

THE ROCHESTER TELEGRAPH.

No. 41.—Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1825.

[WHOLE No. 353.]

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
EVERARD PECK,
AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, BOOK-STORE AND
BINDERY, ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, \$2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 a square for the first three weeks, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.
A discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

FRESH TEAS.

THE subscriber, finding his stock insufficient to meet the demand, has ordered a further supply, which is charged considerably below any previous invoice of 1824, and which he is hourly expecting to receive. He is now enabled to offer his friends the following articles:

- 10 Chests Hyson Skin TEA
 - 10 do. do. do.
 - 3 whole and 20 1/2 boxes Old Hyson do.
 - 3 whole and 25 1/2 boxes Young Hyson
 - 200 lbs. Flotant INDIGO
 - 6 bags PEPPER
 - 100 lbs. CASSIA
 - 100 do. fresh NUTMEGS
 - 5000 1st quality Havana SEGARS
 - 10 hds. prime CODFISH
 - 50 bbls. SALMON
 - 10 do. mess SHAD
 - 20 do. MACKEREL
 - 10 pipes Cognac BRANDY
 - 10 do. Old Holland and Pierpont's GLY
 - 8 hds. St. Croix RUM
 - 3 punches Old Jamaica SPIRITS
 - 12 hds. New Orleans MOLASSES, &c.
- SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, Jan. 10, 1825. 41

New-York Literature LOTTERY.

Class No. 4, for December, 1824.
To be drawn 6th April next, and finished in a few minutes.
60 Numbers—9 Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes of \$10,000	is	\$20,000
3	5,000	15,000
1	3,082	3,082
17	1,000	17,000
20	500	10,000
41	200	8,200
51	100	5,100
51	60	3,060
1,734	12	20,808
11,475	6	68,850

13,395 Prizes, } \$4,220 Tick-
26,825 Blanks. } ets. } \$171,100

* Present price of Tickets, \$7.

TICKETS & SHARES

For sale by EBEN. ELY, at his Lottery & Exchange Office, Carroll-st. and at the Post-Office, Rochester.
March 22, 1825. 42

NEW DRUG STORE.

(Buffalo-street, near the Bridge)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of Drugs & Medicine, of the first quality, which he offers Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms.
Family Medicines carefully put up.
Rochester, March 1, 1825. 49

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND and STORE, in the village of Holley, (on the Erie Canal) in the county of Genesee, 5 miles west of Brockport, and 17 miles N. W. from the village of Batavia. Said Tavern-stand (known by the name of Holley Tavern) has a handsome two-story brick house, with a two-story frame building projecting in the rear, both recently painted, and all necessary out-houses; and is situated centrally and eligible for business, at the S. W. corner of the public square, nearly opposite the Canal Bridge, Hamlin's Basin and Store-Houses, and fronting on Thomas-st. into which lead the Batavia road, and other roads from the south and southwest—the principal sources of business.
The Store, immediately north of the Tavern-stand, is large and convenient, admirably calculated for a grocery, and its situation for business is not exceeded by any in said village.
For terms, apply to the subscriber, who will give a title in fee to the satisfaction of any purchaser. THOMAS PLUES.
Holley, March 1. 48

For Sale, or To Let.

THE Tavern stand, with its convenient and necessary appendages, in the village of Sandy Creek. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, residing on the premises.
Z. WOODWORTH.
Murray, March 4, 1825. 649

POCKET BOOKS.

A GREAT variety of Gentlemen and Ladies' elegant Morocco POCKET BOOKS, for sale at E. PECK'S Book-store.
March 15, 1825.



WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOCATED IN CANANDAIGUA.
Incorporated in 1824, with a capital of **\$250,000.**

THIS company insures buildings, and all kinds of property, against damages by fire, on terms as favourable as any similar institution in the State.

NAT. W. HOWELL, Pres't.
JER. H. VAN RENSSLAER, Sec'y.

Applications for insurance of buildings or property in Rochester, and its vicinity, will be attended to by

LEVI WARD, Jr.
EBEN. ELY,
Agents at Rochester.

Rochester, Dec. 27, 1824. 39



FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
City of New-York.—Capital, **\$500,000.**

Propose Insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise from Loss or Damage by Fire.

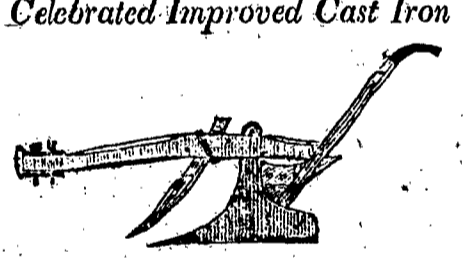
THE affairs of this company will be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality as, they trust, will entitle it to public patronage.

ANTHONY L. UNDERHILL, Pres't.
OLIVER H. HICKS, Sec'y.

The subscriber having been appointed sole Agent in this country for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, all applications for Insurance may be made at the stores of Evernghims & Co. Rochester, or A. U. Mott & Co. Canandaigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention. 23

GILBERT EVERNGHIM, Jr., Agent.
Rochester, Sept. 6.

WOOD'S Celebrated Improved Cast Iron



PLOUGHS,

Better and cheaper than ever before offered for sale, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

SMITH & ALLCOTT.
Rochester, March 15, 1825. 6w50

FIRE INSURANCE.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have a capital of \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to \$300,000. They have also a surplus fund appropriated exclusively to the payment of losses. The whole of their funds are sacredly pledged to meet their liabilities, and are so kept that they may, at any time, on short notice, be converted into cash. The proposals of the company, and terms of insurance, are believed to be as favorable as the nature of the business will permit. In case of losses by fire, they intend to show the greatest promptness and liberality. As the business of the company is detached, being confined principally to risks in the country, their capital is not exposed to a great loss by a sweeping fire.

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres't.
ISAAC PERKINS, Sec'y.
Hartford, (Ct.) July 1, 1824. 14

All applications for insurance of buildings or property, in Monroe county and its vicinity, will be promptly attended to, by

MOSES CHAPIN,
their Agent at Rochester.

CHATHAM Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.
INCORPORATED WITH A CAPITAL OF **\$400,000.**

INSURES Buildings, of every description, in any part of the United States, against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property, on terms as favorable in every respect to the insured, as any similar institution in this State.

JASPER WARD, Pres't.
W. D. MALTBY, Sec'y.

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, for the above Company, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of JOHN W. STRONG, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, Agent.
Nov. 15, 1824. 33

FRESH DYE WOODS & Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil, &c.

JUST received a larger stock and better assortment of *Colorists and Painters* articles, than have ever before been offered in this country, viz:

Logwood, Campeachy and St. Domingo; Nicaragua, Hachel, Coro, & Bonair; Prussia, best Cuba; Camwood, ground; Alum, Swedes and American; Coppers, English; Blue Vitriol, English and American; Oil Vitriol, do. do.; Madder, Dutch; Indigo, Flote, Bengal, and Guatemala;

Nut Galls, Prussian Blue, Umber, Terra De Sienna, Glue, Spis. Turpentine, Litharge, Gum Copal, Frostings, Vermillion, Verdigris, Dutch Pink, Rosedo, Flake White, Sap Green, Drop Lake, Carmine, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Smalts, Pumice Stone, Brushes, of all kinds, Linseed Oil, &c. &c.

Also, an extensive assortment of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

WINE, LIQUORS, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

all of which will be sold at very low prices, by

WM. PITKIN & Co.
Rochester, Aug. 1824. 418

G. HITCHCOCK, DRUGGIST, ROCHESTER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,

Paints & Oils,

Wines, Liquors, and

GROCERIES.

Country dealers, Physicians, Clothiers, Painters, &c. can be supplied with any of the above articles at a small advance from the New-York wholesale prices.

March 12, 1822. 495

MAYNARD & NOYES' Ink Powder.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of this article, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Register of Deeds' Office, Boston, }
March 20, 1824. }

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES have the satisfaction to inform you that your Ink answers expectations; and from the appearance of the Records in my office, I am of opinion that its quality is very good, and I recommend it as superior to any I have ever used. Yours, &c.

HENRY ALLINE.

From Mr. John Fish, Clerk of Superior Court, and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1822. JOHN FISK.

From Mr. Gersham Cobb, Accountant and Teacher of Penmanship, Boston, Nov. 11, 1823.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—If of any use, I give the following as my opinion of the superior quality of the Writing Ink made from the Powder manufactured by your House, and my reasons for that opinion.

Having been many years in the habit of doing fine and finished pieces of writing, where the best of ink is absolutely necessary, I found it very difficult to please myself in this article.—I fixed on Walkden's as the best, by using double the quantity of the Powder prescribed. This was perfectly black, but too viscous for despatch, and in fine work would give the hair mark too large, or not clear.

In 1818, you mentioned having Ink of your own manufacture. I took some on trial, and have used it almost invariably since; and I now cheerfully say I wish no better Ink than yours, and confidently believe that no better can be obtained at present.—Its fluidity admits of despatch—the quantity of coloring matter held in solution by the liquid, renders works of nicety and care perfectly black, which is considered one of the greatest beauties in the appearance of writing—and as a proof of its superior durability, I enclose you two scraps written in 1818.

Respectfully yours,
GERSHAM COBB.

The above article may be had in any quantity, at the Bookstore of

E. PECK.
Rochester, July 27, 1824. 17

Cash for Wheat.

THE highest price in Cash will be paid for WHEAT, at the New Red Mill near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale, all kinds of FLOUR and MIDDLINGS, Buckwheat MEAL, Corn do. &c. &c. T. H. ROCHESTER & Co.
Jan. 11. 41

WANTED, 10,000 BUSHELS RYE & CORN.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash for Rye and Corn, delivered at his Distillery, near the Cotton Factory, or at M. Brown's Mill.

WARHAM WHITNEY.
Dec. 7. 36

NOVEMBER 15, 1824. ROCHESTER.

CASH STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.

LEAVITT & HILL,
(At the west end of the new Bridge.)

HAVE just received from New-York a more extensive stock and a greater variety of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockery,

than is usually found in a country Store, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of those who wish to make the most economical use of their money;—among which are every description of Messrs. Lorillard's

Snuff & Tobacco,

at the lowest factory prices in New-York, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also,

3500 Galls. Whiskey, from 6 weeks to 6 years old.

450 bbls. new SALT.

20 " coarse do. (an excellent article.)

Window-Glass and Nails, at factory prices.

Hollow Ware, Hardware, Stone Ware.

Nixon's celebrated Ploughs.

N. B. Merchants, Grocers and Tavern-keepers supplied at a great deduction from former prices. \$3

STOVES.



J. E. & T. CONGDON,

At their store, nearly opposite the Post-Office, Buffalo-st. Rochester, keep on hand for sale,

WM. T. JAMES' Patent Cooking Stoves,

from James and Cornell's Factory,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ:

Cooking Stove, No. 1, \$50	Including with Do. No. 2, 45	each Stove—1 Cast Boiler and 1 Steam-er, 1 Stew-Pan and 2 Griddles, 1 Tin Tea-Kettle, 1 Oven	
Do. No. 3, 40	Do. No. 4, 35	Do. No. 5, 30	Do. No. 6, 25
Do. No. 7, 20	Do. No. 8, 15	Do. No. 9, 10	Do. No. 10, 5

Also, a great variety of

PARLOUR STOVES,

Of the newest patterns and of a superior quality for heating. Together with a good assortment of Franklins, Oven Stoves, do. with Boilers, Canada, Six plates, Pyramids, Box and Sheet-Iron, do. for parlours, chambers, bedrooms, factories, meeting-rooms, halls, stores, &c. Likewise, Ships' Caboose, warranted superior to any in use, for boats and vessels of all descriptions.

The Cooking Stove has from 2 to 3 boilers, and will do all kinds of cooking, washing, and heating of rooms, with less wood than any stoves in use, without inconvenience of steam, it being conducted from the boilers, oven and broiler into the pipe. The fire passes round the oven, boilers and tea-kettle, or under the griddles, and is turned from one to the other by dampers to heat one or more at a time.

The oven has a door at each end, and a slide to raise and lower for baking. The fire-place has folding doors, and when open gives a good view of the fire, and a place for broiling with a cover to conduct the steam into the stove, and likewise for roasting in front and toasting bread. Roasting can also be done at each side and back at the same time; or in the oven, there being ventilators for the steam to escape, and give the meat as good a flavour as if roasted in a tin kitchen.

The subscribers having sold many of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and knowing the general satisfaction they have given, and the improvements they have made this season by enlarging the hearth, &c., as above stated, feel confident in recommending them to the public as the best Cooking Stoves in use, for boarding houses, taverns, and private families of every description.

All orders promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 2d. mo. 1, 1825. 45

ON WHISKEY,

40 Casks Whiskey,
7 Barrels Mackina White Fish,
50 Barrels Cot Tobacco,
40 Kegs Powder.

JONA. CHILD.
Rochester, Jan. 10, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to call and pay their Notes or Accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1824. 40

Just Received, by E. Cook,

6 doz. pr. flat bottomed and 3 doz. high brass

Candlesticks,

which are offered very low by the dozen or single pair.

Rochester, Jan. 15, 1825. 42

From the Utica Sentinel.

LEXINGTON.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
There was a sound at dead of night— 'Twas not the rushing of the fight, Or gathering of the tempest's might, Or voice of reckless revelry.

There was a sound, deep, heavy, dread, As if both steeds, and warriors sped, With trembling hoof and hurried tread, And high intent, all secretly.

Heard ye it not? or is't the wind, Sweeping the ocean unconfin'd, Or rattling car, whose echos wind Upon the ears so fearfully?

The deep-mouth'd watch-dogs bay around; Soon o'er the hills the peal leaps round Of bell and gun, whose stirring sound Rouses the yeomen manfully!

The rising moon's pale struggling beam Betrays bright armor's trembling gleam— Awake, ye freemen! 'tis no dream, That breaks your rest so fearfully!

The foe is in your country's heart! Press not your pillow! onward start On swiftest steed—the alarm impart To all who stand for Liberty!

Dashing each way the courser flies; Distant the clattering echo dies; From height to height the gun replies, And signal fires blaze brilliantly.

Arm! arm! for ere the evening sun, A deed of darkness will be done, And liberty be lost or won, While brothers strive for mastery!

Borne inland tread the alarms become— Again they tread the silent gloom Bursts through, like voices from the tomb, That warn of some dire destiny.

'Twas morn—the sun unclouded rose, His rays on Lexington repose; But blood there quench'd ere evening's close, The brightest gem of royalty.

Exulting-marched the Britons on, And ne'er did sunbeam glance upon Array that mov'd, or steel that shone, Or plume that waved more gaudily.

Boston had seen them too, that night, Bowing before her beauty bright, And fair cheeks glow'd, soft hearts beat light, Before their gallant chivalry.

The musing drum broke on the ear— What boots whiff lip, or glistening tear? Such eloquent prayers they may not hear, Although inspired by prophecy.

They came, they rushed too madly on; The flash is past—the deed is done! An Empire's ended—and begun! Eventful was that battle-day.

The smoke that gathered round the fray, Wreathed up, and, as it passed away, The victims showed as dead they lay, Or writhing in keen agony.

The grass is dark with brother's gore, That swelled from hearts whose inmost core Beat high, as through the frame it bore Blood glowing proud with liberty.

Near by the temple of their God, They fell—their blood mixt with their God, Their spirits mingled with their God, Stirring their country's energy!

Slow were they borne from that green spot, No lengthening pomp, no funeral note They had, nor e'en a farewell shot, But they were buried silently.

Simple the forms, the sorrow brief, Unless perchance 'twere woman's grief— For country calls to her relief Her brave and hardy yeomanry.

The sod they hurried o'er the grave: No stone they raise, nor line engrave— The monument that fits the brave, Is in their country's liberty!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the Richmond Family Visitor.

Mr. Owen's New System.—It is known to our readers that Mr. Robert Owen of New-Lanark, arrived in this country several months ago, with a view of purchasing the property of the Harmonites on the Wabash in Indiana, where he designed to introduce his new system of education into the United States. A short time previous to the close of the late session of Congress, he delivered two Lectures in the Hall of Representatives before the President, the Heads of the several Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of both Houses of Congress, in which he explained the principles of his system, and specified some of the revolutions which it is destined to produce in the world. In his opinion, all mankind, with the exception of himself, are, and ever have been, in an error respecting human nature. By much reading, reflection, and intercourse with intelligent persons, he has discovered that man is not naturally corrupt—that he is not a moral being, a proper subject of rewards and punishments—that he is altogether the creature of circumstance—and that nothing is necessary but to give a proper direction to circumstances in order to render him wise, virtuous, and happy. This opinion is confirmed by the experiment which has, for several years, been going on at New-Lanark; by the Infant schools in London and vicinity, which, he says, originated in that establishment; and by all the institutions in Europe for improving the condition of the poor and labouring classes. Finding the state of society, and the established governments in that quarter of the world, too unyielding to dissolve at once before his benevolent schemes, he was desirous of making the experiment under a government subject to the control of public opinion, and which will be more readily transformed into a new empire of peace, intelligence, virtue, and felicity. In the course of his lectures in Washington, he exhibited to his audience a model of the arrangements that would be required for a community of five thousand persons. Besides the private dwellings, and buildings for every kind of mechanical operation, it contained Lecture rooms, laboratories, chapels, ball and concert rooms, schools, an Academy, and University, where it is to be taught that combination of circumstances on which the whole perfection and happiness of man depends. In such an establishment, labour will be rendered more efficient, the efforts of life will be enjoyed in such profusion

that every temptation to fraud and injustice will be removed—happiness and virtue will prevail—others, beholding its effects, will desert the old system for the new—the example will be followed by multitudes—and thus the whole world will be speedily transformed into a paradise. Such we believe to be a true representation of his theory. It excludes the Bible, of course, as useless and false. The critics may, perhaps, charge it with inconsistency too, in predicating virtue, vice, intelligence, happiness, &c. of beings that are not moral agents, nor the proper subjects of praise or censure.

That a considerable degree of success has attended Mr. Owen's experiment at New-Lanark, is placed beyond all doubt by the testimony of intelligent travellers. When Professor Griscom visited it, four or five years ago, the village, which had grown entirely out of a manufactory of cotton, presented a neat and interesting appearance. The people, about 2500 in number, appeared cheerful and contented. About 1600 were employed in the mills, the others being mothers occupied in domestic concerns, or children too young for labour. The manufactory closed at an early hour; after which the youth and as many of the adults as chose it, repaired to the schools, where each was at liberty to read, write, sing, pipe, or dance, as he happened to be in a grave or merry mood. The labourers were paid for their work, and their children were educated gratis. The whole establishment belonged to a few proprietors, who joined in the enterprise from a wish to give a fair trial to Mr. Owen's system, and it yielded them an interest of twelve and a half per cent. on the original stock.

Mr. Owen is a disbeliever in divine revelation. He even attributes most of the evils with which the world has been afflicted, to the doctrine of future accountability. He believes, however, that the Christian Scriptures contain more truths than any other system of religion. His wife is said to be a pious woman, and educates her children in her own belief. To this he does not object. He likewise permitted the labourers to enjoy their own religion, considering it an evil which could not be at once eradicated. They were Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, and of the Gaelic church. Religious principle, it is well known, is active and powerful among the peasantry in Scotland; and to this very circumstance did Mr. Owen owe much of his success at New-Lanark.

It is not wonderful, that a person who does not receive the Bible as a divine revelation, and has no hope beyond the grave, should be dissatisfied with the present state of things, and invent theories for the moral renovation of the world. Heathen philosophers, and modern infidels have done the same. The principal novelty attached to Mr. Owen's scheme, is the persevering effort to carry it into effect. The theory takes its origin, and very naturally too, in the compound of truth and error, which, in this case, is adopted as the fundamental principle in what Mr. O. calls the science of circumstance. It is true that man, in his whole conduct from the cradle to the grave, is governed, to a certain extent, by circumstances over which he has no control; therefore, Mr. O. has divested him of all agency in the formation of his character, and of all power over his destiny. Imperfection is stamped on all the institutions of man; therefore, Mr. O. attributes to these institutions all the ignorance, injustice, and misery in the world. Education is capable of doing much in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind; hence Mr. O. concludes that education is sufficient to renovate the world, to restore man to that state of holiness and happiness in which he was originally placed by his Creator. That he should have the utmost confidence in the success of his scheme, is perfectly consistent with the nature of man. Any theory, however extravagant, will obtain the belief of him, who not only contemplates it with a partial eye, but makes the demonstration of its truth the principal business of his life. The partial success which has attended his experiment, where religion had her proper influence, is also calculated to favour the deception. We have not heard of the number of converts, which the lectures of Mr. O. made in Washington, but understand that he has purchased the Harmony settlement, and intends to commence preparatory operations in the course of next month.