

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

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
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 arrears 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. 43-8w

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, Beverteens, Fancy Cloths, blk Velveteen, Cotton Flannels, Green Baize, Cashmere and Valentia Shawls, Dress Handkerchiefs and Bandanna's.

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. 39-7w

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.

ckv Roille, Jan. 14, 1832. 40-7w

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.

Itf.

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 anything 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 buts with the ears on, and carry these to the barn, and husk out the ears, and take care of the husks and buts 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 would not scarce, you must not throw it away even your brush makes good wood for many uses. This un-

der-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, 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.

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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 Ur-

danetta, 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 rowels 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 sombros 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.

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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,

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In these days of activity and enterprise there lurks many a danger, (such as 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 melan choly 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.

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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 intricacies 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 Ottowas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Miamies, Shawnees, Delawares, Sac, Sioux, Menomonies, Winnebagos, 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 southern, 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.

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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 buried on the rock of St. Helena.—And 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."

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