

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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for a term of not less than one week.
Letters will be sent to the Editor,
TAYLOR & WOODBURY, for insertion.

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OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SIMPLICITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1843.

Whole Number 85.

He has been the subject of the most
valuable and architectural frag-
ments, besides many temples in
preservation. But his most important
discoveries are the bilingual inscriptions,
Greek and Lycian, by the aid of which
the ancient alphabet has been deciphered
and the progress made in making
out the language. One inscription
consists of two hundred and thirty-seven
lines. "From the traces of points on the
columns, it is evident that the art of
polychromy was practiced there as well
as in Greece. The oldest class of their
edifices is cyprian. Next is a class
corresponding in character and details
of sculpture, with the ancient monu-
ments of Persia; and a third class, which
corresponds in all respects with these
classical edifices of Greece, in which are
included the Parthenon, Erechtheion, &c.,
the age of Pericles of the fifth century before
our era."

Mr. Fellows has just set out on another
expedition for making researches in
Ancient Lycia; he will be accompanied
by one hundred persons, and will be
equipped with the best of arms and
ammunition. A government steamer
has been placed under his control. Ex-
tensive preparations have been made for
looking up and removing the ruins.
Although the sagacity and learning of
modern antiquarians and philologists have
enabled them to break down the barriers
which concealed from the world the
Egypt, of Babylon, and of India. The
mystical language and characters in
which they have for ages been hidden—
there remain in the hearts of Europe, in-
numerable monuments of art and
inscriptions of a nation which flourished
a thousand years before the Christian era,
which furnished some of the earliest
kings of Rome, and which became extinct
in the century before the Christian era.

We allude to the Etruscans. Num-
erous as are the inscriptions in their
language, it still remains enveloped in ob-
scurity, not the least trace of it has yet
been discovered. The only single word that
is remarkable is that the letters of our al-
phabet (the Romans) are formed from them,
and have the same value, so that they may
well be called the "mother of letters." It
is frequently met with some fam-
ilar in its use in Roman history. It is
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Among the famous remains of this
nation are the number of bronze plates,
filled with inscriptions. These were
discovered about a century ago in one of
the tombs which had been opened near
one of their cities. The inscriptions
were found in a regular line, the
letters were well formed and as perfect
as though made but yesterday. These
plates, which are known by the name of
the "Lacinae" or "Lacinae," are the
most valuable of the materials which
the Etruscans have left behind them. The
language, he says, is the same as the
Irish, and is written in the same
characters. He read and spoken some 10 or 1500
years before the Christian era. He gave
an exact translation of the words, and
line, and the whole put together makes
out the following history, as brief as we
can give it. A maritime expedition was
sent out by the Etruscans for the purpose
of exploring the coast of the Mediter-
ranean coast, passed down the Straits
of Gibraltar, followed the coast to the
north, describing the country as they
passed along, until they came to Ireland.
The language was the same as the
Irish, and is written in the same
characters. The tables embrace several
hundred lines and give all the particulars
of the wind and weather, with a full
description of the country. The language
is the same as the Irish and Welsh,
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The Phœnician inscriptions found at
Carthage and other parts of the Mediter-
ranean, have been deciphered by Gesenius,
through the help of the Hebrew. The
Phœnician language was closely allied
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the night (the inhabitants sleep among
warming). In short, this may be
fairly called the most important expedi-
tion of discovery of modern times, and
is about to be followed up by the Pacific
Ocean, and to send steamers up the
river we have described. From infor-
mation collected by the expedition, it is
rendered probable that the source of the
great river Zaire, or Congo, of South-
western Africa, is to be found in the
same central table-land from whence
proceeds the true river Nile. In the
progress of discovery, confirmations of
the older geographical writers are con-
stantly occurring; the following is one
of the most curious. From an early
period of history—as early as the
days of Herodotus—it has been
stated that in Africa, in the south of
Ghana, and near the Equator, there is
a country inhabited by pygmies, of
diminutive size of men. Late accounts
received from the east coast of Africa
report that such a people have actually
been found in nearly the position men-
tioned, and ordering on the coast, and
probably the Quillimany, or an early
tribe.

Among the latest contributions to geo-
graphical science, we have to notice the
light thrown on the geography of Africa,
and South-east Africa, by the recently
published journals of Messrs. Lein-
berg and Kropf, members of the English
Church Missionary Society, detailing
their proceedings in Abyssinia and the
adjacent countries, during a period of
four years from 1839 to 1843. Thad-
dæus, that the mission had to encounter
the most difficult and dangerous ob-
stacles of observation and the con-
sequent increase of geographical knowl-
edge. When, in 1836, the opposite of
the priesthood of the Abyssinian church
caused their expulsion from that country,
they determined to proceed to Shoa, an
independent kingdom, in the south-east
of Gondar, under the dominion of the
Emperor. After many attempts, they at last
reached it by an overland journey from
Tajoura, a port on the east coast of
Africa, through a district inhabited by Eu-
ropeans, and were favorably received. Mr.
Leinberg's journey was made through the ad-
jacent regions, all equally unexplored, and
the results are of great value in extend-
ing our acquaintance with African geo-
graphy. Indeed, these gentlemen have
been the first to bring forward correct in-
formation regarding that interesting and
little-known country of Abyssinia, in the
south of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb,
to the south-east and south of Abyssinia,
and the upper and earlier course of the
Hahr of Arsek, or Nile. The
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1 to 1 dia.
 55 dia.
 2 to 3 dia.
 2 to 3 dia.
 1 1/2 to 2 dia.
 2 to 3 dia.
 part to 1 dia.
 30 to 80 dia.
 37 to 35 dia.
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