NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF JAMES K. POLK;

Delivered the fourth of March, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Without solicitation on my part I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my country for to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the Republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government?—Well may the boldest fear and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guide this Heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without his guidance, might arise from unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am supposed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation "to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace an Union the great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted, or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorised implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution, nor "prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The supremacy of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies: and to the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States, has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not forget or disregard and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty, according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and, if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere indiscretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to the great object of the constitution was to restrain minorities from oppression by minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures, may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of states has increased from thirteen to twenty eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its ægis; and multitudes from the old world are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality; and are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state; a perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds."

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would dare to lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and so broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason?

Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the very thought of the the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment. "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which have done enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many states and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that to some sections of our country misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed in the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that it is not possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced, and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. The increase and attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow citizens and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preserved; if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced; if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it; we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control and strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to commend to Congress, and as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditures of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible for the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy the debts contracted in our revolution and during the last war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the states. Happy would it be for the indebted states if they were freed from their responsibilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the states, and it would be a violation of our compact of union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the states meet their liabilities, and pay their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted states, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical admission of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another.

"Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow citizens that in my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

I have also declared my opinion to be in favor of a tariff for revenue, and that in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed; and at the same time, offered reasonable incidental protection to our home industry, and that I was opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

The power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, was an indispensible one to be conferred on the federal government, which without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To pursue this principle, and make protection the object and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate between those articles, the full exercise of the powers is not exercised. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists.—Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts.

They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing lowest the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and highest the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate.

It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as will be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent state, into ours. If congratulate my country that, by the act of the last Congress of the U. States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract, and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion.—Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our union is a confederation of independent states, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers, should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member; thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the re-union is important because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and her vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south western frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stations of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well-founded. The tide of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished; new states have been admitted into the union; new territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the union has been commended and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen states, than it is, now that they are scarcely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains in independent state, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional war, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own; whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present states will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects.

Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present union. Perceiving no valid object to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor by all constitutional, honorable and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by its re-annexation of Texas to our union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; and already are our people preparing to perfect that title, by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belong the duty of protecting them, adequately, wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the states, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be longer delayed, within the sphere of our federative union. In the meantime, every obligation imposed by treaty, or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the multiple products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artisans,

find a ready market and renumerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking 'care that the laws be faithfully executed,' a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the money intrusted to them, at the times in the manner required by law, will in every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue his gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government, the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in opinion, are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgements, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ATLAS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1841.

Messrs. Editors: The good people of our town were astonished, on the 16th August last, by the reappearance of Lord George Paulet, in H. B. M's. frigate Carysfort. This time, however, he came in peaceful guise, and, almost as soon as he anchored, saluted the Hawaiian flag with 21 guns which were promptly returned. The old Admiral must have sent him here to do penance for his sins and he did it badly enough—for his reception was as distrait and cold as could be desired by his warmest enemies. Mr Hooper, however, our consul, dined with him, though he had, on a former occasion been turned out of the ship. The Carysfort had been at Tahiti, and with the permission of the French, took the Queen Pomare to Raitea, with eighteen of her women. On the way, these women were ravished by the officers of the ship, and a scene of prostitution, unrivalled by the vilest stews of London, was kept up for the remainder of the voyage. The Queen, being near her accouchement, was spared. The particulars of this disgraceful affair were given me by persons who witnessed the whole. Lord George has left behind him, at these islands, a name for such deeds, which will not soon be forgotten—indeed, one of his last public acts was to annul the law repressing prostitution; 'a fellow feeling.' &c.—Upon his arrival at Raitea, the cheifs of this island, Bolabola and Huahine, sent him a letter, requesting him to take possession in the name of Great Britain, and to protect them against the French. But Lord George had had already sufficient experience, in conquering South Sea islands, and he prudently declined.—While here, he was waited upon by the remnants of his faction, who had almost dwindled into nothingness, and were very glad to have a live lord among them once more. He called upon Governor Kekuanaoa, and sent him his card. The old Governor, who had experienced much insult from him when he was in power, looked at the card for a moment, and then cast it indignantly from him. As for his Majesty, and the members of the Government, and the respectable portion of society, they, rightly appreciating his private as well as his public character, would have nothing to do with him, which greatly vexed 'my lord.' However, he behaved, personally, tolerably well—kept his men on board—and, on occassion of the Queen's birthday, toasted the sovereign in whose waters he lay. Shortly before leaving, he created a stir, one midnight, by blazing away whole broadsides, divisions and guns, at great rapidity, with all the heat and ardor of a real fight. The whole town were startled from their slumbers, and rushed to the house-tops, to see what was to pay; and a gay display they made of it, in their night robes, as every flash lighted up the scene. The ship being close to the houses, the annoyance was very great, particularly to his Majesty, who slept, as it were, right under the guns. The ladies and sick were much alarmed, and the whole town excited. Indeed, many feared it was a bona fide attack upon the fort—but it soon died away, and Lord George had the additional satisfaction, for the sake of a wild freak, of annoying and frightening 10 000 slumbering people! Perhaps he wanted to show them with what gusto he would have fired upon the town, had he had a chance, during his first glorious achievement.

Some of his officers, to be even with him, wrenched a knocker from the door of Rev. Mr Armstrong's house and took of the sign of the seamen's chapel, pulled up the trees and injured the grounds o Dr Rooke, a countryman of theirs, who had recently taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and performed other similar misdeeds. We were all glad to see the ship leave the harbor, and by this time you must have heard enough of her, yourselves; but Lord George has become a historic name, and such incidents go far to show his real character. He sailed, on the 4th of this month, for Byron's bay, where he intended giving his men the liberty of the shore, and we may expect to hear of queer scenes.—The U. S. frigate Savannah, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Armstrong, arrived at Hilo, August 30. We are expecting her here, daily. She is said to be a fine vessel. Yours,

OAHU.

Extrordinary Discovery of an Ancient Printing Press in India.—When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, was to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous wooden substance, of various thicknesses in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper for further research, they laid open a vault, which on examination proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it movable types, placed as if ready for printing. Every enquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which it was found for at least 1,000 years. We believe, the worthy Major on his return to England presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the east, many centuries before we had any knowledge of it; and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese have been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many centuries before Faust invented it in Europe. But it certainly does credit to the inventive genius of the Romans, to know that they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age, or gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions from them, that they should still have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

From the Marshall (Michigan) Expounder.

THE BLACK TONGUE.

Messrs Editors:—I understand that the "*Black Tongue*" has commenced its ravages in the northern part of this state. The disease has taken off thousands in the eastern states, within two or three years past, and it behoves us to use every precaution against its spread here.

Where this pestilence has prevailed, the potatoes have generally been diseased. It may be that many persons have been poisoned by eating potatoes improperly cooked. To prevent such an evil, the following method should be adopted in cooking the potatoe.

The skin should be taken off entirely, before the potatoe is put into the kettle for boiling. When the potatoes are partly cooked, the water should be poured off, and fresh boiling water poured on them and the boiling continued until they are soft enough to be penetrated with a fork. A little salt may be thrown into the kettle when the water is changed. When the potatoe is cooked, pour off the water and put the kettle over the fire until the water is evaporated from the potatoe, and the danger of being poisoned will cease.

Potatoes exposed to the air extract oxygen from it, which combines with the juice lying next to the outer skin; and when the combination takes place, a most inveterate poison is produced. By taking off the skin and changing the water, as above suggested, the poison will soon be got rid of. The salt to be added will tend to neutralize the poison.

J. LAMB.

Most Extraordinary Instance of Fanaticism.—One of the most singular and extraordinary instances of fanaticism on record, recently occurred in Ship street. A man named Mulloy, whose family and connections are exceedingly respectable, devoted for some years the greater part of his time to reading the scriptures, and interpreting their meaning, as his own fancy dictated, until he wound himself up to a pitch of enthusiasm which ended in a most deplorable manner. He was particularly struck with the 29th and 30th verses of the 5th chapter of St. Matthew, and whether in the house or in the street, at his employment or otherwise, repeated over and over again, 'And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.' In the evening he shut himself up in a room, and actually fulfilled the counsel given in these passages to the very letter, by plucking out his right eye with a knife, 'and casting it from him,' and afterwards cutting off his right hand!! Shortly after the commission of the act, he was found extended on the floor, from the loss of blood in the most dreadful agony; but to the many inquiries made as to what could induce him to inflict such frightful injuries upon himself, he replied, that he only obeyed the command given in the Bible—the word of God—and had earned by so doing an everlasting crown of glory. He also quoted various texts of Scripture to show that he was bound to fulfil the command of God, even as Abraham did when he brought forth his son Isaac to offer up as a sacrifice. The unfortunate man was immediately removed to the Meath Hospital, in a very precarious state.—[Dublin (Ireland) Freeman's Journal.

Donation Visit of the Right Stamp.—We find in the Bangor Mercury, the following account of a donation visit which came off at Frankfort:—

"Quite a number of the good people of that town, actuated by a right spirit, were disposed to make a charitable visit to an aged gentleman of the name of Randall, who had the misfortune to freeze his foot some weeks since; and this they did without the advice or co-operation of those who had recently been engaged in the recent donation visit to the fat pastors of that place. By this visit there were added to the stores of the aged and unfortunately gentleman, one barrel of flour, a barrel of pork, a barrel of apples, three quintals of fish, ten pounds of coffee, three pounds of tea, three cords of wood, two pair of pantaloons, two vests, and a coat, two dresses for his wife and daughter, and one dollar and a half in money."

Great Law Suit.—A suit has been terminated by a decision of one of the Pennsylvania Courts, by which a property valued at six millions of dollars is recovered by the heirs of James Patrick. The property had been originally confiscated, it was said, and each proprietor conceived his title therefore a good one. It renders hundreds of title deeds worthless as so much brown paper. Messrs. George M. Dallas, David Paul Brown and Wm. Hirst, Esqs., Attornies for the heirs are to receive, it is said, one fifth of the whole value of the property recovered for their legal advice. The claim covers the Moravian church at the corner of Race and Broad streets, Philadelphia, and all the property, with but few exceptions, on the south side of Race street, down to the Delaware, from the north-east corner of Second and Race streets, half way down to Front street. The 'Camel' Tavern in 2d street, and lumber yard adjoining extending from 2d to 3d streets, the south-east corner of Front and Race, including Watson's bakery, and thence to the Delaware. Ridgeway's Row in Coates street, 191 acres also in the heart of Kensington, and 2000 acres of valuable land in Bucks county.

UNITED STATES AND NEW GRENADA.

The following is an abstract of the articles of the Postal Convention, concluded and signed at Bogota, March 6th, 1844, for the "purpose of drawing more closely the relations existing between the two countries, and facilitating the prompt and regular transportation of the correspondence of the United States across the Isthmus of Panama."

Art. 1. United States packets of war are to convey to Chagress or Porto bello mails destined to cross the Isthmus of Panama; the Postmaster at either place to forward it to Panama at the rate of thirty dollars for each trip, if weighing not more than one hundred pounds; and each additional hundred pounds for twelve dollars.

Art. 2. The rates of postage as at present established in New Grenada to be paid on all letters and papers destined for any point on the Atlantic Coast of New Greneda.

Art. 3. The United States Agent is to deliver to the Post office at Panama, all the correspondence directed to that or other places in Grenada, reserving his own letters: and the remainder of the correspondence—the latter to be forwarded the first opportunity.

Art. 4. The Post office at Panama, is to forward the bag or packet received from the United States agent, to Chagres or Porto bello, and to deliver it to the United States Consul or agent at either of those places.

Art. 5. The carriage of the mail, in either direction is to be paid by the United States agent or consul at Panama.

Art. 6 and 7. All official and private letters and newspapers to be conveyed by the said vessels free of all compensation, between the ports of Grenada at which they may touch.

Art. 8. Should the United States employ steamers, the coals brought for their use are to enjoy in Grenada ports, the same exemption as is granted in the case of any other power.

Art. 9. All advantages accruing to either the United States or New Grenada, from the above stipulations, are to be regarded in virtue of the obligations incurred in the present postal convention.

Art. 10. The provisions of the convention to be carried into effect by the United States consul or agent, and the Governor of Panama immediately after being apprised of its ratification by their goverments.

Art. 11. The presen convention to remain in force for eight years—and for a further term of four years, unless either party express by a six month's notice, its wish that it should terminate.

There are three things with which a man should always keep on good terms—his wife, (if he has any,) his stomach, and his conscience.

THE NEIGHBOR.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1845.

The Temple is rising again. This is the sort; the best city; the best river; and the best people; and the best Temple, will merit the best God.

More Charters repealed!—The Legislature of Indiana have divorced twenty five couple, during their recent session. The only question is, whether, *constitutionally*, they were public or private contracts. Go it Jerry.

The weather during the past week, was perfectly Congressional:—*Cool, windy and stormy.*

By their *works* ye may know them, several new cellars, and houses are pleading the cause of industry in Nauvoo. Rather a charter of perpetual succession. By the bye, the Mississippi runs down stream yet, and the houses, people, sun, moon, and seven stars, appear daily as beautiful as ever: The "ink horn" below to the contrary notwithstanding.

PARTY-CRAFT.

The great American Union, is philosophically divided into an egotistical *trinity*, consisting of office-craft, priest-craft, and punch-craft. The office-craft, is the father or lord of the land, and embraces all the "little brief authority" from a path master, to the President of the United States; cozening the people under the various appellations of Republicanism and Federalist; Democrat and Whig; anti-mason and abolitionist, &c. artfully using the cunning of the serpent to the woman, "ye shall not surely die:" —*they are the government.*

The priest-craft is the head of mercies, or church militant; holding the destinies of the inner man, and is systematically divided into creeds, and manifestoes, sufficiently diversified to suit the consciences, circumstances, and calculations of all men, in all conditions; rich and poor; proud and humble; bond and free; black and white; at home and abroad; togther with letters patent to secure the right of each proprietor during the time therein mentioned, whereby there are faiths many; creeds many; religions many; "Lords many;" Gods many; divisions many, and fat livings many:—*they are the christianity.*

The punch-craft is the great populace, encasing the spirit that goes to war, that blows off the clouds of anger; and gives our country a glimpse at the sun of peace. It embodies Atheists, Deists, wine bibbers, brandy drinkers; gin swiggers, rum swallowers; whiskey topers, beer guzzlers, in common with the sipping phalanx that loves *punch*; every thing and nothing; the wicked; the wise, doctors, lawyers and loafers: *they are the world.*

These three combinations form one great—what shall we call it? why taking all the terrible outbreaks of nullification, riots, bloodsheds, and outlawries which have characterized the Government as "Father;" the debauchery, "spiritual wickedness in high places," and levity of the "son," as clergyman & guideboard to heaven: and the awful intemperance, vulgarity, profanity and prostitution of punch as "spirit"—"*mob*;" yes these three are one great *mob*, as a majority, and oppresses minorities with impunity. And the great men of other nations are pointing the finger of scorn, and wagging their heads—ah hah! ah hah! "their union is disunion; and freedom bondage; there is no power in liberty."

Easter Sunday—passed without any thing serious to effect on the harmony of all common things, though there might have been some one or two in the whole city, that thought Millerism had again come out at the little end of the horn. As this day is celebrated by many because Christ rose from the dead *about* 1812 years ago, men might honor God by hallowing it.

State of Society in Montebello.—Two weeks ago a presbyterian after having preached seven times in Montebello, said, that he would pause a moment, in order to give some of the sinners a chance to be prayed for and converted. After waiting some time, and none repenting, he exclaimed: "Is it possible that not one sinner is converted; though the angels have been waiting to carry the news to God?" The question is, how did he know, without revelation, the angels were there, and what did they come for? We have never read of one's failing to do his errand before.

The New-York Evangelist, a Presbyterian paper, very gravely says: "the spirit of Christ is Christ's spirit," Now as George says, this is sentimental.

On Wednesday last, blustering as it was, Mr. West, went into Mr. Cutting's and said, *it is Cutting cold!* Yes, replies Mr. Cutting, the wind is in the West.

A corpulent Alderman, once said to a Judge, (on account of his leanness,) the artist will have to turn you sidewise, to get your *daguereotype*. Well says the Judge, limestone are large and plenty, but precious stones, are scarce and small, but to answer: you may daguereotype a cloud when you cant' take a glimpse of lightning.

Law is like red hot iron; it looks pretty, but dont touch it, it will burn you.

The National Theatre, at Washington, was burnt, on the 5th inst. Shakspeare says, "all the world's a stage, and the men and women merely players."—And when they ran from this burning theatre, they fulfilled Shakspeare, and came very near singing their own locks with the blaze of their own glory.

A sectarian recently knocked his wife down with a bible, exclaiming "the word of God is powerful, even to prostrating vessels of dishonor to the ground; that they may lick the dirt and cry *unclean*." Wasn't he a gracious priest?

Parties in the United States, may now be ranked into 3d. The ruling long tailed. (Democratic.) The bob-tailed. (Native.) The no-tailed. (Whig.) And the *half* black and white, (Abolition.)

Examination of a Law Student,—(According to Suckerologer, &c.)

Q. What is a *real action*?

A. To knock down your opponent and then get lick'd.

Q. What are a bill and answer?

A. Merchants' accounts paid at the end of an execution.

Q. How do you *file* a bill?

A. For cockfighting, I file with a fine blacksmith's file; but for other purposes I let them do their own filing.

Q. How would you dissolve an *injunction*?

A. I would dissolve an injection by eating hearty and taking a half box of Lee's Pills

Q. What are *ante* nuptial articles?

A. Children before marriage.

Q. What is grand larceny?

A. Grand *lasseny* is an old man marrying a young gal.

Q. What constitutes a *suit* in common cases?

A. Buckskin and Kentucky jeans.

Q. What is the use of witnesses?

A. To find the section corners.

Q. What is the general benefit of law?

A. To grind for toll.

Noble.—To write with ease; to do to please; to live respected, and die regretted, are what cost life. Who bids higher?

The Book of Mormon contains this sentence: And Ammon saith, that a Seer is a Revelator and Prophet also.

There is a dandy in St. Louis, who contains so much brass, that a company of smart women, have entered into negociations to buy him up to *braze belles* with.

Anti-Mormonism broke out in Mobile.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser, that quite an amount of base coin in the form of Mexican dollars, has recently been discovered in that city. The imitation is so complete as almost to defy detection. The counterfeits are rather light in weight and are rather brighter in color and of a smoother surface than the true ones. All of those that have yet been discovered, bear the dates of 1829 and 1835.

☞ Send the returns to *Warsaw*, where "birds of a feather, *may chirp* togteher."

Suckerality.—It is said (says the Organ,) that one of the representatives in the Legislature of Ohio, recently took off his coat, laid it on his desk, and swore he would lick the first three men who voted for the engrossment of a bill to amend the charter of Cincinnati.

☞ This is noble.—Misery and meanness is as catching as the *itch*, and when the Vampires of the United States go in for an "unconditional repeal of *charters*," there will be:—

"Sich a pullin' off coats;
"Such a lickin' of men;" &c.

Professor Bush, of New York, has ruined nativism, by his philosophy that our bodies change at least, all the materials, once in *seven years*.—All the Irish in that quarter, who have been in America that length of time, are declaring upon their sowls, that they, plaze yur honors, are *perfectly Native American*:—and the Dutch have catched the disorder the natural way. Congress is completely nonplussed at this Irish *sham-rock*.

Spoiled Pigs.—From ten to fifteen stages a day were arriving at Washington at our latest dates, all loaded with office-seekers. A wag observed that he had never seen so many hungry *spoiled pigs* squealing round the old sow for a teat, since they lugged old Tip to death. Polk will have to eat steel and drink *aquafortis* to keep up his blood.

☞ It is rumored that Hampton up the river has been created into Paradise, and that a lawful poet, is writing "Paradise Lost," on account of the recent re-resolves for Kirtland.

THE CABINET.

Hon. James Buchanan, *Secretary of State.*

Hon. Robert J. Walker, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. George Bancroft, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Hon. John Y. Mason, *Attorney General.*

Hon. Cave Johnson, *Postmaster General.*

The Globe contains the above officially. Only one can be objected to; that is *Marcy*, tinctured with Van Buren's 'withering touch.' *Vox Matti, Vox Diaboli!* We presume the whole as a body, like England, 'will expect every man to do his duty.'

THE THREE PER CENT. SCHOOL FUND SEIZED UPON BY CONGRESS.

It appears by the *following letter from* Senator Breese, that the United States has decided to retain the school fund due this state, to pay interest on certain bonds which are held by the Government. This decision is evidently a great outrage; and is in direct violation of the compact with this state. The United States purchased Illinois bonds as an investment for the Cherokee Indians; and for the Smithsonian Fund. The interest on them has been unpaid since Jan. 1, 1843; and the Government now claim to seize upon the school fund due and coming to this state to pay this interest. This interest is a debt due by the state. The money to be retained by the United States to pay it, is a debt due from them, not to the treasury of the state; but to the cause of education in this state by virtue of the following laws and compacts.

The ordinance of 1787, declares 'that schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in the north western territory.'

The act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1818, for the purpose of carrying out this declaration, provides, 'that five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the state; and which will be sold by Congress after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the following purposes, viz: two fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning; of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.' This provision was offered to this state as one of the articles of compact, by which the convention was to relinquish the right of taxing the public domain; and abandon the right of taxing the lands sold by the Government for five years after the day of sale; and was acceded to, and ratified by the convention in their ordinance appended to the state constitution.

But here is the letter, and the resolution of the two Houses of Congress:

"*Senate Chamber, March 1, 1845.*

Gov. Ford—Dear Sir, I deem it proper to inform you that the accompanying joint resolution, has just passed the Senate, and is in force as soon as it receives the signature of the President. I understand it received no opposition in the House where it originated. When it came up for consideration here, I opposed it: aided by some of the Senators from the new states, but without effect. It is a gross and palpable violation of the compact with our state, by which the three per cent. fund is expressly appropriated for purposes of education, and by the law is to be used for no other purpose. I still think it is such a violation, and call your attention to it.

Yours respectfully,

SIDNEY BREESE."

"Twenty-eighth Congress, second session.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That whenever any states shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the treasury to retain the whole or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the per centage to which such states may be entitled of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within its limits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest or principal, or to be the reimbursement of any sums of money expended by the United States for that purpose."

Should the United States Government proceed to carry out the above resolution, which is a palpable violation of the solemn compact between that Government and the state of Illinois, the occasion will warrant the adoption of relationary measures, on the part of Illinois. A sovereign state of this Union is not to be run over rough-shod by the United States Government, with impunity; and we look with confidence to the Governor of this state to adopt such measures of redress as lie within his constitutional power. If nothing else can be done, the state can tax every acre of land owned by the United States within the limits of Illinois. She only surrendered this power of taxation, upon the express condition, that the school fund should be annually paid over to our people. The United States, having now violated her part of this compact, of course the state of Illinois is released from her part of the compact. The occasion would almost warrant the calling of a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of taxing the lands of the United States. What the Governor designs to do, in this emergency, we have not yet learned.—*Springfield Register*.

☞ "A sovereign state is not to be run over rough shod by the United States Government, with impunity;" truly! who *run rough shod over Nauvoo?* An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. There is a God in Israel, who renders measure for measure.

COMMUNICATIONS.

St. Croix Falls, W. T., Feb. 10, 1845.

Mr. Editor:

I have long had a desire to send you a little information, or a few items concerning this part of the country, for the benefit of the saints at Nauvoo and other places; provided you shall deem them worthy of a place in your paper.

As I have nothing but the good of the saints in view, and have an anxious desire that the glory of God may pervade their breasts more than the glory of the world, you will pardon me for sending a few lines from the Upper Mississippi.

St. Croix is about 600 miles above Galena, and about 40 miles from St. Peters. It has a fine climate, and excellent water; rich soil, and good timber, and altogether is a beautiful country, with some copper ore.

The St. Croix mills are owned by a man from the State of Maine, whose name is James Perrington. The pinery is still higher up.—This establishment employs about one hundred hands the year round; but the fact is, profanity, vulgarity and drunkenness are the "ruling passions" on the score of vice, though there are some murders. This place is a kind of dividing line between the Sioux and Chippeway Indians.

The land has been purchased by the United States, but will not be in market for many years; thus affording poor settlers a great advantage for land.

This pinery too, would be glad to employ good sober men with families. Female labor is scarce and high. And such people could cultivate the country to some purpose.

Money is not always at hand here, but credit and lumber are, where men are industrious. I have given you these particulars for the benefit of the poor saints.

Respectfully yours, &c.

For the Neighbor.

WAR! WAR!!

Since the war between France and Africa has closed; it is thought to be the most proper and important step for the citizens of Nauvoo to take, to prevent a recurrence of the same tragedy, to go immediately to Carthage and pay over all the tax that is now due on their lots, lest they be sold for taxes. Let no one who owns lands in the city, rest contented till he knows his lands are clear, and he has the tax receipts to read himself.—If you have trusted your business to others, it may be done and it may not be done; the latter more likely than the former: but if you do it yourselves, then you will know. See to it, and see that your lots are not already sold. If they are, redeem them speedily lest you be too late. Let it all be done by the first of May or sooner.

ORSON HYDE.

The Independence arrived this morning from New Orleans and gives the following news, which Mr Burnham calls

Drift along Shore.

A caravan of well bred and highly educated animals from the Crescent city, have lately been exhibited for a few nights in Baton Rogue. On leaving for the interior, a mile or two out of town. his majesty the Elephant, became highly displeased with his keeper from some cause unknown, and raising his muscular proboscis, with one blow struck him dead; and with another knocked a wagon into splinters. Passing by the female elephant, he gave her a clout or blizzard which her ladyship will long remember, but not as a mark of conjugal affection.

The United States' troops having been called on, they commenced as Jonathan says, 'shooting bullets at him,' but his majesty shook them from his brawny side, as the Lion shakes the 'glittering dew drops from his mane.' A reconciliation took place, and his majesty has returned 'to strut his hour upon the stage,' although a sadder, yet it is to be hoped, a better player.

The Steamboat Belle of the West on her way from New Orleans to Pittsburg, touched a short time at Memphis. As the boat left the wharf, it was discovered that two persons from shore were on board, having neglected to leave before the boat started. The yawl was lowered and the persons imprudently got in during its descent, when unfortunately they were thrown into the water and were drowned.

A Court Non suited.—The Circuit Court at Rochester, assembled for the term, a short time since, the jury had been sworn, and all the preparation for proceeding with the business completed, when the District Attorney discovered that the *green bag* having all the indictments, had been surreptituously taken from his possession.

A fit of the ague is neither more nor less than *personal earthquake.*

We learn from the Expositor, says the Weston Journal of the 8th, that seven gentlemen have arrived at that place from Santa Fe via Bent's Fort. They left early in January, and bring news that the commandant, Gen. Mariano Martinez, took no part either for or against Santa Anna—Armijo, the former Governor, was at Albuquerque. An attack was feared from the Yute Indians, the whole province was kept in alarm by their depredations, and it was even feared they would attack Santa Fe. The Fort of Antoine Robidoux was taken and all found in it massacred, Antoine himself escaping to his Fort on the Compagara.

The Warren Murderers.—The decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was pronounced on Friday, the 7th, in the case of Peter W. Parke, by Chief Justice Hornblower, and in the case of Joseph Carter by Justice Nevins. The Court refused to grant the motion for new trials in both cases. The prisoners will probably be sentenced to be executed at the present term of the court. They were convicted, it will be remembered, for being concerned in the murder of the Castner family.

Mission to China.—The Missionary Herald, for March, contains intelligence from different missions in China. Mr. Abeel, who is stationed at Annoy, gives some interesting extracts from his journal respecting an Imperial commissioner who was at that place on some secret errand. As he desired instruction in geography and history, Mr. Abeel had frequent interviews with him, often concluding the afternoon's visit with a tete-a-tete dinner. He found the commissioner exceedingly communicative and friendly, and anxious to obtain general ideas of various countries, their size, political importance and commercial relations, especially with his own country, carefully tracing the lines of latitude and longitude, and thus fixing the exact position of places in his mind. England, America and France were special subjects of investigation.

Baptist Mission in China.—We learn from the Baptist Advocate of last week, that Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Devan arrived safe at Hong Kong, October 23. The Doctor accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, was received with the greatest kindness by the civil and military officers of Kouloon; and the mandarins unhesitatingly placed at his disposal a commodious temple, situated in a beautiful grove near the town, which is to be used hereafter as a dispensary, and a Christian church. The school is flourishing. A deficiency in school books is noted.

Michigan Centre Railroad.—This road will be in full blast to Kalamazoo the ensuing summer; and a bill is now depending in the Michigan Legislature appropriating 14,000 acres of state lands to complete the road to St. Joseph, its western termination. There is no more important work in the Union, none which should be prosecuted with greater vigor. When the last link is completed, the journey can be made from Boston to Chicago in 85 hours, as follows:

From Boston to Albany	12 hours.
" Albany to Buffalo	24 "
" Buffalo to Detroit	30 "
" Detroit to St. Joseph	12 "
" S. Joseph to Chicago	6 "

Reveille.

☞ A most dangerous counterfeit of sovereigns has been detected in New York. It bears the head of George the IV. and the date 1824. It is of the full legal weight 123.3 grains. It has the proper color and texture, not only at the surface but in the interior, as exhibited on cutting. There is but one test, short of actual assay, by which it can be distinguished from the genuine piece, and it is the trial by specific gravity. A genuine sovereign would show a specific gravity varying from 17.50 to 17.90. The piece in question gives but 16.22.

Marriage of a Turk to a French Lady.—The last Courier des Etats Unis says, that the celebrated C. I. Joussof, a well known Turk, is engaged to be married to a cousin of the former French Minister at Constantinople. He is first to become a Christian—according to agreement.

Another.—Walker's improvement upon the piano, is said to be the most extraordinary of the age, and far superior to Coleman's.

Solar Spots.—A dark spot of uncommon magnitude is now visible on the disc of the sun. It is more than ten thousand miles in diameter, and its area is greater than that of the Pacific ocean. The spot was first observed on the 13th inst., near the eastern limb of the sun, and a little above his equatorial diameter.

It is now advanced nearly to the centre of the disc; and will occupy seven or eight days more in passing across to the western limb, where it will disappear. It cannot be seen without difficulty by the naked eye, but it is shown distinctly with a telescope eight or ten inches in length.

The trial of Henry Daniel for the murder of Clifton R. Thompson, at Mount Sterling, Ky., has been continued and fixed for the third Monday in June. The accused, says the Lexington Observer, did not apply for bail.

The county jail at Terre Haute, Indiana, was burned down recently. None of the prisoners escaped.

FROM HAYTI.

The brig Republic, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Port Republican, whence she sailed on the 21st ult.—We have received the "Feuille de Commerce," "Figaro," and "Le Manifeste', to the latest dates.

It appears that Hayti cannot remain quiet. With elements enough to become a comparatively wealthy Republic, she is rapidly going to ruin. Another revolution was on the eve of breaking out when the Republic sailed.

It was expected that the Ex-President Riviera Herald would return from Jamaica in order to regain the power he once possessed. Preparations were making to receive him with open arms by his friends, and on bayonets by those opposed to him. If taken he will of course be shot.

Hayti is becoming, like Peru and Mexico, ripe for a revolution every other day. It is a sort of *dejeuner a la bayonette* with them. It is natural, however, for the Haytians thus to copy the actions of their neighbors, for the backs have ever been remarkable for their imitativeness.

[N. Y. Herald.

Mob Law.—Mr. Disney, we learn, has introduced a bill into the Senate, in relation to mobs, which is likely to pass. The bill provides that towns and cities shall be responsible for the damages done by mobs within their limits. This is the true principle, and the only measure we can think of likely to have a preventive effect against mobs. If Mr. Disney succeeds, he will deserve credit for the measure. [Cin. Chron.

Agricultural

PROFITABLE APPLE TREE.—Mr. Seth Cooley, of South Hartford, in New York, has an apple tree in that town, from which he gathered last year, forty bushels of greening apples, of a superior quality, worth from forty four to fifty cents a bushel on the premises. The tree was situated in rather a north-western exposure—soil a loose deep gravel, well manured. There is many a two acre lot that yields less profit than the three square rods occupied by this tree.

Coal pit dust (charcoal) has proved beneficial to fruit trees, by placing a few shovels full about the roots of each tree; it keeps away the grass, prevents the borer from entering the bark, and withal makes an excellent manure.

CORN STALK SUGAR.—Mr. John Beal, of New Harmony, Indiana, made three hundred and ninety-five pounds of good sugar, from corn stalks which grew on three quarters of an acre, which is at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre.

THE PEACH ORCHARD.—An experienced horticulturist, in the Albany Cultivator, says that peach orchards have been known to flourish best and to produce the best fruit, by being kept as sheep and hog pastures. The animals were removed when the fruit was about ripening. By this process, the trees were kept in a perfectly vigorous state,—requiring no pruning but what was performed by the animals.

TO MAKE VINES GROW.—Collect the manure of fowls and place a small quantity in the bill. There is nothing like it for this purpose.

ASPARAGUS.—It is now time to clear the beds of litter, to loosen the soil, and to sow over them salt or brine. Fish brine is the best.—Asparagus is a marine plant.

TRANSPLANTING.—All fruit trees, most kinds of shade trees, shrubs, hardy roses, hardy azaleas, pinks, lilacs, peonies, &c. may be raised, divided, and transplanted now, unless your soil is very wet. All hardy plants may be safely transplanted just as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble freely—and not til then. In planting out shrubs, remember that they will grow; if you put them near together for the sake of present effect, in a year or two they will be crowded. They should be set at ample distances and fill up the spaces with lilies, peonies, phlox, gladiolus, and herbaceous plants, which are easily removed.

NOTICE.

The Trustees & Stockholders of the Nauvoo House Association, will meet at the Seventies' Hall, on Saturday the 5th of April next, at 10 A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE MILLER, Prest.

MARRIED—On the 22d instant, by Elder B. Chapman, Elder Charles S. Peterson to Miss Mary Ann Patten, all of this city.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

March 17th, 1845.

James Webb, of Laharp, 67y, 11m, 26d; fever.

Mr. Horn, killed in the stone quarry.

March 24th, 1845.

Mary Amanda Free, 11y, 5m, 25d; inflamation of the brain.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all the legal voters residing within the following described limits to wit: beginning at the centre of the foot of Bain street, thence east along low water mark to Lumber street, thence along the centre of Lumber street to Rich street, thence north along the centre of Rich street to Hibbard street, thence west along the centre of Hibbard street to Bain street, thence south along the centre of Bain street to the place of beginning; are requested to meet at the Music Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the fifth day of April next, for the purpose of voting for or against incorporating the aforesaid limits under the general incorporation law.

A. W. BABBITT,
J. M. BERNHISEL, } Committee.
ORSON PRATT,

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-2w

WANTED, by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46tf

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, *Gleim*, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings;—and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-tf.

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accomodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on Main street, recently occupied by Grant & Watt, two doors north of Loomis' Hotel. This association being composed of the best of workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. McINTIRE, } Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT,
DAVID GRANT, } Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES,
ROBERT RUSSEL,
WM. K. PARKER,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county.) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qr. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be holden in May next. I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Mathew Whyman deceased. or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETTER,
Administrator on the estate.

March 25th, 47-4w

NOTICE.

LOOK here what a bargain: a ten acre lot in good cultivation, situated in the south east corner of the one section field, will be given in exchange for a good yoke of oxen, or a good horse. Call at the residence of Mr. J. Guinand. west of the one section one mile south east of C. Horner's mill.

JULIUS GUINAND.

March 25th, 47tf

KEY STONE STORE.*

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the *Saints*, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by '*turning a penny*' when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, -46-3m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MARGARET SANDERS,

March 12-45-4w Administratix.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46tf

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, }
Hancock County. }
George McIntire, Plain.,
vs. } In Attachment.
Ebenezer Robinson, Deft

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerks office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty six dollars and forty eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerks office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150; situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk [L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, 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 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commissin and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 3d, 1845-44tf

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judical circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8W.; also, the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured, by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariotees, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmens' Trotting Wagons, two and one Horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythe Sneaths, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

LOST! LOST!!

LOST about the 20th of last February; between Hopper's mill and Nauvoo, a basket containing four bonnets and one brush hat; the finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the basket and its contents with the Temple committee; or with the subscriber, one door east of A. Davis' store.

GEO. W. BRATTON.

Nauvoo, March 16th, 1845-45tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburgh, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts; commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 14, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct 26, 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12, and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th, days of June. At Appanooce the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 25th days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Main.

JOHN P. HAGGARD,
Assessor.

March 18th, -46-3w

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURE.

"You ought to be very rich, Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds? But so it is: a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds! As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a fool, Mr. Caudle! I've wanted a black satin gown these three years, and that five pounds would have pretty well bought it. But it's no matter how I go, not at all. Everybody says I don't dress as becomes your wife—and I don't; but what that to you, Mr. Caudle? Nothing. Oh no! you can have fine feelings for everybody but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you as I do—that's all. You like to be called liberal—and your poor family pays for it.

"All the girls want bonnets, and when they're to get them I can't tell. Half five pounds would have bought 'em—but now they must go without. Of course *they* belong to you; anybody but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle.

"The man called for the water-rate to-day: but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes, who throw away five pounds to every fellow that asks them.

"Perhaps you don't know that Jack, this morning, knocked his shuttle-cock through his bed-room window. I was going to send for the glazier to mend it, but after you lent that five pounds I was sure we couldn't afford it. Oh, no! the window must go as it is; and pretty weather for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, and I shouldn't at all wonder if that broken window settled him—if the dear boy dies, his death will be upon his father's head; for I'm sure we can't now pay to mend windows. We might though and do a good many more things, if people didn't throw away their five pounds.

"Next Tuesday the fire insurance is due. I should like know how it's to be paid! Why it can't be paid at all. That five pounds would have just done it—and now, insurance is out of the question. And there never were so many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night—but we'll that to you, so people can call you liberal Mr. Caudle? Your wife and children may all be burnt alive in their beds—as all us to a certainty shall be, for the insurance *must* drop. And after we've insured for so many years! But how, I should like to know, are people to insure who shake ducks and drakes of their five pounds?

"I did think we might go to Margate this summer. There's poor little Caroline, I'm sure she wants the sea. But no, dear creature! she must stop at home—all of us must stop at home—she'll go into a consumption, there's no doubt of that; yes—sweet little angel!—I've made up my mind to lose her, *now*. The child might have been saved; but people can't save their children and throw away their five pounds, too.

"I wonder where poor little Cherub is! While you were lending that five pounds, the dog ran out of the shop. You know, I never let it go into the street, for fear it should be bit by some mad dog, and come home and bite all the children. It wouldn't now at all astonish me if the animal was to come back with the hydrophobia and give it to all the family. However, what's your family to you, so you can play the liberal creature with five pounds!

"Do you hear that shutter, how it's banging to and fro? Yes, I know what it wants as well as you, it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day. But now it's out of the question: now it must bang of nights, since you've thrown away five pounds.

"Well, things are come to a pretty pass! This is the first night that I've made my supper off roast beef without pickles. But who is to afford pickles when folks are always lending five pounds?

"Ha! there's the soot falling down the chimney. If I hate the smell of anything it's the smell of soot. And you know it; but what are my feelings to you? Sweep the chimney! Yes it's all very fine to say, sweep the chimney—but how are chimneys to be swept—how are they to be paid for by people who don't take care of their five pounds?

"Do you hear the mice running about the room? *I* hear them. If they were only to drag you out of bed, it would be no matter. Set a trap for them! Yes, it's easy enough to say—set a trap for 'em. But how are people to afford cheese, when every day they lose five pounds?

"Hark! I'm sure there's a noise down stairs. It wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it *may* be the cat; but thieves are pretty sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back-door; but these are not times to afford bolts and bars, when fools won't take care of their five pounds.

"Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist's to-morrow. She want three teeth taken out. Now, it can't be done. Three teeth that quite disfigures the child's mouth. But there they must stop, and spoil the sweetest face that was ever made. Otherwise, she'd have been a wife for a lord. Now when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die, and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds.

"And now, see Mr. Caudle, what a misery you've brought upon your wretched family! I can't have a satin gown—the girls can't have new bonnets—the water-rate must stand over—Jack must get his death through a broken window—our fire insurance can't be paid, so we shall all fall victims to the devouring element—we can't go to Margate, and Caroline will go to an early grave—the dog will come home and bite us all mad—that shutter will go banging forever—the soot will always fall—the mice never let us have a wink of sleep—thieves be always breaking in the house—and our dear Mary Anne be for ever left an unprotected maid—and all, all Mr. Caudle, because *you will go on lending five pounds!*"—[*Lon. Punch.*

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

The following letter, translated from the German, contains some interesting particulars respecting a branch of the Washington family. The letter from General Washington, to which the writer alludes, may be seen in Spark's Washington, vol. xi, p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i, p. 554. James Washington is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Rotterdam.

Munich, February 21, 1844.

Honored Sir:—It was not till the 17th of this month, that I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish, I will, with pleasure, communicate to you facts relating to my family. The branch *from* which I am descended has undoubtedly the same ancestor as that from which the American branch descended, which is proved also by the same coat of arms.

The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which, in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley. Earl Ferrers. Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. It was also connected with that of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. A branch of the family, from unknown causes—for they were wealthy—emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well known (one may say with truth the universally famous) General and President George Washington was descended from it.

My great grandfather, John Washington, was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate affair of the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II.—1683 and 1684—that he was obliged to fly from England; and after losing by shipwreck, on the coast of Portugal, every thing of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there he was frequently demanded on the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the States-General did not consent, and thus he became the founder of that branch which then began to flourish in Holland, and is still in existence, in the persons of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy.

I possess an autograph letter of the great man, George Washington, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1799, in which, among other things, it is said:—"There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country at what time your ancestors left England is not mentioned; mine came to America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1794, a commission in the Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and being a faithful follower of the house of Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Bavarian brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1793, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the disbanding of the latter, after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. I few months later I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached no-less than thirty-seven years to the most-high person of the King, partly as marshal of the Court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, which, if God will, is some time to bear good fruit to the King and country. I have three sons—the eldest, Ludwig, seven years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, fourteen years old, a pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and third, Karl, five years old, frequents the public school. (By my two marriages with daughters of families of the highest nobility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable circumstances, even when I shall be no more;—and in this manner this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for being in earlier years frequently exposed to the storm of fate, brought on chiefly by revolutions, and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope satisfy you. I will only add, in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will subjoin to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biography.

Thanking you for the literary products transmitted to me, which possesses, by the preface of the renowned Professor Hedman, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments of perfect esteem, Your devoted,

ABRAHAM VON WASHINGTON.

Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General and Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown, of the Greek Order of the Savior, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Notzing.

To Dr. J. K. Plazel,

Consul of the United States of North America in Leipzic.

The Irish and Phœnicians.—At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Silk Buckingham, by way of settling the question as to the descent of the Irish from the Phœnicians, mentioned a fact which had come within his knowledge, of a gentleman from Syria, who, by means of the language of the mountaineers of Atlas, with which he was intimately acquainted, kept up a conversation with two Irishmen in their native idiom. He also knew of a Dublin lady, who by means of the Irish language conversed freely with the mountaineers of Atlas in their native idiom: these mountaineers being the descendants of Carthaginians who had taken refuge in ancient times in the Atlas range, and preserved the dialect of their Phœnician forefathers.

Another Invention.—Col. Reed, of Boston, has hit upon an invention which (if successful) is likely to be a formidable competitor to Mr. Morse's Magnetic Telegraph. Its purpose is to transmit letters or packages any distance with the rapidity of lightning. The "Boston Post" says:—

The process by which this is accomplished is very simple consisting merely of an air-chest, which is charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and it is immediately discharged through the pipe with the greatest velocity and safety. Col. Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that the outlay of $250,000 would insure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York with perfect safety in the space of half an hour.

Importance of the Telegraph.—A broker of this city received yesterday an order for $10,000 of New York funds. After making enquiry, he found he could not obtain the amount here, he therefore immediately went to the Telegraph office and had a message transmitted to Washington, to his correspondent, asking if the required sum could be obtained there. In half an hour he received an answer in the affirmative, and that the amount would be sent on in the evening to his order. This conclusively shows how vastly important this mode of intelligence is to men of business, for had he had to wait for the slow communication by the railroad, he might have lost the commission on the order. [Balt. Clip.

Truth, is as a mirror, ever reflecting the objects which present themselves, in their true light and character.

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office lately occupied by *Mr. S. Rigdon*, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; ring, breaches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two birds of the payments expected in cash, old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the Le large road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MALCUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jany. 8th, 1844 -36-3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire-Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

NOTICE.

3 OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Nauvoo Feb 26 1845-33tf

LAND,

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Boston Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acre, 30 Improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved, in Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW. J. STEWART,

Near Loomis' tavern, or to *Judge Phelps*.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be indentified as such, according to our articles of association, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or of various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs Charriotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to bear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST,
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.

Jany. 15th, 1845.-37-tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, on the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surprising, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and he genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "Twenty Years;" and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 20 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by four of the most eminent medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. W. ADAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 65 Williams st. New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public,

F. A. TALMADGE.
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chesnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL THE
BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr Williamson's pain soother
Bete's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where she is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, 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 occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Side Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find these Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

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

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbargo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community

0-7 A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, CASH.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Richs old house.

June 19-21tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches: and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quarto	half	Bound	plain 1,50
do	do	do	neat 2,00
do	whole	bound	plain 2,00
do	do	do	neat 2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain 1,00
do	do	do	neat 1,50
do	hf	bound	plain 0,75
do	do	do	neat 1,00
do	do	do	extra 1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain 62
do	do	do	neat 87
do	hf	bound	plain 50
do	do	do	neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.