

# RALEIGH



REGISTER

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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#### EDUCATION.

From the North-American Review.

There are, also, other considerations of great weight, springing out of the importance of learning, especially in a government like ours, where the supreme control depends on the opinion of the people Under such circomstances, how important is it, that this opinion should be enlightened? The representative body of the nation is drawn together from every part. Hence, it is requisite that the means of knowledge should be equally scattered that the balance of advantages derived from this may be preserved. "Without question," says Bacon, "there is no poster on earth which sets up its throne in the spirit and souls of men, and in their hearts and imaginations, their assent and belief. equal to learning and knowledge;" and again, "there is scarce one instance brought of a disastrons government where learned men have been seated at the helm." Now the most certain mode of making learned rulers, is to exand as far as possible the influence of rarning to the people from whom the rulers are taken.

But intelligence not only makes good rulers, it makes peaceable citizens. It causes men to have just views of the nature, value and relations of things, the purposes of life, the tendency of actions, to be guided by purer motives, to form nobler resolutions, and press forward to more desirable attainments. Knowledge mooths down the roughness, and tames t e native ferocity of men. The maxim of the poet is true :

"Scilicet ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Emollit mores, nec simt esse feres,"

Laws will be obeyed, because they are understood and rightly estimated. Men will submit cheerfully to good government, and consult the peace of society, in proportion as they learn to respect themselves, and value their own character. These things are the fruit of knowledge. But ignorance is a soil, which gives exuberant growth to discords, delusions, and the dark treacheries of faction. Ignorance in the people, in fact, takes all security from the government. While ignorant, they are perpetually subject to false alarms and violent prejudices, ready to give a loose rein to the wild storms of their passions, and prepared to yield themselves willing victims to the seductions of every ambitious, turbulent, treacherous, and faithless spirit, who may choose to enlist them in his cause. Knowledge will work upon this charm with a potent efficacy, lay the hideous spectres, which it calls up, and preserve the soundness and growing strength of the social and political fabric.

It should, furthermore, be considered the glery, and the duty of our national legislature to aid in establishing morals and religion as a means of safety to the government, and happiness to the people, The first step in accomplishing this purpose is to fix the principles of virtue, and impress the importance of religious practice, by enlarging the sphere of mental light, touching the springs of curiosity, opening the channels of inquiry, and pouring into the mind new materials of though and reflection. All branches of intellectual improvement will lead to moral goodness. The mind, which is taught to expatiate throughout the works of God, to ascend to the heavenly worlds and find him there, to go into the deep secrets of Lature and find him there, to examine the wonders of its own structure and look abroad into the moral constitution of things, and perceive the hand of an invisible Almighty Being giving laws to the whole, will be impressed with a sense of its own dependence, and feel something of the kindling flame of devotion. It is not in human nature to resist it. And so the man, who begins to study the organization of society, the mutual relations and dependencies of its parts, its objects, and the duties it imposes on those, who would enjoy its benefits, will soon be made to respect its institutions, value its privileges, and practice the moral virtues in which its? very existence consists. The more extenively these enquiries are encouraged, chance of coming to a precise decision, and these principles inculcated, in the elements of education, the greater will be the certainty of moral elevation of character, and the brighter the prospects of a virtuous and happy community. In regard to religion, ignorance is its deadliest lane. It gathers the clouds of prejudice from all the dark corners of the mind, and causes them to brood over the understanding, and too often the heart, with a dismal, chilling influence. It gives pepe- sick as a horse to look at, although tuity to error, defies the weapons of argument and reason, and is impassive even to the keen sword of eternal truth. Rehgion requires the aid of knowledge to be received in its purity, and felt in its power. To bring into salutary action these two great instruments of human happiness, morals and religion, nothing is of so much importance, as to multiply the facilities of education and quicken the spirit

of enlightened inquiry. Through the medium of education the government may give a strong impulse to the arts, and help to build up the empire the sciences. Before men can invent

vance a step farther in discoveries and in- This persuasion brought on dissatisfac- is shilling to the interests of others, which is cannot approach.—At the door of such a ventions, than they are compelled by their wants. The external comforts of civilized life, depend on the useful arts, which an improved tate of the intellect has brought to light. In the sciences, and in literature, we have a vast uncultivated field before us. We will not enlarge on so trite a subject, as the value of these noble branches of human improvement, nor on so obvious a one, as the immense advantages that must flow to us as a nation, from having them thoroughly cultivated among us. They ought to be brought under consideration in connexion with this subject, and on every mind, whose conceptions are not narrowed within the most ordinary bounds, they will have a solemn and impressive influence. In the arts of traffic, and the mysteries of gain, we may perhaps be contented with the skill we possess. But to be contented with our progress in the sciences and literature, and all those attainments, which chiefly dignify and adorn human nature, would argue an obtruseness and apathy altogether unworthy of a people, who are blessed with so many political, civil, and local advantages of various kinds, as the inhabitants of the United States.

#### From the Charleston City Gazette.

Etymology is a very amusing science. To pursue the sound requires no learning, and there have been so many derivations of names and things, which have no relation to sense, that any body may become an etymologist.

Lord Coke says that money is derived from monen (to admonish) because it admonisheth its possessor to make a good use of it.' Now this, in our humble opinion, is contrary to fact, for he who possesses most money attends least to admonition.

Some of Swift's etymologies were very excellent, as far as the sound could convy the sense. Bucephalus, says he, the horse of Alexander, was so christened from the number of busy fellows employed about him as grooms.' But his derivation of the word Balaam is still better .- 'The man whom the Jews called Balaam was a shepherd, who, by often crying ha to his lambs was therefore called Balaam."

Every body is acquainted with Horne looke's learned etymology of King Pepin. He derives it from the Greek word ' O-per!' as thus-Osper, Eper. Oper, Diaper, Napkin, Nipkin, Pipkin, Pippin-king, King-Pepin. The ridiculous is here well sustained. But this probably is not as clear to the general reader as the name of Mr. Fox !! being derived from a rainy day! As thus-" Rainy-day, rain a little, rain I delirium. When she became rational amuch, rain hard, reynard, Fox."-These derivations, it must be confessed, run along the margin of the tongue perfectly smooth and free, and are as traceable as Isane, which signifies, he smiled; but certain learned men have derived it from eyes ache, because the Talmudists report that he had a pain

The two following are rather more

· Bumper .- The origin of the word bumper is from au bon pere; for when the English were good Catholics, and not as they now are, heretics, they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass, every day after dinner-au

bon pere-to our good father.' · A Horse-laugh .- A horse-laugh is certainly a corruption from hoarse laugh, (perhaps such a one as that of Erasmus, at a stupid book, which cured him of his distemper,) and doubtless had its origin from one who had a very rough voice, or a violent cold. Still there is not in all cases, any because we have, in the vegetable world, the horse-chesnut, the horsewalnut, and the horse-radish. In the subject-the fabric which years of indusanimal world, the horse-muscle, horseemmet, (formica leo.) horse-crab, and with great submission) a horse godinother, signifying a tall, bony, coarse, vulgar women, who would possibly make some particular gentlemen as they never saw a horse sick-nor did

PROM PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S JOURRAL. Facts illustrative of the Powers and operations of the Human Mind in a Diseased State.

Some years ago, a farmer of fair chavacter, who resided in an interior town in New England, sold his farm, with an intention of purchasing another in a differer: town. His mind was naturally of a melancholy cast. Shorely after the sale or make profound discoveries, they must | of his farm, he was induced to believe tion, and evidently a considerable degree of melancholy. In this situation one of his neighbors engaged him to enclose a lot of land, with a post and rail fence, which he was to commence making the next day. At the time appointed, he went into the field, and began with a beetle and wedges to split the timber out of which the posts and rails were to be prepared. On finishing his dav's work, he put his beetle and wedges into a hollow tree, and went home. Two of his sons had been at work through the day in a distant part of the same field. On his return, he directed them to get up early the next morning, to assist him in making the

In the course of the evening he became delirious, and continued in this situation several years, when his mental powers were suddenly restored. The first question which he asked after the return of his reason, was, whether his sons had brought in the beetle and wedges. He appeared to be wholly unrouscious of the time that had clapsed from the comme cement of his delirium. His sons, apprehensive that any explanation might induce a return of his disease, simply replied that they had been mable to find them. He immediately rose from his bed. went into the field where he had been at work a number of years before, and found the wedges and the rings of the beetle. where he had left them, the beetle itself having mouldcred away. During his delirium his mind had not been occupied with those subjects with which it was

conversant in health. Mrs. Smith, an intelligent lady, belonging to a respectable family in New-York, some years ago, undertook a piece of fine needle work. She devoted her time to it, almost constantly, for a number of days, Before she had accomplished it, she became suddenly delirious. In this state, without experiencing any abatement of her disease, she continued about seven years, when her reason was suddenly restored. One of the first questions she asked after her reason returned, related to her needle work. It is a remarkable fact, that, during the long continuance of her delirium, she said nothing, so far as was recollected, about her needle work, nor concerning any such subjects as usually occupied her attention when in health.

A lady in New England, of a respectable family, was, for a considerable period, subject to paroxysms of delirium. These came on instantaneously, and after continoing an indefinite time, went off as suddenly, leaving her mind perfectly rational. It often happened that when she was engaged in rational and interesting conversation, she would stop short in the midst of it, and become in a moment entirely delirious, and commence conversation on some other subject, not having the remotest connection with the preceding one, nor would she advert to that during her gain, she would pursue the same conversation in which she had been engaged daring the lucid interval, beginning where she had left off. To such a degree was this carried, that she would complete an unfinished story, or sentence, or word.

# ON SLANDER,

From the Connecticut Mirror.

It may be equally injurious to my hei h bour's welfare, to repeat, as to originate a slanderous story ;--to sit calmly by, and see a good name undermined, without any effort to prevent the ruin, is to storm the castle by indirect attack. Whoever is placed aloof from the shafts of "street calumny," cannot realize the sufferings of those whose credit and character depend more on public opinion, than patronage or wealth. In commercial cities, where business is transacted chiefly upon fictitious capital, few merchants could meet their engagements without foreign assistance, which the breath of suspicion so easily destroys. Happily for us, embarrasment in trade has of late seldom produced any failures; but if we might credit the current opinion among a certain class of busy bodies, who pride themselves in a thorough acquaintance with other men's private concerns, we might expect a general stoppage. It is dangerous to trifle on this try and integrity only could have erected, may be demolished even by a heedless remark. Detraction, atas! how soon does it blight the purest joys, and change to solitude the abode of happiness and peace!

I ask, how could you give with more certainty a mortal stab to credit, than to sny, "such a man is suspected"-"such a man will fail soon;" or clanning foreknowledge, to say, "before such a time there will certainly be a failure," and leave the anxious multitude to guess out the unfortunate sufferer. There is a criminal curiosity to pry into the secrets of others, equalled only by the zeal to publish their defects. On this subject, the observations of a great and good man are

worthy of remembrance tention. In the former case, it is perpetrated with an intention to destroy happiness; in the latter, from indifference to it. In the former case, it springs from mabe taught to think. Savages never ad- that he had sold it for less than its value. hee; in the latter, from that sordid insen-

diversion. To the fabrication of these tales, all the subsequent mischief which arises from them is supremely chargeable.

The second step is the rehearing of such stories after they have been told to us by others. In this step, we do not panticipate in all the guilt which is attendant on the first. But both the guilt and the mischief are often greater. The spirit with which we rehearse tales of slander. may be more malignant, than that which gave birth to them; and the consequences may be incomparably worse. The inventor may have been a thoughtless, ignorant, giddy man, without consideration. and without character. We, on the contrary, may possess reputation, forecast, and a correct knowledge of human concerns-may perceive its falsehood-and may enjoy a base pleasure in giving it the most effectual operation. Thus, though not chargeable with the guilt of fabricating falsehood, we may become much more criminal, than the fabricat r. Whatever is our situation we lend in this case our own weight to this story; and in this manner we sometimes do all, and not unfrequently most, of the mischief of which the story becomes the instrument.

The inventors of such tales, are usually persons of no reputation, and if reputable at first they soon lose their reputation by this very employment. Were they then disregarded, and their tale not repeated, both would sink at once into absolute contempt. But when persons of a fair character take up such stories and soberly rehearse them, the falsehood acquires new strength, and spreads with a new and most unhappy influence. This base coin they have not indeed made, but they have passed it; and given it a carrency, which it never could have derived from the maker. Let no person, then, think himself at all justified in reciting a tale of slander, by the very common indeed, but very wretched excuse, dicrated and adopted . ply by the coarsest and most vulgar morality, that they heard it from others .-Guilt fastens on every traveller on this hase by-nath, and every step in its progress. Some persons perpetrate this iniquity with designs directly malicioussome from a busy meddling disposition, always unsatisfied unless when interfering in the concerns of others; and some from a wish to be thought extensively acquainted with private history. All these are justily characterized by the significant names of "busy bodies" and "tale bearers," and considered every where as the disturbers and pests of society. Stander may also be practised without

inventing or repeating malignant stories. whether true or false. This may be done by listening to the slanderous stories of others. He who listens to a story of this nature, without expressing his disapprohation, declares by his conduct, the strong est of all attestations, that he considers it as meriting his at ention, and in some degree his belief. This belief, and even this attention from persons of respectability, will give the slander a weight and carrency which it never could have derived from the inventor. Those who see as listen in this manner, will conclude of course, that the slander in our view, has foundation and importance. Hence they will be induced to believe, and report, what otherwise they would not have regarded. Both reason and revelation, both common sense and common good nature, demand, that whenever our neighbor's character is attacked, we should appear openly in his defence. In very few ways can we so often, or so greatly befriend others, as by supporting their good name; and in very few cases will our kindness be so deeply or so gratefully felt. The person thus attacked is absent, of course, and cannot. therefore defend himself. If we do not defend him he is left naked to the attack, and to all its malignant consequences .-Our silence cannot but injure him seriously. It may be the means of his rain. Who would not wish, in such a case, to have Were this great law of righteousness felt; were its injunctions as they respect the case under consideration faithfully obey ed; what a horde of busy bodies, tale bearers and calumulators, would be broken down! What an endless multitude of base and snuky efforts against the peace of society and the comforts of families, would in this way be crushed at once!

The slanderer should be alarmed at the certain prospect of depraving himself .-Stander is a compound of falsehood, injustice, unkindness and meanness; forming in itself, a character eminently depraved. What is so unhappily began, proceeds with a rapid and dreadful declension. All the designs which he forms in the indulgence of this characteristic propensity; all the measures which he feels obliged to employ; all the instru-"Slander is perpetrated, sometimes mients which he can summon to his assiswith design and sometimes through inat- tance; all the gratifications which he can experience in his success, are such, and such only, as contribute to sink, debase, & pollute his mind. In such a soil, a noble, generous thought would instantly wither. To such a bosom, honorable triendship

not less censurable. The slanderer com- | heart christianity knocks for admittance mences his malienant employment, by in- | in vain. -His career is the career of abanventing and fabricating tales of falsehood, [ donment only, through a path of sterp concerning the person who is either the and rapid descent, "going down to the object of his hatred, or the subject of his chambers of death"

### DUELLING. \*

The following new mode of deciding a controversy, we recommend to all the admirers of Cumming and Mc-Duffie.

An Englishman and a German both fell in love with the same lady, by whom they were both equally-beloved—the parent of the young lady was equally satisfied with both-they possessed equal talents, for . tune, character, standing, and all the resc of the world's goods-in short they stood on the ground of such equality, that no other mode was left to decide the controversy than a duel. The father, however, to save the lives of two such valuable men, proposed this substitute, that whoever was capable of putting his antagonist, with force of arms, in a leather bag, should be the fortunate candidate. The terms were accepted—the parties met in the presence of a numerous crowd of spectators, and the contest began. The German proving the stronger hero of the two, took his English antagonist, and with main strength put him in the bag, tied him up with a handsome bow-knot around the mouth of the bag to prevent his escape, shouldered him as a man would a dead hog, and laid his whole length at his mistress's feet, and amidst the shouts and congratulations of the spectators bore off the prize in triamph.

#### A PERSIAN ANECDOTE.

The ruling passion of Baharam was the chase; and, proud of his excellence as in archer, he wished to exhibit his skill before his most favorite wife. She accordingly accompanied him to the plain; and en antelope was descried at a distance. lying asleep. The monarch drew his bow with such precision, that its arrow grazed the animal's ear. The antelope awoke, and put his hind boof to the spot, to drive off the fly by which he appeared to conceive he was annoyed. The monarch shot again, and pinned the hoof to the horn. The exulting Baharam turned to the lady, with a look, that demanded her opinion of his skill; but she coolly observed,-Practice makes perfect.' So indiffent a reply, where he expected such warm praises, stung him to the soul with disappointment and jealousy; and in the fury of the moment, he ordered her to be carried to the mountains, and exposed to perish. The minister who was to obey this cruel command, took her thence; but mercifully sparing her life, allowed her to retire under a deep disguise, to an obscure village on the mountain side. She took up her lodgings in the upper chamber of a tower, to which she ascended by twenty steps. On her arrival she bought a young calf, which she regularly carried once up and down the flight every day. This exercise she continued for four years; and the improvement in her strength kept pace with the increasing weight of the animal. Baharam, who had supposed his favorite to have been dead, happened, after a fatiguing chase, to stop one evening at this village. He saw a woman carrying a large cow up a flight of twenty steps. He was astonished, and sent to inquire, how strength so extraordinary had been acquired by a woman of apparently so truly a feminine form. The young person, who had wrapt herself in her veil, said she would communicate her secret to none but the king; and to him only on his confescending to come to the tower alone. Baharam instantly obeyed the summons, and on his reporting his admiration of what he had seen, she bid him not lavish praises, as if she had performed a miracle, 'for practice makes perfect,' said the queen, in her natural voice, and at the same time lifting her veil. The king recognised, and embraced her. Struck with the lesson she had thus given him, and delighted with a proof of love which his own character defended? Who, then, | had induced her for four years to pursue is not bound to defend that of another? so arduous a plan of convincing him of his mistake in doubting its existence, ne restored her to his affection and rank as his favorite wife; and had a palace built on the spot of their re-union to commemorate the event.

# . SHARON FOR SALE.

THE place on which I reside, may be had on reasonable terms, for negotiable paper with Bank accommodation. It contains about 49 acres of Land, of good quality, bordering on the City of Raleigh, and on a public road leading from the City. Sixteen or eighteen acres are cleared and under cultivation, the rest is covered with a heavy forest growth, abounding with fire-wood and timber. The land contains an excellent rock quarry; is well watered by branches, and has two rock springs near the house, equal probably to any in the county. My dwelling is about 300 yards from the town line. The situation, therefore, has the advantages of town and country united, and is, in my estimation, the most desirable spot for a residence that I know in the State. - Apply soon.

H. POTTER. Sharon, 8th May, 1862,