

# GENEVA PALLADIUM.

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

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## 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 18 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.

**Rules 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 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.

## Geneva Cash Store WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New-York, a fresh supply of spring and summer Goods, comprising almost every article in the Dry Good line, among which are

Three cases Calicoes & Ginghams;  
One do. Nankin & Canton Crapes  
One do. Sinebews and Sarsanets;  
One do. Plain, spotted and striped Bombazett;  
Eight do. Domestic sheetings, shirting, plaids and stripes;  
One do. Steam, power-loom, and Madapollam Shirtings;  
One do. Cambric muslin, Lenoos and Book Muslins;  
One do. Malmul and plain Jaconet Muslins, and ladies' figured Muslin Dresses;  
One do. Irish Linen and Cambries;

EXTRA-SUPER, SUPER AND FINE BLACK, BLUE, DRAB, MIX'D AND BROWN.

**Cloths and Cassimers.**

Black Sattin; figured and striped Lutestrings, and a great variety of plain and figured Bonnet Silks. Camel, Florentine, Valentia, and other fancy Vestings. Silk, Cotton and Wursted Hosiery: English and French silk Gloves; beaver and kid do. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Thread Laces and Edgings. Russia Duck.—Flemish Linens and Drillings. Scotch Plaid; Sattinets; Point Blankets, &c. &c.

Also—One case Leghorn Hats; one do. straw Bonnets; one do. Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats. Artificial Flowers; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs and door mats; Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slips; Kid do. do. do. Gentlemen's Boots, Boutees and Pumps.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF China, Glass and Earthen WARE.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Hard-Ware and Cutlery.

**THEIR STOCK OF Groceries,**

NOW RECEIVING CONSISTS OF Cogniac and Spanish Brandy; St. Croix, Jamaica and new Rum; Holland Gin; Madeira, Teneriffe, Colmanac and Malaga Wines; Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas; Leaf, Lump, brown and white Havana Sugars; box Raisins and Currants; Molasses; Chocolate; Coffee; Pepper; Pimento; Smoking and Plug Tobacco, very low by the keg; American and Spanish Segars; Allum; Copperas; Indigo; Cassia; Bar Soap; fresh Lemons and Limes; English and American Powder, uncommonly low by the keg; bar Lead and Shot.

Together, with English, Russia and Sweden square, round and flat Iron; hoop, sheet and band Iron; Share Moulds; English blistered, American and Crawley Steel; Black-smith's Vices and Anvils; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8. 10d. 12d. and 20d. cut and wrought Nails; Saw-Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Cradle and Grass Seythes; English & American Spades and Shovels; Hoes; Trace Chains; Cast Steel Sickles, Pennsylvania English and American patterns.

A supply of CROCKERY for sale, in small and well selected Crates.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, and selected with great care, they are enabled to offer them as low as can be purchased in the city of New-York at retail. Merchants who wish to replenish their stock, will find it to their interest to call.

They will at all times pay the highest price in Cash for Pot and Pearl Ashes; and receive, and make liberal advances in Cash, on other articles of Produce, and sell the same on net proceeds.

N. B. Cash paid for WHEAT. AYRAULT, & Co. Geneva, May 16, 1821.

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.

## EXTRACT.

I cannot mourn, that time has fled,  
Tho' in its flight some joys have perished;  
I cannot mourn that hopes are dead  
Which my young heart too dearly cher-

For time has brought me, as it past,  
More valued joys than those it banish'd,  
And hope has o'er the future cast  
Still brighter hues, as others vanish'd.

Nor can I mourn that days are gone  
With many a heart-felt sorrow laden—  
Nor will I grieve o'er pleasure flown,  
That early glow'd, and quickly faded.

For time, with kind and gentle sway,  
Still softens every passing sorrow—  
And though it steals one joy to-day,  
It adds another on the morrow.

**The Lines of a good Judge.**  
Extract from Lord Bacon's speech in the Common Pleas, to Sir Richard Hutton, when he was called to be one of the Judges of that Court, March 3, 1617.—At Jac. 1.

1. A Judge in-maintaining the laws of the realm, should be rather heart-strong than head-strong.

2. He should draw his learning out of his books, and not out of his brains.

3. He should mix well the freedom of his own opinion, with the reverence of opinions of his fellows.

4. He should continue the studying of his books, and not spend upon the old stock.

5. He should fear no man's face, and yet not turn stoutness into bravery.

6. He should be truly impartial, and not so, as men may see affection thro' fine carriage.

7. He should be a light to jurors, to open their eyes, but not a guide to lead them by the nose.

8. He should not affect the opinion of pregnancy and expedition, by an impatient and catching hearing of counsellors at the bar.

9. He should speak with gravity, as one of the sages of the law, and not be talkative, nor with the impertinent flying out to show learning.

10. His hands should be clean and uncorrupt with gifts, from meddling in titles, and from serving of turns, be they of great or small ones.

11. He should contain the jurisdiction of the Court within the ancient meet-stones, without removing the mark.

12. Lastly, he should carry such an hand over his Ministers and Clerks, as they may rather be in awe of him than presume upon him.

**MODESTY.**

The Physician attached to the British embassy at Constantinople, in coming down the passage of a Turkish house, frequently saw a door open, a hand, covered with a veil, thrust out, and heard a female voice entreating him to cure her disease. He was once invited to see a favorite of the Sultan, who had been ill many months of an unknown and troublesome disorder. He was attended by five eunuchs through the apartments leading to the harem, and in one of the outer rooms he found the patient, surrounded by innumerable old women, and so hid in robes and veils that not even the eyes were left open for inspection. He insisted that questions should be answered, and the tongue and hands shown. But notwithstanding a long debate, the sufferings that the patient endured, and the high value of her life, he gained no more than that an old woman should count the pulses in his presence: he turning his back, the woman setting out with her counting when he should give a signal from his watch.

**QUACKERY.**

Dr. Solomon, a celebrated quack, in Liverpool, England, amassed an immense fortune by his balm of Gilead, which he sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle. The Doctor had shipped a cargo of it for America, estimating each at one shilling, in order to evade the duty. The custom house officer suspecting that this was the Doctor's object, and that the medicine was worth a great deal more, made a seizure of the cargo and the Doctor refusing to pay the duty, he said he would let the officer have the cargo, at a shilling a bottle and the officer accordingly took it. The Doctor then shipped another and a larger cargo and the same consequence followed, the officer taking the cargo

at a shilling a bottle. He immediately opened a warehouse himself for the sale of Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead, but finding that he could not sell it for half a guinea a bottle, began to suspect it was not worth so much; and upon a communication with the Doctor, he confessed the fact, and boasted that the officer could not sell it, for that he, the Doctor, would, by this advertisement, declare it was not genuine; adding that he was very well paid for his medicine at a shilling a bottle, for that all the medicine he had made did not cost him more than two puncheons of rum, by which he had amassed an immense fortune, and purchased a large estate.

**Aerial Combat.**—A few days ago a mason and a laborer, both men of prowess, quarreled on the scaffolding of a spire now erecting on the tower of the new church. A pugilistic encounter took place; and the two fearless combatants fought near the very summit of the unfinished building, where it was not quite a yard in diameter. The scaffolding and railing which encircled it, include a space of about 80 inches in diameter; and here the champions buffeted each other lustily, at the height of 176 feet above the surface of the ground. Some knock down blows were given and received, but fortunate neither of the warriors was thrown out of the ring, or, as the technical phrase is, over the ropes. It is, indeed, to be feared, that if they had been precipitated to mother earth, she would not have received them so kindly as she did her favorite son Autæus. We do not think that a quarrel of this nature was ever before decided by fisticks, in a similar situation, unless, perhaps, at the dispute betwixt the bricklayers, masons, &c. who were engaged in the building of Babel.

**An Irishman's Initials.**—An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning after the usual salutation addressed him as follows:—“So, Barney, I see that my coat has made a devil of a mistake this morning.”—“Mistake, how?”—“How replied the other:—“Why, man, it by some accident or other, got on your back when it should have been on mine.”—At that instant the Magistrate made his appearance—and Paddy, without any circumlocution, lodged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found a stray, & the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question. The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainer in the following terms:—“What is your name, friend?”—“Pat Purdie.”—“What proof have you that the coat in question is yours?”—“Please your honour, my initials are on it.”—“Your initials! let me see them.” Pat took out his knife, and ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist, took out two peas, which he placed in the Magistrate's hand with an air of triumph.—“What does these mean, my friend?” was the first question, “Mame, your honour? why isn't there Pat for Pat, and Pae for Purdie's sure?” It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favor, and the coat restored to its right owner.

It is a mistake to suppose that bowyer or perverser children are when they are in their childhood, they will correct themselves as they grow up. In some instances this may be the case in such things as are mere foibles, but vicious dispositions, forward and ungovernable tempers, if not corrected in time can very rarely if ever subside; but the young masterless cub will become a lawless, ungovernable & mischievous bear.

Great merit is often placed in abstinence from sensual enjoyment; and no doubt excessive indulgence is not only injurious, but criminal. But the man, who gives a feast, is offended if none come to partake of it. And does not the Supreme Being have somewhat of the same feeling to those who reject his gifts? We should enjoy the convenience of life, without setting too great a price to them; and an innocent pleasure which fairly offers itself should not be avoided because it is pleasure.

Every man (quoth Jeremy Taylor) has in his own life sins enough, in his own mind trouble enough, in his

own fortune evils enough, and in performance of his offices failings more than enough to entertain his own inquiry; so that curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy, and an evil mind.

A man of undecided temper cannot be of real use to any cause; before he has finally determined the first moment, which is always the most favorable will be lost; when he has determined, he will immediately repent his choice, and contract the difficulties he encounters with a fanciful picture of the advantages attending an opposite conduct.

**Whimsical Coincidence.**—A clergyman, who was reading to his congregation a chapter in Genesis, found the last sentence on the page to be—“And the Lord gave unto Adam a wife.” Turning over two leaves together, he found written, and read with an audible voice, “and she was pitched within and without.”

The following singular advertisement is copied from the Republican Press published at Danville Penn. on the 23d ultimo.

Colonel JOHN SNYDER is a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector, and if elected, not for the purpose of obtaining votes, but out of pure generosity, will open the head of a barrel of the essence of rye, to each regiment he may have the honour to inspect, for his performances.

Among the addresses presented upon the occasion of that Solomon of Great Britain, James the first, was one from the ancient town of Shrewsbury, wishing his Majesty might reign as long as the sun, moon and stars endure. “In truth, man,” said the King to the person who presented it, “if I do, my son must reign by candle light!”

**OTTO OF ROSES.**

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen—As the rose in all the varieties grows in great abundance in our country, and as the essential oil which is extracted from it in the east, is very valuable and precious, as one of the most exquisite of perfumes, the following recipe for making what is termed the otto of roses, may not be unacceptable to such of our readers as are fond of experiments. It will be found, upon trial, to answer the purpose intended, and is, I believe, very similar to the mode pursued in India to obtain the delicious essence which all so highly appreciate.

A large glazed earthen or stone jar, or a clean wooden cask, must be filled with the leaves of the rose flowers, corolla, which should carefully be freed from all seeds, stalks and dirt.

On these leaves pure spring water (pump water will answer, but not so well) must be poured till they are covered. The vessel then must be set in the sun from sunrise to sunset, when it should be taken in for the night. This must be continued for seven days in succession. In three or four days after the exposure, a number of particles of oily matter, of a fine yellow color, will be observed to float on the surface, and in two or three days more this matter will form into a scum, which is the otto of roses. It can be taken up by some cotton tied to the end of a stick and squeezed with the finger and thumb into a small phial, which should be well stopp'd. This must be repeated until all the essential oil which floats on the surface is removed. By this simple and expensiveness process may be obtained by almost every family, as much of this exquisite essence as may be necessary for use. It is at least worth the trial, and I am sure, when that trial is made, the success will be more than equivalent for the labor. This mode too, is vastly preferable to the one given in the Asiatic Researcher, both for economy and simplicity, and is equally effectual and productive. As the process I have mentioned is so easy and simple that all can try it, the essential oil thus obtained may be calculated on as perfectly genuine, which is not always the case with that we buy in the shops; for in order to increase the quantity, the manufacturers of this article in the east have a practice of mixing with the roses sometimes the raspings of sandal wood, and at others, a well scented grass, which give to the essence a clear green colour.

POMEROYS METALIC 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 alluded to in 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 25.

## Chair Factory. MORRIS GOFF,

TAKE notice the liberality 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.

GENEVA PALLADIUM.