THE GENEVA GAZETTE,

AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

O. 15---VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1829. WHOLE NO. 1057.

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

TERMS.

illage subscribers, $2 50 cents a year.
hose living out of the village who call at the ore, and to those who receive the paper by $2.
ompanies of not less than ten, $1 50 cents, e when the papers are taken.
le papers, six pence.
No papers discontinued without payment of ges.

ADVERTISEMENTS

d at the usual rates. A liberal deduction who advertise by the year.
Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and all kinds of **NTING,** executed at the shortest no- lowest prices.

ew Establishment.

S AND MEDICINE, PAINTS & OIL, UORS & GROCERIES, FRUIT, &c.

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

c Brandy,	Plug, Cavendish,
ux Do.	Ladies' Twist,
a Rum,	Lump and Paper } Tobacco.
ix Do.	Peanuts, Pecannuts,
es,	Brazil Nuts, Mace,
a,	Citron, Pepper Sauce,
rt, Pico,	Anchovies, India Soy,
and Samos } WINES	Bermacilla, Currants,
Champaign,	Lime Juice, Sallad Oil,
, Prunes, Figs,	Cloves, Catsup,
ds, Filberts,	Tamarinds, Chocolate,
a Nuts,	Pipes, Demijohns,
Skin,	Porter & Wine Bottles,
Hyson,	Martinique Cordials,
son, } TEAS. very fresh.	Hibberts' *London* Brown
l, Tonkay	Stout and Porter,
ouchong,	Shaving Soap,
ado,	Ink Powder,
ix, } SUGARS.	Paint Brushes,
leans,	Clothes Brushes,
	Spanish Segars,
nd Loaf,	American Do.
offee, Pepper,	Lamp Oil,
, Nutmegs,	Lamps, &c. &c.

, on Consignment, SOAP and CAN- by the box.
EARING MACHINES, CLOTHIERS' WS, &c. &c.

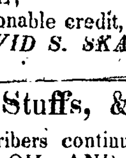
H. H. MERRELL.

eva, August, 1829. 52

LOVER SEED, &C.

BUSHELS CLOVER *SEED,* raised in Seneca county; 100 barrels *MESS* ; 10,000 lbs. *HAMS and SHOULDERS;* allons old *WHISKEY;* 20 tons Swedes, and Russia IRON; 1 ton Eng. WHITE ; 15 barrels & half barrels MACKEREL; M and tarred RIGGING; together with a assortment of *Foreign and Domestic*

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND
HARD-WHRE;



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

eva, March 23, 1829. 32

ints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

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

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

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

and Red Lead,	White-Vitroil,
Spruce Yellow,	Rose Pink,
Ochre,	Thorodesianna,
& Paris White,	White & Red Chalk,
Brown,	Lamp Black,
n Red,	Gum Copal,
lion,	Gum-Shellac,
Brown,	Gold and Silver Leaf,
& Rotten Stone,	Paint Brushes, Sash do.
e Yellow and	Camel's Hair Pencils,
n,	Graining Brushes,
Yellow,	Pallet Knives,
n Blue,	Black Lead,
e, Umber,	Linseed and Lamp Oil,
Lead,	Spirits Terpentine.

WOODS & DYE STUFFS.

achy Logwood,	Verdigris, Clive Oil,
	Jacks, Brushes,
Hach Nicaragua,	Tenter Hooks,
Hach do.	Press Papers,
caragua & Cam-	Machine Cards. *Also,*
ground, (all	GROUND PAINTS,
d Woods war-	Pearl Ash, Saltpetre,
d good.)	Sand Paper, Glue,
Copperas,	Glauber & Epsom Salts,
itroil,	Roll Brimstone,
do.	Flour Sulphur,
r, Nut Galls,	White-wash, Weaver's,
Tartar,	Tanner's, Fancy and
Pin,	Common, Shoe, Dus-
Salt,	ting, Scouring, Cloth,
na Indigo,	Hair & Tooth *Brushes.*
ROCERIES,	*EARTHEN and*
ROCKERY,	*GLASS WARE.*

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

va, May 11, 1829. tf39

ATHER & SHOE STORE.

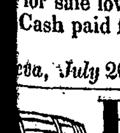
Wholesale and Retail.

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

hand, any quantity of LEATHER, of all for sale low.
Cash paid for HIDES.

A. EDDY & Co.

va, 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 Wheat, particularly for family use.

July, 1829. 46

NSING B. MIZNER, AND JAMES STRYKER,

AVE formed a Copartnership as ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS at Law, and heir Professional services to the public in veral Courts of this State

va, 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;

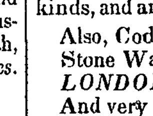
Among which are some elegant China *Tea Sets.* His stock of

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

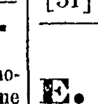
MERCHANDISE,

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.

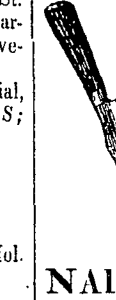


THE subscriber offers for Sale *Twenty Five* BUILDING LOTS, in the north part of the village—situated partly on Main-street, and partly on a new stree to be opened from Main-street, east to Water-street. The Lots are 50 feet in front, by 150 feet deep—and will be sold on a credit of from 5 to 7 years,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

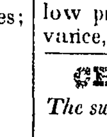
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARD-WARE,
HOLLOW-WARE,
NAILS & WINDOW-GLASS,

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,



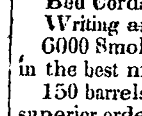
AT AYRAULT'S CASH STORE.—Just received and now opening, at Ayrault's Cash Store, near the Franklin House, a large assortment of DRY GOODS; among which are many new and desirable articles. Also, Fresh TEAS and SUGARS; and a general supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE. All of which have been purchased 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,

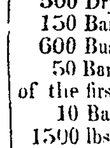
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tonkay and Pouchong TEAS, of the last importations and superior quality;
Java and Green COFFEE; Pepper & Alspice;
Boston No. 1, & Spanish CHOCOLATE;
Pure Ginger; New Rice;
Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS;
Zante Currants; Fresh Figs;
Lemons and Oranges, and 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;
I. 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. Oakar.;
1500 lbs. Tow Rope and Cordage.
Together with a general assortment of **BOAT-STORES.** MERCER & Co.

Geneva, 8th June, 1829. 4.

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

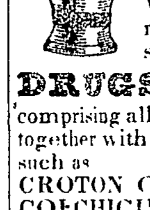
CROTON OIL,	SULPH. DE QUININE,
COLCHICUM,	ELATERIUM,
IODINE,	ACET. DE MORPHINE.

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, Mitts, 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.

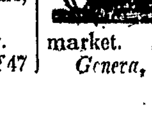
☞ Leghorn Bonnets Cleaned and Pressed by Machine.

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. 44

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

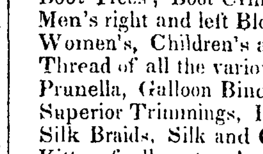
SUPPORT YOUR OWN MECHANICS!

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.

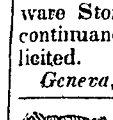
Geneva, 3d June, 1829. 43

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

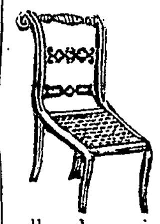
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT STORE.



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.

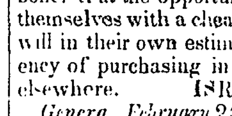
Geneva, June 23, 1829. 45

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 at 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.

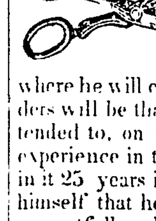
Geneva, February 24, 1829. 29tf



TAILORING—*JOHN MORRIS,* lately from New-York, has opened a shop next door south of De Zeng & Rees' Class-store, where he will carry on the above business. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the lowest terms. From his long experience in the business, having been engaged in it 25 years in the city of New-York, he flatters himself that he shall give entire satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He 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, Sept. 9, 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*

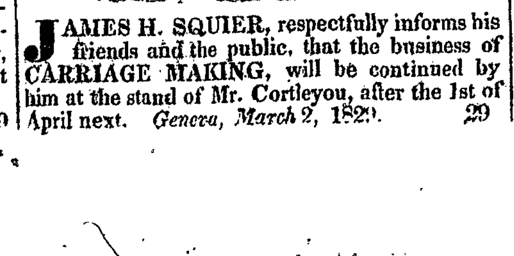
NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due the said firm must be paid to S. H. ROSE, by whom all demands against the firm will be paid, he being duly authorized to settle the concern.

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

Reported for the New-York Enquirer.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LAW CASE.

John Julius Dandy, Esq. vs. *Millicant Modish Spinster.* } This was an action of damages for frightening pl'ff's horse.

John Julius Dandy deposed, that about 12 o'-clock on Saturday last, as he was riding up Broadway, near Fulton-st. the defendant suddenly turned the corner, having on a fashionable hat, which she had just purchased, from an importation opened that morning by Madam Trumpourie, fresh from Paris. That his horse, being raw from the country, became, as the plaintiff verily believes and testifies on oath, alarmed at the sudden apparition of the said hat, abruptly whirled round, reared up and transplanted him from his back into the gutter, to the great damage of his person and apparel.

Zephyr Silkendale testified that he was a fellow-lodger with John Julius Dandy, and that the said Dandy suffered great injury in his apparel, by reason of certain filthy accumulations of mud, as per contract of certain individuals with the Corporation; and further that said John Julius Dandy kept his bed three days afterwards, as he verily believes in consequence of said disaster.

Sylvia Silverheels deposed on the part of defendant, that the hat sported by Miss Modish was a fashionable hat, such as is now generally worn by all persons of the least pretensions, from the highest ton to the lowest kitchen, and that no horse of any blood or breeding would think of being frightened at seeing it.

Madam Trumpourie deposed that the hat was an exact fac-simile of one worn by the Duchess D'-Angouleme, the last time she took an airing to Fontainbleau.

John Julius Dandy cross-examined by Mr. Catchall.

Was this horse you rode a blood horse?

Can't tell—don't know his pedigree.

Counsel desired the jury to take particular note of this.

So you don't know the pedigree you say?

No.

Mr. Dandy, I am now going to ask you a question which I hope you will consider deeply before you answer. Did plaintiff wear curls, when she frightened your horse.

She did.

You are certain of that?

I am.

Very well—that's sufficient.

Zephyr Silverheels cross-examined.

Did John Julius Dandy actually keep his bed three days after the accident?

He did.

Was it in consequence of actual injury sustained, or only from fright?

Can't say upon my honor.

Never mind your honor, sir—you are under oath now—might not John Julius Dandy have kept his bed in consequence of the damage sustained by his costume, rather than from any injury received in his person? Had he any second suit of clothes to put on, while the other was repairing?

Here John Julius gave Lawyer Catchall a look that rather staggered the learned Counsel, and Mr. Silverheels appealed to the Court to know whether he was obliged to answer the question. The Court said by all means, unless it would in any way criminate himself. Mr. Catchall then repeated the question.

He had no other suit of clothes.

O ho! then he kept his bed for want of them?

Can't say.

Madam Trumpourie cross-examined by Mr. Tongue, counsel for plaintiff.

What was the size of Miss Modish's bonnet?

Seven feet three inches round, clear of the trimmings.

Is that the usual size?

The sizes vary—if the lady is below the middle size, the hat ought to be proportionably larger; a lady of four feet and an half height should were a hat twice the circumference of her height.

How many yards of trimming go to the composition of a fashionable hat, Madam?

Sometimes more, sometimes less. Sixty or seventy yards is the extent.

How many feathers?

About three dozen.

What quantity of flowers?

About as much as will fill three band-boxes.

How in the name of wonder do the ladies keep such things on their heads?

They hold them fast with their hands.

What is the usual price of such a hat?

Here Madame Trumpourie made a low curtsie, and declared she never attended to such vulgar matters. The ladies paid just what they pleased.

The testimony being closed, Mr. Tongue addressed the jury with great criticism, in a speech six hours long, five hours broad, and a quarter of an inch deep, by actual measurement by a stop watch. We can only give the skeleton.

Gentlemen of the Jury—It is idle to make laws against flying kites, setting off squibs and crackers, and carrying Paddies about the streets—it is idle to make laws against projecting signs of elephants and obtrusions of bow windows upon the streets—it is idle to prohibit the sober business men of the city from putting out their empty hogsheads and sugar boxes in front of their stores—it is idle to prohibit the ringing of *bells* at auctions and steam-boats, so long as our *belles* are permitted to encumber the streets, embarrass passengers, and frighten horses, by wearing hats of such singular enormity. To my certain knowledge, Gentlemen of the Jury, several persons besides my client have been put in jeopardy of life and limb by these unlawful projections called hats, and had not their chivalrous gallantry prevented it, the number of actions for damages would have been incalculable. Gentlemen of the Jury, such hats are contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the law. There is a law against swine running at large, and why! Because they run between our legs, and endanger our lives and limbs. Now, though it is impossible for a lady in a fashionable hat to run between any legs but those of a Colossus, still there are an infinite variety of ways in which they may, and do operate to the great danger of the community.—They frighten horses, as in the case of my client—They frighten the gentlemen from the interior, who come down in the spring to buy goods, and they frighten the Dutch women from Tappan, Bergen, Flatbush and other places, whereby they are prevented from coming to market to the great detriment of the city, which suffers in consequence for want of butter, eggs, wormwood and parsley, peppergrass, poultry and pennyroyal.

Gentlemen of the Jury, this is a case of great enormity. Hats were originally devised for the purpose of defending the head and face from the sun and weather; and hands were originally invented, at least ladies' hands, the one to carry a reticule, the other to hold up the train behind.—But, Gentlemen of the Jury, what are ladies' hands good for now! For all useful purposes they might as well be without them—they are continually employed in holding their hats on their heads. No hair pin, nor ribbon, nor skewer, nor any other instrument of modern invention is competent to the task of keeping such hats on such heads as we now see every day in Broadway. You might as well attempt to restrain a balloon with a single hair—brace down the mainsail of a man-of-war with a rope yarn, or make any other impossibility possible, as to restrain the eccentricities of a fashionable bonnet in a moderate breeze. Bless me how it totters! and capers, and flares upwards and downwards—and this way and that! How it shivers in the wind and leaps like a vessel in stays! How it impedes the motion of the wearer, and destroys all power or grace of motion! Sometimes the ladies' heads are blown back upon their shoulders by a sudden puff—and at others beat down by the wind taking them all aback, to use a nautical phrase. The poor ladies are so monopolized with securing the rigging aloft, that they have no time to attend to what is going on below—whereby men are put in great jeopardy of feet, ancles, &c.

Gentlemen of the Jury, extravagance of dress, especially in the streets, is essentially vulgar. No lady of taste or delicacy will encumber herself in walking, with a quantity of superfluous trumpery that embarrasses the freedom of her gait, and destroys all grace of motion. Simplicity in dress is not only a refinement, but a virtue. A rage for extravagant ornaments, in time, destroys all distinctions between education and manners, and stupidity and vulgarity, since those who can pass for fashionable *elegantes,* by the sole aid of the milliner, will dispense with those accomplishments of mind and manners, which, after all, are the only tests of gentility. It rests with you, gentlemen of the jury, to discourage these vulgar and mischievous monstrosities, and to do an act of justice to my injured client.

Mr. Catchall then rose in behalf of the defendant, and made a most powerful appeal to the feelings of the jury.

Gentlemen of the jury, said he, "the age of chivalry is gone!"—a long pause, and the orator resumed—"The age of chivalry is gone, and the glory of Europe is defeated for ever!" That if the nineteenth century, a period unequalled in the annals of refinement, for taste in dress—for manufacturers of all kinds—for canals and railways—for every species of eternal improvement—for the cheapness, beauty and variety or laces, bobbins, barrages, Gros de Naples, French plaids, English razors, Irish gloves, and American muslins—that in such an enlightened and chivalrous period—a gentlemen—I say, gentlemen, gentleman—that a gentleman should bring an action against a lady, in any court, except the court of Cupid, is an unequalled barbarian—a barbarian only worthy those ages of darkness, which—which—which—preceded those ages of light—which—which gentlemen of the jury, I say a most unparallelled barbarism.

Gentlemen of the jury, where is there to be found, in the common law, the civil law, the canon law, the statute law, the Brehon law, the laws of the Medes and Persians, the laws of the land, the ocean, the air, or the moon. I say where is there any law putting a lady's hat in superscription or confinement? None. I defy the learned gentleman to produce a single case in point. But, gentlemen of the fury, the law as in most cases occur, has nothing to do with the business. Custom gentlemen, custom is above the law, because it is the foundation of the law.

Now, I maintain that if it were the custom to wear no hats at all, there would be nothing unlawful in my client going without a hat. Now, gentlemen of the jury, if it is lawful to go without a hat, then it follows *apriori*—that is, it goes before in the argument—that she may lawfully wear a hat as high as a church steeple, and as wide as a church door. The very fact of her being permitted to wear no hat, proves that she may wear a hat of any size she pleases.

Gentlemen, the circumstance of the plaintiff not knowing the pedigree of his horse, is decisive against all claim for damages. For aught we know, the horse might have been a wooden horse, a flying horse, a wild horse, or no horse at all. If a wooden horse, his throwing his rider could not have been any act of volition, proceeding from the sight of the hat. If a flying horse, he ought to have been called a Hypogriff—therefore a misnomer in declaration. If a wild horse, action will be against plaintiff for introducing unlawful animals. Holt. cap. 3d. Raymond, and three thousand others. If no horse at all, a nonsuit, as a matter of course.

Another important query occurs, Gentlemen of the jury. It is stated by the plaintiff himself that my client wore curls as well as a hat, and the question naturally arises, whether it was the curls or the hat that frightened the horse. The animal might have taken them for demi culverins, cannonades, or bombs, piled "like artilery, tier over tier;" and if he had, peradventure, belonged to a militia officer, he might have had an antipathy to such murderous machinery; or he might have taken them for Bologna sausages, and some horses beyond doubt have an antipathy to Bologna sausages. In short, gentlemen, if he was in your opinion frightened at the curls, you must find a verdict for us—the *quo animo* being different from that stated in the case. But, gentlemen, all this is nonsense. The plaintiff is nonsuited, as a matter of course, and in virtue of the legal maxim, *quos supra nos nihil ad nos, anglice*—the things which are above us are nothing to us. Now, gentlemen, the hat being above the lady's head, it follows that my client cannot be made responsible for any damage from that which was no part or portion of her. You might as well fine her for damage done by a hail stone, or any other missile from above. I have done.

The court charged the jury that if they believed the learned counsel for the plaintiff, they would find against the defendant; if they believed the counsel for the defendant, they would find against the plaintiff; but if they believed neither, they would do just as they pleased.

Jury, after being out three days and three nights, returned a verdict of disagreement, and were discharged.

THE TOBACCO BOX.—After much interesting conversation, perceiving he used Tobacco, I told him he had one intemperate habit left. The color came into his face, and he eagerly inquired what it was. "Chewing tobacco," was my answer. I then in the most friendly manner forewarned him that he would be in danger of returning to his former intemperate habits, if he continued to stimulate with Tobacco; that with such copious expectoration, he wasted the saliva which was needed to digest the food; that no tobacco chewer or smoker could relish water, and that they had an habitual thirst. To all this, he assented, but added, "it would cost me four times the effort to give up Tobacco, that it did to abandon Ardent Spirit."—"Then, said I, you are called to make the sacrifice; and with what irresistable force can you address the intemperate, being able to state that you have from principle given up your cherished habit, to which you from youth have been addicted; and that they have only to resolve, and the victory is won." Long time this interesting man stood in doubt, his sparkling eye and changing countenance betrayed the emotion of his soul. I pressed the subject; he suddenly took from his pocket his darling box, laid it upon my desk, rushed from my office, and soon after left the city, for his residence. I send you, Mr. Editor, the Tobacco box, with the owner's name enclosed, and wish you to keep it for the inspection of those who are still halting between two opinions.—*Jr. of Humanity.*

A gentleman who resides in the interior of Virginia, in a letter now before us proposes that some method should be adopted by which the friends of Temperance who are so "few and far between" that they cannot form Societies, may notwithstanding act in concert in promoting the reformation.—"I am one" he says—"who find it impossible to form a large Society, and I am therefore resolved to declare myself a member of the American Abstinent Association—have discontinued and entirely renounced the custom of giving or receiving ardent spirit on any occasion." He states having a large harvest cut down and secured in his barns without rum or whiskey.—*Richmond Vis.*

RUM DISTILLERIES "GOING DOWN."

Mr. Editor.—Riding yesterday, through Roxbury, my attention was attracted by a long low brick building, just covered, standing on the side of the street opposite to an ancient Rum distillery. Alarmed at this apparent rallying of the smitten foe, I called to a man, with a pail in his hand, in front of the distillery, and anxiously inquired for what use the new building was designed. "For the manufacture of white lead," was his reply. "Thank you," said I, "I rejoice to hear you say so; I feared it was a Distillery *going up.*" "No Sir," said he, with a significant shrug, "Distilleries do not *go up,* now-a-days; but are *going down, down, down.*"—Jr. of Humanity.

A good Example.—All the merchants in Carlisle, Penn. with but two exceptions, have signed an agreement not to import such articles from the cities as the mechanics of that place propose to manufacture which shall be equally of as good quality, fashionable and cheap.—*Jerseyman.*