

was found by an Indian and presented to Governor Clarke, a Roman coin; and many enclosures, similar to the Roman camp described by Josephus, may yet be seen in the Valley of the Mississippi. He represents these camps as being four square by measure, adorned with Towers at equal distances, with gates or places of entrance on every side. At Marietta, in Ohio, may yet be seen the remains of one of these camps, with its elevated squares at each corner, more than one hundred feet square, and nine feet high, and various other earthworks, similar in construction, may be seen north to the lakes, and west to the Mississippi, west of which the Romans may never have held empire.

A farmer of Monte Video, in Brazil, in 1827, in one of his fields discovered a flat stone, upon which, to him, strange and unknown characters were engraved, and beneath the stone he discovered a vault formed by masonry, in which were deposited two ancient swords, a helmet, and shield. This Planter caused the flat stone and deposit to be removed to Monte Video, where in spite of the ravages of more than two thousand years, Greek words were easily made out, which being translated, read as follows:—"During the dominion of Alexander, son of Philip, King of Macedon, in the sixty-third Olympiad, Ptolemais." On account of the ravages of time it was impossible to decipher the rest; but on the handle of one of the swords was the supposed portrait of Alexander himself. On the helmet there was the sculptured work, representing Achilles dragging Hector around the walls of Troy. The