Upon the walls are sculptured the emblems of late and Death in such a way as to confirm Mr. Stephens in the belief that it was erected for the practice of the worship prevalent among the Experience and other Eastern nations. The partie Cogalludo, from whose work Mr. Stephens has before quoted, contains an interesting no-

Pribune.

Traveli ly Land, America

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tice of this stupendous structure of the use to which it was applied.

"He says that he once ascended the steps which it was applied.

"He says that he once ascended the steps and that "when he attempted to descend he repented; his sight failed him, and he was in some danger." He adds that in the apartments of the building, were the idols, and that there they made sacrifices of men, women, and children. Beyond doubt this lotty building was a steat "Teocalis," the great temple of idols worshipped by the people of Uxmal, consecrated by their most mysterious rites, the hofiest of their holy places. "The High Priest had in his Hand a large, broad, and sharp Kaile made of Flint. Another Priest carried a wooden Collar wrought like a snake. The persons to be sacrificed were conducted one by one up the teps, stark naked, and as soon as laid on the stone, had the Collar put upon their Neck, and he four Priests took hold of the hands and feet. Then the High Priests, with wonderful dexteriy, tipped up the Breast, tore out the Heart, teeking, with his Hands, and showed it to the Sun, offering him the Heart and Steam that tame from it. Then he turned to the Hold and have wit in his face, which done, he kicked the body down the steps, and it never stonged till. san, offering him the Heart and Steam that came from it. Then he turned to the Idol and allow it in his face, which done, he kicked the body down the steps, and it never stopped till acame to the bottom because they were very apright"; and "one who had been a Priest and had been converted, said that when they large out the Heart of the wretched Person savinged it did beat so strongly that he took it to from the Ground three or four times till it tooled by Degrees, and then he threw the bedy, still moving, down the steps." In all the large catalogue of supersticious rices that darken a peculiar more horribly exerting than that of the sain Priest, with his white dress and long hair, clothed with gore, performing his murder-massacrifices at this lofty night, in full view of the people throughout the whole extent of the tily."

From the London Illustrated News.

EXTINCT CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.
The political convulsions of Central America,
the wers of the Texians, and the recent triumphs
the people of Yucatan, Guatemaia, Honduis, and neighbouring Provinces, over the Mexlean farces, having invested its "vexed bordray" with fresh interest, we have determined
to devoting a page to their historic illustration.
These distracted states are sinusted between the
tath and twentieth parellels of north latitude, that the eighty-third and ninety-fourth of longiand eighty-third and ninety-fourth of longi-late west of Greenwich. On the north the stores are washed by the Atlantic waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Houdaras, climate is temperate but humid; the general indee raised about 150 feet above the level of the sea, and varied by impumerable piles of sen, and varied by innumerable piles of againcent mountains. The bases of the hills, valleys, and the banks of the streams, are othed with dense forests of evergreen oaks, hahogany, cotton-tree, and many species of alma besides vast parasitic tribes which climb hom tree to tree, and branch to branch; and beare the woods isto almost impenetrable massa. The agricultural and commercial products to the absence of industry and enterprise, try limited in their range. The great export tade is mahogany and wax. Corn and black beans, from which the favourite tortilles are de is mahogany and wax. Corn and black beans, from which the favourite tortilles are stepared, are raised in great abundance. Sisal-simp, or heniken, is produced in limited quanties. Sugar, cotten, Campeachy hats, and ill-black and the cattle, nearly complete the catalogue. The shahitants are chiefly of Spanish and Indian them. Once, however, this beautiful country was the seat of a mighty empire, greatly advantin in the arts and eleganoies of life, possessed as system of religion, and a written language sating at command vast military power and swilled resources. All that now remains of the art of the country in the perishing temples, palaces, idels, dayling at the perishing temples, palaces, idels, dayling of their "high places," and a few dayling of their "high places," and a few dayling in the perishing temples, palaces, idels, and alternative temples, palaces, idels, dayling in the perishing temples in the perishing temples in the perishing temples in the perishing temples in and actions, which seems to carry with it the same appearance of apathy in his looks seems to carry with it the same apone nor at least, a subdued spirit; the same apone his still the same apone ding upon him like a melancholy vision, a diam' remembrance of better days." Indeed in the children of the sun" have been so utaken believed the children of the sun" have been so utaken of their Spanning of the blighted by the domination of their Spa-conquerors, that, like the aborigines of Folland, described by Cook, they have the last sign of an intelligent spirit, in a to-midlerence to every object of interest or company. The faculty of curiosity is extin-The faculty of curiosity is extin-The faculty of curiosity is extin-effects of political tyranny. The national chave yet been discovered, of the ruins of alatial cities, built of stone, and uusnal-ded on the site of a hill, possessing great ary capabilities of defence. The principal are Quirigua, Copan, Santa Cruz-che, Palenque, Uxmal, Chi-Chen, Campeachy. The palaces are built same princely, scale as those peculiar to land of Egypt," but are, of an order and of decoration exclusively their own, and the architecture of any other country have large country and country. large quadrangular court-yards, fing into each other by arched passers—the work of the successive projection of the sund the opposite walls; ext naive terraces, one of the sund the opposite walls; ext naive terraces, one of the sund that the su approached by flights of steps; beautifut halls, a corridors. But that which prin-

cipally characterizes these buildings is the numerous pyramidal structures, sometimes flankin the majority of cases occupying independent positions, and sometimes built on artificial or natural mounds of considerable elevation. Most of their summits are truncated, and on the level surface thus obtained, it seems to have been usual to erect a temple-like buildings of small

Another remarkable feature in these ruins is the presence of numerous curved pillars, of the average height of twenty-five feet, which still stand erect in the midst of the dêbris of ruined architecture and perished vegetation which imbed their lower portions. These pillars are square, and have bas-reliefs on each of their lour sides: on the front a figure dressed in what we may suppose to be the costume of the country; and on the other side, rude scroll-like ornaments, which sometimes enclose monograms and other symbols, of what Mr. Stephens, in his "Incidents of Travel," considers to be the language of the people who erected them In front of these pillars, small, richly curved altars have frequently been found, that would lead to the conclusion that these pillars are what the Spaniards call them—"idols," and were once the deities of the departed people. These sculptured memorials have excited the anthosizstic admiration of the people of the Another remarkable feature in these ruins were once the deities of the departed people. These sculptured memorials have excited the enthosiastic admiration of the people of the United States: they have compared them to the early efforts of classic antiquity, and have gone so far as to give them an autedituvian parentage. In our opinion, however, they are of a very low character of art, and are of a comparatively recent period. We can sympathiss with the extravagant joy of Jonathan in discovering an ancient and highly civilized ancestry for his adopted country—of "rains of temples which may have been historical when Solomon was laying the foundations of the first temple ever raised by the hand of man to the honour and glory of the true God. Ruins of palaces in which Phidias and Praxiteles might have gone to study ancient masters." But we believe the prows of many of the canoes of New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands, exhibit specimens of equal, and in fact, very similar sculptures. There is nothing amongst them at all comparable to Persian, Egyptian, or even Norman art. The grand and distinctive excellence of these ruins, and that which most powerfully attests the mental energy and advanced civilization of these people, is found in the grand proportions of their vast palaces, and the elegance of their decorations; and, as Mr. Stephens forcibly observes, the whole presents "the spectacle of a people skilledin architecture, and drawing, and beyond all doubt, other more perishable arts, and possessing the cultivation and refinement attendant upon these, not derived from the Old World, but originating and growing up here without models or masters, having a distinct separate, independent existence, like the plants and fruits of the soit, indigenous."

It appears that in the time of Cortez and Alvarado, who overrun the country and broke the sceptre of its preud nationality, the states of

It appears that in the time of Cortez and Alvarado, who overrun the country and broke the scepire of its preud nationality, the states of Central America stood upon "power's high pinnacle" unfading and undiminished. Herrera, the Spanish historian, says of Yucatan, "The whole country is divided into eighteen districts, and in all of them were so many and such stately stone buildings, that it was amazing; and the great wonder is, that having no use of any metal, they were able to raise such structures, which seem to have been temples, for their which seem to have been temples, for their houses were always of timber and thatched In those editices were carved the figures of naked men, with earrings, after the Indian manner, and idols of all sorts." Of the natives, he says, "they flattened their heads and for cheads, their care horsely with rines in them. Their terms "they flattened their heads and foreheads, their ears bored, with rings in them. Their faces were generally good, and not very brown, but without beards, for they scorched them when young, that they might not grow Their hair was long, like women, with which they made a garland about the head, and a listle tale hung behind. The men wore a roll, eight fiagers broad, going several times round the waist, and had square mantles, knotted on the shoulders, and sandals made of deer-skiss." The reader, as Mr. Stephens observes, almost seems here, in the flattened heads and costumes of the natives, a picture of the sculptured and stuccoed figures of Palenque and other places. Bernel Diaz, Goinara, and others who accompanied Cortez, bear corresponding testimony. The date of these ruins, and of the great dynasties who founded them, would appear, then to range through the five centuries from A. D. range through the five centuries from A. D. 1,000 to the period of the Spanish conquest Their sudden extinction is one of the wonder of history; but, as a Christian people, we find its solution in that memorable prophecy of our faith, "the Idols he shall atterly abolish."

The country is now under the dominion of half-a-dozen flimsy republies, which offer even less security to life, copital, or conscience, than as governments, they possess themselves.

We take the following extracts from Sir E. L. Bulwer's new work, entitled "The Last of the Barons."

OLD LONDON

The narrow streets were, however, crowded with equestrians, whose dress collapsed his own some bending their way to the tower, som some bending their way to the tower, some to the palaces of the Flete. Carriages there were none, and only twice he encountered the huge litters, in which some aged prelate, or some high born dame veiled greatness from the day. But the frequent vistas to the river gave glimpses of the gay boats and barges that crowded the Thames, that then, principal the roughfare for every class, but more especially for the noble. The ways were fortunately dry for the noble. The ways were fortunately dry and clean for London; though occasionally deep holes and furrows in the road menaced perils to the unwary horseman.

The streets themselves might well disappoint in splendor the stranger's eye; for although

viewed at a distance, ancient London was in-calculably more picturesque and stately than the modern; yet, when fairly in its tortuous laby-rinths, it seemed to those who had improved the taste by travel, the meanest and the murki-est capitol in Christendom. The streets were the laste by travel, the meanest and the murkiest capitol in Christendom. The streets were marveilously narrow, the upper stories, chiefly of wood, projecting far over the lower, which were formed of mud and plaster. The sheps were pitiful booths, and the 'prentices standing at the entrance with cap in hand, and lining the passages, as the old French writers avers, comme idoles, kept up an eternal din with their clamorous invitations, often varied by pert witticisms on some churlish passenger, or loud vituperations of each other. The whole ancient family of the London criers were in full bay. Scarce had Marmaduke's ears recovered the shock of "Hot peas cods—all hot," than they were saluted with "mackerel," "sheep's feet—hot sheep's feet." At the smaller taverns stood the inviting veciferators of "cock-pie," "ribs of beef—hot beef," while blinded with these multitoned discords, whiled the vielle or primitive hurdy-gurdy, screamed the pipe, twanged the harp, from every quarter where the thirsty passed to drink, or the idler stood to gape.

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

The earl was in the lusty vigor of his age. His hair, of the deepest black was worn short, as in disdain of the effeminate fashion of the day, and, fretted bare from the temples, by the constant and early friction of his helmet, gave to a forehead naturally lofty a yet more majestic appearance of expanse and height. His complexion, though dark and sunburned, glowed with rich health. The beard was closely spare, but of prodigious width and depth of chest, more apparent from the fashion of the short surcoat which was thrown back, and left in broad expanse a placard, not of holiday velvet and satins, but of steel polished as a mirror, and inlaid with gold.

surcoat which was thrown back, and left in broad expanse a placard, not of holiday velvet and sat'ns, but of steel polished as a mirror, and inlaid with gold.

And now, as concluding his task, the earl rose and motioned Marmaduke to a stool by his side, his great stature, which from the length of his lambs, was not so observable when he sat, actually startled his guest. Tall 2s Marmaduke was himself, the earl towered above him—with his high, majestic, smooth, unwrinkled forehead—like some Paladin of the rhyme of poet or romancer; and perhaps, not only in this masealline advantage, but in the rare and harmonious combination of colossal strength with lithe and graceful lightness, a more splendid union of all the outward qualities we are inclined to give to the heroes of old, never dazzled the eyes, or impressed the fancy. But even this effect of mere person was subordinate to that which this eminent nobleman created—upen his inferiors, at least—by a manner so void of all arrogance, yet of all condescension, so simple, open, cordial, and hero like, that Marmaduke Neville, peculiarly alive to external impressions, and subdued and fascinated by the earl's first word, and that word was "Welcome!" dropped on his knee, and kiesing the hand extended to him, said, "Noble kinsman, in thy service, and for thy sake let me live and die!" Had the young man been prepared by the subtlett master of court-craft for this interview, so important to his fortunes, he could not have advanced a hundredth part so lar with the great earl, as he did by that sudden, frank burst of genuiue emotion; for Warwick was peculiarly sensitive to the admiration he excited—vain or proud of it, it matters not which—grateful as a child for love, and inexorable as a woman for slight or insult: in rude ages, one sex has often the qualities of the other.

The Tower of London, more consecrated to associations of gloom and blood, than gaiety and splendor, was nevertheless, during the reign of Edward IV., the seat of a gallant and gorge-

Ous court.

That king, from the first to the last so dear to the people of London, made it bis principal residence when in the netropolis, and its ancient halls and towers were then the scene of many a brawl and galliard. As Warwick's barge now approached its huge walls, rising from the river, there was much that might either animate or awe, according to the mood of the spectator. The king's barge, with many lesser craft, reserved for the use of the courtiers, gay with awnings and streamers, and painting and gliding, lay before the wharfs, not far from the gate of Sir Thomas, now called the Traitor's Gate. On the wak raised above the battlemented wall of the inner ward, not only paced the sentries, but there demes and knights were inhaling the noon-day breezes, and the gleam of their rich dresses of cloth of gold flashgreath of their rich dresses of cloth of gold flashed upon the eye at frequent intervals from tower to tower. Over the vast round turret, behind the Traitor's Gate, now called the "Bloody Tower," floated cheerily in the light wind, the royal banner. Near the Lion's Tower, two or three keepers of the meagerie, in the king's livery were leading to the hing's livery were leading to the hing. the king's livery, were leading forth, by a strochain, the huge white bear, which made one the beasts of the collection, and was an esp-favorite with the king and his brother Rich The sheriffs of London were bound to find grizzly mision his chain and his cord deigned to amuse himself with bathing by ing' in the river, and several boats, filled wi gape-mouthed passengers, by near the wharf to witness the diversions of Bruin. These folk set up a lead shout of "A Warwick! a Warwick!" The stout earl, and God bless him!" gorgeous barge shot towards the fortress. The carl acknowledged their greeting by veiling his plumed cap, and passing the keepers with a merry allusion to the care of his own badge. and a friendly compliment to the grunting bear, he stepped ashore, followed by Now, however, he paused a moment, and a more thoughtful shade passed over his counte-nance, as, glancing his eye carelessly aloft to-

ward the standard of king Edward, he caught sight of the casement in the neighboring tower of the very room in which the sovereign of his youth, Henry VI was a prisoner, almost within hearing of the revels of his successor; then with a quick stride, he hurried on through the vast court, and passing the White Tower, gained the royal lodge. Here, in the great hall, he left his companion, amid a group of squires and geutlemen to whom he formally presented the Neville as his friend and kinsman, and was ushered by the deputy chamberlain (with an apology for the absence of his chief, the Lord Hastings, who had gone abroad to fly his falcon) in the small garden where Edward IV. was idling away the intervals between the noon and evening meals—repasts to which already the young king inclined with that intemperate jest and ardor he carried into all his pleasures, and which finally destroyed the handsomest person, and imbruted one of the most vigorous intellects of the age.

which finally destroyed the handsomest person, and imbruted one of the most vigorous intellects of the age.

The garden, if bare of flowers, supplied their place by the various and brilliant covered garbs of the living beauties assembled on its straight walks and smooth sward. Under one of those graceful cloisters, which were the taste of the day, and had been recently built and gayly decorated, the earl was stopped in his path by a group of ladies playing at closheys (ninepins) of ivory; and one of these fair dames, who excelled the rest in her skill, had just bowled down the central or crowned pin, the king of the closheys. This lady, no less a person than Elizabeth, the queen of England, was then in her thirty-sixth year, ten years older than her lord, but the peculiar fairness and delicacy of her complexion still preserved to her beauty the aspect and bloom of youth. From a lofty head gear, embroidered with fleur-de-lis, round which wreathed a light diadem of pearls, her hair of the pale yellow, considered then the perfection of beauty, flowed so straight and shining down her shoulders, almost to the knees, that it seemed like a mantle of gold. The baudekin stripes oblue and gold) of her tunic attested her royalty. The blue courtpie of satin was bordered with ermine, and the sleeves, fitting close to an arm of exquisite centour, shown with seed-pearls. Her features were straight and regular, yet would have been jusipid, but for an expression of curning rather than intellect; and the high arch of her eyebrows, with a slight curve downwards of a mouth otherwise beautiful, did not improve the expression, by an addition of something supercilious and contemptuous rather than haughty and mejestic.

The king rose as Warwick now approached him; and the appearance of these two eminent persons was in singular contrast. Warwick, though richly and even gorgeously—nay, with all the care which in that age was considered the importation days of a man of station and all the care which in that age was considered the imperative duty of a man of station and birth owed to himself, held in lofty disdain whatever vagary of custom tended to cripple the movements or womanize the man. No loose flowing robes—no shoon half a yard long—no flaunting tawdriners of fringe and aiglet, characterized the appearance of the Baron, who, even in peace, gave his dress a half-martial fashion.

But Edward who is converse with all desired and aiglety and the statement of the statem

who, even in peace, gave his dress a half-martial fashion.

But Edward, who, in common with all the princes of the House of York, carried dress to a passion, had not only introduced many of the most effeminate modes in vogue under William the Red King, but added to them whatever could tend to give an almost Oriental character to the old Norman earb. His gown, a womanly garment which had greatly superseded, with men of the highest rank, not only the mantle, but the surcoat) slowed to his heels, trimmed with ermine, and broidered with large flowers of crimson wrought upon cloth of gold. Over this he wore a tippet of ermine, and a collar or necklace of uncut jewels set in filigree gold; the nether limbs were, it is true, clad in the same manly fashion of tight fitting hosen, but the folds of the gown, as the day was somewhat fresh, were drawn around so as to conceal the only part of the dress which really betokened the male sex. To add to this unwarlike attire, Edward's locks, of a rich golden colour, and perfuming the whole air with edors, flowed, not in curls, but straight to in shoulders, and the cheek of the fairest lady in his court might have swemed less fair beside the dazzling clearness of a complexion at once radiant with health and delicate with youth. Yet, in spite nave seemed less fair beside the dazzling clear-ness of a complexion at once radiant with health and delicate with youth. Yet, in spite of all this efferminacy, the appearance of Ed-ward IV. was not effeminate. From this it was preserved, not only by a stature little less com-manding than that of Warwick himself, and of great strength and breadth of shoulder, but also sy features, beautiful indeed, but pre-eminently masculine, large and bold in their outline, and evincing by their expression all the gallanty and daring characteristic of the hottest soldier next to Warwick, and, without any exception, the ablest captain of the age.

From the London Illustrated News.
THE TEMPLE OF SOMNAUTH.
PROBABLY TO place in the vasi territory of India, possesses more interest at this time than the Temple of Somnauth. The almost inter-The almost interminable controversy which has been raging in the columns of our daily contemperaries with regard to the conduct of Lord Etlenborough in reference to these gates, and the recent debate in both houses of Parliament on his Lordship's ostentations restoration of a pagan temple, have doubtless rendered the subject sufficiently familiar to our readers to render it unnacessa-ry for us to repeat all that has been said and written of these far-famed relics.

This great fane of the early worship of India,

This great take of the early worship of India, its situated in the peninsula of Guzerat, near the ancient Hindoo town of Puttun, which is now inhabited by a Mahomedan population. The Temple of Somnanth stands on a sea girt cliff, and was dedicated to the Lord of the Moon, whom, according to the old Persian historians,