

Imperfect Copy

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WHOLE NO. 216.

THOS. W. ATKIN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:**  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or THREE DOLLARS within the year. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance. The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin, or the advertisement will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged twenty-five per cent extra.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Trapper.

A LEGEND OF THE WEST.

On the shores of the Hudson, in time long since passed away, an isolated being lived, bearing the name of Nick Wolsey. His solitary home was in the valley of the highlands about a mile from the river's bank, and his occupation consisted in hunting and trapping, and trading for furs with the Indians. He was tall and gaunt, with a peculiarly stern and even melancholy expression of feature, and from his lonely, gloomy habits, seemed to claim no kith nor kindred with any living creature. The only companion of his hours was a grizzly deer hound, whose speed over-matched the fleetest buck; and once he closed with a silver panther, and, despite the monster's furious struggles, tore the windpipe from his throat. Couched before the fire in the log-cabin, he would watch each move and gesture of his master, and be as ready as his shadow to obey his beck and look.

Thus years had come and gone, and still no change in the trapper's home.

One day, a party of Indians, of the Penobscot tribe, approached the dwelling, and proffered skins in exchange for the white man's fire-water and gunpowder. Among them was a girl of singular beauty, and with her Nick Wolsey became suddenly and deeply enamored. As he looked at her full, round, and faultless form, his eyes flashed with the fire in his veins, and the volcano of his passion burst through each fibre of his frame. No sooner was this feeling engendered, than he strove to win the tawny-skinned beauty—as many a fair one has been won—by pouring gifts into her lap; and long before a cessation of his profuse tokens, dozens of strings of beads were twisted round her arms and neck, and rings and bangles of all kinds bedizened her person. Then the whiskey-flask was offered gratuitously to the company, and Nick's suit progressed with the brightness and velocity of a sky-rocket. In a short time a demand was made for the red man's daughter; accompanied by a present of a hatchet and knife to the father, and a willing consent obtained.

Chief, whose fiery glance showed the effects of the potent dram, bent his bow, and with an arrow perpendicular to the clouds; and shot drove into the earth, quivering with the line, directed the trapper to remain by the side of the weapon. Then he shot for one hundred yards, in a direct line, and the expected bride was conducted to the spot where it fell by the Indians and friends. A third was driven into the ground, a few feet from where she stood, and the chief, who acted as priest in the ceremony, addressed Nick Wolsey by saying, as he again pointed an arrow upwards: "If my white brother would win the bird, he must catch her ere she gins her nest"; and drawing his bow, the barbed arrow twanged from the string, and away rushed the trapper at the signal. For a brief second, the coquette seemed resolved to reach the goal which would have freed her from the tightroth; but stopping suddenly in her old race, she turned upon her heel, and saw herself, with a ringing laugh, into the trapper's outstretched arms.

A shout of triumph announced the success of Nick's suit; and with one eye, the countenance appeared to give great satisfaction.

"As an Indian girl, an uneducated loveliness, she had the affection, trusting to him to gain the prize, and she was not disappointed, for he had secured her for himself, and had for her a handsome Indian wife had been chosen. Brief was the horrid tale of his wrongs, and as brief his demand for justice.

"Give me," said the trapper, "the murderer, and let me deal with him as I list."

The chief listened with that seeming sympathy which they listen to every relation, whether of good or of evil; and continued to send volleys of smoke, curling up from their lips, as they sat in a circle about the fire, without a perceptible emotion of any kind.

"At length the elder said, after a long silence, 'My white brother says well. Let it be so. Deal with him as you list. Take him hence.'"

The consent obtained, a howl of savage delight burst from the trapper's breast; as he pounced like a galled tiger upon his victim: "You're mine!" cried he, clutching the remorseless wretch by the throat, and lifting him from the earth in his brawny grasp like a weak, puny child. "You're mine!" repeated he; "and as ye gave no mercy, none shall be given ye."

Winding long narrow strips of untanned hide round the shoulders, arms, and wrists of the prisoner, he bound them tight to his body,

and fixing one end to his rude stirrup, threw himself upon his horse to retrace his steps at a slow and leisure pace. The trapper appeared even to select the path with care, so that the prisoner might not be injured by brake or briar in their progress.

In silence—without one word being spoken in that long, long night—they continued on through waste and wild. The unruffled Hudson reflected the clear rays of the moon, bright and unbroken as a looking-glass. The refreshing mists rolled along the sides of the highland in graceful folds, and nothing broke on the ear but the wash of waters and the melancholy note of the whip-poor-will. Just as the first tinge of light streaked the east, the trapper arrived at the door of his cabin; and after securing his prisoner, beyond the chance of escape, to the trunk of a primeval willow hard by, he at once began the task of his unequalled, unheard-of revenge. With a hatchet, he cut the long and stout branches from the willow, and tying them firmly together with pieces of dried skin, formed a sort of rough, strong basket, resembling a large cradle. When this was complete, he threw his helpless captive into it, at full length, with his face upwards, and passing strips of hide through the apertures of the cradle from his feet to the neck, bound him fast, that not even a snow might be moved. Then, taking the corpse of his wife—the ill-fated Minimee—he placed it face to face with his prisoner.

The horrified wretch clenched and ground his teeth as the body pressed upon his; but no groan escaped his lips. His blood-shot eyes revealed the anguish of his soul; still he would not speak. In a few minutes the living and the dead were lashed together. The breathing man and putrid corpse, festering in corruption, were as one. When so much of the horrid work was finished, the trapper stood with folded arms, and, with fiendish smile, surveyed the advancement of his task.

"And now to complete it," said he, lifting the lead lightly in his arms, and placing it longways on the back of his horse tethered on the green sward. The animal snuffed the air, and would have plunged from his bath, had not the well-known voice of his master soothed and quieted him. Still he stood with fiery eyeballs and dilated nostrils, ready to fly from his own shadow, as he felt the offensive stench issuing from the cradle. Girding it in the same fashion as the bodies were bound together, round the loins, ribs, and neck of the horse, he so contrived to fix it, that neither jolt nor jar could move it from its firm position.

"Now, my eagle of the rock," said the trapper, addressing his horse—"my untamed unicorn, you shall, for the first time since ye left the prairie grass, feel the effects of the lash"; and taking a punishing switch in his hand, he struck the animal sharply until wrought to a pitch of fury and pain. Flakes of foam flew from his mouth, and streams of perspiration rolled from every pore in his skin. Leaping in the air, like a stricken stag, he snatched the bond which held him, and at length, with one terrific plunge and cry of terror, broke away with the speed of thought, and swept through forest, swamp and wild, with madness in every stride. On, on he went! The flood passed, the prairie gained; still on he went. The noonday sun darted his rays, unbroken by leaf or bough, upon the fleeing o'erloaded steed; but still his gallop was unslackened. His skimming shadow became gigantic in the falling light; and still he continued on. The pale moon tipped the thin fleecy clouds with her silver light; and yet his speed was unabated.

'Tis said—but ever in a whisper—by the hunters of the far west, that the horse may be seen scouring the plains, where the footfall of man is seldom heard, with his load of the living and the dead.

**Rules for Ladies.**  
Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.  
Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns, because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.  
Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs, because you can never trust him.  
Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have debrooned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.  
Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country, because his affections are continually wavering, and, therefore, never can be permanent.  
Marry not a man who neglects his business, if he does so when single, he will do worse when married.

"Ain't it wicked to rob this hen-roost, Jim?"

"That's a great moral question, Gumbo, we've no time to argue it—hand down another pullet!"

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Now are the people disposed to allow the workmen of Great Britain to do all our work? If we think it good policy to buy every thing we need from abroad, instead of making it ourselves, we can do so by closing Polk and thus destroying Protection. British manufacturers will heartily rejoice at this result, and as the above extracts show, are using all possible exertions to bring it about. Their Government grants bounties for forcing their goods into our markets, and grants loans to enable their people to undersell ours; and their wealthy manufacturers raise subscriptions to an immense amount for the purpose of circulating Free Trade Tracts in the United States. Is it good policy, or is it patriotic, for well disposed, intelligent, candid American citizens to aid them in this endeavor?

**Living in a Glass House.**  
The Louisville Journal states that the Hon. Cave Johnson, in his speeches throughout Tennessee, has been in the habit of denouncing Mr. Clay for playing cards. Mr. Graves has stated, by way of showing the spirit in which such calumnies are raised, some troublesome facts. He says that Mr. Johnson, while in Congress, had the reputation of being a card player. General Desha, formerly a member of Congress from the Gallatin District, said that when he and Cave Johnson were in Congress together, Johnson spent the whole of three consecutive days in gambling, and lost during the time twelve hundred dollars. General Desha added, that he himself endorsed Johnson's note to bank for the amount, and that the note, on becoming due, was protested for non-payment. The Journal adds the following singular information: "Mr. S. H. Laughlin, the editor of the Nashville Union, is also very profuse in his falsehoods against Mr. Clay as a gambler. Of course our readers will not be surprised to learn that this Laughlin, a few years ago, lost a considerable sum by gambling, gave his note, and when it became due, evaded the payment by deliberately sneaking into court and pleading the gambling act. Here is another very pretty sort of a scam to be giving public lectures about card-playing."

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2. James K. Polk voted against giving Pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution.  
3. He has uniformly favored the British interest by opposing Protection to Domestic Industry.  
4. He advocates the English policy of conquest by seeking, unjustly, and in violation of solemn treaty, to extend our territory.  
5. British capitalists are sending money to this country to pay for circulating Tracts against the Whig doctrine of Protection.  
6. This money is now being used to elect Jones for James K. Polk.  
7. Silas Wright, who, in 1824, voted against allowing the People to have a direct voice in the choice of their President, is the Locofoco candidate for Governor in this state.  
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ed this apprehension in the following paragraph: "The election of Mr. Clay must, we fear, be looked upon as, to a considerable extent, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. He has always been the consistent advocate of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, and the cause of the Whigs has always been identified with that of the New England manufacturers, who aim at acquiring a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most respectable and intelligent statesmen of America; when we consider that by our corn laws we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of a fair and substantial reciprocity. We take nothing from the United States but that which we cannot possibly do without—their cotton and tobacco—excluding the staple produce of the great agricultural states of the west, by a sliding scale ingeniously framed so as to throw the maximum amount of impediment in the way of access to the English market. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they retaliate and meet high duties on American flour by high duties on English manufactures? A liberal commercial policy three years ago would have prevented the passing of the restrictive Tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided ascendancy in that country to Free Trade principles and the Free Trade party. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years hence, as from present indications would appear to be the probable result, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to admit American and German corn in exchange for British manufactures when the manufacturing systems of Prussia, Saxony, and New England have acquired strength and become consolidated, will be very like what the old saying describes as 'barring the door after the horse is stolen.'"

Now are the people disposed to allow the workmen of Great Britain to do all our work? If we think it good policy to buy every thing we need from abroad, instead of making it ourselves, we can do so by closing Polk and thus destroying Protection. British manufacturers will heartily rejoice at this result, and as the above extracts show, are using all possible exertions to bring it about. Their Government grants bounties for forcing their goods into our markets, and grants loans to enable their people to undersell ours; and their wealthy manufacturers raise subscriptions to an immense amount for the purpose of circulating Free Trade Tracts in the United States. Is it good policy, or is it patriotic, for well disposed, intelligent, candid American citizens to aid them in this endeavor?

**Living in a Glass House.**  
The Louisville Journal states that the Hon. Cave Johnson, in his speeches throughout Tennessee, has been in the habit of denouncing Mr. Clay for playing cards. Mr. Graves has stated, by way of showing the spirit in which such calumnies are raised, some troublesome facts. He says that Mr. Johnson, while in Congress, had the reputation of being a card player. General Desha, formerly a member of Congress from the Gallatin District, said that when he and Cave Johnson were in Congress together, Johnson spent the whole of three consecutive days in gambling, and lost during the time twelve hundred dollars. General Desha added, that he himself endorsed Johnson's note to bank for the amount, and that the note, on becoming due, was protested for non-payment. The Journal adds the following singular information: "Mr. S. H. Laughlin, the editor of the Nashville Union, is also very profuse in his falsehoods against Mr. Clay as a gambler. Of course our readers will not be surprised to learn that this Laughlin, a few years ago, lost a considerable sum by gambling, gave his note, and when it became due, evaded the payment by deliberately sneaking into court and pleading the gambling act. Here is another very pretty sort of a scam to be giving public lectures about card-playing."

**The British Party.**  
NINE REASONS FOR CALLING THE LOCOFOCO PARTY THE BRITISH PARTY.  
1. James K. Polk's grandfather was a Tory.  
2. James K. Polk voted against giving Pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution.  
3. He has uniformly favored the British interest by opposing Protection to Domestic Industry.  
4. He advocates the English policy of conquest by seeking, unjustly, and in violation of solemn treaty, to extend our territory.  
5. British capitalists are sending money to this country to pay for circulating Tracts against the Whig doctrine of Protection.  
6. This money is now being used to elect Jones for James K. Polk.  
7. Silas Wright, who, in 1824, voted against allowing the People to have a direct voice in the choice of their President, is the Locofoco candidate for Governor in this state.  
8. New Hampshire, the strongest Locofoco State in the Union, has a constitution, which comes up to the British standard of equality. It prohibits Catholics from holding office. The spirit which induced Wright to give his famous vote in 1824, would

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## POLITICAL.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.  
**British Gold and the Locofocos.**

The great aim of the Locofocos in the coming election is to destroy the policy of protecting American labor against foreign labor. This is the simple point at issue. The Whigs are in favor of such protection—the Locofocos are against it. Of course foreign nations side with the Locofocos, since it is for their interest to do the work of the American people. If the protective policy prevails we shall do our own labor; if not, foreigners will do it for us. Great Britain has long made it the great object of her ambition to be the "work shop of the world." She desires to manufacture all the goods used by the rest of the world. In that way the rest of the world will pour its wealth into her coffers, and will thus become tributary to her greatness. In order to effect this result she will spare no effort. We have already seen some of the methods which she adopts—the 'bounty' which she pays on exports of her goods—the 'loans' which she makes to her manufacturers, &c., all of which are intended to enable her people to undersell American manufacturers in the American market. Another method to which she resorts is the discrimination among our people of Free Trade documents. A late number of the London Times has the following paragraph, with reference to this matter:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate Free Trade Tracts in Foreign Countries. About four hundred and forty thousand were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States."

Here is proof positive, that the Locofocos are assisted in the crusade against Protection by British gold. Every manufacturer in G. Britain is directly interested in the success of the Locofocos. If J. K. Polk is elected, protection will be abandoned—American manufactures will be destroyed—the American people must then depend on foreigners for their needed goods; and thus the manufacturers of Birmingham, Manchester, and other English cities, find new customers in America. They can, therefore, afford to spend vast sums of money in aiding the election of Mr. Polk, from which they are to receive so large and decided benefits. Subscriptions have accordingly, as the Times says, been opened in various sections of the country, and large sums of money are raised to circulate Free Trade Tracts in the United States.

The Republic contains a paragraph from an English paper, which escaped our notice, giving a long list of subscriptions received for this purpose at a public meeting recently held in Manchester. The paper says:

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received, the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience."

The Hon. the Lord Provost £100  
A. & J. Denison, George Square 200  
Charles Tennent & Co. 200  
William Dixon 200  
Samuel Higginbotham 200  
Dunlop, Williams & Co. 200  
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co. 100  
A Friend 60  
Noble Thompson 50  
James Scott 50  
Alexander Graham 50  
D. McNeill & Co. 50  
William Stirling & Sons 50  
S. D. & Thos. Brown 50  
J. & A. Anderson