





ERRATA.  
In the article over the signature of "A Brick Bat," in our last paper, a mistake occurred in the reading of the names of the brick bats, such as in Mr. Ivins. There it should have read, five dollars per thousand for pressed brick &c.

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,**  
SAVOO, ILLINOIS.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

**GEN. JAMES A. BENNETT,**  
NEW YORK.

CONFERENCE.

A special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be held at Nauvoo, near the Temple, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of April next.

As the conference is going to call a multitude of elders together, from different parts, and they would thereby very much increase the press, and help to spread the principles of intelligence. Again those who are desirous of forwarding the cause of the Temple can do so, and help to liberate the hands of the committee, and the Twelve in Trust.

In the conference to devote all our energies to the completion of the Temple, and to let the Nauvoo House stand until the Temple is finished. By a unity of efforts, it is expected that the roof can be put on by next fall, and the building be moved.

Another thing that we would remind the brethren of is that of the coming of the election. Don't forget to mention this thing in your petitions. Tell the people who would be the best man, and the most able statesman; who could stand uncorrupted by bribes, and unshaken by power, and the power of his voice, and the cause of the people, and that they can find a man of morality, purity and virtue; tell them where they can find a man of sterling integrity, who is governed by the principles of righteousness; a patriot and a philanthropist, who has both the disposition and the ability to administer to the wants of the nation; to break every yoke and to let the oppressed go free. The all of your own influence, and get the brethren, in every part of the State, to do this. For President, select Joseph Smith, for Vice President, General James A. Bennett.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at the Temple on Thursday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, and ending at 12 o'clock. The First Presidency and the Twelve will be present on the occasion.

The weather has been fine during the past week; the river is rising fast, and a number of boats have visited our city. Houses begin to go up, and every thing presents the appearance of the near approach of spring.

Calamitous fire in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Tribune of the 12th ult. says: We regret to be compelled to record the particulars of the most destructive conflagration which our city has ever witnessed during the last five or six years. Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon ascertained that the scene of destruction was the Orleans (or Upper) Cotton Press. The fire broke out among some loose cotton, on the second floor, directly beneath the cupola in the centre of the principal building. The flames were first seen burning from the front windows. Our firemen were upon the ground as soon as the nature of the circumstances would admit, and manifested their usual skill and intrepidity. By great exertion the progress of the flames was stayed, with much smaller loss than was generally anticipated. About one half the first portion of the building, including one of the presses and machinery, was burnt together with a large building extending towards the centre of the yard. As near as can be ascertained this portion of the establishment contained about one hundred bales of cotton, all of which was destroyed.

The Orleans Cotton Press was leased from the Company by Messrs. Behn & Freeland, whose loss, in consequence of the interruption of their business, is by no means inconsiderable. The building was crowded with cotton; there being not less than 35,000 bales in store. The portion that was burnt belonged principally to Messrs. Burke, Watt & Co., Luckner, & Co., S. C. Clark, C. C. Gibson & Veto and others. The entire loss can scarcely fall short of \$800,000, and is principally covered by insurance, Companies throughout the Union. If our next paper we will be able to give more extended details of this great public disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The Right Hon. Richard Packenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. in the British ship of war Vestal of 30 guns, and arrived at the residence of the British Consul, on 27 days from Fort-

Mr. Packenham will be accompanied by his family, occupying apartments at the Globe Hotel, where they were immediately waited upon and cordially welcomed by Mr. Percy, British Consul at New York, Mr. Baring, British Consul at Philadelphia, and a large number of the prominent citizens. The usual salutes and courtesies were in the mean time exchanged by the Vestal and the Batteries.

It is understood that the minister will reside at Washington without delay, and receive Mr. Fox, the present resident representative of the British Queen, who has solicited leave to return home, and from whom we Americans shall part with unforgotten reluctance.

We are gratified to find that Mr. Packenham is charged with full powers to negotiate in relation to the Oregon territory, with a view to a final adjustment.

CALHOUN MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun in the city of New York have been addressing themselves to setting forth their objections to the course pursued in relation to the "democratic" national convention, which is to meet in May, in the City of Baltimore, and calling upon all those who agree with them in their views to join in this course.

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To the Editor of the Globe.  
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In January, 1842, I was nominated at Frankfort Kentucky, for the Presidency, by a mass meeting, composed of the democratic members of the legislature and citizens of that state, subject to a revision of a national convention.

In January, 1843, I was nominated for the same office by a state democratic convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, composed of five hundred delegates, subject to a decision of a national convention. I was afterwards again nominated by a subsequent state democratic convention, composed of more than five hundred delegates, for the same office, subject to the same condition. Each of these nominations was unanimous. In January, 1843, the delegates to the national convention, held upon me, in common with others, to know if I were willing to abide by a decision of a national convention; and further, if I would sustain the nominations of that convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

My answer to these interrogatories was: I should support the nominees. I have no reason to change that declaration, and the friends of the cause have good reasons for being confirmed in my opinion as to the necessity of adhering to my resolution, to ensure the triumph of the democratic party. I intend to re-assert my pledge faithfully.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, I have permitted my name to be placed before the public, and the national convention to be held at Baltimore on the 12th inst. of May next, for the office of President, and I have permitted my nomination for the office of President, by friends in other states than Kentucky. No matter how flattering these demonstrations of public confidence may be, I have no objection to any man presenting to the voters, who was not precluded upon the consideration that

was nominated for the first office, my assent to their permission of the use of my name would have been equally as sincere and cordial for the office of Vice President.

Now, as I ever have been, identified with the democratic party, I never expect to change that identity. The success of the measures of that party are no longer to be jeopardized by any selfish considerations on my part; nor, therefore, I am not and shall not be, at the hands of the convention, that in any manner injure or hazard the success of the common cause. If the convention, in their wisdom, should concur in the use of my name for the first or second office, or for neither, as advisable, my acquiescence is heartily given.

To such of my fellow citizens as are nominating me for the office of the Vice President, in view of the meeting of the Baltimore convention, my thanks are due and cheerfully given. It does not become me to condemn an honest difference of opinion among my friends, or to take part in favor of the one side against the other.

In the mean time, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, and set at naught all calumnies and slanders, and can exist with us, or against us. I wish, of course, to give no cause of offence to my friends, whether they prefer me for the first office or the second.

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My answer to these interrogatories was: I should support the nominees. I have no reason to change that declaration, and the friends of the cause have good reasons for being confirmed in my opinion as to the necessity of adhering to my resolution, to ensure the triumph of the democratic party. I intend to re-assert my pledge faithfully.

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was nominated for the first office, my assent to their permission of the use of my name would have been equally as sincere and cordial for the office of Vice President.

Now, as I ever have been, identified with the democratic party, I never expect to change that identity. The success of the measures of that party are no longer to be jeopardized by any selfish considerations on my part; nor, therefore, I am not and shall not be, at the hands of the convention, that in any manner injure or hazard the success of the common cause. If the convention, in their wisdom, should concur in the use of my name for the first or second office, or for neither, as advisable, my acquiescence is heartily given.

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In the mean time, let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, and set at naught all calumnies and slanders, and can exist with us, or against us. I wish, of course, to give no cause of offence to my friends, whether they prefer me for the first office or the second.

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