

THE TELEGRAPH

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GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D.

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, formerly a student of Professor Physics and Chairman of that University...

New-York Literature

LOTTERY. Class No. 1, for 1825. To be drawn on the next, and finished in a few minutes.

SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and corresponding ticket numbers. Includes prizes of \$30,000, \$15,000, \$10,000, etc.

TICKETS & SHARES

For sale by EBEN. ELY, at his Lottery and Exchange Office, Carroll-st. and at the Post-Office, Rochester.

FOR SALE.

IN the village of Middlebury, Genesee Co. N. Y. the following valuable property, viz: a house and one half acre of land...

DAVID CABLE, TAILOR.

(Late of the firm of Callow & Cable.) WILL continue his business, one door west of the shop he has heretofore occupied...

WANTED,

10,000 BUSHELS RYE. THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash for RYE, delivered at his Distillery, near the Cotton Factory...

BLACK BOMBASINE.

THE subscribers have on hand an excellent assortment of plain Black BOMBASINE. Also, a few pieces of satin stripe Bombazines...



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.

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.



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...

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.

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-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.

Drafts on New-York.

DRAFTS at sight on the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, may be had at a small premium, on application to HART & SXTON.

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.

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...

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 insurances, which may be left at the store of JOHN W. STRONG...

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.

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...

WM. T. JAMES' Patent Cooking Stoves.

from James and Cornell's Factory, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ: Cooking Stove, No. 1, \$60. Including with Do. No. 2, 45 each Stove—1 Cast Do. No. 3, 40 Boiler and Steam Do. No. 4, 35 1 Stew-Pan and Do. No. 5, 30 2 Griddles, 1 Tin Do. No. 6, 25 Tea-Kettle, 1 Oven Do. No. 7, 20 1 Sheet-Iron Pan, 2 Pudding or Bread Pans, 2 Pie Pans and 1 Dipper.

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.

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 boiler into the pipe.

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.

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 CONSIGNMENT,

40 Casks Whiskey, 7 Barrels Mackinac White Fish, 50 Barrels Cut Tobacco, 40 Kegs Powder. JONA. CHLD. 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

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The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with, in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Luis de Leon.

O! let the soul its slumber break, Arouse its senses and awake, To see how soon Life with its glories glides away, And the stern footsteps of decay Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide, Down which our flying minutes glide Away so fast; Let us the present hour employ, And deem each future dream of joy Already past.

Let not vain hope deceive the mind— No happier let us hope to find To-morrow than to-day. Our golden dreams of yore were bright, Like them the present shall delight— Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be, That into one engulfing sea Are doomed to fall— The sea of Death, whose waves roll on, O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne, And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide, Alike the humble rivulets glide To that sad wave! Death levels poverty and pride, And rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

Our births but a starting place; Life is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all those glittering toys are brought; That path alone, of all unthought, Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth, Are all those glittering toys of earth, That lure us here! Dreams of a sleep that death must break, Alas! before it bids us wake, Ye disappear!

Long ere the damps of death can blight, The cheek's pure glow of red and white Hath pass'd away; Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair; Age came, and laid his finger there, And where are they?

Where is the strength that mock'd decay, The step that rol'd so light and gay, The heart's blithe tone? The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows weariness and wo, When age comes on.

From the Phœnix Gazette.

MEMORANDA OF LA FAYETTE.—MONMOUTH. "Shall we drink wine?"—"With all my heart, dear General, and I will give you the Mount-Vernon toast, the one always given by the good old chief—"All our Friends." With what a kindness of manner, would he drink to every one at table, not excepting the youngest, or the humblest. He was the best bred and most accomplished gentleman I ever saw; the ease and elegance of his manners, and the grace and dignity of his person, were indeed combined, "to give the world assurance of man." In latter life, there was a cast of quiet and benevolence in his countenance, which spoke in the mild blue eye, and told that his glorious destinies were consummated, that the mighty energies of his nature were hushed in repose, and that the leader of armies, and chief magistrate of a great republic, was merged in the illustrious farmer of Mount-Vernon.

"You have told me, General, that you first saw the Hero of Liberty in Philadelphia, and surrounded by our most eminent statesmen and warriors. Did you not readily distinguish Agamemnon, amidst the sages and heroes of Greece?" "I required, my friend, no pilot to show me the commander in chief. When first we met, his reception was most cordial and kind; when last we parted, I bore with me to my native land the blessings of this greatest and best of men.

"Upon my first introduction in Philadelphia, my servants, horses and baggage were ordered to head-quarters. I had afterwards, myself, head-quarters, as a general of division; but the house, the tent, and well may I say the heart, of the chief, was my house. You spoke of the ease and elegance of his manners. I will observe, that to Count Rochambeau and the French officers, this was a matter of no small surprise. The Count, bred in the old court of France, a court famed over all Europe for its politeness, was astonished to find in a native of the new world, a grace and polish that would have adorned the first circles of European rank and fashion. Yet the Count remarked, although he charms me with the affability of his address, he never permits me, for a moment, to forget he is the commander in chief.

"You, my dear sir, have only seen our hero in the walks of peace; he appeared in all his splendour when on the field of battle. It was at Monmouth; the enemy's artillery thundered upon our line; the shot tore up the ground and bounded by, with that sound so familiar to a soldier's ear; the battle was at its height; the din of the arms, the shouts and cries of the combatants, were such, that I could scarcely hear the orders which from time to time he gave me. He was then mounted on a beautiful chestnut mare, which he managed with a grace and skill peculiarly his own. He rode through the ranks, and cheered his comrades to the fight. I heeded not the storm which raged around me, while I admired the great chief, (than whom I have never seen so superb a man.)

"Previous to the battle of Monmouth, the council of war had risen, with a decided majority against attacking the enemy. In this instance, as in most others, it was in my happiness to agree in opinion with the general in chief. An alliance had just been concluded with France; the preceding campaign of the grand army had been disastrous; time and toil had much improved the discipline of our troops, and it seemed too much, to let the enemy escape without a blow. Orders were given me to detail a picked corps for the advance; but while they were filing off, new arrangements were necessary, in consequence of Gen. Lee having determined to take the rank which he first declined; new troops were added, and we marched under the command of Gen. Lee. Lee was in principles an English whig, and it is difficult to say, whether he joined the cause of American independence from a love of this country, or from a hatred of his own. He was eccentric, a man of talents, and a brave and skilful officer.—His dispositions at Monmouth were not military, but his besetting military sin, was a belief in the irresistibility of the British grenadiers.\* I held a very different belief, and wished to attack a party of the enemy's force, which I thought there was probability of our being able to cut off from their main body; but my superior answered the proposal—"My dear general; the grenadiers are irresistible!"

"Gen. Washington received the first news of our discomfiture from a little boy, a sifer, whom he accosted with—"well, my boy, you are going the wrong way; surely our troops are going the other course?"—"No, your honour, they are not," was the little fellow's reply, "our boys are coming this way as fast as they can." "Impossible," exclaimed the general, as he spurred his horse, and gaining an eminence, soon discovered the unwelcome truth. Lee arriving, some conversation ensued, when Lee observed—"Your excellency will remember that this business was never to my liking."

"The general in chief lost no time in restoring the fortunes of the day; his orders flew in all directions; he called up several regiments, one of which I think was Watty Stewart's, commanding them to form, and fight the enemy, till he could get the main army in line. The battle now became in earnest. It was intended that I should ambuscade in a wood, to intercept a part of the enemy, who were marching to turn us; but Greene, with the artillery, so worried them, that they were obliged to retire. A party of British cavalry, in attempting to cross a morass, became swamped, and received a fire which threw them into much confusion; riders floundering about with their horses, and horses without their riders, and many losing their cups. Baron Steuben had that morning been pursued by these dragoons, and lost his hat, for which we had laughed at him; and the Baron was by no means sorry at the mishap which had befallen the dragoons.

"Night put an end to the combat; not the fine moon-light which existed only in Sir Henry Clinton's imagination, and helped to make out an apology for his defeat, in the English gazettes. It was to-dark, that with difficulty I found out the commander in chief, whose cloak was spread under a tree, and by whose side I laid me down and rested from the fatigues of that ever memorable day?"

"People of the Jerseys! does this day yet exist? If so, surely it will put forth its leaves the approaching season, when the last of the generals may visit the field of his early glory. Trees have been known to fame, ere this. The royal oak, for having sheltered a worthless monarch; the oak, illustrious for having sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk; and should not the tree of Monmouth be ever venerable in the heroic recollections of America? Go, hold your May-day games around it; bid the youth and maidens weave garlands, to hang on its ancient branches; and strew with your choicest flowers the ground beneath it, where, after the fight was done, rested side by side Washington and La Fayette."

\* The flower of the army of Burgoyne consisted of grenadiers, British and Hessians; yet the events of Saratoga show that they were not irresistible. In the South, added to this description of troops, were the guards, or household troops of the King; also the 3d or Old Buffs, a veteran corps of great European renown. The events of Guilford and the Eutaw's prove that these chosen troops could be resisted by Americans; and with what effect, the pension lists of Britain best can tell. On the battle of Guilford being called a victory, in the House of Commons, Mr. Fox observed—"Another such victory, and we have no longer an army."

† Gen. Walter Stewart, of the Pennsylvania, and Gen. Olho H. Williams, of the Maryland line, were the Apollos of the American army, and were admired as well for the beauty of their persons and elegance of manners, as for their wisdom in council and gallantry in the field.

‡ A Home Stroke.—The late Dr. Busby, Chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the eighth Commandment, in which he inadvertently on the sad consequences of stealing—"It is" said he, "such an ungentlemanly, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with the commission of so foul a sin. No, God forbid! though I have lost a pair of boots, and several other things since this regiment was stationed on the Heights!"

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. 33

CASH paid for RAGS, At this Office.