

ty cents, for each mark or brand recorded.

Sec. 6. That William Clayton be appointed the Recorder of brands, according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Recorder, to furnish a printed copy free of charge, of all marks, brands, and record of brands, to every individual applying for the same, and having a certificate of record, as speedily as possible after the entry of one hundred brands, also to repeat the same on the completion of the entry of every succeeding hundred.

Sec. 8. Any person finding cattle, or any animals intended in this Ordinance, having RECORDED BRANDS, in any enclosure, or any place where they may be doing damage, shall immediately secure and take good care of the same, and search diligently, and restore the animal or animals to the owners, who shall be liable for all reasonable cost, and damages: and if the owner cannot be found after diligent search, said animals may be driven to the STRAY POUND.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of every person selling or disposing of any animal having a recorded brand, to reverse the same on said animal; but if any person shall alter or deface any recorded brand, on any animal; or place, or cause to be placed his own, or other brand on any animal not belonging to said individual; he or they shall be subject to any or all the penalties of this ordinance, together with further punishments, applicable to felonious offences, at the discretion of the Court, having jurisdiction.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, that whenever horses, mules, cattle, cows, or other stock having recorded brands, are put in the Stray Pound, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the Stray Pound to use due diligence to ascertain the names of the owners of said stock, both by reference to the Record of brands and otherwise; and to notify the owners of the

same if known; or publish the same with the marks or brands in four public places of the city, within three days from the time said stock are put in the Pound.

Sec. 11. Any officer or individual, violating any provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than one thousand, at the discretion of the Court, having jurisdiction thereof.

THE JEWS OF EUROPE.

In a highly interesting paper prepared by Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Free Church of Scotland, who was some time resident in Germany, the following statement is made:—

"The Jews have taken a leading hand in all the late revolutionary movements on the continent. So much is this felt to be the case, that it is commonly asserted on the part of the Conservatives, that the whole originated and still centres in them. Of course this is an exaggeration; but the general prevalence, and the felt strength of the assertion lie in the acknowledged fact, that if their influence has not been exclusive, it has been very great. A large majority of the democratic societies have Jews for their leaders and chief speakers. If smaller in point of numbers, they have, generally, in these unions, the ascendancy in talent, tact, and, what is of equal importance in such times, daring.—The two levers of greatest power at present in the political world, are money and the press. In respect to the former, the Jews have long had the supremacy. They rule the exchange in the greater part of Europe. Even governments have been known to tremble at the ante-chamber of a Jew.

But the press of continental Europe is no less in Jewish hands; every department of periodical literature, more especially, swarms with Jewish laborers. In the majority of cases, the newspaper press is conducted by Jews as editors, sub-editors, and occasional con-

tributors. The correspondence is almost entirely managed by them. *These men are, without doubt, the leaders of public opinion on the continent,* and are, covertly, or more openly, as it suits the circumstances of the moment, undermining at once the national institutions and the national faith."

The absolutist spirit of the *London Quarterly Review* would naturally excite distrust and watchfulness regarding its statements, but the facts contained in the following extract are beyond question:

"Nor would we omit to mention another influential body who have played a distinguished part in all the revolutions of Germany—we mean the Jews. At least one-third, if not one-half, of the public journals of Germany, have, for a long time, been conducted by Jewish editors. In Austria, the most forward among the extreme democrats have been Jews. Dr. Jellinek, for instance, who was executed with Dr. Bekker, on the 23d November, of last year, at Vienna, and whose Journal had been the organ of the Red party since the month of March last, appears to have been a Jew, born on the frontiers of Moravia and Hungary.—The names of Porne, and Heine, both of whom died refugees in Paris, both occupying a prominent position in the most advanced section of revolutionary writers, are doubtless familiar to our readers. Both of these daring adventurers were Jews. In Austria, the Jews have, of late, played so prominent a part in revolutionary politics, that out of ten leading men, six or eight will be found to belong to that nation. In Prussia, likewise, the most violent journals are in the hands of the Jews, whose leader in the Chamber at Berlin is Jacobi, a member of the extreme left."

Such is the remarkable aspect which the Jew presents when contemplated merely in his position in respect to the nations of Europe. By his intellectual power and superiority, he guides opinion;