

CLIPPINGS.

—A singular accident occurred near Wilmington, N. C., lately. A son of Mr. Edward Ward, living near Dry Pond, unsuspectingly placed a lighted match near the open bung-hole of an empty fluid barrel, when an explosion took place, shattering the barrel, and throwing portions of the same some distance, and one piece went with such force as to displace several boards from the roof of the shed. The boy was knocked down, set on fire and shockingly burned.

—Daniel C. Kenyon, cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank at East Greenwich, has proved a defaulter to the amount of \$72,000, being \$12,000 more than the entire capital of the bank.

—Among the hostile parties now contending in Africa there are three Sabbaths celebrated in each week. The Sabbath of the Moors is on Friday. The Sabbath of the very few Jews who fight in the ranks as irregulars or settlers in the country for their hearths and homes is on Saturday, while the Sabbath of the Roman Catholic Spaniards is on Sunday.

—Major Fitzgerald, of the United States Army, died at Los Angeles on the 9th ult.

—A bill has been introduced in the Texas Legislature providing for the imprisonment of northern preachers, teachers and drummers who may come there.

—Duelists in Virginia cannot hold office and to enable some of her favorite sons to accept of that gift from the "dear people" who have rendered themselves ineligible by having resorted to the "code of honor," in the settlement of personal difficulties, the Legislature has passed bill, declaring an amnesty to all persons who were engaged in duels previous to Jan. 10.

—It is suggested by Lieutenant Morrison, R. N., that the discovery of so many planets, which have not heretofore been detected, is in support of the theory held by some astronomers, that these bodies are thrown off by the sun.

The Emperor Napoleon it is said has been anxious to see crinoline abandoned—but Eugenie having, one day presented herself before him in the meagre attire of a few years ago, he at once recanted, and hoops will reign paramount during her pleasure.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have nearly six thousand box and platform cars in use in transporting freight on that road, and the Portland Company are engaged in building two hundred box cars additional. Placed in one train, they would reach twenty five miles.

—There is a chap in jail in Chicago who is awaiting trial for having married and deserted eleven wives.

—Gov. Packer, of Pa., lately sent in one batch of seventeen veto messages.

—Were married on Thursday evening, the 19th January, at the residence of the bride, (Choctaw county, Ala.,) by Rev. A. Daugherty, "in the prime of youth," Mr. Charles W. Pate, aged about 84 years, to Mrs. Elizabeth Conn, aged about 96 years.

—Mr. Sherman is said to have expended a small fortune entertaining his friends during the nine weeks' contest for Speaker.

—We find the following in an exchange paper; At Silverhillocks, Gamrie, the wife of Charles Wilson, of twin daughters—one born on the 31st December, 1859, the other on January 1, 1860.

—The little island of Barbadoes, is the most densely populated country in the world; with an area of 166 square miles, it contains 125,864 inhabitants.

The Patent office has ready for distribution over 30,000 well-rooted tea plant; 12,000 foreign and domestic grape vines; 900 rooted seedless pomegranate cuttings, and various foreign, medical, and ornamental plants. The delay in distribution has been owing to the reduced appropriation made by Congress for agricultural purposes for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

—The New York Herald has started a new candidate for the Presidency, to-wit: Gen. John E. Wool, whom it styles "a patriot, a soldier, a Democrat, a thorough Union man, &c."

—At an entertainment in Prescott, Mass., given by the ladies of the Congressional Society, the "old folks' room" was provided with bean porridge, hulled corn, boiled vegetables and brown bread. The bread was baked by a

lady 80 years of age, and dishes were used that were from 75 to 100 years old.

—In Hardin County, Ky., a few weeks since, a young married woman visited her sister to attend her in her confinement. The night following she was the immediate cause of introducing another little stranger into this wicked world. The mother of the two sisters was then called upon to assist her two daughters, and the day following she was delivered of three children!

—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says, that it is against the law to smoke in that place on Sunday.

—The scarlet fever continues to desolate the homes of people in the western counties of Pennsylvania. In many places whole families are prostrated with it. In one township in Jefferson County, twenty five children have died within a period of two months, and the disease, instead of abating, appears to be increasing.

—Mr. George L. Benson of Utica, lost his little boy last November. Having read in an Elmira paper a few days since that a stray child had appeared there, he hastened to the place, and the father and child met and recognized each other. The little fellow was only three years old, and unable to give any account of himself.

—Preliminary instructions are soon to be sent to the various Marshals for taking the next United States census; schedules will soon follow.

—It is stated that when the twelve hundred clerks employed in the Bank of England leave the building in the evening, a detachment of troops march in to guard it during the night, although burglars could not penetrate the solid vaults in six weeks.

—A church is about to be erected by the Russian Government near Inkerman, the funds for which are supplied by the sale of cannon balls which have been picked up at Inkerman and Sebastopol.

—Dr. Kane's panorama of his Arctic expedition, and his famous Esquimaux dog, Etah, were sold in New York, about the 1st of February, for \$285. The panorama cost \$6,000.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

MOROCCO.

The Empire of Morocco forms the western half of North Africa, lying between the Mediterranean on the north, the Atlantic on the west, the Sahara on the south, and Algeria, the Atlas and Tafillet on the east. It is on an average about 500 miles deep from north to south, and 200 wide from east to west; but the Emperor or Shereef exercises a nominal sovereignty of ill-defined extent beyond these boundaries.

The population of this country is a very curious one. It has been invaded by several successive races, of whom the earliest known to authentic history were the Phœnicians. When the Romans succeeded them, they found an indigenous people, to whom they gave indifferently the names of Mauri and Barbari. The Vandals succeeded the Romans, but were afterward utterly exterminated by Belisarius. The Arabs, however, permanently established themselves there, and made Morocco the point of departure whence they invaded Spain. The Arabs were called Moors by the Spaniards, who, in choosing that name, were probably reviving the use of the ancient designation of Mauria, which properly belonged, not to the Arabs, but to the ancient inhabitants of the country. Finally, after many centuries of power in Spain, the Arabs were expelled, and took refuge in Morocco, where they retained the name which they had so long borne in Europe.

The result of the whole is that the Moors of the Spaniards and the Mauri of the Romans are now so much mixed up that they have ceased to exist as separate races. There are still Berbers, Arabs, Moors and Turks in Morocco, but they are distinguished by their occupations, and not by any distinction of race. Those who live in the towns are called Moors or Turks, and those who live in the country in tents are called Arabs or Berbers. Beside these there are a considerable number of negro tribes in Morocco, and a good many Jews.

Morocco consists of two regions sloping downward, north-west and south-east, from the chain of the Atlas, which contains at least one peak 15,000 feet high. The northern slope produces cattle, grain and skins; and the southern, gum, almonds, ostrich feathers, bark, leeches, wax, wool and skins. The climate of the northern part resembles that of Spain, but the long coast line, and the prevalence of the trade winds, produce abundance of rain. The southern half is much hotter.

That part of the northern slope of Morocco which borders the coast is called the Rif, and is inhabited by Berber tribes, over whom the Shereef has only a very precarious authority. Along the coast the Spaniards possess several penal settlements, or presidios, of which the principal is Ceuta—a corruption of Sebta,

which is a relic of the ancient Roman name, "Septem Fratres." Tetuan is one of the principal towns of the Rif coast. It contains from 9,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, but has no port and little trade. The port of Salee also deserves notice on account of its ancient reputation. The Maroquin navy is still laid up there, but it consists of a very few ships, which are entirely unserviceable, while the dockyard is nearly deserted. The population are still so bitter against the Christians and Jews that they will not permit a member of either religion to reside among them. Tangier is the principal town on the Mediterranean coast, and is the residence of the European Consul-General, of whom there are eleven.

It is perhaps, matter of regret that our government should have given it up in 1684, as it is only thirty miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar, and has a port which might be made very convenient at a small expense. Such a possession would have considerably strengthened our hold upon the Straits.

Mogador is the only harbor of importance on the Atlantic coast. A considerable trade is carried on there with Europe, of which two-thirds are with England, while the largest share of the remainder falls to France. The trade with the interior is conducted almost entirely by the use of camels, which bring down their loads of gum and almonds to the shore, where they are immediately loaded on board ship and exported. The consequence of this extreme simplicity of trading is, that the town itself is of trifling importance, and the power of bombarding or otherwise destroying it gives no hold to foreign Powers upon the empire of Morocco.

The royal cities, or capitals, of Morocco are four—El-kesar, Mequinez, Fez and Morocco. Mequinez is the military capital, containing the Imperial treasure, and the Emperor's negro body guard which protects it. Fez was formerly celebrated for its university, and is still the centre of such literature as exists in the country. It is said to contain a population of 88,000 souls, and has two annual caravans, one of which leaves for Timbuctoo and the other for Mecca. The journey to Timbuctoo occupies about ninety days—the journey to Mecca five or six months.

The city of Morocco itself is said to be seven miles in circumference, though most of this space is filled with ruins. Its population is variously estimated from 50,000 to 100,000. It is about fourteen miles from the Atlas. Morocco is the seat of the residence of the Emperor. There is great rivalry between it and Fez, and the different dynasties which governed Morocco at different times have given the preference sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other.

The government of Morocco is of the most barbarous kind. The greater part of the trade of the empire is conducted by the Emperor through the medium of monopolies, some of which he sells, while he keeps others in his own hands. Those which are sold or farmed are, the monopoly of leeches, which is let for \$50,000 a year; wax, for \$3,000; bark, for \$16,000; coining copper money, let to each principal city for \$10,000 a year; millet and small seeds, for \$500, cattle for victualling Gibraltar, \$7,500. Beside this, the Emperor keeps in his own hand the monopolies of tobacco, sulphur, and cochineal. The monopolies do not interfere with export duties, which are laid heavily upon most of the articles which we have mentioned, and moreover upon Jews and Jewesses. The Shereef obviously looks upon the Jews in much the same light as that in which they were regarded by some of our own early kings. No male Jew can leave the ports of Morocco without paying four dollars custom duty, and Jewesses must pay \$100. The reason is that the Jewesses are detained as a sort of pledge to secure the return of their husbands and fathers. Without the Jews the commerce of the country could hardly be carried on.

The revenues of the Shereef were estimated a century ago at £200,000 per annum; but in addition to this he has a considerable hoard of treasure in the vaults of Marquinez, which is said to amount to as much as £10,000,000 sterling. The manner in which the Emperor collects this treasure—the accumulation of which has been the principal object of his life—is eminently characteristic. He allows the Governors of the various towns not only to collect the taxes, but to exact from the people as much as they see fit; but this privilege is held subject to the obligation of honoring such drafts as the Emperor may choose to draw upon them, and if they fail to do so, they are subject to imprisonment and deprivation both of office and of property. In a word, the Governors are the Shereef's sponges, and are squeezed as often as they become full.

The Emperor's power would seem to be greatly limited by the institutions of his country. He cannot, apparently, pardon the most trifling offenses. An English merchant was riding near Mogador, when an old woman seized his bridle and demanded charity. He pushed her away, and she swore that he had knocked out two of her teeth, which, as she had been toothless for twenty years before, did not seem probable. The Emperor advised the Englishman to make her a small present and get rid of the difficulty, but he resolutely refused to do so, on which she got up so violent a commotion that the Emperor was reduced to beg the merchant to allow two of his teeth to be knocked out in compliance with the lex talionis. The sturdy merchant at last consented, and the teeth were drawn, but the Emperor was so much ashamed that he sent him two shiploads of grain as compensation for the personal sacrifice which he had made to the public peace.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, March 18, at 11 o'clock, Bishop Edward Hunter, his counselors and Bishop Hill administered the sacrament.

Elder John Taylor spoke of the sermonizing system of the present day, and of the Lord raising up the weak things of the world to confound the wise and the mighty; and said that some take advantage of this promise, because they are too lazy to read—too lazy to study, and they appear to think that God will do it all, but he requires men to labor, to read, to study and to improve their minds; if men are diligent, the Lord will give them strength according to their day; asserted that the various arts, sciences and professions require diligent study, and almost incessant application, in order to attain proficiency; that it is so with our religion. Before the Lord revealed the gospel to Joseph Smith, there was no knowledge of God, nor of the correct principles of the religion of Jesus Christ upon the earth. When the gospel found him he was engaged studying the conflicting creeds of modern christianity, and had read and carefully examined the numerous polemical essays that have been written by the learned divines of the present day in support of their respective denominations.—Made remarks on the difference between us and the religious world, the government of nations, and the universal benefits that will accrue from the establishment of the kingdom of God in the last days. Argued the necessity of complete obedience to the mandates of heaven; the completeness of the organization of the priesthood in this dispensation and its efficiency among the nations, because of its oneness throughout the world. Alluded to the manner of kings getting their authority to rule the people. Declared it to be the duty of the Elders of Israel to gather all the truth that is to be found in the world, and to bring it to Zion for the benefit of the Lord's people.

Metal Superior to Gold.

We extracted, a few days ago, from the Paris letter in The Star, an account of an imposition practiced on the Mont de Piete, and we now add further particulars:

"The affair of ingots of silver whereby the Mont de Piete has been defrauded is taking an entirely different aspect to that which it presented at first. The 'culprit' disclaims all guilt—declares that he never presented the substance as silver, and offers to detach from the ingots a metal of far more value than either silver or gold, and which will amply compensate the amount of the sums lent upon the ingots.

But he insists upon the operation being performed by himself without witnesses, as he frankly owns that he would rather work out his sentence at the galleys than yield his secret to any one. The lawyers are puzzled. An examination into the antecedents of the accused displays a most favorable result. He has lived in the greatest solitude alone with his sister, intrusted with a great portion of his secret, in an isolated house at the Petit Montrongo.

A realization of the alchemists of old seized upon the imagination of the officers when they entered the laboratory where the inventor of this new element of wealth and power was at work. The atmosphere kept for months together, day and night, at the same suffocating degree of temperature, the darkened windows, and the silent labor of the two individuals who occupied the dwelling, the heaps of precious looking metal lying about in all directions, called to mind the legends of Paracelsus and Guillaume de Postel.

The question is so dubious—the point of law so delicate—that a commission consisting of a number of the first chemical authorities of the country, among whom are Depretz, Dore, and others have been appointed to inquire into the matter. If the inventor of the new metal is to be believed, he has in reality discovered the secret of which the alchemists of the olden time were always in such fierce and hot pursuit—the generative power of the mineral reign; and the search after this great discovery having led him to that of numerous secrets connected with the laws of nature, he has become possessed of the most marvelous secrets, which, applied to industry and art, will advance both by many centuries at one single bound.

One fact, however, as yet remains a mystery. Is the man a savant or a lunatic? The examination and analyzation of his discovery can alone determine the decision, and is waited for with great anxiety."—[London Paper.]

IN FUNDS.—Soon after the battle of Leipsic, a wit observed:

"Bonaparte must now be in funds, for he has received a check on the banks of the Elbe."

A GOOD INHERITANCE.—The best legacy a man can leave his children is the ability to take care of themselves.