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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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STARTING INTELLIGENCE OF THE INDIANS ON OUR WESTERN BORDER.

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Picayune. The Camanche Indians, whose savage habits are here described, are the most warlike tribe on the American Continent. It is generally estimated that they number more than 20,000 warriors amongst them. They are perfectly savage, ferocious, and untamable in their nature. Incapable of civilization, they are, on this continent, like the Arab of the Desert, and Africa, only more fierce and untractable. By the accounts below, it seems that some of the Cherokee half-breeds have got amongst this tribe, and possessing superior intelligence, acquired while in the United States, the Cherokees are instigating them to more general incursions upon all their civilized neighbors. It is well known that a dark spirit of revenge is cherished by many of the Cherokees, who have lately lifted up their possessions in Georgia; and it need not surprise us if, under their lead, and with the knowledge and information they have imparted, the Camanches should extend their ravages even to the borders of the United States, and especially against the parties emigrating to Oregon.

With these facts before us, what is the plain duty of Congress? Certainly to call into service an effective western force of mounted men. Illinois and Missouri could send forth many of the kind of men that is required. Men who understand their duty—white men, who are not Indians, and who will fight him whether he be Camanche or any other red skin. It must be evident, that unless some such measures are adopted, this warlike tribe will continue to ravage the States of plunder, rapine and blood. There is danger also, that the other tribes who have only been recently removed westward, will join the Camanches. Nothing is more common among the Indians than such incursions.

Incursions of the Camanches—Capture of two Mexican girls.—An intelligent gentleman, who left Chihuahua some six weeks or two months since, gives us the following and startling intelligence respecting the incursions recently made by the dreaded Camanches into the States of Chihuahua and Durango, and of the ravages they have committed during their predatory incursions. The number of thousands of horses and cattle have been driven off, women and children have been taken into captivity, and ranches and haciendas innumerable have been made waste. In some places, the invaders have come always against and laid the country successively of the invaders. When repulsed in one place they appear in another, and commence anew their depredations and atrocities. It is well known, that with good show of reason, that a number of half-breed Cherokee renegades are among the Camanches, instigating them to these deeds, and perhaps leading them on to their depredations. On one occasion, a party numbering over one hundred attacked five wagons on their way from Chihuahua to some other point, but upon capturing and plundering the contents of the wagons, the Americans were along with the wagons; and determined to resist to the last, they disposed of themselves in the most advantageous position and commenced a fire upon the assailants in good order. It was while they were choosing their position that a volley from the Indians was heard, shooting in excellent English, that a fight—huddle together cut to beat off the assailants. These were positive that Cherokees were among the Indians. Many of the Mexicans assert that the Camanches, from the daring and systematic mode of their attacks, are of American birth, but this is daily contradicted by all the natives of the United States, who know that the Cherokees or some of our western Indians are long-winded in their more savage brethren of the prairie.

To show the daring of the Indians, and the extent to which they go in their maraudings, a party of some two hundred and fifty recently dashed boldly into Cuernavaca, a town of several thousand inhabitants near the southern line of the State of Durango, and carried off a large number of valuable horses, besides making a large number of the panic-stricken inhabitants, making a show of resistance. Among the prisoners were two young, pretty, and well informed girls, the

laughter of a wealthy Spanish merchant of the place. The girls were at a small corner seat of their father's near the edge of the town; were among the first taken, and were carried off by their captors in the north. Their half-brother, present in the town, offered a heavy ransom for their rescue or re capture, but all his efforts have been ineffectual up to the last accounts.

We recollect these girls well, having spent the better part of a day at their father's house, while on the march from Santa Fe to Mexico. The hospitality of the parent, and the graceful deportment of the kind hearted daughters, have not yet been forgotten, and it is melancholy to reflect that such a cruel fate has befallen them.

Such are the scenes, which for the last year, have been almost daily enacted in some of the northern departments of Mexico, and yet these people talk lightly of invading and overwhelming Texas. It would seem as though a population kept within its own gates by savages, would set to work to strengthen and fortify itself at home, rather than indulge in idle gossams about invading neighboring States.

From the New York Gazette, March 23, 1770. "Last Saturday night about eleven o'clock, 14 or 15 soldiers were seen about the liberty pole in this city, which one of them had ascended, with an intent to take off, and carry away the topmast and vane; as soon as they were discovered, five or six young men who were accidentally crossing the green at that time made up towards the pole tower, and surrounded them, but they were immediately attacked and driven off the green by the soldiers, who, finding that they were discovered and apprehensive that the inhabitants would be alarmed, they made off. Soon after some persons came into town, and acquainted their friends with the proceedings of the soldiers, upon which 14 or 15 persons came up to the green, and going to the pole were there surrounded by 40 or 50 soldiers, with their muskets drawn upon which 4 or 5 of them retreated to the house of Mr. Bicker, and were followed by a number of the soldiers, who immediately called out for the soldiers from the barracks; upon which they were joined by a very considerable body who came over the barracks fence. Mr. Bicker, who was exposed to the insults of a licentious and brutal soldiery, stood with his bayonet fixed, determined to defend himself to the last extremity, and declared he would shoot the first man that should attempt to enter; they then fired, but the upper door being open, which Mr. Bicker kept shut by fixing the point of his bayonet against it while they kept cutting and hacking the barrel of his gun, in attempting to cut him down with their cutlasses, but the soldiers went into the tower, and there upon which they strove to break open the front windows, which were also shut, one of which they forced open, broke the panes of glass, and cut all the frame to pieces, in order to get into the house. Some persons, who were in the house, were in imminent danger to their lives, but Mr. Bicker and his family were exposed, got out the back way and ran to alarm the citizens. The chapel bell was immediately rung, upon the hearing of which, the soldiers retreated precipitately. A number of the citizens, however, all night under arms, which probably prevented any mischief being done, as they repeatedly swore that they would set fire to the house, and burn or destroy every person in it. Col. Robertson, the commanding officer of the regiment, retired to his barracks, as soon as he had notice of the disturbance; he immediately ordered the sentinels to be confined, and remained all night to prevent any further mischief being done; and as a number of the inhabitants nightly guarded the pole, till the transports with the soldiers, as soon as they were disappointed in effecting their designs against it, although they positively swore that they would carry off some part of it with them.

On the 20th of this month sixteen respectable inhabitants of this town, (New Haven), in company with Capt. Sears, set out from this place for East and West Chester, in the Province of New York, to disperse the principal Tories there, and secure the persons of Lord Seabury, Judge Fowler, and Lord Underhill. On their way thither they were joined by Captains Seilkick,

Richards, and Mead, with about 80 men. The first object of the party was a small shop, which was purchased by government for the purpose of carrying provisions on board the Asia. At East Chester they seized Judge Fowler, and then repaired to West Chester and secured Seabury, Underhill. Having possessed themselves of these captives, they sent them to Connecticut under a strong guard. The main body, consisting of 70, then proceeded to New York which they entered at noon day on horseback, with bayonets fixed to the main street, and drew up in close order before the printing office of the infamous JAMES RIVINGTON. A small detachment entered it, and in about three quarters of an hour they brought off the principal part of his types, for which they offered to give one thousand dollars to the printer. With the discharge of two cannon, and received by the inhabitants with every mark of approbation and respect. The company divided into two parties, and concluded the day in festivity and innocent mirth. Captain Sears retired to his command with the other gentlemen, and proposed to spend the winter here unless public business should require his presence in New York. Seabury, Underhill, and Fowler, three of the dastardly traitors against the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and who is believed had concerted a plan for kidnapping Captain Sears, and conveying him on board of the Asia man-of-war, are (with the types and arms) safely lodged in this town: where it is expected Lord Underhill will have leisure to work the scheme of a lucrative lottery, the tickets of which cannot be counterfeited; and Parson Seabury sufficient time to compose sermons for the next Continental Fair.

Condition of the Post Office Department.—A few days before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Wickliffe, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate, reported to that body the following statement: Comparative exhibit of the Revenue and Expenditures of the Postoffice Department from April 1st, 1841, to June 30th, 1844, excluding the appropriation of \$1,047,657, made September 30, 1843.

Revenue.	
Gross revenue from all sources for the quarter ending June 30th—	
1841 ———	\$1,044,604 25
1842 ———	4,455,819 25
1843 ———	4,396,282 45
1844 ———	4,237,205 83
	14,134,965 16
Expenditures.	
Expenditures for the quarter ending June 30th, 1841 ———	\$1,033,782 13
1842 ———	4,434,132 42
1843 ———	4,474,758 71
1844 ———	4,296,512 70
Total of Expenditures \$14,201,761 96	
Total of Revenue 14,134,965 16	
Excess of Expenditures 16,797 80	

TEXAS. The following statistical information relative to Texas, its trade, commerce, public debt, &c., will at this time be deemed of special interest. It derives it from the March number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The following affords a view of the amount of the original debt in existence in 1841; since which time no new stock has been issued. Funded debt of 1837 A1, \$1,085,000; ditto 1840 for five yrs. 1,040,000; Ditto pledged 20 yrs. 670,000; Issued for navy, 1842. 992,000; Bonds at 8 percent, 5 yrs. 133,000; Treasury notes 2,250,000; Land receipts, 1,600,000; Floating debt; 500,000.

Total. \$8,169,000. This is, no doubt, very near the ac-

count of the liabilities of Texas, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts got up by the enemies of Texas Annexation to the contrary. We are aware that some of these statements were wilfully and vilely manufactured, in quarters where they might have been least expected.

The quantity of government land according to a congressional report of 1839, is as follows:—Extent of the Texan Republic 203,430,000; granted by Mexico, and confirmed by Texas, 53,311,367 acres; Texas grants, since her independence, 3,537,356 acres; military bounty lands, 4,320,744 acres; land scripps issued, 1,500,000 acres; total appropriated, 64,017,977 acres; unappropriated balance, 138,612,023 acres. Probable average worth of public domain, \$1.25 per acre; total \$1,752,737. From which deduct public debt \$1,000,000, and we have the amount, or something near it, of \$165,104,754, which was cast aside by this government in the non-ratification of the Texas treaty of last year.

The imports and exports of the United States, to and from Texas, have been as follows:

In 1837, exports, \$1,007,923; imports, \$163,364. In 1838, exp. 1,247,850; imp. 165,718. In 1839, exp. 1,680,082; imp. 318,116. In 1840, exp. 1,808,396; imp. 303,847. In 1841, exp. 808,396; imp. 303,847. In 1842, exp. 406,393; imp. 480,392. In 1843, exp. 142,735; imp. 445,399.

From the foregoing statement, it will appear that since 1837, the imports from Texas to this country have been steadily increasing, and since 1839, our exports to that country, as steadily declining. The commercial advantages once held forth to Texas have been curtailed, and she now finds it more to her interest to exchange her trade with the products of European nations, than to deal with us. From a balance in our favor in 1837, of \$47,000 we now have a balance against us of at least \$300,000!

These imports from Texas have consisted entirely of Kentucky Cotton. For the eight years ending with 1843, their value was considerably over two million of dollars.

The imports and duties of the port of Galveston for the year ending November 1st, 1844, are thus set down:

Imports, \$510,329; duties, \$136,915. Excess of imports over duties of \$373,414; ditto of duties, \$68,773.

This increasing trade, and the economical manner in which the government has been administered, is evinced in the late message of President Houston, who states that during his last office, three years, the revenue and expenditures have been as follows:—Revenue, \$460,203; Expenses, 460,203; Excess revenue, 5,349.

Considering the odds she has had to encounter from the hostile attitude of Mexico, and the uncertainty of all Western Texas, it is highly indicative of her future prosperity that she has brought her expenditures within her means.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

"One half the world does not know the other half lives, or how they die."

Few who experienced it, will forget the cold Friday of December, 1841, while have special cause to remember it. We have not a single word to say, but trust it will never again be a lot to witness.

Having hurried through my professional visit, I hastened home, congratulating myself on the prospect of being able to spend that evening by my own cheerful fireside. I was doomed to disappointment. The frozen boots I had taken off were smoking upon the hearth, my coat, stiff with sleet and hail, was spread over a chair before the fire, and I had just taken a seat at the comfortable tea-table; when a call was made upon my professional services.

A cold pair of thin shoes, and thinner stockings, a threadbare cotton gown, a rusty black leghorn hat, soaked and frozen with sleet, made all her dress. What a mockery of clothing for such a night! My kind hearted little wife, bustling about to hide her feelings, brought out some of our warmest shawls, which she fastened the half-faded, shivering creature.

should cheer her dripping garments.

The poor woman's entreaties and prayers that we should get out for the relief of the child, were disregarded until she was suitably clothed, and when dry stockings, stout shoes, a woollen gown, a thick hood and warm cloak had been put upon her (it would have been harder to let her go without) we started. I having in the meantime, put in my pockets a small bottle of wine and such little articles of nourishment as were at hand. While on our way to her room, which being but a short distance, in the street adjoining that in which I lived, we soon reached it. I leaped from the short and hurried paces of the trembling mother, or her child had been gradually falling since the commencement of cold weather, less from any actual disease, than from want of proper food, clothing and shelter. Literally dying of poverty, the only child which the world looks with disgust, and the only one which never goes unpunished.

We soon reached the frame, an old, tottering, half-decayed house building in an upper corner of which, the helpless mother lay. A bottle supplied the place of a candlestick, in which was stuck a bit of tallow candle, with long, unfripped wick, shedding a feeble light upon the nearest corner of the room. The mother lay in a gloomy. The hearth was cold, the little invalid having been too sick this day to be left by the mother while she picked the few scraps which had served to keep up a semblance of fire. Through many a crevice in the floor and sides, the wind came in chilling puffs, while sleet and hail drove in at the half-rotten broken panes of the window. Carefully shading the candle, I advanced to the side of the bed, upon which the poor woman was spreading, over the child, the cloak my wife had given her. At a glance I saw that it was come too late. Death had been too quick for her. The mother lay on her side, with no kind hand to wipe the pillow of her aching head, or smooth the death dew from her sinking temples, the little sufferer had yielded up her spirit.

"Alas! she is dead, my arm is averted! Death had kindly released her from the grips of pain, had gently drawn her from this tabernacle of suffering and sorrow."

Her little limbs were stiff, her features sweetly calm, but pale and rigid as marble, a frozen tear stood in either eye.

While she had done its worst, she was literally frozen to death!

The mother, struck dumb with horror, for a moment gazed upon her child with speechless agony, then fell as if struck down by the angel of death, across the little frozen corpse.

Hastily calling upon some of the neighbors to assist, I labored for hours in the endeavor to restore her, but in vain. At length, when I had done my worst, I was moment with a sort of dreamy consciousness, then instantly relapsed into a death-like swoon. Her day was fast drawing to a close, her sands were almost run. The neighbors had done their worst, and I was lying on the floor, my head on the floor. Finding it a hopeless case, I procured fuel in the neighborhood, and then placed an old woman to watch her; then, as it was long past midnight, I returned home to my wife and children. Early on the following morning, I stepped into at this house of death, scarce hoping to find my patient restored, but totally unprepared for the scene which burst upon me. The mother was dead, and I was finding the door ajar, the fire burnt out, the nurse gone away, the mother stretched in death beside her child. "There they lay, the mother and her babe, both dead, both frozen hard as the nether millstone."

Beautiful in death, they lay sweetly sleeping side by side. I could not feel unhappy for them, "sorrow and sighing" had been their lot, and now they were at rest. Cold and hunger, starvation and misery had been their portion. They had not even the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Now their cares were ended. They lie entombed together.

"Love! death! the sacred dust reposes in life, and in death they were not divided."

The Acacia Sulphuric, or Acacia Grosse. Our readers may remember the excitement caused in the year 1837, by the announcement that Mr. Croese of Bloomfield, had observed the development of certain insects incident to the long continued use of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of gunpowder. Little additional information on this subject has since transpired until the 15th inst., when a paper from Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich, was read before the London Electrical Society, detailing the success of his experiments of Mr. Croese's experiments. In connection with the original experiments, the possibility was urged that the ova of the insects might be the air. Mr. Weekes's experiments were conducted with a view to ascertain whether the insects could be kept in a state of life, and in death they were not divided. Mr. Weekes had observed the development of certain insects incident to the long continued use of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of gunpowder. 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Names of rent Owners.	Town Lots.	In whose name Patented.	Cost Cts.	Amount Year for of Tax, which tax \$ Cts. is due.	Value tion.	Descrip- tion.	County
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[illegible]

same	lots	3	4		4	3	same
same	12 lots	3	4		12	8	same
same	4 lots	4	4		4	3	same
same	4 lots	5	4		4	3	same
same	12 lots	6	4		12	8	same

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
) ss. J. J.

QUINCY, April 18, 1845:—
The undersigned, publisher of the Nauvoo Enquirer, do hereby certify that the foregoing list of lands and town lots, situated in the county of Henderson and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1844, was published in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, on the 36th day of April, 1844; and that the number of manuscripts correspond with the number of papers distributed for that week; and also, that he complied with the laws of the State in the distribution of said papers. He further certifies, that the foregoing list was carefully compared with the original, and was correct;—that the number of tracts and town lots accurately correspond, and that the serial list was literally followed in the publication.

Nauvoo, April 16th, 1845.

There are now twenty five full quorums.

A vote was taken to continue and sustain the Twelve as the highest authority (Brightman Young being President) in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, which passed unanimously.

A vote was then taken to continue and sustain the Presidents of the Seventies, (4 quorums being organized) High Priests, Bishops, Elders, Deacons, and Evangelists; Bishops: High Council, and Elders.

To enjoy life, in a civil, virtuous manner, being thankful to God for the privilege, and honoring him as the giver of all good, is certainly the highest earthly happiness controlled by man. But to the Concert. It was made up of the sacred

President Young then addressed the conference to close, and said in substance: "That, by marrying the Prophet and Patriarch, the Gentiles have rejected the gospel. We have traveled and preached to them enough. If they want salvation let them come to us. As it was said, 'The stone which the builders refused, shall become the head of the corner.' The house are preparing; houses begin to rise, and gardening goes ahead. All this agrees with Mormon philosophy: *to work while the day lasts*. Nor is this all; every steamboat that passes, brings something for Nauvoo."

Painting.—The painting of Christ raising Lazarus from the dead, (last from New York) was exhibited last week in this city, in juxtaposition with our *Carthage Martynem*.

It is highly creditable to all parties concerned, and from the present perspective, bids fair to be one of the most *useful periodicals* of the West. Every business man needs one. It comes monthly at \$1 per one.

The conference adjourned till the 6th of October next at 10 A. M.
The Seventies met on Wednesday and

THESE celebrated Lozenges are

the West, as the best preparations
the cure of the various diseases for
they are recommended ever effec-
The proprietor, Dr. J. C. Williams,
erman, is a regular graduate of the
a member of the Medical Society of
city and county of New York, and
the Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cine prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the celebrated physicians
of that city, in addition to which they are
prepared in accordance with the
widely eaten them with avidity and cry
more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

These are the safest and most effec-
tual remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all other
affections of the throat, and are recom-
ended to the public. They operate in
promoting expectoration, allaying the
inflammation of coughing, and removing the
use of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

These are the only infallible Worm re-

Over 400,000 cases they never become known to fail. Many cases arise from weak and exhausted systems, and intense suffering and death about their ever being suspected; growths 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.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

FOR NERVOUS OR SICK HEAD Ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large meetings, find Campbell's Lozenges really reviving, and sustaining the buoyancy of youth—used after exertion, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The bee, Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing biliousness and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of thirty years, and have never been known to fail in any of the most obstinate diseases. In addition to these directions be followed, the disease will return.

ALL MONEY 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 restorator for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, and any other ailment of the body. EVERY BODY CAN USE IT.

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 printed in large numbers, if subscribers should send any, to make their volumes complete.
 A. W. BABBITT,

100 HAS removed his office to the city of
 St. Paul, 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 him
 in trust.
 Oct. 9, 1844-23/1
100 ACCEPTABLE
 ANY quantity of provisions, for sub-
 scriptions, at this office.
 Sept. 25, 1844.
100 WANTED
 CORDS of wood, at this office
 Sept. 25, 1844.
100 TAKE NOTICE

MRS. E. HALL
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER
Men's Hats cleaned and Boy's Cloth
Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Richards
old house. June 11-21st

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

BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having em-
ployed skillful, and experienced workmen,
he is prepared to do work as reason-
able, expeditious, and to have it as neat

The following is a list of his PRICES.					
Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50	
do	do	do	neat	2.00	
do	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	do	hf bound	plain	0.75	
do	do	do	neat	1.00	
do	do	do	extra	1.00	
Twelves	full	bound	plain	0.50	
do	do	do	neat	0.75	
do	do	hf bound	plain	0.50	
do	do	do	neat	.75	

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

JOHN TAYLOR.