

INDIANA.

Home of my heart; thy shining sand,  
Thy forests and thy streams,  
Are beautiful as fairy land,  
Din'd in fancy's dreams.

Thy sons are brave and proud of thee,  
Thy daughters fair and bright,  
At nature's flow'r's that carpet thee,  
Or stars that gild thy night.

Hearts are thine, the kindest best,  
That Heav'n has given to earth,  
And brilliant gems are on thy breast,  
Of intellectual worth.

Free as thy sparkling waters,  
Is each heart that throbs in thee;  
Say to Hen'y and thy fair daughters,  
None ever bow the knee.

Greatness of soul, true dignity,  
And favored sons of fame  
Are thine; but pride of ancestry  
In thee is but a name.

Home of a thousand happy hearts,  
Gem of the far wild west,  
Ere long thy sciences and arts  
Will gild the Union's crest.

Thy skies are bright, thy airs are bland,  
Thy bosom broad and free;  
We need not wave a magic wand,  
To know thy destiny.

Great spirits bled, and dying gave  
The stars and stripes to thee;  
Thy sons would die that trust to save  
In pristine purity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAINING UP CHILDREN.

[From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.]

Our parson used to say, "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." And therefore every little fellow of us—rag, tag and bobtail—used to be obliged to say our catechism every Saturday afternoon. And methinks I can trace the influence of the serious lessons in the conduct and opinions of every man who was brought up under the venerable pastor.

The government, as well as the education of children, is a matter of the most momentous concern.

Mrs. Hasty is as good dispositioned a woman as you will find in a hundred, but she "don't keep a steady hand" with her children. "Tommy," said she, "let that clock case alone." Tommy turned around, whistled for half a minute, and went to work at the clock again. "Tommy!" said she angrily, "if you don't let that clock alone I certainly will whip you. I never did see such a boy, (said the mother,) he don't mind a word I say." She continued her knitting, and Tom continued at the clock case till over it tumbled, and dashed the clock and case to pieces. The mother up with the tongs and knocked poor Tom sprawling among the ruins, Tom roared like Bedlam, and the kind woman took him in her lap—was sorry she had hurt him, but then he should learn to mind his mother, and giving him a piece of cake to stop his crying, picked up the ruins of the clock. What was the consequence? Why, Tom, who, with a "steady hand" to govern him, would have become a man of worth, turned out a hasty, ill-natured villain.

My neighbor softy, good woman, don't whip her poor dear children, however bad they may conduct, for they cry so loud and so long, she is afraid they will go into fits. Yet she keeps a rod hanging up over the mantel piece, threatening them every hour in the day.

Old Captain Testy declared his children should be well governed. So he laid by a good hickory, and for every offense thrashed his children till they were beaten into hardness and shamelessness. When they appeared on the theater of life, they were only fit for robbery and the whipping post.

How different was the government of my old friend Aimwell and his wife. If one corrected a child the other never interfered. When the first ray of knowledge began to dawn in their infant minds, they commenced a steady course of proceeding.

They never directed what was improper to be done, or misunderstood; but so long as the child resisted through temper, they continued to persist until that temper yielded. A second whipping was rarely necessary. A steady hand, a mild but firm manner of issuing their commands, were always sure to produce obedience. It was an invincible rule with them when they were in a passion, never to punish their children; never to promise the minutest thing without performing; and yet their children loved them most tenderly—wonted and played their little gambols about them with the utmost freedom. If it was convenient, they came to the table; if not, without a murmur they waited. They grew up patterns of filial obedience and affection, and added to society the most correct, useful, and respectable members.

Listen to old Robert. Never strike a child while you are in anger. Never interfere with your husband or wife in the correction of a child, in its presence. The parents must be united or there is an end of government. Never make

light promises to children of rewards or punishments, but scrupulously fulfil what you promise. Begin early with your children; if the temper be high, break it while young; it may cost you and them a pang, but it will save you both fifty afterwards—and then be steady in government. Use the rod sparingly. It is better and easier to command from their love and respect, than by fear. Keep these rules, and my word for it, your children will be a happiness to you while young, and an honor to you when they grow up.

We were told the following singular story by a planter of high respectability, on Friday last.—Early in the season he purchased work horses for his plantation, and now, at noon, they feed in the open air.—The poultry, as is customary, assemble where the horses are fed.—A few days ago, hens with their brood of chickens approached the troughs where the horses were eating, when it was observed that one of the horses left his food and by moving his head near the ground, collected the young chickens in a huddle, and grabbed a mouthful of the brood, which he actually ate. Nor did he stop at that, but before relief could be afforded, he got a second mouthful, which he also ate. The gentleman added that his slaves have lost many of their young chickens, and the horse is accused of having devoured them. This must be a Kentucky horse—for Kentuckians are said to be half horse and half alligator, and the one we speak of appears to have much of the latter animal in his composition, with a little touch of the snapping turtle.—*Louisville Journal*.

YANKEE PEDLARS are fruitful in expedients to attract customers. One of the craft passed through our village last week, with a wagonload of wooden ware drawn by a nice looking steer, harnessed in horse fashion.—This rather novel mode of travelling attracts as many gazers around the wagon as if a dancing bear was attached to it, and it is a great chance if some of them are not metamorphosed into purchasers. A year or two since this same character passed through here with a cow attached to his wagon. When hungry he was in the habit of milking moly and regaling himself with a bowl of bread and milk. At that time we could not but be struck with the manifold advantages of a traveling concern of this description. We can't conceive why the fellow has substituted a steer for his cow, unless he got married, and is thus enabled to keep his provision chest well stocked.—[*Greenfield Gazette*].

CHEAP RECEIPT FOR COFFEE.—Borrow of your neighbor, who buys the best Java at a shilling per pound, and pay him in what costs but ninepence. The same course may be pursued with tea, butter, bread, and all the necessaries of the table. If the quality happens to be the same, deduct in quantity. A friend of ours, however, who found himself thus purveying for a sponging neighbor at considerable personal inconvenience, cruelly routed him by laying aside the identical article returned, to lend him the next time he called. Your inveterate borrower can no more drink his own coffee than a physician can take his own physic.

A YANKEE SHOT.—A good story is told of a Major and another Yankee. A Yankee says to a major, "Can you shoot a rifle, major?" "Pretty considerably," says he, "I can hit a chip in the air," says the Yankee, "five times out of six shots!" The major replies, "Well, I can beat that, I guess, for I can hit one seven times in four shots!" "Well," says the other, "that's enough; we won't waste powder, and I knock well to a greater degree."

A HORRIFIC SON.—Papa, said a little boy to his father the other day, when one fellow strikes another, hain't he got no right to strike back? Certainly he has, replied the father; the law of self defence sanctions it. Well, then, I'll tell you what it is, said the boy, the next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a blow under the fifth rib.

NOURISHMENT FOR HORSES.

The practice is becoming general in Silesia, of feeding horses with bread. After an experience of four years, an intelligent husbandman is convinced of its utility in the relation of economy and health. The bread is made by taking equal quantities of oat meal and rye meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast, and adding one third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 pounds per day, in their rations 4 pounds each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. By this means he saves in feeding 7 horses, 49 bushels of oats in 24 days; while the horses perform their common labor, and are much better in looks, health, and disposition.—*N. E. Farmer*.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE A FARMER.

The celebrated Marshall said that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up to commerce, and did not give any attention to farming until a matured period of life. He then took a worn out farm of 300 acres near London. In three months he dismissed his bailiff, and performed, by the aid of study and practice, the duties of his office himself. He kept minutes of his operations, and published these from 1744 to 1777. He was acknowledged to be superior to most of his contemporary farmers. Arthur Young too, was brought up to commerce. Middleton in his View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, says one of the best farmers in that country was a retired tailor. The reason why those who have been brought up to other professions often make excellent farmers is that they have a real taste for agriculture, and enter it with a zeal to which those who have been brought up to it from infancy are strangers. Bakewell's advice to young farmers was "to see what others are doing," or in other words, to read what others are doing.

N. Y. Farmer & Magazine.

FATTENING HOGS.

Those who have a plentiful supply of apples, will find it a very good as well as economical way of commencing the fattening of hogs, to turn them into the orchard, to get whatever fruit may fall from the trees. An orchard of one or two hundred trees in moderate bearing has been found to furnish food enough for upwards of a dozen hogs throughout the greater part of autumn, merely by their eating those which occasionally fall, and without interfering with the main crop of winter apples. Hogs supplied in this way with food become fat nearly as fast as when fed on corn; and some farmers are in the practice of feeding them with nothing else, (except grass,) until within a few weeks of the time of killing, when dryer and more solid food is employed to finish the process.

Food for hogs is always much improved by cooking; and where this is practicable it should always be done. Some kinds are very well prepared, simply by steaming them. Of these are potatoes, pumpkins and apples. A very simple apparatus for steaming is made thus: A cauldron or kettle is first placed in an arch, and to this is fitted closely a tub, or hoghead open at the top, with the bottom bored with numerous holes to allow the steam to pass through from the kettle to the food which is placed in the hoghead above. When meat is to be steamed, a cloth is first spread over the holes, to prevent its falling into the kettle below. A pipe or tube is fitted at one side within the hoghead, through which water is poured into the kettle to supply from time to time the waste by evaporation. This pipe is to be stopped with a plug during the boiling of the water, to prevent the escape of the steam.

A method still better than steaming, whenever any kind of ground grain is used as food for hogs, is boiling it with a large quantity of water. Henry Colman found by frequently weighing his hogs, and keeping an accurate account of their food, that one peck of Indian meal mixed and boiled with a five gallon kettle of water, produced very nearly as great an effect in fattening, as when half a bushel of meal was prepared in the same kettle, with an equal quantity of water. This was probably owing to the better preparation of the meal in the first instance, by its being more thoroughly cooked when in a larger quantity of water, and by its absorbing more water and swelling its bulk to a greater degree.

Experiments which have been made furnish strong evidence in favor of fermented over unfermented food for hogs. In the estimation of Arthur Young, the best method of converting any kind of grain into food for swine, is grinding it to meal, mixing it with water in cisterns, at the rate of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water, stirring it several times a day for a fortnight during warm weather, or three weeks during colder, at which time it will have fermented, and become acid; it is then fit for use. It is always necessary to stir it before feeding. It will be found necessary also to keep two or three cisterns fermenting in succession in order to keep a constant supply.

A writer in the British Farmer's Magazine, says, "I always feed my pigs on sour food, which I have invariably found to fatten them faster, and make the flesh firmer and whiter, than when given in any other state." The following is his method of preparing: The potatoes are steamed, and while quite hot are beaten to a pulp, and mixed with bran in the proportion of 28 lbs. of bran

to a sack (240 lbs.) of potatoes; this mixture is put into a vat to remain ten or twelve days until quite sour. It is then fit for feeding. When the hogs are to be made uncommonly fat, barley meal is subsequently substituted for bran, and gradually increased until it amounts to half the weight of the potatoes. If the quantity of meal is greater than the potatoes will moisten, water should be added to make a thick paste. But it must never be given until fermented.

In whatever way grain is fed to hogs it should always be ground to meal. The increased advantage thus obtained will in almost every case, more than compensate for all the trouble and expense attending it.

In almost every case, very decided benefit is derived from mixing different kinds of food, instead of feeding out each kind alone.—*Genesee Farmer*.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

HORSE radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption. [Yes, and first rate to burn a fellow's mouth, too.]

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand at their Store at James' mill, a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS, IRON AND NAILS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CORDAGE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, and a heavy lot of first quality

SALT.

Besides a great variety of other articles not necessary to name, all of which they feel disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, credit, or approved produce. They replenish their stock every few weeks, so that they always have on hand as good an assortment as will be found at any other establishment in the country. They respectfully invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

WHEAT.

The highest cash price will be paid for good merchantable Wheat, delivered at the mill. Grinding done for customers as usual.

PIATT & ATHEARN.

James' Mill, Aug. 1, 1835.

PRODUCE, AND BOOT & SHOE STORE.

L. N. HALL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rising Sun and its vicinity, that in addition to an assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he has lately been advertising in this paper, he has on hand, and offers for sale, at his store on the corner of Front and Grand sts., opposite S. Hathaway's store, an assortment of Family Groceries, and other articles of family consumption, of which the following are a part:

Potatoes, Apples, and Onions; Bacon, Pork, Lard and Cheese; Flour, Salt, Bolognes and dried Beef; Mackarel, Herring and Codfish; Honey, Molasses, Vinegar, Pearlash; Rice, Ginger and Butter Biscuits; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Dye-stuff; Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff; Palm, Rosin and Shaving Soap; New Orleans and Leaf Sugar; Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Nutmegs; Cinnamon, Raisins and Candies; Powder, Shot, Lead and Nails; Brandy, Whiskey, and Wines; Candles, Rosin and Tar; Potter's and Tin WARE; Corn Meal and Butter.

With many other articles of the Produce kind as soon as good articles of the different kinds can be obtained, such as Buckwheat Flour, and Beans, Dried Fruit, Eggs, &c. &c. All of which he will sell by the small, (Liquors excepted,) on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

Rising Sun, July 4, 1835.—83y

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE Rising Sun Steamboat Company have for sale a STEAM ENGINE, which will answer for a boat or other machinery. It has two main shafts, and two water wheel shafts, five flanges, plumb blocks and caps; the cylinder 11 1/2 inches, 4 1/2 ft. stroke, all new and in good order, and will be sold on fair terms. Apply to

C. HAGAN, Agent.

Rising Sun, June 20, 1835. 5m34

S. HATHAWAY,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive variety of NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser—consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

DRY GOODS.

Super black, blue, mulberry, green, olive and mixed bread Cloths, Blue, black, drab, light and dark striped Cassimeres;

A complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gloves & hosiery;

A large ass't of plain and figured silk, Marseilles, Valencia and cotton Vests;

Plain, pink, buff, striped, and checked Scotch and French Ginghams;

French printed Muslins and Ginghams, rich patterns;

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings;

Plain, corded and cross barred White Cambrics; colored do.

Cambric Muslins; jacquet, Swiss, mull, plain and figured Book do.

Green Barrage; Italian imitation do.

Gro de Nap, Gro de Sauss, Florence, and sarsinet Silks,

Bombazenes and crepe Delicias;

Irish Linens; brown and bleach'd Rus-

sun Linens; Linen Cambric;

Bobinet laces, Edgings, black silk Vel-

vet, Russia diaper; Bed ticking;

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;

Flannels, twisted Silk; crêpe, gauze,

and fancy dress Halkis;

Flag, bandanna, Italian and pongee silk pocket Halkis. Also, about

200 pieces Calicos, comprising al-

most every style;

British Sewing Twist on spools;

Summer stuff, Drilling, Ermenc, Sum-

mer Cloths, &c.

Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, latest fash-

ions; Palm Hats, Fur do.

HOOTS, SHOES and BAGGAGE.

Also, a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glass, China and Hollow-

ware, Groceries, Medicines, Paints, Dye

Stuff, SHOT GUNS, Iron, Steel,

Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Strap

Hinges, &c. &c.

</div