

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
EVERARD PECK,
AT HIS PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKSTORE 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.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at
Rochester, N. Y. April 1, 1825.

JOSIAH AMES, Benjamin Bigely, Calvin Bullard, Rebecca Brown, Patrick Butler, Be- dent Baird, Bartholomew Barrett, Samuel Bennett, Martha Barker, Ziba Curtis, James Chase, Henry Emery, Joseph Enos, Agnes Finley, Ebenezer L. Gale, Constant Flint, Windslow Heath, Timothy S. Hills, Nathan Hall, John Hawver, Augustus Hard, Velina Horsington, James Haines, Isaac Jennings, Ezra G. Jones, Joseph F. Lee, Arthur C. Murphy, Katharine Middleton, Joseph Malley, Henry Chapman, William Meigs, Henry McKeaney, Olinth Freeman, Caleb Phillips, Susanah Peck, Noel Porter, Aaron Quick, Abraham Rice, Ben- chowell, Lucius Scott, John Stanton, William Sewell, Hannah Savage, Andrew Stott, William L. Smith, Henry Thomson, Thomas R. C. Thomp- son, Sumner Tins, Jacob J. Vanhoesen, Mar- tin Van Buskirk, Demarcus L. Vashburg, Joseph Vinton, Augustus Van Dake, Andrew Warner, John Wisney, Joseph Whiting.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at
Bergen, N. Y. April 1, 1825.

LANSON ARNOLD, Milo Bascom, Joseph L. Buel, Anron Byard, James Barr, Jedediah Crosby, James Crampton, F. A. Clark, Liman Davis, George Davis, Nathan Fassel, Mary E. Graves, Isaac Gifford, Jedediah Harris, Betsey Moore, Paul L. Newcomb, Owen Smith, Ja- cob Schell, 2, Ebenezer Stevens, John A. Torr, Dan Troop, Thomas B. Walton, Jonathan Wal- ton, Doct. Alfred Wilcox.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at
Clyde, April 1, 1825.

LUCIUS Clark, Robert Johnson, H. Mon- ger, William Perkins, Walter Sikes.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 53, in Township No. 1, Short L Range, adjoining the Mansion-House of H. Montgomery Esq. in the village of Rochester. Said lot will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers.

Also, the west half of Lot No. 79, in the town of Greece, lying on the Canal.

Also, seven acres of Land at Hanford's Landing, and fourteen acres on the plain, a mile west of the Landing.

Apply to Simon or Hervey King, at Hanford's Landing, or

THOMAS FAULKNER, at Caledonia.

April 8, 1825.

WANTED,

10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

The subscriber will pay the highest price in cash for RYE, delivered at his Distillery, near the Cotton Factory, at M. Brown's Mill.

WARHAM WHITNEY,

Dec. 7, 1825.

BLACK BOMBAZINE.

The subscribers have on hand an excellent assortment of plain Black BOMBAZINES. Also, a few pieces of satin stripe Bombazines, of a superior quality, which, together with a general assortment of SILK GOODS, they offer to their customers at unusually low prices.

G. DUNNING & Co.,

April, 5, 1825.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership of Calhoun & Cable is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. B. CALHOUN,
DAVID CABLE.

April 11, 1825.

The Tailoring business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the old stand of Calhoun & Cable, and a continuance of the public patronage is solicited.

A. B. CALHOUN.

April 11, 1825.

VILLAGE LOTS.

The subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, VILLAGE LOTS, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. POMEROY and RAPHAEL BEACH are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING,
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6, 1824.

Monroe County, Clerk's Office, at
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Commission is received in this office, for Daniel P. Hetch, as an Inspector of Beef and Pork, and also an Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, for the county of Monroe. Also a Commission for Silas Judson, as an Inspector of Beef and Pork, and also a Caller of Staves and Heading for the said county.

ELISHA ELY, Clerk,
Rochester, April 18, 1825.

Stray Cow taken up.

SOMETIME last August, a stray COFF came upon the premises of the subscriber, where she has since remained.

The Cow was sold about a year ago to Henry W. Clark of Rochester, by the subscriber. The owner can have her by paying charges.

GORDON BALDWIN,
Riga, April 12, 1825.

Military Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale by E. PECK.

April 5



PROTECTION
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 build- ings or property in Rochester, and its vicinity, will be attended to by
LEVI WARD, Jr.
EBEN ELY,
Agents at Rochester.
Rochester, Dec. 27, 1824.



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 Everingham & Co. Rochester, or A. U. Mott & Co. Canandaigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY have a capital of \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to \$500,000. 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.

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.

G. HITCHCOCK,
DRUGGIST,
ROCHESTER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines,
Dye-Woods and Dye-Staffs,
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.

Drafts on New-York.
DRAFTS at sight on the *Mechanicks Bank* of New-York, may be had at a small premium, on application to
HART & SEXTON.
Rochester, March 14, 1825.

GENESEE LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the remaining part of his estate on the Genesee river, about half a mile from Genesee, in the county of Livingston. There are several Farms, containing altogether about 1100 acres of first rate wheat Land, and a valuable body of river flats. To close the sales, it will be disposed of at low prices, and a liberal credit given for the greater part of the purchase money—payable in instalments. An agent will be at Genesee sometime in April, till when, for prices and further particulars, apply to Mr. Campbell Harris, on the premises.
J. H. BRINTON.
April 5, 1825.

NOVEMBER 15, 1824. ROCHESTER CASH STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.
LEAVITT & HALL,
(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
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" coarsed o. (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.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
A T 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	Including with Do. No. 2, 46	each Stove—1 Cast Do. No. 3, 49	Boiler and Steam Do. No. 4, 53	ry 1 Stew-Pan and Do. No. 5, 20	2 Gridles; 1 Tin Do. No. 6, 25	Tr. Kettle, 18 in. Ho. Do. No. 7, 20	Slider, 1 Sheet-Iron Do. No. 8, 16	Pan, 2 Fudding or Bread Pans, 2 Pie Pans and 1 Dipper.
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STOVES.

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-houses, halls, stores, &c. Likewise, Ships' Caboozes, 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 stove 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 gridles, 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 a good 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. no. 1, 1825.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 Casks Whiskey,
7 Barrels Mackina White Fish,
50 Barrels Cut Tobacco,
40 Kegs Powder.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester, Jan. 10, 1825.

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.

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.

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. MALTBIE, 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.

Lake Ontario Steam Boats.

THE Steam Boats ONTARIO and **MARTHA OGDEN** will commence running on Lake Ontario about the first of May.



Particular notice of their routes will be given in a few days.
April 11, 1825.

MERCHANTS' LINE,

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
A BOAT belonging to the above line, well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every 12 miles, will leave Rochester for Albany, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock, and will run through in less than five days, or at the rate of 60 miles every 24 hours. Enquire at the Red Warehouse in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN & Co.
Rochester.

TROTTER, DOUGLASS & Co.
DAVIS & CENTER, Albany.
S. THOMSON & Co. Black-Rock.
TOWNSEND & COIT, Buffalo.
N. B. The first Boat will leave here this week, on Thursday morning.

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

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

- Logwood, Campeachy* and *St. Domingo;*
- Nicaragua, Hatch, Coro,* & *Bonair;*
- Prussic, best Cuba;* *Camwood,* ground;
- Alum, Swedes* and *American;*
- Copperas, English;*
- Blue Vitriol,* English and *American;*
- Oil Vitriol,* do. do.;
- Indigo, Dutch;*
- Indigo, Flote, Bengal,* and *Guatemala;*
- Nut Galls,*
- Verdigris,*
- Sperm Oil,*
- Olive Oil,*
- Press Papers,*
- Jacks,*
- Tenter Hooks,*
- Brushes, &c. &c.*
- White Lead,*
- Red Lead,*
- Paris White,*
- Spanish White,*
- Venetian Red,*
- Spanish Brown,*
- French Yellow,*
- Spruce Yellow,*
- Stone Yellow,*
- Chrome Yellow,*
- Kings Yellow,*
- Patent Yellow,*
- Prussian Blue,*
- Umbre,*
- Terra De Sienna,*
- Glue,*
- Spts. Turpentine,*
- Litharge,*
- Gum Copal,*
- Frostings,*
- Vermilion,*
- 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.*

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, SPICES, &c.
all of which will be sold at very low prices, by
WM. PITTEN & Co.
Rochester, Aug. 1824.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of May next, DWELLING HOUSES, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river.
And for sale, 300,000 first quality Bricks, to be delivered next winter. Apply to
GILES BOULTON.
April 5, 1825.

Cash for Corn, Rye, &c.

The subscriber will pay CASH for 10,000 bushels of
RYE & CORN.
Also, Cash and the highest price paid for
Pork, in the Hog,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Wheat, Whiskey, &c. &c.
JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 16, 1824.

CASH paid for RAGS,

At this Office.

The following imitation of one of *Osaka's* finest passages, has long equaled in this country, it is from the pen of Mr. J. Fellows, of New-Hampshire who has lately published a small volume of poems.

ODE TO THE SUN.

Thou, whose rejoicing eye of light
Look'd forth, at God's inspiring call,
When order lay in boundless night,
And darkness wanted order all;
Whence thy perpetual youth, O Sun,
Since life, and light, and time began?
Exulting on thy course sublime,
How bright thy yellow crests gleam,
As still they wave unhurt by time,
High o'er the azure depths of air;
As still thy wings unwearied go,
While earth and ocean laugh below.

When first thy ruddy pinions lay
The skies,—careering round the day;
The moon strikes down the western wave
Retreating from thy fiery ray;
The stars are blench'd; the ghost of night
Flies sullen from thy blasting light.

Unfolding'arthoon; when darkness shroud,
When angry nature weeps around,
Far, far above the ebon clouds
Thy splendour sweep the blue profound;
Where still unshaken wheel the spheres
Beyond the reach of parting years.

The mountain oak, with age shall fall,
And everlasting hills decay;
But thou shalt hear the morning call,
Till heaven and earth shall pass away;
Thy youth, thy strength shall last, O Sun;
Till life, and light, and time are done.

From the National Intelligencer.

We received, yesterday, the first number of a new paper, printed in Florida, at Tallahassee; the spot fixed upon and recently occupied as the Seat of Government, by the title of the "Florida Intelligencer." The following account of this "young capital" will be interesting to most of our readers, some of whom have scarcely ever heard the name of it.

Tallahassee.—This young capital of Florida is already attracting the attention of capitalists. Many buildings are erecting and others are in a state of preparation, even before the sale of the lots, which will take place on the fourth day of April next. It is situated on a beautiful and commanding eminence, about 18 miles north of St. Marks, in the bosom of a fertile and picturesque country. The south side of the town is watered by innumerable springs of pure water, and a clear and pleasant stream, passes by the east and south sides, at the distance of a few yards, and after passing the town, as if sensible of the points of its usefulness was past, falls over the rock which beds the stream, forming a pleasant cascade, and passes off by a subterranean passage.

The country around Tallahassee, and extending from the Suwannee to near the Apalachicola river, has deservedly attracted the attention of travellers, and those who have visited it with a view of a permanent settlement. The fertile lands between the above mentioned rivers extend from east to west from eighty to one hundred miles, and from north to south about fifteen miles. This tract of country, much of which is adapted to the culture of sugar, is finely watered by the tributary streams of the Suwannee, the St. Marks, Wakulla, Okkulla, Okelockony, Little river, and several other smaller rivers and streams, and is beautifully studded with lakes and ponds of the purest water. The land is rolling, with here and there an eminence, that rises considerably above the surrounding country, which will afford delightful seats for the opulent or men of leisure.

This country, notwithstanding its singular beauty and fertility, becomes the more interesting from the indubitable evidence of its having been once densely populated by a civilized race of men.—Almost every eminence is capped with ancient fortifications, which appear regular, and some of them substantially formed. At Fort St. Lewis, about two miles west of Tallahassee, have been found remnants of iron cannon, spikes, hinges, locks, &c. which are evidently of Spanish manufacture, and which have not been much injured by the rust.

Within the principal fort, for the outworks seem to have been numerous and extensive, are the ruins of two brick edifices, one was about sixty feet by forty, the other about thirty by twenty.—These are in total ruins, and nothing but a mound appears where the walls stood, composed wholly of broken bricks, which are composed of a coarse sandy clay, and burned in the modern fashion. Yet on the very walls of these buildings, are oaks, 18 inches in diameter. On the same hill, and in fact within the outworks of this fort, are to be seen grape arbours in parallel lines, which still maintain their pristine regularity.

Bricks seem to have been in general use, for they have been discovered in several places by digging a little below the surface of the earth. Within the town of Tallahassee some were dug up, having a substance adhering to them resembling lime mortar. But on the hill, about half a mile south east of the Capital, are to be seen the greatest proof of a dense population. On this hill are to be seen streets or roads, running nearly at right angles, at such distances as demonstrate the former existence of a pretty large town. The shade trees of the former inhabitants still remain, and are generally of live oak, and near which may be discovered grape arbours of more or less regularity. In several instances we discovered a species of the plum tree.

There has been much speculation and inquiry concerning the former inhabitants of this country, who they were, and at what time they flourished. No records are within our reach, and the Spanish inhabitants at the extremes of the Territory had no knowledge of this country, much less of the people, who once lived here, but have long since disappeared. Some however, say that records of the fact do exist at Havana, and that measures have been taken to obtain them—that Leon was the adventurer, who led a colony hither, but the precious metals of South America and Mexico so occupied the attention of the Spanish Government, that this infant colony was suffered to fall a prey to the Indians.

The traditional accounts of the Indians are very plausible, and are corroborated by many existing and circumstantial facts. They claimed this country at their late treaty at St. Augustine, as belonging to them by right of conquest, achieved by their ancestors. They represent, that it was once densely populated by a race of white men, who settled in this country, and incorporated themselves with the Yamassee Indians. That the Yamassees adopted their habits and became Christian, but ceased to be fighting men. That this people had fine houses, carriages, herds of cattle, &c. and made wide roads, and bridges over rivers and streams of water. That they also had many forts and big guns. At this time the Creek Indians made frequent attacks upon them, but were generally unsuccessful, as they then fought with bows and spears only, for they had not yet learned the use of the rifle. At length, after losing many warriors, they associated with themselves all the tribes between Georgia and the Mississippi, with many others far in the North, and came down unexpectedly into this country. The white inhabitants generally fled to their forts, while most of the Yamassees fell into their hands. The men were put to death, but the women and children were carried into captivity.

They carried universal desolation over the face of the country, as the surest method of reducing the fortified places. They had made many attempts to storm these, and bound thick pieces of wood before their persons, as a protection from the bullets, but the big guns broke their defences in pieces, and destroyed their warriors. At length famine and war destroyed all save the garrison in Fort St. Louis. This, after resisting every diversity of attack, was at length abandoned and destroyed, and the garrison retired to a considerable fort near the mouth of the Okelockony, where was afterwards fought a great and decisive battle, which made the Creeks masters of the country.

The Indians designed, when they undertook to possess themselves of the country, to settle and reside here. But, as they expressed it, they were too foolish, and had rendered it uninhabitable. They had destroyed the houses, and there was no wood to build others.—They had destroyed or consumed the domestic animals, and there was no game to subsist them. They were, therefore, obliged to retire from the scenes of their own desolation to a small part west of the Apalachicola river, and the others to their own country.

Many of the leading statements in the foregoing account are strongly corroborated by circumstances and facts within the knowledge of many Americans. This is said to be the country of the ancient Yamassees, and it is a fact that the Creeks have held a slave race, descended from the Yamassee nation, which has but recently been incorporated with their tribe. It is also a fact, that forts were very numerous, and that Fort St. Louis bears evident marks of having been destroyed by the whites, from the mutilated appearance of the cañon, which must have been broken by sledge hammers. There is also said to be a very considerable fortification in the neighbourhood of the Okelockony. From the growth of the forest trees, it must have been about 200 years since the country was laid waste. Be that as it may, it is rapidly populating anew, and the power of the natives is now broken.—We have nothing to fear from them, and they cannot if they would, repeat the desolating scenes which once swept over this beautiful domain.—Florida Intell.

From the New-York American.

"Let no man be in a hurry to get a reputation." As modesty is the usual accompaniment of true merit, so there is no other garb in which it can appear so to much advantage. Vain pretension and industrious show, may indeed take the wings of the morning, and promise well for a while; but they are soon swept away like the dew, while the retiring and ungrudged claims of worth and talent, will grow stronger and stronger, covering the blaze of non-day, and sure of a plentiful harvest of unsolicited reward and honour at the last.

There is no greater folly among men than false pretension, pretension to talents, consequence or literature. Of what avail is it to attain at an early or middle age the reputation of being learned or gifted in any manner above ordinary men, by the assumption of what belongs to others, or by setting other claims to distinction and admiration which cannot long be sustained? Doubtless some men