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Whole Number 163

THE NAYOOV NEIGHBOR.

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BY

JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

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Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor, Post Paid, to receive attention.)

From the "We'll Union."

CONVENTIONS AT AUGUSTA AND AT LOUISVILLE.

We have had before our readers

the most important proceedings of the

conventions of the Baptist church

at Augusta and of the Methodist church

at Louisville. Both are measures

of self-defense; both have been

forced upon the churches by the finan-

cial and political condition of the

country. But of these things we

have said enough. Let us now

consider the result of these

conventions. We will begin with

the Baptist convention at Augusta.

The convention was held at

Augusta, Georgia, from the 1st to

the 10th of June. It was

attended by about 100

representatives of the

Baptist churches of the

South. The convention

was held in the city of

Augusta, Georgia.

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tion in our religious associations.

We were not to be divided by

the question of the church, how

long would it be before we would

be under the ban of political ostracism?

How long before we would say to you

as we do to the episcopate and from

our churches? Let us continue united

in our religion as well as policy; and let

us not strike off one link from the chain

of this glorious and admirable Union!

Mark, warning Christians, mark

the cry of the latter day saints!

With other wicked men, have driven them

from one state to another; have robbed

them; have murdered them, and have

murdered the prophets! now restore

fold, and avenge that blood, O God, who

never errs, will vex this nation with a

more vexation, speedily! "From the time

that it goeth forth it shall take you by

morning by morning shall it pass over

by day and by night; and it shall be a

vengeance only to understand the report."

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Postmaster General has issued

the following general order for the accom-

modation of the post-office after the first

of July.

Postage.—On and after July 1,

1845, on a letter not exceeding half an

ounce in weight, sent by any distance

not exceeding three hundred miles, five

cents.

When sent any distance over three

hundred miles, ten cents.

For every additional weight of half an

ounce, or any fractional excess of less

than half an ounce, there shall be charged

an additional postage of the rate of five or ten

cents, according to the distance.

On letters dropped in the post-office

for delivery in the same place, two cents

each.

On letters addressed to a person on

hand there shall be charged, when deliv-

ered out, besides the regular postage, the

cost of advertising, which will be on

each letter two cents, or four cents if ad-

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would preserve the social intercourse

of our people, pure and uninterrupted; if

we would impose upon the church, how

long would it be before we would

be under the ban of political ostracism?

How long before we would say to you

as we do to the episcopate and from

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closed; the package to be addressed to the

Governor of the State to which it is to

be sent.

The three assistant Postmasters General

are authorized to send, free of postage,

any letter or other matter relating

exclusively to their official duties, or the

business of the Post Office Department,

to be duly franked by them as "official

business."

Deputy postmasters throughout the

United States are also authorized to send

all letters and packages which it may be

their duty, they may have occasion to

transmit to any person or place, which

shall not be exclusively to the business of

the Post Office Department, or the

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Foreign News

By the arrival of the Great Western on the 17th at New York and the Acadia at Boston on the 20th ult., we have, as usual, our foreign files. There is, however, very little to interest the American reader.

As to the Oregon question, with the ministers of Parliament, Congress may take a hint, a wise head keep a close mouth. Were we to express our mind, according to the "seeming appearance" of both parties, we should say—"the mother and daughter are both vexed at the extravagant conduct and popularity of each other, and will secretly prepare the dagger and the bow against the time of need!"

We call a few items:

FRANCE.

The exciting topic of the Jesuits has occupied the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. The original project of the order of Jesuits had experienced since its foundation; the motives of its condemnation in France in the 18th century, and those which had induced the pope to pronounce the dissolution of a community that Frederick the Great alone, in all Europe, did not consider dangerous.

M. Thiers, in concluding, called on the cabinet to execute the laws, and dissolve the Society.

The fortifications of Paris are to be armed with 2208 mortars, cannon or howitzers, of which 50 are to be Paixhans guns, 5550 muskets for the ramparts, 200,000 infantry muskets, 1500 fuses, 1,000,000 projectiles, &c.

SWITZERLAND.

By the steamer Lucerne, which suffered all the perils of the tropics, to depart, under the stipulations for ransom. A letter from Lucerne gives an account of a curious sentence, the Nidwald, upon a Lieutenant Nernmann, who had joined the Swiss army in the attack upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in public for four hours, with a red in his hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards imprisoned for six months, during which he is to receive "religious instruction."

The accounts from Switzerland to the 7th instant, state that all the prisoners who are natives of Lucerne had been released, and the only captives remaining, 584 in number, belonged to the Canton. The government of Lucerne had sent a delegate to Lucerne to make last attempt to induce that Canton to abandon its intention to recall the Jesuits. The Bernese Envoy was said to be the bearer of a pressing recommendation that effect should be given to the wishes of the influential members of the Corps d'Ingenieurs.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman government being determined to carry out its plan for the reformation and physical melioration of the country, has organized ten itinerant commissions, destined to set out and visit in detail various portions of Asiatic and European Turkey, for the purpose of recording the improvements to be effected, and to have a charge on the public resources, be introduced to furnish public instruction, advance agriculture, commerce, trade, the means of communication, the establishment of hospitals and places of refuge for the poor, &c.

ENGLAND.

On the 10th of May the city of Bristol was visited by one of the most appalling thunder storms ever remembered. The clouds hung close down like a funeral pall, the gloomy darkness being a general feature, the lightning being a frequent object at a short distance. The hail and rain descended in torrents, or rather in sheets, whilst the vivid flashes of lightning, with their unearthly glare, followed incessantly, and the sound of the thunder, added to the awful sublimity of the scene. It was just such a visitation as what, in the tropics, is the precursor of an earthquake or other convulsion of nature. The storm burst directly over the centre of the city, indeed, such was its immediate proximity that the mast of a vessel (the Joseph of Kinsale) lying on the quay near the Swivel bridge, was struck by the lightning, and the flames from the lightning struck the roof of the houses adjacent were shivered to atoms, but we are glad to state that no more serious damage was done. The storm passed off in about half an hour, and appears to have been quite local, as we find no mention of it in the London or country papers.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Holart-town and Launceston papers to the 10th of February state that the harvest had commenced, but the crop was expected to be limited. The drought winds had injured the wheat, and the level, which was as before 30, to 35, feet bushel. The accounts of the general condition of the colony are not favorable, and the increase of crime is said to be a great drawback to the prosperity of the inhabitants.

The Oregon-British Question.

Cincinnati, May 12, 1845.
Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson Bay Company, has passed down the river in disguise, with a company of Englishmen, on his way to the Oregon territory. They are travelling under assumed names, and I am informed that on arriving at the head of navigation, near Upper Missouri, or Yellow Stone, they will start express to the mountains for the Company's traders to concentrate a large Indian army at the western outlet

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845.

Visitors at the Temple.—For some time many distinguished persons, from all parts of the United States and other places, have given Nauvoo a call and visited the Temple, now in such a rapid train of completion. Those who have waited upon these visitors inform us, that they all go away satisfied. Mormon glory speaks for itself.

Notwithstanding the malevolent persecution, which has followed Joseph Smith and the church, of which he, as an instrument in the hands of God, was the founder, yet, his own works, and the continuation of them by his meritorious successors, and unyielding adherents, send to the world, and honorable men as have been the case with others, acknowledge the fact, that he was a great man.

The finishing of the Temple, when there is not a nobler specimen of architecture in the United States, throws forth Joseph Smith's greatness as a man, and trumpet aloud his glory, as a prophet, as "perceivably to a wondering world, as if heaven's thunders uttered their voices."

Nor does the fame of the Twelve depreciate any by not walking in his tracks, to carry out his great measures.

It may be set down as a safe rule, that the second generation can look back upon the glory of the first, and greatness and wisdom, erect monuments of stone upon the mountains, while wickedness and folly are swept into the gulf of oblivion without a pillar.

Corrosibility.—To be well versed in every thing, is certainly, like old Saul, a head and shoulders above the rest of the crowd; and we are not exactly up to that—but at the same time, may advance an idea, that would help "match a glimpse" beyond the scope of vision. Cognoscibility, cognomen, and adjectives to represent proper names, ought to be significant, pertinent, and pleasant. When we meet the "Bostonian," we foresee, forestate, forestall, and foreguess, the meaning to be, a sleek, cunning, wise, witty, sharp, keen, learned, unvarnished, on hands, out, intelligent, full of notions, and, in all probability, a Yankee.

Now, this is the sort of cognoscibility, give us a significant adjective to represent a whole character at once: Philadelphians for instance; loving Brothers—nothing ever raises the passions there: there and there are very good people.

The Knickerbockers of New York; (which means the dutch in a new retreat from wild bars), harmless, honest, faithful and friendly, carry a great sway among the elite, punctious, and debonaire.

Enough said: fortunet and Joseph have placed us in the valley of the Mississippi, and what need we care about Buffalonnians, Pittsburgers, Quebecians, Louisvillians, or the "mounddons" of Saint Louis, so long as a faint from the city of Joseph means a volume. Nauvoo is full of meaning, but "Joseph" is fuller: because the blessing says, "Joseph is a fruitful son; a fruitful son by a fountain."

Crime and Comfort.—The St. Louis New Era of June 10, one of the miserablest sheets on the earth, now, (not the dullest, Penn's Reporter fills that post, being as dull as a bass wood axe, handled by Banton), in a half column hints at about the following summary, to wit:—The rain of Monday spoilt the business that day; a private letter from Ohio, shows that rain may raise the river there, and that they want 8000 bushels of wheat; W. C. Johnson of Md. has come among the Mounddons; the Alex. Scott brought a marble bust of H. Clay, (scarcely lasts longer than clay), six blinks of Missouri Tobacco sold yesterday for \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; several military companies were out yesterday with bands of music, and both in uniform; 648 German emigrants arrived within a day or two; (they make first rate democrats), a thief broke open a passenger's trunk on the White Cloud, and stole \$50 in gold, leaving undiscovered; \$400; a jury returned a Verdict of "razor" against M. Wakefield, grocer, (might do the same to a large number of

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845.

three miserable loafers were arrested yesterday for stealing a razor, (apply the screws), there were EIGHTEEN cases before the Recorder yesterday for violating the city ordinances, (Repealing the city charter would save all that fuss), by the bye Nauvoo did not have as many cases in six months; six of the eighteen were sent to purgatory; a tailor was forked up night before last, for attempting to shoot a dutchman, (all right protect the dutch and they will go the "half hog" for demeritate; and the body of a Catholic priest was yesterday found floating opposite Jefferson barracks; he was drowned a few days before from the Levant,—so the end cometh.

Now if Ramsey of the Era, could be sent to a good school where he could learn quid pro quo; keep a photographic reporter, (not, a lead pointed Penn) he would make a perfect saddle bag of words for the world, and help to flourish the eternal truth of Mormonism, figuratively speaking, like the highest lump in the high tower of Freedom.

That France.—The wall enclosing about eight acres for the Temple Square, is now going up.

Don't Marry.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, divorced thirty-two couples. The offending parties came to matrimony again.—Dreadful!

What an easy way to throw away the "sugar stick" But that "not marrying again"—how is that stopped? (old trees bear sweet apples).

Why you no come afore?—Some times our papers arrive from New Orleans in fifteen days; sometimes in nine; sometimes in twenty; and sometimes from New York, in fourteen days; sometimes in twenty one; and sometimes the papers of two or three mails, come tumbling in upon us like a load of hay. Rather log for such a sprightly go vorment. Without speedy reform, we shall be under the necessity of forming a combination with the New Orleans Pseyvine, (because it wishes to enjoy life) the New York Herald, (if Bennett gets sober from his drunken fits) or the "Review of the war" of the formation of the mother of "harlots", to hire f. m. c. to run as a "review" for "retards", guarded by w. m. c.—night and day they would.

"Push along—keep moving!"

And when asked, "why they no come afore?" could answer, "cause we come now!"

Free men of color.

White men of character.

Submission.—A woman observed in a prayer meeting the other day, that she would "submit to the authority of the priesthood," continuing her "will" rather lower, the elder in attendance requested her to stop; but she replied that she was not quite through "submitting" said he—and like Peter who heard the cock crow, she remembered the promise "submit." Want that clever for a woman!

Pilate said unto him, What is truth? The voice of truth, waiting the public writings, portrait, and last sermon of President Joseph Smith, has just been issued from the press, and is for sale. He that hath ears to hear let him hear what the spirit speak of this generation. It also contains the hymn, called the CAP-STONE.

Poz.—One of our exchanges says the "small-pox prevails at Pittsburg. We think that "Rigionism and fire" is a "sort o' large pox."

New Dictionary.—William Boiles of New London, Ct., has just published a phonographical dictionary containing 85,000 words.

Masonic.—The Freemasons laid the corner stone of a new Hall, in Cincinnati on the 5th inst.

The Alex. Scott, last week, came from New Orleans to St. Louis, in four days and twenty hours!

Showers and Rain.—On Wednesday night, we were again blessed with invigorating showers of rain. These timely rains with very growing weather of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade present one of the most promising harvests we have ever experienced in the section of country. Should nothing impede the wheat crop, four can be afforded at \$2.50 per barrel after harvest. Corn, because the abundance seems to be two or three weeks ahead of last year. Potatoes, beans, oats, and every thing else in the Farmer's line, exhibit evident signs of a good season and great vigor.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845.

lowa.—The crops in Iowa, as far as our knowledge extends, will be "very good."

C7A shift, for the J. M. White, weighing 12,000 pounds, is considered a weighty concern in St. Louis, because it was cast there. In Warsaw it would be cast a pecking stick for the Philistines it could only be secreted from the proprietors of Samson.

Nahsh 1: 0.—So far as knowledge has come to us, every city or place, (almost) visited by a Rigdonian is—the way of the transgressor is hot.

Death Conquers the Hero.—A friend informs us, that General Jackson died at the Hermitage, on Saturday the 7th inst. at 4 P. M. Sic transit gloria hominis.

Frags.—The eastern papers continue to complain about the May frost which killed the wheat, corn, &c. We have a hard frost here, but it does not often moddle with gardens or cornfields.

A Whopper of a Letter.—The Emperor of the Celestial Empire, (China) was sent by J. B. Peters, a letter etc. feeling by three feet long on yellow paper, to the President of the United States. It is enclosed in a silk case. Dr. Parker is translating it from the Chinese Characters.

A Prophet.—G. T. M. Davis, of the Alton Telegraph, has prophesied that "hundreds of times within the last six months" the negotiation for the canal from New Orleans to Memphis, and any body who all come to Memphis, and any body who believed otherwise, is denounced as a little better than a fool. If prophecies could be made to avail by swearing to them, like affidavits, Davis would rank as a prophet. (See the Alton Telegraph of the 10th inst.)

Davis' spirit of prophecy comes from one of the "three gods," that is the reason probably, that he is such a lying lecherhead.

Early Harvest.—The wheat harvest commenced at Ed-ton N. C. on the 22d, of May.

Thanks.—The War Eagle has our thanks in advance for papers as long as the favors us as she has done.

Brick.—For the erection of the Nauvoo House, and private dwellings, there will be made about a million of brick in this city the present summer. These brick at \$4 per M. will amount to \$160,000. This, with what chimneys are possible, (near Warsaw, ready-made) will answer for one season.

Bad Luck.—Mr. Clay started from Louisville to St. Louis on a Steamer, which ran aground; he changed his boat for another, which kept him on a snag several days, when, mirabile dictu, the steam went back. What that bad luck!

Algebra.—Is said to be the Indian name for Lake Superior. The State of Algoma, will sound well.

Hard Run.—The Chicago Democrat offers to take State Scrips (author's warrants), for debt and anti-work. We wonder what the diabolical art and wonder if that paper isn't hard run? By the bye, the Democrat is picking up a little on the score of humanity.

THE CROPS.

We regret to learn, from various sources, that the crops, which were very promising in the early part of last month, have suffered severely from the great prevalence of cold and drought for some weeks past. An intelligent gentleman of Jersey City, informs us, on the authority of the Assessor, that there are thousands of acres that will not return the seed; that the early planted Indian Corn has been cut down twice; and that the wheat, barley will be very light. A. M. Johnson, of Island Grove, Sangamon county, who has 600 acres of Wheat, which is a splendid loss, in consequence of the late frost. In sandy places, the Corn has been cut down three times, and the Wheat, where not yet sown, will be generally short. The same causes have operated very unfavorably upon the Hay crop, which will not come up to the ordinary average, and, although the crops may be regarded as good, should the remainder of the season prove propitious, the damage will not be so great as has been apprehended, yet the partial failure, following as it does the great injury sustained by the crops of the year, will very injuriously affect the farming interest throughout the Western country, and especially in the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The Alton Telegraph of last week brought the above unpromising account of the farming interest in that quarter. Were it not, that it "rains on the just and on the unjust"—we should think the frost had trespassed upon the grain in that section, but as the Lord never errs, it will all be right.

AND SO-NORTHWARD.

67- Destructive Fire.—One Hundred buildings and twenty-five horses burnt.—Four Hundred destitute families.—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs. Palmer & Teters, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth-street, more distressing in its effects than any that has occurred in the city for a long time. The actual amount of property destroyed is not positively known, but two large blocks between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues were entirely swept, and over one hundred buildings, of all sorts, were consumed—leaving more than four hundred families entirely destitute, many of them even of their clothes. Not fifty dollars worth of furniture or property of any kind, so far as can be ascertained, was saved by any of these poor creatures, and not twenty individuals were insured against it.—N. Y. Tribune June 3.

Great Fire at Quebec.—A fire broke out in Richardson's Tannery in Quebec on Wednesday last. The Quebec Gazette supposes that a population of about ten thousand would have been without a home. Near all St. Roch Suburbs were destroyed. The fire was still raging, threatening an awful destruction of property. When the fire commenced, the wind was westerly, and about one o'clock shifted, carrying the flames in an opposite direction, and in a line with the General Hospital, in one hour, all the streets on the right, towards the city, were consumed, as far as the Queen's Wood Yard, including the block of houses on the south, and as far as the city's bakery.

Half an hour more and St. Charles street, N. York and St. Paul's Market, and the Square were consumed—the fire extending to the city, including Lloyd & McCallum's Wharves. At half past 4 the fire continued to rage, the wind blowing from a hurricane. Near all the houses inside the Palace Gate, including the Engineer's Office, Artillery Barracks, in imminent danger—the powder Magazine is by no means safe, and burning shingles being blown in to St. John's street.

We have not heard of any lives having been lost, but it is a misery which must prove from an dreadful calamity, of the extent of which we are still ignorant—cannot be exaggerated.

68- Since the above was in type, we have received further particulars. 4,000 houses were destroyed; about 12,000 people left homeless. The number of lives lost is supposed to be 100. The sick in the hospital, unable to help themselves, perished. Twenty schooners and vessels were burned. Loss supposed to be near \$3,000,000.

Another Fire.—The large hat store 109 John street was set on fire Saturday night and injured to the amount of \$5000 before it could be stopped.

The Latest.—At half past 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of a building on Broadway, which was arrested in fifteen minutes, after having done considerable damage.—ib.

Arming.—The Providence Journal says that orders have been received at Newport to mount the guns at Fort Adams, and the men were busily engaged in the work last Sunday.

California.—A letter from Mazatlan, published in the late Vera Cruz paper, says—"The insurrection in California against General Micholero has succeeded—the holy cause of liberty is triumphant, we are independent."

Dogs for War.—At Chippewa and Kingston, Canada, Irish war steamers are in progress of building. Old John Bull always likes plenty of dogs to bark.

Antient disturbances continue in some of the counties of New York. Accounts from Hudson state that in attempting to dispossess a man named Freeman Ham, two officers were shot, and seriously though not dangerously wounded. They narrowly escaped with their lives.

FRANCE.

The statistics of death and accidents in France show that in 1844 there were 7,737 accidental deaths, of which 3,900 were by drowning, 110 by railroad accidents, 175 died from hunger, want, and exposure, &c. The number of deaths by suicide amounted to 3,000, of which 2,201 were men and 799 females. Among the causes that led to suicide, we remark 154 attributed to general misery, 238 to the effects of drunkenness, 116 to the want of life, and 405 caused by other causes. One little child of nine years of age was among the number who killed itself in consequence of grief at having lost some favorite bird.

An Analogue in South America.

Twelve hundred. Here last, The Journal (W. I.) papers report, on the authority of travelers by the Panama route from

