

# Highland Messenger.

LIFE IS ONLY TO BE VALUED AS IT IS USEFULLY EMPLOYED.

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R. E. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

### AMERICAN GEMS.

We notice in a late number of Silliman's "Journal of the Mineralogical and Geological Survey," (which, by the way, always contains first-rate popular and practical matter,) an article on the above named subject, furnished by Mr. Taper, who is, we believe, a working jeweller, and resides in Philadelphia. Be that as it may, he has given a very interesting account of several of the principal of our native precious stones, and we apprehend that some of the details will be as new to most of our readers, as they have been to ourselves.—There are reasons for our being all comparatively ignorant as to this whole subject. One is that scarcely any attention has yet been paid among us to any branch of mineralogy. Science in general is not much in vogue with us. We are too busy for much of it, just as we are to the Fine Arts. And this gem-fore particularly is an unpardonable consideration. It is, in fact, one of those same fine arts.—And moreover, so far as it is a trade like other trades,—so far as there is a real demand for it,—the American branch of the business labors under great disadvantages as compared with the foreign: with the established trade, for example, of Bohemia and Oberstein, which has been considered the principal parts of Europe. Mr. Taper himself says, there is one serious difficulty in the great difference in the cost of labor between this country and Europe. Lapidaries are at present but few in number, some of whom import polished specimens and even metal jewelry for the purpose of breaking and remodeling them. Stone ready cut for jewelry, may be imported from Germany, at one quarter the cost of polishing specimens furnished in New York. It is also true that the facilities are not so great here for their manufacture; there is a want of enterprise in this branch of the arts; but the investment of a comparatively small capital would soon give it another complexion. With this little preface, by way of apology for the general want of information on a subject in itself certainly attractive, we proceed to avail ourselves of a few of Mr. Taper's data. The country will be seen to possess some treasures in this department which we presume most of our readers would hardly have thought of.

One of these is the *Chrysopeprase*, a "very pretty second-glass gem, of a pea or apple green color," much valued by jewellers, and used even in tiaras and sigrettes. It is the same stone mentioned in Revelations as the 10th foundation stone of the Heavenly Jerusalem. In some countries it is worn as an amulet.

This also is true of the *Ame'hyst*, which is another American gem. This is used most extensively also, and even in royal crowns, such sometimes is its beauty; and it is also mentioned in Scripture, being appointed in Exodus for the 9th stone in the high priest's breast-plate.—A lighter use of it is for "acoustic jewelry," so called. In England, as Mr. Taper observes, when making a present of a ring or brooch, they have a delicate way of expressing a sentiment; that of arranging the stones in setting, so as to spell a word, a name or a sentence; for example, the initial letters of the following stones, when combined, will form the word *Regard*—Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond.

This, together with some word or name, is made up into a half-hoop finger ring. When a sentence is desired, the stones are set entirely round the finger, or a large centre stone, or glass for the hair, or for a breast pin. The imitations of this stone are so perfect as readily to deceive, but on close examination small globules of confined air can be readily perceived; "the best method for the unpractised is to have recourse to the file."

We possess also the *Yellow Quartz*, or *Bohemian Topaz*;—a closely resembling the topaz—very transparent and in great demand for seals, bracelets, &c., and easily cut so as to imitate the rose diamond with the star and pavilion faces, &c.

The *White or Rock Crystal* is more common, and we have the best descriptions in abundance. This transparency and polish, is second only to the diamond, and is the base of all the imitable gems. Opticians use it for spectacles, as less trying to the eyes than glass. It is also harder, and not so easily dimmed. Madagascar and the Alps furnish much of it, but ours appears to be as good.

Our *Brown Crystal*, or *Smoky Quartz*, again, is quite equal to the best Scotch. Mr. Taper speaks of splendid specimens from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.—He says he has seen it, in England, cut thin like a garnet, and painted and backed with garnet foil, which not only imitated, but excelled the finest vinegar garnet he ever saw; and to render the illustration more complete, a hole is sometimes drilled in the centre, into which a tamarisk is inserted; this being the expedient resorted to, to fill up the holes in real garnets, the finest

and largest of which come drilled as beads, to avoid a heavy British duty. "A large centre of brown crystal, encircled with aquamarines, set transparent or without a back, has a very pleasing effect."

The *Precious Garnet*, or "*Carbuncle*," a rich blood-red, is highly valued and much used. Found abundantly near West Chester. Capital engravings have been made on it.

And the same on *Chalcedony*, of which more varieties are known than of any other stone. It abounds in New York and Pennsylvania, and some of the samples are "very choice," mottled with buff brown, on a semi-transparent ground. Used for snuff boxes, seals, pins, &c.

*Jasper* is much like it, but always opaque. It resembles also the *Scotch Pebble*. This stone is mentioned in Holy Writ. It is found very good at Hoboken and bears a high polish.

*Corundum* is much the same as *Emerald*, and so used. Very hard.

*Hypersthene*, very soft. Used chiefly by the French, and not much with us.—Found on the Brandywine, and in Massachusetts.

The *Spinel*, *Peridot*, or *rose-red*, or *pink*;—very beautiful, and used in fine jewelry as the *Spinel* *Ruby*. Professor Silliman speaks of "fine" ones from Orange county, in this state, and from New Jersey.

*Beryl*—Found "splendid and perfect" the Professor says, at Haddam, Connecticut, of late, discovered by Professor Johnson, of the Wesleyan University at Middletown;—larger than the emerald.

In Chester county, Pennsylvania, crystals of it exceed eight inches in diameter. The Professor says, in New Hampshire they exceed a foot, and weigh 200 pounds.

The *Red Oxide of Titanium*, *Sphere*, *Zircon*, and *Jade*, are also found; but little used. Also the *Toumaline*, in Maine, in the utmost perfection; "without a parallel," the Professor says, "in the world."

### TESTS OF POLITENESS.

BY G. S. HILLIARD.

Of the gentlemen, young and old, whiskered and unwhiskered, that may be seen in Washington street any sunny day, there is not one who does not think himself a polite man, and who would not very much resent any insinuation to the contrary. Their opinion is founded on reasons something like the following. When they go to a party, they make a low bow to the mistress of the house, and then look round for somebody that is young and pretty to make themselves agreeable to. At a ball, they will do their utmost to entertain their partner unless the Fates have given them to some one who is ugly and awkward, and they will listen to her remarks with their most bland expression. If they are invited to a dinner party, they will go in their best coats, praise their entertainer's wine, and tell the lady they hope her children are all well. If they tread on the toes of a well-dressed person, they will beg his pardon. They never spit on a carpet; and in walking with a lady they always give her the inside; and, if the practice be allowable, they offer her their arm. So far, so good, but I must always see a man in certain situations, before I decide whether he be polite or no.

I should like to see how he would act, if placed at dinner between an ancient maiden lady and a country clergyman with a small salary and a rusty coat, and with some distinguished person opposite to him. I want to see him on a hot and dusty day, sitting on the back seat of a stage coach, when the driver takes in some poor lonely woman, with, may be a child in her arms, and tells the gentlemen that one of them must ride outside, and make room for her. I want to be near him when his washerwoman makes some very good excuse for not bringing home his clothes at the usual time, or not doing up an article in exactly the style he wished. I want to hear the tone and emphasis with which he gives orders to servants in steamboats and taverns. I mark his conduct when he is walking with an umbrella on a rainy day, and overtakes an old man, or an invalid, or a decent looking woman, who are exposed and without protection to the violence of the storm. If he be in company with those whom he thinks his inferiors, I listen to hear if his conversation be entirely about himself.—If some of the number be very distinguished, and some quite unknown, I observe whether he acts as if he were utterly unconscious of the presence of these last.

These are a few, and but a few of the tests by which I try a man; and I am sorry to say there are very few who can stand them all. There is many a one who passes in the world for a well bred man, because he knows when to bow and smile; that is down in my tables for a selfish, vulgar, unpolite man, that loves the parings of his own nails better than his neighbor's whole body. Put any man in a situation where he is called upon to make a sacrifice of his own comfort and ease, without any equivalent in return, and you will learn the difference between true politeness, that sterling ore of the heart, and the counterfeit imitation of it which passes current in drawing-rooms. Any man must be an idiot, not to be polite in society, so called;—for how else would he get his oysters and champagne.

If a man begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth \$1,775 50. A great many boys and young men spend nearly as much as this for unnecessary and injurious eating, drinking, &c.

### DROWNING.

The following valuable suggestions are furnished for the *Baltimore Patriot* by a correspondent. Our readers generally, and Editors in particular, would do well to give them a passing notice:—

Death by drowning is very common during this season of the year, and we have reason to believe, that many lives might be saved if the proper means were understood. The Editors of Newspapers have often called the attention of their readers to this subject, and we believe, we could not do a greater service to society, than by saying a few words on it. It is astonishing how strong is the hold which the most absurd practices retain on the minds of men. If the water spares its victim, the barrel on which the body is rolled as soon as recovered, destroys all hope of resuscitation. Let every reader think for a moment what would be his condition, if he was placed with his abdomen over a barrel and his head depending;—he can readily judge what chance the poor unfortunate has, in whom, if life exist, it is imperceptible. In the present case, we have no doubt that the man was dead when taken from the water. Let the following plan be adopted by those present, and perseveringly employed until a physician arrives.

As soon as the body is recovered, wipe it dry, and wrap it up in blankets, and place it in some convenient place, with the head slightly elevated, having free ventilation in hot weather, and allowing no persons to be present except those employed in operating. Let the head be wiped dry, and covered with a woolen cap. Several attendants should be employed in rubbing the body with stimulating articles, such as mustard, hot brandy, &c. and bags of hot sand, hot bricks, &c. applied to the feet and other parts of the body. While this is being done the mucus should be removed from the mouth and nostrils, and other persons should be employed in inflating the lungs, as follows:—Insert the pipe of a common pair of bellows into one nostril, close the other nostril and the mouth, then blow gently, and cause the air, to escape by pressing on the chest, having first removed the finger from the nostril. This is to be continued for a long time, the object being to imitate the process of breathing. Let this plan of treatment be pursued until the arrival of a physician.

The above mode of treatment has been often detailed in the newspapers; and we make this attempt to call the attention of the public to the subject. Time is said to be money; but in these cases of submersion, time is life. If nothing is done until a physician arrives, or if wrong measures be pursued, but few will be saved. The Editors of papers throughout the country could do a greater benefit to suffering humanity, than by calling public attention to this subject. Among the Athenians, the man who saved the life of a citizen was crowned with a civic wreath. The Editors of papers might thus save many lives, and if they did not receive civic crowns, would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

**THE SUNDAYS OF CHILDHOOD.**—When children, we are made to sit still and read the Bible on that day—even the abstruse writings of St. Paul. We understand nothing, except that it was a good act to do so, and pleased God; how we did it we do not know, nor did we think to inquire—but in our religious reading, we felt that we were doing right, and that was pleasant. At night, after we were smiling in bed, our mother would come and seat herself upon the bedside and one by one we said our little prayers. She would then kiss us and depart.

I received impressions at this season which have never been obliterated.—Strange and beautiful thoughts of God, and Heaven, and my mother, came up to me now—they have often in my weary life—with a spirit of devotion I cannot account for; for I have always tried hard to be sceptical. Philosophers may account for it, if they can; but for myself I believe, truly, that it is the seeds of goodness those infant prayers and bedside instructions planted, and over which the dross of the world has been heaped up, struggling to come to light, and bear the fruit of true religion. What a calm—such hours have!—How placid!—how grateful to the aching heart! I feel like a child again, at my mother's side, I see her mild angelic face—I hear her sweet voice, and respond her warm kiss. I lay my head upon her bosom—the bosom that nourished me—and weep tears of joy. Call this foolish, unmanly, weak, if you will—but give me many such hours! They are the bright spots in my life. They are all that have kept me pure—morally pure—when, to the world I seemed to be a blasted tree, without greenness or branches.

**NORTH AMERICAN COIN.**—The United States Mint is engaged in coining a new American dollar, none of which are yet, but soon will be, put into circulation.—The new coin is a smaller diameter, and consequently more convenient than the Spanish coin, and is altogether better executed.—*Patriot*.

A man who tried to hang himself near Boston the other day, was cut down by a couple of boys. The first act of "returning consciousness" was to beat them awfully. They vow they will "see him hanged" before they will interfere again.

**NEW GRENADA.**—A new revolution has broken out in New Grenada, headed by Maguera and Espana.

### POLITICS OF THE DAY.

(For the Messenger.)

#### Whig Meeting at Greenville, S. C.

On Saturday the 29th inst., agreeable to previous arrangements, the Whig party of Greenville, in conjunction with many of the citizens of Pickens and Anderson, assembled at this place for the purpose of hearing the political questions which are now so deeply agitating the country, discussed by our distinguished and eloquent Senator, the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, and our talented and faithful Representative, General Waddy Thompson; and it may be said that high-wrought and ardent as was the anticipation of our fellow-citizens, they were more than realized.

There were present on this occasion—an occasion which, since the deep and pervading excitement of 1832, has not been equalled in a devoted and high-souled exhibition of patriotic feeling—we think we may say, without exaggeration, near two thousand citizens, graced and honored too by the presence and the smiles of the ladies, who, though not wont to commingle in the strife of political turmoil, from that grace and dignity so characteristic of the Carolina fair—yet have never failed, when the sacred cause of truth and liberty was involved in the issue, nobly to encourage the heart of the patriot, and to nerve the arm of the soldier.

Capt. WESLEY BROOKS acted as President of the day, assisted by S. R. WHITLER, Esq., Dr. THOS. C. AUSTIN, Col. W. THURSTON, Dr. O. B. IRVIN and JOHN WEAVER, Esq., as Vice Presidents. Col. E. P. JONES acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by Maj. J. M. A. TURPIN and Capt. THOS. W. GANTT, and JNO. G. HAMLIN as Secretary.

The company assembled at an early hour in a beautiful grove on the borders of our village, in eager expectation for the arrival of our distinguished guest, after which the President, in a happy and appropriate manner, introduced to the audience Gen. THOMPSON and Col. PRESTON. Gen. T. then arose, and after intimating in complimentary terms, that from the presence of his eloquent friend and distinguished colleague and co-laborer in the great work of political reform, by far the better part of the entertainment was still in reserve, enchained and riveted the attention of his audience. He sketched, in bold and graphic lines, the true character of the present Administration—its shameless and corrupt prostitution of the Executive patronage—its unscrupulous and unprincipled adherence to every means of perpetuating and preserving its ill-gotten power—the known and tolerated infidelity of its public agents—its utter destitution of sound republican principles, notwithstanding the continual boast of the Democracy—and in fine, its reckless disregard of the rights and interest of the people.

He exhibited by apt and forcible illustrations, the ruinous tendencies of the golden Sub-Treasury—that the history of the civilized world proved the impracticability of such a scheme—that it was, and would be unfriendly, if not destructive of the commerce and credit of the country, and especially, that it would operate, as asserted by some of its advocates, most injuriously upon the poorer classes, who have not capital accumulated to withstand the shock of such a change in the policy of the country, who are never prepared to profit by the depression of the times, and who are mainly dependent for subsistence on regular employment and fair prices for their honest industry. The Gen. analyzed in a most striking and felicitous manner, the comparative claims of the Presidential candidates, showing most conclusively, that in the hands of the present incumbent, the country had nothing to hope for—that disaster, dismay, and a well founded and widely spread apprehension of impending evil, was in sober truth not imaginary—that it was no factious combination of artful and designing politicians, seeking to mislead the people, in order that they might grasp, with eager avidity, the spoils of office, but was now being too sadly realized in the prostrated energies of our people—in our thriftless agriculture—our languishing commerce—and in the deranged and ruinous state of our finances. That the seeds of the fatal maladies in the body politic were to be distinctly traced to the misrule and empiricism of the present Chief Magistrate in perfecting the measures and consummating the policy of his "illustrious predecessor," under whom, in his estimation, it was glory enough to have served. The impassioned orator then turned the attention of the company to Mr. Poinsett's military bill—a proposed measure which, although the odium which is justly vented upon a scheme so utterly repulsive to all our cherished republican predilections, is now industriously sought to be obliterated by a late presidential demonstration, is nevertheless rapidly finding its proper level in the opinions of enquiring freemen. It was shown in its provisions to be really a system more enormous, more dangerous, more oppressive on the citizen, more completely fraught with evil and violative of the Constitution in a higher degree than any other which had hitherto been proposed, notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary.

One striking feature alluded to was that according to the proposed division of the United States into military districts the citizens of North and South Carolina would be liable at their own expense to be dragged from home as far as Milledgeville Georgia, and more than that to be fined and incarcerated one calendar month for every five dollars of the fine imposed, and it was triumphantly asked if it was not unreasonable, if it was not revolting to common sense, that Mr. Van Buren should have so highly recommended this monstrous scheme to the consideration of Congress, and yet have been so very ignorant of its provisions. It was also happily compared in its oppressive features, to the Indiana law of selling white men into bondage and which has been so much used to the prejudice of Gen. Harrison. The difference between them is that the former operates upon good citizens of all classes, the latter upon rogues and rascals only.

The foul charges of abolitionism and Federalism against Gen. Harrison were indignantly repelled by Gen. Thompson, and it was clearly shown that on the first charge the indictment could not be sustained, that whilst Mr. Van Buren had not and dared not deny the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, Gen. Harrison stood on infinitely higher ground denying to Congress any authority whatever to interfere in the vital and delicate subject either in the districts or Territories, and further that as to the charge of Federalism Gen. Harrison had received the confidence of every president, beginning with the time honored and illustrious Washington and had served his country most honorably as an independent and consistent statesman and most gloriously as a gallant and chivalric soldier.

That when our Democratic President was during the late war receiving high fees as Judge Advocate, voting against appropriations for the maintenance of that glorious struggle, and insidiously plotting to undermine and demolish the Administration of Mr. Madison, in whose person was embodied the very spirit of the war—at-tempted, because it then suited the popular breeze, to push the fortunes of Mr. Clinton, the anti-war and Federal candidate, and dancing reels at Albany, the gallant and now calumniated old soldier and his brave associates were battling with the wily and insidious foe, amidst the horrors of a Northwestern wilderness—a man who, said Gen. T., in the language of one of his brave coadjutors, but now a generous opponent, had periled his life in more hard-fought battles than any officer in the public service, and never lost a victory.

In this hasty and imperfect sketch of Gen. T.'s speech, it would be impracticable to advert to the various topics which were discussed. Suffice it to say, that the General's speech was received with that enthusiasm and approbation which it was so well calculated to inspire; and it was not the least gratifying circumstance to behold his venerable father, now retired and no longer participating in the busy scenes of active life, in the midst of the assembly, called out by the impulses of patriotism, and hearing, as he must have heard, with an honest pride, the eloquence of his distinguished son exposing political profligacy and corruption, and advocating the interest and honor of his country.

At the conclusion of his speech, Gen. T. in a few brief and pertinent remarks, introduced to the delighted audience the Hon. Wm. C. PRESTON. Our distinguished Senator approached the front of the stand with that ease and dignity which belongs to the genuine orator, with that noble expression of countenance so peculiarly his own, and with that speaking attitude which at once prepossesses the hearer, commenced his address, and for three hours held the fixed and eager attention of his admiring audience. The eloquent Senator unfolded to the view of the people; in bold relief, the astounding corruptions of the government, and the causes which are swiftly working the ruin of our free and happy institutions. The graceful orator, as if by the power of enchantment, portrayed to the mind's eye, in glaring colors, the pollution of the whited sepulchre at Washington; he tore, with a giant's grasp, the deceptive veil from the brow of the veiled prophet, and held him up to view unmasked in all his hideous deformity.

He charged and fixed upon the previous and present Administration of the Government, all the calamities of the country, and showed that the Government, after tampering with the currency, and drawing the Banks and the people into the disasters which are now pressing upon us, was, instead of trying to relieve a suffering people, escaping from the wreck in a crab-boats, whilst the winds and the waves are raging around our gallant ship of State, just ready to be stranded on the Breakers.

Col. P. traced the political career of Mr. Van Buren, and proved that his course had always been marked by a single eye to the promotion of his personal ambition—that the monuments of his title to public confidence could not be found on the records of the country; that his policy had ever been Janus-faced and temporizing, just according to the political complexion of the times. He repelled the numerous charges which have been urged against the claims of Gen. Harrison, and showed that on every great question of public policy, they had been fully and frankly expressed, and that the public mind has been warped and misled by the one-sided and partizan character of the press.

Col. Preston, with ample opportunity of knowing, gave it as his deliberate opinion, that in every acquired qualification of character, intellect, learning, firmness, and decision of character, in political forecast, and more than all, in consistency and uniform honesty of purpose, Gen. Harrison was decidedly superior to Mr. Van Buren.

The Col. repelled the charge that the Whig party was composed of so many discordant materials; that the charge was more applicable to the supporters of the Administration, and that in point of justice, his Satanic Majesty might as well complain of a division amongst the churches in Christendom, although all concurred in opposition to him.

After Col. P. had concluded his remarks, the company partook of a barbecue, which had been provided for the occasion, and adjourned to meet again at early candle-light, at the Methodist church.

At the appointed hour, the church was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Clingman; a gallant young Whig from N. Carolina, with the laurels of a Whig triumph fresh upon his brow, was called, and in a powerful and impressive speech of one hour and a half, discussed the Presidential question and the merits of the Sub-Treasury, showing the true principles involved in the Presidential contest, and with great minuteness and force of reason, the injurious tendencies of the hard-money system.

When Mr. C. had concluded his remarks, Col. Preston was called out by the united voices of the audience, and again treated his hearers with an intellectual repast.

The Colonel declared emphatically that it was his solemn conviction that if the light could reach the people directly, by free and full discussion, that South Carolina would not be found where she is, but would now be standing nobly where she was. He repelled the charge that the Whig party were urging a candidate without principles; and reasoned most forcibly of now establishing the principle and the precedent, that one term was the true Republican doctrine, and that the present was an important crisis, and much depended on the firm and decided action of the people.

[The following letters, in answer to invitations to attend the meeting, were received by the Committee:]

CHARLESTON, August 21st, 1840. Gentlemen: Your very polite invitation for the 29th inst.—has just reached me, and it is with great regret that I find myself unable, on account of my previous engagements here, to accept it. Permit me, however, to assure you of my full sympathy with you on the occasion of your meeting. I will yield to none who shall be present, in respect for the manly firmness of your distinguished guests. The names of Preston and Thompson will rescue our beloved State from the imputation so universally cast upon her of servile obsequiousness, and unreasoning submission to the party idol of the day. Our sons will be pleased to find it recorded, that their fathers were not all driven into political subserviency, and that, even in the worst of times, there were some among us too proud to follow one who is pledged to follow in the footsteps of a predecessor, or to serve one whose crowning and sufficient glory it is to have, himself "served under a chief."

Our position is a peculiar one. Left in a minority by the shameless tergiversation of those to whom, not only the commencement, but the actual formation of public opinion, has been by a sort of common consent committed, we find ourselves assailed by our ancient friends, now engaged in a most incongruous alliance with their old enemies—and the names of Fisk and McDuffie, Blair and Pickens, Benton and Calhoun, are found inscribed on the same banner-roll of our opponents. This connection, however, as it can "enure" to no honest man's benefit, we hope will soon be dissolved. A bright day has dawned, and every hour increases our exultation at the progress of the good cause.

With the most ardent wishes for the success of Harrison and Reform, I remain, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and servant,  
SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON.

To Wesley Brooks and others.  
MACON, Geo. 25th August, 1840. Gentlemen: Your polite note of the 13th inst. came to hand only yesterday. I would be exceedingly gratified to meet with you on the 19th, and aid in the great cause of Harrison and Reform. It would afford me singular satisfaction to meet with those who honor and appreciate the merits of Col. Preston and Gen. Thompson, and with them, honor the worth which Carolina seem not fully to value. Time was, when these noble sons of your gallant State, had her confidence; and the time is at hand when that confidence shall return. The signs of the times indicate, that the spell which has been setting upon Carolina for years, is about to be broken.

When the rod of the Magician of Kinderhook is broken, that of him of Pendleton, will fall from his grasp.

Not being able to attend your meeting, I beg leave to submit the following sentiment:

The Doctrine of Instruction—The abuse of it has destroyed the Constitutional character of the Senate—may its successful resistance be found in the person of Wm. C. Preston.

Respectfully, &c.  
E. A. NISBET.

To Wesley Brooks and others.

ATHENS, 23d Aug. 1840. Gentlemen: I have just received your letter of the 13th inst. inviting me to a dinner given in your district to the Hon. W. Thompson and W. C. Preston. I am