TOBACCO.

The following views respecting the jurious effects of tobacco, we copy from the Thirwenth Annual Report of that dis-Jingushed philanthropist and physician, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, late superintendent of the State Lunstie Hospital at Wor-

If men cannot be induced to abandon the use of this vile weed, let children, at least, be saved from contracting a relish for it-The use of Tobseco, in wha ever form, is injurious to health, incompatible with cleanliness, and offensive to decency. It is equally repulsive to the outward senses and dispurting to the inward taste. The practice of smoking, or chewing, or anuffing, is never indulged without downright injustice to others. What right has any man to becloud the atmosphere to my eyes by his smoke, to inundate the floor where I stand with his saliva, or to fill the air which I breathe with the particles or the effinvium of his vite powder? It is true. there is a limited space around every man, -some two or three inches, -which he may rightfully call his own, and use as he pleases. If I throst my eyes or nose within that circle, and get befouled or bestenched, it is my own fault. But this space is limited. A man has no right to three leagues, - the extent of national jurisdiction out to sea. A man has no right to leave a track of poisoned air, a mile long. behind bim. A man his no right to defile his mouth, and begui ne his teeth, and then take them on a journey with him in a public conveyance If a man will use his tose as a deposit for snuff, common politeness requires that he should enesse it in purchment, and tie it tightly with a string. as not to offend decent people. Had Nature designed the nose for a snuff-hole; she would have put it on the other end up. or at least have furnished it with a con strictory muscle, us a splineter, by which it could be closed.

Above all ought school teachers to abstrain from the filthy habit of using tobacco in any form. They cannot teach physiology and use tobacco at the same time, without undoing by their example what they enjoin by their precepts. Let them improve all occasions to excite a disgust for it, and hold it up to the odium and contempt of their pupils. In this way, they will help forward civilization quite as much as by

teaching grammar and geography.

At a late school convention in the State of New York, a resolution was introduced. declaring that any man who habitually uses tobacco is disqualified for being a school teacher. It has been well said to be an unaccountable fact, that those who know enough to construc Greek and Latin should not know enough to abstain from using the was surprised to find the difficulty in tobacco and drinking rum. But let us hear Dr. Woodward.

Tobacco is a powerful narcotic agent and its use is very deleterious to the nervous system, producing tremors, vertigo, faintness, palpitation of the heart, and other serious diseases. That tobacco certainly to observer our man a production predictly. sition to it, I am fully confident. Its influence upon the brain and nervous system generally, is hardly less obvious than that of alcohol, and, if used excessively, is equalty injurious. The young are partieularly susceptible to the influence of hese narcotics. If a young man becomes internal perate before he is twenty years of age, he rarely lives to thirty. If a young man uses tobacco while the system is greatly susceptible to its influence, he will not be likely to escape injurious effects that will be developed sooner or later, and both di-minish the enjoyments of life and shorten

The very general use of tobacco among young men at the present day is starming, and shows the ignorance and devotion of the devoters of this dangerous practice to one of the most virulent puisons of the vegetable world. The testimony of medical cound be quoted to any extent to sustain this dangerous narcotic.

Dr. Rush says of tobacco, It impaire

appetite, produces dyspepsia, tremere, ver-tigo, hesdache, and epilepsy. It injures the voice, destroys the teeth, and imparis to the complexion a disagreeable, dusky

"Dr. Boerhaave says that, 'since rope, the number of hypochondriacal consumptive complaints has increased its use. use of tobacco has been so general in

"Dr. Cullen says, 'I have known a sme

"Dr. Cullen says, 'I have known a small quantity, snuffed up the nose, to produce giddiness, stupor, and vomiting. There are many instances of its more violent effects,, even of its proving a mortal poison.'

"Dr. Darwin says, 'It produces disease of the salivary glands and the panereas, and injures the power of digestion, by occasioning the person to spit off the saliva which he ought to swallow."

"Dr. Tissot once saw the smoking of it.

case of a medical student whom he had been requested to see. This gentleman antifered under all the symptoms of phihisis. There were mucoparallem expectoration, night-sweats, &c. The mucous membrane of the throst, apiglottis, and the neighboring parts, were coated with a brown fur. The patient had been an immoderate snufftaker he was told to discontinue the souff; he did so, and recovered.

"Dr. Chapman says, 'By a member of Congress from the West, in the meridian of life, and of a very stout frame, I was some time since consulted, he told me that, from having been one of the most healthy and fearless of men, he had become "sick all over, and timid as a girl," He could not even present a petition to Congress, much less say a word concerning it, though he had long been a practising lawyer, and served much in legislative bodies. By

thrown into tremulousness, and afraid to be alone at night. His spectie and digestion were gone; he had painful sensations at the pit of his stomach, and morelenting constipated bowels. During the narrative of his suffering, his aspect approached the haggard wildness of mental distemperature. On inquiry, I found that his consumption of tobacco was almost incredible, by chewing, snuffing, and smoking. Being satisfied that all his misery prose from this poi sonous weed, its use was discontinued, and, in a few weeks, he entirely recovered.

"Distressing as was this case, I have seen others, from the same cause, even more deplorable. Two young men were in succession brought to me for advice, whom I found in a state of insanity very much resembling delicium tremens. Each had chewed and smoked tobacco to excess, though perfectly temperate as regarded drink. The further account given me was, that, in early life adopting this bad practice, it grew with their growth. Dyspepsia soon occurred, attended by great derangement of the nervous system, and ultimately, the mania I have mentioned .-But I have also seen the same condition ery speedily induced."

c.Dr. Franklin says he never used it and never met with a man who did use it that advised him to follow his example.

"The venerable John Quincy Adams, in recent letter on the subject, says that in carry life he used tobacce, but fer more han thirty years he had discontinued the practice. 'I have often wished,' says he, that every individual of the human race. affected with this artificial presson, would prevail upon himself to try, but for three months, the experiment which I have made, and am safe it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and odd five years to the average of human

"Some cases have come under my ob servation which show the injurious effects of Tobacco where no evil was suspected.

"A respectable merchant, who also stained wholly from ardent spirits, applid to me for advice. He complained great weakness, tremor of the limbs and joints, with lassitude, general prostration of health, and depression of spirits. Knowing that he used tobacco freely, I advised him to discontinue it entirely. He soon became better, and, after a time, was wholly relieved from these d sagreeable symp-

"A distinguished clergyman informed me that he had had a disagreeable affection of the head, and his health was not good. Ho did not attribute either to his use of must; but, thinking it a fifthy habit and a growing evil, he resolved to leave it off .-his head almost immediately left him; and his general health became quite good.

"A gentleman of athletic frame, and a bout twenty-four years of age, applied to me for advice. He complained of insufferable faintness and distress of stomach, morning sickness, vomiting, trembling, and prostration of strang handle diminished his better, but had not resolution to abandon he pernicious practice.

"In our experience in the hospital, to-sacco, in all its forms, to injurious to the insane. It increases excitement of the nervous system in many cases, deranges the stomach, and produces vertigo, tre nors, nd stupor, in others. It is difficult to control its use with the insane; and, though considerable suffering comes from its entire abandonment, it cannot be generally allowed with safety.

"One patient, while at labor, found a quantity of tobacco, and hid it in his bed. He used it freely, became sick, lost his appealer, and confined himself to his best completely intoxicated. After some days, diligent search was made, and a store of obacco was found in his straw bed. When this was removed, he almost immediately recovered, and in a few days, was well as

"A patient, who came into the hospital furious maniae, soon became calm, and improved favorably. He labored in the field with propriety, and exhibited every indication of a favorable convalescace. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, he again became very violent and insane. It was soon discovered that he had in some ray obtained tobacco. After he ceased to use it, he again became calm and convales-

"An aged lady was brought to us very insane. The practice of her friends, for some time, had been to give her ardent spirits, to intoxicate her, at night, and toacco and souff, in unlimited quantity, for the day. All these were withdrawn at once. Her sufferings, for some days, were greats but, after a time, she became calm. nd got better as soon as the influence of this excitement was over

"It is very natural to suppose that an article possessing the artive properties of this fascinating narcotic should produce most deleterious effects upon health, par ticularly upon the brain and norvous sys

"The uninitiated cannot smoke a cigar, or use tobacco in any form, without unpleasant effects. How, then, can it be possible that a poison so active can be used with impunity! The stomach and brain, subjected to such influences, will become diseased, and show their effects as certainly as if alcohol were us d. If asked my medical opinion, which was safest, four glasses of wine or four quids of tobacco, daily, I should my, unhesitatingly, the toine. Of the two evils, this would, in my opinion, be the least Tobacco is the strongest, most dangerous narcotie; the habit of its use is the strongest and most difficult to vercome, and the influence felt from it

A cubic inch of rotten stone contains on in arrange forty-one thousand animalcules. At every stroke that is made with this pol served much in legislative bothes. By ishing powder, perhaps tens of millions of my ordinary noise, he was start'ed or perfect fossile are crushed to attoms!

nost baneful and destructive to health."

APPENDIX-No. 1.

Senator Haywood's letter of acceptance to the Legislature of North Carolina. To the General Assembly of North Carolina: Gentlemen: I have had the honor to teccive, through your speakers, official notice of my election as a Senutor in the Congress of the U-nited States from North Carolina, with a request

that I would secept the same.
It has become so much a matter of course to make professions of gratitude for public favor, that I am not without apprehension such pro-lessions from the will be regarded as a mere form. But called, as I have been, without any solicitation of mine, to assume the responsibili ties of so distinguished a station in the service of North Carolina, it is but a faint expression of my feelings to declare that I thank you, with all my heatt, for this mark of your confidence.
Though oppressed by a painful district of my ability to do the half of what my affection for the State would prompt me to undertake in her behalf, still I believe it is my day not to decline your nomination. I would that I had more experience and greater capacity for the patriotle work. Such as I have shall be brought to it without reserve. Our State enjoys, as she deserves, an enviable reputation for honesty and disinterestendness. In her devotion to liberty and the Union, she has been second to none. For submission to lawful authority, reverence for law and a general regard for personal rights, I do believe there is not such another people in the world. These virtues, while they distinguish the character of the State, do, at the same time furnish strong motives for faithfulness in her public agents. trust it may be in my power to show my own appreciation of her partiality by always regarding the station assigned to me as an instrument to advance her welfare; and if, in the order of Providence, it should be my lot to accomplish any great good, or to assist others in accomplishing it, to prevent any serious svils to our com-mon country, and to North Carolina in particular, or to aid others in preventing them, I shall hereafter rejoice more that the good work was done, than I shall that I did it, and much more than I now can that I have been chosen by you

On the other hand, should it be my misfortune to fail altogetner, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bes-towed in the outset, my friends shall not find a reason for my failure in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to attribute it, in any degree, to a violation of previous pledges; for beyond such as my known political principles kave authorized you fairly to infer. I am bound by no pledges whatever. I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate was made by the demo-eratic party; and I should sparn the thought of descring the principles of that party, after having been chosen to fill so exalted a post for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. 1 am myself heartily and conscientiously a democrut. It is the common let of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation. That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism, and I am not so rite as to ex-pect to go free. May I not, however, he per-mitted on this occasion, without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicious which are so on, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative! I do it more for the office of State Senator than for myself, and not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy-suspicions, I mean of the political integrity of a tepresentative, berange himself as a servile follower behind some causing even respectable men, to their own dishonor and that of human nature, to think of enticing a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate his treach ery, if he ever happens to separate from his own party leaders upon any question whatever. The dread of false clamors, by selfish men of one's own side, and the mortifying enticements of orders! this uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind, against accepting public office, whilst to venul or timid men in office, they are perilous emptations to swerve from the manly performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist, and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as degreeating party, but only the maglignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and any and every ques-tion which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes no sisves to the bad passions, not only of ourselves, but of others also, It destroys the salutary inflaence of a well-regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have siways been more or les party men. There are, however, as there al-ways must be, some questions which concern our government above the rightful control of mere party—questions, in the determination of which upright minds, though attached to the same party may differ without crime in either, and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were us factious to adhere to a party. contrary to the convictions of one's understanding, as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character, to desert purty, and to falmily the professions, by means of which he had been elevated to office. And is it not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply, rather than to diminish, the number of these questions, as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which, being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independent ly according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as an ally by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends? Though a party man, there-fore, upon measures which legitimately connect themselves with the neknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hy-pocrisy of statesmen or politicisms who may, feign to live allogether above its atmosphere; ? dare not sarrouder the State to party, did fealty

to the latter make it necessary to do it, not will fever sacrifice my party to self, should it be in my power to do that,

Refying upon the blessings of God on my ef. forts to serve North Carolina, and, as her Sen-ater, albering to what is right for its own sake, in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve alike the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor, this high trust has been confided to me. I am your friend and

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Ja. Rathian, January 16, 1843.

Messra, Bareroft and Pickens are speken of by letter writers for foreign mis ions-the one to France and the other to England. 89,000 outlit, and 89,000 salary, each, is a sop worth scrambling for a-mong the small fry; but it comes out of the pockets of the people.

GEN. GAINES.

The Washington Union contains the proceedings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Gaines, and the subsequent action of the War Department under the instructions of the President of the U. States. We observe by the journal of the Court that each act of the gallant old soldier was investigated separately; and whilst the major portion of his conduct is approved, several acts are declared to be without warrant. The Court close their opinion in these words:

"Having now reported their finding and pinion, the court recommend to the farorable consideration of the President the good and patriotic mouses, and the public zeal, by which, as the court believe, General Gaines was actuated in all these transactions, and therefore they recommend that

no further proceedings be had in the case."

The Orders of the War Department, which we annex, show the several acts disapproved of. There are very few, we presume, who will not be glad to learn that all further proceedings against Gen. G. have been dispensed with:

War Department, Aug. 18, 1846. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case have been laid before the President and carefully examined.

It is seen that the court have found that several of the acts of Brevet Major General Gaines "were not authorized by his instructions or by law; and that he has violated orders:"

That for the calls made by him "for rolunteers after the 16th of May when he knew of the victories of [General] Taylor, the court cannot find any necessity at the time any authority in his instructions, or any warrant of law:

That in mustering into service at Mobile certain general and staff officers, after he was relieved from his command by instructions from the War Department, "the court are of opinion that he transacted his authority and violated his orders."

The President views with deep regret the excercise of this assumed authority on the part of the late commander of the western division; and while he is disposed to give every consideration to the circumstances which may tend to qualify or, mitigate his conduct, he can see nothing in them which would justify him for with holding the expression of his decided dis approbation of the irregular and unauthor ized proceedings of that officer. But in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and concurring with them in their opinion of the "good and patriotic motives and the public zeal by which he was actuated," the President directs that further proceedings in the case of Brevet Major General Gaines be dispensed with.

The President cannot dismiss the case vithout inviting the serious attention of the army to the grave subject which has been presented for his consideration and decision. The officers belonging to the military ser vice are known to be devoted to the public interest. Their zeal, gallantry and skill have long been established. The country care should be taken to abstain from any act which may tend to impair their high character. And what so likely to derogate from this as the assumption of important executive or ministerial authority by a military commander, or the disregard of his

The exercise of authority not pass nor delegated-the non-observance of instructions, or the expenditure of the public treasure, not warranted by law nor justified y imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just responsibility of all in au-thority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service. By order of the President:

W. L. MARCY. Secretary of War.
The court of inquiry, of which Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady is president, is bereby dissolved.

R. JONES. By order: Ajutant General.

Don't be Afraid of Work.

A Russian having witnessed Lavater diligence in study, visiting the sick and relieving the poor, wes surprised at his fortitude and activity, and asked how he acquired such great strength of mind and power of endurance. "Man," replied avater, "rarely wants the power to work when he possesses the will. The more f have to labor."

In an appendix to a "Life and Public Services of Gen. Z. Taylor," recently published in New York, the following order, issued, just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, is inserted. We do not remember to have seen it else

Something characteristic of old Rough and

HEAD QUARTERS army of Occupation. Point Isabel, May 4, 1846. The army will march at 3 o'clock to-day in the direction of Matamoras. It is known that the enemy has recently occupied the

route in force-if still in position, the Gen-

where. It does not take much time to

eral will give them battle. The Commanding General has every onfidence in his officers and men. If his orders and instructions are carried into ef feet he has no doubt of the result, let the enemy meet him in what manner they may. He wishes to enjoin on the battal ions of infantry that their main dependence

By onler of Brig. Gen. Taylor: Signed, W. W. Bliss, A. Adj. Gen. RESIGNATIN OF HON. GEO.

McDUFFIE.

The Columbia Carolinian of Thurs day says, "in consequence of his physi-cal prestration, it is now understood Mr. McDuffie will vacate his seat in the Senate of the United States."

yllingen Faw enthump " be to that sisted you have THE STAR.

Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, SEPT. 9, 1846.

POOR OLD NORTH CAROLINA! This Regotia of the Confederacy, at Il wants the school master. She sticks to her whiggery like her rosin to her pine trees We despair of ever seeing her right berself, until the state devises some means of educating her population,— ing we would recall to his mind a small historical Wonder if they have heard that Gen. Hartisen incident. One of the Spanish missionaries seat was dead yet, and have not unwittingly voted for 'Tip and Tyler too!' The Wilmington Journal of the 14th inst gives election returns from many of the counties in that State, ac- Indians of South America, was urging upon our knewledges that the Democrats are "shamefully beaten," and says that the atticle communicating this melancholly result, is penned with "mortification and sorrow." No doubt of it. friend Journal your columns disply too much good sense and correct judgment in regard to the best interest of our common country, not to make the editor hang his head in shame, to see his friends and neighbors voting to sustain men and measures, at war with their best interests. Never say die,' however, rub out and "at 'em See what bappy results are flowing rom the self-sacrificing labors of missionaries in Otahiete and other heathen lands. - Marion Ala.) News

The foregoing exquisite morsel is from the 'Mation News," a sheet issued weekly, Someohere in the State of Alabama, and much more ecoming the taste of Timbuctoo or Patagonia than that of the generous citizens of the sister of the Confederacy within whose limits it is published. Who the Editor is, we are mortifled to confess, comes not within the horizon of our limited knowledge; but we learn that he demeans himself on all occasion, as if he were not "unknown to fame," and many pay him the compliment to declare that he is, in almost all great emergencies the best practical illustration over yet exhibited of one of the most striking of Æsops fables, wherein an awful catastrophe is recorded to have followed the repeated attempts of a rather diminutive animal usually called it," says a distinguished classical writer and bistori a frog to swell itself out, both 'sout' and body. to the full dimensions of the stately ex! Some have gone so far as to assert that he likewise, occasionally, illustrates another fable of that they were the stupid race the Athenians represent admirable author, wig. "the cas in the Lian's ed them to be, is proved by the host of distinct skin," but against this we most solemnly pro- ed men who adorned the pages of her history test. It is insulting to the enlightened citizens | Hestod, Pinder, Plutarch, Epstminondas, Pelopi of "Marion," (Ala) to suppose, for one moment of "Marion," (Ala) to suppose, for one moment das, and many other illustricus characters, were that they would suffer such a creature to soil Bactions! We would remark here, for the benethe vesture of that noble king of the forest .-We might with propriety act, in reference to the malignity of the "Marion News," on the maxim | condescended to borrow some of his finest timeres de minimis non curat tex," were it not for the Pindar was a lyris poet, who was much enamous. fact that a journal of respectable standing, in our own State, has thought proper, to publish 'News," sang sweetly. Plutarch, was a history the foregoing extract without comment, thereby sanctioning such vile standers and spiteful falsehoods, upon the character of our People! The towering Eagle might well treat with contempt the hawking of the mousing owl, but it behooves him to beware, of narturing within his own plumage, the fasect by whose poisonous sting his flight may be checked.

We are told by high authority to "answer tool according to his folly." This we shall indeavour to do.

"This Bosoria of the contederacy still wants the school-master." We candidly confess that in this, 'Sir Oracle' of the 'News' is not far wrong. We do want the schoolmaster, and we are determined to have him; but we can assure the "News" that we have no use for his qualifications, either intellectual or moral, for such an honorable vocation, and if we are not egregiously mistaken, there are some others not very far from "Marien" (Ala.) who want the schoolmaster equally as much as any of their more of) to get a full view of at least one of that class The great difficulty is, that "Sir Oracle" of the "News" has not sense enough to learn his wants, or if he has, his vanity gets the whip hand of his candor, and prevents his confessing them. There is one thing, however, which we trast he will learn, before ignorance has become with him, such a habit as to be almost a second nature, and that is, the good old maxim "chari. ty should always begin at home!" Let him instruct the ignorant of his own vicinage, and he will find full and ample employment for all the learning which he can bring into play.-But, "She (N. C.) sticks to her Whiggery like he

rosin to her pine trees." We thank "Sir Oracle of the "News" for the comparison. No bette emblem of the principles and hearts of our People then that afforded by our pine foreste! Their principles are corrected like the sturdy pine, which has lifted its head to the skies for centuries past, which even yet can stand the blast of a thousand winters; and every such is but a fit emblem of some sound and sturdy heart amongst our bonest Whig yearnanty. "Stick to her Whig principles!" Yes indeed, sooner far let her interminship forests be exhausted, than that her people should shandon the principles which are now their pride, and the anchor of theirs and their children's happiness and honor! In passing, we would merely remark, that we do not need the advice of the "News" man "to decise some means edge, then "Sir Oracle' of the "News" helder the age and an an executed bowship of a street and a street bowship of the age.

leve" Yes, we do, and we know another this, too, that mone in our State, but open Loro Fa dess enough to attempt to me the expe uses of the burial of that glorious ald h to, whose whole life had been spent in the sens of his count-of? This was left for a few, and very few thank Heaven, of those who profess have received their political education in the school with the "Oracular Triped" of the "Maria Neas"! " Vascitur a sociis." It appears, however, that we are likely to have

"Sir Oracle" of the "News" amongst us, as political missionary. We would respectfully as vise him, before hand, that he had best attend t ble "Home Mission;" for he will make nothing his visit here. We are too strongly rooted in on ancient faith, and the better to illustrate our mean ing we would recall to his mind a small histories out several centuries ago (perhaps one of the great ancestors of "Sir Oracle,") to civilize the of those some of the forest the necessity of repet. tance to obtain Heaven, "But answer me this," said the simple hearted but candid Indian, "are any of you Spaniards to go to that happy place!" Oh Yes,"—teplied the self-rightious missionary,
"Well, I wish not to go there," responded the I.I. lower of the Incas! We wish no such change as would be recommended by the political zeal of my such Missionery as would be personated by this wise man of "Marion" Alabama! There is one lesion taught in our theology, which he has not condescended to learn. "Pull the beam out of thine own eye, &c."

But 'Sir Oracle' is really classical in his affections. He dubs our good old State the "Borria of the confederacy!" Well, we do not profess to be so accurately vetsed in ancient history, as to vouch for the exact meaning here, but we will venture in explanation, for the benefit of our readers. - Bastie was a pravince of Ancient Greece. Its singephere was remarkable for its dampness, and the thick fog which rested over many parts of it, was supposed to have a very injurious effect on the mental faculties of its inhabitants. The Beeting were therefore regarded by the more refined as polished Athenians as a stupid set of "ninnies" somewhat like "Sir Oracle" of the "News" This opinion, fortunately for the Hastians, was the offspring of early and a mean jealousy. "Much o an. (we Jo not mean "Sir oracle" of the "News,") was wilful exeggeration, and usershable to the enmity of the Athenians." That it was not frue, fit of "Sir Oracle" of the "News," that Hesiad was a distinguished Post, from whom even Milton ed of music, and who, like "Sir Oracle" of the of much celebrity, whose works are still extent Me wrote the biographies of many distinguished warriors and statesmen such as Alexander, Caesar Cicero, &c., and no doubt he would have graced his productions with a graphic biography of "Sr Oracle" of the "News," had un only but lived prior to the Christian Era! How many Hector want of a Homer to commit their great deeds into the hands of immortal verse! Epaminondas and Pelopidas were noted warriors and patriots, when example would serve a good purpose, were it followed by some of the friends of "Sir Oracla" who are now in high places. Perhaps he himself might wrive some saigtage lessons from a peruni of a short history of their career, and for this purpose, we would most deferentially recommend "Anthon's Classical Dictionary," which perhaps-may be found in the bookstore of 'Marion,' if they have such an article, so near the Delphie resi

Now, to be serious, if the "News" et id oning genus, intend a reproach upon our good old State. distant neighbours, and the "News" man has by entitling her the Baolia of the confederacy. only to peep into his mirror (which feat, he they are the ready imitators of the petty sury and does not lack in daily and hourly performance malgnity attributed to the ancient Athenines with none of their refinement and sense; but perchance in the fulness of their charity they rather intend a compliment. The historian informs us that the Bootians were the carliest of the Grecian States to adopt the Republican form of Government. In this there is some resemblance to the taste and predilections of our Revolutionary fore-fathers, in view of their early struggles sgainst the arbitrary power of Britain! And perhaps there was not less of tal our shewn at Guilford and King's Mountain, than characterised the bloody conflicts on the plains Corones and Leucetra of Bostia. Nor do we in. tend to detract one tithe from the ancient fore of Alabama in general, and the city of "Marion" in perticular, when we ask leave to continue our admiration for the genius and fame of each mea as Judge Iredell, Davie, Caswell, Moore, Ashe, Nash. Gaston, Taylor, Henderson, Stanly, Yaney, and Owen amongst the departed, and a gulary of bright names amongst the living, who have con-tributed to place the character of North Carolina far above the mulignant envy and reproach of a swarm of such contamptible scoffers and wisescers as the Editor of the Marion (tlabama) News It defies the slenderous barkings of the whole park let loose from their fithy kennels-"Correction and instruction must both work

Ere such rude beasts will profit!"

DEATH OF MR. WM, SAUNDERS. The Selma, Ala. Reporter brings the melancholy tidings of the death of Wilto educate our population" This we have already LIAM SAUNDERS, son of Col E. W. Saundevised, and not to know it, is but another proof ders, of Ala., and nephew of Hon. R. M. that one of our common Schools would be of some Saunders. He was drowned in the Alse little service even to Aim. We wager there is bama river, on the night of the 25th Ace many an urchin in one of our Schools which is bama river, on the night of the 25th Atbetter "missionary" even to the Island of "Ota. drawing a sein. The botly was recovered. heite"-to teach either wordly or spiritual knowl. The young man, was in the 21st year of