

THE MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1841.

Trial of McLeod.

It will be seen that this subject which has been so much talked of, and about which there has been so much speculation, and different opinions, has now been put to rest by the acquittal of the defendant. He succeeded, it appears, in proving to the satisfaction of the Jury, that he was not present at the burning of the Caroline.

Canadian Affairs.

We have had this subject as a leading one before us for some years. The prospect and actual effort of revolution, so near to us, and one a portion of this continent that somehow has always seemed by nature to belong to us, has caused more interest and excitement than perhaps any other event of the day.

Foreign.

At our last advices from England, the new Ministry had not specifically made known their policy for the government of the Nation, alleging that their plans were not yet properly matured.

Locofocoism and Whiggery.

Who ever heard of the Locofoco disapproving of any of the acts of their party leaders? Did Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun, or any other of their magnates ever do an act or advocate a principle that they were not upheld in by their servile worshippers?

Old Man of the Mountains.

This is the name given to a great natural curiosity in the northern part of New Hampshire. Leaving Franconia, you find yourself in the midst of the most beautiful and romantic scenery imaginable.

James Sams.

James Sams, a citizen of this county, hung himself in his corn crib, on Friday night week. No cause is given for the rash act.

The Hon. Daniel Webster.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been elected President of the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "MESSENGER."

New York, October 14, 1841.

This will inform you that the great 'border war' is at an end. The trial of the notorious McLeod, which continued for eight days, was concluded on Tuesday the 12th inst. The counsel on both sides was of the most searching, talented, and powerful cast; and the swearing, O deliver us!

NOT GUILTY.

The court room was crowded from beginning to end almost to suffocation, and during the "summing up" and "charge" there were a large number of ladies admitted. The speeches of Willis Hall and Mr. Spencer, were masterly and ingenious efforts, well worthy their already famous reputation.

Notwithstanding all this, it is very certain that he is a most notorious rascal; and I say by him as an old friend used to say to me, "God bless him, the devil miss him, and the master of all devils take him."

The trial of Colt for the inhuman and diabolical murder of Mr. Adams, came up for a hearing last Monday; but through the urgent appeals of Colt's counsel, was postponed for three weeks, the longest possible time the Judge would allow, which brings it in the present session. If this man is cleared, I shall certainly believe for a truth, that the devil is "loosed," and that he, in the mist of some unlucky wind, first commenced his "reign" in New York!

No clue has been found in reference to the murderers of Miss Rogers—the unfortunate Miss Rogers!

But her lover, or intended husband, gave himself up to the influence of love, sorrow and despair from the time of her death, till one day last week he wandered to Hoboken, (the beautiful retreat where her body was found) and there for one or two days and nights he wandered and mourned about, without house, shelter, or food—lost his hat, his shoes, &c., and was finally found dead where her body was found!!

The great American Fair is new in full bloom here, and it surpasses, if any odds, all its predecessors; and is an honor to our, or any other country.

The great Temperance mass meeting took place yesterday, and a magnificent sight it was!—Four thousand strong, (and a greater trophy than Alexander or Buonaparte ever gained!) immortal beings, plucked as "brands from the burning," a wretched life, a miserable death, an entailment of poverty and sin on the rising generation, and an eternal punishment hereafter!

Prince de Joinville has gone to Niagara Falls.

Weather cool, &c. J. M. E.

Retort of Napoleon.

When Napoleon was only an officer of artillery, a Prussian officer said in his presence with much pride: "My countrymen fight only for glory, but Frenchmen fight for money."

Pride—Was it our Dr. Franklin, who said—"Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a deal more saucy? When you have bought one fine thing, you may buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

On the Locofoco Opposition to Corporations.

The word Corporation appears to contain within itself something inconceivably fearful to the excited imaginations of the Opposition party. They constantly make use of this almost convulsive terror at the sound, to prejudice the minds of their followers against any measure of improvement.

But this rant about monopolies and exclusive privileges is mere humbug, and none are more sensible of it than the ranters themselves.

Every town or school district is a corporation, wherein the inhabitants have an exclusive right to vote in the transaction of business, and no one but a member of the corporation is allowed a share in these privileges. Yet a town government approaches the nearest to a perfect democracy of any form of government in existence.

And what is there in a common corporation more irreconcilable with the principles of democracy than those we have named?

It is useless to repeat that the corporate privileges are vested exclusively in certain individuals, for every one knows that they are not so. What person, complying with the provisions of the charter, is refused the opportunity of becoming a member? Unless in times of unusual excitement, the managers find great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of persons to take up the stock.

Banks are invested with the power to issue notes, intended to circulate as money.

But for whose benefit is this done? Does any one believe, will any one assert that the accommodation of the public is not the motive of the grant? Can we suppose that a Legislature confers this power to be exerted simply for the emolument of the stockholders of the bank?

In many enterprises, and in fact in all enterprises of magnitude beyond individual means, the system of incorporation is necessary to carry them on successfully.

Without a charter constituting the persons associated in any undertaking a corporate body, there is either a want of efficiency, which prevents any successful action, or the members, becoming subject to the law of partnership, are liable individually for all the debts contracted in the management of the business.

The charter constitutes the members of the company a corporate person, with power to hold property, to sue, and to be sued.

As a private individual holds his estate subject to be seized in satisfaction of any debts against him, so it is with the artificial person created by the Legislature. All the property belonging to it is liable for all its debts. There is no certain amount exempted from attachment or execution, as is the case with a poor debtor in this State, and as the corporation is soulless, its body cannot be taken and lodged in jail.

It is to associated enterprise, to the so-called corporations, that Massachusetts owes a great portion of her present prosperity.

The busy factories, perpetually creating articles for use and exportation and thus increasing the amount of wealth within the State, and the railroads, which bid fair to concentrate the trade of an immense territory upon our growing metropolis, at the same time that they afford the highest facilities for commercial intercourse and convenient transportation, are all the fruits of those two behemoths of the Opposition, corporations and credit.

But we are afraid that any arguments derived from our improvements in the busy arts would fail to convince them of the beneficial tendency of our favorite measures.

There are some people who look with horror on any thing like progression. Evidences of national prosperity are to them evidences of national extravagance and ruin. They cannot look

[From the Lexington Va. Gazette.]

Address of the Massachusetts Whig Committee.

The Whig State Central Committee of Massachusetts has issued a long Address to the Whigs of that State, much of which is occupied by a consideration of the recent events at Washington and the course which it is proper in the estimation of the Committee, that the Whig party should now pursue.

The Committee bestows a high and well deserved compliment upon the Whig Congress when it affirms that they, at their late extra session, "have done more to fulfill the just expectations of the country, than was ever done at any session of any Congress since the first organization of the Government."

The Address enumerates the wise and beneficent measures which have been passed at the Extra Session. It then bestows an enthusiastic comment upon the good which has been done for the country "by the executive department of the Government." It affirms that our foreign relations, which were left in such an embarrassing condition by the late administration that war with the most powerful empire of the earth seemed inevitable, have been, by the wisdom and skill which they have been treated under the present administration, relieved of much of their difficulty, and confidence has been restored in the continuance of peace, while the national honor remains unimpaired.

After this description of the good which has been accomplished by the whigs since they came into power, the Address turns to the failure of the whigs in their efforts to establish a fiscal agent, for the safe-keeping and management of the revenue of the Government, and the regulation of the exchanges of the country.

It will be seen by this brief outline that the whigs of Massachusetts entertain a most unfavorable opinion of the President's recent conduct than do many of their political brethren in other States, but that although they entertain this opinion, they are not backward in declaring, that when the hour for action arrives, they will unite as they ever have done with the whigs of the country, in the support of whig principles, and of a candidate for the Presidency who shall be designated by the general voice of the country.

We hail with joy this sentiment of the Massachusetts whigs, while, at the same time, we cannot unite with them in the charitable construction they are willing to put upon the President's conduct.

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erful influence to the military romance of Charles O'Malley; detailing some of the most brilliant events of the British Peninsular war in Portugal. The grossly appetitive which has devoured these delirious pictures of falsehood, is an evidence of the effect that genius produces in reserving with the fidelity of life, the historical victories which time had buried for a quarter of a century under the folds of its oblivion.

It is evident that, both in Europe and the United States, the influence of the press has been too active in giving pleasing embodiment to these barbarous recollections, which a rational and christian people ought never to mention without emphatic marks of sincere reprobation, as events which stand as a lasting blight on the intellect as well as a religious character of the age. It is, perhaps, a defect in our present scheme of education, as well as our system of morals, that we do not properly appreciate the cruelties of war, as the havoc of a demoniac spirit, and its triumphs, as the success of public murder over public justice. This is owing to our adopting a system of education and morals from a barbarous age, whose governments being founded on conquest, rapine, and murder, demanded that the auxiliary aids of public opinion should assimilate to that bloody and violent form of government, which it was brought to sustain. Open any of our sentimental books of instruction, and what do we behold but elaborate lessons of national murder, public plunder and inhuman butcheries! These are the fountains of bloody wars, where young men in biblic ideas of war, military glory, and moral renown, where each sentiment is so well painted as to captivate the young heart with the thirst of murder, under the false cognomen of the "love of glory." These are the lessons systematically inculcated by christian teachers, who one day in seven cry "peace on earth," while they are laboring the other six days to instigate the youthful heart to a horrible love of the most diabolical atrocities of war. Unfortunately, even the influence of a religion, which belongs not to our age and times, is brought to bear in favor of this inhuman appetite of cruel vanity, for the achievement of military destruction, and the sanguinary history of the most ancient nation that ever was compelled to wage exterminating wars, is made to become tributary to this thirst of bloodshed. We say nothing of the righteousness of the wars waged by the people of Judea, but the written history of them being coupled with the impression of religion, derive a force that adds much to the propensity of mankind to indulge in mutual slaughter.

We do not undertake to say, that all wars are criminal; but we do say, that all wars are barbarous, and contrary to reason and justice; and that if we educate our sons on a scheme congenial to the principles of our Government, they will seldom or never occur, and will be unnecessary to produce the results which they contemplate, no more than duelling in private life, will produce a restitution of defrauded property, a vindication of trampled honor, or a restoration of forfeited land, by a bloodthirsty, and unchristian chastity to a seduced daughter. Wars are indefinitely less defensible than duelling—Let any man ask himself if he would liberally educate his sons on a system of the bloody code of Honor, to call out every one who gave him a casual offence, to make amends with his life? Yet this is the system of public wars, and these lessons are hourly given in all our schools, to ten millions of our children, accompanied by the solemn injunctions of religion to put us, to be found so energetically embodied in the impressive language of the books, which form a check a contrast to the christian code. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, blood for blood,"—against which we have the blessed words of Christ—"Fifthly, who hate yet do good unto them that persecute you; to those who smite one cheek, turn them the other."

We are not, however, to make a religious argument—that belongs to the pulpit not to the press. We are bound only to preserve the intellectual character of the age, from the influence of barbarous customs, which had much to extenuate them in the times to which they appropriately belong, but which are widely condemned by the improvements of modern science, which have given us the advantages of the Art of Printing, which alone is a conclusive reply to all the apologies of wickedness in defence of war. The Art of Printing alone ought to be so directed to the improvement of the human understanding, and the melioration of the human heart, as to render war impossible, even with savage tribes, who are denied the benefits which flow from the broad channel of reason, light, philosophy and benevolence.

We have much to say on this subject, which our limits forbid us from uttering at present.

The CORRECT QUESTION—Much has been said about a Bank not being an issue before the people at the last Presidential election. In this State, we believe, that issue was not fully before the people. But to the extent it was: The whole Locofoco party insisted that the Whigs were the Bank party, and if they succeeded they would establish a Bank. The Whigs denied that as a party they were a bank party—but admitted that a majority of them were in favor of such an institution, and all of them desired a more stable and uniform currency than that which the "hard money" party had given to the country. Under these circumstances, it may be confidently affirmed, that the Whigs incurred a heavy and a public opinion, which a teacher of a bank, and the party would not have received a single vote less than they did, if they had actually joined issue with the Locos on the bank question. That is, every man, who professed to be a Whig and acted with the Whigs, would have preferred the success of the Whigs and the overthrow of the Locofoco party—rather than the establishment of a National Bank, which would thereby ensue inevitably. There were other and great measures, in a bank.

This was the case in Virginia. In nearly all of the other States, the bank was the great direct and controlling question with the people. So manifest was this, that after the election, there was not a dozen intelligent men in the Union, who doubted that the popular sentiment had been expressed unequivocally in favor of a bank. Both parties so considered it, and so expressed themselves.—Richard Whig