

# GENEVA PALLADIUM.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, BY SAMUEL P. HULL, AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, IN SENECA STREET, GENEVA, (N. Y.)

Volume 6.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1821.

Number 266.

## CONDITIONS

### GENEVA PALLADIUM.

The following are the TERMS on which this paper will be published, and can in no instance be departed from.

To village subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half-yearly.

To those living out of the village who call at the office, Two Dollars, payable as above.

To mail subscribers, Two Dollars, payable in advance, or if punctuality is not observed, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged.

To those left by Post-Riders, \$2.50, payable quarterly.

To companies of 13 or upwards, who pay in advance, One Dollar and fifty Cents; otherwise, Two Dollars, payable half-yearly.

Subscribers for less than six months must in all cases pay in advance. No papers discontinued without payment in full of arrearages.

### Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, Twenty-five Cents. A deduction of twenty-five per cent made to those who advertise by the year. No advertisements discontinued without orders and a settlement.

All Letters and Communications must be post paid.

## PRINTING,

BLANKS, CARDS, HAND-BILLS, &c. &c. &c.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND EXPEDITION. AT THE PALLADIUM OFFICE.

## Union Tavern.

THE subscriber having taken the Tavern Stand formerly occupied by John Singer, in Water Street, will accommodate the public, and travellers, in good style. His stabling is good and secure.

He also continues his business as a **BLACKSMITH,**

Opposite the Tavern, where the first rate workmen are employed; all business in that line will be reasonably and expeditiously executed, and produces of every kind taken in payment.

W. M. CORTLEYOU.

Geneva, Dec. 1.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at the session thereof in the month of January next, for a New County to be erected within the present bounds of Ontario, to comprise the towns of Phelps, Seneca, Benton, Milo and Jerusalem, and township No. Eight in the second range of townships in the town of Middlesex, and two miles in breadth on the east side of the towns of Gorham and Farmington.—Dated Nov. 18, 1820.

Wm. Tippets, James Rees,  
Jacob Dox, Samuel Colt,  
George Goudry, R. Hogarth,  
J. B. Hall, W. S. De Zeng,  
F. Van Der Bergh, D. Hudson,  
H. H. Bogert, Nathan Reed,  
Abraham Dox.

BY order of Daniel W. Lewis Esq. a Commissioner, &c.—Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Septimus Evans, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Evans & Goodwin, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Commissioner at his office, in the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, on the tenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made and his person discharged from imprisonment pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated Nov. 15, 1820.

SEPT'S. EVANS,  
Insolvent.

## WHEAT

Will be received in payment of debts due at this Office.

## From the New York Daily Advertiser

### BANKNOTE EXCHANGE.

U. States Bank notes not payable in this city dis. 1-2

### NEW-YORK CITY AND STATE NOTES.

New-York City Notes par

Barker's Exchange Bank 87 1-2

Banks of Albany par

Banks of Troy par

Mohawk Bank, Schenectady par

Lansingburg Bank par

Bank of Newburg if not signed with red ink par

Do. with red ink dis. 1-2

Do. payable in lithica 1

Washington & Warren B. 60 a 62 1-2

Orange County Notes 3-4

Catskill 1-2 a 3-4

Hudson Bank 87 1-2 a 90

Columbia Bank at Hudson 1-2

Middle District 1-2

Bank of Niagara 80

Jacob Barker's notes filled up with red ink and payable in country notes 87 1-2

Aqueduct Association at Catskill 1

Auburn Bank 3-4

Bank of Geneva 3-4

Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4

Chemungo Bank 1 1-2 a 2

Columbia Receivables 1-2

Hudson do 87 1-2

Utica Bank 3-4

Utica Insurance Company 5

Utica Branch at Canandaigua 3-4

Ontario Bank at ditto 3-4

Ontario Bank at Utica 1-2

Jefferson County Bank 40

Plattsburgh Notes 1 1-2 a 2

### NEW-JERSEY NOTES

Jersey Bank par

Banks in Newark par

State Bank at Elizabethtown par

Banks in New-Brunswick par

State Bank at Patterson par

State Bank at Morristown par

Sussex Bank par

Trenton-Banking Company par

State Bank at Trenton 1 1-2 a 2

State Bank at Camden 1 1-2 a 2

Farmer's Bank, Mount Holly 1 1-2 a 2

Cumberland Bank 1 1-2 a 2

### CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Bank par

Eagle Bank at NewHaven, if made payable in this city par

New-Haven Bank do par

Hartford Bank if do. do. par

Middletown Bank 1-2

Phenix Bank at Hartford 1-2

Derby Bank 1-2

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Banks 1

Springfield Bank 1 1-4

Hampshire Bank at Northampton 1 1-2

Salem Banks 1 1-2

Worcester Bank 1 1-2

Other Massachusetts notes 1 1-2

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE NOTES

VERMONT. (Burlington) 1 1-2 a 2

### RHODE ISLAND

Providence Bank 1 1-2

Washington Bank at Westerly 1 1-2

Other Banks 1 1-2

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City Notes par a 1-2

Silver Lake 60 a 62 1-2

Germantown Bank 1 a 2

Bank of Delaware County 1 a 2

Bank of Chester 1 a 2

Farmer's Bank of Bucks co. 1 a 2

New-Hope Delaware Bridge company 1 a 2

Bank of Montgomery Co. at Noristown 1 a 2

Unincorporated Banks uncertain

\*If less than \$5, 1 a 1 1-2 per. c. dis

## CLOTH

## DRESSING.

THE subscriber will receive CLOTH for Dressing at his house in Geneva, and delivered at the same place when dressed. Customers may depend on his strict attention to its being done in the best manner, and with dispatch.

Will be taken in payment.  
FOSTER BARNARD.  
Geneva, Aug. 23, 1820. 42

## WOOD

Those persons who intend paying for the Palladium in Fire-Wood, are informed that it must be delivered soon, or it will not be accepted.

## THE PATIENT-SUFFERER.

From "No Fiction."

"I had much delight this morning in visiting a good man who has been ridden these twenty-five years. I was preparing to pity him, but he called on me to rejoice. 'Are you not wearied out with the length of your affliction?' 'Wearied, Sir,' said he. 'No, nature would soon faint, but God sustains me; I could lie here a nother twenty-five years, if it pleased God. I have found this bed to be the very gate of heaven.—Length of my affliction, Sir! O let me not call it long; it is short, very short, and will soon be over. These light afflictions, which are but for a moment, work out for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' This is a happy state of mind said I. 'Thank God for it!' said he as in acts of devotion. Then addressing me—'Why, yes, and every thing God does is to make us happy. Is he not all love?—he cannot then be unkind. Is he not all wise? he cannot then do wrong. Are not his promises yea and amen in Christ Jesus? he cannot then break his word. None who have trusted in him have repented of it. My day of affliction has been twenty-five years long; but I have found, as my day so my strength has been. Blessed be his name! O, Sir, I dare not complain. My affliction is a mercy. I came upon me when I was a young man, when I was worldly, thoughtless, and foolish; and I dread to think what I might have been but for this affliction. Before I was afflicted, I went airy, but now I have kept thy word. Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest. O Lord, thou, teachest him out of thy law.' We sang and prayed together, and parted in pleasing hope of meeting in a better state.

The following very instructive and interesting article is extracted from the report of the committee of the Mass. Peace Society, appointed to enquire into "What have been the causes of wars, &c. &c.; since the days of Constantine the Great."

1st. Wars of ambition—to obtain extent of territory by conquests. We have enumerated 44 wars of magnitude of this class. In 17 instances the assailing nation has been completely victorious. In 19 instances the assailants have obtained partial augmentations of territory secured by peace.

2d. Predatory wars.—for plunder or tribute. We enumerated 22 in all. The invasion have commonly ended in repulse.

3d. Wars of revenge or retaliation.—We enumerate 24; of which 5 have been successful—1 partially successful—13 unsuccessful, the assailants have been repelled—3 left undetermined, and gave rise to new wars.

4th. Wars to settle some question of honor or prerogative. Of this class we record 9; in 4 of which the point of honor was gained 3 were settled by a compromise—1 submitted to a council.

5th. Wars arising from disputed claims to some territory. Six only. Of these the party occupying the territory in question preserved it in 2 instances—in the other 4, partition arrangements were made.

6th. Wars arising from disputed titles to Crowns. 43 of this class; in 18 instances the party claiming the throne recovered it from the party in possession; in 16 instances the possessor of the throne maintained it, and in 9 of these the assailants lost their own crowns in aiming at others; and in 6 other instances compromised.

7th. Wars commenced under the pretence of assisting some ally, or some friend or person flying from alleged oppression. Thirty of these wars; in 18 of which the protecting party have been victorious; in 6 the defendants have maintained their ground; and 6 have terminated in compromise.

8th. Wars which have arisen from the distrust of Nations towards each other—jealousy of greatness, or fear of increasing armaments, or extending conquests.—23 of this description. In 11 of them the allies or assailants have been successful—7 of them have been ended by compromise; and 5 have resulted in the defeat of the coalition.

9th. Wars which have grown out of commerce—designed for its protection against foreign depredations.—Five of this class—2 have given victory to the encroaching power; and

3 have been extinguished, leaving the commercial injuries unatoned for.

10th. Civil wars carried on by different parties in the same nation—55 of this class.—in 21 the rebelling party have established a separate independence; 28 have resulted in the suppression of rebellion; 5 have terminated by compromise, and 1 between Spain and the revolted provinces of South America, yet undetermined.

11th. Wars on account of religion.—25 of this class—8 called crusades, 5 by Mahometans on christian nations; 2 by christian nations, to compel their neighbors to become christians, 11 by bigoted monarchs to reduce heretics; and 4 to recover territory from infidels; in 14 instances the assailing parties have been victorious, in 9 the defendants maintained, and in 2 no decisive result.

Splendid Misery.—One evening in summer, I happened to be in one of those streets that led from the strand towards the river. It was a street to which there was no outlet, and consequently free from passengers. A Savoyard was grinding his disreputable organ; a dark shadow fell obliquely across the street, and there was a melancholy produced by the surrounding circumstances that excited my attention. A female beggar suddenly rose from the steps of one of the doors, and began to dance ludicrously to the tune which the Savoyard was playing. I gave the man some money; and I observed, that for such an old woman, the mendicant danced with great sprightliness. She looked at me steadfastly, and sighing, added, that she could not dance well. She desired the Savoyard to play a minuet, the steps of which she began to dance, with uncommon grace and dignity. I spoke to her in French, in which language she replied fluently, and in good accent; her language, and a knowledge of persons in high life, and of books, which she shewed in the course of a few minutes conversation, convinced me that she must have had liberal education, and that she had been amongst the higher class of society. Upon inquiry, she told me that she was of a noble family, whose name she would not injure by telling her own; that she had early disgraced herself; and that falling from bad to worse, she had sunk to her present miserable condition.—I asked her why she did not endeavor to get into some of those asylums which the humanity of the English nation has provided for want and wretchedness; she replied with a countenance of resolute despair, "you can do nothing more for me than to give me half a crown: it will make me drunk and pay for my bed."—Edgeworth's Memoirs.

Effects of surprise.—An attorney being grievously afflicted with the gout, which had confined him several weeks to his chamber, launched out into all those extravagances of passion which generally attend that excruciating disorder. His pain was so excessive, that though at other times he was not addicted to profaneness of speech, he upon this occasion exercised his tongue in the most bitter invectives, cursing his leg, and wishing the D—l and d—n would rid him of it, rather than undergo such torture and pain. A chimney sweeper being directed that day to sweep the kitchen chimney, sent his boy with a message that he would immediately follow: the boy, in order to prepare for his master's coming, got up the chimney to observe the state of it; but in coming down he mistook his course, and came down the chimney of the chamber where the attorney was sitting cursing his gouty leg. To account for the boy's mistake, it must be observed, that both kitchen and chamber chimneys had the same funnel to convey out the smoke. The boy seeing the attorney, made his obeisance in his way, and said, "Your servant sir, my master is coming immediately."—The attorney forgetting, or probably being unacquainted with the circumstance of the chimney being to be swept, thought that the imprecations he had uttered had really called forth the devil: he was therefore so agitated with the idea, that he forgor the disorder he labored under, and jumped off his chair, and to the astonishment of all his family, went down into the kitchen as though the gout had never visited him; but, what is most

extraordinary, he has never since been in the least troubled with it.

Wonders will never cease.—A very respectable and honest farmer declared in market yesterday morning, that he killed a barrow out of which he took nine pigs; he asserted that however great an anomaly it might appear, he could, and would bring twelve neighbours (a very competent jury) to attest the fact. This assertion is so much at war with the original established order of things, that we cannot but believe some mistake has occurred as to the sex of the animal, although we must admit that the farmer who raises pork, has an excellent opportunity of being well qualified to decide on such matters. Solemnly as the above has been affirmed, we cannot screw our credulity to the sticking place, even though we might have a verdict from the whole twelve judges. Who knows however, but that dame nature in her freaks, (and can we pretend to deny she has as many as most ladies) may have some idea of changing the burthen imposed upon females, and give the opposite sex some idea of its blessings—not knowing whether this be really her intention or not, we conceive it our duty to advise young men and young pigs to be extremely cautious in their amours, lest it might be so.

The fact, as stated, we understand, will be attested on oath, by the man and his neighbors. It far exceeds the Alexander Whistelo business, and God knows that required as much faith as would move a mountain, a quantity which we were never able to exercise, all the affirmations and the asseverations of the learned Doctor Mitchell to the contrary notwithstanding. Let that great father of naturalists look to this matter.—Georgetown Metropolitan.

Keene, (N. H.) Jan. 10.

A large load of wood.—The Rev. Mr. Willington, of Templeton, Mass. was presented, on Tuesday last, with a single load of pine wood, which measured full thirty five cords! The sled was 41 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth, and was drawn by 75 yoke of cattle. One individual agreed to give as much wood as another would carry away at one load. There is in general little danger of clergymen amassing great wealth by this method of "provoking to good works." We recollect a similar instance in this town many years since. One individual declined to make a donation, in a certain case, but observed that he would cover as much money as the other would lay down, and send it to their minister. The sum of twenty dollars was immediately planked, and within fifteen minutes put into the hands of the minister.

A gentleman having called a tucket-porter to carry a message, asked his name: he said it was Russell. "And pray," said the gentleman jocularly, "is your coat of arms the same as our Duke of Bedford's?" "As to our arms, your honor," says the porter, "I believe they are much alike, but there is a difference between our coats."

When Mr. Fox was canvassing for Westminster, he called on a butcher in St. James's market, to solicit his vote. The night of the election, with the ceremony, thus answered his application—"Sir, I admire your head, but damn your heart." To which Mr. Fox replied, "Sir, I admire your candour, but damn your manners."

A certain baronet had a son, who at the age of eleven or twelve, rose to the rank of a Major. One morning his mother hearing a noise in the nursery, rang the bell to know the cause of it. "It is only," said the servant, "the Major greeting for his partridge."

Upon an English surgeon, some years since visiting an hospital at Paris he saw in one of the wards three Frenchmen who had received some very severe contusions, by the fall of a scaffold a few days before, lying in bed; upon approaching them he found one dead, another dying, and the one in the middle sitting upright in the bed, fiddling to several invalids, who were dancing at the foot of it as well as they were able.