erful influence to the military romance of Charles O Malley; detailing same of the most brill and events of the British Pen nsular war is Portugal. The gready appe fite which has devoured these deleterious. pictures of falsa glory, is an evidence of the Receithat genius produces in reserving with the fidelity of life, the Instorical 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 ieen too active in giving pleasing embodiment to these burburous recollections, which of rational and christian people ought never to mention without emphatic marks of sincere reprobation, as events which stand as a lasting blemish on the in ellectual as well as religious character of the ago. 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 crucities of war, as the havec 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 merals from a barbarous age. whose governments being founded on conquest, rapine, and murder, demanded that the nuxiliary aids of public opinion should assimilate to that bloody and violent form of government, which it was brought to sustain. Open any of our seminal books of isstruction, and what do we behold but claborate tessons of national murder, public plunder and inhumane butcheries! These are the fountains of bloody wars, where voing minds in bibe ideas of war, military glory, and naval renown, where each sentiment is so well painted as to captivate the young heart with the threst of murder, under the false cognomen of the" love of glary. These are the lessons systematically inculcated by christian teachess, who one day in seven cry "peace on earth," while they are laboring the other six days to instigate the Yambful hence to a horrible love of the most diabolical atracities of war. Unfortunately, even the inflaence of a religion, which belongs not to our age and times, is brought to bear in favor of this inhum in appetite of cruel vanity, for the achievem ats of military destruction, and the sanguinary history of the most unfeeling nation that ever was connelled to wage exterminating wars, is made to become tributary to this thirst of bloodshed. We say nothing of the rightcousness of the wars waged by the people of Judea, but the written history of them being coupled with the impression of religion, derive'n force that adds much to the prepensity of mankind to indulge in mutual slaughter.

We do not undertake to say, that all wars are criminal; but we do say, that all and justice; and that if we educate our sons clares that this affords no reason why the on a scheme congenial to the principles of our Government, they will seldom or never why they should abandon the power which occur, and will be unnecessary to produce has been placed in their hands by the voice than duelling in private life, will produce a and patriotic objects. The only reason, restitution of distracted property, a vindica. forfeited love, by a fairbless or, of recovered chastity to a seduced daughter. Wars are indefinitely less defensible then duelling -Let any man ask himself if he would de liparately educate his sons on a system of the bloody code of Hanar, to call out every one who gave him a casail off ace, to make atonement with his life? Yet this is the system of public wars, and these less manre hourly given in all our schools, to ten mil. lions of credabate children, necompanied by the solemn injucctions of religious opinions. to be found so energetically conched in the impressive language of the banks, which forms which a contrast to the christian code. An eye for an eye, a tach for a tooth blood for blood,' -- gainst which we have the blessed words of Christ- Twether who hate yet div good unto them that perse cute you; to these who smite one check. ruen them the other."

We care not, however, to make a reli gious argument-that belongs to the purpit not to the press. We are beand only to pres rve the inchested character of the age, from the blomist of buch rous ens. toms, which had much to extenue them in the times to which they appropriately belong, but which are winds condemned by the improvements of modern science, which of the country. have given us the advantages of the Art of Printing, which alone is a conclusive bury all the applogies of wickedness in defence time, we cannot unite with them in the char-threw more thrones than Napoleon. But of war. The Art of Printing aione ought to be so directed to the improvement of the human understanding, and the melioration we seen anything in the reasons which are the possessed, and the results which he acof the human heart, as to render wars in. arrayed in defence of their opinion to war- complished. Enough for our present purpossible, even with savage tribes, who are rant a different view of President Tyler's denied the benefits which flow from the course from that which is taken by the great mere resources of flesh and blood, which broad channel of reason, light, philosophy body of the whigs of the nation. True it he called into play from the rupture of the and benevolence.

We have much to say on this sufficet which our limits forbid us from uttering at

THE CURRENCY QUE TION .- Much him been said about a Bank not being an issue hofore the people at the last Presidential election. In this State, we believe, that issue was not fully befor the people But to this extent it was: The whole Loco Eoco party insisted that the Whigs were the Bank party, and if they suce cided they would establish a Bank. The Whigs denied that no a party they But the President's declarations of regret were a bank party-but admitted that a major ty of them were in favor of such an institution, and all of them desired a more a able and uniform ourreney than that which the "hard m mey" party had given to the country. Under these circumstances, it may be confidently affirmed, that the Whigs incurred all the edium, in public opinion, which a tachenten back, and the party would not have rec ived a single vote less than they did. iff they had refully joine t i see with the Locos on the bank question. That is, every man, who botton, the Whigs will thank him for it. professed to be a Whig and acted with the Whigs, The whice will support President Teles's would have prejerred the success of the Whigs and the overthrow of the Lico Faco party-aithou the establishment of a National Bank would thereby ensue inevitably .- There were other and great measures, to obtain which, they would cheer-fully acquiesce 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 munifest was this, that after the election, there they will approve every act of his which is who doubted but that the popular sentiment had Both parties so considered it, and so expressed sets at naught the will of the people, they his name from the records of dominion. ves .- Richmond Whig

[From the Lexington Va. Gazette.] Address of the Mussachusetts Whig quire whether their honest censures will Committee.

The Whig State Central Committee of Mussachusetts have 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 pur-

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 fulfil the just expectations of the country, than was ever done at any sossion of any Congress since the first organization of the Government." The Address enumerates the wise and beneficent measures which have been possed 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 refations, which were left in such an embarrassing condition by the late administration hat war with the most powerful empire of he earth seemed inevitable, have been, by he wisdom and skill with 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 unturnished. The affairs of he army have been rescued from their deplorable condition, and the Florida war, so long the cause of a large expenditure of treasure and blood, is in rapid progress to Successful is me. The desolate fortificaions which were but recently in a condition to invite rather than repel invasion, are now animated with returning life, and placed in a condition to protect the cities and towns of the sea board. New energy and assivity have been infused into the management of the Navy. This picture which is given by the Address of the improved state of things under the present Ad. to belong to us, has caused more interest ministration is not exaggerated. It is true to the letter, and every honest whig in the land will rejoice that such are already the glorious fruits of whig ascendancy in the ouncils of the nation.

After this description of the good which ins been accomplished by the whigs since hey came into power, the Address turns to the failure of the whigs in their efforts to and management of the revenue of the Government, and the regulation of the exchanges of the country. It admits that this measure was no less desired and confidently expected by the people, than the most important of those adopted. The President has twice interposed his veto against | character of newspaper accounts, will adwars are barbarous, and contrary to reason the will of the people. But the Address dewhice should forsake the administration. the results which they contemplate, no more of the united millions of the nation, for high says the Address, by which the whigs can reason to believe that they were met by was collected, and others daily expected in ustify themselves in such a course, is a con-Viction that the President Intends no long er to administer the Government upon the principles which brought him into power, and of this conviction, the authors of the A libress say they have seen no evidence.-Discrisfied as they admit they are with some f the President's acts, they hope he will continue true to the whig cause.

The agitation at present of the question of the candidacy for the office of President s carnestly deprecated in the Address .--But when the proper time comes, it distinctr pledges " the whigs of Massachusetts to no sapport of any individual who shall be

It will be seen by this brief outline that he whits of Massachusetts entertain a more charitable opinion of the President's. ecent conduct than do many of their poitical 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

We buil with joy this sentiment of the Massachusetts whigs, while, at the same jubble construction they are willing to put we cannot appreciate the degree and quanup in the President's conduct. Nor have lity of his glory without weighing the means is, as the Address asserts, " he declares in peace of Amiens in 1804 down to his his last veto message, that he has cordially eventful exit. At that time he had, as he co-operated with his friends in these meass-declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on ures, (the land distribution bill &c.,) that foot of 480,000. Here follows a detail of he deeply regrets that Constitutional object the different levies smade from 1804 till tions compel him to differ from them in one, 1804. (Total of men, 2,765,965) This and with regard to this, gives us the assu- detail, which is derived from Napoleon's rance that he lopes to be able to present official journel, the Moniteur, under the a fiscal agent, which shall avoid his own which was raised beyond the levies; but objections and meet their approbation."-&c., we are sorry to say, after the revelations made by Mr. Ewing and other late members of the Cabinet, afford no satisfactory evidence upon the subject. The less that is now said of his " constitutional objections" the better. If he presents Congress at the next session with a project for a fiscal agent which ought to receive their appro-The whice will support President Tyler's administration so far as it carries out whigh principles. But they are not men worship. pers. They are not prepared to discard serting, that the latter years of his glory thei old and honestly entertained opinions at the nod of any individual however high | 000,000 of human lives. This horrible inin office. Regarding the President as the road on the fairest portion of the population servant, and not the master of the people,

demnation of his conduct, nor stop to ingrate harshly upon the ear of power.

As to the benefits which the Address declares have been conferred upon the country " by the executive department of the Government," let the President receive all the credit he deserves. That the decayed fortifications are restored to strength, and animated with new life, we may thank the Whiz Congress which has made such lib. eral appropriations for that object. That our foreign relations have been relieved from the embarrassments under which they were left by President Van Buren's adminstration reflects great credit upon the sagreity and skill of the gifted Secretary of State. That " wisdom and energy have again taken possession of the affairs of our army" was what we expected from the judicious selection by President Harrison of his Secretary of War. That "encouragement, activity and energy have been infused into the management of our Navy," is an evidence of the perfect competency of the late Secretary of the Navy to discharge the duties of the station to which he was called by the predecessor of the President. We only regret that President Tyler should have made it necessary for all but one of the able counsellors who have thus signal. ized themselves by their successful efforts in the public service to resign their seats in his Cabinet.

We however, again repeat that the Whigs of the nation will support the administration as far as it carries out the principles which brought the President into power. His new Cubinet will have a fair trial. We hope that the administration may prove thoroughwhig. A few months will determine the

Canadian Affairs.

We have had this subject as a leading one before us for some years. The prospect and actual effort at revolution, so near to us, and one a portion of this continent that somehow has always seemed by nature and excitement than perhaps any other event of the day. But we have always had our eyes fixed upon our own side of the question. We have, by a natural perversion perhaps, looked to our own barders as presenting the material from which troubles are to spring, if they come at all. But we forget the fact that what is on our side of the lines, is comparatively nothing-the real establish a fiscal agent, for the safe-keeping danger is among the Canadians themselves from whom, however, we do not hear a breath. All seems so quiet there, that the disaffected in Canada itself, are entirely for

> But any one who will carefully observe the state of affairs, as well as the uncertain mit must be satisfied that all this parade and arrangement in secret on our side, if it exists, must rest upon the assurance of a corresponding movement among the Canadians themselves. For it is preposter ous to suppose that men would busy themselves in so perilous a cause without good those whom they proposed to benefit. If Canton, to repel the attack. Whether ly jewel in the British crown; and it is morally certain that the period is not far off ed of them by the Emperor, remains yet to when the Lion will cease to rule where he be tested. has so long been master.

The expense of holding Canada by arms would be too great to be endured; and a want of success for a time would embitter and plant still deeper the feeling of opposition and revolt. Force never yet sufficed to eradicate a desire for freedom, unless it was carried to the length of extermination For these reasons we expect to see fearful times yet upon the Canadian borders, and as esignified by the general voice of the a natural consequence, when that time comes, an increase of difficulty between England and this country. John Bull will curse us for every trouble he finds in Canada, and it is by no means unlikely that the seamps upon the lines may yet see their hopes and exertions for war realised. At all events, our readers may pretty safely pr pare themselves for startling news diring the winter; for it is now very nearly time that same "Patche" movement had taken place. The Ciroline and Grogan cases are but introductory to a bost of oth ers. Trouble is browing .- Rich. Star.

NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE -

Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles; or overpose will be gained if we set before us the to Congress at it next session, a project for several dates is deficient in the excess even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be under the mark in affirming that he slaughtored 2,500,000 human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have to add thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neopolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles, and at a moderate computation those cannot have fallen short of 500,000 It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here then are our data for aswas purchased at no less expense than 60,of Europe, resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of was not a dozon intelligent up n in the Union, in conformity with the will of the people, foreign enemies twice within 24 months the sovereigns of the land. But when he under the walls of Paris, and the erasure of will take the liberty to express their con- Paris paper.

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.

Grogen, the man arrested in Vermont, has also been released, on application of the American Government. Thus it would seem that these two great causes of excitement on the frontier no longer exist. We see the opinion advanced, however, in some of our exchange papers, that there is still a strong probability that there will be another attempt made in Canada to disenthral themselves of the power of the mother country. fact that so large a number of Americans as are said to be prepared to march across the line at a moment's warning, fifty or sixty thousand, would not have thus organized themselves, unless they were well as sured, that a large portion of the Canadians themselves, were prepared, or preparing for the same object.

We see it stated that Mr. WEBSTER. the present Secretary of State, will retire from the Cabinet, so soon as he is satisfied that all causes likely to produce a rupture between the United States and Great Britain are removed.

FOREIGN .- At our last advices from Eng land, the new Ministry had not specifically made known their policy for the government of the Nation, alledging that their plans were not vet properly matured .-There seems to exist great anxiety among the people, to procure the repeal of the Corn Law; petitions on that subject were presented to Parliament from various quarters. In Ireland there were great efforts making to effect a repeal or modification of the Act of union between England and Ire-CHINA .-- The last accounts from this country, represent the Emperor, as being still confident of his ability to defend himself against the attacks of the English .-The British fleet was collecting near Canton, and it was expected hostilities would recommence in a short time. A large force

LOCOFOCOISM AND WHIGGERY .. - Who ever heard of the Locofocos 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 uct or advocate a principle that they were not upheld in by their servile worshippers? We do not remember a single instance .--How different has been the conduct of the Whigs in reference to their leaders. With has, by advice of our "city authorities," an honesty to which their opponents are strangers, they approve and condemn as their consciences dictate. The love of patronage and power could not make them swerve from their integrity when John Tv. unitedly condemned him! Such honesty is or any other country. above the comprehension of the Locos .-They have become so accustomed to think in fetters and write in chains,' that they are

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS. This is he 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 thousand fold. Their banners were beauscenery imaginable. Mount Lafavette and diagent mountains present a grand and imposing appearance, which have oft been a subject for the pencil. As you pass on for a few miles over a tolerably good car: riage road, your attention is arrested by the word" Profile" painted on a board nailed on a tree. You look in the direction points ed out, and on a high peak of bare rock is presented a complete profile of the human face. The old man has somewhat the appenrance of a Revolutionary worthy, his three-cornered hat a little disproportioned by the assaults of the enemy. So exact isthe resemblance to the human face, that one is inclined to think it the work of art: but as you proceed along the road winding round the hill, instead of a front view of the old man's countenance your eye rests on craggy rocks, and you find the profile is formed of many projecting crags, so aranged as to present the appearance of the agent, pronounced the old gentleman a cold-water man, from the emblem at his glory, but Frenchmen fight for money." feet. This was a pond of pure water, the source of one of the branches of the Merri. of them fight for what they are in want of."

Sercing .- 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.—Ten.

The Hon, Daniel Webster has been elect-Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

ORRESPONDENCE OF THE "MESSENGER."

New York, October 14, 1841. This will inform you that the great 'bor der 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 was what we may very justly call "al sorts!" I have no doubt but that there were more lies sworn in that trial than there ever were " patriots" on Navy Island. Be that as it may, after the summing up on both sides, Judge Gridley charged the Jury with great eloquence, force and solemnity when they retired, and in a very few moments returned with a verdict of

NOT GUILTY.

The court room was crowded from beginning to end almost to suffication, 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 ef-This opinion seems to be founded upon the forts, well worthy their already famous reputation. For my own part, I never believed that McLeod was guilty, or would be found so; and my belief has been strengthened by the trial. He was immediately discharged from prison; but will be escorted to Canada by officers of this State. This at one time would have been a dangerous trip for him; but the excitement has in a great measure died away, and there will be little or no difficulty in his transportation.

> 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 ruth, 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 for one or two days and nights he wandered a Legislature confers this power to be exand mourned about, without house, shelter barne of friend-lost his hat, handkerchier, &c., and was finally found dead where her body was found!! It was supposed, on a post mortem examination, that he took laudanum and died from its effects-literally making her murderer guilty of his blood To multiply the number of murders lately committed here, would sicken your soul.

and I forbear. The notorious forger, 'Monroe Edwards,' who swindled Brown, Brothers & Co., Mr. Currie, " Lord Spencer" of England, and many others, out of enormous amounts. taken lodgings in that retired neighborhood called "The Tombs." It is not known yet when he will leave !

The great American Fair is new in full bloom here, and it surpasses, if any odds, er proved recreant to his pledges-they all its predecessors; and is an honor to our.

The great "Temperance mass meeting" took place yesterday, and a magnificent sight it was!-four thousand strong, (and a even vain of their bondage; just as a dog greater trophy than Alexander or Buonagrows proud of his collar by use. - Southern parte ever gained!!) immortal beings, chance of being taken, upon the event of 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! May their number be increased a tiful and very appropriate-such as, "Death to king Alcohol," " Cold water Army, Beware of the first glass," " We pity the poor drunkard," "Come with us and we will do thee good," " The happy wife," "We are pledged," etc. And, considering their recent escape from the "miry clay" and the gutter of " pollution," they were vastly genteel. These were mostly trophies of the ", Washington Temperance Benevolent Society."- Heaven speed the

> Prince de Joinville has gone to Niagara Weather cool, &c.

RETORT OF NAPOLEON -- When Napole. on was only an officer of artillery, a Prussolid rock. Kittredge, the temperance sian officer said in his presence with much pride: "My countrymen fight only for "You are right," replied Napoleon, "each

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 must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of like progression. Evidences of national ed President of the Boston Society for the a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first prosperity are to them evidences of national desire than to satisfy all that follw it."

On the Locofoco Opposition to

The word Corporation appears to contain within itself something inconceivably fourful to the excited imaginations of the Oppo. sition party. They constantly make use of this almost convalsive terror at the sound. to prejudice the minds of their followers against any measure of improvement. But amidst all their denunciations, they lose sight of the very obvious fact that corporate privileges have ever been granted by their own party, when in power, no less readily than by others. Their great idol of Demo. cracy, as they profess to consider him, Gen. Jackson himself, conferred upon certain corporate institutions especial marks of his favor, which earned for them the endearing title of pets.

But this rant about monopolies and ex. clusive privileges is mere bumbug, 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 trans. action 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 exist. ence. There is no Federalism about it -Every individual exercises his own right of suffrage without delegating it to representatives. Our counties are corporations, expressly recognized as such on the statute book. Our State and National Governments are in their nature corporations, in which the privilege of administering the Government is exclusively vested, for the time, in the persons entrusted with office.

And what is there in a common corporaion 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 ! Un. less in times of unnatural excitement, the managers find great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of persons to take up the stock. They seldom are diaposed to send away the purchaser. And, after subscription, the shares are transferable by bargain and sale. If a person is indisposed to comply with the provisions of the charter of incorporation, the fact should preclude him from the complaint of exclusive privileges. It is convincing evidence that he considers those privileges an inadequate compensation for compliance with the con-

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 retreat where her body was found) and there motive of the grant? Can we suppose that erted simply for the emolument of the stockholders of the bank?

As for the notion of attackholders receive ng a greater amount of interest on their money than private individuals, it is palpa. bly false. The interest they actually receive is the sum of their dividends, which as often falls below the usual rate of interest as it rises above it. And private individuals, we frequently find, are not satisfied with lawful rates, but are glad of the opportunity to extort their twelve and a half or fifteen per cent. whenever it is offered.

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. In many adventures, whose entire success is not fully certain, a cautious man might be willing to put at hazard a portion of his property, with the probable expectation of being repaid with interest who yet would be unwilling to incur the risk of a partnership liability, and subject his whole property, and himself in person, to the an unfortunate termination of the business engaged in.

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 subect 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 pail. But surely in this age of refinement no one can regret the absence of this feature of barbarism; and this is almost the only characteristic which distinguishes the liability of a body corporate from that of any citizen.

It is to associated enterprise, to the somuch berated corporations, that Mussachusetts 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 bughears 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 extravagance and ruin. They cannot look