

Original Essay.

For the Rising Sun Times.
EDUCATION—NO. III.

"Knowledge is power"—a power which always tends, if rightly directed, to elevate and dignify the character of man. Be his situation what it may, the scholar will ever command a respect and exert an influence peculiar to himself. He who has submitted to a severe and tedious course of mental training, and acquired the knowledge of other ages—he to whom proud science has yielded her inestimable treasures, and the nature of mind has become familiar, may, under all circumstances, acquire an elevation and wield a power incalculable in its extent, and immense in its effects.

But there are peculiar circumstances which render the privilege and honor of being learned doubly great; and these emphatically exist in *this growing, this flourishing West*. Here are a people who form a mighty part of a mighty nation, whose destinies they are to direct, and whose characters they are to establish; and if these destinies are propitious, and this character valuable, they must be made so by the energies and influence of those whose minds have been enriched with the superior advantages of a liberal education.

All who feel their interests identified with the *West*, dwell with enrapturing pleasure on the improvements of the past. They love to compare our present state with what it was some twenty years ago. They love to boast of the rapid progress that has marked our onward course to greatness, and of the superior traits that distinguish us as a community. They love to contemplate a vigorous and intelligent people, cultivating a rich and fertile soil, breathing the pure air of a wholesome climate, and enjoying the sweets of liberty and the comforts of religion. They also love to ask imagination's aid to paint our situation at a period not far remote, when the great principles of truth now in operation, shall be fully developed—when the *Press*, that mighty engine of moral and intellectual power, shall shed its floods of light throughout this flourishing valley—when streams of intelligence shall flow and meander through this vast region, from the mighty rivers of classical and scientific learning, down to the little gently gliding rivulets of elementary knowledge; and when religion and refinement shall smile upon us, and point the way to true happiness and immortal honor.

But though we can recount with pleasure the various steps in past attainments, and be pleased with the prospect which the future presents, still we are at present far below the eminence to which we aspire, or which our imagination has pictured. Our country as yet has many *dark spots*, and large *barren wastes*, which must be *lit up by the bright torch of science*, and made fruitful by the refreshing showers of morality and religion. But is there any natural or moral impediment hedging up our way, which cannot be removed by the right kind of power? Is there any thing in our soil or circumstances, unfavorable to the development of genius? Is our country destitute of the beauty and sublimity which Nature exhibits in other regions? Surely our natural scenery is not excelled, either in abundance or variety, by any portion of earth; and no valid reason can be given by way of objection to our rising higher in refinement and every excellence, than any other people of whom we have knowledge.

'Tis true, here are minds almost as various as they are numerous. Here are prejudices as diverse and conflicting as the various States of Europe and America can make them. Here, too, are all degrees of intelligence, from the profound philosopher down to the mere child of nature, whose untaught mind has never soared beyond the bounds of his own horizon. But still these facts only serve to strengthen the position that prospects are favorable to western superiority in every thing valuable in National character.

As various materials are essential to the formation of a beautiful and stupendous edifice, so different characters are indispensable to the creation of a perfect system of human society; but as materials, unaided by the cunning and craft of skilful architects, would never assume the shape and elegance of a majestic fabric, so the inhabitants of this vast region, without the assistance of energetic, intelligent, and noble daring spirits, will never take that preeminent stand, and exert that salutary influence which *Heaven* seems to have intended, by affording them a soil rich with all the valuable productions of nature, and a country variegated with all that is beautiful and sublime. If it be practicable to mould the character of this heterogeneous people into one grand whole, and make them the pride of A-

merica, and the admiration of the world, who are to be the honorable and responsible agents in conducting this grand and desirable process? Not the ignorant—but the learned. Intelligence has ever received that respect and admiration which has given it a power that wealth could never command; and its nature is still, and ever will be the same. Then 'tis evident that men of intelligence must be our pioneers to greatness. They alone have the requisite skill for conducting such a desirable process; therefore, their's must be the labor and their's the reward.

Does not this subject present to our western youth the strongest motives for effort to acquire extensive knowledge? With the fact before them that "knowledge is power" and pleasure too, how can they slight such opportunities for acquiring it, as some of them possess? Let all who are enjoying the rich privilege of instruction, remember that upon them the eyes of the country are turned, eager to find in their persons, her hope, her protection, her aid; well knowing that her character will be valuable in proportion to their intelligence and real worth. Let such also remember that the bosoms of parents, kindred, and other friends, are throbbing with anxiety on their account, and if they are disappointed in their just expectations concerning them, they will have to mourn over lost efforts and blighted hopes.

This subject addresses itself to parents in language easily understood. It entreats them not to neglect the education of their offspring. It tells them that of all the gifts which they are able to confer, knowledge is the most valuable. It assures them that while other wealth often flies from its possessor, the wealth of knowledge will remain permanent, yielding the richest and most wholesome fruits. It demonstrates the fact, that without thorough culture, their sons can never rise to eminence, nor can their daughters prove extensive blessings. This last thought suggests a theme for number four.

For the Times.

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

To the antiquarian, whose researches extend to the earliest periods of time, and who, through the medium of history or tradition, explains, or pretends to explain to the world, things which are shrouded from our knowledge by the countless ages which are past, and still more and more obscured by the ceaseless lumbering of the wheels of time rolling onward continually, the Western country presents the most extended field for investigation of any between the rising and the setting of the sun. We are irresistibly led to the conclusion that this widely extended country was once inhabited by a race of men more numerous by far, and possessing in a far greater degree the benefits of civilization, than the Indian tribes thinly scattered over the wide of America, when first the white man sought a refuge on these shores. But at what age of the world this race existed, from what branch of Noah's family they sprang, if indeed they sprang from any—what progress they made in civilization, morals, and religion, when their power was at its height—when it began to decline: whether they owe their fall to the machinations of traitors at home, or to enemies from abroad, or were swept away by some sudden and awful dispensation of divine wrath, like the antediluvians, were leaving none to tell the tale; or whether they slowly and imperceptibly dwindled from their high estate, to the degraded condition in which they were found by the whites, having lost all records of their origin, even tradition itself being forgotten, in that gloomy night of ignorance and darkness.

These are enquiries we shall not attempt to answer; they must ever remain shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Nought but divine revelation can draw aside the curtain of the past and reveal to inquisitive man, the early history of the aborigines of our country. Then only can we learn their origin, progress and fall, the purpose for which the numerous mounds, fortifications, and other antiquities with which the western country abounds, were intended. Then only can we learn the true history of that terrible animal that once existed here, compared with which the elephant is but a dwarf, to satisfy whose appetite a forest scarcely sufficed, and whose thirst required a river to quench.

That the ancient tribes were a warlike people, we have abundant evidence in the numerous walls and fortifications still to be seen, and that their fortifications were constructed upon the best known principles of military science, is known and acknowledged by all who are judges of the subject. But by whom constructed, whether to repel invasions from abroad, or to quell insurrections at home; or, like the feudal castles of

Europe, intended only to awe into subjection the neighboring tribes, and to serve as rallying points in their predatory excursions, is left entirely to conjecture. It has been ascertained that most of the mounds contain human bones. That they were receptacles for the dead there is no doubt, but whether those only who were swept from existence by the desolating hand of war, were entombed there, or whether the pile was augmented gradually by common mortality, is uncertain. Some incline to the former, and some to the latter opinion. The largest mound yet discovered in the western country, is situated about twelve miles below Wheeling, on the Virginia shore of the Ohio river, and about four hundred yards from it. It is about three hundred yards in circuit at its base, a boat seventy-five feet high, shaped like a sugar loaf, and when the writer of this article saw it some years ago, it was covered with the same growth of timber as the surrounding forest, and the soil on the surface was the same as that of the surrounding bottom. All other mounds partake in their general characteristics of the above description, varying only in size.

The Shawanese tradition respecting the mammoth is the only one extant concerning that ancient *lon* of the forest, and it from its extravagance is very vague and unsatisfactory. That but few centuries have elapsed since this race of animals became extinct is very plain, since the bones found at different places are in too high a state of preservation to have remained imbedded in the earth many centuries, although some believe that the animals have not existed since the general deluge; but that opinion, I think, is not entitled to much credit, since the bones of other animals are known to moulder to dust in a few years. The subject however is worthy of investigation, and should the above remarks induce further inquiry, the writer will feel amply repaid for the time spent in penning this article.

HOOSIER.

NEW-YORK RIOTS.

The city of New-York, during several days, from the seventh up to the 12th of July, has been attended with the most outrageous riots ever known in this country. But such is the character of the statements, conflicting and unsatisfactory, that it is impossible for us to give any thing like a regular history of the case. The difficulty seems to have originated in the zeal manifested by the friends and advocates of the abolition of negro slavery. They have of late not only advocated universal and immediate emancipation, but have, with equal zeal, advocated a general intermarriage with the blacks. Many have commenced associating with the sable race for the purpose of making their doctrines popular. These sentiments by the bye, are not confined to the city of New-York. They are much wider diffused. We learn that they have several advocates in Cincinnati. The Lane Seminary of the latter place is wholly enlisted in the cause of amalgamation. One of the teachers, it is said, (but for its truth we cannot vouch) boards at an African house, and the students publicly gallant "*de fair see*" upon the side walks, in defiance of the frowns of mothers and sisters! But to return to New-York. Here the public excitement has been carried to great extent, and mobs after mobs have been the consequence. Churches, theatres and private houses have been attacked, and much damaged. The amalgamationists gave the lead by insisting that the blacks shall assert and maintain their rights. Thus encouraged, they took possession of a church on the evening of the 7th July, and a black man by the name of Hughes was to deliver an oration on the subject of American Independence. The house for the night had been previously engaged to a Sacred Music Society, and their meeting conflicted. A serious riot, with clubs and canes succeeded, and many wounds and bruises were the consequence. The police succeeded, after a severe engagement, in dispersing the negroes and in lodging several of their ringleaders in the watch house, but not until nearly all the seats and valuable property in the church had been demolished.

On the next evening a crowd collected at the same church, consisting principally of boys and opposers of amalgamation, forced it open, but in a short time they were dispersed. On leaving this, they went to the Bowery theatre, rushed into it, interrupted the performance, and for sometime held undisputed sway. They then went to Mr. Lewis Tappan's in Rose st. broke open the door, smashed the windows and threw the furniture into the streets. Tappan is a leader of the abolition party. While here the rioters were attacked by the Watchmen, but they maintained their ground, by giving them a shower of

of brickbats. They then make a bonfire in the street, and fed it with beds and bedding from the house of Mr. Tappan. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before the mob dispersed.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

Contrary to the hope expressed in our last, it is our unpleasant duty to record a continuance of the commotions that have disturbed the tranquillity of our city for the last two or three days.

Dr. Cox's Church at the corner of Laight and Varick streets was again attacked, the watchmen driven off and disarmed, and whatever windows were left unbroken from the previous night, demolished.

At Dr. Cox's dwelling house near the junction of Macdougal and Charlton streets, a strong party of Police was stationed, and thereby prevented the attacks which the occasional visits of parts of the mob showed they were inclined to pay it.

The Presbyterian Church in Spring street, of which the Rev. Doctor Ludlow is Pastor, was assailed by a numerous body of rioters. The doors were forced open, the windows smashed and a great part of the interior destroyed. Here the mob was for a long time undisturbed master. They had complete possession of the building and occasionally amused themselves by ringing the bell.

A part now proceeded to the dwelling house of Dr. Ludlow, in Thompson street. In a few moments the door was broken open and the house gutted. A company of military then arrived, formed in line in front of the building, and the mob left the spot.

A few panes of glass were broken in the African Church at the corner of Leonard and Church streets. The watch arrived in time to prevent further damage being done. Here the rioters appeared to consist entirely of boys.

At about half past 9 o'clock, a large mob, who first provided themselves with brick-bats from the ruins of the late fire in Pearl street, arrived at the dry goods store of Mr. Arthur Tappan, in Pearl street—Here they broke the windows; but could do no further damage in consequence of the approach of a large posse of watchmen.

The African Church in Centre street, near Anthony, has been materially injured. The windows were broken and the interior very much damaged. The house of the minister adjoining shared no better fate.—For more than an hour the mob were left undisputed masters of the ground.

Four or five Negro Brothels in Mulberry street were completely gutted and their unfortunate inmates compelled to seek safety in flight. A barber by the name of Davis, in Orange street, whose property to the amount of \$300 was destroyed, fired four muskets at the assailants and wounded one man.

The furniture of several houses was taken out and destroyed in the street. The house of John Rowlinson, a colored man, in Leonard street, was forced open and robbed of \$192 in specie, four watches and several other articles. We have also heard of acts of wanton barbarity committed in the neighborhood, which we have not time to particularize.

At two o'clock this morning the rioters had generally dispersed, though the Police and Military were still on duty.

It is very evident that these depredations were not committed by the same people, but by different bodies. This appears to have distracted the Police and the Military, for while they were at one place the work of destruction was going on in another, and when they arrived there, it was too late—the damage was done.—*N. Y. Cour. July 12.*

OUTRAGEOUS.

One of the most shameful transactions recently took place at Evansville, Indiana, that we ever heard of. The Steamboat Planter, Captain Guthrie, on her way from Louisville to St. Louis, stopped at Evansville, Ia. on Saturday last, 21st inst. Shortly after making the boat fast to the bank, a warrant was issued against the Captain of the Planter, on the charge of counterfeiting. Capt. Guthrie stated to the officer that there must be some mistake it being the first time he was ever at that place, and he refused to accompany the officer. In a short time a large band of outlaws—for we can call them nothing else—came down, armed with rifles, pistols, &c. bringing with them a large cannon. The mob commenced firing stones at the boat, threatening to destroy it, and in the most vociferous manner, demanded the body of the Captain. By this time, the *magistrate* of the place had arrived;—after considerable effort he obtained a hearing, and in the presence of the whole multitude, declared that capt. G. was not the person described in the warrant, but that it was a Capt.

Young, who had formerly commanded the Planter. This intelligence, instead of satisfying the mob, seemed only to infuriate them the more; they seemed to thirst for blood, and nothing else apparently, would satisfy them. They declared that they would *take* the ladies cabin, and placed their cannon in a position to effect this object. The cannon was filled nearly to the muzzle, with stones. There were about 60 passengers on board. Our fellow citizen D. B. Ayres and his lady—from whom we have obtained this account—were among the number. Mrs. A. had been very sick for some days and lay in a berth next the shore. She was removed to the other side of the boat. Capt. G. had no weapon on board except a small pistol;—with this he appeared on deck and requested those on shore to let go the fastenings, but no one complied with his request. All this while the men and boys on shore were firing stones into the boat endangering the lives of the passengers and crew.

The Captain was obliged to cut away one rope, and let go another, in order to let the boat swing clear. She was now hanging by one rope. At this time they began on shore to make their attack in earnest. After elevating the cannon to suit their purpose, the match was applied, and although there was much fright and confusion no damage was done except to the boat. The cannon was again fired, and the slugs and balls from the rifles began to whiz around those upon deck. The Captain seemed to be the only target at which they aimed with their musketry. By this time the boat had dragged away the last stake to which she was fastened and thus got clear from these blood hounds. The escape of the Captain appears almost miraculous. Standing in the midst of a continual shower of balls and stones he received but one gun-shot wound, and that merely grazed his shoulder. Upwards of forty balls and slugs were found in the wood work, near where the Captain stood. Much credit is awarded to Capt. G. for his determined bravery during the whole transaction. He returned their fire upon those who were pointing their rifles at him, but his small pistol was no match for the renegadoes. We hope the proper authorities will adopt measures to prevent a similar occurrence in this civilized country.

Illinois Patriot, June 28.

CHOLERA.—We learn from the last Missouri Enquirer, printed at Liberty, Clay county, that Cholera exists to an alarming degree among the Mormons who recently emigrated to that county, and that it had spread to those who previously resided there. In three or four days after it appeared, eighteen cases happened, thirteen of which were fatal; and little hope was entertained of the recovery of any of the others. The disease, it is said, was confined to the Mormons.

INDIANA STATE BANK.—The Lawrenceburgh Palladium of Saturday last, says: Mr. Merrill, president of the State Bank, passed through this place a few days since on his way home from New York city. We learn that he speaks encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the state loan on favorable terms, and also of the bank's going into operation this fall, at least in November.

PATRIOTIC BANK.—It appears by a notice in the Washington papers that the Patriotic Bank (one of the banks in that city which suspended payment about three months since) has determined to resume specie payments forthwith. It is hoped that the other District Banks which have suspended will soon be able to follow this good example.

THE HARVEST.—We are in the midst of harvest here. The wheat crops is something better than was expected some weeks ago, but it is thin on the ground and considerably injured with rust. In some neighborhoods the crop will not yield more than half as much as that of last year. Corn looks uncommonly well.—*Richmond, Ia. Palladium.*

GOLD REGION OF GEORGIA.—A correspondent of the Washington, Georgia News, says that "there has been obtained from the very valuable deposit mine of Capt. John Richardson, on Duke's creek, Harbersham co. since the beginning of last winter, eleven thousands dwts. of gold. This splendid amount was collected by one company of hands, working only one machine from a half acre of land equally rich.

EMIGRANTS.—Upwards of seventeen thousand seven hundred emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of January last. It is said that a vessel is now on her passage to New York from London, with 270 passengers on board, consisting of agricultural laborers from Cambridgeshire, many of whom are sent out at the expense of the various parishes.