

GENEVA PALLADIUM.

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

Volume 6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1821.

Number 286.

CONDITIONS

OF THE 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.

R.M. BAYLY,

OPPOSITE THE STAGE-HOUSE, SENECA STREET—GENEVA.

Is now receiving and opening a very liberal assortment of

Comprising almost every article usually wanted at the present and approaching Seasons; which have been very recently purchased at the lowest cash auction sales in the city of

NEW-YORK,

From the latest importations; all of which he is enabled and determined to sell

CHEAPER

Than can be bought in the village of Geneva, for CASH IN HAND.

WANTED,

500 Bushels of TIMOTHY SEED.—Also, CLOVER SEED, FLAX SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, WHEAT, POT and PEARL ASHES,

Geneva, Feb. 6, 1821.

Stone Cutting.

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in Reading, Steuben county, where he has constantly on hand a supply of

GRAVE STONES,

Of all descriptions, ready for lettering, which he will afford very low for Cash or most kinds of Produce.

For the better accommodation of the people of Ontario county, the subscriber has made arrangements with Wm. SURTON, Jun. Cabinet Maker, in Geneva, to make contracts and receive inscriptions. Persons agreeing with him, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and delivered at Geneva on the shortest notice. Samples may be seen in the Burying yard, Geneva.

PRINTERS

Can also be accommodated with

Press Stones,

Of a superior quality, warranted to a good service, and to be level.

WILLIAM SUTTON,

Reading, June 20, 1820. '33

Western Forwarding

LINE,

FROM ALBANY.

FOR the better accommodation of Merchants, and others, the subscriber will commence running

A Line of Boats

As soon as the navigation opens. Three Boats will start west from Schenectady, three west from Utica, and three east from the same place and Geneva each week.

Large Teams are engaged to convey Goods from Geneva to any part of the western country. By this arrangement he is enabled, and will engage, to convey Goods from Albany to Geneva from 12 to 14, to Rochester from 14 to 16, to Buffalo from 16 to 18 days, and any other place in the same time proportioned to the distance.

His Boats are in complete order, and careful and experienced Agents will attend at the different places to forwarding goods in the best possible order.

HORACE MEECH,

Geneva, March 7, 1821. 70

The sale of William Hornbeck's property is postponed till the 2d of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to take place at Rice's Inn, in Geneva.—Dated Geneva, May 1, 1821.

P. P. BATES, late Sheriff,

J. L. SMITH, Deputy.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American.

Gentlemen—In looking over your paper of the 5th inst. I discovered a piece headed *Battle of New-Orleans*; and, having participated in that battle, curiosity led me to peruse it. As it appeared to be from the pen of a British officer, I was somewhat astonished to find him silent on the battles of the 23d & 28th Dec. 1814, and first Jan. 1815, and speak only of the battle of the 8th of January; but it is probable as the three former ones are not so generally known as the latter, and the British having been defeated in every engagement, this writer thought best to say nothing about them. But taking it altogether, it is probably a correct narrative as we might expect from such an author. Yet there are several errors or misrepresentations, two only of which with your indulgence I shall notice—the first as it respects the storming of the three gun battery. (as he calls it) on the right of our line. He says, "On the left, a detachment of the 95th, 21st, and 4th stormed a three gun battery and took it. Here they remained for some time in the expectation of support—none arriving, and a strong column of the enemy forming for its recovery, they determined to anticipate the attack and push on. The battery which they had taken was in advance of the body of the works, being cut off from it by a ditch, across which only a single plank was thrown. Along this did these brave men attempt to pass—but being opposed by overpowering numbers, they were repulsed—and the Americans, in turn, forcing their way into the battery, at length succeeded in recapturing it with immense slaughter." The most of the above statement is incorrect.—The three gun battery that he speaks of was a small unfinished bastion, erected on the right of the line, near the water's edge, having in it two small field pieces, for the express purpose of raking the ditch, should the enemy attack us in a line. This bastion was attacked just about day light, by four or five hundred men, and having but one company of the 7th infantry in it, there was but little difficulty in getting possession of it, in consequence of its unfinished state, and the policy adopted by the enemy in not firing a single gun, but pushing on rapidly to the charge. Being overpowered, the company was compelled to retreat across the breast work, but not until they had extinguished the last match, and but one of the enemy attempted to cross the breast work, instead of many brave men, viz: Col. Rance; and while in the act of raising it and calling to the Yankees to surrender, he was shot through the head by a private belonging to the 7th infantry.—Neither was there, as stated by the writer, a strong column forming to retake it, but it was retaken by the same company who had left it, who charged upon them as soon as their commanding officer could rally them, under cover of a company of volunteer riflemen, stationed on the extreme right of our line. In this affair the enemy had thirty-one killed, I counted them myself, having been detailed by the Adjutant for that duty, and about as many more wounded. Among the killed of the British were two officers of distinction, besides Col. Rance, whom we buried ourselves.

The second error I shall notice, is his representation of the engagement on the left of our line, and near the edge of the swamp; in speaking of it he says, "On the right again, (meaning their right but our left) the 21st and 4th being almost cut to pieces, and thown into some confusion by the enemy's fire, the 93d pushed on and took the lead; hastening forward our troops soon reached the ditch, but to scale the parapet without ladders was impossible; some few indeed, by mounting upon each other's shoulder succeeded in entering the works, but they were instantly overpowered, most of them killed and the rest taken, while as many as stood without were exposed to a sweeping fire, which cut them down by whole companies. It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed; they fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see for the Americans without so much as lifting their faces above the ramparts, swung their firelocks by one arm over the wall, and discharged them directly upon our heads." The most of this statement is also

incorrect, but as it respects the cutting them down by whole companies it is true—the enemy advanced in solid column at the dawn of day after firing the signal rocket, and from the manner of their advancing we had no doubt but it was their intention to storm the breast work. General Carrol of Tennessee commanded that part of the line where the enemy made the attack, and ordered his men to reserve their fire until they had advanced to within a certain distance, when they opened upon them such a destructive fire of grape and cannister, from a 32 and 18 pounder, as well as from the musketry, that their column was literally cut to pieces. Seventeen were killed in the ditch (those I also counted) and not a single man crossed the breast work and was afterwards killed. It is a fact that the ditch in front of that part of the line where the attack was made was the shallowest of any; and that there was nothing to prevent them from walking down one side of the ditch and ascending the other without the aid of ladders and scaling ladders, but the well directed fire of infantry and artillery—instead of mounting upon one another's shoulders, as the writer states, to cross the battery, several not hurt, and near the breast work, laid down among the wounded in order to screen themselves, and were afterwards taken with them, and so far from our men hiding their faces behind the ramparts, it is notorious, that at least every five out of eight of the enemy that were killed by a rifle or musket ball, was shot through the head. If they fell by the hands of men whom they did not see, it must have been because their agitation was so great as to render them incapable of seeing; for our men were exposed from the lower part of the breast work. Three times did they endeavor to storm, and three times were they repulsed with great loss—and it is also a fact that this obstinate courage spoken of by the British writer, was a courage excited by a strong dose of gunpowder and rum, acknowledged by some of the men to have been taken by them, and also found in the canteens of some that were killed. Even their officers must have thought a little of the same kind of stimulus necessary, as there were one or two found to be intoxicated when taken prisoners.—Much more might be said on the subject, but as I have already trespassed upon your patience, I must conclude.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

From the Southern Evangel. Intelligent.

BOLDNESS.

Though I never expect to possess much boldness and independency of character, yet I cannot but highly admire this character in others. But I especially admire it the ministers of the gospel, though unhappily few ministers in our days possess it. The following is an example worthy of imitation. Mr. —, the Evangelist in the New-England States, and who has been very remarkably successful in his labors, has often met with much opposition, and still more ridicule. He was once preaching in a town where there was considerable attention paid to the subject of religion, when the opposers agreed to have a *Ball*, and chose Mr. — their first manager. The evening arrives—the party assembles—and, to their astonishment Mr. — among the rest. As they gave the joke, so they could not but receive one.—As Mr. — was the first manager, he was requested to lead out the dance agreeably to custom. The man of God replied, "that he made it a practice in all business, first to ask the blessing of heaven on his undertakings; and if it would be agreeable to the company he would like to do so at that time." No objection being made, Mr. — proposed to "kneel, as that was the most proper method to worship the Deity." The white pantaloons and ball dresses all kissed the floor. Mr. — was very earnest and solemn in prayer—for the spirit of God was present. He arose; nothing more was said about dancing—a Bible was produced—the Ball became a Conference—and very many retired with aching hearts—of whom numbers became Christians! This was literally defeating the enemy with his own weapons. "The righteous are as bold as a lion."

THE SEA CAPTAIN.

The stage was crowded with pas-

sengers as it passed from New-York to Boston. It was late in the evening when one of the passengers, a sea captain, endeavored to excite the attention of the drowsy company, by giving a relation of his own situation. He had been to sea in a fine ship; in a dreadful storm his ship had been wrecked, every cent of his property destroyed, and every soul on board had been lost except the captain, who had saved his life by being on a plank, at the mercy of the waves, for several days together. The company was much interested in this narrative; they pitied the poor unfortunate captain, who was returning home to his family entirely destitute; but they wondered that a man relating such a tale and telling of an escape almost miraculous, should confirm almost every sentence with an oath.—Nothing however was said to him. In the morning, when the stage stopped, a Mr. B. one of the passengers, invited the captain to walk on before with him, and they would step into the stage when it should come up. The proposal was agreed to. They walked on alone. Says Mr. B. did I understand you last night—the stage made such a noise: did you say that you had lost your ship? "Yes." "That all crew were drowned except yourself?" "Yes." "That you saved your life on a plank?" "Yes."—Let me ask you one more question; when on that plank did you not vow to your God, that if he would spare your life, you would devote your life to his service?" "None of your business," said the captain angrily. The stage by this time came up, and they entered it. Towards evening, as the stage was entering Providence the Capt. informed the company that he should not sup with them, as he was so unfortunate as not to have any money. Mr. B. takes from his pocket, and offered him a handsome bill. "No," says the captain, "I am poor, yet I am no beggar." But replied Mr. B. I do not give it to you as to a beggar, but as an unfortunate. You must learn that I profess to be a Christian, and I am taught by my religion to do good unto all. The Gospel prescribes no limits to benevolence; it teaches us to do good to all. The company applauded, and pressed the captain to take the money. He silently put it in his pocket, without even thanking the donor;—though his countenance betrayed uneasiness. The company supped together, and the captain bid each adieu, after having asked Mr. B. when he left town: He was informed, on the morrow at sunrise. They then parted, as it was supposed forever. The captain went home with a heavy heart, while Mr. B. retired to rest, satisfied that he had honored his Father who seeth in secret. He was surprised the next morning at day light, to hear some one rap at his door: He opened it, and beheld the captain standing before him in tears. The captain took his hand, pressed it and said, "Sir, I have not slept a wink since I saw you; I abused you yesterday; I am now come to ask your pardon. I did while on that plank, vow to God that I would live differently from what I ever have done; by God's help, from this time forward, I am determined to do so." The captain could not proceed; they pressed each other's hands and parted, probably to meet no more in this world.

From the Connecticut Herald.

As the mowing season is approaching the following information may not be uninteresting to the farmer.

It is customary, in many places, to use a thin piece of board with a sort of handle—the blade covered with sand, or some other substance, for the purpose of sharpening scythes in the field. It is commonly called a *rifle*. Take your rifle, if you have one and scrape off the sand—grease it well, and then rub on it a small quantity of the white Oxide of Tin, commonly called Flour of Putty.—An ounce of it may be had at the druggists for a small sum; and it is believed to be the best substance for scythes, that has yet been discovered.

It is frequently made from the dross of a mixture of block tin and lead, and may generally be had of the pewterers. It has been used in some parts of the country, 40 or 50 years, for similar purposes, but the fact is not generally known.

A FARMER.

POMEROY'S METALLIC STROP.

AYRAULT, & Co.

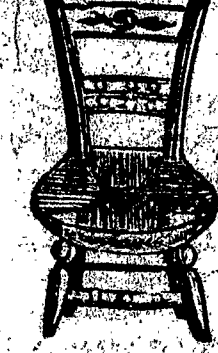
Have on hand, and will keep for sale a constant supply of these Stropps and Paste.—Price One Dollar.

The inventor of this Paste feels it incumbent on him to assure the public, that, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of some who have endeavored to injure its reputation, he will continue to insist upon its superiority over every thing of the kind ever before offered. And with the caution of not using too much, which is affixed to the directions, he trusts he shall not be disappointed.

The certificate of Professor Silman, of Yale College, (who would not be imposed upon,) and also of Mr. Creswick, an experienced Cutler, from Sheffield, together with the verbal testimony of thousands who have used them; will, he concludes, be sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous. February 28.

Chair Factory.

MORRIS GOFF.



TAKE notice the liberty of informing the public that he has commenced the CHAIR MAKING business at the building two doors south of Viles, & Dorchester's Cabinet shop in Main-street, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Settees, Fancy, Bamboo, Ladies' Sewing, Windsor and Common

CHAIRS,

Of as good workmanship as any in the country, and at as reasonable prices. From his own knowledge of the business, he does not hesitate to recommend his work.

He also keeps on hand, for sale, a quantity of excellent

VARNISH.

Geneva, Dec. 5