



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.

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.

Laws will be obeyed, because they are understood and rightly estimated.

It should, furthermore, be considered the glory, and the duty of our national legislature to aid in establishing morals and religion as a means of safety to the government.

Through the medium of education the government may give a strong impulse to the arts, and help to build up the empire of the sciences.

Some years ago, a farmer of fair character, who resided in an interior town in New England, sold his farm, with an intention of purchasing another in a different town.

This persuasion brought on dissatisfaction, 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.

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Lord-Coke says that money is derived from moneo (to admonish) because it admonisheth its possessor to make a good use of it.

Some of Swift's etymologies were very excellent, as far as the sound could convey the sense.

Every body is acquainted with Horne Tooke's learned etymology of King Pepin. He derives it from the Greek word O-per, as thus—Ooper, Eper, Oper, Diaper, Napkin, Nipkin, Pipkin, Pippin-king, King-Pepin.

The two following are rather more abstruse: 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.

Some years ago, a farmer of fair character, who resided in an interior town in New England, sold his farm, with an intention of purchasing another in a different town.

This persuasion brought on dissatisfaction, 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.

In the course of the evening he became delirious, and continued in this situation several years, when his mental powers were suddenly restored.

Mrs. Smith, an intelligent lady, belonging to a respectable family in New York, some years ago, undertook a piece of fine needle work.

A lady in New England, of a respectable family, was, for a considerable period, subject to paroxysms of delirium.

ON SLANDER.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

It may be equally injurious to my neighbor'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.

I ask, how could you give with more certainty a mortal stab to credit, than to say, "such a man is suspected," "such a man will fail soon," or claiming foreknowledge, to say, "before such a time there will certainly be a failure," and leave the anxious multitude to guess out the unfortunate sufferer.

Slander is perpetrated, sometimes with design and sometimes through inadvertence. In the former case, it is perpetrated with an intention to destroy happiness; in the latter, from indifference to it.

ability to the interests of others, which is not less censurable. The slanderer commences his malignant employment, by inventing and fabricating tales of falsehood, concerning the person who is either the object of his hatred, or the subject of his diversion.

The second step is the rehearsing of such stories after they have been told to us by others. In this step, we do not participate in all the guilt which is attendant on the first.

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.

Slander 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.

The slanderer should be alarmed at the certain prospect of depraving himself.—Slander is a compound of falsehood, injustice, unkindness and meanness; forming in itself, a character eminently depraved.

To such a bosom, honorable friendship cannot approach.—At the door of such a heart christianity knocks for admittance in vain.—His career is the career of abandonment only, through a path of steep and rapid descent, "going down to the chambers of death."

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DUELLING.

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

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 rest 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.

A PERSIAN ANECDOTE.

The ruling passion of Baharam was the chase; and, proud of his excellence as an archer, he wished to exhibit his skill before his most favorite wife.

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.

Sharon, 8th May, 1822.

H. POTTER.