THE GENEVA GAZETTE,

AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

O. 13---VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1829. WHOLE NO. 1055.

LISHED ON WEDNESDAYS—BY
JAMES BOGERT,
S PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKSTORE & BINDERY,
Main-Street, nearly opposite the Hotel,
ENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

TERMS.

village subscribers, $2 50 cents a year.
those living out of the village who call at the store, and to those who receive the paper by $2.
Companies of not less than ten, $1 50 cents, le when the papers are taken.
gle papers, six pence.
No papers discontinued without payment of rages.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ted at the usual rates. A liberal deduction se who advertise by the year.
Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and all kinds of INTING, executed at the shortest no- nd lowest prices.

New Establishment.

GS AND MEDICINE, PAINTS & OIL, QUORS & GROCERIES, FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Henry Walbridge, on Seneca-street, is now receiving an extenStock of GOODS in his line, which he is ous of disposing of in lots to suit purchasers, which he is determined to sell as low as can rchased in this country. He is receiving

iac Brandy, aux Do. ca' Rum, roix Do. ses, ira, ort, Pico, and Samos, Champaign (WINES); s, Prunes, Figs, ds, Filberts, ra Nuts, Skin, Hyson, yson, ial, Tonkay, Pouchong (TEAS, very fresh); vado, oix, Orleans, a, and Loaf (SUGARS); Coffee, Pepper, ce, Nutmegs,

Plug, Cavendish, Ladies' Twist, Lump and Paper (Tobacco); Peanuts, Pecannuts, Brazil Nuts, Mace, Citron, Pepper Sauce, Anchovies, India Soy, Bermacilla, Currants, Lime Juice, Sallad Oil, Cloves, Catsup, Tamarinds, Chocolate, Pipes, Demijohns, Porter & Wine Bottles, Martinique Cordials, Hibberts' *London* Brown Stout and Porter, Shaving Soap, Ink Powder, Paint Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Spanish Segars, American Do. Lamp Oil, Lamps, &c. &c.

so, on Consignment, SOAP and CANS, by the box.
HEARING MACHINES, CLOTHIERS' EHS, &c. &c.

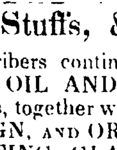
H. H. MERRELL.

eneva, August, 1829. 52

CLOVER SEED, &C.

O BUSHELS CLOVER *SEED,* raised in Seneca county; 100 barrels *MESS* K; 10,000 lbs. *HAMS and SHOULDERS;* Gallons old *WHISKEY;* 20 tons Swedes, lish and Russia IRON; 1 ton Eng. WHITE D; 17 barrels & half barrels MACKEREL; KAM and tarred RIGGING; together with a ral assortment of *Foreign and Domestic*

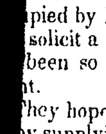
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND
HARD-WHRE;



ale, for cash or unexceptionable credit, by
DAVID S. SKAATS.

eneva, March 23, 1829. 32

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.



THE subscribers continue the PAINT, OIL AND DYE STUFF business, together with that of HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GLAZING PAPER HANGING, at the Store formerly pied by Mr. James McClure (Seneca-street,) solicit a continuance of the patronage which been so liberally shown to the old establish- t.

hey hope to merit the confidence of the pub- by supplying them with the best articles in their , by the terms on which they will sell, by their npt attention to, and tradesmanlike execution their work.

hey will keep on hand a complete assortment *Paints, Oils, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs;* a- ng which are the following Articles:

ite and Red Lead,	White-Vitroil,
nch Spruce Yellow,	Rose Pink,
low Ochre,	Thorodesianna,
nish & Paris White,	White & Red Chalk,
nish Brown,	Lamp Black,
netian Red,	Gum Copal,
rmillion,	Gum-Shellac,
ple Brown,	Gold and Silver Leaf,
mice & Rotten Stone,	Paint Brushes, Sash do.
rome Yellow and Green,	Camel's Hair Pencils, Graining Brushes,
ne Yellow,	Pallet Knives,
ssian Blue,	Black Lead,
harge, Umber,	Linseed and Lamp Oil,
gar Lead,	Spirits Terpentine.

YE WOODS & DYE STUFFS.

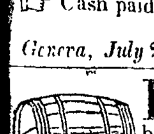
mpeachy Logwood,	Verdigris, Clive Oil,
stic,	Jacks, Brushes,
ung Hach Nicaragua,	Tenter Hooks,
ge Hach do.	Press Papers,
o Nicaragua & Camwood, ground, (all ground Woods warranted good.)	Machine Cards. *Also,* GROUND PAINTS, Pearl Ash, Saltpetre, Sand Paper, Glue,
m, Copperas,	Glauber & Epsom Salts,
e Vitroil,	Roll Brimstone,
do.	Flour Sulphur,
dder, Nut Galls,	White-wash, Weaver's,
eam Tartar,	Tanner's, Fancy and
am Tin,	Common, Shoe, Dus-
irits Salt,	ting, Scouring, Cloth,
rcuma Indigo,	Hair & Tooth *Brushes.*
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,	*EARTHEN and GLASS WARE.*

On hand, a number of Parsons' SHEARING ACHINES, for Sale at the Manufacturer's pri- s. KELLY & GILLESPIE.

Geneva, May 11, 1829. tf39

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.



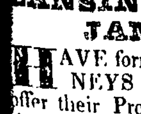
THE subscribers have removed to the brick store, one door south of their old stand, in Water-street, where they offer r sale *BOOTS & SHOES* of every description, anufactured from the best stock and in the most rable manner.

On hand, any quantity of LEATHER, of all nds, for sale low.

☞ Cash paid for HIDES.

A. EDDY & Co.

Geneva, July 20, 1829. 49



FLOUR.—On hand & for Sale, at *Ayrault's Cash Store,* a few barrels and half barrels Superfine FLOUR, of a superior quality, manufactured from the first quality of Old Wheat, particularly for family use.

1st July, 1829. 46

LANSING B. MILNER, AND JAMES STRYKER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership as ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS at Law, and offer their Professional services to the public in the several Courts of this State.

eneva, 9th June, 1829. 91

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BAYLY & RICE, Water-St. have on hand the following articles, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices:

50 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Pouchong, Tonkay, & Hyson Skin *TEAS;*
10 hhds. New-Orleans SUGAR;
50 bags White and Brown Santo Do.;
20 hhds. N. O. & W. I. *MOLASSES;*
5 bbls. Havana Honey;
36 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
14 pipes and hhds. Cogniac BRANDY, Hol. GIN, Jamaica and St. Croix RUM;
2 pipes Old Madeira WINE;
4 " and qr. casks Port Do.;
30 qr. casks Mad. Colmanar & other *WINES;*
20 boxes Claret and Muscat Do.;
16 bags Pepper and Alspice;
30 matts Cassia; 1 bbl. Cloves;
½ bbl. Nutmegs; 20 drums Figs;
100 boxes Raisins; 6 kegs Do.;
1 ton Shot, assorted sizes; ½ ton Bar Lead;
2000 lbs. Rice; 4 casks London Porter, in quart and pint bottles;
12 hampers Wine and Porter Bottles;
100 Demijohns, assorted sizes;
400 lbs. first quality Indigo; 20 boxes Chocolate;
20 kegs pure Ginger; 30 do. Tobacco;
30,000 Havana, Spanish & Alexandria *Segars;*
A large assortment Lorillard's and other paper TOBACCO;
Maccaboy, Rappee and Scotch SNUFF;
5000 lbs. Lump and Loaf *SUGAR;*
10 casks Sperm OIL; 10 boxes Spm. Candles;
10 crates assorted Crockery;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
30 bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3;
40 quintalls Cod and Scale Fish;
40 boxes Herring;
16 bales *DOMESTIC GOODS;*
6 do. *Cotton Yarn* and Candlewick;
1 do. Bleached Russia SHEETING, (superior;) 1 do. Raven's Duck;
30 kegs Gun Powder; 20 boxes Bar Soap;
100 boxes and cartons Shaving & Fancy *SOAP;*
1000 German Tumblers; 10 boxes Pipes;
Fancy Baskets; Canton Ginger; Prunes;
Pine Apple CHEESE; Salt Petre;
Twine, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines;
And numerous other articles.
On Consignment, a quantity of WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in oil;
NAILS, assorted, from 3 penny to 20 penny, at Factory prices and transportation.

Merchants and Grocers are invited to call and examine prices, which will be found so low as to preclude the necessity of going to Albany or New-York. *Geneva, 1st June,* 1829. 43

GENEVA CASH STORE
AUGUST 1, 1829.

THE subscriber gives notice that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *DE ZENG & HALL* having expired, he will continue the business at the *Old Stand,* on his own account. And as he intends to confine his sales exclusively to *READY PAY,* he is determined to hold out additional inducements to his numerous friends and customers to continue to supply themselves at his store. Having made arrangements to receive some *New Goods* on the 1st of August, he is enable to offer to his customers an extensive assortment of *Cheap and Seasonable*

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fine and superfine *BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETS,* of every variety and color;
Blue, brown, scarlet and crimson *PELISE CLOTHS;*
COATINGS, FLANNELS, BAIZES;
BLANKETS, TARTAIN PLAIDS;
~~*Goat's Hair and common CAMBLETS,*~~ *&c.*
An elegant assortment of *GINGHAMS, CALICOES,* and printed *MUSLINS;*
A very large assortment of colored, figured, shaded, plaid and black *GROS DE NAP;* to which he invites the attention of all who want to purchase these articles cheap.
His stock of Goods for *Summer Clothing,* is extensive and very cheap;
Brown, shaded and plaid *BATISTES;*
SILKS, SATINS and *FLORENCES;*
Bonnet *WIRE, MILLINET,* and other Millinery Articles; to which Milliners are particularly invited.
An elegant assortment of *Ribbons,* unusually low;
Elegant scarlet, black and white Merino and Cashmere long and square *SHAWLS,* for sale at cost.
Also, in great variety, Silk, Gauze, and Barege Dress Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Merino, Thibet Merino and Cashmere do. do.
Jet black Bombasin, and Norwich Crapes, great bargains;
Elegant black and white Bobbinet Veils;
Thread Laces and Edgings;
Bobbinet do. much cheaper than ever;
A few Leghorn Flats and Crowns, and Bolivars;
A large assortment of 2-4 & 3-4 Bangup Cords and Beaverteens;
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Likewise, Sheetings, Table and Russia Diapers;
Cambric and common Dimities;
Brussels & Ingrain Carpeting & Hearth Rugs;
Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings;
Tickings, Checks, and Cotton Yarn, at very reduced prices; Osnaburgs;
Porter Sheetings; Flax Cloth and Linen Bed Tickings. A very general assortment of

Hard-ware, Cutlery, and Iron Hollow-ware;

WROUGHT & CUT NAILS & SPIKES;
A large assortment of

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Among which are some elegant China *Tea Sets.*
His stock of

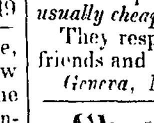
Wines, Liquors and Groceries,

will be found very extensive and of the choicest kinds, and are particularly calculated for family use.
Also, Codfish, Mackerel and Herring;
Stone Ware; Auburn State Prison Ware;
LONDON PORTER, in quart & pint bottles;
And very superior winter strained *LAMP OIL;*
Sole and *Upper Leather* and *Calf Skins;*
And a few 90 gallon Taberg *Pot Ash Kettles.*

☞ He will receive most kinds of PRODUCE in exchange for Goods.

[51] DAVID S. HALL.

NEW STORE.
E. P. & T. M. REES,



HAVE just received from N. York, at their store east side of Main-street, (lately occupied by S. P. Thacher,) a very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of the latest importations, which they have purchased at prices which will enable them to sell *unusually cheap.*

They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Geneva, May 19, 1829. 40

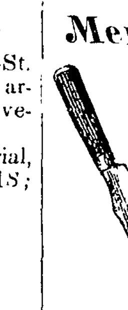
Cheap Building Lots.

THE subscriber offers for Sale *Twenty Five* BUILDING LOTS, in the north part of the village—situated partly on Main-street, and partly on a new stree to be opened from Main-street, east to Water-street. The Lots are 50 feet in front, by 150 feet deep—and will be sold on a credit of from 5 to 7 years, as may suit purchasers.

WM. YOUNG, Jr.

Geneva, July 6, 1829 tf47

Merchandise and Glass.



THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of

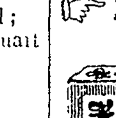
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARD-WARE,
HOLLOW-WARE,
NAILS & WINDOW-GLASS,

of every size and description. He takes this opportunity of renewing his pledge to the public, "not to be undersold in the above articles by any establishment in the country."

J. V. R. SCHERMERHORN.

Geneva, Feb. 9, 1829. 26

☞ FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,



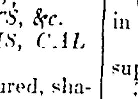
AT AYRAULT'S CASH STORE.—Just received and now opening, at Ayrault's Cash Store, near the Franklin House, a large assortment of DRY GOODS; among which are many new and desirable articles. Also, Fresh TEAS and SUGARS; and a general supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE. All of which have been purchased at the present low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance, for CASH. *Geneva, July* 1, 1829. 46

CHOICE GROCERIES, &C.

The subscribers offer for Sale at their Store in Water-street, Sign of the

T CHEST, a general assortment of WINES, TEAS and GROCERIES, of the first qualities. Families wanting supplies of first rate Goods, are requested to call and examine qualities and prices. Tavern keepers supplied at the lowest rates. On hand,

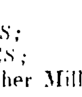
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tonkay and Pouchong TEAS, of the last importations and superior quality;
Java and Green COFFEE; Pepper & Alspice;
Boston No. 1, & Spanish CHOCOLATE;
Pure Ginger; New Rice;
Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS;
Zante Currants; Fresh Figs;
Lemons and Oranges, and Lemon Syrup;
Marseilles and paper shelled Almonds;
Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace;
Pine Apple CHEESE;
Vermicilli, London and American MUSTARD;
Preserved Ginger Root, in china jars;
West India Sweet Meats;
Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper Sauce;
New-Orleans *SUGAR and MOLASSES;*
White powdered Sugar; Loaf and Lump Do.
Lorrillard's Cut *Tobacco* and Maccaboy *Snuff;*
Plug Tobacco, of various qualities;
Havana, Spanish and American *SEGARS;*
Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead;
Bar Soap, Shaving Do; Pearl Ash;
Indigo, Pipes, Fish; Fall and Winter OIL;
Sperm CANDLES;
Mould Candles, by the Box or smaller quantity;
Superior Madeira WINE, on draft and in bottles; Port Do; Colmenar, Malaga & other Wines;
Claret and Muscat, by the bottle or box;
L. C. Champaigne, do do
London *Brown Stout,* in quart and pint bottles;
Holland Gin, pure as imported;



Cogniac Brandy, do do
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum;
Superior Old Whiskey;
Crockery and Glass Ware;
Bed Cords, Clothes Lines; Shoe Blacking;
Writing and Wrapping Paper. Also—
6000 Smoked HAMS & SHOULDERS, cured in the best manner;
150 barrels Mess, Prime and Cargo PORK, in superior order, packed with coarse salt;
500 Dryed Mutton Hams;
150 Barrels Onondaga SALT;
600 Bushels Corn; 500 do. Oats;
50 Barrels superfine FLOUR, warranted made of the first quality *Old Wheat;*
10 Barrels Pitch; 2000 lbs. Oakam;
1500 lbs. Tow Rope and Cordage.
Together with a general assortment of BOAT-STORES. MERCER & Co.

Geneva, 8th June, 1829. 43

DRUGGIST STORE.
WM W. CARTER



HAS received from New-York and Boston, and now offers at Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms, an extensive assortment of choice

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

comprising all articles usually kept in Drug Stores; together with many other important Medicines—such as

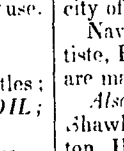
CROTON OIL,	SULPH. DE QUININE,
COLCHICUM,	ELATERIUM,
IODINE,	ACET. DE MORPHINE,

and an assortment of the most approved PATENT MEDICINES.

Likewise—keeps constantly on hand *PAINTS, OIL,* and Ground *DYE WOODS,* of the first quality, at reduced prices.

Geneva, July 8, 1829. 47

NEW-YORK MILLINERY.



MRS. DALLY, from the city of New-York, has just opened a shop in the front room of the house now occupied by *Mr. James Reynolds,* and formerly as the Pioneer Stage Office, next door to S. & G. Mount's Store, north side of the Square, where she offers for sale an *elegant assortment* of the LATEST FASHIONS of *FANCY GOODS & MILLINERY,* much lower than can be purchased at retail in the city of New-York.

Navareno, Leghorn, Open Straw, Silk, Battiste, Blond Gauze BONNETS & HATS, which are made in the most fashionable and newest style.

Also, a variety of other Articles, such as Shawls, Muffs, Gloves, Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bracelets, Beads; and a rich assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND WREATHS.

Also, Lace and Muslin COLLARS; Thread and Bobbinet LACE, &c.

☞ Leghorn Bonnets Cleaned and Pressed by Machine.

Mrs. Dally having worked near twenty years in the city, feels confident it is only necessary for the Ladies to call and examine her work, to secure their favor and a share of patronage.

Geneva, June 15, 1829. 41

LOTTERY OFFICE, GENEVA.—The Subscriber, having been appointed by Messrs. YATES & MCINTYRE, their AGENT to vend Lottery Tickets in this village, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep, as heretofore, TICKETS and SHARES in all the Regular and Extra Classes of the New-York LOTTERIES, which will be supplied at the same prices they are sold in the Cities. About three Lotteries are drawn a month, and in each are a number of Splendid Prizes—a due proportion of which (judging from the past) will undoubtedly be dispensed to the customers of this Office.

[39] JAMES BOGERT, *Agent*
Geneva, 9th May, 1829. *for the Managers.*

FLOUR.—A quantity of Superfine Flour has just been received at the Store of the subscriber, and is offered for Sale at the lowest market. J. V. R. SCHERMERHORN.

Geneva, May 11 1829 39

SUPPORT YOUR OWN MECHANICS!

WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING and MANUFACTURING.—The subscriber having procured and put in successful operation a first rate STEAM ENGINE, for propelling his machinery, will in future be enabled to carry on the business of *Carding, Cloth Dressing* and *Dying,* in its various branches, and during all seasons of the year. He is furnished to accommodate his customers in the best possible manner. His establishment is situated directly on the margin of Seneca Lake, a short distance south of the Franklin House, where he respectfully solicits from his old customers and the public generally, a share of patronage. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of *Cloths,* which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for *Wool.*

CHESTER FRANCIS.

Geneva, 22d Sept. 1828. 06

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received at the GENEVA LEATHER & SHOE STORE, opposite Hemenway's Hotel, a new supply, consisting of

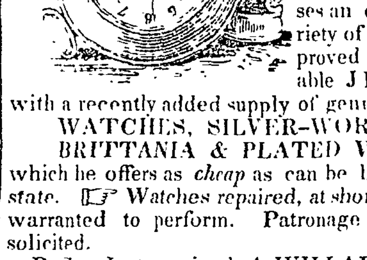
SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,

Calf, Seal, Morocco, Lining, and Binding SKINS, and a very large stock of SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS;
Boot Trees; Boot Crimps;
Men's right and left Block and Common Lasts;
Women's, Children's and Boys' do.;
Thread of all the various numbers;
Prunella, Galloon Bindings;
Superior Trimmings, Ribbons, Ornaments;
Silk Braids, Silk and Cotton Boot Laces;
Kitt, of all sorts; Awls, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Giggers, Rhan Breaks and Keys;
Shoulder Irons and Sticks; Long Sticks; and many other articles, too numerous to mention:
All of which will be sold *Cheap* for Cash.
Also, A very extensive and fashionable stock of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' Stuff, Children's and Misses' SHOES and BOOTS; cheap as the cheapest.

D. L. LUM.

Geneva, 3d June, 1829. 43

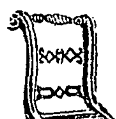
R. E. HALL



IN January last, opened a Jewelry establishment, opposite P. Prouty's Hardware Store in Seneca-street. His assortment comprises an extensive variety of the most approved and fashionable JEWELRY, with a recently added supply of genuine WATCHES, SILVER-WORK, BRITTANIA & PLATED WARE, which he offers as *cheap* as can be bought in this state. ☞ *Watches repaired, at short notice, and* warranted to perform. Patronage respectfully solicited.

P. S.—Just received, 4 WILLARD'S PATENT TIME PIECES, which will be sold very low. *Geneva, June* 17, 1829. 3m46

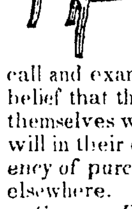
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT STORE.



THE subscribers continue to keep for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at their Hat Store in Seneca-St. opposite Prouty's Hardware Store, a general assortment of HATS. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. WIGHT & CLARK.

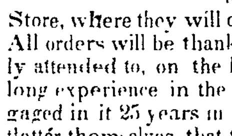
Geneva, June 23, 1829. 45

CHAIR FACTORY.



FOR SALE, elegant warranted FANCY, and WINDSOR CHAIRS, at the Water-st. Chair Factory Ware Room, in front of the Bridge, a few rods south of Brizse's tavern; where Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase are respecfully invited to call and examine for themselves, in the confident belief that the opportunity thus afforded to furnish themselves with a cheap, tasty and durable article, will in their own estimation supersede the expediency of purchasing in the City of New-York or elsewhere. ISRAEL HUNTINGTON.

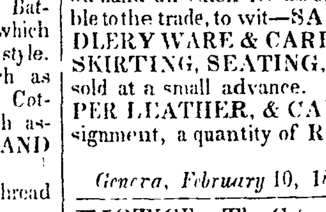
Geneva, February 24, 1829. 29tf



TAILORING—*JOHN MORRIS & SON,* just from New-York, have opened a Shop next door south of De Zeng & Hall's Store, where they will carry on the above business. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the lowest terms. From their long experience in the business, having been engaged in it 25 years in the city of New-York, they flatter themselves that they shall give entire satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will, if desired, go and Cut clothing for the Farmers at their houses, within the distance of 10 or 12 miles. All orders from the country will be gratefully received.

Geneva, June 10, 1829. 6m43

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having taken the establishment recently occupied by Messrs. HASKELL & WALBRIDGE, offers to the public a very general assortment of articles in his line, *to wit:*



SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. &c. and MILITARY WORK in general—all of which will be manufactured of the very best materials and in the most approved style, and will be sold very low for prompt pay. He has also on hand an extensive assortment of Goods, suitable to the trade, to wit—SADDLE TREES, SADDLERY WARE & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, SKIRTING, SEATING, &c. &c. which will be sold at a small advance. *Also,* SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, & CALF SKINS. On Consignment, a quantity of RIFLE BARRELS.

G. H. HASKELL.

Geneva, February 10, 1829. 26*

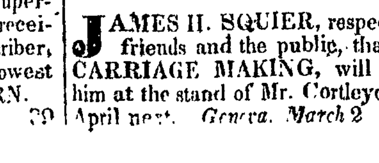
NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due the said firm must be paid to S. H. ROSE, by whom all demands against the firm will be paid, he being duly authorized to settle the concern.

SHERMAN H. ROSE,
JAMES H. SQUIER.

Geneva, April 1, 1829. tf33

☞ The COACH MAKING BUSINESS will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who will keep on hand, or furnish to order on the shortest notice, all articles in the above line, warranted of the first quality, on accommodating terms.

S. H. ROSE.



JAMES H. SQUIER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business of CARRIAGE MAKING, will be continued by him at the stand of Mr. Cortleyou, after the 1st of April next. *Geneva, March* 2 1829 29

SOME OF AN EDITOR'S MISERIES.

"——, '*Tis true, the Ed'tor's life*
Is one of toil, and care, and strife,
With many a rub and kick;
To please us all he surely tries,
But what with truth, and what with lies,
He never makes it hit.

The Ed'tor's life!—Oh! hard it is,
To thus endure the weekly quiz
On efforts of his pen;
The Ed'tor *no one can forgive.*
The Ed'tor cannot sin and live,
He cannot *please all men.*"

An editor, of all other men (if *men* we may be called, tho', by the by, we are looked upon by some as a kind of nondescripts, belonging neither to heaven nor earth, possessed of the faculties of ubiquity and omniscience, and almost capable of omnipotence) is doomed to undergo the greatest cares, vexations and perplexities. There are a thousand things that engross his attention; and to commit an error in one, is to give offence to a number of his patrons, who are by no means sparing in their condemnation. When he thinks he is conferring a favor, it not unfrequently happens that his good nature is imposed upon, and becomes unwittingly, the medium through which the feelings of individuals are injured, and the peace of families disturbed. If an editor presumes to exercise a little independence in his vocation, he is punished for his *arrogance* by the loss of patronage. If he does not fill his sheet with news of importance, whether there be any or not, he is pronounced an *ignoramus,* and unfit for an editor. If he does not write in the style of a rigid moralist, he is charged with laxity of principles. If he does not fill at least one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.—If a public nuisance should exist, public notice of it would offend; and not to notice it would be censured. If he publishes the laws of the state, old and young maids grumble; if he does not, civilians frown. These, with a thousand other perplexities, the editor of a country village paper is heir to. The fact is—

That Editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him;
Or, if he dares presume to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And chringe to all who meet him.

The situation of an editor in a country village, is far more critical than those in the cities; for in a village there is an absolute barrenness of incident; and if we strike at folly and vice as it every where abounds, some sir Oracle will start up and say *he* is meant, and make a devil of a clatter about it. In the city there are abundant materials from which to manufacture paragraphs, and the population being large, should an editorial shaft ruffle the feathers of a delinquent, he can skulk among the crowd and his fluttering not be perceived. But far different is the situation of an editor of a village paper—for if he presumes to touch in the least the political feelings of any person with whom he has dealings, he comes into *your* office, "brim full of wrath and cabbage," and withdraws his subscription. His correspondents quarrel and abuse each other in the columns of his paper, and to reconcile the misunderstanding, they shake hands, and agree to lay all the blame to the editor.

The pretty maid with pouting lip,
Turns o'er the paper, thence to sip,
A draught from Hymen's place;

and if she be disappointed, she turns up her modest nose, and pronounces us at once tasteless and haters of matrimony. So we go. But it is *our* determination, as far as we are able, to do nought but what is right,

"And let the grumblers grumble."

There is so much genuine description in the following article, taken from a Savannah paper, of the perplexities to which the editor of a public journal is subject, that we cannot forego the pleasure of laying it before our readers, for their edification and our own benefit.—*Lansingburgh Gaz.*

From the Savannah Mercury.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS,
OR THE PRINTER AND HIS PATRONS.

As we sat turning over the leaves of our subscription list the other morning, we looked up and saw our old friend Fudge Puffendorf before us.

"I see you have not yet learned all the secrets of your trade, says he, and I have called to give you a little wholesome advice."

We have great pleasure in receiving advice—

"And too little discretion in following it, said he—I see how it is; but no matter; I will open to you"——

But, here he was interrupted by a knocking at the door, and in a moment he sunk behind the screen, as our patron A. entered.

"I am very sorry, says Mr. A., that you came out with that piece this morning; it will play the very devil with your concern. I have heard several persons say that they meant to stop the paper."

Can't help it; an editor you know must speak his mind.

"O certainly! I like to see editors independent. But then it is always best to be on the right side. And to tell you the truth, I have no wish to support a paper that propagates such dangerous doctrines. I just give you a piece of my mind.—Good morning."

And he went out; but the door had scarcely closed, when in came Mr. B.

"That was a capital piece this morning, says he; just the thing. Put my name down as a subscriber. I like to see editors independent. Here's a long advertisement, keep it in a month."

But before we had time to congratulate ourselves on the event, Mr C. made his appearance.

"Sir, says he, I have called to tell you that you may stop my paper. I can never support an editor who entertains such absurd opinions."

Certainly, sir—shall we receipt your bill?

"Why as to that, another time will do as well. But I take the liberty of telling you that the tariff is ruinous to the country, and moreover, diabolical; and if you do not come out against it, we put you down,—that's all. I like to see editors independent."

And he departed in high dudgeon. But in a moment after, Mr. D. came in.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor, says he, I have just called to let you know that my friend Mr. Spifflikins is about to start for Alderman, and I wish you to give him a *lift* in your paper."

Why, to be sure, said we, Spifflikins is a very decent man, but suppose we might select a more useful Alderman.

"True, I must confess there are *smarter* men than Mr. Spifflikins, but then I have a reason for wishing him elected. And certainly you cannot refuse to support him, considering we have always supported you, and as we all agree in politics."

That to be sure is a great matter, but in the selection of public officers, we ought to look to the public good; and not to be governed by private feeling.

"Very well sir, my practice is to support those who support me. Just stop my paper—I am for an independent editor who will stick to his friends without regard to consequences."

And he turned upon his heel in a great pet.—But our embarrassment was not at an end. Mr. D's back was scarcely turned before in came Mr. E.

"I understand that old Spifflikins has been put up as a candidate for Alderman. Now I want you to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It may be done in three lines. And, do you hear? call him an *old fool*—an old dunder head—and all that kind of thing. Don't fear consequences! There's nothing like independence in an editor."

But consider Mr. E. there is something due to the feelings of a worthy old man, even though he be no Solomon. It is not every one for whom we cannot vote, that we feel free to arraign before the public.

"What! you won't write against him, then! Just stop my paper. I won't support any editor who can't be independent."

You see, sir, (said we to our friend Puffendorf, who rejoined us as the heavy tramp of our last angry visiter died away on the ear,) how impossible it is for an editor to please every body. These are all equally friends; all equally admirers of the *independence of the press.* And yet either of them would, in a moment, sacrifice it to his own convenience; would trample it under foot, when ever it crossed his own path, or interfered with his own particular feelings or prejudices. You see that the same paragraph which excites the admiration of one will prove the hostility of the other. And that in contested elections, the editor is posted between two fires; he is sure to be scorched by one, perhaps both.

"You have found it out then, at last (said our old friend Puffendorf;) that is the very subject of and concerning which, I wish to give you a little sage advice. In the first place let me advise you, never to *commit yourself* on any subject. If you find it necessary to say any thing, speak very dubiously; first say a smart thing on this side, and then on that. If you speak out, you will most certainly interfere with some of the preconceived notions of our party, and then you will be sure to lose business. In all cases of contested elections, never support or oppose any candidate; as you will certainly make an enemy of the party you oppose; and perhaps also of the party whose interest you espouse. Because it is not often that a candidate will be content with the measure of praise you may be disposed to mete out. If he have no character of his own, he will expect you to give him one, and if your imagination is not very prolific, he will be disappointed in these just expectations. If he have pretentions, he will be convinced that you have not done him justice. If he lose his election, he will attribute his failure to your want of zeal, or ability in his cause; and he will dislike you on this account. It is always dangerous for an editor to oppose an individual; it is scarcely less so to support him."

Why, according to your policy, an editor must say nothing at all.

"You have it very nearly. There are few topics he can approach and *speak out, without crossing* the views of some one. But this simple maxim will bear you *triumphantly through* every difficulty. Whatever may be the subject, however unimportant it may, at the first view appear—*never commit yourself.* Let your editorial be like Delphic oracles, every paragraph an enigma. Every reader will then interpret it so as to suit his own prejudices and opinions. This is what has raised many an editor in popularity, and extended his patronage. This is what they mean when they talk about the *Independence of the Press.*"

Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.—The name of this distinguished philosopher, it is now certain, is to be associated with those of the two other celebrated Englishmen, benefactors of science, who have departed from the theatre of their labors in the course of the last six months. Even as one of a trio so illustrious, if the important results which attended his scientific observations alone be considered, Sir Humphrey Davy must be undoubtedly regarded as pre-eminent. To him the scientific world is principally indebted for its acquaintance with the powers and properties of the Voltaic Battery; while his discoveries of Sodium and Potassium, and the invention of the Safety-Lamp are deservedly classed among the most valuable presents which philosophy ever made to art, and will not fail to transmit his name to posterity. The removal from among us of so eminent a man, however complete his career, cannot fail to excite melancholy feelings. He died at Geneva, on the 29th of May; and every honor was paid to his remains, by all the residents of that city in any wise distinguished either in science or literature.—*Athenaeum.*

Late Instruction.—Socrates in his old age, learned to play upon a musical instrument. Cato, aged 80, began to learn Greek; and Plutarch, in his old age, acquired Latin. John Gelida, of Valentia, in Spain, did not begin the study of Belles-Letters, until he was 40 years old. Henry Spelman, *having in his youth neglected the sciences,* resumed them at the age of 50, with *extraordinary success.* Fairfax, after having been the general of the parliamentary army in England, went to Oxford and took his degree as Doctor of Law. Colbert, when minister, and almost 60 years of age, returned to his Latin and his Law, in a situation where the neglect of one, if not both, might have been thought excusable; and Mons. Le Tillier, chancellor of France, reverted to the learning of logic that he might dispute with his grandchildren.—*Athenaeum.*

The Three Doctors.—An eminent author saith "There are three doctors, Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman: they are reported to be excellent physicians, and if kept at a constant pension their fees will not be very costly.

How to read a Newspaper.—If a literary paper, begin at the first page and read to the last; take every article in its course. If a commercial paper, do the same, omitting advertisements and marine news—they may be examined at leisure. Until you do this, it is ignorant presumption to express an opinion of its merits; you have no right to call it dry, uninteresting, or to say there is no news.—You may as well take up a new novel, look at the title-page, and pronounce it valueless and without interest; condemn the plot, satirize the characters, and denounce the author for his stupidity.—*Mir.*

Moschetoes.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, premising that the season when this city is most annoyed with moschetoes has arrived, calls the attention of housekeepers to what he calls a certain and easy method of destroying them, or rather of preventing their existence. It is, to throw two or three small shovel-fulls of common wood ashes into each cistern of rain water, which will effectually destroy the *larva* from which the insect is produced. This process should be repeated every three or four weeks, during the season of moschetoes. The writer states, that the experiment has been tried in a neighboring city with success, and that the addition of the ashes has been found to *clarify the water. The recipe looks reasonable enough.* Whoever has looked into a cistern, or into *any receptacle of standing water,* in warm weather, must have observed multitudes of insects, from an eighth to a fourth of an inch in length, moving about with great rapidity, and generally darting to the bottom when the water is disturbed. From these insects the moscheto is produced. A further examination will show quantities of their empty sloughs on the surface of the water, and moschetoes will generally be found about the top of the cistern, trying their just unfolded wings, and flying slowly and feebly when disturbed. Thus, although there is little doubt that multitudes of moschetoes are imported from the neighboring marshes, there can be no question that a large proportion are of *domestic origin.* Whatever will destroy these insects in their imperfect state in our cisterns, will of course do much to rid us of their annoyance, and the recipe we have mentioned may be put in practice with little trouble.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The advantages of promptness were realized in one case at the great fire in Augusta, Ga. A merchant, whose policy expired at 12 o'clock, called at the Insurance office at half past 11, and obtained a renewal of it. At 2 o'clock, the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes! What would have become of that man's fortune *if he* had thought it "would do as well after dinner?"

The pressure of the times does not seem to affect the movements of the fashionable world.—The Saratoga Sentinel says there are not less than 1500 visiters at the springs—a greater number than ever before seen there.

Two young Greeks are going out as passengers in the Ontario, bound to the Mediterranean. Their names are Stephen G. Gallatti, and Constantine T. Ralli. They have been educated at Yale College and are from Scio, having escaped from the massacre at that place in 1822.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

It is not very long since one of the petty African kings said he would send his son to England, that he might learn "to read book and be rogue."