of Falaise,

the mine, and, in clearing one of the levels the of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the exclusion of slave States from the Union, the representa-tives and the people of the South will be animated by a common impulse of determined

Firmness is not less essential than unanimity and fortunately the struggle in which we are about to engage, does not admit of any "compromise" or "adjustment." After assuming its position the South will have no alternative but unconditional surrender or resistance to the utmost extremity .- Richmond Enquirer.

ROSTHSCHILD AND PALESTINE —It is cumored in Paris that M. de Rothschild had offered to accept the terms proposed for the Turkish loan or even to advance a large sum, provided a mortgage was given on Palestine.

This rumor is highly suggestive. Every reflecting Christian must have had frequent thoughts of the Jews of Palestine, and of the precious promises and prophecies laid up for them in he Bible during the thickening of the war plot which now must inevitably involve all Europe. The great Battle of Armageddon-the angel standing, the sun calling all the fowls to the least of the great God—the treading of the wine press without the city, and the blood coming to the horses' bridles, and passages of Holy Writ that come up before the mind with awful grandeur, clothed with the idea of a possible fulfilment within a short time! Palestine is the Lord's inheritance, reserved for the seed, of Abraham. The Turkish power holds it. Its downfall is imminent; and who next shall own Palestine? Evidently the Jews.

The world has wondered at the wealth of the Rothschilds. They are Jews. Why has Providence raised them up and placed in their hands an amount of wealth equal to many an entire kingdom? May it not be for such a time as this, The Turkish power straightened for money to fight against Russia, comes to one of the Jews to borrow—heaeks a mortgage on Palestine: on this condition offers more movey than Turkey asks. The Sultan, knowing Palestine is one portion of his dominions on which the Emperor of Russia has fixed his covetous eyes, that he may command the Mediterranean and Red Seas more readily mortgage it to Rothschild, to put. it as far from the enemy as possible, and identify it with the interests of Western Europe and by this means the more effectually secure the aid of France. In the event Turkey is swallowed up the mortgage lies unredeemed-Palestine is once more the preperty of an Israelite. But Russia is determined to have it; but to obtain it she must fight all ove Europe-and the last great conflict is ou this sacred ground. New forms of government arise all over Europe, and the Jews return to their fatherland under the deed of Rothschild. These are thoughts that quickly sprung up in our mind upon reading the above few lines—Vermont Chronicle.

ALLEGORICAL.-A traveller setting out on a ong journey, was assailed on the road by curs. mastiffs, and half grown puppies, which come out of the kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dog puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey; and on hearing the reason exclaimed -"Alas! is it possible that you have lost your time and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These animals have beset me all along the road, but I have saved my time and labor in taking no notice of their barking. while you have lost yours in resenting insults which do you no harm; and chastising dogs and puppies, whose manners you can never

THE BOOK OF PROVERBS .- What a book is his-that of the Proverbs! Forget that we were ever obliged to repeat them mechanically in our childhood; read them as they stand in all their breadth and richness of their meaning with our better experience of life, and nothing short of utter astonishment and admiration will be our feeling. Such gems of wisdom in such golden settings from one who lived and died before the name of wisdom was known among the nations from whom the world's sages have since sprung! What shrewd perceptions of human character under all conditions and moods-what comprehensive exhibition of life in its whole compass, and of Divine Providence in its moral aims and sure rewards and punishment - what counsels to frugality, indusry, moderation, prudence, benevolence, peace! What varied illustration from man and beast, nature and art! How terse and polished the style! How condensed the thought! To think of reading the little book through in a day would be folly, although its lines may be run over in an hour. Each line is a sermon, and gives food for new reflection every time we recur to it.

WHO IS VICTORIA ?- Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was son of George the Third; who was grandson of George the Second; who was the son of Princess Sor hia; who was the cousin of Anne; who was the sister of William and Mary; who was the daughter and son in law of James the Second; who was the son of Charles the First; who was the son of James the First; who was the son of Mary; who was the grand daughter of Margaret; who was the sister of Henry the Eighth; who was the son of Henry the Seventh; who. was the son of the Earl of Richmond; who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Henry the Fifth; who was the son of Henry the Fourth; who was the cousin of Richard the Second; who was the grandson of Edward the Third: who was the son of Edward the Third; who was the son of Edward the Second; who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son John ; who was the son of Henry the Second; who was the son of Matilda; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the brother of William Rufus; who was the son of William the Conqueror; who was the hastard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's