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LETTERS.

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But those whose golden tales
Prove in the end to be
A bubble on the wave,
Blown up with treachery:
From 'neath whose friendly cloak
A viper fain would glide
And sting my happiness.
When fortune's ill befalls:
Should then not I, my name, or give on
thought,
If my wish, now, could then accomplish on

THE PAST.

Then haunted the cells of the inmost soul,
Like a ghost that roams when the night clouds
roll,
And thy voice is heard by the thoughtful mind
In the time of the dead borne on by the wind.
We cherish the image of every hour,
As a faded rose on a withered flower;
For the thought of love to her heart it brings,
And thou hast bright spots on thy pictured wing.

"The child exults, that dwelleth in care,"
 They bring bright looks of clustering hair;
 And the sun soon a warm ray sends her own
 breast,
 And fill up the place of the lost and the bleeds
 Like the playful air, in the midnight slues.
 Shine the boy's light of the loving eyes
 That sparkle like gems; and, with nought
 of gloom,
 They become us to the speechless tomb.
 What immortal act did the willer'd brain,
 Resisting all pictures of joy or pain,
 And whispering only the half-truth
 In the forgotten tale of our cheerful lot,
 To the pure, and good, they can't sing again
 Nought but a self-moulded own strain,
 Such as the wild bird would utter on the spray
 When streaked gold clouds watch the lingers
 of day.

But, ah! to the child of darkness and sin
What blessings would those be brought within:
Like storm clouds, his thought glows one and her
"chance."
Till his glad words and as worn by the race,
Let me turn to dwell with the beautiful;
Of love to my mind, let my heart be full;
Let purity stand over my heart light. " "
And Home we guard these gentle and night.

Then when I fall from my gentle and sweet,
Like evening tread of some fairy feet,
And songs of the Past be chaunted again
To soothe into sleep the wailings of pain.
As clouds we wait stretch after the sun,
Or as we wait stretch after the lingering one,
So may I stand to my own bright west
To the Past, and near the long song of rest.

Agricultural

From the Kentucky Farmer. 2
AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVA
TION OF HEMP.

Concluded.
Hemp may be sowed at any time between the 10th of April and last of May when the ground is in a proper state for sowing; that is, neither too wet nor too dry. Early sowed hemp generally produces the best crop. It would be best to

does not vary more than the 20th of May, if it is to be avoided, but hemp sowed the 10th of June will make itself before frost, though in general, the crop will be light. To give time to cut a large crop of hemp before it becomes ripe, it is sown about the 10th of June, so that it may be cut about four or five weeks before the first and last sowing. Some seasons hemp may be sowed as early as the first of April. Frosts may not destroy it, but if sowed so early, its growth will be retarded, and it will be subject to a succession of cold frosty weather after the hemp gets up. This will have the effect of preventing it from attaining the height to which it ought to grow, and thus the quantity will be lessened per acre. There is, however, not much danger of this, if not sowed before the 10th of April. If the last sowing be on the 20th of May, it will be a period of four or five days between the first and last sowing. This will produce such a difference in the period of ripening, as to give sufficient time for cutting and ricking.

The time for cutting or pulling hemp is indicated by the state of the hemp. It is cut when the most of them dropping off. Upon a close examination about this period, it will be found that some of the blossom stalks will have entirely shed their leaves, and begun to wither. These stalks will be yellow, but the leaves which are still on the stalks will be green. When this discovery is made, no time should be lost in cutting or pulling the hemp. But it may stand a week longer without any material injury, except that the blossom hemp will be somewhat worse to break.

There is still some difference of opinion as to the best mode of securing hemp after it is ripe. Some persons think that it is probable more jute can be saved in that way than by cutting it. It is certain that by cutting some lint will be lost, as with the utmost care two or three per cent. of the lint is lost. On the other hand, many advantages attend the cutting of hemp, which will more than overbalance this loss. Cutting is more expedient than pulling, and the roots are not so apt to rot, as they do in all the subsequent operations, such as taking up and binding, loading, and hauling out to spread for rotting, again taken up and sheared, and broken, and pressed. The loss of the roots (the price of breaking pulled hemp being considerable higher). In all these operations the roots are very much in the way, and particularly so to spreading, and to the other operations.

man for going through the various stages of the manipulations the hemp must undergo.

In a word, when hemp is cut, the hemp grower can manage a much larger crop, which will greatly multiply the cutting. To make this more fully apparent, it should be added, that cut hemp takes a superior lint, and will always have a preference over that which has been once pulled, because of the coarse bark which is left on the stem, and which is the ground forming a part of the lint of the latter. Another advantage in favor of cutting is, that the roots and stubble are when pulled out, have a tendency nature to render the soil under them more fertile, and to give a better dressing of manure.

These considerations should give a decided preference to cutting over pulling of hemp. With hemp hocks, tolerable hands will cut, on an average, half an acre in six or seven feet high, and in six or seven feet high. If hemp is cut coarse or taller than seven feet, it cannot be well managed with scythes. This method requires a smooth bottom to the road where the hemp is cut.

When hemp is cut or pulled, it should be spread on the ground, keeping the butt ends even, and should be suffered to lie till well cured. This will require a week, or somewhat less; if the weather is clear and warm. If it get a rain, in the meantime, it will be an advantage as it will cause the leaves more readily to leave the stalks.

There are different modes of treating the hemp crop after it is cut and cured. If some the leaves are beat off, and put without binding it in sheaves, it is put in a pile, and the sheaves are laid out near the top and the other about eighteen inches lower down. In this condition it is suffered to remain till the proper period for spreading it out to rot. By other modes the leaves are cut off, and the stalks are left or some not) and put up in sheaves, where it is suffered to stand till there is leisure, when it is put in stacks or ricks. A third practice, and the one which I deem most proper, is to cut off the leaves, and the stalks are bound up, and bind it in sheaves, without beating off the leaves. The binders throw the sheaves into two rows, with a sufficient interval between them, and the stalks are bound for a wagon to pass—

While the process of rotting is going on, the stalks are laid on a wagon and three hands (two to pitch and one to load) is engaged in hauling the heap to the rick, and spreading it. The rick should be in a central position, and the stalks should be removed as short a distance as may be

has the process of taking up, binding, hauling, and rickling, all progress together. In this way five hands will put up a stout rick in two days, and cover it. Only having one hand to haul, the work is not so well accomplished in one day. It is proper to remark, that for making the rick to the rick, it is necessary to have long hemp, from which the leaves should be removed, and which will save the hemp. Make a secure roof. Ricking is preferable to sticking, because the former secures completely all the hemp from the weather, except that which is exposed to the weather. It leaves the butt exposed. The first practice, above suggested, is objectionable upon the ground that the outside of all the sticks are exposed to the weather. When springing arrives, and is generally much injured by the weather, especially during wet falls. If the fall should be very dry, the outside of all the sticks will be injured, and in such cases, and in those must be spread with the part of the hemp which has had no rain or dew, they will be too much washed before the balance is fit to be injured, and sometimes entirely ruined.

The second practice, where the leaves are bent off, is objectionable, because of the great increase of labor, the process is slow and tedious; and when the leaves are not bent off, though there is not so much extra labor, if the weather is favorable, yet there is danger in the hemp being seriously injured by the rain. The rain will gradually penetrate the shocks to the very centre, and, in consequence of the leaves being backed so closely, the shocks cannot dry without opening and rotting. The hemp is also liable to be injured. And while drying, there will be a risk of again getting wet from rain. This plan is therefore more objectionable than bending off the leaves, and is not to be recommended. The best actual experience (having used all these different methods) that the best way of managing hemp, after it is cut and cured is to bind and risk it as hereinbefore described, and to be cutting the leaves off, as soon as the weather is favorable, for the cover.

If the hemp be well cured and ricked, and when perfectly dry, many of the leaves will, shatter off in the process of ricking. Most of those remaining on the hemp will shake off when it is hauled out and spread. It is an advantage, therefore, to leave the hemp in the stacks, before or at the time of spreading out to rot. But this object will be sufficiently attained by the handling of the hemp in the different processes of binding, hauling out, and spreading.

There is a difference of opinion, also, as to the best ground upon which to spread the hemp. Some choose meadow ground, in preference to any other place, and have a preference to the spring, but others have abandoned this, from a perfect conviction that the best ground upon which the hemp grows is the most suitable to spread it for rotting.

1. This saves much time in ricking, as the ricks may always be on the ground or where the hemp grew, and as nearly central as may be to that part of the hemp which is to be put in the rick.
2. As the ricks may be raised from the leaves half formed seed, etc., will be left on the ground.
3. The hemp roots or is watered quicker and more regularly than it does on grass land.
4. If spread on hemp ground you are sure to guard against stock running there and the ground is consequently kept in good condition for another crop. Besides the ground is better kept by being covered with the hemp white rotting.
5. If spread on spreading ground, much

of the grass will be injured by burning; and if the hemp shives; and if the hemp is not sufficiently watered before the grass springs up among it, it will not obtain a good rot, and may be seriously injured. The best time for spreading hemp is in the month of December. It then receives what is called "a winter rot," and makes the list of the hemp a light color.

and its quality better than if spread out early. But where a farmer has a large crop, it is desirable to have a part of his hemp ready to take up late in December, when the weather is freezing and the work is slack. To accomplish this object, a part of his crop may be spread about the middle of October, it would not be prudent to spread earlier, as hemp will not outlive the frost if spread out when the weather is warm.

The experienced hemp-grower is at no loss to tell when hemp is sufficiently watered. A trial of a portion of it on the ground will tell him. If the plants have not had much experience. When sufficiently watered, the stalks of the hemp lose that hard, sticky appearance which they feel when they retain till the process is completed. The leaves from the middle of the stalks, from the roots and the fibres will show themselves some like the strings of a fiddle bow, attached to the stalk at distant points, and separate in the middle. This is a sure indication that the hemp has been sufficiently watered.

Sobera was driven the same day.

be as much as sufficiently water-rotted, should be put under cover. This is certainly an error. If, after being sufficiently water-rotted, it is put in large quantities in the open air, the material, which though it may be water-rotted, will not rot further, and renders it much more difficult to break. Besides, it would cost much more to find it. From the field, in which it is so abundant, it is not so easy to get it, and it is dangerous to remove it some distance from the field to break it out. In these different handlings, the hemp would be a good deal damaged, and much of it would be lost. It is therefore the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose would, moreover, be attended with considerable expense. As all this extra labor and expense is wholly unnecessary, it should be immediately put in the hands of the farmer, of suitable size, without binding, of suitable size, if it is dry, the shocks should be immediately bound, with a hemp band, by drawing the tops and the straw over the heads of the shocks to prevent the rain from wetting the heads. If carefully put up and tied, they will turn rain completely. Each shock should be large enough to produce from 10 to 12 bushels of straw. If the straw should be considerably damp, when taken up, the shocks should be left until the

shocks until they have time to dry. If shocks are not well put up in the wind, they will rot. To guard against this, it is desirable, when commencing a shock, to tie a band around the first earful or two that may be set up, and then raise up the parcel and so on, until the whole is raised, and so to make it stand firmly in a perpendicular direction. The balance of the shock should now be set regularly around the stalk as herein directed. If the weather is not so good, it is better to raise or quench the weather, becomes warm. In the meantime it should be broke out, as rapidly as possible. If the operation is material, it is better to raise the weather, as it is better to be in the wind, than to be in the rain. Cold, frosty weather is much the best for hemp-breaking. In that state of the weather, if the hemp is broken, will clean two hundred pounds per day, upon an average. Two of my

best hands, during the past season, for every day they broke, favorable and unfavorable, averaged one hundred and eighty six pounds. For the others, who come in, the average was not full hands, average one hundred and forty four pounds. The ordinary trank for hands is one hundred pounds. Over work is paid for at the usual price of breaking.

Many efforts have been made to clean hemp by machinery, but hitherto without success. At least no method has yet been discovered, that answers as well as the common hand break. Therefore, the common method is to render its description unnecessary.

Good hemp land, in Mason county, will, upon an average, in ordinary seasons, yield a ton (2250 lbs.) for every three acres. In favorable seasons, and upon

The first stage ground, I have known over 1,200 tons of pups per acre produced. But this is a very uncommon yield. Five acres of my first year's crop, mostly of the first stage, produced 4,911 pounds, equal to 122.8 tons per acre! Though my crop was considerably shortened by the dry season, the success with which hemp can be raised on the same ground, for a number of years, is very remarkable. There is scarcely any other crop that will so thoroughly improve the soil, by being grown on this ground, for a succession of years.

The Father's Farm, near the same authority, the thirteen or fourteen acres of hemp crops were taken, from the same field, and that the last was the best."

statement, because it conforms to my own experience. A field containing twelve and a half acres, upon which nine or ten successive crops have been grown, produced last season 6,809 pounds of hemp equal to 733 podsins per acre, though the season had become very dry some time before the hemp had attained its growth. This was quite as good a yield, taking into

consideration the unfavorableness of the season, as I ever had from the same, and ground.

It may be never discovered the smallest diminution of crop, except what may be fairly ascribed to the unfavorableness of the season. It may therefore be laid down as a well settled principle, that the loss of the crop is to be accounted for on rational principles—

First, vegetables that have a profusion of leaves in proportion to their stalk and root, derive a large proportion of their aliment from the leaves, and are therefore the most degraded with it than those differently constituted; second, plants exhaust a greater deal more while ripening their seed than at any previous period of their growth; and third, the crops that are the most completely protected from the rays of the sun, and the evaporating effects of the wind, must be most favorable to the preservation of its fertility. In all these respects the corn is the most completely protected from the rays of the sun, and the evaporating effects of the wind, and must be most favorable to the preservation of its fertility. In all these respects the corn is the most completely protected from the rays of the sun, and the evaporating effects of the wind, and must be most favorable to the preservation of its fertility.

no saline ground during the winter, it leaves the soil from the deteriorating effects of stock, turning upon it. If we add to these advantages, that it receives from the hump - all the leaves, blossoms, popen perfect seed, &c., which annually serves as a dressing of manure, we shall not be surprised that the hump should have little or no tendency to deteriorate the soil.

Foreign.	
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Still later from Canton.—The ship Splendid, Capt. Lamb, arrived at N. York yesterday morning, bringing Canton papers to the 27th December ten days later than by the Delhi. Affairs at Canton were still in a very unsettled state, though the want of importance had transpired during the ten days previous to the departure of the Splendid.

The Canton papers are couched with the Correspondence between the British Plenipotentiary, respecting the recent riot and destruction of the British Consulate at Canton. The British Plenipotentiary considers the Chinese as having been provoked by the Lascars, belonging to British ships, and throws the blame thereupon, for the occurrence on the British merchants, for not sufficiently restraining

The British merchants, in reply, claim that their information on the spot, of the origin and motives of the riot, is more to be trusted than reports that may have reached the Plenipotentiary at Hongkong. They say that the authorities have not only been informed of the riot, but that immediately notice was given to the authorities of the riot, there is no room for it, as such notice was admitted by the Chinese themselves to have been received; and as to the charges of fraud, they say that in Mr. Gutzwiller's letter, which asks whether the British merchants have ever done anything to facilitate the operations of their own Government in China, whether they have ever, indeed, through their agents, been guilty of any such fraud, the insinuation with so much frankness, and intimate distinctly that neither their advice nor co-operation has ever been invited, nor their interests apparently beset.

potentially acknowledge the letter which will, it may be, transmitted to H. M. Government. It adds that the Viceroy of Canton had assured Sir H. Pottinger that he was both willing and able to protect all foreigners and has expressed his willingness to pay for such losses incurred during the riot as shall have been correctly reported to him and submitted through H. M. Government.

4. The Canton Register contains two Imperial decrees of the 10th and 21st November—the first ordering Yashu, who failed to defend Canton against the barbarians, (English) and Wanooei Yikung, who failed to save Ningpo, Taopoo and other towns, to be surrendered to the civil authorities and to be executed by the sword. The second is a proclamation of the execution of the collaborators of the conduct of the murderers, namely, that they

should be "degraded, dismissed the public service, shut up in prison, and their heads should be cut off next autumn."

Disturbances in Prince Edward's Island.—The Nowbrunswick says, some of the outrages have been committed in King's County, in this Island, which many yet ascribe to the "Black Legion." It is, however, true that one of the bandits, had been captured by legal process, whereupon about 300 of his followers assembled and re-imprisoned him. The house of Lawrence Macgregor, in Townsville, ship No. 45, had been burned by the mob. The Lieutenant Governor has offered a reward of £200 to any person, who will give information that may lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the destruction of the ship.

About thirty of the soldiers garrisoned at Charlottetown, and a strong party of constables, have been despatched to the scene of outrage, with a view to the re-establishment of peace, and the apprehension of offenders.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship, Columbus, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, bringing 2000 persons, 1000 of whom were from London, papers to the Consul, and a cargo of wool to the 22nd st. inclusive. The passengers are not important.

Information of the riot at Canton has been received from the overland intelligence. It is also of the massacre by the Chinese, a Mr. Forman, of the crew and passengers of the (chiefly Indian) of two British vessels, the Nerubuda and the Anst, subsequently the treaty of the National Government of India, and the Government, all but two were executed or died. Of 67 on board the Anst, of whom 14 were Europeans, eleven only escaped, six Europeans and five Indians. Sir H. Pitt Rivers, the British Consul, and the British authorities, who perpetrated this crime, and the confiscation of their property, and adds, that "the refusal of reparation might be the cause of further outbreaks of violence, and the outbreak of a renewal of hostilities between the natives and the Europeans."

The English journalists do not appear to apprehend any serious consequences from these occurrences. The Viceroy, Canton had expressed his readiness to pay all losses that had been incurred during the riots, and declared his anxiety, as well as his perfect ability, to protect all foreigners.

The trial of the Chartists was concluded

[illegible]

The rest were acquiescently adjourned, it being understood (the defendants would be called) for judgment during the next term.

The shock of an earthquake was very generally and distinctly felt in Liverpool and the country round about on the 17th inst. From the description given of the effects, must have been more marked in some of the neighboring villages than in the town of Liverpool itself.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half year ending 31st of April, deducting therefrom 7 pence in the pound on account of income tax.

LONDON, March 20th.—The Paris press reports of Saturday, and have since reached the English coast. They are wholly destitute both of political and domestic news.

The only event which has given rise

Revolution in Haiti.—By the recent arrival from this unfortunate Republic, we learn that nearly the whole country had declared themselves in favor of the reform

government. This feeling was at first confined entirely to the south, but the army of the reformers, which was sent to the north to suppress the disturbances, was subdued without bloodshed, and proclaimed their adhesion to the provincial Government. President Boyer, learning of the apprehensions of the provincial army of the south towards the capital, sent out a large army under the command of General Mirault to arrest their progress, and, if possible, to destroy them. Upon their march, they were met by a detachment of the regular army, and, after a short but bloody battle, were completely defeated. The result of this battle has been the future stability which of Bhutan. Accordingly both armies met on the plain of Louguan about 6 leagues from Port au Prince on Sunday or Monday the 4th or 5th inst. The President's army was ad-

—that their quarrel was with one man (the President) who had enslaved Hayti—had kept her people ignorant that he might the more easily rivet the yoke upon them; and by his policy he had demoralized her people and reduced them to poverty.

[illegible]

FRESHETS.

The papers in various quarters speak of freshets, owing to the sudden approach of spring and the dissolution of the immense masses of snow which have covered the earth. The Philadelphia Gazette says that the freshets on the Delaware continues. The cars from Bordentown had to pass for miles through water two feet deep. Many of the wharves in Philadelphia were washed away.

The National Intelligencer says there is a great flood of the Potomac, from which disastrous effects are apprehended.

The Hartford Courant of Wednesday says the Connecticut river continued to rise during the whole of yesterday, at the rate of from one and a half to two inches an hour. The water covers all front streets, except, perhaps, the one on the first floor of Mr. Dean's temperance tavern, corner of Front and Morgan streets. Our merchants in the neighborhood of the river, have been put to inconvenience in removing their goods.

On Connecticut street, the lower part of State street, the water is on the first floor of a number of stores.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier of Tuesday states that the Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield rivers, in the Connecticut river, present almost an entire and unbroken expanse of water extending for several miles, up and down the river.

On this side of the river the water has overflowed in one direction, up as high as the Meadway Gate, in Pleasant street. Of course the houses below are surrounded by water. South street, near the Bridge, is three feet under water, and Canal Lane, is covered almost to the American Hotel.

The whole space, from the Mill river, to Fort Hill, almost as far West as South street, is under water. Many houses have been damaged in consequence of the water undermining the foundations, and the consequent caving in of the cellar walls.

From Hadley, says the Courier, we learn by the mail, that the river is here, this morning by water, that the river had overflowed the high bank at the head of West street which was under water—many of the cellars were filled, and several families had removed from their dwellings. The river was at work last night endeavoring to stop the current of the river from pouring into the street.

In removing those barns, and in clearing such houses as were most exposed to the flood.

Hockanum, and all that region, along the base of the mountain is under water.

We learn also, that Cook's Hill road is now and very expensive road for the cars of the river. In South Hadley is almost totally destroyed.

The Boston mail arrived last evening in Pleasant street in a boat from Hockanum. And a boat may now pass the distance by water, without interruption, from Pleasant street in this city to Craney's Tavern, at the corner of West and Russell streets in Hadley.

We learn from a gentleman who left Lowell this morning, that the Merrimack is falling, and that apprehensions of danger are now allayed in that quarter.

This Earth may not be Destroyed.—"And what is this world," says an emigrant writer, "in the immensity which terms with them, and in the immensity which occupies it? The universe at large would suffer as little in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime grandeur of a forest would suffer from the loss of a single leaf. The leaf languishes on the bough, which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights the stream of smoke, which passes under its death." In a moment it is gone, and which we know by the microscope it seems with, is extinguished—and an occurrence so small in the eye of man, and the scale of his observation, carries it to the immensity which pervades the single leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupants of this ball, which performs a little round among the suns and the systems which astronomy has unfolded, may feel the same littleness and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance that it would require the operation of great elements to destroy it. But the elements of the life which races within, may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it to one wide burning volcano. The sudden formation of electric matter, which pervades the earth (and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this) may explode it into fragments. The escalation of noxious air from below may impart a virulence to the atmosphere. It may attack the delicate proportions of its ingredients, and the whole of animated nature wither and die under a blazing comet of a tainted atmosphere.

A blazing comet may come in its orbit, and realize all the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate, with precision the sequence of an event, which every astronomer must know to be within the limits of chance and possibility. It may hurry our globe towards the sun, or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system, or give it a new axis of revolution, and the effects which it shall imply, cannot be anticipated, without explaining it, and bringing another mighty flood upon our islands and our continents.

"There are clouds of such a kind which may in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the pres-

ent system of things, provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would uproot it; and we who tread its surface with our feet, and who breathe its atmosphere, would be the mere of the elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hands of the Almighty, would spread solitude and death, over the dominions of the whole world."

Three more Earthquakes had been felt at Jamaica up to the 14th inst. There had also been an extraordinary flux and reflux of the lakes at Port Royal, and extensive and violent winds and tempestuous squalls, which were felt in the interior of a perfect calm. Two boats were upset in one of these strange convulsions, between Port Augusta and Port Royal, when not a breath of wind stirring from any surface. Kingston harbor floating in the water, and emitting a strong putrid odor. The Comet is charged not only with creating all this commotion in the water and among the fish, but also with creating the "peacock" of the seasons.

Murderous Attempt.—The wife of Mr. Shannon, (of the firm of Shannon and White, of the Washington (Fort Mills) residing on ninth street, was shot by a window which opened in the evening, was suddenly started by the report of a pistol, followed by the immediate crashing of the glass within a foot of where she sat. After recovering from her fright, and calling out loudly, she examined the room, and discovered a large pistol half lodged in the wall opposite. Although the fragments of glass were scattered in every direction around Mrs. S. she perceived no person in the room. At this window, and immediately under the spot where the ball entered, had, up to that day, been a stand, at which, she always sat to sew or read, she was instantly removed from that place, and secured in the room, and placed in her bed. Had it been in its former position she would undoubtedly have been killed, so true was the aim of the assassin.

Mr. Shannon informs us that he had no difficulty in identifying the assassin, who he believed to be the author of the fiendish and murderous attack upon the wife of Mrs. S. We trust that the monster will be ferreted out without delay, and be justly punished.

Horrible Casualty.—A short time since, a son of William D. Green, of Columbus Ark, about eight years old, went up a ladder to the top of a coal kiln, and fell into the aperture parting from the bottom through the centre, which is always left for the purpose of ignition. The kiln was instantly torn down, and the poor little fellow was found standing erect, and perfectly uninjured.

Singular Occurrence.—Romantic Remarriage in Middle Life.—On the 22nd of March, says the Boston Mail, Mr. M. married a young lady, who had been his wife's husband that from that time forward she should occupy a separate couch and put a veto on all incoherent families which she had permitted for the last twenty years.

With some pleasant remark on the absurdity of the marriage vow, because the contracting parties have not received a classical education, Mr. Joseph Francis put on a pair of India rubbers, a pen jacket trimmed with fur, and a dog-eared wig, and then, purchased for each other an exorbitant price, Mr. Francis took his wife under his arm, walked a distance of two miles through the snow to the residence of Mr. Wells, the Baptist clergyman of Glen Falls. There, his marriage ceremony was a second time performed.

The wife, bride blushed, the husband, bride-groom looked tender, if I saluted her, the clergyman declined to do so, and the ceremony returned, the bride and wife being cured of all scruples with regard to the legality to "bed and board" and all the privileges and pleasures thereunto appertaining.

WIFELY CHILDREN.

"My love, you were so dearly kind!—What do you mean by saying that?"

"It is always—every day."

"If husbands only say so."

"There would be no more wives here."

"Such comfortless lives have."

"Children! 'fore we were married."

"You only heard me, my dear."

"You said I was a daisy."

"Oh, who would have a family!"

"Let me go back to mother."

"Jane, the colorer—there!—here! the child!"

"Good goodness! there's the child!"

"Well, but, my love!"

"But, darn it, only hear me!"

"I won't, but two years married, too!"

"You brute you, don't come near me!"

"I only said, 'don't talk!'"

"I'm punished for my sins!"

"I may you're weary creature—well!"

"You come it twice with me!"

Pretty Good.—"I say, Monsieur Coddles, can you apply an impervious remnant from the dermo-ectery of the feminine phrenology, over the male phrenology, such that, with such understanding, with such rhinoplastic accuracy, as to debilitate the excessive permeability of this sudden delicacy?"

"Gussay you've got into the wrong shop."

"I'm a little of the dumbfoundered rest of sales." "May be you are a little of the north."

"No harm, friend—I merely asked."

"You could not get this hole in my boot, so as to keep out the splosh!"

"Why, certainly, sir, and that a little the nearest! Thought you must have sprung a leak a mawhere."

"That's from the crazy folks' paper, the Avoyon Journal."

Effect of Imagination.—A correspondent of the Salem Observer relates the following as a well authenticated anecdote, which may place upon the mind of the Salubrious, in days when shopping wheel and loom were more common than at present—of a good lady who was accustomed to ply her wheel on the long winter evenings, long after the sun had retired to rest, from the labor of the day. Before retiring, she was in the habit of warming her side of the bed with the armory. In doing this she was often annoyed by his remonstrances against it, saying that it would burn her, and that she had often assured him there was no danger of this. To cure him of this habit, she one night filled her pan with snow instead of coals, no sooner did she put it under the bed, than he sprang from the bed, and exclaimed, "now you've done it! Myri now you've burnt my leg to a blister!"

THE RIGHT KIND OF MILLERISM.—We have never yet exchanged a paper, a convert to Millerism, and don't care who knows it. Travelling through a neighboring town the other day, we met a man staggering—no, not staggering either, he was a teetotaler.

He was in the first place his wife had been sick, and then his oldest boy had died, and last of all, his house had been burned to the ground but a few nights before.

Rather a hard case, said we.

Yes, said the man, and I don't know what I should have done if it hadn't been for my neighbor A—.

He paid my wife's doctor's bill, my boy's funeral expenses, gave me a small cottage rent-free when my house burned down, and just filled my mind with his religion.

And who is this neighbor A—? inquired we.

Who is he—why, I thought every body knew him—He's the town miller, sir.

Ellis, D. W. Miller, and paying his doctor's bill, that must be Millerism. Pity there is not more of it in the world, said we.

The Right of Search.—The London Morning Herald winds up a long article on the President's Message in relation to the Right of Search, by saying—While, however, Mr. Tyler's message still no longer has the reputation of being a logical power, it may, perhaps, be properly read as pointing out a way by which the practical difficulties of the question may be avoided; for, certainly, if the U. S. will not prevent the abuse of her flag, England has no right to search her ships, if she do not, then England, under the American misconstruction of public law, and in her suppression of the slave trade, will exercise the right of inquiry, and she has never done since the British flag floated.

Two Brothers meeting in a Desert.—A foreign correspondent, writing from Alexandria, Feb. 6, mentions a curious anecdote which took place in the desert between two brothers, who had been separated by the Oriental on his way to Arabia, when at Cairo, heard that his brother was expected by that month's steamer from Bombay. The two brothers had never seen each other, the one being in England, and the other in India, and brother was in India, where he had lived 32 years. As the younger, Mr. P. was proceeding across the desert on his donkey, he called out to the groups of travelers he met, saying, "Where is my brother?"

Major Favett from Suva, and towards midnight a voice answered to Mr. Favett's call, and the two brothers shook hands in the dark; they both expressed a wish to see each other's face, but the light was so dim, that neither could distinguish the other, and they were obliged to part again, not having been together more than three or four minutes.

PREDICTIONS FOR 1848.

This year will be famous for a thousand wonderful things. From January to December the days will consist of twenty-four hours each, and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many people will be in the moonlight in the middle of Maine, first in Constantinople and the lack of brains in many a fool's head.

South America this year will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the Northern Pole will be exactly in 90 degrees of latitude. Those who were white will turn black, and those who are in want of cash when they come to pay it. There will be long speeches in Congress, but for all that history will not be written, and those who have long watched for the millennium, that now expect to see it, will be a lot of disappointed people.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but whoever is President, war will run down Italy, and docks will

waddle war the Scandinavians or not; most of the world will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age, will have a disease of the heart, to cure that the plague or cholera. Quadrupeds this year will go up on four legs pretty generally, and cows horns will be crooked. The fate of lotteries tickets will be dubious; but, whether they will be sold or not, will depend upon the weather! but whether it rains or not, there will be plenty of and at Selkirk.

Whoever sells his house to buy moonshine will hardly get his money worth. Whoever runs to catch the rainbow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that eastern lands may be had for the buying.

Locomotives and auctioneer's tongues will be in great demand. There will be more between the cats and rats, as well as between adulterers and roast turkeys. The people will talk about the end of the world; but it is ten to one that the solar system will run against the dog star between now and next April.

Sea serpents this year will be hard to catch and none but a conjurer will be able to get a quart into a pint bottle. Those who live in wooden legs will suffer when they freeze their toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Steam boats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly possible that any southern slaver will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later, but that is all one, provided we have either enough to eat, or to sell. There will be more poultry, there will be few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But most of all there will prevail this year a horrid epidemic, worse than cholera, small pox, or plague, for which there will be no cure. The Italians call it *peca d'ore*; the Germans, *Kien gold*; the French, *fute d'argent*; in this country it goes under various appellations but is commonly known by the name of *empty pocket*.

On a late Acquisition.—[Mr. Brewster's.] (Also.)

Ye people of England! exult and be glad. For ye're now at the will of the merciful mad, who say that but three authorities reign—Crown, Commons, and Lords—You omit the insane!

The privileged class, whom no statute controls, and their murderous charter exists in their blood. They who spill blood—they have only to play

A new hawk-gate asylum! a month and a day—then he must escape from the mad doctor's keys, and to pistol or stab whomever they please.

Now, the dog has a human-like lie in creation, and he is a member of the royal society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city, and in addition, which have been prepared in no pleasant manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of—

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of the inflamed, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms, and on occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their very being suspected; grown persons are often afflicted with them, and are deceived by various complaints, without any benefit when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Aches, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia, and other affections generally. They are given by the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, bringing home all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and promoting the action of the bowels and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in practice twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

STURGEON'S POOP, MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price is so low, that it is a great boon to the poor, and a great relief to the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. B. SNIDER

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

April 28, 1843. 22—f

WILLIAM A. BROWN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, in any business in the profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Gove's dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. T. RINGER, Executor of J. D. GROVES, dec'd. March 19, A. D. 1843. no 47 ch

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Atkinson deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at Nauvoo, on the 10th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON, Executor of Lucy P. Atkinson. L. Harper, April the 10th 1843. 2-4

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. THE undersigned at 53 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrival, a large and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought at the lowest prices, and are of the best quality, they can be sold at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

LOOK HERE!

I would say to citizens, and all the brethren, that I have a few lotions hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

I have lots left with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG, Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1f

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now prepared in no pleasant manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of—

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of the inflamed, and removing the cause of the disease.

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J. B. SNIDER

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

April 28, 1843. 22—f

NOTICE. TWO house carpenters and one joiner, with families are wanted. JOHN F. COWAN

DR. CHARLES HOBBS, a physician, in the state of Ohio, and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, offers his services, in any branch of his profession; more especially to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Mercantile Hall, N. Street. Jan. 21, 1843.—3m

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat on the condition of cure, and would say to those who are sick with cancer to call and try a pill that has ever failed, and I will pay for the same, where it will perform a permanent cure, and per

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