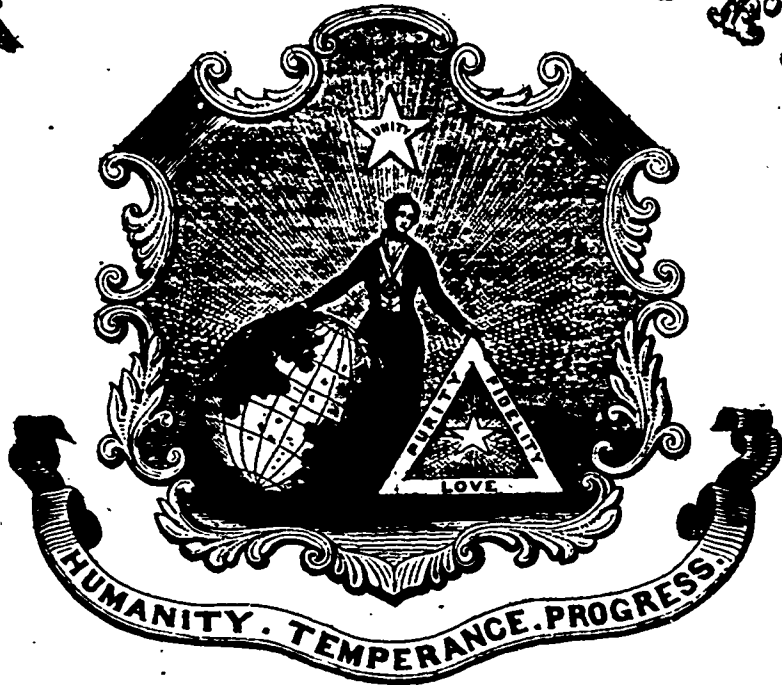


CANADIAN SON OF THE BRANCHES.



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NO MORE LET US DIFFER.

BY G. LINNEUS BANKS.

No more let us differ, as oft we have done,
 let our anger go down with the light of the sun,
 and a well spring of joy shall gush forth in the breast,
 and calm as his smile in the far-distant west.
 No more let the life-blood career through the heart,
 like the glory of summer we come and depart;
 but o'ne like that glory, if gentle and kind,
 we have both a perfume and beauty behind.

No more let us differ! If falsehood or wrong
 have blessed our judgment, or sat on our tongue,
 let the act be atoned for—regret be conveyed
 for the pain we have caused, for the wound we have made;
 for wife, of the thousands that look up to heaven,
 do hope by his God to be freely forgiven.
 No more let us differ! If friendship and love,
 withhold from mankind what he asks from above:

No more let us differ! we've plenty to do,
 to add sunshine and warmth we travel life through,
 to temper our frail frames from drifting astray—
 constant falling will 'neath our feet by the way.
 No more let us differ! let us be forgiven and forgiven,
 thus anger goes down with the sun when he sets,
 thus our love is secure for a bright world of bliss,
 for the friendship and love it has cherished in this.

THE AZTEC CITY.

The alleged existence of a secluded city of the Aztecs, somewhere in Central America, has been much mooted here, though by some entirely disbelieved. The presence of the Aztec children in this city, has given occasion to considerable inquiry and discussion on the subject, and will continue to do so. We find in the *New York Freeman* the following interesting statement, which encourages the hope, not only that we may learn something more of the antiquities of Central America, but that the ancient whereabouts of the lost tribes of Israel may be made manifest. It has long been the opinion of some that the missing tribes found their way to this continent, and the alleged discoveries here-

inafter referred to, lend countenance to that opinion.—We know nothing of the gentleman who is the *Picayune's* authority, but that paper would not make such statements without satisfactory assurance of their truth. The volume spoken of is in the hands of the editor, and of that he speaks from personal inspection of course. We quote now from the *Picayune*:

About three weeks since, a gentleman, who had recently returned from Tehuantepec, placed in our hands a volume composed of a number of layers of parchment, bound together with brazen clasps, and presenting appearances of great antiquity. It was obtained from an Indian curate—there are many in that part of Mexico—and the history of it, as related by himself, is this: He said he had purchased it from a native trader who, once a year was in the habit of visiting a city among the mountains, towards the south, which is inhabited exclusively by Aztecs. The name of this city is Coaxchencingo, which, in the language of the tribe to which the curate belongs, signifies "the mystery of the mountains." Within an inner apartment of the grand temple of Coaxchencingo are kept about fifty volumes similar in appearance to the one referred to, which, it is said by the priests, were preserved from the extensive collection of records known to have existed in Mexico at the time of the conquest, and which were destroyed by Cortez in his intemperate zeal against the paganism of the Aztecs. The volumes preserved at Coaxchencingo are regarded as holy things, and are only to be seen on days of great public rejoicing or solemnity. It was on an occasion of this kind that the Indian trader succeeded in abstracting one of them.

This volume, which we have now before us, is filled with hieroglyphical characters almost all of which are, of course perfectly unintelligible to us. But one circumstance connected with it is of the highest importance, and tends to confirm the theory that the Aztecs are descendants of a race which migrated to this continent from the eastern shores of Asia, about twenty centuries ago. It is remarkable that on one or two pages of the volume, immediately beneath the hieroglyphics, there are inscriptions in Greek characters, forming words in that language, but written backwards in the Oriental style.—On the first page, these Greek inscriptions run thus (we give English characters for want of Greek): *not nepnot aegol*, which reversed reads, *O'logos ton panton*—literally, "word of all things." It is to be presumed from this, that the book is a history of the mysterious people

among whom it was found, and could it be thoroughly deciphered, it would, no doubt, completely solve the problems of our aboriginal archæology. On another page there is a picture of water, and under it the word, "*scasalakt*," which is evidently "*thalasses*," Greek for the sea. A representation of a vessel full of men accompanies this, and conveys the impression that it refers to a voyage or migration from beyond the sea.

The existence of these Greek words in this volume is a very singular circumstance, and proves conclusively that it must have been the work of some nation from the old continent which held sufficient communication with Greece to learn the language. That it is Asiatic is proved by the fact of the reversed writing, which method is used by all oriental nations. A coincident fact with this one is the discovery lately made of a Hebrew volume found in the possession of a western tribe of Indians, an account of which has already been given in almost all the newspapers, and will doubtless be remembered by our readers. To what nation the authors of this Aztec volume belonged, is yet a mystery, though the facts would seem to indicate a Jewish origin; for although there are no Hebrew characters in the book, the known fact of the disappearance of the twelve tribes, the many similarities between the customs, rites and ceremonies of the Aztecs and those of the ancient Jews, and other circumstances of the same nature, lend plausibility to the theory of a Hebrew origin.

This singular manuscript will be submitted to the learned for their opinion.

Comprehensive Minds.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently delivered a lecture in the Tabernack, in this city, on the "Law of Precedents." In respect to mental qualities of nations, he adduced the following:—"In a recent report on English education, it is proved that one nationality is distinguished from another, in the sphere of mind. Men of all nations have been tested.—French, Italians, Germans, English, Scotch, and Irish. In each nation men are to be found of equal capacity to do a thing, to execute a plan which they see before them. But no nation can plan like that of the Scotch. They have, above all other, the faculty of comprehension."

Over 500 messages were sent over the Bain Telegraph to Boston, in one day lately, besides those transmitted for the Press.