

Volume I.—No. 36.

## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
J. TAYLOR & WOODBURY,  
At the corner of Water and Canal Streets,  
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.  
Terms.—\$2.00 annually in advance.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
One square, one insertion, 10 cents.  
Every subsequent insertion, 10 cents.  
A three square will be made in 10 cents.  
Latter will be charged to the Editor.  
(John Taylor) must call, to receive attention.

### DOCTORS.

NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

BY W. W. PIERCE.

Up, up for there's a funeral past,  
And not a mourning year,  
Wake, wake! for there's a new year born,  
Within all the world's a sleep!  
To twelve o'clock, and all is well,  
In beautiful Nauvoo,  
The old year's dead, the young one lives  
To bless created things.  
What though the sun is antiquated,  
And darkness veils the earth,  
The stars shine, like sea of gems,  
And sparkling joy above.  
What though old Death has called his hosts,  
And scared some millions more,  
The sons of God will win the world,  
And resurrection too.  
What though the devil raises mobs  
To vex the saints of God,  
A little while will take them all,  
Where vengeance keeps a feast.  
What though the sects all worship, too,  
A thing for a God,  
We have the living prophet's voice  
To show the better way.  
What though distress of nations comes  
In dreadful splendor on,  
It shows the perfect day is nigh  
Of universal peace.  
What though the world is thunder stricken  
At Joseph's glorious deeds,  
We'll pray to God for kings and priests  
To reign with Christ on earth.  
What though we're freemen in exile,  
Because we love our friends,  
Eternal life the great reward is,  
And let's be glad to die!  
'Tis eighteen hundred forty four,  
And millions' fall;  
There's nothing like eternal truth  
To prove the schools of men.  
We'll multiply of God's command,  
'Till earth is all subdued;  
And then, as God, we'll live again  
To fill eternity.  
So, up ye chosen of the Lord,  
In spirit and in truth,  
And with the world a joyful year,  
A happy new year, too.

### AN STILIC LETTER—(Full).

OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD

GREGORY.

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

XVI Pape (of that name).

RELATIVE TO REFRAINING FROM

TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

(ANON.)

ROME.—PRINTED AT THE URBAN COLLEGE.

Gregory XVI. of the Pope (of that name).

For the further confirmation of the Case

Placed at the supreme head of the Apostolic

See, and although with no merits of our own con-

tributing that, yet, as we have seen, the Holy

Christ, the Son of God, who, in consequence

of his very great love for us, having been made

man, deigned to die for the redemption of

the world, we think it also within the sphere

of our pastoral care, that we should be

means in our power to turn away the traffic

from the human traffic in slaves, or in any

class of men whatever. It is true, when the

light of the gospel has been so far diffused,

those who have been, that at that time were

falling in as great numbers into the cruellest

servitude, by reason especially of wars then

prevailing, felt their condition to be most as

prevaling with Christian masters. For, inspired

by the Holy Spirit, the Apostles taught us

to love one another as the one hand to obey their

masters, as the Lord would, Christ, and to

do the will of God from the heart, while on

the other hand they directed masters to treat

their slaves kindly, and to render unto them

what is just and fair, and also to forgive any

injuries, well knowing that the Lord of peace,

as well as of strength, is in the heavens, and

that there is with him no respect of persons.

(1) Since, however, true love towards all

men, more strongly recommended to every by the

law of the gospel, and since Christ our Lord

declared that he would consider as done, &c.

reference to his merits, whatever of kindness and

compassion should have been extended or

refused to the lowly and the needy, (2) It easily

resulted therefrom that Christians not only re-

garded their slaves, especially if Christians, in

the light of brothers, (3) but were also more

ready to bestow from them away the traffic

desire it, which Gregory XVI. seems to have

in a certain way done on the celebration in par-

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1844.

Whole Number 88.

to teach [doers] in opposition to those things  
which we have made the subject of admonition  
in this apostolic letter.  
In order, moreover, that this letter [bull]  
of ours may the more easily become known to  
all, and that no one may easily acquire an ignorance  
of it, we decree and command it to be promul-  
gated according to custom by one of our men-  
bers at the gate of the church of the first of  
the apostles [St. Peter] and of the apostolic  
chancery, as also at those of the Palace on  
the Monte Citorio, and in the Campo Di Fiore;  
and copies of the same to be left in these same  
places.  
Given at Rome, at the Church of St. Maria  
Maggiore, under the Fisherman's Seal, on the  
3d day of December, 1839, in the 9th year of  
our Pontificate.

ALBIO LANBROCHINI, Cardinal.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.

A letter from Rome of the 27th ult., in the

Gazette de France says:

A report has been received by one of the

attempts to assassinate the Pope. The fact is,

that a physician, who is a great revolutionary

and devoted to the cause of liberty, went one

day to the Palace, and although he has a

wooden leg, entered as nimbly as if it was his

own. Being met, and asked who he was,

he replied that he wished to speak to his

Holiness, very urgent affairs. With much

difficulty he was admitted to withdraw.

On reaching the court he fired a pistol, without

his being perceived that it was he who caused the

explosion. The next day he returned again

and went on till he met Cajotino, the postil-  
lone, to whom he was immediately

allowed to see the Pope on matters of high im-  
portance. His entrance was, however, again

prevented. A loaded pistol was found upon

him.

MISSOURI JUSTICE.

The following account of an Anti-Abolition

meeting taken from the Missouri

Republican will show what respect

the laws of the land are held in that re-

spect. We are no advocates for

abolition as it now exists; but if there

is no force in the law to regulate abuse,

and to rectify wrong. Then indeed have

the laws of justice and stripes fade!

The law has fallen from the hands

of justice, & the Goddess of Liberty may

hide her head in shame.

If any half-dozen scoundrels without

redemption can, by the dictum of their dis-

ordered brains, drive men from their

homes, strip them of their shirts, steal men

from their homes; banish them from the

State, lash them on the bare back, and

hang them by the neck, until they are

dead! Is that not the law? Then indeed

have things come to a pretty pass—and when

the proceedings of such meetings can be

published in one of the best journals in the

State without note, or comment, we think

have a fair right to the position of the

State.—Ed.

ANTI-ABOLITION.

At a meeting of Lewis and Clark

counties, held in Tully on the 3d of Novem-

ber, 1843, on the subject of the

abolition of slavery, President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

was chosen. President and Ralph Smith

Whereas existing circumstances make it  
necessary that prompt and efficient  
measures be adopted to protect our  
negro property from the depredations of  
the abolitionists, who have banded to-  
gether, for the avowed purpose of steal-  
ing our property; and whereas, their  
resistance to that end is only equalled  
by the acts of the most notorious band-  
its in the annals of history. There-  
fore, be it

Resolved, That an Anti-Abolition So-  
ciety be formed, and that the citizens  
of this county be invited to join the same;  
and that a committee be appointed to  
draft a suitable constitution and bylaws  
for the government of said society.

2. That a committee of twelve be ap-  
pointed, consisting of the following per-  
sons, O. C. O'Neil, Captain Munday, U. S.  
Gregory, W. B. Smoot, James Howard,  
D. Sigon, H. Durkee, G. B. Nelson, G.  
Sigon, James Johnson, C. Durkee,  
and Charles Simpson, whose duty it shall be  
to make immediate pursuit after runaway  
negroes. Each member of the above  
committee shall appoint a person in his  
stead, provided he cannot go himself.

3. That the expenses and reasonable  
wages be paid to the persons engaged in  
the pursuit of runaway negroes.

4. That a subscription be made for the  
purpose of defraying the expenses afore-  
said.

5. That a committee be appointed  
whose duty it shall be to take all such  
measures as they may deem proper, to  
counteract the operations of the Abolition-  
ists.

6. That we recommend the propriety  
of bringing from Illinois, an Abolitionist  
for each negro they are in escaping from  
Missouri.

7. That we will give a reward of \$3000  
for the delivery of Richard Ellis, a slave  
of David H. Chickens, who was taken to  
St. Louis, and is now in the hands of  
him, of Fairfield when delivered to the  
committee of vigilance.

8. That it need not be expected that  
the very instant punishment inflicted upon  
runaway negroes, will be sufficient to  
make a precedent for the punishment of  
similar offenders hereafter.

9. That we bind ourselves to pay a  
reward of \$100 for the delivery to us of  
such runaway negroes taken within the  
limits of this county, found on any  
large ten leases from any member of the  
Anti-Abolition Society.

10. That the "Tully Guards" visit the  
neighborhood of the island in the neigh-  
hood of Tully, and that all persons  
who cannot give a satisfactory account  
of themselves, be required to leave immedi-  
ately.

11. That we highly approve the  
conduct of the abolitionists of this  
county, and that we heartily thank them  
for their advice and assistance so  
clearly given.

Which preamble and resolutions were,  
on motion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the papers of Palmyra  
be requested to give the proceedings of  
this meeting an insertion, and request  
all other anti-abolition papers to copy.

Resolved, That the officers of this  
meeting sign a certificate of the same.

JAMES MILLER, Pres't.

JAMES MILLER, Sec'y.

MONSTER OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In the marches, as soon as the vessel

of the monster, the first movement, if

an experienced traveler, is to throw him-  
self from the saddle, and endeavor to

swim to land, the route of which is

to the ground a certain degree of

stability. In that case, the monster is

regarded as being in imminent danger

of the "gawans." This is a terrible and

terrible monster, with which strange

as the naturalists of Europe are not yet

acquainted, though it is to be seen in

all the inhabited parts of the streams and

in enormous numbers, or tortoises, with

the head and tail of the monster, not re-  
tractions, as is usual among the different

species of this reptile; the skin is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

to the point of the spear, and is impenetrable

booked, as these monsters bury their claws  
head, and tail, so deep in the mud, that  
no power short of steam can make them  
relinquish their hold. The "gar" fish is  
also a most terrible animal. I have seen  
it more than once seizing its prey, and  
dragging it down with the rapidity of an  
arrow. One day, while I was residing at  
Captain Finn's upon the Red River, I saw  
one of these monsters enter a creek of  
transparent water. Following him from  
curiosity, I soon perceived that he had  
not left the deep water without an accom-  
paniment; for just above me there was a  
lugger devouring an otter. As soon as  
the alligator perceived his formidable en-  
emy, he thought of nothing but to escape  
to the shore; he dropped his prey, and  
ran to climb; but he was too slow for the  
gar fish, who, with a single dart, closed  
upon him with extended jaws, and seized  
him by the middle of the body. I could  
see plainly through the transparent wa-  
ter, and yet I did not perceive that the  
alligator made the least struggle to escape  
from the deadly fangs. There was a  
hissing noise, as that of skulls and bones  
crushed, and the gar fish left the creek  
with his victim in his jaws, so nearly se-  
cure, that he did not leave the shore until  
he was some distance from the shore. Be-  
sides these, the traveller through rivers and bi-  
ous has to fear many other enemies of less  
note, and but little, if at all, known to  
Europeans. In the case of the muskrat, for  
example, a kind of speckle leech, with sixteen  
sharp jaws round a body of the form and  
size of the common plate. The centre of  
the animal (which is black in any other  
part of the body) has a dark vermilion  
spot, and is surrounded by a ring of  
black suckers, one-inch and a half long,  
through which they extract the blood of  
animals; and so rapid is the phlebotomy  
of this ugly reptile, that though not with-  
ing a few minutes, it causes the animal to  
die, a few minutes after it is stuck on the  
tail, will increase to the size of a beaver hat,  
and weigh several pounds. These leeches  
live in large streams, and horse will find  
it before he can reach the opposite  
shore, and he is often in great danger of  
the gar fish. If the stream is but small,  
and the animal is not exhausted, he will run  
madly on shore, and roll to get rid of his  
terrible bloodsucker, which, however, will  
follow him to the shore, and then he will  
die from exhaustion or from the leeches  
in crossing the Eastern Texas bayous. I  
used always to descend from my horse  
to look if the leeches had stuck. The belly  
and the breast are the parts generally  
attacked, and sometimes are thus made  
rampant, that the only means of removing  
them is to pass the blade of a knife under  
them, and cut them off.—[Monsieur  
Violet.]

VISIT OF THE OJIBWEAY OQ

CHIPP











