

WABASH HERALD.

"True to his charge he comes, the Herald of a noisy World---News from all Nations lumbering at his back."

VOL. I.

ROCKVILLE, PARKE COUNTY, INDIANA: SATURDAY, MARCH 3d, 1832.

NUMBER 47

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H. & R. W. CLARKE.

TERMS.

The price of this paper will be \$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: \$2 50 if paid within the year: and \$3 00 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted upon the usual terms viz: One dollar per square for three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who would wish to contract for their advertising by the year. Job-work of all descriptions done in the neatest order on reasonable terms.

* If payment is made within 90 days after the time of subscribing, it will be considered in advance.

WHOLESALE STORE.

W. C. & D. LINTON

OF TERRE-HAUTE,

Intend selling goods at wholesale exclusively, after February next. David Linton having spent the winter in New York and Philadelphia, and purchasing for that purpose. Terms will be in every respect as good as in

LOUISVILLE or CINCINNATI.

And their assortment is equal to any in the United States. Their present business will be forthwith closed.

Jan. 28th, 1832. 43-Sw

THE SUBSCRIBERS Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening a full and complete assortment of

Dry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

Comprising in part of Blue Drab and Olive Cloths, Flannels, and a large assortment of Satinets, and Prints, Domestic Plaid, Bevertens, Fancy Cords, Silk Velveteen, Cotton Flannels, Green Baize, Cashmere and Valentin Shawls, Dress Handkerchiefs and Bandannas.

Also,

A large quantity of Spun Cotton, Shirting and Sheetings, Crockery ware, common and China.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

A good assortment.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

A great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention, all of which we intend selling low for CASH, or such trade as can be turned into cash.

RANDAL & GUEST.

N. B. I return my sincere thanks to my former customers, and hope they will still favor me with a share of their custom.

JONAS RANDAL.

Rockville, January 7th, 1832. 39-4f

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY

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THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a co-partnership under the firm of



HILL

AND

FREEMAN,

FOR the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in Rockville, on the west side of

THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

In the house lately occupied by Drs. Leonard and Tuley. Where they will be prepared to accommodate their friends and the public generally, with all articles in their line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice; they solicit business, and hope by unremitting attention and punctuality, to merit a portion of the public patronage.

DANIEL C. HILL.

EMSLEY F. FREEMAN.

ckvRoille, Jan. 14, 1832. 40-4f

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM P. BRYANT

Continues to practice Law in the County of Parke, and the adjoining Counties--his residence is in Rockville, where he will be found, except when absent on business. He will also act as Agent for non-residents.

April 12th, 1832

THE FARMER.



From the Genesee Farmer.

THE FARMER.

There are some spry farmers, who are so brisk and active, that in going on their farm, you would think they had hardly any thing to do. Look at their operations.

They cut their hay early, before the July rains bleach it. They cut their wheat, and get it in dry, before the seed is likely to fall out. Their flax is pulled; a part before the seed is fully ripe. Their summer fallow is not put off till fall. They cut their corn stalk tops, while the blades are green, which should be well cured and kept to give cows and sheep. Their corn then receives the warmth of the sun which causes it to ripen before the frosts pinch it, or the fall rains mildew it. They cut up the butts with the ears on, and carry these to the barn, and husk out the ears, and take care of the husks and butts which in the depth of winter, the cattle will eat without getting dispeptic. This practice of cutting up corn on the hill leaves the ground clear of rubbish; and saves hay for the use of March and April, two months when cattle require feeding with the best hay you have. potatoes indicate by their tops when ripe, then pull them, and, if you live in an honest neighbourhood, bury them up in heaps, on some elevated spot, where the water cannot injure them, that being a better way than to throw them into a damp or freezing cellar. If you have an orchard, pick your apples from the ground in a clean state; rejecting all the rotten and wormy ones; you cannot make good cider, if you are a sloven.

Look at an active, spry farmer. He breaks his fast, ere the sun shows his face; and when he has disposed his vote in the ballot box, he has but very little to do on his farm; because it is done up timely and neatly.

Let such a farmer cast his eye into his woodlot. There is a great interest even in woodlot. You in the first place, cut all the under brush by the roots, with some old axe, whose best days are past; and cut and pile up all the fallen timber; some of this, by splitting and drying, may answer to mix with sound wood, and do very well; if wood is not scarce, you must not throw it away even your brush makes good wood for many uses. This under-brushing and piling up all the dead timber, enables you to pass among the trees with your teams with ease. You then select all the trees as you need them, which have dead limbs, on or encumbered with too many branches. Thus year after year, you keep selecting, until you; timber presents a most beautiful appearance. All the trees are vigorous and from gradual exposure there is a little danger of their being prostrated by the winds, against prevailing winds, you should guard your trees by leaving the most stubborn on the windward side to guard the others.

Who will say that such a farmer is ever pestered with a sheriff or constable at his door?--The tax gatherer never calls on such a man but once.

DESCRIPTION OF BOLIVERS OFFICERS. The native officers, by whom he was surrounded, were chiefly men of color, of lighter or darker shades; except the two Generals Paez and Urdanetta, who were white. Few of them had any jackets. Their usual dress consisted of a shirt, made of handkerchief-pieces of different colors, and generally of check patterns, very ample in size, and wide sleeves, worn outside large white drawers, which reached below the knee; and a hat made of cogollo or split palm leaves, with plumes of variegated feathers. They were almost all barefoot; but every one wore large silver or brass spurs, with rowlers of at least four inches in diameter, and some of even more extravagant dimensions. They generally wore under their hats colored silk or cotton handkerchiefs, for the purpose of shading their faces from the

sun; although to all appearance, their spreading sombreos might have afforded sufficient shelter for such dark complexions. We afterwards found, however, that dark as they all were (and several were even quite black,) they could not endure the severe heat as well as most of the English. One of Paez's favorite cavalry officers, Col. Juna Comez, had a helmet given him by that general, the casques of which was a beaten gold, the work of some country artist. Another who commanded his body guard, Col. Joes, Carbajal, wore a silver helmet; and many officers and distinguished soldiers had silver scabbards to their sabres, besides silver stirrups and weighty ornaments of the same metal on their bridles." [Campaigns in Venezuela.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

The annexed extract from the, Episcopal Watchman,--a valuable religious journal, published in this city--must meet the approbation of every intelligent mind. It was a remark of Bishop Hone, that religious quarrelling produced more infidels, than were ever occasioned by the labors of Voltaire or Paine.

In these days of activity and enterprise there lurks many a danger, (such is our frailty) that in promoting the abuse of what we honestly believe to be the truth, we become remiss in cultivating and cherishing holy and Christian tempers,--in carefully and watchfully eradicating every root of bitterness from our hearts. It is a melancholy and appalling fact, that while the present is a day of unparalleled Christian effort,--of unprecedented religious inquiry, it is also distinguished for an unusual and astonishing deficiency of Christian charity--of holy love and peace.--of kindness and good-will. The important and endearing ties which bind man to man, seems to be too often forgotten, and less ardor is evinced in the establishment of the truth than in the building up of exclusive interests. We are no enemy to free discussion on the subjects of Revelation, but we do desire to see such discussions managed with calmness and humility which become us as followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. The spirit of censure and bitterness towards our fellow beings is totally at variance with that inculcated by our Divine Master, and his holy Church. We imbibe it from neither, but it is the unchecked impulse of an unholy nature. So long as we continue in labors abundant--in well doing, not weary,--so long as the Redeemer, and of his redeemed, is our constraining principle of action, we may expect a blessing in our efforts. So long as we prefer the prevalence of truth to that of our own prejudices, seeking not our own, we may claim the promised aid of the Spirit. We do not wish to see the borders of Zion enlarged, except her sons be in the unity of faith, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life.

From the Columbus Sentinel.

TECUMSEH.

This distinguished Shawnee Chief, was second to no warrior in Indian history except Pontiac, the celebrated Ottawa, who commanded the red legions of the North-west, in 1773, and by whose extraordinary concert and management, almost the whole chain of British forts, from Pittsburgh to Green Bay, were captured in the same hour, on the King's birth day of that year. By Pontiac's maxims, policy, and mode of warfare, Tecumseh was guided in most of his operations. It was the firm, and unwavering determination of this great uneducated savage, if successful, to render the whole of the Indian tribes entirely independent of the Government, skill and resources of the whites. He wished them to compose one distinct and sovereign people, to rely solely upon their own powers for the means of comfortable subsistence; and to stand forever aloof from the chicaneries and miseries of civilization. He set a characteristic example to his followers, by rejecting any article of raiment, manufactured by white men. His arms from the necessity of combating his enemies upon equal grounds, were of British fabric; but the bow, the arrow, and the war club, were his favorite weapons. Could he, in conjunction with the British forces, have succeeded

in expelling the Americans from the regions of the north and west, there are good reasons for believing that his course would then have been, to unite the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Miamies, Shawnees, Delawares, Sacs, Sioux, Menomones, Winnebagoes, Foxes, and all the smaller tribes in the west and north-west, in one common league, and compel the British to relinquish to them the whole territory conquered from the Americans, and acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the United Nations of Indians. How much farther he would have prosecuted his policy, we are left to conjecture, but from observations which are known to have fallen from him among his intimate and confidential friends, it is probable he would have made overtures of alliance and union to the tribes of the southren, south-western American States, and then extended his efforts for universal combination to those within the Spanish Republics. His mighty capacious mind, grasped the splendid project of establishing an Indian Empire cemented by common interests, and governed by one great principle, paramount to all others, that of remaining entirely separate from the whites, and exempt from the frauds and corruptions, consequent upon the avarice and ambition of civilized life.

But Tecumseh failed--and so did Napoleon. The first armed to free all the aborigines, from dependence, vassalage and misery--the towering ambition of the latter, taking for its polar star the doctrine that "might gives right," was only limited in its aspirations by universal conquest. The ashes of the one repose in silence and solitude on the right bank of the Canadian Thames--those of the other are inured on the rock of St. Helena. And what what is one now, more than the other! The Shawnee and the Corsican alike await the last knell of Time, when Jehovah shall summon the nations of all the earth to be "judged according to the deeds done in the body."

The traveler as he passed over land from Detroit to the Niagara frontier, naturally lingers on the banks of the Thames, to enquire about Tecumseh. All peasants have a legend to tell. Almost all of adult years, have seen the "Great Red Chief," and many deal largely in the Marvellous, respecting his progress, his exploits, his daring chivalry and personal peculiarities. The writer hereof has sat for hours, listening with anxious curiosity to the tales of wonder and of war, connected with the career of the majestic Shawnee. With the assistance of a competent guide he sought the battle ground, and then the humble hillock, identified as "Tecumseh's Grave." It is at the north-eastern termination of a willow marsh, on the north line of the battle ground, near a large black oak tree, (now fallen) from behind which, it is said, Tecumseh sprang and fired upon Col. Wheatley, who the same moment, aimed his deadly tube at the Chief, and both fell simultaneously into the arms of death! Such is the story told by every person with whom the writer conversed in Canada except one man who formerly belonged to Captain Hamilton's company, in General Harrison's army. His name is James B. Rable, and he declared, most positively, that "he saw col. R. M. Johnson shoot Tecumseh in the breast with a pistol, and was within ten feet of him at the time." This is a mooted point, however, among the cavillers of the day; and there is no wish to discuss it in this fugitive effusion of a leisure moment. Tecumseh was slain, no matter by whom; and dearly did he sell his latest breath, whether the price be found in the sacrifice of the dauntless and desperate Wheatley, (whose sons were murdered at the river Raisin,) or in the mangled body of the gallant and patriotic Johnson.

Near the grave are many bushes of the wild rose and marsh willow. Upon the mound itself, there is no growth except two or three white ash shrubs a young wild gooseberry bush, and a few weeds, it is still a foot or more above the level of the surrounding earth, in consequence, it is said, of being "dressed up" every year or two, by the neighbouring Indians, who frequently visit the solitary spot to mourn over their beloved Chief. A hewn post, three inches square, and five feet

long, lies by the side of the grave, having rowled down. It bears some faint traces of Indian characters, drawn with red paint.

J. B. G.

Congressional.

From the Globe.

Jan 30 1832.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

House of Representatives.

The House then went into the consideration of the apportionment bill. The question before the house, was Mr. Wickliffe's motion to refer the bill to a select committee of 24, 1 from each state, with instructions to report the bill in blank.

M. WICKLIFFE rose, not to discuss the general question, he said, but only to explain the object of his motion. It has been said, why is not a Committee of three or seven, as competent to report a bill in blank as a committee of twenty four? He would explain briefly why he wished a member from each state on the Committee as well as why he wished the bill reported in blank. It had been sufficiently obvious that it is impossible to strike out 48,000 in competition with any other number, and he fully believed if the committee had reported any other number within the range that had been tried, it would have been equally impossible to have struck that number out, and substituted 48,000 to any other. The reason why he wished for a member of each State upon the Committee was they would by meeting and conversing together be able to agree on some suitable number to fill the blank when the bill came back to the House. He believed that a committee thus constituted could settle the ratio without difficulty. Had the committee originally raised for this purpose been so organized, it would have been settled long ago. He would forbear going into the general subject as his intention was only to explain the object of the motion.

Mr. POLK said he was content the House should make any disposition of the question that was agreeable to them--he had hoped that some progress, during all the time that had been spent on the bill had been made. If this motion is carried, we will be placed back, just where we started. He had indulged the belief that when the bill was reported to the House some progress had been made towards finishing the action upon it. If a majority wish it altered, it may be done without sending it to a committee. Any amendment may now be moved and carried if supported by a majority--if not there is no occasion for sending the bill to another committee.

Mr. ROOT said, he should vote for the measure with a view to facilitate the passage of the bill, and to obviate the present objections to it--with the hope of being able to vote on the bill when reported in blank, according to his understanding and desire. That opportunity had not yet been offered. If the Committee of the Whole had made the ratio blank, and then by proposing the highest number first, have gone down to such as would have carried a majority, the bill would have been settled some days ago. If it goes to a Committee, after they report, it will not be necessary to go into Committee of the whole upon it. The House may fill the blank. It is impossible to displace a number by these motions to strike out and insert. I am in favor of a higher ratio than had been named by any member--for 60,000. He limited himself there because the ordinance of the Old Congress provided that the new States may be admitted into the Union when they contained 60,000. He was not in favor of multiplying the members of this House. The example of the House of Commons had been cited sufficiently often. If we follow in their train of disorder, from sitting with hats on, and holding loud conversation, we may get to cheering, and calling 'hear' 'hear.' He did not admire this taste for imitating the British House of Commons, either in numbers or deportment. He would prefer reducing, to extending the number of this House. If he could not carry his favorite ratio, he would go down till he could get a majority in favor of some other. It was important that delay be avoided, as several State Legislatures are now in Session and might make the necessary