

Highland Messenger.

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

VOLUME II, NUMBER 18.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1841.

WHOLE NUMBER 70.

D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
J. H. CHRISTY & CO.,
Publishers of the Law, Treaties, &c., of the U. S.

TERMS.

This paper is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; or Three Dollars, if payment be delayed after the receipt of the 10th Number from the time of subscribing. These terms will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to.

No subscription discontinued (except at the option of the publishers) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square, for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.



Hamburg, S. C.

AS I have declined selling goods, I beg leave to return my grateful acknowledgments to my friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage while thus engaged.

I now offer my services to the public as an Agent, to RECEIVE and FORWARD

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

And, as I will not be engaged in any other business, I will pay strict attention to the interest of all those consigning their Produce or Merchandise to me, and while in my house the best care will be taken and forwarded with despatch, or orders promptly obeyed.

From experience and observation, I have long thought that a faithful agent could render considerable service to the Planters, in selling their cotton and flour, and buying their groceries; and, as I have been engaged in this market for the last ten years, and acquainted with the general routine of business, I therefore offer my services to my friends and the planters generally; and will faithfully devote my individual attention to the interest of all those who may commit to my charge the selling of their produce, and buying such articles as they may order.

IN ALL CASES, MY COMMISSIONS SHALL BE MODERATE.
H. L. JEFFERS,
Sept. 23, 1841. 2m66

P. S. I am not interested in any Warehouse in the place; therefore all cotton sent to my care will be stored as directed, and if no directions, my best judgment will be used for the planters' interest.

The Greenville Mountaineer, Edgefield Advertiser, Pendleton Messenger, Highland Sentinel and Highland Messenger will insert the above two months, and forward bills.—Journal.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

THE Subscribers have just received from the manufacturers in England and the Northern States, a handsome and well-assorted stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms. **WHOLESALE and RETAIL,** at the corner (brick building) of Centre and Mercer Streets.—

Among which are:
English, Swedish and American Iron, assorted sizes, Sanderson's cast Steel,
German, English and American Steel,
Band and Hoop Iron, assorted sizes,
Lead; cut and wrought Nails, all sizes,
Collars, Axes, chisels and Gouges,
Mill Irons, full Smith's Belows,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers, Horse shoes and Horse-shoe Nails,
Wagon Boxes, chains, wood screws,
Pots, Bake Pans and Frying Pans,
Table Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives,
Mill, cross-cut, hand and tenant Saws,
Locks and Hinges, carpenter's Planes and Hammer.

Calico Mills, Gridirons and Augers,
Grindstones, Manilla and cotton Rope 1 to 2 inches
And other articles, such as are usually kept in Hardware Stores.

HENKELL & ROBINSON,
Hamburg, Sept. 30, 1841. 1m57

The Greenville Mountaineer, Edgefield Advertiser and Highland Messenger will please give 4 insertions each, and forward their accounts to this Office.—Journal.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the House and Lot in the town of Asheville, now occupied by himself, situate on the main street, south of the Court House.

On the lot is a large and comfortable house, suitable for a dwelling, store, or public house, with large and convenient stables and other out-buildings. There is twenty-eight acres of land adjoining the lot, and a tract of fifty Acres of woodland one mile from town. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. Terms made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN OSBORN,
Asheville, September 10, 1841. 63

NEW IRON WORKS.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the public at large that they have their new IRON WORKS in full operation, and are prepared to fill bills for any amount of

IRON.

Their Works are situated in Cherokee county, N. C., four miles north-west of the town of Murphy.—Any person or persons wishing to purchase as much as 2500 lbs. can have it delivered at any point within the bounds of the counties of Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, North Carolina, or Union, Habersham or Gilmer, Georgia, at 7 cents per pound, or 64 cents delivered at the forge. We warrant our iron to be as good as any made in the State. We flatter ourselves that the quality of our iron, together with the very low price at which we propose to sell, will entitle us to a good portion of the public patronage. Bills forwarded to the proprietors will be strictly attended to. Address

EARPS & WARD, Murphy,
September 3, 1841. 4-62

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as administrators of the estate of WILLIAM C. BUTLER, at July Term, 1841, of Burke county, N. C., respectfully request all persons owing said estate to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against the estate, will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES McDOWELL,
THOS. BUTLER,
Advs. W. C. Butler, dec'd.
Aug. 30, 1841. 8

G. Walker,
WARE HOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Receiving & Forwarding Agent,
Oct. 17. HAMBURG, S. C. 6m 68

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., &c.
THE undersigned (late Smith & Wagner,) beg leave to inform their customers, and the public at large, that they are receiving invoices of a

Splendid stock of Goods,

from their manufactory, and from European markets, and can accommodate buyers on as fair terms as they can find any where else.

They will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, & WHIPS,

Trunks, Valises, Holsters & Harnesses, Sale, Upper, and Harness Leather, Shoe Findings, Calf and Hog Skin, Saddlery Ware and Furniture, of every description.

They request those in need of articles in their line, to call at the old Brick Stand, (sign of the "Black Horse,") corner of Centre and Mercer streets, where favors will be thankfully received and orders punctually attended to.

WRIGHT, BULL & CO.,
Hamburg, Sept. 9, 1841. 1m56

The Greenville Mountaineer and Highland Messenger will copy four times, and forward accounts.—Journal.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has leased the STORE

Corner of Market and Centre Streets,

lately occupied by Mr. G. H. Taylor, and will keep on hand an assortment of

Groceries,

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE, IRON, &c., &c.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt and strict attention.

H. URQUHART,
Hamburg, Nov. 9, 1840. 241f

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1841.

NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK,

vs.

JACOB MEDCALF & WIFE, and

others, heirs at law of Ed-

WARD BUCKNER, dec'd.

IL. J. J.

IN this case, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reuben S. Billingsley and wife Holly, and Daniel Buckner, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, and reside without the jurisdiction of this Court, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them—it was, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Highland Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in the town of Asheville, N. Carolina, notifying the said Reuben S. Billingsley and wife Holly, and Daniel Buckner, to appear at the court house in Asheville on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there before said Court to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and decree passed accordingly.

Test, **E. H. McCLUIRE, C. M. E.**
[Pr. adv. \$5 50.] 6

Wanting to employ.

A GOOD MILLER, who can make well recommended as an honest, industrious man, can find employment with the subscriber, to take charge of his saw and grist mills. One with a small family preferred. Apply immediately.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Asheville, Sept. 29th, 1841. 66

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sess., July Term, 1841.

William M. Carson and Jonathan L. Carson, administrators, with the will annexed, of **John Carson, deceased,** and **George M. Carson,**

vs.

Joseph McD. Carson, Charles Carson, Rebecca Carson, Sidney S. Erwin and wife Caroline, James Smith and wife Emily, James Carson, Samuel Carson, Sarah Robinson, Sarah Smith, Rebecca McEntire, James Wilson, Ruth Wilson, Mary Wilson and Matilda Wilson.

AN APPLICATION TO PROVE THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN CARSON IN DECEASED, AND SOLEMN FORM.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that the defendants, Sidney S. Erwin, and wife Caroline, James Smith and wife Emily, James Carson, Samuel Carson, Sarah Robinson, Sarah Smith, James Wilson, Ruth Wilson, Mary Wilson and Matilda Wilson, are non-residents, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court—it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Raleigh Register, published at Raleigh, North Carolina, and in the Highland Messenger, published at Asheville, North Carolina, summoning the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to see proceedings touching the probate of the last will and testament of John Carson, dec'd., in solemn form.

Witness, **J. J. ERWIN,** Clerk of our said Court, at office, on the 3d Monday in July, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

Test, **J. J. ERWIN, Clerk.**
[Pr. adv. \$9 00.] 65w 8

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JULY TERM, 1841.

WILE GATHER, Attachment levied on

vs. **SOLOMON LOUDERMILK,** Land.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Highland Messenger" for the defendant to appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the place appointed by law for holding said Court, on the fourth Monday in October next, to plead or reply, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, **ELIHA P. MILLER,** Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1841.

E. P. MILLER, CLK.
[Pr's fee, \$5 50.] 61

MISCELLANY.

The duty to Labor.

"The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg, as he finishes a luxurious repast. "Here, landlord, another bottle of your prime Madeira."—Half a dozen empty headed fops, who sit gazing at him, in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with applause.—"That's it! the world owes us a good living, and we'll have it!—landlord, more wine here! 'we won't go home till morning.' Let's go it while we're young. Who cares for the expenses?" The consequence of this is the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loafing, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of 'the good living' the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing-Sing, where the State drovies a 'living' for such as it thinks deserving, but not just such a one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is the original maxim. It is false and detestable. 'The world owes you a living? How owes?—Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned; or worse still, have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing. You may be worth millions, and able to enjoy every imaginary luxury without care or effort, but if you have done nothing to increase the sum of human comforts, instead of the world owing you any thing as fools have babbled, you are morally bankrupt and a beggar.

Mankind are just awaking to a consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew—to plough or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and is unfaithful to his trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and drone. Those who become so are the victims of perverse circumstances, and a deplorable education.

"But has not a rich man a right to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly. We would be the last to deny him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him surround himself with all the comforts and true luxuries of life; let the masterpieces of art smile upon him in his galleries, and the mighty minds of all ages speak to him from his library. Let plenty deck his board, and the faces of those he loves gather joyously around it. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul, than his less fortunate neighbor. But never let him forget—as, if properly trained, he never can—that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The servile idolatry with which ignorance and vulgarity have looked up to power and wealth—the hosannas which the trampled millions have sung before the conquerors and other scourges of the earth—are fading and fitting forever. In the twilight which succeeds this gross darkness, there comes a season of moral anarchy, when men having lost faith in jugglers who once blinded and bound them, resolve to believe nothing—to deary and prostrate all that rises above the lowest level. Now the laborer with his sinews returns hatred for the contempt once attempted to be cast upon him, and says, 'what good is there in any thing but manual labor? away with all else! those whose labor is neither mental or physical are but moths. The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort, may justly claim the highest reward of merit.

All tears wiped away.

They fall fast in this world. They are seen every where. There are so many causes for them, and in such constant operation, that there is not a moment not marked by a tear.

We try to wipe them away. We struggle hard to prevent the eye from telling the sadness of the heart. Sometimes we do, for a while, seal up the fountain. But it is soon open again. Our strongest purpose will not prevent it.

Our friends try to wipe away our tears. Their words fall kindly on our ears. But sorrow is too deep for them. We thank them, but still weep. Time tries to wipe our tears away. Many of them do disappear under his efforts. But he only poorly and partially accomplishes his work. Some new wave of trouble makes us mourn afresh. So it has ever been. All before us have known more or less of tears, till the eye was dim in death. All coming after us will also pay the tribute of their tears in testimony of the sorrows of human life.

But what a kingdom that, where there are no tears. "All tears shall be wiped away!" It would be a glorious kingdom, even if the work was not quite so complete. How happy would men count themselves,

if they were made to weep only once or twice in a life time! What a kingdom of this world that would be, only a few of whose inhabitants ever had sorrow enough to cause tears. But in the kingdom above the work is perfect. There shall not even be one weeper. There shall not be one tear.

It will not be the power that we may have over ourselves that shall cause our tears to cease—nor that of our friends over us—nor the laws of time that shall do it. These agencies of relief have been tried and have failed. God shall wipe away all tears.—This agency cannot fail. He can reach the deepest fountain of grief. The suffused eye is the sign of the soul in trouble. God will penetrate the soul itself with such influences as shall make tears impossible.—He will drive all the causes of sorrow out of it. As the last trace of sin is removed, then will be removed the grand agent of human wo. The fountain is then forever sealed.

What a sensation would be felt if it should be announced that in this world there should be no more tears. Men would lift themselves up, as if a heavy burden had been thrown off. They would shout to each other in exultation, and call on the floods to clap their hands. Why should they not rejoice that it shall be so in the kingdom above? And with far greater joy; as this world fades as a leaf, but that to come is everlasting.

All tears shall cease. The tears of pain—the tears of bereavement—the tears of disappointment—the tears of remorse—the tears of despair; they are all wiped away. Go through all the heavenly realms, and there shall not be found a tear. You find millions that have wept; but the former things have passed away. Moses wept, and David, and Isaiah, and Paul. Not a ransomed one of all the myriads but once did weep. But the last tear has fallen!

Right views of that blessed world, and deep meditation upon it, are suited to soothe our earthly sorrows, and chase away some at least of the tears that fall so fast now. God has revealed a tearless heaven to lighten, by hope of it, the trials of mortality. Blessed is he who knows how to use aright so powerful and happy an agency.—Boston Recorder.

Rural Embellishments.

The disposition to improve and adorn the grounds immediately around houses in the country, is rapidly extending itself in America. But it is very much checked by the want of practical guides, by means of which there shall be some security afforded to individuals with moderate resources, against the misapplication of their money and labor.

The English works, which are to be found in great variety, and some of them very splendid, are worse than useless in many respects upon this side of the Atlantic; for they are predicated upon a State of society and manners, a climate, an extent of private fortunes, and a scale of prices of labor and materials so wholly different from what is known here, that any luckless wight who ever commenced operations upon the faith of what he read in them, must have had occasion before he ended, to repent in more ways than one of his misplaced confidence.

Almost every citizen of the United States, when he begins to improve land, has to deal with nature in some of her primitive forms. He finds every thing before him to be done, and the cost of labor with which to do it very great. Hence, it often happens, that he has expended a considerable sum realizing nothing further from it, as yet, than an opportunity to expend more to advantage. He finds this no where set down in the estimates of the old world, where no such work is necessary; and he becomes discouraged from doing more.—What he sees put down within the compass of a moderate fortune in England, turns out to require a large one in America. He loses confidence in all estimates whatever, and in order to save himself from ruin, stops where he is. The consequence generally is, that he loses the advantage of much of his preceding outlay; that he gets disgusted with country life; finally sells what he has done for a quarter part of the amount it has cost him, and returns to a city determined never to leave it; or, if he does, only for a jaunt to some watering place during the hot weeks of the season.

Yet, after all, it is very easy to adorn the lowest country dwelling without incurring much cost, provided only the disposition be found to exist in the mind of its tenant.—There is no country, where the opportunity and the inducement unite together in a greater degree, than among us. Our lands are generally in the hands of independent citizens, who own them free from incumbrance, but who own not much else. A trifling amount of annual labor, is all that is necessary to make the difference at home, between a bare and desolate hovel, and a pretty farm-house. A few overgrown currant bushes in a formal row before the house which have been left to take care of themselves ever since they were set; half a dozen wild apple trees, constitute all the horticultural improvement of many of our most ancient interior towns. A few hours but too often spent at the tavern fire-place in political wrangling, would suffice to put a new face upon the scene. The apple-trees might be made to return money into the pocket of their owner, and his neglected currant bushes might afford space for a few additional plants, the cultivation of which would soften and expand his own mind, in the same ratio that it improved the appearance of his home. His wife and

his children taking the benefit of his example, could daily contribute without effort their mite to the general effect, and thus would grow out of a neglected and repelling spot, a cheerful and inviting scene.—To do all this, little is necessary beyond the will of the individual concerned. Yet how many are there all over the United States, men and women, who have never realized the possibility of such a conception, and who think all the use of the earth to be, that it yields corn and wheat and potatoes—all the beauty of a house, that it is a shelter from the weather.

We wish that there was in America, a more decided taste for country life among the younger portion of those classes, favored by fortune with the possession of property. It would have a tendency, in some degree, to counteract the restlessness and disposition to change, which is characteristic of our people, and to check the passion for luxuries of all kinds, which is rapidly extending itself with the increase of our public hotels, and the facilities of transportation from place to place. One of the greatest supports to the fabric of society, as it is erected in England, is the landed interest; by which we mean, that class of proprietors who live upon their estates, and sympathize with all their neighbors, poor or rich, and to whom the idea of removal from the place which they call home, is in the nature of a heavy calamity. In the United States there is no such class. The wealthy have made their property for themselves in cities, and to most of them a country house is necessary, because it is commonly regarded as an appendage to the condition of a man of fortune, and for no other reason. It is seldom considered in the light of a permanent possession, or more than a place to spend three or four months of summer. No rural tastes are formed, no sympathies with neighbors are created. The citizen all his life, and his country residence at his death is sold, and passes into other hands, without the perpetuation of a single memorial that such a man had ever dwelt in it. The great majority of persons who make country seats, do so because they have a romantic idea in their mind of the delight of a beautiful retreat from the bustle of the world. Neither motive will answer for any length of time, to keep them living there. The desire for display rapidly palls with the possession of all that is necessary to indulge it, and the fancy for retirement gives way before the dreariness of solitude. Let no one of property seek a country place unless he is inclined to attach himself to the soil, to make his children feel that it is their's as well as his, to cultivate a common interest with all his neighbors.—North American Review.

Bells.

In China, where bells were invented and first introduced, they were used for the purpose of clearing the air of evil spirits, and were made of an enormous size. Soon after the conquest, they were brought into England, on account of their supposed power over infernal spirits; and old records say, that the tolling of bells kept spirits of darkness from assailing believers. They were thought to be peculiarly efficacious in subduing the power of the devil during storms, and were therefore always rung with ardour while the war of elements prevailed. The Dutch are particularly fond of bells. In Amsterdam, it is said, that not less than a thousand bells are kept constantly ringing, to the no small edification of the native inhabitants, and the annoyance of foreigners, some of whom, with delicate nerves, are glad to escape as speedily as possible. Every church and public building is hung around with them in endless variety; and they are kept chiming and striking every quarter of an hour the day through. On the State house, a former is stationed, to play to the market people a superior sort of bell-music upon the carillons. This is done by a contrivance similar to the keys of a piano-forte, which the carillonneur strikes with all his might, and though a Herculean task, often with science and dexterity. The Russians adopted bells in the tenth century. Their famous bell at Moscow, weighing forty-three thousand pounds, when put in motion, will agitate the surrounding country for forty miles around. These facts will indicate to us, how little we know of bells in this country. We are not a musical people after this fashion, and long may we remain, in respect to bells, behind the good people of Amsterdam.

CANDLES.—Every industrious and economical wife in the country, moulds, (or dips) a large portion of the candles used by her household every year. At any rate, she ought to do it, especially if her husband kills any bees—and if he does not, she is certainly bound to deliver him a full course of certain lectures during the fall and winter nights. With this preface we will now tell our fair readers how to make candles far superior to those usually made in the country. Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet them thoroughly in Spirits of Turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to Sperm, in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and therefore recommend them with confidence.—S. C. Tem. Adv.

A head properly constituted, can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

[From the Weekly Messenger.]

War—Peace—The age of reason and Christianity.

Our relations with England are critical. We believe no war will, however, arise from existing difficulties. We are certain that none ought to. We are certain that there cannot be a full justification for any war.

Among the improvements suggested by the intellectual advancement of the age, is the infrequency of barbarous wars, when contrasted with ancient and by-gone times; and if no other improvement could be pointed to, this alone would prove how superior we have become to our ancestors; who, whenever a difference arose between two countries, resorted immediately to war; which they generally withdrew from without having settled, or adjusted the very points that originally brought them into collision.

The present agitation of a rupture with England, recalls attention to the absurdity and impolicy of wars in general; and the wickedness especially of a war between England and the United States, which nothing can even warrant or justify.

War never settles a disputed question; however it may sometimes induce arrogance to become more reasonable in its demands. After hundreds of thousands of people have been killed; after countries have been ravaged; cities sacked; and towns burned; crops destroyed; and millions of money wasted—still, all the questions originally controverted, have to be referred to negotiation, and decided amicably, by concession and compromise; as they could have been done originally, without resorting to war. This was our case in the war of '15, with Great Britain!

A resort to war always implies a violent and head-strong indifference to reason and justice. All the principles and interests involved in any question of national dispute are as well known before as after the devastations of war; and no circumstance can possibly exist in our age of intellect, reason and civilization, to justify two nations in proceeding to violence, to adjust any difference that can arise between them. Even supposing the subject of contention to be beyond the reach of reason to settle it—still it will be the same, after all the expense of blood and treasure, incident to warfare, has been wasted upon it; unless we suppose, what the modern improvements of art deny, that one people are so superior to another, as to demulish, vanquish, or exterminate one of the parties to the conflict.—But this supposition is fallacious; for the inventions of modern ingenuity have all conducted to equalize nations in the means of destruction. And even where one country is unequal to another, in point of physical magnitude or resource, modern policy brings in friendly allies to the weaker party; and more frequently the inferior, by this accession of strength, becomes the superior, as in the case of Great Britain against Napoleon and France.

The dictates of humanity and reason will always be found consistent with enlightened interest and sound policy; and the latter will never be found to sanction the violation of the first. War among nations is analogous to lynch and duelling among individuals; and the one, if encouraged, or practised, will always lead to the other.—The laws of nations are, therefore, imperfect, when they ordain certain regulations by which war is to be waged; when they ought to contain and prescribe the mode and principles by which war could always be averted; as an event which disturbs the laws of nations as much as individual violence commences an infraction of the laws of society. The history of Europe, and this country, since the dethronement of Napoleon, demonstrates, with scarcely an exception, that the laws of nations only require this improvement, to render them a perfect system for the preservation of peace among nations.

Hence the folly and wickedness of those speculators, who can encourage, for a moment, the idea of a war between Great Britain and this country; two nations that occupy the very pinnacle of intellect, reason, and civilization, and which stand foremost in the eye of the whole world, as the champions of Christian doctrine; proclaiming peace and good will among men. We have always observed, that after two countries have waged war for some time, like two unruly boys, to show their courage, they generally step forward, with a great air of frankness and generosity; to offer the hand of peace to one another, and in the generosity of their feelings, to waive even the very points that brought them, originally, into collision. At the end of a war, both parties are loud in protesting that they want nothing but what is just and reasonable, and will listen to any overtures for the sake of restoring tranquility to their suffering countries, thus proving that there never can be a reason or justification for an appeal to arms.

It is unfortunate, however, that within a few years, the power of the press, as well as the force of mechanical ingenuity, have been exerted to produce a disposition towards war. This is exemplified in the ingenious inventions of improved power of destruction to human life, in arms and weapons, and in the direction given to genius in its literary productions, to produce a feeling and kindle a thirst for military glory that worst form of human vanity, which exalts over the most diabolical achievements of death, misery, and famine. That fascination which always surrounds the effusions of genius, has given a dangerous and pow-