

MISCELLANY.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may find Political Economy and Constitutional Law too dry a study, we publish the following story, leaving the reader to make his own application of its contents:

THE THREE TRAVELLERS.

Some forty years ago, three young friends set out together upon a distant journey, in order to better their condition in life; and having heard that a famous town, called Union Town, held out the most encouraging prospects for new beginners, they resolved to pay it a visit. Upon enquiring the road, they were told that the most direct one, and, indeed the only one that could bring them speedily to their journey's end, was that in which they then were—that it was a straight road, and one having very few impediments or obstructions, and so easy to find, that nobody, who possessed common sense, could fail to keep it. With this plain and simple direction, and under a mutual agreement that they would follow it, they proceeded onward harmoniously and with perseverance, and made great progress during many days. The road was a fine well made highway, enlivened by the numerous travellers who passed along it, and presented every where the appearance of general prosperity amongst the inhabitants whose farms and villages it passed through. In some places it ran near the margin of a noble river, whose surface was whitened by the sail boats and crafts which frequented the market of Union Town, and thus did prosperity appear not to be confined to those who were laboring on the land, but equally extended to those who were occupied on the water.

After journeying, for some days, along this delightful route, an occurrence took place, which proved a most unfortunate one for our travellers. Having arrived at a point where a new road struck off from the main highway, in a diverging direction, one of the party, who was a native of New-England, stopped the others short, and pointing to the new road, insisted upon it that that was the true and best route. Another one of the three, who happened to be born in the Southern States, expressed a different opinion upon the subject. He said he had studied geography, that he knew precisely where the town lay; that a continuance in the straight road would carry them directly to it, and that taking the new route would most unquestionably occupy a longer time, as the distance would be greater, and the fatigue consequently increased. Besides, he said that the new road was full of stumps, hills, and hollows, which would impede their progress, and perhaps endanger their limbs, and what was worse, they would not fire as well on the old road, and would have to pay dearer for their meals and lodging. To all this apparently sensible reasoning, the New-England replied, that there was no soundness in it—that geography was a mere theory, and not to be put along side of facts—that he was well assured that the new road was the shortest, and the best, and the cheapest to travel on, and he was not to be convinced by such flimsy arguments as these brought forward by the Southerner. The latter then took out of his pocket a small folded map, containing the geography of the country; and, marking the spot at which they were then holding their discussion, and pointing to the locality of the town, he clearly showed that the new road would be two sides of a triangle, whilst the old road was but one—and then, with a triumphant air, such as mathematicians have a right to use, followed up his demonstration of what he thought could no longer admit of a doubt, with this incontrovertible axiom—"Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third."

The Yankee, who had been well educated and was as familiar as his antagonist with Euclid's Elements, finding that he could not accomplish his purposes by argument, resorted to the only expedient which remained for him. He was determined that the party should go by the new road, and as he could not compel the Southerner to go with him unless he could win over the third man, who had listened to both arguments, and was rather inclined to favor the views of the Southerner, he began to appeal to his prejudice. This third man was a native of the Middle States. He was altogether ignorant of geography, and, in fact, was of that class of people who always think by proxy, and are very happy and content to pin their faith upon the sleeves of those who will flatter their vanity and minister to their false notions of patriotism. So to work Jonathan goes. "You see," said he to the Pennsylvanian, "this fellow from the South wants us to pursue a road which at one point actually crosses over the Canada line. For my part, I have no idea of being tributary to foreign countries. I love my own country too well to be beholden to Canada for the privilege of travelling. I am for being independent of foreign nations for roads, and will never consent to travel this road: for, how do we know how soon the Canadian Government may shut it up?" This poison soon began to work, and the Southerner, finding that he was likely to be left in a minority, endeavored to counteract it by administering the antidote of reason. "It is true," said he, "that this old road torments for a short distance upon the territory of Canada, but, as we are permitted to travel it without molestation, there is certainly no good cause why we should refuse to enjoy what is clearly an advantage. It is not the interest of Canada to shut up this road, for she gains by the travelling that takes place upon it; but should she ever be so unwise as to do it, it will be time enough then for us to travel a new route—and even then a much shorter cut can be found than the one now urged upon us by our friend from New-England. Let me ask, would either of you agree to give \$3 for a yard

of domestic cloth, now and forever hereafter, of the same quality as a foreign one which you could buy for three dollars, merely because there was a possibility that, at some future day, the foreigner would be such a fool as not to trade with you?"

The Pennsylvanian listened attentively to this argument, which he no doubt thought had much weight in it; but no sooner was this perceived by the Yankee, than he followed up his appeal to the patriotic prejudice of his dupe, by crying out that the Southerner was in the interest and pay of Canada. This settled the question, and the Pennsylvanian hesitated no longer to unite in opinion that the new road was the shortest, the best, and the cheapest; and these two, now constituting a majority, told the Southerner, that if he would not go along with them by fair means, they would make him go by foul. Upon this they threw a cord around the neck of the Southerner, who continued refractory, and pulled him along.

They had not journeyed many days before the Southerner began to discover the reason why the New-England was so anxious that the party should follow the new route. Jonathan was no stranger to the difference between the two roads, but he had lately bought a tract of land on the new route, and had built a tavern upon it, for which custom was wanted; and besides this a number of his relations and friends had settled on the new road and had hired him, as a shrewd acute fellow, to assist them to put money in their pockets, by inducing travellers to pass by their doors. This was the secret of the business; and as soon as the Southerner was convinced of it, by finding Jonathan extremely anxious to stop at every tavern, and to urge his companions to call for something to eat and drink, for which they were charged half as much again as they had to pay on the old road, he could no longer contain himself, and he broke out into a terrible passion. He charged the others with a combination to plunder him of his property—with having deprived him of his rights as a free man—with having violated the contract under which they had commenced the journey, by which it was agreed that they were to keep the straight road—and finally concluded by declaring that he would not go a step further.

At this stage of the business, the Pennsylvanian himself began to have some doubts about the advisableness of dragging the Southerner any further. He began to discover that what this latter had predicted of the new road was true enough. It was rough in many places, and so miry in others, that it was difficult to get along; and after travelling for a couple of hundred miles, he found, upon inquiry, that they were just as far from their journey's end as they were when they left the forks of the road. He also began to find that his purse had become much lighter, and was almost inclined to join the Southerner in a short cut across the country, to get back into the old road. No sooner, however, did the Yankee perceive this leaning of the mind of his victim, than he began to play off upon his credulity, in the following language: "Have we not," said he, "advanced at the prodigious rate of ten miles a day since we struck into the new road?" Here the Southerner interrupted him, by saying that on the old road, they could have travelled forty. "Have you not," continued he, "kept money in the country, that otherwise would have been spent at taverns in Canada?" "Yes," retorted the Southerner, "but you have left less money in my pocket than there would have been had we gone the old road, and even had we given a portion of our funds to the Canadians in exchange for an equal value of provisions." "Have we not," proceeded the New-England, affecting not to hear the knock down answer of the Southerner, "have we not witnessed, on this new road, unexampled improvement? Has not the wilderness been made to blossom as the rose? Have not farms and villages sprung up as if by magic?" "All very true," retorted the Southerner, "but at whose expense? At the expense of other parts of the country, from which the population has been with drawn, and at the expense of travellers, who, like myself, overpowered by numbers, have been forced to travel this road, against their consent, at a sacrifice of their time, comfort, and money."

In all these replies there was too much sound sense not to make an impression even upon the stupid Pennsylvanian, who began to waver, much to the annoyance of Jonathan, who finding no hope left him but to keep alive the prejudice which had thus kept him on his side, abandoned all idea of accomplishing his end by argument, proceeds thus: "This Southerner pretends that we have dealt unjust and unlawfully with him by compelling him to come this road. Ought not a majority always to govern? What right has one of the parties to a contract to demur against the interpretation given to it by a majority? None whatever. A contract, unwritten or written, is nothing in the world but what a majority for the time being, will it to be. I, therefore, pronounce this Southerner to be disaffected to the good of society, because he will not submit to the will of a majority—a nullifier, because he insists upon it that he has a right to judge for himself whether the contract be or be not violated—and a disunionist, because he says he will not go one step further with us. Now, I have no idea that two shall give way to the will of one; and I am, therefore, for binding him tighter than he has been before and forcing him to continue united with us." The charge of nullification and disunion settled all the doubts of the Pennsylvanian, who lending a hand, they put fresh bonds upon the Southerner, and pulled him along.

[At this point the story stops short. What was the sequel is not known. Perhaps at a future day we may become possessed of it; in which case it shall be laid before our readers. It is clear, however, that Union Town could never have been reached by the route the Southerner was dragged.]

The excavations at Pompeii, which are usually undertaken in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on such an occasion on the 24th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen in the Casa del' Ancosa were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there. But the most remarkable were a large number of amphore for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new; and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found, which being dissolved in water had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Giallo antica, was a lamp of terra cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place, is perhaps, that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

MEDICINES.

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Apothecaries' Furniture, &c. &c.

1000 LBS. Cape Aloes,
500 LBS. Bals. Copaiva,
1000 LBS. Crude Borax, 1000 LBS. refined do.
750 LBS. refined Camphor,
300 LBS. Calomel,
2000 LBS. Cream of Tartar, 10 bbls. Alum,
2 tons Chloride of Lime or Bleaching
Powders, 100 LBS. Buchu Leaves,
20 boxes Carbonate of Magnesia,
500 LBS. Calcined Magnesia,
50 bbls. Epsom Salts,
20 do. Chamber's Salts,
500 LBS. Blue Galls,
20 LBS. Ground Ginger, 50 oun's Iodine,
50 ounces Hydriodate of Potash,
10 cases Liquorice Ball,
2 bales Liquorice Root,
5 cases Gum Tragacanth,
5 do. Gum Senegal, 3 do. Gum Arabic,
3 do. Gum Assafoetida,
52 do. Gum Gamboge,
200 LBS. Gum Guaiac,
1000 LBS. Quicksilver,
100 LBS. Oil Cinnamon, 150 LBS. Oil Hemlock
Oil, 60 LBS. Oil Pennyroyal,
50 baskets Bordeaux Oil,
20 cases Table Oil, (in betty's),
2 cases Common Sweet Oil,
25 bbls. Castor Oil, 200 LBS. Oil Origanum
75 LBS. Oil Burgamot, 75 LBS. Oil Lemon,
20 dozen (boxes) Oil of Croton,
50 LBS. Oil of Spruce,
150 LBS. Oil of Sassafras,
10 LBS. Oil of Monarda, 25 LBS. Oil Savin,
150 LBS. Oil of Wormseed,
50 groce assorted Pungents,
3 cases Prepared Chalk,
250 ounces Sulphate of Quinine, Pelletier's warranted first quality, in one ounce vials, with gold edged boxes,
2 bbls. Rasped Quassia Wood,
200 LBS. Salts of Tartar,
500 LBS. Super Carbonate of Soda,
500 LBS. Tartaric Acid,
250 LBS. Sulfate Mixture,
100 LBS. Rhubarb Root,
250 LBS. Pulverised Rhubarb,
5 bales Sponges,
150 LBS. Tartar Emetic,
1000 LBS. Peruvian Bark,
250 LBS. Pulv'd Jalap,
150 LBS. pulv'd Ipecacuanha,
40 carboys Oil of Vitriol, eastern,
20 do. Aqua Fortis, duplex,
5 do. Medical Nitric Acid,
25 do. Spirits Nitric Dulcis,
25 do. Sulphuric Ether,
10 do. Muratic Acid,
20 do. Aqua Ammonia,
PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

500 kgs Ground White Lead,
1000 LBS. Dry White Lead,
1500 LBS. Red Lead,
5000 LBS. Spanish Brown,
1000 LBS. Venetian Red,
2000 LBS. Yellow Ochre,
10 tons Spanish Whiting,
2000 LBS. Gilders' Whiting,
2000 Paris White,
1000 LBS. Chromic Yellow,
500 LBS. Chromic Green, 500 LBS. Verdigris,
50 pecks Gold Leaf,
400 LBS. Spanish Flotant Indigo,
2000 LBS. Flower of Sulphur,
150 LBS. assorted Frostings,
2000 LBS. Ivory Black,
500 LBS. Black Oxide of Manganese,
50 LBS. Verditer, 50 LBS. Vandyke Brown,
200 LBS. Vermillion,
12 groce Shoe Blacking, British,
6 groce Hessian Crucibles,
2 tons Brazillietto Wood,
10 bbls. Cam Wood, ground,
2000 LBS. Nicaragua Wood,
150 bbls. Ground Logwood,
5 tons Logwood in Stick,
1 ton Fustic, 20 bbls. Chipped Fustic,
15 bbls. Copal Varnish,
25 bbls. Philadelphia Glue,
10 bbls. English Lampblack,
1000 LBS. Gum Copal, 1000 LBS. Gum Shellac,
1000 LBS. Blue Vitriol,
5000 LBS. Madder, (very superior),
500 LBS. Rose Pink, 1000 LBS. Spelter,

—ALSO—

10 boxes 4 pint covered Jars,
10 do. pint do. do.
20 do. quart do. do.
5 do. 1 gall. do. do.
5 do. 1 gall. do. do.
5 do. 1 pint Tincture Bottles,
5 do. pint do. do.
10 do. quart do. do.
5 do. 1 gallon do. do.
5 do. gallon do. do.
50 boxes 1 ounce Vials,
10 do 4 ounce do.
10 do 2 ounce do.
5 do 6 ounce do.
5 do 8 ounce do.
50 boxes assorted do.
250 boxes and barrels Patent Medicine Vials, viz: Ess. Peppermint, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, British

Oil, Bals. Honey, Bateman's, &c. &c. &c.
50 boxes and casks 1 pint Castor Oil Bottles,
10 do do pint do
20 do do quart do
20 do Fancy Cologne Bottles, a great variety,
200 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
100 do 10 by 12 do do
50 do 10 by 14 do do
50 do 10 by 16 do do
50 do 11 by 15 do do
25 do 12 by 16 do do
25 do 12 by 18 do do

Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c.

Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil,
Ess. Peppermint, Bateman's Drops,
Harden Oil, Eoff's Pills,
Wheaton's Flech Ointment, Gordak's Drops,
Lee's Pills, Lee's Elixir,
Balsam of Honey, Chlorine Wash,
Dellport's Cough Drops,
Seidlitz Powders, Soda powders,
Court Plaster, Mahy's Plaster,
Cumberker's Pills, &c.,
Windsor Soap, Fancy Cologne,
Hungary Water, Fine Fancy Brushes,
Paint Boxes, (Toy),
Lead Pencils, Ever Points,
Pomade, Vegetable Rouge, &c.
Country Merchants, Physicians and Druggists supplied on accommodating terms.—Orders by letter will meet the same prompt attention as by personal application.

GOODWIN & WILSTACH,

Old Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"
No. 3, Upper Market street, or Fifth street,
CINCINNATI.

April 5, 1832. 14—3.

To the Public.

THE undersigned have just received from New Orleans, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

Which they are now opening, and offer for sale on very reasonable terms, consisting, in part, of

TEAS best quality:

Imported and Domestic Liquors;
Spices; Window-Glass,
All sizes; NAILS, well assorted;
Iron; Sugar; Coffee;
PACKEREL, RASINS,
And many other articles.—All of which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at their House in Lawrenceburgh, opposite the store of Ensch & John.

THOMAS SHAW,
ISAAC PROTZMAN.

March 29th, 1832. 11—4.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 1st day of April, 1832; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Armstrong Walter 3 Jackson Enoch
Adams Joseph Kenworthy Thos.
Angeline James Lewis Jonah
Archibald Wm. Ludlow Stephen
Bostick James Lathrop Isaac
Bateman Aaron Littell Elias
Birdzell Caroline Latham Charles A
Bark John Lynch James
Baker Maria Miller George
Bommer Henry McCaslin Ann
Beach Marcus Murray Geo.
Clark Ruth 2 Murray James & Geo
Callahan James Noyes Benjamin
Carberry Catharine Northum Patthrom
Coulter James Ogleve Robert
Cobb John Oglesby Joseph Rev.
Croutz John D. Oglesby John
Davison John Osborn Mary
Daniel John Owen James
Dils Major Porter Thos. Capt.
Dill James Pollock James T.
Dils Alfred Patterson Thos. Dr.
Dazey Samuel B. Pate Solomon
Daniel James Pratt Edwin G.
Diggs Mary Piesch Abraham
Eddy John Percival John S.
Eads Mary Mrs. Rogers A. B.
Elsberry Jacob Ross Philander or
Filbrook Jonathan Abraham Grant
Garrison Elijah Swales Mrs. Geo. 2
Goodwin Jehiel Shepherd & Wheeler
Gregg M. or Polly Shopwell
Griffith Jones Stroud Jos. or Joshua
Howard Ephraim Statler Jos.
Holloway Edward Smith Dan'l
Hill Eli Smith L. H. or S. H.
Hubert Nehemiah Taylor Isaac
Hamilton Wm. Uz Frederick
Houghton John Vagason Amos
Harper Sally Ent John P.
Hobson Seth Weaver Geo.
Hunt Jesse Watts Lavina
Hill John Wright Samuel B.
Johnson Geo. Winchel Eunice
James William Woods John.

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

April 14, 1832. 12—3w.

P. S. Those who call for letters must have the money to pay, or they may not receive them. J. W. H.

To Canal Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received, by the Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 20th of May to the 1st of June next, at Fort Wayne, for the construction of a number of miles of the middle division of said Canal; during which time, the Plans and Estimates of the Engineer will be open for the inspection of any person wishing to become a contractor; and any information relating to the kinds of work to be done, the terms of payment, or the particular sections of the Canal line, which will be put under contract, will be given, on application to the subscriber.

D. BURR, Com'r of Contracts.

March 15th, 1832. 13—2m.

Whiskey & Flour.

FOR SALE 50 bbls. Super Fine FLOUR.
Also, 100 bbls. best Rectified WHISKY.

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

March 21st, 1832. 11—4.



Lawrenceburgh to Cincinnati.

THE new and spacious United States' Mail Coach, "SAND PATCH,"—the most splendid vehicle of the kind in the west,—has commenced running on the line from Lawrenceburgh, via Hardinsburgh, Elizabethtown, Clarksville, to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Cincinnati by noon each day.

Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Lawrenceburgh by noon each day.

The above line will connect with the following routes, viz: the Indianapolis mail stage line on the same days, tri-weekly, connecting the whole line from the East to the West, via Terre-Haute to St. Louis, Mo. &c. &c.

Also—Westwardly to Lafayette and the upper Wabash Country.

Also—Tri-weekly via Petersburg, Burington, Lexington and Frankfort, Ky.

Also—Northwardly, via Harrison, Brookville, Centerville and Connersville, &c. &c.

This line also, connects with the daily line of steam boats to Vevay, Madison, &c. to Louisville Ky.

The undersigned keeps horses to hire, & will be ready at all times to convey passengers and families in private hacks to any place desired within the vicinity of a journeying country.

He is aware that the spirit of competition is abroad, and is determined to use all exertions to promote the interest of himself and the travelling community.

Intending to superintend the driving in person, the greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents; and from his long experience in that line of business, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

The fare in all cases will be moderate. Baggage at the risk of the owner.

For fares, apply to J. W. HUNTER, post and stage office, Lawrenceburgh; and at Scudder's Hotel, main street, Cincinnati.

JOHN D. CUMMINS,
March 24, 1832. 10—4f Proprietor.

Lawrenceburgh

CHAIR MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general that he has established the chair making business, on High street, opposite the market house, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of



Which he warrants for durability and workmanship, equal to any in the western country; which he will dispose of, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and judge for themselves.

WM. N. ROGERS.

Feb. 11, 1831.

Notice of co-partnership.

THE subscribers having associated themselves as partners in trade, will transact business at the old stand of George Tousey under the firm of Tousey and Dunn. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE TOUSEY,
JACOB P. DUNN.

March 20, 1832. 11—4f

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm consisting of 70 acres, about 20 under good improvements. It is separated into six different tracts; the balance is well timbered, consisting of oak, walnut, blue and gray ash, locust, sugar trees, &c.; lying nine miles from Lawrenceburgh, and three miles from Harrison. For further particulars call and view the premises, at which place the subscriber will generally be found.

WM. PARVIN.

April 10th, 1832. 13—6w.

BOOKS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a good assortment of BOOKS, consisting, in part, of

FAMILY BIBLES.

(DIFFERENT SIZES.)

WATTS, and METHODIST

Hymn Books,

TESTAMENTS, ENGLISH READERS,

GEOGRAPHIES, And a variety of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

NOVELS, &c.

And for sale by

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Philadelphia a general assortment of

SPRING DRY-GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

SHOES, HATS, &c.

Also, from Pittsburgh, an assortment of

HEAVY GOODS,

SADDLERY, &c.

which will be offered (at the old stand of George Tousey,) on accommodating terms, by

TOUSEY & DUNN.

March 20, 1832. 11—4f

Iron, Nails, & Glass.

JUST received from Pittsburgh, per Steamer Lady Byron, a quantity of

NAILS, Assorted; IRON, Assorted

And GLASS—Also,

WROUGHT IRON, WHEAT AND

WHEAT SEIVES,

And for sale by

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9—

30 BAGS superior Coffee just received and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

April 6, 1832.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.