MONTHLY LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Geneva, N. Y. October 31, 1829.

Allen, M.s.
Allen, Preserved
Axtell, Mary Jane
B.
Burke, Simeon
Boyd, I.
Bogert, James 2
Benson, J. L.
Bill, Joseph A.
Blodget, Joseph L.
Brothers, Catharine
Babcock, John
Brewster, Hannah
Benson, Dr.
Burnett, Jonathan
Bourn, John
Backenstose, Catharine
Brizsee, Mr.
Backenstose, J. & Co.
Bleu, Samuel,
Burgess, Ann
Burt, Ebenezer
Boughton, Edward
Brigden, Timothy
Bartles, Ann
Bancroft, Benjamin B.
Blodget, Wolcott,
Brisee, Mr.
Bell, Hamilton
Boyd, Margaret
Bronson, Alfred
Beckwith, Silas
Bull, William A.
Bours, Mary W.
Barnes, Clarissa
C.
Clark, Miss
Cook, Mary
Condit, George A.
Clark, Samuel
Chidsey, Samuel B.
Cromwell, Benjamin
Conley, Martha
Cook, Lydia
Coleman, Otis
Cook, Geo. (ship)
Crabbe, Samuel
Condit, Parmenas
Crittendon, Carlton
Chappel, Charles
Crittendon, William
Chadwick, Samuel
Cuyler, Rich'd G. & Co.
Culver, Mary
Chapins, S.
Chidester, Amsa
D.
Draper, Dier B.
Dobbin, John
Druckemiller, John
E.
Eberhart, Lewis A.
Ensworth, Tracy
F.
Folwell, Jane Dey
Frasy, Calvin
Frank, Joanna
Francis, Chester
Frank, Jacob
G.
Gregory, Ralph
Gillespie, Alexander
Green, Jean
Granger, H.
Griswold, Joseph
Gregory, John
Greenwood, Thomas
Giles, Samuel Jr.
Goodel, Edwin
Gould, Morris B.
Grannis, David Jr.
H.
Hoover, William
Hood, Rachel
Hannan, James
Huntley, Seth
Hastings, Robert
Hoofman, B. V.
Hover, Cornelius
Halsey, Zephaniah
Hogarth, John S.
J.
Jones, Geo.
Jones, Abraham L.
Johnson, Wm.
K.
Kluesmith, George
King, R. H. & Co.
Kime, Christian
L.
Lucas, Aaron
Lawson, William
Lovejoy, Henry
Lewis, D. W.
Loper, Erastas H.
Lyman, Alfred
M.
Marshall, Michael
Millson, John (ship)
McCarthy, James
Mulleader, Catharine
Miller, John
Magary, John 2
Millet, Seth
Madde, Benjamin
Mills, Joel
Moore, Sarah
Maybee, Ann
McCalpin, John F.
N.
Nichols, Lawson
Nichols, Mary
Nares, James
O.
Osborne, David
O'Connor, James
P.
Pratt, Joel
Prindle, Betsey
Potter, Sally
Perry, Hiram
Pond, Seymour
R.
Roges, David
Reede, Lydia
Rose, Alban
Ransom, J. L.
Reed, Samuel
Rosette, Julia
Rice, Fones
Rose, S. H.
Read, Moses
Robbin, Russel
S.
Sanderson, David
Swailes, Louisa
Shepherd, Thomas 2
Swaim, John
Scot, James
Sofield, John
Slarrow, James
Sartwell, Henry
Stewart, Robert
St. Clair, Elijah
Skinner, Charles L.
Sheblar, Jacob
Shepherd, Catharine
T.
Townsend, J. L.
Thompson, David
Tomelson, Henry
Trumbull, Adam
Trowbridge, Samuel D.
V.
Van Inwagen, Sally
Vrooman, William
Vanreuselaer, Hiram
W.
Wright, Moses C
Watson, James
Watkins, Charles K.
Wilkee, George
Wilder, Elijah
Ward, William (ship)
Whitmore, Seth
Wade, Moses
Whitney, Robert
Wood, George
Whitelaw, Mark
Whitmore, Seth
Wheeler, William
Wadsworth David
Witty, Richard
Watson, William
Wethington, Joseph
Wright, W. W.

N. B.—The above Letters being kept separate from those *not advertised*, it becomes necessary that persons calling for them should say "*advertised*."

4:64 C. BUTLER, P. M.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS,

AT THE GENEVA CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a *splendid assortment* of NEW GOODS, which he has purchased at the *present very reduced prices, and in reference to Sales for ready pay*, which he will be enabled to offer much Cheaper than heretofore sold in this country. His *Stock* embraces every variety of

European & American Dry Goods

of the newest patterns and most fashionable kinds, amongst which he will enumerate,

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and *SATNETTS*; Salisbury and scarlet *Flannels*; Blue, mixed, olive and other colored *Pelisse Cloths*; Merino and English Merino *Cloths*, a beautiful article; Black and colored *Circassians*, Norwich *Crapes* and *Pongees*;

An elegant assortment of *Silks, Satins* and *Lerantines*, uncommonly cheap;

Black & white Bobinett *Veils* & Swiss *Vandykes*; Merino and Cashmere Long and Square *Shawls*; 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 Merino, Cashmere and Palmarene *Handkerchiefs*, a new and beautiful article;

A splendid assortment *Ginghams, Prints, Calicoes*; Habit Trimmings, Braids & Cords, in great variety.

5-4 and 10-4 Flemish *Sheeting*, both of them new

6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 " *Diapers*, & cheap articles;

5-4 Irish *Sheetings*; Russia *Diapers*;

3-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Do.;

A handsome assortment of Blue and Green *Table and Stand Covers* and *Damask Cloths*;

Marseilles *Quilts, Counterpanes*, & Cradle *Quilts*; Rose, Duffle and Point *Blankets*;

A large assortment of Gentlemen's *Stocks*, fashionable and cheap; Goats' hair Brilled and Plaid *Camblets*, uncommonly cheap;

Tartan *Plaids*; Green Baizes and Flannels;

1000 yards Ingram CARPETING, much cheaper than ever before offered;

An extensive assortment of Domestic bleached and brown *Sheetings* and *Shirtings*, at uncommonly low prices; 4-4 and 6-4 *Bed Ticks*;

Indigo Check; Batting, Candle-Wick, Wadding; 1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted, from 4 to 16, very cheap. *Also, a general assortment of*

Hardware, Crockery & Glassware;

Iron, Nails, Steel, Band Iron, Rods, Shovels, &c.

His Stock of Groceries

will be found more *choice* and *extensive* than any in this market; consisting of

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black *TEAS*, fresh and of a superior quality;

20 bags Green & Java COFFEE, superior quality;

10 " Pepper and Pimento;

20 boxes Muscatel, Bunch and Bloom *Raisins*;

6 hhds. *MOLASSES*;

10 " Loaf, Lump and Brown *Sugars*;

15 kegs first quality Plug *Tobacco*;

Indigo, Nutmegs, Cassia, Cloves, Saltpetre, &c.

1000 galls. superior quality Winter-strained *Lamp Oil*. Also,

20 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 *Mackarel*;

20 half bbls. No. 1 and 2, *Do.* and *Shad*;

1 ton CODFISH, first quality.

Constantly on hand, on Consignment, Campbell's fine cut *Tobacco*, by the pound; Also, small, pound and half pound papers Scotch and Maccaboy *Snuff*, which will be sold wholesale at city prices. *On hand*,

30 Ninety gallon Tuberg *POTASH KETTLES*.

500 bbls. coarse and fine *SALT*, in prime order.

☞ Cash paid for *WHEAT, PORK, POT* and *PEARL ASHES*.

20th Oct. 1829. DAVID S. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons *indebted* to the late firm of TILEMAN & MILFORD, are hereby notified, that on the 10th day of November next, all unsettled accounts (either on Note or Book Account) will be put in a legal course for collection. Persons interested will save expense by attending to this notice.

WM. MILFORD, *Agent for Assignees.*

Geneva, 19th October, 1829. 62

NEW SUPPLY.

BAYLY & RICE,

WATER-STREET—Are now receiving a large and general supply of **WINES**, *TEAS, LIQUORS, SUGARS, NUTS & GROCERIES*, which have been selected with much care and will be sold on accommodating terms, in quantities to suit purchasers. *On hand*,

Fall and winter strained OIL; Sperm Candles; Paper, Plug and Cut *Tobacco*;

Maccaboy, Rappee and Scotch *Snuff*;

Havana and American *Segars*;

6 hhds. New-Orleans,
3 " St. Croix,
20 bbls. Bastar,
20 bags Brazilian,
4000 lbs. Loaf and Lump,
} **SUGARS**;

10 hhds. New-Orleans and Cuba *Molasses*;

25 bags Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo *Coffee*;

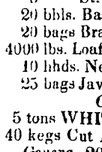
ON CONSIGNMENT,

5 tons WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in oil;

40 kegs Cut *NAILS*.

Geneva, 20th October, 1829. 62

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,



THAT brick 2 story DWELLING HOUSE and the LOT, situate next north of the residence of C. A. Williamson, Esq. on the east side of Main-street, in the village of Geneva. The property is desirable for a residence: on it are many choice fruit trees, and it presents one of the finest views of the Seneca Lake and the surrounding scenery. For particulars inquire of J. H. WOODS, Esq. or of the subscriber on the premises. C. CAMPBELL.

Geneva, 31st August, 1829. 55

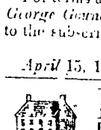
TAVERN STAND.—The subscriber offers for sale the TAVERN STAND now occupied by *Robert McCormick*, situated in the north part of the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, on the great Western Turnpike, at the junction of roads leading to Sodus & Phelps. On the premises is a large and commodious two-story House, with a Barn, Stable, Shed, and other convenient Out Buildings, &c. &c. &c. The Lot contains one Acre of ground. Also, a Valuable FARM, containing 50 acres of Land, situate in Lot number 26, in Township No. 11, first range, in the town of Phelps, on the west Road leading from Geneva to Vienna. The Land is of first quality, about 10 Acres under good improvement, and the residue well timbered. A small framed Dwelling House, together with necessary Out Buildings, are on the premises. Also, an Orchard (of ten Acres) of choice fruit, not excelled by any in the country.

Should the Tavern Stand not be sold by the 1st of June, it will then be Rented, and possession given at that time.

For terms and further particulars inquire of Gen. *George Goundry*, at the Land Office, Geneva, or to the subscriber, on the premises in Phelps.

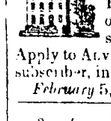
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

April 15, 1829. 36



HOUSE and LOT.—For Sale, the House and Lot occupied by Ben. H. Jones, situate in the village of OVID, county of Seneca. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Apply to ALVAH GREGORY, Esq. in Ovid, or to the subscriber, in Geneva. JAMES BOGERT.

February 5, 1829. 26

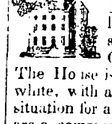


HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for Sale his Dwelling HOUSE and LOT, on the north side of Castle-street, in the village of Geneva; 50 feet front and 150 rear. The House is a good two story building, painted white, with a basement story, and is a desirable situation for a man of business. On the premises are a commodious *Cooper's Shop*, a good well of water, and other conveniences. It will be sold on reasonable terms and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Horace Hastings*, Mr. *Peter Hastings*, or of Mr. *Robert Daskam*, on the premises. JOHN DASKAM, Jr.

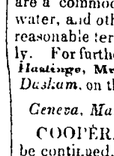
Geneva, March 23, 1829.

COOPERAGE.—The Coopering business will be continued, as usual, on the premises. 32

A GREAT BARGAIN.



FOR SALE, *at a loss*, and upon a long credit, the ☞ BRICK HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. Bruce, on Washington-street, a short distance from the Presbyterian Church. Immediate possession given if required. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 58tf



FOR SALE,

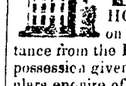
A FARM of 100 acres of LAND, one mile north of Bethel, with a good log House, a new frame Barn, a young Orchard of grafted Fruit, of excellent soil, and watered by living springs. A part of the purchase money will be required on making a sale, and the residue by instalments.—Inquire of the subscriber at Geneva.

B. WHITING.

October 6, 1829. 60

FARMS.

FOR SALE, an excellent FARM of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with an Orchard of choice fruit, and suitable buildings; situate three miles south of Lyons, on the main road to Geneva. For particulars inquire of Hugh Brown, on the premises, or the subscriber at Penn-Yan.



Also, one other FARM, of about 220 acres, 120 improved, with suitable buildings, orchards, &c. the residue covered with valuable timber; situate on the borders of the Crooked Lake, about 10 miles south of Penn-Yan.

Also, several other FARMS, within a few miles of the Crooked Lake, containing from 80 to 150 acres, well supplied with buildings, orchards, &c. The Canal from the Seneca to the Crooked Lake, adds greatly to the local advantages of these Farms.

Also, several thousand acres of unimproved LAND, possessing superior local advantages in soil, timber, water and climate; situate in Warren Co. Pennsylvania. C. MASTEN.

Penn-Yan, Yates Co. N. Y. Sept. 28, 1829. 59

FOR SALE to Actual Settlers, 11,000 Acres of LAND, being the unsold part of Township Number Six, in the Seventh Range in the town of Ossian, county of Allegany, and state of New-York. The Land is of an excellent quality, and covered with all the varieties of thrifty Timber which mark the superior soil of the Genesee country. It abounds with never failing springs of the purest water, and it may be said with truth that no part of the United States can boast a more healthy climate. Canascraga and Sugar creeks, which are branches of the Genesee river, pass through the township, and afford numerous and excellent sites for Mills and other Hydraulic works. The township lies two miles west of the flourishing village of Dansville, in the county of Livingston: this village is situated on the Canascraga creek, at the distance of fifteen miles (by land) from Williamsbargh, from whence good navigation is afforded by the Genesee river to the Erie Canal at Rochester (30 miles by water,) and at the distance of about twelve miles from Arkport, on the Canisteo, a navigable branch of the Susquehannah river. A barrel of flour can be transported from Rochester to New-York for about $1¼, and from Arkport to Baltimore at about the same rate. The land is subdivided into Lots of about 100 Acres each, and will be sold at very low prices on a credit of nine years, with annual interest. Improved Farms in the counties of Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca and Yates will be taken in exchange for Lots, at a fair cash valuation.

The title is indisputable, and good warranty deeds will be executed to purchasers, by the proprietor, Col. *Robert Troup*.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber, at the Land Office in Geneva, in the county of Ontario. [86tf] GEORGE GOUNDRY.

105 ACRES OF LAND.—For Sale, about 105 Acres of excellent LAND, lying on the turnpike, one and a half miles east of the village of Geneva—a small portion of which is cleared, and the residue in *Wood*. Reference at the Office of the Geneva Gazette.

Geneva, Jan 19, 1829. 23

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

THE subscriber has received at his *Leather and Shoe Store*, opposite Hemenway's Hotel, 500 SIDES superior SOLE LEATHER, which will be sold cheap for good pay. CALF SKINS, UPPER LEATHER and MOROCCO SKINS, LININGS, BINDINGS, SEAL SKINS.

D. L. LUM.

Geneva, November 2, 1829. 64

E. P. & T. M. REES,

HAVE just received from New-York a large supply of *GOODS*, suitable to the season, which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment general and complete. Their Goods have been purchased at the present low prices, and *they are determined to be undersold by no establishment in the country*. Among their

DRY GOODS

WILL BE FOUND

Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Mixed *BROADCLOTHS*, very cheap; Palisse Cloths;

Black and colored Merino Cloths; Tartan Plaids; Plaid Camblets; Indigo-blue Camblets;

Parissian Check, a new article; Circassian;

Bombazetts, Flannels, Barzes, Salisbury Flannel;

Figured Ratinett; Cassimere Shawls;

Valentia and Swansdown Vestings;

Wadding and Bats, &c. &c. Their assortment of *Prints*, Book, Mull and Swiss *Muslins*, are of the newest styles, and much lower than ever have been offered in this market. Their

GROCERIES

have been selected for family use, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Among their

Crockery & Glassware

will be found almost every article wanted in that line. ☞ Cash purchasers are particularly invited to give them a call.

Geneva, October 19, 1829. 62

PURE LIQUORS,

AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

1 PIPE Seignette *Brandy*; 1 do. Swan's *Gin*;
1 hhd. Jamaica,
1 hhd. St. Croix,
1 " New England,
} **RUM**;

5 qu. casks Madeira, Port, Sherry, Marseilles and Malaga *WINES*;

are offered by the subscriber, at New-York prices adding transportation, on a credit of from 6 to 12 months, for approved notes at Bank.

On hand, an assortment of Staple

Dry Goods, Teas, Sugars, Coffee,

&c. *Together with a large assortment of*

CROCKERY; Also, HARDWARE, NAILS, and every description of *WINDOW GLASS*, which will be sold *cheap for cash*.

MARTIN ALLEN.

Geneva, October 20, 1829. 62

Merino Cloths. Circassians, &c.

A FEW pieces MERINO CLOTHS, fashionable colors. Black and colored *Circassians*; Merino *Circassians*, (a new article;) spotted *Ratinetts*; Salisbury *Flannels*; 4-4 and 5-4 fine white *Flannels*; *Plaids* and *Camblets*; indigo blue *Camblets*; black and colored fashionable *Silks*; *Habit Trimmings*; and a great variety of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received and for sale, at much *lower prices* than they have ever been sold in this market, by

JOHN H. SWIFT & Co.

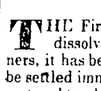
Geneva, 6th October, 1829. 60

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR,

HULL'D and bolted, and of superior quality, for sale by WILLIAM HUSTON.

Water-street, Oct. 27, 1829. 63

TO LET.



THE STORE and DWELLING on Main-street, occupied for some time past by L. M. DANIELS. No situation in the village is a better location for business. The Store is commodious and the House so constructed as to furnish a pleasant and convenient residence for a family.—Terms moderate and possession may be had immediately. Apply to *James Stryker*, Esq.

Geneva, Nov. 24, 1829. tf64

NOTICE.

THE Firm of T. & G. REITZ having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, it has become necessary that all the accounts be settled immediately. Those indebted will save cost and trouble by a timely attention to this notice.

THOMAS REITZ, *Surviving Partner.*

Geneva, Sept. 15, 1829. 58

N. B.—The subscriber continues the business of *SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK* making, in all its variety, at the old stand in Main-street, opposite the Public Square, and thankfully acknowledges past favors and solicits a continuance of patronage. *THO'S REITZ.*

No Joke!

HAVING extended a very liberal credit and shown much lenity, I feel fully justifiable in calling for immediate settlement. All Accounts that remain unsettled on the first day of December next, will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. H. HEMENWAY.

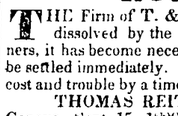
Geneva, 26th Oct. 1829. 63

VILLAGE ORDINANCE.

Geneva, October 15, 1829.

IT is hereby ordained by the Trustees of the Village of Geneva, that no DOG owned or kept within the chartered limits of the said village of Geneva, shall be suffered to run at large until after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this Ordinance. And that the owner or owners, keeper or keepers of every such Dog, who shall permit the same to run at large, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS, together with the costs of prosecution.

GEORGE GOUNDRY,
President of the Board of Trustees.
G. J. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.* 62



NOTICE!

THE subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has had from the inhabitants of Geneva, and would beg leave to inform them that he has sold out his *Tin-Ware* establishment to his brother, JOHN D. LOCKE, and solicits a continuance of the same for him. As the subscriber is going to leave the place, it becomes necessary that his Accounts should be closed. All those that have unsettled Accounts, and all Notes due, must be settled before the fifteenth of November next, or they will be left with an Attorney for collection, and the most rigid course pursued. SAMUEL LOCKE.

Geneva, October 23, 1829. 3:63

Boston Crown Glass!!

THE Boston CROWN GLASS is all of the first thickness, and cheaper besides being stronger than other Glass. When the thickness and weight of metal are considered, its transparency is very pure, colorless, very light and casts no colored tinge when the rays of light pass through it. It is considered by mechanics the most *profitable* Glass for factories and stores as well as dwellings.

The Company have at all times a sufficient quantity on hand for all orders, and have appointed H. H. MERRELL, of Geneva, Agent for the Company, who is duly authorized to make engagements for the Company and effect sales, for the western district. WILLIAM PARMENTER,
Agent N. E. C. G. C. Boston.

The subscriber, as AGENT, has received a quantity of *Boston Crown Glass*, which the public are invited to examine, at his store, and which will be sold at *Factory Prices* and Freight. Any pattern or size may be had. H. H. MERRELL.

Geneva, Oct. 21, 1829. [3m62] *Seneca-St.*

CARRIAGE MAKING.

A JOURNEYMAN to the above business is wanted by the subscriber. A good workman in the modern style, will receive constant employment throughout the ensuing winter. An APPRENTICE will also be taken. A lad of about 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement.

GAIUS CLARK.

Geneva, 11th Oct. 1829. 61

FOR THE GENEVA GAZETTE—NOVEMBER, 1829.

THE VISITER—NO. I.

Quis homo hic est?—HER.
Who comes now?—ANONYMOUS.

A stranger upon entering a small company naturally attracts some attention. Curiosity is roused to discover who he is and what are his merits. If he is so fortunate as to fall in with the manners and customs of the society he has chosen to visit, and his conduct gains approbation, he has secured a point which a little exertion will enable him to maintain. If he is free, open-hearted and generous, he cannot fail to please the livelier part of his companions; and if reserve, caution and sobriety mark his deportment, the sedate few will choose him for their associate. But however this may be, we all know the first impression to be often the most lasting, and frequently are we compelled to acknowledge that it is the most incorrect. The importance of creating a favorable opinion, becomes a duty which each one owes to himself, and none better know how great is its weight, and how indispensable its performance, than they who submit their productions to public examination.

To please and amuse is a secondary object: to instruct and improve is the ultimate aim. The attention of readers is easily drawn and held to a pleasing subject, but must be chained to that which promises to afford instruction, either by leading the mind on from fancy to fact, or which claims approbation by the force and clearness of the reasoning with which it is supported. So different are the minds and tastes of individuals, that it is next to impossible for a writer to fail of securing the favor of some of his readers; and he, who can give neither instruction nor amusement is deservedly set aside as useless and unprofitable.

The intention of the VISITER is to pursue a course at once honorable and interesting; to make pleasure lead to utility, to seize every thing that can be made productive of usefulness, to discard and decry all which conduces not to the well being of society, or can, in any way, be dangerous to the moral principles upon which it is founded and which form the links of that chain which binds man to his fellow, and confines him within the limits which reason, reflection and his own desire of happiness will not allow him to pass. Mere amusement is the least end in view. The press, which in this our highly favored country is open to all who desire to come before the public, often sends forth productions distinguished neither for truth, accuracy or refinement; and he who emits, through this medium, his worse than useless effusions, deceives his readers, because they expect benefit and instruction in return for the privilege of publication. The author and reader, in fact, stand upon a footing of reciprocal duty and right; the one is virtually bound to afford pleasure and instruction, the other has an undoubted right to expect them and to have his expectations realized.

The Visiter would wish to avoid the fault into which many periodical writers are apt to fall, and which is as troublesome and perplexing to them as it is tedious and uninteresting to their readers: it is that of making the introduction the most important of the whole; making it, in fact, a text upon which all that succeeds is nothing more than a commentary. A decreasing series is always disagreeable. It is in direct opposition to the poet's idea.

"So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales and seem to tread the sky,"

which breathes the inward satisfaction of one who has passed all primary difficulties and is holding his course in proud and conscious superiority.

The discussion of subjects will be designed to have a moral tendency; and indeed every one must be aware that the common sense, the virtue and high feeling of society will not, under any circumstances, tolerate or justify productions tending to undermine its moral and religious principles.—The exertions now making to increase the diffusion of "sound science and useful learning;" the support which such exertions receive, and the approbation with which they are hailed, all combine to rouse the ambition of the essayist, to inspire him with confidence that his endeavors in the cause of literature will be approved, and, should success attend his efforts, that he will be entitled to a share of the praise which a candid and intelligent community is ever ready to award.

Fair means only will be used to attain the end proposed. The virtues and the high qualities of soul which add such a charm to character, cannot be increased in value and importance by the remarks of the Visiter; but they will be upheld and the practice of them enforced by every consideration that can have weight in a mind governed by reason; while the follies and vices, *continually* besetting the path of life, will not be passed over without strong attempts to point out and avert their pernicious *influence*. Literary and scientific subjects will be studied; the productions of taste, genius and imagination criticised, politics occasionally touched to give variety to the series, and the extended fields of philosophy entered with care and attention.

The Visiter is not attached or tied down to any one place, time or situation; no rank, station or circle may claim him as its own; and as he is privileged to enter at all times and in all places, little will be passed over unobserved, although much may not be publicly noticed. Should you desire a personal interview, you can inquire where he last was, and perhaps find some traces by which you can discover where he has gone; but before you have found him you may hear of him from a directly opposite quarter. But while his title is a *passport wherever* he pleases to go, and affords him an opportunity of examining the forms and fashions, the practices and principles of every society, and of every member of society, still no personality will appear in his communications. If in the mirror held up to view, any one perceives the likeness of himself, such an one is at liberty to make the application if he sees fit; but in no case must the Visiter be charged as the assaulter of private character and personal reputation.—Such an accusation, well proved, would justly plunge him into dishonor and disgrace.

Should success attend this undertaking, should the Visiter's productions be received with kindness, and above all should any good result from his efforts, he will feel amply compensated by the satisfaction of having contributed to the happiness of community. But should he fail in his endeavors, and his pieces be judged destitute of merit, the reader will have to regret the loss of only a small portion of time, a portion which he might have spent in idleness equally unprofitable, or devoted to pursuits absolutely dangerous and pernicious. E.

From the Ontario Messenger.

THE REVISED STATUTES—No. V.

The seventh title of chapter 20 of the first part, relates to the importation into this state of persons held in slavery, their exportation and services and prohibiting their sale. Persons hereafter removing from another state and bringing slaves with them, born before 4th July, 1827, are entitled, on filing certain affidavits, to their services as servants, until they attain 21 years of age. The following is a declaratory section. "§ 16. Every person born within this state, whether white or colored, is *free*; every person who shall hereafter be born within this state, shall be *free*, and every person brought into this state, except as authorized by this title, shall be *free*."

The eighth title is concerning the prevention and punishment of immorality and disorderly practices, and consists of 9 articles. Playing with cards or dice, or any kind of gaming by lot or chance, in any tavern, or place where liquors are licensed to be sold; and playing with cards or dice for gain or money or any kind of gaming by lot or chance, on board any packet or vessel used for transporting passengers, are prohibited, under a penalty of ten dollars to be recovered by the overseers of the poor of the town, where the offence was committed. All wagers, bets or stakes, made to depend on any lot, chance, casualty or unknown or contingent event whatever, are unlawful and void; and the property, &c. staked, may be recovered of the winner, or of the stakeholder whether paid over or not. Insurances and contracts of bottomry and respondentia, are excepted. *These provisions effect an entire change in the law on this subject*. The penalties on gaming and cheating at cards, &c. are increased, and persons admitted as witnesses to sustain prosecutions for them, may be discharged from all penalties by the court, if they appear to have been seduced by others. The prohibitions against unlawful lotteries, are increased, and it is made the duty of the presiding judge of every court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace to charge Grand Juries to inquire into violations of the laws against lotteries

With respect to the racing of animals, it is made the duty of officers concerned in the administration of justice, to attend at the place where they shall be apprised any race is about to be run, to give notice of its illegality, to disperse the persons collected to attend it, to cause them to be apprehended and bound over to answer, and be of good behavior.

The penalty for profane cursing is increased to one dollar, for the non-payment of which and not securing its payment within six days, the offender is to be imprisoned not exceeding three days in a room separate from all other prisoners. A few slight alterations are made in the law for the observance of Sunday.

The ninth title of this chapter is entitled "of excise and the regulation of taverns and groceries," and contains several new and important provisions. Tavern keepers are to give bond in a penalty of $125 *with surety* to be approved by the Commissioners of excise, conditioned that they will not suffer their houses to be disorderly, or suffer playing with cards or dice, &c. Grocers and all persons receiving a license to sell liquors, are also to give bond in the same penalty, with surety to be approved in like manner, conditioned that they will not suffer their grocery to become disorderly, and will not suffer any liquor sold under their license to be drank in their house, shop, out-house, yard or garden. A penalty of five dollars is imposed on every person licensed, who shall sell liquor to any apprentice or servant or to any child under fourteen years of age, without the consent of his parent or master; and three times the sum of money, or value of articles paid or delivered or pledged by such apprentice, minor, &c. for liquor, may be recovered. The bonds are to be filed with the clerk of the town or village, &c. and are to be prosecuted by the supervisor, mayor, trustees, &c. and the penalty is to be recovered for the use of the poor. The court before which a recovery is had on a bond, or for a penalty, is to give notice of it to the General Sessions of the county, who are to require the defendant to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Upon the first conviction, the court may revoke the license, and upon a second or other conviction, the court is compelled to revoke it. A person whose license is revoked is incapable of receiving another for three years thereafter. When a boat or other vessel navigating any canal or other water, shall remain at any place more than one hour, no liquor shall be sold on board of it, after so remaining, in a less quantity than five gallons, under a penalty of $25, to be sued for by the overseers of the poor. In those counties where the poor are all a county charge, excise duty collected in any city or village, is to be paid into the county treasury, for the support of the poor.

The tenth title relates to the navigation of rivers and lakes, &c. It contains some new provisions respecting the mode of receiving and landing passengers in steam-boats; and requires vessels at anchor in the Hudson river or on Lake Champlain, at night, to carry lights.

The eleventh title treats of fisheries generally, and particularly in Hudson river. It contains a collection of various laws on that subject, and some modifications of the act authorizing courts of Common Pleas to regulate fishing in any streams, ponds or lakes in their counties.

The twelfth title is entitled "of wrecks," and contains many and great alterations of the present law; but they are deemed too much of a local character to come within the scope of these numbers.

The thirteenth title, treats of the law of the road, and the regulation of the public stages.—The owners of stages forfeit five dollars a day for every day they shall employ any driver addicted to drunkenness, or the excessive use of liquor.—They are required to discharge any driver who shall be intoxicated so as to endanger passengers, upon receiving written notice of the fact, sworn to by a passenger; and every owner having in his service any such driver, within six months after receiving such notice, forfeits five dollars for every day he employs him. It is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $100 and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, for any driver to run his horses, or cause or permit them to run upon any occasion whatever. A penalty of twenty dollars is imposed on drivers for leaving their horses attached to a carriage without making them fast, and execution therefor is to issue immediately.

The fourteenth title relates to the firing of woods; the fifteenth, to the embezzlement of timber floating; the sixteenth, to the preservation of deer and certain game and animals; the seventeenth, to dogs; the eighteenth, to the destruction of wolves and other animals. In all these there are occasional variations, of no great importance, from the existing laws.

The nineteenth title relates to brokerage, stock-jobbing and pawn-brokers. It is declared a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of a pawn-broker, by receiving goods in pledge for loans made at a rate of interest exceeding that allowed by law, except in cities by whose charters they may be licensed. When oath shall be made that property has been embezzled or taken without consent, and that it is suspected to be concealed with a pawn-broker, a justice, &c. is to issue a search-warrant, the property is to be brought before him and delivered to the claimant on his executing a bond to pay all damages for taking possession of such property.

The twentieth title relates to unauthorized banking, &c. Former restrictions are extended expressly to incorporated companies not authorized by their charters to engage in banking, and the restrictions are conformed to the construction given by the courts.

The twenty-first title relates to insurances made in this state by the agents of foreign companies, or of persons or companies in other states. Agents of companies in other states, are required to enter into a bond, the conditions of which are somewhat varied, and to pay to the state treasury ten per cent on all premiums received by them, and a penalty of $500 is imposed for effecting or procuring an insurance, without having entered into such bond.

The *Second Part* of the Revised Statutes, is an act concerning the acquisition, the enjoyment, and the transmission of property, real and personal, the domestic relations and other matters connected with private rights, and consists of eight chapters.

The first chapter relates to real property, and the nature, quality and alienation of estates therein. It will be impossible to notice the various additions made to the statute law by this chapter, without republishing it: those alterations, therefore, which are supposed to be most interesting, will only be stated. The original and ultimate property of all land in the state, is deemed to belong to the people in their right of sovereignty.—All lands are declared to be allodial, so that the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners; and all feudal tenures with all their incidents are abolished. The persons are enumerated who are to be entitled to the guardianship in socage of infants, and the order in which they are so entitled. The kinds of estates are enumerated and defined. The creation of future estates is void, which suspends the power of alienating in fee for more than two lives in being, except that a contingent remainder may be created to take effect on the death, &c. of a person under age. Expectant estates are descendible, devisable and alienable, in the same manner as estates in possession.—Limitations are imposed on the accumulation of rents and profits of land. All expectant estates, except such as are enumerated, are abolished.—Passive trusts and all except *express trusts* are abolished; and every person entitled to the possession of land and to the receipt of its rents and profits, is deemed to have a legal estate therein commensurate with his beneficial interest. No trust is to result in favor of a person paying money for land, when the conveyance is made to another, with his consent, but such conveyance is to be deemed frudulent as to his creditors, and a trust results in their favor; in all other cases, the title vests in the grantee. Express trusts are defined, and the purposes for which they may be created; and minute provisions are inserted to guard them and prevent their being abused to the injury of creditors and *bona fide* purchasers. Powers, as they now exist, are abolished; and a system is adopted defining them, limiting their creation, and controlling their execution, which the general reader for whose use these numbers are designed, would be unable to comprehend without a republication of the article.

Conveyances of a fee or of a freehold are to be signed and sealed by the grantor; if not attested by a subscribing witness, they are not to take effect as against purchasers, until they are acknowledged or proved. A mortgage is not to be construed as implying a covenant to pay the sum se-

cured by it: and no covenant is to be implied in any conveyance of real estate, whether such conveyance contains special covenants of not. Real and collateral warranties are abolished. No greater estate can pass by a conveyance, than as the grantor had; but he and his heirs, &c. to be concluded by it. The term "heir," or words of inheritance are not necessary to pass a fee; and every grant or devise, shall pass all the estate of the grantor or testator, unless the intent to convey a less estate shall appear by express words or necessary implication. Grants of lands are void, when it is in the actual possession of the other claiming under an adverse title, but a person out of possession may mortgage his land, which is to be bound thereby from the time the possession is recovered.

Dower must be demanded by a widow within twenty years after the death of her husband, and the damages to be recovered by her in different cases, are specified. Against a purchaser from the heirs of her husband she can recover for not more than six years occupation of the premises.

Provision is made for the difficult subject of ordering liable for the payment of debts, the interest of a person holding a contract for the purchase of lands. It is not to be sold on execution at law, but a judgment creditor having had an execution returned unsatisfied, may file a bill in equity against the defendant and the vendor of the land, to prevent the transfer of the contract and to obtain satisfaction for his debt. The court may order the contract sold or to be assigned to the creditor, or because the surplus to be paid to the defendant. The court may compel the vendor to convey, and the creditor or to pay up the purchase money. One month's notice in writing is sufficent to terminate a tenancy at will or by sufferance, and no notice to quit is necessary. In case of goods liable to rent which are seized in execution, the landlord is to make affidavit of the amount due, and to give notice to the officer, &c. before a sale; when the amount is to be collected on the execution in addition to the rent, unless prevented by the tenant giving a bond to pay all rent due, not exceeding one year's rent. If a landlord claim and collect more than is due, the tenant may recover double the amount of the rent. A right to distrain is given in all cases where a certain rent or certain services are reserved and not paid.

In the construction of conveyances, courts are to carry into effect the intent of the parties. Words of real estate are required to be proved and recorded within four years after the death of the testator, except where the devisee is under age or other disability, or the will has been concealed by the heirs. If not so recorded, the title of a purchaser in good faith from the heirs, is not to be impaired by it.

Real estate descending to an heir or devisee subject to a mortgage, the heir or devisee is to satisfy the mortgage without resorting to the executors, &c. unless there is express direction otherwise in the will.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE HERMITAGE.

We mentioned yesterday, that two different translations of M. Lavasseur's History of Gen. La Fayette's tour in this country, are in course of publication—one in this city, and one in Philadelphia. We have not had leisure to peruse the latter work; but are given to understand that it abounds with interesting matter. The annexed parag