



MAY VERSES.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Do you hear the wild birds calling—  
Do you hear them, oh my heart?  
Do you see the blue air falling  
From their rushing wings apart.

With young swallows they are flocking,  
For they hear the laughing breeze,  
With dew fingers rocking,  
Their cradles in the trees:

With nature's bosom holds,  
With the wintry storms are done,  
Little violets white and golden,  
How are leaning to the sun.

With its stars the sky is florid,  
And the wind-flower, sweet to view,  
Lies uncovered its pale forehead,  
To the kisses of the dew.

While thousand blossoms tender,  
Lie so sweetly as they,  
Are wearing their wild splendor  
In the blue eyes of May!

In the water softly dimpled—  
In the flower-crowned sod—  
How beautiful exemplified  
Is the providence of God!

From the insect's little story,  
To the farthest star above,  
All the waves of glory, glory,  
In the ocean of his love!

EUROPEAN NATIONS—THEIR ORIGIN  
AND ANTIQUITY.

can be more interesting to Europeans, and those who spring from them, than thoughts and their antiquity. Europe when first discovered by civilized man was settled by numerous savage or semi-civilized tribes of an en-

retic and warlike disposition. Italy and Greece are in Europe, but we speak of the more northern portions of it, now inhabited by the most enlightened people that ever lived in the world. Julius Cæsar was the first man who really said or knew much about the ancient Europeans. About fifty years before the appearance of Christ, he invaded many portions of savage Europe, and finally succeeded in conquering the greater part of it, even including England and Ireland. The population even then was dense and warlike and often worsted in combat the brave and unconquerable hosts of Cæsar. The races at that time seemed to be pretty much of the same origin and appearance. Indeed there is little doubt, but that all the modern nations of Europe spring from the same stock, and that the Greeks and Romans were also of the same origin. The characteristics of this race, called the Caucasian or white race, are peculiar, and have been marked for at least three thousand years. Beauty of person, mental vigor, power and vivacity of thought, romance and courage or warlike disposition, have ever distinguished them. When Greece fell at the feet of Rome, and Rome fell at the feet of the Vandals of Europe it was but brothers conquering brothers. When northern Europe, was invaded by Cæsar many millions of people inhabited it, and even extreme Norway and Sweden were inhabited. Man had lived in those countries then at least a thousand years. He had made but little progress in the arts and sciences, but was warlike and advancing in civilization. He was in about the same state as the Savages of North America when discovered by Smith in Virginia. The people were idolatrous, worshipping imaginary Gods, and erecting stone temples and altars to unknown Gods, upon which it is said human beings were sacrificed. In the conquest of Europe by Cæsar and the Romans and in the subsequent appearance of Christianity, and the embracing of that religion by Constantine the Roman Emperor; producing its spread over Europe, one can almost see the visible hand of the CREATOR. God had an eye of love for this mighty Caucasian race, by which it would seem, that the whole world was to be civilized and christianized.

The poor savages of the days of Julius Cæsar have conquered the world, and outstripped all men in knowledge. A few thousands of them not long since conquered Rome, and held it in bondage.—Such are the mighty transmutations of nations.— [EDITOR SOX.]

Translated from the French by H. Meigs.  
HISTORY OF THE CELTS.

The Celts originally knew not how to read and write. Almost all Europe was inhabited by one and the same people—that is to say, the Celts—named, however, generally from the country they inhabited, Scythians, as the Greeks styled all those who lived along the river Danube, and from that to the extreme north. The Scythians and Sarmatians occupied all Europe. The ancients understood by the name Hyperborean those Celts of the north beyond the Rhiphean mountains.

When the Romans penetrated beyond the Danube they found that vast country inhabited by a people entirely different from themselves, and whom they called, some Celts, some Celto-Scythians, Iberians, Celtiberians, Gauls, Germans. The Sarmatians, or Sauromatians, these speak at this day the Slavonic language. Such are the Bohemians, Poles, &c. The Celts had cavalry, and wore the linear dress—a short mantle, which they called a *segum*, much like the dress of the mountaineers of inland. The ancient inhabitants of Spain, Portugal and France, were Celts.

Julius Cæsar tells us that in his day the Celts occupied but a third part of Gaul, (France,) and that there were three different languages among them, (say three dialects of the same language,) that the Celtic language was divided into an infinity of dialects, so that Celts sometimes removed from each other did not understand each other; that the Tudesque (lastly Dutch) was only a Celtic dialect. Pausanias says that all the Gauls were formerly called Celts, that this name is a generic one.

The ancient Germans were Celts, as the Greeks said, *Keltos*. Strabo (A. D. 13) says that they differed a little from the Gauls. They were more ferocious, of greater stature, and whiter; but in other respects had the same traits, customs, food, &c., that the people of Scandinavia—namely, Sweden, Denmark, Norway are Celts, that there were Celts in Poland and Muscovy.