

## **Volume 4**

### **E. T. Foote Clipping Scrapbook**

**97 pp., 7 p. index**

**8 ½" x 13"**

This volume contains Foote's History of Jamestown which was published in the Chautauqua Democrat, Jamestown 1871 – 1872. Numbers 2-6 are included here. Number 3 was in the May 5, 1871 issue, while number 5 was in the August 25, 1871 issue. \*

Also included is Samuel A. Brown's History of Chautauqua County, which were delivered at the Jamestown Academy and subsequently published in the Jamestown Journal. There were nine lectures, April 27-June 29, 1843. Lecture number 8 (June 22, 1843) is not represented in this collection. The annotations were by E. T. Foote.

The index was compiled by Horace A. Foote in 1892.

- Also included is Foote's History of the town of Ellicott

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## WESTFIELD MESSENGER.

Westfield, Wednesday, March 8, 1843.

C. J. J. INGERSOLL, EDITOR.

REMINISCENCES.—At the February term of the court, Judge Foote, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that as it was the last time in which he should meet them in his judicial capacity, he would improve the occasion by calling up a few reminiscences of the early history of the county; and proceeded to state what, in substance, we are enabled to embody in this article. He said, that—

Within about fifty years the entire "Western New-York," including the city of Utica on the east, and this county on the west (250 miles long,) was comprised in the town of Whitestown, of which the late Judge Platt, of Whitesboro, was the Supervisor. That the same territory comprised about one-half of the counties in the State, and a population of over one million of inhabitants, including three cities. That so late as 1801 all of this State lying west of Genesee River, including this county, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and a large share of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, formed the town of Northampton, Ontario county; and that subsequently this county formed a small part of the town of Batavia, Genesee county. Forty years since, this county was barely surveyed into (six miles square) townships, without a white family in the county. The settlement of this county was commenced in 1803 by Col. James McMahan and others, while the entire territory of our county was a wilderness, far remote from old settlements. This county, exclusive of the 10th Range of townships, was first formed into one town, Chautauque, Genesee county, in 1804. At that time there was not a magistrate in this county, and a Justice of the Peace was called from east of Buffalo (75 miles) to administer the oaths of office to the first elected town officers. We now have 100 Justices of the Peace in the county.

In 1808, this county was by law conditionally incorporated, and the town of Chautauque was divided into two towns, and Pomfret was organized, including the east part of our county. By the act of 1808, the territory of this county, for Judicial and other county purposes was to constitute a part of Niagara county, whose seat of justice was at Buffalo, until the territory of our county should contain 500 electors. In 1811 the Supervisors of the towns of Chautauque and Pomfret (Judges Matthew Prendergast and Philo Orton) certified to Governor Tompkins that there was a requisite number of electors to authorize the county to be fully organized, and the Governor and Council appointed Judicial and other county officers for this county, and our first court was held at an Inn in Mayville, in June, 1814. Our former court-house and jail was not in a situation to be occupied until 1814. The late war with England commenced the year after our organization, and owing to sparse population, frontier location and almost constant alarms, emigration to our county, pretty much ceased, while many left the county, and probably there was no increase of population during the war. Some of our citizens fell in battle—one of them (Bracket) a lawyer who was admitted to our bar at the first court. Emigration to our county re-commenced after the close of the war in 1815, and the smiles of peace gave a new impetus to the settlement of our county. That in the latter part of 1816 he was appointed a member of the court, and in June, 1817, (25 years ago last June) he first took a station on the Bench. That the entire county then contained (probably) a less population than the present town of Pomfret in our county. There was then but six resident attorneys in our county, Messrs. Houghton, Potter, Price, Averill, Mullet and Brown—two of them deceased, two from age and ill health have pretty much retired from the profession, while two of them still remain among our most active and honored members of the Bar. The county then contained but three Post Offices, now about 50. Then but one mail rout through our county, which was from Buffalo via of Mayville to Erie, and the mail was transported once a week on horseback, and many of our citizens were compelled to send 30 miles to the nearest Post Office, for letters or papers. No paper was printed in our county—now

have five. At that time our roads were very bad, and not a steambot on our western Lakes or rivers. The second boat has already been put, in operation on our beautiful Chautauque Lake, the highest body of water in the United States, if not in the whole world, on which a steambot plies. Our western lakes which have with propriety been called inland seas, now abound with steamboats, some of which in season of navigation, daily arrive at our ports on Lake Erie. Now we have daily or tri-weekly stages through almost every section of our county. Our citizens instead of winding their way on foot or on horseback by blind paths or almost impassable roads to court, now travel by steamboats, Post Coaches or their own pleasure carriages.

The District (Prosecuting) Attorney was John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, the present Secretary of war, whose District then comprised the counties of Ontario, Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque, with a population of 92,000. The same territory now embraces eleven counties, with two cities, and a population of nearly half a million, of which our county has furnished more than her proportion of the increase.

It is believed that not over 32 years since, there was not more than one building west of Genesee River (a very ordinary one at Caledonia) occupied exclusively for a church—none in the present cities of Rochester or Buffalo. How changed the scene. The sound of the "church-going-bell" instead of the shrill war whoops of the savage. Our common schools have recently become organized agreeably to law, and there was not an Academy west of Canandaigua for hundreds of miles. Now we have over 300 school houses in this county, five incorporated Academies, and over 17,000 youths are annually instructed in our Academies and schools; that our county contained a population, that for intelligence, industry, morals and integrity, would compare favorably with any other—a population of which her citizens had reason to be proud. The increase of crime has not kept pace with our population, and our county compares favorably with any other. Our first Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer was held by the late Chief Justice Spencer, in 1817, when usage required an escort of a Sheriff and constables with their staves from the lodgings of the presiding Judge to the court house. This practice was discontinued by the late Judge Vanness, at the June circuit in 1820. The present number of practising Attornies in our county, is not far from 40, although about 100 have been admitted to our bar since the organization of our county, but many have emigrated elsewhere.

We then had a two story, shammy, wooden, inconvenient, uncomfortable court house, the lower story occupied as a jail, and residence of the jailer and his family. Our records were kept in the dwelling house of the Clerk, constantly exposed to destruction, and the house in which they were kept until the present office was built, has since been destroyed by fire. Now we have one of the most durable, commodious, and pleasant court houses in the State, and with our jail, fire proof Clerk's Office, and our county poor house with its farm, do honor to our county. Very few counties have public buildings equal in appearance, convenience and durability, to those of Chautauque county. At that time our Grand Jurors served without fee or reward, and our Petit Jurors for the pitiful compensation of 25 cents for each civil cause, in which they should render a verdict. Justice has finally prevailed, and both Grand and Petit Jurors receive from the County Treasury a daily compensation and for travel, and it was to be hoped the day was not far distant when a more just compensation would be extended to witnesses in all cases. Our towns have trebled in number, and numerous villages have sprung up as if by magic. In 1817, and until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, this county with Niagara and Cattaraugus, formed an Assembly District, electing two members of Assembly. Since that the population of the same territory has increased from 14 to 170,000, and now comprises four counties and elects ten members of Assembly. When he first went

to the Legislature from the old Assembly District, in 1819, there was no mail stage west of Buffalo, and but a miserable stage waggon, a part of the way east of Buffalo, and the most rapid mail stage from Buffalo to Albany, was five days on the rout, making a most tedious journey of 7 days from Jamestown to Albany. Now the same rout is performed in a little over two days with comparative ease and at much less expense.

The construction of the Erie canal and other facilities of transportation has banished the six horse teams from our roads and reduced transportation from New-York to our county from \$4 or \$5 per hundred to less than \$1, while the price of salt and some other indispensable articles has been reduced more than three fourths.

Our population has increased from a little over 4,000 to about 50,000, while much good land remains to be settled. Hours might be occupied in brief reminiscences on the changes that have taken place, but time would not permit.

Of the Judges with whom he had been associated, three were now deceased, whose friendship he should ever hold in grateful recollection, and the time, at the longest, was not far distant when it would be said of him and his associates as it now was of them, they are gone. That during the last 25 years there was no county in the State where there had been a more harmonious Bench and Bar. The correspondence between them had been uniformly marked with much kindness and respect; and during the severe political strifes through which the people had passed, bickerings between the members of the Court, or between the Court and Bar, had never been permitted to invade the sanctuary of Justice. Mutual kind feelings and respect had prevailed, and in taking leave of his fellows on the Bench and Bar, with which he had been so long associated, he left them as he hoped to leave the world, in peace and friendship, without any differences to adjust. That in retiring from the Bench he should do violence to his own feelings not to tender his hearty and unfeigned thanks for their uniform confidence and kindness; and although he was about to cease his associations with them in an official capacity, yet he should never cease to cherish the kind feelings that have so long existed, or to invoke prosperity and honor to follow their footsteps.

We copy the following tribute of respect:

*From the Mayville Sentinel.*

Judges Foote and Campbell.

We have been furnished the following for publication.

The Grand Jurors of the County of Chautauque, having learned from Hon. E. T. Foote, in his charge to us, at the present term of this Court that he now retires from the Bench, having served as Judge for five years, and for four successive terms or twenty years, as First Judge; do take the liberty to *Resolve*, That we wish to bear testimony, and do acknowledge with respect, the ability, fidelity and promptness and impartiality with which he has discharged his judicial duties, and we regret, that circumstances are such that he declines a re-appointment.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That there is a respect due to official station, and when an incumbent retires from that station, having for a fourth of a century been endeared to us by a friendly and honorable intercourse, that it is with regret we witness the separation of the bond which has so long united us together, and which is now to be severed, and probably forever.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That it is desirable that a portrait of Judge Foote be placed in this Court room, to the end that when we retire from the busy scenes of life, and this Bench and these seats shall be occupied by those who succeed us, they may have the pleasure of beholding the likeness of those who have been pioneers in the judiciary of our country, and who have borne the responsibilities of office, with dignity and usefulness, and who have shared in the toils and privations of a country in its infancy, but now grown to a vigorous manhood.

This Grand Jury being also informed, that His Honor, Thomas B. Campbell retires from the Bench of this Court at the close of the present term, after a service of seventeen years, do *Resolve*, That it is with pleasure we improve this opportunity to manifest to the world, our high sense of his sterling integrity, practical good sense, urbanity of manners, and fidelity, and do regret that the citizens of this county, whom we represent, are now to be deprived of the benefits of his experience, ability and worth.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That it is our request, that the above resolutions, be filed by the Clerk, and entered on the minutes of the Court, and that Judges Foote and Campbell be furnished with copies of the same.

Dated at Mayville, Feb. 16, 1843.

N. MIXER, Foreman.

A. H. WALKER, Clerk.

MAYVILLE, FEB. 16, 1843.

To Hon. E. T. Foote, First Judge of Chautauque county, New-York.

DEAR SIR:—As you are about to retire from the Bench of our county, after having held a seat thereon for nearly twenty-five years, and for the last twenty years as First Judge of said county, the duties and responsibilities of which station have been ably, faithfully, and honestly discharged, with honor to yourself and to the general satisfaction and approbation of your associates on the Bench, and members of the bar, and officers of the Court, and the public generally:

And as you have declined a re-appointment, and are about to retire, as intimated in your charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of this Court, we feel called upon by a sense of duty, to express to you in this public manner, our continued confidence and esteem, and in consideration of the able, faithful and upright discharge, of the duties of Judge, we hereby tender to you this as a token of our unabated confidence and respect and the regret with which we part with you in your official capacity—hoping you may find in retirement, a continuance of that confidence and esteem from an intelligent community which you have so well merited and so universally received while upon the Bench.

Any publicity you may give this testimonial of our high regard, will be grateful to

(Signed by)

ELISHA WARD, F. H. RUGGLES, T. B. CAMPBELL.

Judges,

Attornies.

Samuel A. Brown, James Mullett, Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton, Richard P. Marvin, Austin Smith, Charles S. H. Williams, Orsell Cook, John H. Pray, Abner Lewis, Abner Hazeltine, P. Falconer, L. Morris, David Mann, R. Sackett, W. S. Hinckley, Z. C. Young, O. Stiles, W. P. Mellin, Henry Keep, P. R. Cook, J. M. Keep, W. H. Cutler, G. A. Green, D. Edson, C. R. Leland, G. W. Parker, C. Tucker, M. Strobe, M. Burnell, John Dixon, William Smith, G. W. Tew, A. Richmond, E. B. Forbush, S. Mervin Smith.

JOHN G. HINCKLEY, Clerk.

A. W. MUZZY, Sheriff.

HENRY GIFFORD, Under Sheriff.

M. P. BEMUS, County Treasurer.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Chautauque county, held at the Court House in the village of Mayville, in said county, on the 17th day of February, 1843, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That whereas Hon. Thomas B. Campbell has held the office of Judge of the County Courts of said county

for many years, with honor to himself and to the county; and whereas, he has recently intimated to a public meeting, called for the purpose of recommending to the Governor a suitable person to be appointed to fill the vacancy about to be occasioned by the expiration of his term of office, an intention to retire from the arduous duties he has so long and so honorably discharged, that we tender to him this testimonial of our respect for him as a man and a public officer, and that we sincerely regret the necessity for a dissolution of the relation which has heretofore existed between us.

*Resolved*, That in all our intercourse with him as a Judge and in private relations, his conduct has been characterized with that dignity and impartiality, which has won for him our esteem, and which should ever ornament the important station he has so long occupied, and from which he is about to retire; and that the clerk be requested, in behalf of the members of the bar, to tender to him this testimonial of our respect and esteem.

(Signed) Abner Lewis, John H. Pray, John M. Keep, William H. Cutler, D. Edson, D. Mann, Jas. Mullett, Wm. Smith, Chas. H. S. Williams, Austin Smith, Samuel A. Brown, G. A. Green, O. Cook, L. Morris, Geo. W. Parker, Miner Strobe, Francis H. Ruggles, John Dixon, W. S. Hinckley, A. W. Muzzy, E. B. Forbush, S. Mervin Smith, Jacob Houghton, Wm. P. Mellin, Anselm Potter, M. Burnell, R. Sackett, R. P. Marvin, A. Hazeltine, Joseph Wait, C. R. Leland, Chauncey Tucker, Z. C. Young, M. P. Bemus, E. T. Foote, G. W. Tew, Henry Gifford, A. Richmond, Henry Keep, O. Stiles, P. R. Cook, John G. Hinckley.

*of both Political Parties met in the County*

2

The following resolution was *unanimously* adopted at a County Convention of Democratic Delegates from the several towns, assembled at the court-house in Mayville, the 17th Dec., 1842:

Whereas, The Hon. Elial T. Foote, and the Hon. Thomas B. Campbell have by respectful communications, made to this Convention, declined a re-nomination to the offices which they have so long and ably filled: Be it therefore Resolved, That this Convention, representing, as it does, not only the sentiments and feelings of the Democratic party, but on this occasion, as we believe, the undivided opinion of the great body of citizens of the County, regardless of party divisions and feelings, are called upon to tender, which we do from a just sense and obligation of duty as well as pride, our acknowledgements to them for the prompt, dignified and efficient discharge of their duties as Judges for a long series of years, and cannot permit the occasion of such separation to pass without this sincere and just tribute to their distinguished talents and service as officers, and their high moral worth as men, and that they will carry with them into retirement our best wishes for their future health and prosperity.

A

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# S. A. Brown's History Chautauque County 4

Extracts from Lectures delivered by  
SAMUEL A. BROWN, ESQ.  
AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, ON THE  
'History of Chautauque County.'

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

STUDENTS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through your liberality, Fellow-Citizens, this Academy has been erected, and it is with pride and satisfaction that we witness its prosperity and usefulness. That its utility may be increased, some of your numbers, with a laudable zeal have propounded subjects for dissertation and solicited the aid of a number of this audience to deliver weekly lectures, to enable citizens and students to mingle together on one common level, for our mutual benefit, pleasure and instruction. Thus having a duty assigned me, (a task which I attempt to discharge with alacrity and cheerfulness,) I should feel that I was recreant to the true interests of this Institution and village were I not ready and willing to sacrifice a little ease, and devote a portion of my time to promote this laudable undertaking.

In most of our Academies, towns and villages, debating Societies, Lyceums, Lectures etc. are established; and shall Jamestown be behind her cotemporaries in the promotion of knowledge? without which man would scarcely excel the beast that roams in the forest; I think not, and I sincerely hope, that the series of Lectures now commenced, will be the germ from which may grow much that is valuable, interesting and useful.

The theme for the discourse this evening is The History of Chautauque County; and I would here remark, that since the committee gave me the subject, I have devoted all the time I could spare from professional vocations, in traveling, in conversing with the first settlers of this county, in searching public records, and by an extensive correspondence, that this Lecture, if not embellished with the beauties of language, or the elegant diction of the scholar, yet it shall have at least truth, for its passport, to the favorable consideration of this audience. In collecting materials for the following remarks, I have been mortified to find that though half a century has not yet passed away, since the first settlement of this county, yet in regard to the time that a number of particular events took place the oldest differ, and in this conflict of dates, all I can do, is to record, according to the most correct information I can procure. This teaches us, that it is important, that the facts constituting the history of this county, be now collected written and preserved in the archives of this Academy, for the benefit of some future and professed historian. I have spent twenty six years of my life in this county, have observed and treasured in my mind the passing events, and have borne an humble part in her history, yet more than this, I claim one advantage, which the professional historian of this county will probably never enjoy; for I have conversed with the living, those whose locks are now bleached with more than 80 winters, and according to the common course of nature, they will soon be unable to communicate those facts, which I have had the pleasure of hearing from their lips. From the courtesy

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I have received from correspondents, as well as from the marked attention paid me by the keepers of public records, and citizens with whom I have conversed for information, I have come to the conclusion that a full and correct history of this county is much to be desired, and I regret that the subject has not fallen into hands who have leisure and talents to do it justice.

History is a narration of facts in chronological order, it speaks of wars and conquests, it tells how nations have arisen, flourished and fallen and why; it details the progress of the arts and sciences, how commerce among nations, by an interchange, not only of its products and manufactures, but of its manners, its arts and sciences, has ameliorated the condition of man, how disease and pestilence have scourged the earth, how nations have flourished under the administration of wise, virtuous and politic rulers, and how they have been degraded and fallen under the sway of ignorance, tyranny, and corruption, and from the experience of the past, we are taught how to conduct in the future, that our happiness may be promoted. This is the great object of all earthly pursuits.

The history of this county, to us who are citizens of it, is one of interest, it is our home, our property and fire-sides are here, our hopes and anticipations of the future are here, the graves of many of our kindred and friends are here and memory as we tread upon their ashes loves to dwell upon their actions, and their virtues, and these incidents, historical or traditional as they may be, we love to remember and rehearse to our neighbors and children.

In 1492 America was discovered by Columbus; in 1497 North America was discovered by John Cabot, a navigator in the reign of Henry the 7th of England, who had a commission from the king "to discover undiscovered lands and annex them to the crown." On the 3d of November 1620, 123 years after the discovery of North America, king James the 1st of England, patented to the duke of Lenox, and thirty-nine others, and their successors, commonly known by the name of 'The Plymouth Company,' all that part of America which lies between the 40th and 48 degrees of north latitude. And now my hearers will not, I hope accuse me of digression, when I remind them of the fact that Chautauque county was included in that grant. This almost unlimited patent included all the country about one degree north of Quebec, all the New England states, New York, part of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the whole region of country west to the Pacific ocean included in the same degrees of latitude. Under this patent our Puritan and Pilgrim fathers, who have so long and justly been made the theme of the historian, orator and

poet, on the 31st of December 1620 landed at 'Plymouth Rock,' and laid the foundation of our republic 'broad and deep' for it was based on the immutable principles of intelligence, virtue and christianity.

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By what right, the kings of Europe gave heathen lands to their subjects. we leave for the moralist to decide. But the light in which the noble red man of the forest was then held, is summed up in a few words in a curious document contained in the instructions given by the celebrated Colbert, prime minister of Louis the XIVth of France, to colonists sent to Canada in 1538, where he describes it as "a vast country, uncultivated like a desert, and in most places uninhabited except by demons and wild beasts." These royal grants destitute of all moral right as they were, all political and legislative bodies in America have ever felt disposed, for want of a better title, to sanction and approve.

In 1630, the aforesaid Plymouth company, by leave of the King, granted to the Earl of Warwick "all that part of New-England which lies west from Narraganset river, 120 miles on the sea-coast," and the following year Warwick assigned this grant to Lord Say, Seal, Brooks and nine others, "who held it in trust for the Puritan emigrants from England." Under this grant Connecticut was settled, and under it she claimed two degrees of latitude, or 120 miles in width west to the Mississippi. In 1681, king Charles the second, granted to Wm. Penn, the celebrated quaker, the present state of Pennsylvania, which covered a part of the Connecticut grant. Under these grants settlements were commenced about the year 1754, between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers; and south of the New-York line. These conflicting grants gave rise to violent disputes; one party sent members to the Connecticut and the other to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Blood was often shed at their elections. But these troubles were settled in 1786 by gentlemen chosen for the purpose, who decided in favor of Pennsylvania. In 1787 Commissioners were appointed, by the states of New York and Pennsylvania, who settled the boundary question between the two states. The 'old marked oak tree' which has been dead for many years, and which is the boundary between the states of New York and Pennsylvania as settled by said commissioners, which stands on the stage road leading from Jamestown to Warren, is now pointed out and shown to the passing traveller, as the memorable boundary, between the Counties of Chautauque and Warren. King James' lands patented to the earl of Lenox and others, were intercepted on the west, as the Dutch, as liberal as their neighbors to lands to which neither had any right, had granted a part of New York to their loving subjects, under which settlements were made.

In 1664 the Dutch ceded their lands to the English Crown, and Charles the 2d gave a patent to the duke of York of New Netherland as it was then called by the Dutch, but by the English now named and called New York. Massachusetts never relinquished her claim but always urged it against New York by virtue of the aforesaid grant. Their claim was finally compromised, and in 1787 the State of New York ceded to Massachusetts 3,300,000 acres of land, which included the whole of the present county of Chautauque, being the lands commonly known by the name of 'The Holland Purchase.' It is a fact, worthy of remark, that the title to the soil of this county was never in New York, but in Massachusetts, though the jurisdiction has always been in this state.

In 1782, a party of 300 British and 500 Indians, with twelve pieces of artillery, spent the months of June and July around Chautauque Lake. (then spelt Jadaque) in preparing canoes to float down the Allegany river to attack fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh.) They were induced to meditate this attack from the fact that the fort was much out of repair, and the soldiers in a state of total insubordination. Privates were known to knock their officers down on parade. This detachment passed down the stream to Harmastown, a settlement this side of Pittsburgh, and burnt it. In the mean time Gen. Irvine of Philadelphia, a most energetic officer, was appointed to the command of fort Pitt, and the western frontier. On taking the command, he ordered the mutineers to be tried; three were convicted and shot the next day. In consequence of these rigorous measures, though the state of the garrison and the contemplated attack fully justified them, the soldiers returned to their duty and the fort was immediately repaired. The British commander being made acquainted with these facts by a spy, abandoned the enterprise and returned. So "it seems that the spirit stirring drum of a hostile foe, has echoed on the now peaceful shores of the Chautauque." The British left one of their cannon a four pounder, on the shores of this lake, where it remained from 1782 till 1788.\*

It will be recollected, by many, that in 1822, during an unusual drouth, a number of the citizens of this and the adjoining towns, volunteered their services, and were employed for some time in scraping, and deepening the channel of the Chautauque outlet at the upper end of Jamestown, to let down the water to supply the mills below, that in the progress of the work, after a thin layer of clay, almost as hard as rock was removed, spiles, from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and from 3 to 5 feet in length were found, drove in the hard earth across the stream, many of which were in a good state of preservation. When, by whom, and for what purpose, those spiles were placed there, no one could answer; but Gen. Irvine's letter I think, solves the mystery, and it is not an unreasonable conjecture.

\* For the above (among other) interesting facts, which I never learnt before, I have politely been favored with a copy of a letter from Gen. Irvine to Gen. Washington, by Dr. Irvine of Irvine Pa., a grand-son of the General.

to suppose, that this party of British and Indians constructed these works to raise the water in the lake, to enable them to float down the stream, with their heavy munitions of war.

In 1792-3 the state of Massachusetts, by 3 several deeds, sold the tract, known by the name of the Holland purchase, containing 3,300,000 acres, to Robert Morris, Esq. an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, at an average price of about 32 cents an acre.

Morris was a distinguished member of the old continental Congress, a signer of the declaration of Independence, and for 3 years, Treasurer of the United States.

His patriotism was so ardent, that he borrowed money in Holland on his own credit, to carry on the Revolutionary war, when the Continental Congress, could not obtain a loan. The bills of credit, or Continental money as it was commonly called, depreciated so low, that one hundred and fifty dollars of it, was worth but one silver dollar.

It was in these perilous times, that Robert Morris pledged his individual credit to raise money to aid his suffering country, and to pay that debt he sold the aforesaid 3,300,000 acre tract to Skimelpenic and others of Holland, commonly known by the name of 'the Holland Company,' whose names were very familiar to the first settlers of this County. It ought ever to be borne in mind by the citizens of Chautauque, with grateful remembrance, that this same Robert Morris, the patriot and financier, and who for a long time was incarcerated within the walls of a prison for debt, was once the sole proprietor of the soil we now possess.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Extracts from Lectures delivered by SAMUEL A. BROWN, ESQ.

AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, ON THE History of Chautauque County.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

STUDENTS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In 1792 Robert Morris conveyed a part of the aforesaid tract to a company in Holland, and in the following year the residue. This company by way of brevity have generally been known by the name of the 'Holland Company,' but to gratify my youthful hearers I will give their names at length as they appear and are spelled in a suit in Chancery, the manuscript of which is in my possession, wherein Le Roy, Lincklaen and Bown were complainants and Robert Morris, Wilhem Willink and others defendants, as follows. Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Christiaan Van Elgan, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmlpeninck, and Pieter Stadneiskie. These were the first purchasers. The lands cost them about fifty cts. an acre, including \$100,000 paid in 1797 to extinguish the Indian title (excepting their reservation,) and about \$47,000 for the expense of the treaty.

In 1795 Col. James McMahan (now a resident of Westfield) came up the Allegany, and travelled through this county, from south to north, at which time he informs me, there were some fields of corn, and wigwams occupied by the Indians, near the Conewango, on the farm now occupied by Judge Prendergast in Carroll. This was the only Indian settlement within the bounds of this county, of which we have any authentic account, though there are several tracts of considerable extent overgrown by a thick growth of trees nearly as large as the forest trees around, which the oldest Indians informed the first settlers were used by their fathers for planting ground. The Indians still have a few hundred acres of land, in the north-western part of the county in the present town of Hanover, to which their title has never been extinguished. In 1795 a wagon road or track was plainly discoverable for the whole distance from the mouth of the Chautauque creek near the present village of Barcelona, to the Chautauque Lake at the present village of Mayville.

In 1798 the Holland Company caused this county to be surveyed and divided into townships, six miles square, and ranges extending from east to west, and in 1800 established a Land Office at Batavia and appointed Joseph Ellicott Esq. Agent.

About this time, Chautauque though she had no white inhabitants, or chartered rights, yet she assumed a name. To the scholar the derivation and meaning of the word is worth mentioning, and I would here remark that I

shall occasionally digress from the subject, in order to illustrate certain historical facts and impress upon the minds of my youthful hearers facts well worth remembering, though not connected with the history of the county. In rude and uncultivated nations language is imperfect, and but few words are used to communicate thoughts, hence the names of individuals, places, rivers &c. have a significance; for example, in the scriptures, Eve means 'living,' Moses 'taken out of the water,' Calvary 'the place of a skull,' Euphrates 'that makes fruitful,' in like manner Indian names have a meaning, the Mississippi means 'the father of waters,' the Missouri 'the long river,' the Ohio 'the gentle or beautiful river,' the soft and beautiful name of our county is derived from the Indian language and is a name of three words and pronounced by them Chau tau qua, and means as I have been informed by Judge Peacock, who derived his knowledge from Parish and Jones two noted Indian agents and interpreters, 'a pack tied in the middle,' from the appearance of the Lake, as by a reference to the map of the county it will be seen, that on account of the narrows at Bemus' their appears to be two lakes about equal in size. From this beautiful body of water the county has derived its name.

We are now about to enter upon a new century, and before we attempt to trace the progress of settlements, civilization &c. we will cast a hasty glance over the County as it appeared before it was trod by the footsteps of white men. A number of forts and mounds, so frequent in our western country, and which are evidence of the fact that the whole of this western world was once occupied by a people much farther advanced in the arts than any tribe of Indians of which we have any knowledge, are to be found in this county. The remains of two or three ancient forts are still to be seen in the present town of Sheridan, one of them on the north road that leads from Fredonia to Forestville is very large,\* another south east of Sinclearyville in the town of Gerry is plainly to be seen. South of Fredonia on the farm formerly occupied by Judge Cushing, on a point of land, called fort hill, about 40 feet above the Canedaway creek are the remains of an Indian fortification. The trench and embankment (which cut off about an acre of ground) are still plainly to be seen. I have recently been informed by a gentleman who was present at the time,† that a tree cut from the embankment, had one hundred and fifty grains, of course was at least 150 years old. Many naturalists assert that trees attain their growth and then remain stationary for a length of time without any increase, like the animal creation, and hence they infer that our forest trees live to be from 3 to 600 years old.

Therefore all evidence, the age of the trees, as there is no perceptible difference in the size of those on the embankments and around, the vagueness and uncertainty of Indian tradition in regard to those fortifications, is conclusive, that they were constructed at some remote period of antiquity; but when, and by whom, remains involved in the labyrinth of doubt, as uncertain as the founders

\* Hon. B. Watworth. † J. Mattégo, Esq. of the Pyramids of Egypt. Indian mounds, where their dead repose, which are of an oval form and a number of feet through at their base, differing in size, are to be found in various parts of this county. Human bones have been discovered in all of them where diligent search has been made.

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Lafitan an ancient French Jesuit and Missionary to whom we are indebted for much authentic information in regard to the Indians of America, describes what is called 'the feast of the dead,' or 'the feast of souls.' He says "the neighboring tribes are invited to be present, and to join in the solemnity. At this time all who have died since the last solemn occasion, which is renewed every ten years among some tribes, are taken from their graves, and those who have been interred at a distance from the village are diligently sought for, and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases." He further states "that the flesh of some is consumed, some appear dry and withered, while others are just turning towards the point of putrefaction, while some are all swarming with worms, and drowned in corruption."

This pious custom, long since disused, will account for these mounds.

There is no knowledge of any other settlement of Indians in this county, known to the whites, excepting the one on the Conewango before mentioned, but when we look at their fortifications and mounds, we are irresistably led to the belief, that this county, at a period beyond the tradition of the savage, was thickly peopled.

In 1800 most of the townships in this county were subdivided. They were surveyed and laid into lots, each township containing 36 lots, numbered from the south to the north and beginning in the south east corner, each lot contained, about 360 acres, and each township 23,040 acres.

The surveying cores were generally composed of one surveyor, two chainmen, one to carry the flag, one blazer to mark the trees, and one to cook and keep the camp; they surveyed about nine miles a day, marking with accuracy the trees on the lines and at the corners of each lot, and usually spent about two weeks in surveying a township. Much credit is due them for their accuracy. There are six ranges, and 27 regular townships, and six parts of townships in the county, making according to a correct estimate made by Mr. W. W. Peacock, with which I have lately been favored, 669,182 acres of land, and 15,321 acres of land covered with water, as follows 12,921 acres in lake Chautauque, 600 Casadaga lake, 300 Bear lake 500 Finleys, and probably 1000 acres in streams\*.

1801. Gen. John McMahan purchased by contract of the Holland Company by Paul Busti of Philadelphia their general agent, the present town of Ripley, at two dollars and fifty cents an acre on a credit of ten years. Col. James McMahan afterward purchased of the Company, through their local agent Mr. Ellicott of Batavia, four thousand acres of land in the present town of Westfield, at the same price and on the same credit, and in the fall of the year surveyed said town and divided it into lots.

In 1802 Col. James McMahan cleared ten acres of land about half a mile west from the present village of Westfield. In the spring Edward McHenry with his family settled adjoining Col. McMahan.

McMahan and McHenry, both from Pa., may with propriety, I think, be styled the Pioneers of Chautauque county, as they were the first who purchased and settled with the intention of making this county their permanent residence, though one Amos Sottle had resided from 1796 to 1800 on the Cattaraugus bottoms in the present town of Hanover, was then absent 2 or 3 years, but afterwards returned and became a permanent resident.

*done in Lakes in streams*  
*Amos Sottle a true statement relative to settlement with Squaw Lake James Mc Mahon purchased*

Sottle in 1798 and '99 assisted Joseph Ellicott in running the township lines. About 1800 one Skinner, from the Susquehanna county, Pa., came with his family, and opened a house of entertainment on the Cattaraugus creek, near the spot more recently known by the name of 'the Mack stand,' and resided there for three or four years.

Charles Avery came in about the same time with Skinner and traded with the Indians, and lived there many years.

John McHenry was born in the summer of 1802, being the first white child born in the county. This year Gen. Paine (after whom Painsville in Ohio was named) who was in the employ of the State of Connecticut, cut a wagon road from Buffalo to Chautauque creek, to enable emigrants to remove from Connecticut to the Western Reserve in Ohio, Connecticut then owning that tract. In the fall of this year Mr. Bell and one or two other families came and settled near McMahan, and the settlers cut out and continued Gen. Paine's road from the Chautauque creek to the Pennsylvania line on the west. At this time the nearest settlement on the east was Buffalo (excepting Sottle and Skinner at the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek.) Erie Pa. on the west, and a very few inhabitants in the bounds of the present county of Warren on the south, Robert Miles and Daniel Jackson having settled there in 1796.

In the spring of 1803, Col. McMahan moved his family to this county. In August McHenry, Culverson and Degeer started from the mouth of the Chautauque creek in a boat, to go to Erie Pa. to get provisions. The boat upset in a storm and McHenry was drowned, his body was never found. Culverson and Degeer clung to the bottom of the boat and were saved. McHenry left a widow (who afterwards married a Mr. Perry and who is still living in this county) and 8 children. Well might she say that 'her cup of affliction

\* From the assessment rolls of the county, as per statement made by the board of Supervisors in 1842, it appears there were but 652,798 acres of land assessed, leaving upwards of 16,000 acres unassessed or not accounted for.

was full.' In the fall Gen. McMahan, Mr. Montgomery, George, Degeer, Dull and Culverson all from Pa. settled near Westfield. Lands then were usually contracted for at from 18 to 20 shillings per acre on a credit of ten years with annual interest, but two years without interest, if the purchaser settled on them, and did what is called 'clearing duties,' that is, cleared a piece of land, erected a house fit for the habitation of man and occupied it.

The Holland Company gave 30 cents an acre for their 3,300,000 acre tract, and sold for from \$2.25 to \$3.50 and upwards, and at these advanced prices their profits on a capital of a million and a half of dollars, would be about six millions.

Many humorous anecdotes are related of the impositions the wily Yankees used to practice upon the credulous Dutch, but it must be confessed, that for once the tables were turned, for these foreign Dutchmen, more than realized the golden harvests, which even speculators in '36 and '37 vainly anticipated. At this time the inhabitants of this county were necessitated to send to Erie Pa. or the Niagara falls to get their millings done.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



Daniel G. Guernsey and Caspar Knouse were licensed at the same time and afterwards resided in the County. Jonas Harrison of Buffalo and Ralph Marlin of Pa. were also licensed. Messrs. J. & M. Prendergast established a store at Mayville; Gen. Barker erected a tannery at Fredonia, being the first in the County. It is a fact worthy of note, that leather, being one of the indispensables of life has been more uniform in price than any other article. From 1811 to this time it has been about twenty five cents a pound and green hides five cents.

1812 June 1st. The Towns of Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover were incorporated, and the following year chose town officers. The Hon. James Prendergast was elected the first Supervisor of Ellicott, and Ebenezer Davis town clerk. The town was twelve miles square and named in honor of the Hon. J. Ellicott of Batavia the General land agent on the Holland purchase. Maj. Samuel Sinclair was the first Supervisor of Gerry and Joseph Brownell Esq. of Hanover. June 18 war was declared against Great Britain, and as this was a frontier County, the population did not increase but a very little, if any, for two or three years. A tax of one thousand dollars was to be raised this year for building a Court House and Jail. There were but two Supervisors in the County, namely Prendergast, and Orton, the one was decidedly in favor of raising the money, the other strongly opposed. As there were but two of them and they in opposition it was difficult to get a majority. The victory for a while appeared to be won by the Pomfret Supervisor, but when he produced his accounts to be audited, the Chautauque Supervisor refused to give his consent. Thus the matter stood for a time, but, at length, each finding himself in a curious dilemma from which he could not extricate himself but by a compromise, yielded; the feud was settled, the accounts audited and money raised to build a Court House and Jail. An old settler has furnished me with an amusing anecdote (which I had often heard before) with a request that I should insert it in this lecture. James H. Price a talented lawyer, but very dissipated, was trying a cause at Mayville in opposition to J. Harrison of Buffalo, and being provoked by Harrison, who had a great influence over the Judges as was said, insulted the Court in the grossest manner. The story, though strictly true, I forbear to insert, as it reflects severely upon the Judges, but as a substitute, as some of my hearers are wishing to have a case of contempt, I will relate an anecdote which I had from my friend James Aikin Esq. of Carroll. As the story shows the independent character of the first navigators on these western waters, it is perhaps worth relating.

At an early period Aikin was at Kanhaway, at a time when the first Circuit Court was held there. The Court was composed of a Supreme or Circuit Judge of distinguished talents and the Justices of the Peace of the County. A boatman by the name of Joe B. happened to be passing down the river and stopped during the sitting of the Court. As he passed from one tavern to another he heard many speak in high terms of the Judge all calling him a *fine fellow*. Joe, was therefore induced to go to the Court House and see his Honor, with an intention of introducing himself, disregarding all form of modern etiquette, which seems to require an introduction by a mutual friend. He accordingly went,

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and as he entered the Hall of Justice all his anticipations of a *fine fellow* were fully realized. He saw a very large, portly, fine looking man upon the bench, and on each side of him, Justices of the Peace as thick as Shakespeare's monkeys on the Rialto. Now the only idea Joe had of a *fine fellow* was, that he would fight desperately. Joe who had whipped all the boatmen, raftsmen and salt-boilers on the Kanhaway, took no notice of the Justices, but made for the presiding Judge. He took a circuitous route about the Court room and came up behind the bench which the Justices, attired in their buckskin breeches occupied, looking on the emblem of Justice with but one eye, the other having been gouged out, and came up in the rear of the Judge. Joe, with firmness, but rustic awkwardness, accosted the Judge by giving him a gentle tap on the head, with the back side of his left hand, at the same time using the common expression of the Country for a challenge. 'Judge you are a horse' The Court took no notice of him. Joe then struck his right fist into his left hand, and at the same time brought the whole up against the side of the Judges head, with a good deal of force, uttering in a much louder voice than before the same words 'Judge, I say you are a horse.' The Judge very coolly addressed himself to the Sheriff by saying: Sheriff take this horse and put him in the stable, he is troublesome. The Sheriff readily took the meaning, seized Joe put him in the log jail and locked him up, but when the Court adjourned, on the representations of Joe that the ceremony was designed as an act of civility, and not of contempt the Judge ordered him released.

1813. The town of Portland, taken from Chautauque, was incorporated. Daniel D. Tompkins the Democratic and successful candidate for Governor received 119 votes, and Van Rensselaer the Federal candidate 68. At this time the Anti Republican test, which required an elector to be a freeholder of the value of 250 dollars to entitle him to vote for Governor and Senators, was a provision in the Constitution.

During the war the British on a number of occasions infested our coast to annoy us, and for the sake of plunder. Capt. Harman of Ashtabula, Ohio, in passing up the lake was driven into the mouth of Cautaraugus Creek by the British Brigs of war, Queen Charlotte and Hunter both of which fired a number of cannon shot, several of which were afterwards found on the shore. An express was immediately sent to the Indians on the creek for help. They turned out in great numbers and stationed themselves on each side of the stream well armed, and ready and anxious for the British to come ashore. Harman's boat escaped without any injury, the British turned and went off to the great disappointment of the Indians, but very much to the satisfaction of the settlers.

The British rifled Lay's house this side of Buffalo, but on the remonstrance of the American commander to the British, the goods were ordered to be restored. They were accordingly packed up in boxes, put on board the British Queen, an armed vessel of 10 or 12 guns, and sent to Chadwick's Bay (now Dunkirk.) They were sent ashore in a boat under the command of a Lieut. and thirteen men under a flag of truce. As soon as they landed, twelve of the British sailors raised their caps, bid their Lieutenant good bye and deserted. A French sailor remained.

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Price

with the Lieutenant. Four of the citizens of Pomfret, (from one\* of whom I received this information) went to Dunkirk and had an interview with the Lieutenant. While they were conversing, a party of militia, from the present town of Sheridan, repaired to near the spot, and not knowing who they were, nor seeing the white flag, but seeing two British red coats, they fired and broke the Frenchman's leg. The Lieutenant was prodigiously frightened and offered a handsome reward to the Pomfret citizens if they would row him and the Frenchman to the vessel but they declined. He then picked up his broken legged Frenchman, rowed to the ship and arrived in safety.

Newark in Canada was burnt by the Americans, in retaliation it was rumored that the British intended to cross and burn Buffalo. They had already taken fort Niagara, in consequence of which the militia in this County in the latter part of December were called out en masse to repel them in case they should attempt to invade our shores. The militia of this county were embodied in one regiment (the 162d) and probably contained by enrollment about 400 men. They were ordered to march to Buffalo, about 200 went, under the command of Col. John McMahan and Major Wm. Prendergast, there were four companies, commanded by Capt. Silsby and Moore, and Lieuts. Forbes and Hale, and a company of silver grays, commanded by Capt. Hart. At Buffalo they were cantoned in log huts a little east of the village. The militia assembled there were estimated at about 2000 and were under the command of Gen. Hall. A little after midnight on the morning of the 30th of December the alarm gun was heard. The Militia were immediately under arms. The Chautauque soldiers marched into Buffalo, and rendezvoused at Pomeroy's tavern, and soon marched down to Black Rock. The mud was deep, the roads intolerably bad, and cut up beyond description. About midnight the wind changed, and it became intensely cold, insomuch that before morning the baggage wagons passed over the frozen ground. The night was dark and cloudy, and the latter part of it a severe heavy cold wind blew from the lake. Buffalo was then about as large as Mayville at this time and principally built on one street. A road runs from the village near the lake to Black Rock ferry, a distance of about 3 miles. About two thirds of the way was a dense forest. At the ferry on the bank of the Niagara River then was a small temporary battery. General Porter's dwelling house was at a little distance from the battery, down the stream and Conjocity creek about a mile below. The British regular troops and Canadian Militia were supposed to be about 1500 with from 2 to 500 Indians, all of whom were under the command of General Rial. The Chautauque militia were ordered to halt in the edge of the woods near Black Rock. The main body of the British crossed and landed at the mouth of Conjocity Creek, while they were crossing and landing they were bravely opposed by the Niagara, Genesee, and Ontario militia. In the mean time a sublime spectacle presented itself to the Chautauque troops. On the left the tremendous roar of the hoarse and stormy Erie was heard, in front the sky was most brilliantly illuminated by the burning of Rockets and the ascension and bursting of bombs, sent from the British side of the river, some of which fell in the woods near the militia, on

the right, the roar of cannon and the sound of musketry at Conjocity Creek greeted their ears, the heavens were shrouded in thick darkness, while the groans of the wounded and dying brought from the scene of action were distinctly heard. A little after daylight it was ascertained that six or seven boats were crossing, with 50 or 60 soldiers in each in a direction to land at the ferry. Col. McMahan's regiment was then ordered to advance. They marched from the edge of the woods

near Gen. Porter's dwelling house, and there stood on the bank of the river to oppose the landing of the enemy. One of the British boats was sunk by a cannon ball shot from the battery at the ferry. As soon as they were within reach of musket balls, the militia commenced a fire on them, which was returned from the boats.

As soon as they landed the militia did deadly execution among them as they stood on the bank of the river and the enemy on the beach below. At this time the whole of the British army came up from Conjocity creek, and began to fire on this party. The Chautauque Militia then retreated to the woods, by the way they came, but before they got there the forest was filled with British Indians who had run in advance of the regular troops to cut off their retreat. Ira Owens of Carroll (a son of Mr. John Owens a soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars who died a few weeks since in Carroll at the age of 107 years) saw an Indian a little in advance of the rest, and taking deliberate aim with his rifle shot him dead as composedly as he would have fired at a deer. The militia retreated back to Buffalo, followed by the British and Indians, and from thence they took the road to Batavia. — About 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning the set fire to Buffalo.

Extracts from Lectures delivered by SAMUEL A. BROWN, Esq. AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, ON THE 'History of Chautauque County.'

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] No. V.—(CONTINUED.)

STUDENTS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Brackett a talented young lawyer of Mayville was killed and scalped, Frank of Bush, Smalley of Ellery, Pease & Lewis of Pomfret, Nash, Bovee and Hubbard of Hanover, and some others whose names I have not been able to ascertain were killed, a few were made prisoners, and many wounded. Major Prendergast had 13 bullets shot through his cloak and hat. Capt. Silsby was severely wounded. Lieut. Forbes of Jamestown, who had 21 men under his command, had one killed and 5 wounded. The friends of the slain went to Black-Rock to disinter them, and bring them to Chautauque for burial. I have been informed by a soldier\* who was in the battle, and was also at the disinterment of the dead, that he counted 89 bodies in the common grave, among whom were the Chautauque militia. During the winter and spring a number of bodies were found in the woods, between Black Rock and Buffalo. they were probably killed by the Indians on their retreat.

The Chautauque soldier who risked his life at Black Rock, of a truth could say, with Aeneas the brave defender of Troy. — "Quaeque ipse miserrima vidi," Et quorum pars magna fui." "Scenes of misery I myself beheld, and a conspicuous part I have borne."

5<sup>th</sup> Lecture  
Jamestown  
Journal  
May 25  
1843

1814. Some boats loaded with salt started from Buffalo to go up the lake. A British armed schooner of 8 or 10 guns lying at Fort Erie, discovered them and gave chase. The boats for security, ran into Canadaway Creek, west of Dunkirk. A boat from the schooner, with 18 or 20 men were sent ashore to capture the salt boats. In the mean time the militia, seeing the armed vessel approaching the shore, hastily repaired to the place, where danger was apprehended. The sailors landed, and while on shore were unceremoniously fired upon. Three of them fell, but were picked up by their comrades and the whole party made for the ship with as much speed as possible. The schooner then commenced firing towards the place where the salt boats lay, and continued it for about an hour. Many of our citizens were afterwards led to the spot to gratify curiosity, in witnessing the trees and shore hit by the cannon balls. This vessel was afterwards taken by Perry and the crew sent to Buffalo. They stated that three of their number were severely wounded at this encounter, but no one killed.

*Attacked  
Canadaway  
Creek  
1814*

1815. On the 11th of February a British Sloop of war arrived at New York, bringing the pleasing intelligence that a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent between the United States and Great Britain. Chautauque during the war improved but little being a border county and exposed to the enemy. From this time it began to flourish and has since increased in population wealth and improvements of every kind beyond expectation. Its population in 1814 was 4,259 and in 1821 it had increased to 12,555 thus tripling in seven years. The County for the first time, complied with the requisition of the school act, and received its quota of the public money. In 1812 a salutary law was passed for the encouragement of common schools, certain lands which the State owned, and stocks in banks were appropriated as a perpetual fund to pay teachers wages. That act with additions and amendments has been in force ever since. The founders of that law may justly be styled the benefactors of the state, for many a child of penury and want, who has had the benefits of a common school education, and it is accessible to all, will rise up and call them 'blessed.' This year (1815) the county received from the treasurer of the state under that law \$248, in 1840 it received \$5885.39. I have not been able to ascertain the number of school houses in the county in 1815, but Mr. Parsons the Deputy Superintendent informs me that in 1842 there were 330.

*News  
of  
Peace  
with England*

1816. The town of Harmony, taken from Chautauque, was incorporated. A mail route was established running from Mayville to Meadville, through Jamestown, and James Prendergast Esq. was appointed the first post master at the latter place.

*In 1816  
The celebrated  
Cold Season  
Swept over the  
leaf - -*

About this time one Buffington closed his labors in a fruitless attempt to find salt water. He commenced near the margin of the lake east of the present village of Barcelona, and bored through rock, solid most of the way, to the depth of 642 feet. I recollect on one occasion when I returned from the north part of the county, at a time when he had penetrated over 600 feet, a wag made the enquiry, has Buffington found salt water? I replied no, he then humorously remarked, he thought, if he did not soon, he had better turn his auger towards Salt Point, for he would be sure to find it there. He perseveringly toiled for about three years, and expended it is said, his whole fortune about \$3,000 and when this was expended, solicited aid from the citizens of the county, and many contributed liberally.

*Buffington  
Well  
642  
feet deep  
at  
Barcelona*

He occasionally found soft stone, and in two instances between layers found brackish water, which encouraged him to persevere, but the object, apparently so near, like the fabled bowl of Tantalus, would elude his grasp. His unconquerable perseverance was excited by a belief or theory, which some scientific men regard, which is, that the interior of the earth is composed of salt, that it can be found in all places by penetrating a certain distance; that the ocean rests upon such a foundation; which theory obtains some credit from the fact that salt water has been found in many places by boring 3 or 400 feet, and that in some parts of the world, particularly at Cracow in Poland inexhaustible quantities of

*P. PALMEYER Esq.*  
solid salt, a number of hundred feet below the surface is found, which mines have been worked for ages. But at length for the want of means he was compelled almost in despair, to abandon his project. Many spoke of his folly. It is true, he did not succeed; but it was this indomitable perseverance which placed the feet of Columbus on the shores of a new world, and gave him an immortality as lasting as the world he discovered, and which urged a Fulton to move on in the discovery of steam, through every obstacle, till the great object was attained, thereby leaving a name and a principle behind, which will live.  
"Till the sun forgets to dart its beams"  
"And weary planets loiter in their course"

In this paragraph I speak of things that were. Forrest lodge, the first Masonic Lodge in the County, was this year organized at Fredonia and Capt. E. Johnson made Worshipful Master. Lodges were afterwards established at Mayville, Westfield, Ellicott, Forrestville, Sinclearville, Stockton and Busby. Two chapters were chartered one at Fredonia, the other at Mayville, and their officers, viz: A High Priest, King and Scribe duly installed. The Lodges in the county regularly convened till about 1827 or 8. At length Antimasonry arose, and with a zeal, energy, and perseverance, almost unparalleled in the history of any religious or political party, prostrated an institution, venerable for age, but which, in the estimation of many of its friends, had become useless, by reason of the unprincipled lives of some of its members.

1817. The town of Ripley (taken from Portland) so called from a brave and meritorious general of the last war with Great Britain; was organized. A Legislature, humane, enlightened and just, on the recommendation of the patriotic Tompkins this year passed a law declaring that "every person born within this state whether white or colored is free, and every person who shall hereafter be born within this State shall be free." By diligent enquiry I have ascertained that there were eight slaves in the county whose masters resided here.

*Slaves man  
- - - - -  
in number*

I now travel out of the record, as lawyers would say, as Chautauque is not touched by the Erie Canal, but when we take into consideration the benefits we have received from that stupendous work of human greatness, grander and utility, I hope my hearers will pardon me, when I remind them of the fact that on the fourth of July 1817 the Erie Canal was commenced, the first tolls were received July 1820 and it was completed in October 1825 at an expense of a little more than 9,000,000 of dollars.

"Cold Season"  
1816

The Cold Summer of 1816.

Persons are in the habit of speaking of the Summer of 1816 as was the coldest ever known, throughout America and Europe. Possessing some facts relative to this subject, we propose to give them, in order to revive the recollections of such, among us as remember the year without a Summer—also to furnish correct information for such as feel any interest in matters of this kind. We shall, therefore, give a summary of each of the months of the year 1816, extracted in part from "Pierce on the Weather."

January was mild—so much so as to render fires almost needless in sitting rooms. December, the month immediately preceding this, was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days, it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous, the first half of it: the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, and grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice, with a temperature more like Winter than Spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen—ice formed half an inch in thickness—corn killed, and the fields again and again replanted, until deemed too late.

June the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost and ice and snow were common—almost every green herb killed—fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, several inches in Maine, and it fell to the depth of three inches in the interior of New York; it fell also in Massachusetts.

July was accompanied by frost and ice.—On the morning after the fourth, ice formed of the thickness of a common window glass, throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn nearly all killed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms in Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the Summer months already passed.—Ice was formed half an inch in thickness.

Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England said, "It will ever be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no Summer." Very little corn in the New England and Middle States ripened—farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1851 for seed in the Spring of 1817. It sold from four to five dollars a bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle, it became very cold and frosty—ice forming a quarter of an inch in thickness.

October produced more than its usual share of cool weather; frost and ice common.

November was cold and blustering—snow fell so as to make sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable.

We have thus given a brief summary of the "cold Summer of 1816," as it was called in order to distinguish it from the cold season.—The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.—Rochester American.

Weather in different parts of 1816

HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

The County of Niagara (which then included Erie) and Chautauque composed one Assembly district, and the Hon. Jediah Prindergast of Mayville was elected a representative. The following year the same gentleman represented the Western District in the Senate. He was the first Representative and Senator from this district whose residence was in this county.

A Religious Society was chartered under the statute at Westfield, (then Cross Roads) and a church soon after erected. This was the first building of the kind in the county.— There was a religious revival\* there about that time, under the labors of the Rev P. Camp, a devoted servant of his Master. In the space of 25 years, churches have increased from one to fifty. It is a pleasing reflection that we live in a land of civil and religious freedom, that churches of every denomination, consecrated to the living God, are reared, that the spirit of our Pilgrim Fathers prevades this land, that the true principles and morality of the Bible, which declares that we are accountable beings, and that there is a future state of rewards and punishments, is here taught; and that we can confidently indulge the hope, that the bright and glorious blessings of Christianity which we enjoy, will be transmitted to our children's children, to all future time.

1818. A law was passed extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace from 25 to 50 dollars, and on the recommendation of Gov. Clinton the fees of attorneys and clerks were reduced in suits not litigated.

On the 18th of March the Congress of the United States, having a due regard to the rights and claims of the soldiers of the Revolution, passed a law, placing upon the pension list for life at 96 dollars a year, soldiers who had served nine months on the 'Continental establishment.' In 1832 this act was extended to the militia, and without the obnoxious clause contained in the first law, which required the applicant to prove that he was in 'indigent circumstances;' and by a subsequent law passed in 1836 widows of soldiers who were married before 1793 became entitled to a pension; under these several acts we find by the census of 1840 that 1277 of that patriotic, venerable and meritorious class of citizens, were residents of this county.

By a reference to the Treasurer's ledger, page 13 it appears that 721 dollars was paid this year as a bounty for the destruction of wolves. The sums which had been paid in previous years had been much less. The reason of this difference, I will explain. By the then laws of this state the bounty on a full grown wolf was 50 dollars, and on a wolf's whelp ten dollars. In Pennsylvania the bounty on a wolf was but twelve dollars and a whelp proportionably less. The temptation for speculation, being thus great, the Pennsylvania hunters trapped the wolves there, and as the bounty on these useless animals did not depend, like the premiums awarded by our agricultural societies on our domestic animals, on quality, but numbers, they were kept and fed, and in due time the wolf and whelps were brought into this county and killed, and the honest possessor would take the heads of all "with the skin and ears

\* Mr. H. Cowen.

† List furnished by J. G. HICKLEY Esq., Co. Clerk.

entire thereon" to some justice of the peace, make the requisite oath that they were killed here, and thus obtain the bounty. Our Legislators have high authority for passing laws to encourage the destruction of this cruel, voracious and mischievous animal, for the historians of England inform us that King Edgar in 962 passed a law by which he remitted the punishment of certain crimes for a wolves head; now though that law might have been wise in those days, yet, I should doubt its policy at this time, for if such a law was enacted here, I think the rogues in Chautauque county would be a greater nuisance, than the wolves.

1819. Daniel G. Guernsey Esq. of Fredonia was appointed District Attorney for the county. He was the first resident who held the office. Before, the state was divided into districts of about five Counties in each and a prosecuting attorney appointed for each district. John C. Spencer Esq. (late Secretary of War) held the office for the district a number of years. To make out a paragraph for this year, I will add, that James Akin Esq. the Justice already mentioned, who fought so bravely at Mayville, would sometimes, it is said render judgements on a shingle with red chalk, and placed the record thereof in a crevice, in his log dwelling, was not recommended, but your speaker, was appointed in his place. His own blunders and follies he will leave for his historic successor to relate, but the written verdict of a Jury, after a hard contested trial before him in the following words "We find for the plaintiff 1943 feet of white pine boards" is perhaps worth mentioning.

Extracts from Lectures delivered by SAMUEL A. BROWN, Esq. AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, OF THE 'History of Chautauque County.'

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

No. VI.—(CONTINUED.)

STUDENTS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

1820. De Witt Clinton received in the state 47,447 votes for Governor and Daniel D. Tompkins 45,990. In the then eight towns of Chautauque, Mr. Clinton received 744 votes and Mr. Tompkins 455 making the majority of the former 289. The old political names of Republican and Federalist were now lost. The electors who voted for Mr. Clinton were known by the clanish name of 'Clintonians' the supporters of Mr. Tompkins were called 'Bucktails.' For more than twenty years the political parties had been arrayed against each other, under the names of Republican and Federalist, and many a political battle had been valiently fought. Republican is an ancient name and principle which all Federalist and Federalist had been equally honorable. Federalist is from the Latin *federata* a league, and when the word began to be used, merely meant a friend of the Constitution of the United States, or the league which bound the several States together, briefly expressed in the cacutcheon of the Republic, 'E pluribus unum.' Under the administration of the elder Adams, Federalist began to mean something else; it meant a supporter of Mr. Adams and Anti-Federalist or Republican the supporters of Mr. Jefferson. The Republican party, under the wise administration of President Jefferson, increased, and in 1805 at his last election had a very great ascendancy both in the State and Nation. In 1816 the Republican majority in this State was 6,765. Under

*Rev Soldiers in Chautauque County*

*Wolfs bounty 1818*

*E. J. Foster Elected to the Assembly April 1819 with the oldest Town of Buffels*

*James Akin*

*Justice Jury Verdict in boards*

*1806*

*June 1823*

such circumstances many of the leaders of the Federal party manifested a disposition, if I may be allowed the expression, to *repudiate* the name. On the 14th of April 1820 forty-eight Federalists\* of the first respectability, commonly known by the name of the 'high-minded gentlemen' changed their political sentiment, 'if change it could be called' and joined the Bucktails.† They signed and published a manifesto in which they assigned their reasons for so doing. The leaders having deserted, they carried with them a numerous body of the rank and file the consequence of which was, many of the old Republicans, jealous of the new allies, chose to remain, to use a military expression, 'as you were.' A lawyer at Fredonia‡ remarked to me about that time, that the Federalists who had not deserted, being left in the commons would go where they pleased. The Republicans and Federalists last mentioned united, and constituted a powerful political party known as Clintonians. Hence the appellation of Clintonian, but the origin of Bucktail is not so well understood and therefore I will explain it to my youthful hearers. In the city of New York a political party had existed for many years by the name of the *Tammany Society*, so called in honor of a noted Indian Chief. I knew a wealthy Scotchman who had a large maple orchard, in which he erected a permanent sugar-house, placed his kettles in durable stone arches &c; a neighbor asked him why he expended so much money on his sugar establishment? Och, says he, I intend to make sugar the year around. Now these Tammanies, unlike a later order of politicians who constructed only temporary conveniences, called *Log Cabins*, erected Tammany Hall, or the wigwam as they called it, with durable walls, intending no doubt, like the Scotchman 'to make sugar the year around.' This society had its auxiliaries throughout the state, and its influence was powerfully felt even in Chautauque. They called their officers aboriginal names, and on festival days wore the Indian costume, and among other peculiarities, wore a real *buck's tail* a little below where that ingenious, unique, newly discovered thing (and a chronicler of the times should make mention of all the improvements in the arts) called a *ladies bustle*, is now worn.‡ Hence the odd but appropriate name of Bucktails.

There are many numerous anecdotes related by the old settlers and as I think the following has some application, I will relate it, as I received it from a friend.§ At an early period a man by the name of W— settled in the town of Harmony. He and his wife were like many married people, some times good friends, and at other times not as good. On common occasions when he thought his better half deserved chastisement, he would use the raw hide, and turn her out of doors.— She would submissively repair to the barn, and when she thought his passions had subsided, would crawl along under the fence and finally enter the house. But on one occasion his anger was raised to the highest pitch, he knocked her down and dragged her out of doors. She felt indignant and left him for a time but at length returned. The neighboring women chided her for her conduct, but she replied that it was a great trial for man and wife to be separated, that she had taken great comfort since they united, and had come to the conclusion that she should live with him. Now the Federalists and Tammanies, after they had been 'knocking down and dragging out' for more than twenty years, must have partaken of joys similar to W— and his wife.

In Rome they had two philosophers by the name of Heraclitus and Democritus, the one wept and the other laughed at the follies of men, and it is said that that sagacious people never discovered which was the wisest man, and I fancy it would be as difficult to tell, in this Babel like confounding of parties, where the *unchanged Democrats* were.

\* Hammond's Political History of New York vol. 1 p. 528. † J. Houghton, Esq.  
‡ Since I delivered this lecture I have been informed by old Bucktails, that the respectable Tammanies wore the Bucks tail on the hat, and that the outlandish only wore it on the aforesaid seat of honor.  
§ A. Lewis, Esq.

The 'New York' Censor afterward called the Fredonia Censor, was commenced this year at Fredonia by H. C. Frisbee Esq., and has continued ever since. James Hull Esq. established the first paper in the County in 1817 (politics Clintonian) called the Fredonia Gazette. It was continued but a few years. The following papers have been established since, flourished for a time, and then discontinued; viz: People's Gazette, Western Star, Chautauque Phoenix, Chautauque Republican, Genius of Liberty, Republican Banner, Western Advertiser, Van Buren Times, and the Western Democrat and Literary Enquirer. The Fredonia Censor, Jamestown Journal, Mayville Sentinel, Dunkirk Beacon, and Westfield Messenger are the only papers now published in the County.

Newspapers list

1821. In February the towns of Clymer in the south-western part of this County, Ellery in the central part, and Stockton directly north, were chartered, each named after signers of the declaration of American Independence. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that one of the reputed, or indicted abductors of the celebrated Wm. Morgan, and whose recognizance was remitted by an act of the Legislature of this State was for some time a resident of Clymer, and also that the arch villain, who burnt the Treasury buildings at Washington has also been a resident of that town.

This year a convention was called to alter the Constitution of the State. Chautauque, Erie, Chautaugus and Niagara, composed one district, and Augustus Porter and Samuel Russel, (neither of them residents of this County,) were elected delegates. The convention, composed of 126 of the most distinguished citizens of the state, Daniel D. Tompkins presiding, met at Albany on the 28th of August, closed their labors in November and presented the 'New Constitution' to the people for their consideration. The majority in the state for its adoption was almost 31,000. It is a reflection worthy of our consideration, that these United Republics are the only governments on earth (excepting the un-governed anarchies of South America) where the People make fundamental laws or constitutions, to govern the rulers and the ruled.

The first constitution of this State was adopted in 1777, during a period of civil war, bloodshed and commotion, and the experience of 44 years, had brought to view imperfections in the old, which were attempted to be remedied in the new constitution. One of the objectionable articles of the old constitution, was an aristocratic feature in it, which required an elector to be possessd of a freehold of the value of 250 dollars to have the privilege of voting for Governor and Senators. This evil was remedied. The counsel of appointment having become obnoxious, which was composed of the Governor and one Senator from each of the four Senatorial districts, was abolished, and the appointing power vested in the Governor and Senate. The counsel of

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(Following Correction, by E. J. Fort)

A mistake as to Col Bird being the mail in 1813 in many years thereafter as an examination of my mail Post-Office & Office memorandums will show - Col Bird was not a contractor till after 1820. I think as successor contractor he may have commenced in 1820 - In Dec 1814 when I went to the Legislature the mail was carried also to Erie by Richard Willoms of Portland on horse back his son rode the horse - I rode my own horse to Buffalo (stage) & was on road in Conn. with young Williams & led my horse back to Marshall for which I paid him

Revision, composed of the Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, was abolished entirely. The Judges of the Supreme Court were reduced from five to three, and the State was divided into eight Senatorial districts instead of four, and a Circuit Judge, with law and equity powers, was appointed for each district, thereby bringing Justice nearer to each man's door. Sheriffs and County Clerks were to be elected by the people, and by an amendment of the constitution in 1826, Justices of the Peace were also to be elected by the People in their respective towns.

1822. April 12. This county was made an assembly district, and entitled to one Representative in the Legislature. James Mullett Esq. of Fredonia was elected the Representative. Erie, Niagara, and Chautauque were at the same time made a Congressional district, and entitled to one representative.— Joseph C. Yates was elected the first Governor under the new constitution. He received 128,493 votes and Solomon Southwick, who was not regularly nominated 2910.

The County, particularly the south part of it, was infested about this time with traveling vagrants, with great quantities of counterfeit and spurious paper money. Seven were arrested at one time at Jamestown. Four or five were committed to jail. They remained in confinement for a time, but at length broke jail and all escaped.

1823. A new era commences, as the new constitution vacated most of the county and State offices. The Hon. Wm. B. Rochester was appointed the first Circuit Judge for the eighth Judicial District. For about three years he held the Circuits in this county, and ably discharged the duties of his office. This amiable and accomplished man, well known here as a gentleman, a judge, a candidate for the office of governor, perished when the Pulaski steamer was lost. The Hon. E. T. Foote was commissioned first Judge, and Joel Burnet, Nathan Mixer, E. P. Upham and Isaac Harman Judges, all holding their offices for five years. Gilbert Douglass of Pomfret had been elected Sheriff and John Dexter County Clerk, and entered upon the duties of their respective offices, the first day of this year. William Smith Esq. of Mayville was appointed surrogate, Daniel G. Guernsey was appointed District Attorney by the Judges of the County Court. The town of Busti, taken from Ellicott and Harmony, so called in honor of Paul Busti, (the general agent of the Holland Company,) of Philadelphia was chartered this year. Villenova a compound Latin word when Englished means a new ville, taken from Hanover was also organized this year.

Col. Bird commenced carrying the mail on horse back from Buffalo to Erie once a week a distance of ninety miles in 1812 at 600 dollars a year. In 1820 he carried the mail in a covered two horse wagon, once a week on the same route for 500 dollars, in 1821 twice a week in the same manner, but this year (1823) he carried the mail three times a week in a coach at 600 dollars a year.

1824. In April, Ellington, taken from Gerry was chartered as a town, and Mina, so called from a brave and distinguished Spanish patriot, taken from Wymer was also organized at the same session. The first Academy in the County was established at Fredonia.— It was chartered on the 5th of November 1824 and received from a state donation of \$1750. Since which time Academies have

entirely  
circumstances  
6.7. Feb. 1824

Fredonia

been chartered at Westfield, Mayville and Jamestown, all of which receive their share of the public money from the Regents of the University, and all are in a flourishing condition. The last mentioned Academy was incorporated, April 16, 1836. The land, buildings, library, chemical and philosophical apparatus cost upwards of 3000 dollars, which sum was raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Jamestown. The Legislature authorized the board of Supervisors to raise the sum of seven hundred dollars for a fire proof Clerk's office, to be located at Mayville. The building was afterwards erected. All must duly appreciate its worth, if we take into consideration the incalculable value of the public records of a County, and the irreparable loss if destroyed.

At the fall election of 1824 Daniel G. Guernsey of Fredonia was elected a Representative to Congress. His election I am bound to notice according to my usual practice which is to mention the name of the first official incumbent, but as his case was somewhat peculiar, I shall enter a little into details in regard to the means he used to ensure his election. Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo had twice ably represented the district, and was a candidate again on the regular Clintonian ticket. Our knight uncased in armor like the knights in days of chivalry, without even the aid of *bucks tails, hickory staves, or coon skins*, taking advantage of the Bucktails as they had made no nomination, and the disaffection of some of the Clintonians because their regularly nominated candidate was not located in this County, sallied forth, relying on his own exertions, a self nomination, for a successful issue. One device, a knowledge of which may be of service to the future aspirant for *fame and distinction*, should not be passed over unnoticed. He carried with him a book, which for size resembled what we have often seen here, a New England book peddler's subscription list, in which electors, who would pledge themselves to support the applicant. Thus arrayed, he scoured the horse shed, the kitchen, the barber shop, and the bar-room, leaving no region unexplored where voters could be found, and by his untiring perseverance, triumphed over one of the most popular and talented men in Western New-York.

This year Dewitt Clinton received 103,454 votes for Governor, having a majority of 16,359, over Col. Young, being the largest majority ever given in the State. The county for Governor was decidedly Clintonian, but the Bucktail nominee for the Assembly was elected by a majority of two.

Extracts from "Lectures" delivered by SAMUEL A. BROWN, Esq. AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, ON THE History of Chautauque County.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] No. VII.—(CONTINUED.) STUDENTS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

1825. The Town of Carroll, taken from the south-east corner of Ellicott, was chartered on the 26th of March. It was so called in honor of Charles Carroll of Virginia, a distinguished citizen, and one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. He attained a great age, and survived all the rest of that illustrious band of sages and patriots. James Hall Esq. was the first Supervisor of this town. He held the office longer than any individual in the county, having been elected twelve, or fourteen years. This year was fruitful in contemplated internal improvements. On the 20th of April a law was pas-

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sed to provide for the survey of numerous canal routes, and in the catalogue, were the following in this county. One from Lake Erie to the Allegany river, through the valley of the Conewango, and one from Portland (now Barcelona) to the head of Chautauque Lake. Another law was passed at the same session to provide for the survey of a land communication between Lake Erie and the Hudson river. Under the last law commissioners were appointed. They explored two routes, one commenced at Barcelona and passed through Mayville and Jamestown eastward, the other at Dunkirk running through the north-eastern part of the County. The commissioners made a favorable report, estimated the whole distance at 400 miles and the expense at 2000 dollars per mile, but when the applicants in the ~~sequestered~~ *sequestered* counties asked for funds from the state to construct what was called the 'State Road,' their petition was coldly denied.

Gen. La Fayette the early and distinguished friend of American liberty, and the rights of man, in the summer of this year, honored this County with his presence. Preparations were made at Fredonia for his reception and a great concourse of our citizens attended, all pleased in paying their respects to the man whom a nation delighted honor.

The Chautauque County Medical Society was organized about a little previous to this time. Dr. E. T. Foote was the first President. The original founders of this society, or those who became members soon after its organization, were Messrs. S. White, L. Hazeltine, A. Crosby, E. P. Upham, W. Prendergast, H. Sargeant, S. Snow, Whaley, Richmond and Alden.

1826. April 18, a law was passed for the apportionment of members of the Assembly, and under it, Chautauque was entitled to two members. At the fall election Hon. E. T. Foote and myself were chosen representatives.

1827. The town of Sheridan, taken from Pomfret and Hanover, named after a celebrated Irish wit and orator, was incorporated. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, a prudent, faithful minister of the cross, who was truly a pioneer in the cause, for he came to the town of Sheridan about 1806, sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society, and for more than twenty years served as a missionary in preaching and forming churches, died at Busti this year. His remains were carried to Sheridan to be interred. His simplicity of manner, his courteous and affable demeanor, his peculiar precision and formality of expression, his sincerity, and deep, toned piety will long be remembered, by the old settlers of the county. He is gone to try the realities of that gospel he so long preached, and is now we trust wearing that crown which is promised to the faithful.

The village of Jamestown, so called as a token of respect for the Hon. James Prendergast, the first settler and proprietor of the place, was incorporated this year, being the first village in the county vested with corporate powers. Judge Prendergast purchased in 1810, built his upper dam in 1811 and abated it the next year as it raised the water in the Lake, and in 1812 erected mills near the site of the present saw mills. In 1815 a large three story wooden building, 75 feet in length, designed for a factory was erected. In that year the ground was surveyed and a plat of the village made. It had previously been known by the name of "the Rapids."

From this beginning, Jamestown has gradually grown, without the surreptitious aid of inflated speculation, in the space of 28 years, to its present size, wealth, and population. By the census of 1840 it appears that its population was 1212. Fredonia was incorporated in 1829—Mayville in 1830, population in 1840, 625—Westfield in 1833, and Dunkirk in 1837. The above are the only incorporated villages in the County.

1828, The Holland Company sold to the Hon. Levi Beardley, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart Esqs. commonly known by the name of 'The Cherry Valley Company' 60,000 acres of land, at one dollar an acre, cash in hand, being all the unsold land in twelve different towns, situate in the south eastern and eastern parts of the County. If the Company had sold in small parcels for farms to actual settlers, at the same price and terms of payment, (and there would have been no difficulty in finding such purchasers) with a condition that they should occupy and improve the lands so purchased, the wealth of this County would have been much increased, for these towns would immediately, have had a dense, freehold population. Through the enterprise of a number of the citizens of the County, a Steam-Boat was built, to ply on Chautauque Lake between Jamestown and Mayville. This Lake is eight miles from, and upwards of seven hundred feet higher than Lake Erie, and is said to be the highest water in the United States navigated by steam.

1829. The town of Westfield, taken from Portland and Ripley, was chartered; Charlotte taken from Gerry was organized at the same session, and Arkwright taken from Pomfret and Villanova was also organized this year. Some facts in relation to the ingenious mechanic, in honor of whom this town was called, may not be uninteresting. Sir Richard Arkwright began business at Manchester, England as a penny barber, by which is understood the lowest class of persons of that trade; but at length his mechanical genius soared above all his rivals, and that desideratum in the manufacture of cotton, which had been studied by many for about one hundred years called the *Spinning Genny* was discovered by his great inventive mind. In 1792 he died worth more than two millions of dollars, being a little more than the valuation of the whole of this County, at the time this town was chartered. The life of this man presents a most instructive lesson to the mechanic. He is encouraged, to persevere, to be industrious and frugal, and he is sore to reap an honorable and rich reward.

In the month of June, James H. Price Esq. aged about 40, died at Mayville. He resided at Troy before he came to this County, had been a lawyer of a good deal of eminence in good business, and with fair prospects before him; Governor Marcy was one of his students. He was disappointed in not obtaining official honors, which he thought he merited, and in an evil hour, fled to the refuge which the wretched take, but which only involves in greater wretchedness. An amiable and interesting wife left him on account of his habits, and at an early period he came to Chautauque a confirmed inebriate. He spent about 17 years of his life in this County, doing a little law business, and frequently amused the public by writing poetry and fugitive peices for newspapers. His poems, miscellaneous and political peices were published in a volume of about 300 pages and were a good deal read and admired. He had a vivid im-

*Al Camp  
Sold to Beverly  
Merrittstown*

*Gen  
La Fayette*

*Cherry to  
Medea*

*Foote  
&  
Morse  
Spencer*

*Rev  
Spencer  
died*

*Dated  
Settled by  
James  
& Mill*

*James H. Price died  
June 1829*

agination, was generous, and lived without enemies. In the prime of life he was cut down, and his shade seems to stand upon a precipice, and speaks to the youthful aspirant for official distinction, and him who drowns sorrow in the intoxicating bowl, in language as strong as 'proofs from Holy writ,' beware, look on me, and retrace thy steps or else thou plunkest down the awful precipice, over which I have fallen.

The Chautauque County Temperance society, auxillary to the State Society, was organized this year. A notice had been circulated inviting the friends of Temperance to meet at the Court-house for the purpose of forming a society. In a County which then contained upwards of 31,000 inhabitants, a little Spartan band of fifteen was found, who met, but their numbers were too small to occupy so spacious a building, and they therefore repaired to the law office of A. Potter Esq. organized by choosing E. T. Foote their president and Harvey Newcomb Sec'y, A. Hazeltine, H. Couch, & T. W. Harvey, were a part of the 15. This was the germ from which sprung the present respectable County Society, and the auxiliaries in the several towns. The rising generation, the philanthropist, and moralist, may look back upon these early friends of Temperance, and feel grateful for the blessed harvest which has been reaped from the seed sown by the founders of this society. The Temperance quarterly review informs us that in one of the Grecian States intoxication in a magistrate, was punishable with death; if such a law had been rigorously enforced in Chautauque as early as 1818, I fancy a majority of our Justices would have been short lived. But this state of things, fortunately, for the morals, and prosperity of the County, was not always to exist; the old Temperance Society did a vast amount of good, but in its pledge it left half undone. A new society has recently sprung up 'out of much tribulation,' the members of which, do not drink wine, and praise the gods of gold, and of silver, like Belshazzar and his princes, wives and concubines, at his feast, but, in the sincerity of the soul, exclude all that can intoxicate. The old society and Washingtonians readily united together, and are now working one of the greatest revolutions in the moral world, which the pen of the historian has even had to record.

The Chautauque County Bible, Sabbath-School and Missionary Societies have since been organized. These societies together with the Temperance Society hold their anniversaries regularly each year, and at the same time and place.

1830. The census was taken by Walter Cushing Esq. of Pomfret, U. S. Deputy Marshall and its population was ascertained to be 34,671 having increased 14,032 in five years. The County expenses, exclusive of the towns, was \$4767.55, having increased in five years \$219.87. Francis Granger received 3470 votes for Governor and E. T. Throop 1854, making Mr. Granger's majority in the County 1616. John Birdsall and Squire White were elected to the Assembly on the Anti-Masonic ticket, over Elial T. Foote and Ernest Mullett, who were supported by the Jackson and National Republican parties by an averaged majority of 1474.— There were at this time five Regiments of Militia in the County, which composed the 43d Brigade, under the command of Gen. T. W. Harvey, which Brigade belonged to the 26th division under the command of Major Gen. Horace Allen of Jamestown. In 1820

there were 13 lawyers in the County, in 1830 sixteen, and in 1840, forty-three. In the latter year there were fifty licensed physicians. An act was passed this year authorizing the Supervisors of the County to raise the sum of 5000 dollars in five equal annual instalments, for the purpose of building a new jail. This law being optional, with the Supervisors they were dilatory in executing it, therefore in 1832

another law was passed, which declared, that they should raise the sum of 3500 dollars in three equal annual instalments. Under this law the Supervisors appointed Daniel Sherman, Elijah Risley Jr. and Seth W. Holmes Commissioners, to contract for and superintend the building of the jail. In 1833 they contracted with Royal Keyes, to do the most of the work except the cells. The building is built of brick, stands with the gable end to the street, is 60 feet in length and 35 feet wide, and two stories high. In both stories there are sixteen cells of hewn stone, with iron doors and a hall between the cells and outside walls.

1831. On the 18th of April an act was passed to incorporate the Chautauque County Bank at Jamestown. Its Capital was 100,000 dollars, and being under the safety fund law, the whole capital was required to be paid in. It had the privilege of issuing \$200,000 of paper. Elial T. Foote was the first President and Arad Joy Cashier. A law, humane and just, was passed on the 26th of April to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors. As this act affected every person in the community, both debtor and creditor, more than any other law, which had been passed in a quarter of a century, I hope my audience will not accuse me of wandering, when I remind them of the passage of this law.

1832. An infant school was established at Jamestown, trustees chosen, land purchased, and a building erected expressly for the purpose. furniture &c. procured, at an expense of several hundred dollars. Miss Brewster of the city of New York, an experienced and accomplished teacher was employed. This was the only institution of the kind ever established in the county. The school was continued for two or three years, but at length by common consent was permitted to expire. Experience taught its patrons, that the precocious knowledge imparted to the infant mind, through schools of this kind, is of but little use in after life, and besides, many are of the opinion that the health of their children was impaired by the confinement and discipline of the school.

The County poor house was erected this year, near Dewittville. Thos. B. Campbell, Solomon Jones, Wm. Pendergast, Jon. Hedges and Abiram Orton were the first Superintendants, and Wm. Gifford was appointed Keeper. They purchased a farm of ninety acres, erected a two story brick building, ninety-six feet in length, with a basement, constructed outbuildings, procured furniture &c. Since additions have been made. The expense of the whole establishment was about eight thousand dollars. The sick and infirm, males and females, those who have families and those who have not, idiots, lunatics and maniacs are all classed, and kept in different and suitable apartments. Of late the average number of paupers has a little exceeded one hundred a year. The average expense, including food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance interest on the capital invested, salary of Keeper, &c. school books for children, fees of Superintendants has varied from 8000

Temperance Society

True 1837

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY HISTORY

Bible & other societies organized

Census 1830

15 1/2

Chautauque County Bank  
E. T. Foote  
was very instrumental in obtaining the charter

Infant School

It must be admitted that this is a noble charity. The unfortunate poor are treated with much more humanity than under the old system, and besides, the expenses are less. For the past year the following supplies were provided, 9000 lbs. of pork, 4300 do. of beef, 450 bushels of wheat, 180 do of corn, about 1000 do of potatoes (raised on the farm) garden vegetables, 157 lbs. of tow, 233 cords of wood &c. &c.

This year it was announced that the Asiatic Cholera was in the land, and that this new instrument of death, was visiting Canada and the sea board in its most malignant form.— On the 22d of June a law was passed, making the supervisors, Justices of the Peace, and Overseers of the Poor in the several towns, in counties on the frontiers, which included Chautauque, a Board of health, with authority to appoint a physician or health officer in each town. The disease spread rapidly into the interior and at length arrived at Buffalo, and severely scourged that place. Some two or three of our physicians or health officers visited that city, when this disease was most malignant to become acquainted with its treatment. There were three who died with it in this County, but neither of them were residents. History records the ravages of disease as well as the carnage and desolation of armies. The plague of 1665 which ravaged Europe and Asia, was one of the greatest scourges mentioned in history. The city of London, which was but little larger than New York city at this time, lost a thousand a day for seven days, and in the whole sixty-eight thousand of her population. The city of Lyons, in France, lost one fourth of its inhabitants. Can we realize the mourning and wretchedness which a desolating scourge would bring upon Jamestown, if one fourth or three hundred of its inhabitants, were to be cut down in a few weeks by the destroying Angel? We could under such circumstances, sympathetically use the language of an elegant writer, and call to mind the time when "The groans of the widow sadly echoed from the cottage, and the sighs of the infant floated on the breeze."

*one of - accenture 'mis'aid or lost  
 (this is June 22, 1843, this no. is in  
 Society's file of Jan. 9.)*

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

Extracts from Lectures delivered by  
SAMUEL A. BROWN, Esq.  
AT THE JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, ON THE  
'History of Chautauque County.'  
[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

No 9  
Source  
June  
29th  
1843

No. IX — (CONCLUDED.)  
STUDENTS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
1837. On the 4th of April an act was passed authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States, deposited with the state of New York for safe keeping. Chautauque received 110,000 dollars which was its share of the loan. Oliver Lee and Bela Tracy were appointed commissioners. On the 7th of April a law was passed appointing George A. French Benjamin Walworth and Samuel Barrett Commissioners to lay out a road from Fredonia to Jamestown, which was surveyed.

As speculation, which involved our country in bankruptcy and ruin, and demoralized its inhabitants, was probably at its height this year, a history of it may be expected. No people have ever been exempted from this mania, and Chautauque, with the rest, has felt its pernicious effects. The *South Sea bubble*, the theme of the historian and poet, the stock of which in England arose to 1000 per cent, burst in 1720, and universal distress was the consequence. If we are wise we shall profit from the experience of the past, and we learn wisdom from a knowledge of facts, recorded by the pen of the historian. Our country was in a most flourishing condition, but its inhabitants were not satisfied with her unbounded prosperity. They longed for more. Airy speculation, like fabled Midas, whose touch turned all things into gold, was the fatal means resorted to, to add to our country's wealth. All classes and conditions of men, rushed headlong into its vortex. Even the clergy, were not exempt. But the few who entered this forbidden field, regardless of the wisdom of inspiration, as taught by the patient Job "If I have made gold my hope, or have said to the fine gold, thou art my confidence, let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockles instead of barley," may now with tears of sorrow and of penitence mourn over their folly, for thistles, instead of gold, has been their reward. The banks (which may be a blessing if wisely and prudently used) increased the evil. They were unnecessarily multiplied, and issued great quantities of bank paper, which was diverted from its legitimate object, and corruptly used for the purpose of speculation. The great amount of bank paper, which was put in circulation, raised the prices of things, without increasing their value, and men believed they would become rich, without labor, (the only source of wealth) or by pursuing the ordinary and honest means by which wealth is acquired. Hence many of our citizens forsook their farms, shops, and merchandize, and turned speculators, The consequence of which was, the greatest agricultural nation on earth, imported potatoes from Ireland, and butter from Germany. Under such circumstances, the balance of trade was greatly against us, and specie was demanded to pay the immense debts we owed in Europe. Drafts were made upon banks, which they could not meet, of course, their payments were suspended. It was ascertained,

that the speculator, who buys a 'corner lot' actually worth 1000 dollars, and mortgages it for its full value, but sells to another irreprouchable speculator for 2000 dollars, is not in the possession of that solid, safe capital, which is requisite to enable banks to discount with safety. A panic ensued, the banks called in their paper, prices fell, and every citizen in community shared in a greater or less degree in the loss, occasioned by unhallowed speculation. Dunkirk, no doubt destined from its position at some period to become a large place, situated at the termination of the New York and Erie Rail Road, was peculiarly exposed to this pernicious contagion, and drank deeper of its bitter waters, than any other village in the County. For example the Dunkirk house, a decent two story wooden building, with necessary out buildings and nearly an acre of land, was sold at the rate of 48000 dollars, and one of the purchasers (who is one of the best business men in the County), who bought an eighth, actually paid 6000 dollars in cash for his interest. To conclude, we confidently hope the clouds are now passing away, that 'the sober second thought of the people' will eradicate delusion and error, that industry will regain its empire in the hearts of the people, that our citizens will again pursue the ordinary and legitimate vocations of life, and we can rest assured, that prosperity, peace and happiness, will again revisit this 'land of the free.'

AGRICULTURE — About the year 1820 an Agricultural Society was formed at Mayville, and Judge Cushing, a wealthy farmer of Pomfret, chosen President. This society did but little, and was suffered soon to expire. On the 12th of October 1836 the citizens of this County met at the Court House to organize an Agricultural Society under the Statute, and Jedediah Tracy of Mayville was chosen President, and Wm. Prendergast 2d Secretary. They adjourned to the 4th of Jan. 1837. On that day, the 'Chautauque County Agricultural Society,' was organized, and officers chosen. Wm. Prendergast 2d was chosen President, Henry Baker of Ellipton, Timothy Judson of Portland, Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield, and Elias Clarke of Ellery Vice Presidents, E. P. Upham, Cor. Sec'y, and J. B. Burrows Recording Secretary, Jedediah Tracy Treas. The executive Committee were Wm. H. Seward and Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield, Stephen Prendergast of Ripley, David Eaton of Portland, Seth W. Holmes of Chautauque, John Miller of Harmony, Sampson Vincent of Sherman, Abram Pier of Busti, Chauncy Warren of Stockton, Jedediah Voice of Ellery, and Richard Walker of Ming.

The design of the Society is well expressed in the 2d clause of its Constitution. "The object of the Society shall be to improve Agriculture, Horticulture, the household arts, and the breeding and improvement of domestic animals, and also the improvement of farming utensils, and domestic manufactures." This Society has been in active, useful operation since its formation. It keeps up its board of officers, has its regular fairs, and distributes premiums. It received from the State in 1842, \$143. Many of our intelligent farmers, appreciate, and many more I trust will appreciate the value of science, of system, and of reading, and thereby bring this art to a greater degree of perfection, than it has ever attained. A rotation of crops, the

George W. Tew

Agricultural Society

improvement in the breed of domestic animals, the adaptation of different soils for different productions raised by culture, are all subjects that have engrossed the attention of the practical farmer, and it is admitted by all, that great improvements have been made in the different branches of agriculture, even within the present century. Agriculture is the common mother of all arts, for without it none can exist, it diffuses its blessings, not only to those who actually cultivate the soil, but to all other classes and conditions of men, to the rich as well as the poor, it is the palladium of our civil and religious freedom, for the vices and corruption of cities are strangers to the country, it was the honored vocation of many of the prophets and inspired men of old, as if heaven had set its seal as a token of regard, it was the theme that a Virgil sung, and the trade that a Cincinnatus and Washington pursued. Therefore let Chautauque, blessed by nature with a rich soil, cherish with ardent affection the farming interests of the County.

Connected with the subject under consideration, I cannot forbear mentioning its horticulture. In 1834 Gen. E. Risley and brothers of Fredonia commenced the cultivation of a garden, for the purpose of raising seed. They began with about six acres of ground and put up seven hundred boxes that year. They have since constantly been enlarging their establishment, as the extended and continually increasing demand for seed would warrant, and they have now sixty acres under culture, put up annually about nine thousand boxes, and keep in their employ, old and young, about forty persons.

There are two interesting facts, worth relating, which I cannot introduce into my lecture, with more propriety than while on the subject of farming. The summer of 1816 was proverbial as the cold season. It was said that there were but one or two counties in the State, that raised more ripe corn that year than Chautauque. Corn was sold for one dollar and fifty cents a bushel at Fredonia, and carried to Vermont to plant. As an evidence of the depth and fertility of our soil, I will add that the 'big walnut,' which twenty-five years ago was pointed out to every traveller, grew near the bottom of a hill, on Walnut creek, in the town of Hanover. It was a well proportioned, majestic tree, and its trunk was twenty-seven feet in circumference. This mammoth production of nature, at length subdued by the ravages of time, fell about the year 1822. A cut was taken from its body, excavated and carried to Buffalo, from thence to New York, and then to London, and was occupied in all of those places for a grocery.

1838. On the 17 of April an act was passed "To appropriate the income of the United States deposit fund, to the purpose of education, and the diffusion of knowledge." Under this salutary act the sum of \$55,000 was to be appropriated to the State annually, for three years, for the purpose of purchasing district libraries for Common Schools. Under this act, conceived in wisdom, every school district in this County, which then numbered upwards of three hundred, is provided with a good library of well selected books. Education, under the fostering care of a succession of wise Legislators, is now in the reach of all, and knowledge, obtained from books, like light and air, is accessible to all.

*Garden Seeds Fredonia*

*see back side of leaf of 24th 1816 of these lectures*

On the 18th of April an act was passed "To authorize the business of banking" which is generally known by the name of *The General Banking law*. This act authorized individuals to associate together, deposit United States or State Stocks, and an equal amount of lands and mortgages, secured on real estate, with the Controller, and on such security the latter officer was authorized to issue *Bank notes*, duly countersigned by himself or Register to the amount of the stock and mortgages so deposited. The Silver-Creek Bank commenced operations the following year under this general banking law, with a capital of about \$100,000, Oliver Lee President, and Chauncy Smith first Cashier. It has been in successful operation since that time.

At the fall election William H. Seward Whig, was elected Governor, over Wm. L. Marcy, democrat, by a majority of 10,421 votes. Mr. Seward received in Chautauque, 4,944 votes, Mr. Marcy 3,035, leaving Mr. Seward's majority in the County 1,909. [In a former lecture I stated that 16,359 votes, the majority Gov. Clinton obtained over Col. Young in 1824, was the largest majority ever given in the State, when there was a regular opposing candidate. In this I was mistaken, as Gov. Marceys majority over Judge Buell in 1836, was 29,479.] Gov. Seward was one of the then late purchasers of the unsold lands in this County, and for a time was a resident here. He pursued a liberal course toward the settlers.

1839. SILK.—A few black mulberry trees were scattered here and there in the County growing naturally at its earliest settlement, though the climate most congenial for that tree is a little farther south. About 1827 Chauncy Warren of Stockton raised and manufac-

tured a little silk and sold it to Mr. Cass a merchant of Westfield. In 1827 or 8 the seed of the white or Italian mulberry was obtained from Judge Buel of Albany, by Messrs. Dr. White and J. Matteson Esq. of Fredonia. In 1834 Elijah Fay of Portland sent to Prices Garden, Long Island, and obtained the roots of the *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese mulberry. In 1835 Alexander Smith (late of Jamestown) sent to Massachusetts and procured roots of the *mori multicaulis* at 25 cents a piece. Soon after the Chinese mulberry was introduced into the United States, speculation was rife in giving it an artificial value. I will give an example: A merchant who has since resided in this County, though his speculation was eastward, had when this mania was at its height about 60,000 plants which he sold at from 20 to 50 cts. apiece. Thus realizing a number of thousands of dollars; but where one made, a hundred lost. There are now about forty engaged in raising the silk worm in the County. From 3 to 5000 worms will make a pound of silk, which is worth from 5 to 6 dollars. The silk growing business has been gradually increasing, and in 1842, it was estimated that one hundred pounds were raised in the County. Silk stockings were first worn by the sister of the King of France at her wedding in 1559. Queen Elizabeth of England first wore them two years afterwards. When commerce began to flourish in Europe a Turkish Princess visited Venice, and as she promenaded the streets of the city, she was mortified to find that in that great emporium of commerce, that the wives and daughters of the citizens were dressed as well as herself, when she indignantly exclaimed, why they are all princesses here in Venice. Now if Chautauque should continue to improve in the culture of silk as fast as it has, for a few years past, the young ladies of this Academy, may all be princesses, at their nuptials, in the Turkish acceptation of the word.

The Steam Boat Washington in her downward passage to Buffalo, was burnt in this County (as its territorial boundary extends to the center of the lake or to the Canada line) near Silver Creek harbor, and about fifty persons perished. Many of the dead were interred in this county.

1840. The census of the County was taken. It had 47,541 inhabitants, having increased 12,994 in ten years. From the same census it appears, there were 11,306 horses in the Co. 63,515 neat cattle; 136,315 sheep, 214,897 bushels of wheat, were raised, 235,788 of Indian corn, 778,219 of potatoes, 265,938 lbs of wool, 839,222 lbs. of maple sugar was manufactured. From the marshalls returns, it appeared that the value of lumber exported from the County was \$34,819, though this estimate, it is agreed by all business men is much too low. From a statement furnished by M. P. Bemus Esq. County Treasurer it appears that the expenses of the County this year (exclusive of towns) were \$13,660,86, and in 1830 \$4,767,55 having increased in ten years \$8,863,31. The school money received from the State in 1815 was \$248, in 1840 \$5983,39.

1841. Every act both state and national of general interest, and which effected the citizens of this County. I have designed to mention, and therefore it will come within the purview of my plan, to state that in August of this year a general Bankrupt law was passed, by Congress, which went into operation on the first day of February then next. It has since been repealed.

On the 9th of August 1841, the Erie a steam boat of the largest class, left Buffalo at about 3 o'clock P. M. with nearly three hundred persons on board, including children and about one hundred and twenty Swiss passengers, bound for Chicago. She had proceeded about 35 miles up the Lake, when about 8 o'clock in the evening, off Silver Creek, in this county, she was discovered to be on fire. A demijohn of varnish was imprudently placed near one of the chimneys, the heat from which expanded it, and caused the vessel to burst. The explosion was distinctly heard. The varnish ran below and came in contact with the boilers which, being heated, set it on fire. The boat had been newly and elegantly painted and varnished, and the fire, through that medium, spread from one end of it to the other with the rapidity, fierceness, and fury of the whirlwind. Imagination cannot picture to the mind the scene of dreadful anguish, of horror, and despair, which this terrific element now presented to the view. The night was dark, the lake was stormy and tempestuous, a heavy sea was rolling, they were a number of miles from land, beneath was the crash of billows, and around the lurid flame; no chance, no hope of escape, but the dreadful alternative of perishing by fire or water. At this trying moment, the elegant language of the poet comes aptly to our use.

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell,  
Then shrieked the timid, and stood still the brave,  
Then some leaped overboard, with dreadful yell,  
As eager to anticipate their grave."

The last two lines bring to mind an incident, familiar to most of us. Miss D. A. Robinson, a humble and devoted servant of her Master, who for some time had been a faithful sabbath school teacher in the same school, in which some of us taught, perished at the age of twenty. As the flames approached, and drove her to the verge of the deck, she and her brother's wife and her sister embraced, leaped overboard, and sunk to rest in the waters of Lake Erie. About 10 days afterwards her body arose and it was taken to Buffalo and there interred. Henry Freeman, a promising young man, who was reared in this village and beloved by all who knew him, on his way to Milwaukee, also perished. The Steam Boat Dewitt Clinton, was sailing up the lake, she discovered the flames of the Erie, and hastened to her relief, and came up at about eleven o'clock. She picked up twenty seven persons, some hanging to her wheels and braces, and others floating around on pieces of wood, spars, boxes &c., and a few were saved by boats from the shore. About two hundred and forty perished, four of whom were or had been recently residents of this county. The ways of heaven

to man are dark and inscrutable. May we all put our trust in Him who has said "when thou passest through the fire I will be with thee."

NOTE. In gleaning the materials for these lectures I have taken unwearied pains, that my statistics should be correct, having searched the records of the County personally, and conversed and corresponded with many of our most intelligent citizens. But notwithstanding the time and labor, devoted to the subject, I find some typographical errors, and some of my own, which have been pointed out by friends. The Lectures as printed in the Journal, (correcting mistakes,) I shall deposit in the library of the Academy, noting in the margin, my authors for facts, unless with my own knowledge, and I take this opportunity to solicit my friends, who have perused these lectures, and who have discovered errors, to call my attention to them, that they may be corrected in the copy deposited.

*J. A. Johnson*

## JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.

Thursday Morning, June 8, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN DAVIS,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Journal—Vol XVII.

The last number completed the 17th volume of this paper.

The changes which time has impressed upon our humble village, and upon the whole surrounding country, are alike surprising and strange.

Almost every foot of ground within our limits has been marked by its footsteps, every interest as well religious, civil, political, pecuniary or social, has been sensibly and visibly effected. Seventeen years ago, we had a population not materially varying from 200, while now we have as many thousands.

They were characterized by an enterprise and energy, which subdued a most forbidding wilderness, and planted the germ of what has become a populous, thriving, and beautiful village. We have no less enterprise now, but the hardships and privations of peopling a desert, have passed away, and we are pursuing the more peaceful and less arduous duties of citizens of an older country; in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of early labors, which improvements, refinement and cultivation, have brought with them.

Our dwellings were then, such as haste, often scanty means, and worse facilities could furnish; without order, taste or symmetry, and such only as unbending necessity demanded. A dark forest of pines hung over and around us, and seemed to frown upon our intrusions into its ancient domain. Trees, half formed dwellings, and embryo cultivation, were mingled in strange confusion, where we now see spacious well conditioned streets, and elegant residences, ornamented with all that taste or wealth can suggest. Then we had 3 stores, with mechanics, and those engaged in other pursuits in about the same proportions. We have now 15 stores, which in prosperous times, find abundant employment in keeping pace with the growth of our village, and the progress of the surrounding country; with all needful branches of business, in a corresponding measure well supplied. It is but just to the liberality of our citizens to say, that the industrious laborer, in whatever vocation, has never lacked employment, or wages suited to his ability to be useful. Prosperity and wealth have invariably followed in the footsteps of industry and economy.

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*Jamestown*

1826

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# Jamestown Academy A. D. 1850

1850 For the Journal.  
To the Citizens of Jamestown.

There is no more correct standard by which a traveler can judge of the intelligence, taste, enterprise, and public spirit of a place, than by inspecting their public buildings and literary institutions. The village of Jamestown stands deservedly high in many of these particulars, but there is one of the most important institutions the place can boast of, which has not, for reasons which I shall give, received that attention and fostering care that its importance demands.

It will readily be perceived that I have reference to the Jamestown Academy. 1850

One of the most prominent reasons is, that a great proportion of the original corporators or stockholders have either died or removed, while others have become so much absorbed in their own business matters, that the institution seems to have been nearly lost sight of and left to take care of itself. Its interests have been committed to the care of less than one-fourth of the original stockholders, while time's changes have raised up another set of business men, and the influence and business of the village have fallen, a great share of it, into their hands, who, it is believed, need only to have their attention called to the subject, and the matter fairly laid before them, in order to secure their hearty co-operation in still further advancing the interests of an institution, which, (neglected as it has been,) has so signally contributed to advance the character and interests of the village.

In the year 1836 there was raised by subscription over \$3000, which was expended in the purchase of the lots and the erection of the Academy building thereon, and in part to purchase a chemical and philosophical apparatus. Subsequently a further sum was raised for the purchase of a library, which, together with money drawn from the State was applied to that purpose. There are on the books the names of seventy-four original stockholders. Sixteen have died, twenty-three removed, thirty-five still remain within the influence of the institution, yet it is believed that not over one half of the remaining thirty-five take any particular interest in the matter.

It is undoubtedly known that each Academy in the State draws from the literary fund an amount of money in proportion to the number of scholars taught in the higher branches of education, if the value of the Academy property amounts to the requisite sum, and they are also the recipients of other benefits in proportion to the benefit they confer upon community.

It ought to stimulate the pride and efforts of the citizens here, when they learn, that the Regents have selected this academy as one of eight in the whole State to be the recipient of a splendid donation of a full Meteorological apparatus, which will soon be put up for use and inspection.

The praiseworthy zeal of the citizens of Fredonia who contemplate erecting a new Academy at a cost of several thousand dollars, as well as the example of our neighbors at Randolph, ought to stimulate the good citizens of Jamestown to maintain in this as they do in other departments of enterprise, their accustomed superiority.

I need not urge its growing importance as the most accessible institution of the kind to a large section of surrounding country, nor the benefits thus indirectly conferred upon the Village. But aside from this, the citizens of Jamestown are deeply interested in having in their midst, a place where their sons and their daughters can acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of education without the expense of sending them from home, and placing them beyond their watchful care at an age of all others when they most need it. But I need not urge this consideration; it is too apparent to all not to be understood.

The institution, notwithstanding the unmerited indifference with which it has been looked upon, has been rising in importance and usefulness the last ten years, under the able and judicious superintendence of its present worthy principal, and at no time since its erection has it been in a more flourishing condition than at present.

But something more is wanting to raise it to the station which the wants of the community and the character of the place demands. For that purpose, at a recent meeting of the board of trustees, it was resolved to issue some new stock, and three of their number, A. F. ALLEN, E. BISHOP and R. V. CUNNINGHAM were appointed as a committee to offer to the citizens of Jamestown an opportunity to become stockholders in the institution.

The board of trustees propose making repairs, and further useful improvements in the building, library and philosophical apparatus, if they meet from their fellow-citizens a proper encouragement to do so. The population of the village has nearly doubled since the erection of the Academy, and the business and wealth of its inhabitants more than kept pace with its growth, and it is confidently believed that the present efforts of the friends of the institution will not be made in vain.

By request of the Committee.

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From 19th page

Judge Prendergast 20  
obituary by J.A. Brun

The rapid but permanent growth of our village which is the most populous in the county, has not outstripped the country. Where the hardy settler had then made an opening in the dense forest, just sufficient to enclose his cabin, and bark covered shelter for his cow, we have now well cultivated farms, tasteful gardens, and commodious mansions, school houses, churches and villages on every hand, which bear but slight evidences that the soil on which they stand, has so recently been reclaimed from the wilderness. No portion of the western country, laboring under so many disadvantages, at a distance from any market of supplies, with heavy forest lands to clear and subdue, before the means of subsistence could be produced, has made more rapid progress in settlement, in cultivation and wealth than this.

During the first year of the publication of this paper, (1826,) steps were taken to procure for this village an act of incorporation, which resulted in the act of 1827, under which we continued to 'increase and multiply,' until we had quite outgrown it, and the present amended charter of 1842 was substituted.

The first attempt to connect the northern and southern sections of the county by stages, was during the same or the previous year. Our citizens will well remember the solicitude which such an event produced. The vehicles for the conveyance of passengers, though well adapted to the amount of business and the condition of the roads at that day, if put in use for the same purpose at this time, would be subjects of as great curiosity, as they then were of interest and pleasure. We were then as ambitious to hear our little huddle styled 'a village,' or the unobscured conveyance we have mentioned 'the stage,' as more pretending gatherings, sometimes are to be known as 'our city,' or a newly elected justice of the peace to hear himself called 'squire.'

The advertising columns of the same year, show an opening commerce on Chautauque Lake, which threatened to throw our Lake Erie neighbors quite in the shade. A Scow with a mast fitted to it, with canvass enough to drift it before the wind, if it chanced to blow from the right quarter, was heralded to the public as the 'Schooner-Mink,' 'a firm built, well rigged vessel,' commanded by Capt. Wm. Carpenter, and would be 'constantly in service.' The patronage of the public was 'respectfully solicited.'

The business upon our Lake has since worn out one well built Steamboat in hard service, and a second, which is now performing daily trips between this village and Mayville has 'seen her best days.'

The Schooner Mink has long since been laid up, but the pleasing recollection of the progress of navigation, from the canoe to a larger craft will not soon pass from the memories of our citizens.

With the improvements in our village, the rapid and substantial progress of the whole country, and with the increasing intelligence and taste of the reading community, this paper has been sedulous to keep pace. How far it has been successful, our readers must determine.

The difficulties incident to the commencement of business in a new, thinly populated and wilderness country, have all been surmounted, while through the encouragement and liberality of our patrons, and the generous confidence which an enlightened public are bestowing upon us, our paper is established upon a permanent basis. We make no vaunting promises for the future; but whatever industry, the exertion of our best abilities, and a zealous desire, to render our sheet worthy the community by which we are surrounded, by the dissemination of early and correct intelligence, of sound principles in morals and politics can do, it shall be our aim to accomplish.

May 15th Died,

In Carroll, on the 15th instant, Hon. JAMES PRENDERGAST, in the 82d year of his age.

The father of the deceased emigrated from Ireland while young, settled in the county of Dutchess and became the parent of a numerous family of sons and daughters most of whom are well known to the citizens of this County. The deceased was born at Pawling in Dutchess county March 9, 1764.

While James was a lad the family removed to Pittstown in the county of Rensselaer and were successfully employed in the pursuit of agriculture, an employment which gives not only health and vigor to the body, but strength to the mind, fitting both to endure the privations which enterprise, unbounded in its aspirations sometimes imposes on its votaries.

While single the deceased, bold, ambitious and enterprising, with a part of the family, traversed the vast and extensive regions of the South-West, visiting lands till then untrod by the white man, where nought but the hair of the wild beast and the wigwam of the savage were to be found, in search of wealth and fame. The writer of this narrative, has often heard him say, that he was on the site of the present city of Cincinnati, before civilization had made its soil more valuable than the dollars it would take to cover it, when the whole tract might have been purchased for two dollars an acre. But the golden harvest which this purchase would have bestowed was not his to reap. And, ah! to him now mouldering in his clay, what would this princely fortune have availed? The family at length returned to this county and in 1806 settled in this County, then almost a howling wilderness. The whole County of Chautauque then comprised but one town. Soon after the deceased married Miss Nancy Thompson an excellent companion, mother and neighbor, by whom he received a handsome patrimony. In 1810 he purchased a tract of about 1200 acres of land, on which is the site of the present flourishing village of Jamestown, so called in honor of the deceased, its founder. Here he erected mills and in 1815 laid out the village.

In 1814 he was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the duties of which office he discharged with dignity, intelligence and integrity. The town of Ellicott, incorporated in 1812, made him its first supervisor, and in 1816 a mail route was established from Mayville to Meadville (through Jamestown) and in 1817 he was appointed Post Master, the duties of which office he discharged till he resigned.

He was more strongly attached to the Episcopal order than any other, but in the erection of churches other societies received his cordial patronage.

In 1841, having previously buried his excellent companion while a resident of Ripley, he settled on his extensive domain in Carroll where he remained till his death, always happy in the enjoyment of the society of his old friends and neighbors at whose hospitable mansion they were most cordially received.

He was temperate from principle long before temperance societies were formed or known, and his excellent health, his manly countenance, the age he attained, were evidences that he was temperate in all his habits. In his intercourse with the world he was strictly just. The sheriff and constable were never employed by him to strip from penury its hard earned mite "or rob the orphan's pittance," and could the old settlers, who felt the wants and shared the privations incident to the settlement of a new country now speak, they would talk of his charity. His remains were deposited by the side of his wife in the family burying ground on Col. Prendergast's farm, in the town of Chautauque where his father and mother and many relations repose, there to remain till the resurrection.

Died May 15th 1846

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MARRIED.

In this town, on the 22d inst. by Rev. J. E. Holmes, Mr. Joseph Selden to Miss D. C. A. Butler, both of Ripley.

1833 Farmer's Meeting.

A respectable meeting of farmers was held at the house of S. S. Hawkins in the village of Westfield on Thursday evening the 26th Dec. inst, to take into consideration the propriety of reforming their mode of trade, and adopting measures to prevent being shaved, with such high percentage as the dealers in Westfield have generally put upon their goods, under the credit system of trade, as heretofore practised in the said village.

After organizing the meeting, and discussing the subject at considerable length, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced, and finally adopted as the sense of the meeting.

We, farmers of Westfield, have for a long time witnessed the ruinous consequences resulting from the pernicious practice of buying goods on credit, as it has generally been conducted in this place. And we have seen that its operations were even more destructive to the income of the debtor than they have been to the interests of the creditor.

We have worked hard to clear up and cultivate our lands, and we have raised abundance of produce: But we have continued to buy large supplies of store goods on credit, which has frequently driven us to the necessity of selling the productions of our labor at reduced prices; to pay off our annual debts for tea and clothes, knicknacs &c. And we now see our creditors with large possessions and fine buildings, full stores, and cash in their pockets, while we who cultivate the soil, are drove for money and harassed with debts.

Therefore, the merchants and the publick will give us their attention, while we relate to them some of the evils and embarrassment, which this all devouring system of credit trade has brought upon us.

We have ever been running to the stores and getting trusted for their goods, and our creditors have not only taxed us with cost and transportation, but they put on something for their bad debts, for interest &c. and as much more for nett profits as they could get, or thought proper to take, which altogether makes an excessive percentage, that gnaws like a canker worm on our income.

And whenever, our produce has been offered in payment for such debts, they have generally required it at very low prices, and sometimes they would not

a part of these proceedings were gone, in the newspapers from which I cut this slip, enough left to show their hypocrisy & covetousness

It is for the mutual interest of the farmers in this vicinity to countenance the system of trade we intend to pursue.

And we would recommend to all those who wish to purchase goods cheap to beware of buying them on credit in Westfield village.

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and Secretary and published for three weeks in the Westfield Courier.

WM. A. WEBSTER, Ch'n.

DAVID KNIGHT, Sec'y.

20 Dec 1833

Pioneer Life

The Romance of the Past.

We have on our table the address of the Hon. George Robertson, delivered on the 4th of July, 1843, at Camp Madison, Kentucky. It is full of interesting historical details, and abounds in wise remark and just reflection. The orator did well, however, in going back to the early days of the West: to the first settlements, when thick peril surrounded every log hut; when every inhabitant cultivated his field or worshipped his God with arms in his hands; and when woman as well as man felt as if she too must sustain even the sturdiest duties of life. Scenes like these were often full of romantic incident and wild adventure, and sound to us more like fiction than truth. The following narration is one among many referred to by Judge Robertson, and will not fail to interest many if not all our readers.—Cincinnati Gazette.

And in "the Blue Lick defeat," August the 20th, 1782, the cormorant of death fed greedily on the flower of the first settlement. On that darkest of their gloomy days every settler lost a friend and nearly every family a prop. And on that bloody field the Cols. Todd and Trigg, the chivalrous Capt. Harland, and the gallant son of Boone lay undistinguished among the promiscuous slain, all soon mangled by devouring wolves and vultures, so as not to be recognised by their friends, who, three days after the battle, buried the fragments. A few of their crumbling bones, since collected by their countrymen, now lie exposed to the elements, in a confused pile, on the summit of the bleak and rocky plain where the heroes fell. We cannot now imagine the grief and despondence with which the mournful intelligence of that day's catastrophe covered the land.

But the survivors, though wofully bereaved, were not to be discouraged or dismayed. They were resolved never to look back or falter in their first and last resolve to conquer the wilderness or die in the attempt. Israel's God stood by and sustained the noble but forlorn band, for their cause was his. On the long roll of that day's reported slain were the names of a few who had in fact been captured, and, after surviving the ordeal of the gauntlet, had been permitted to live as captives. Among these was an excellent husband and father, who, with eleven other captives, had been taken by a tribe, painted black, as the signal of torture and death to all. The night after the battle these twelve prisoners were stripped and placed in a line on a log, he to whom we have specially alluded being at one extremity of the devoted row.

The cruel captors, then beginning at the other end, slaughtered eleven, one by one; but when they came to the only survivor, though they raised him up also and drew their bloody knives to strike under each uplifted arm, they paused, and, after a long pow-wow, spared his life—why, he never knew. For about one year none of his friends excepting his faithful wife doubted his death; she, hoping against reason, still insisted that he lived and would return to her. Wooed by another, she from time to time postponed the nuptials, declaring that she could not divest herself of the belief that her husband survived. Her expostulating friends finally succeeded in their efforts to stifle her affectionate instinct; she reluctantly yielded, and the nuptial day was fixed. But just before it dawned the crack of a rifle was heard near her lonely cabin; at the familiar sound she leaped out like a liberated fawn, ejaculating as she sprang, "that's John's gun!" It was John's gun, sure enough, and in an instant she was once more in her lost husband's arms. But nine years afterwards that same husband fell in "St. Clair's defeat," and the same disappointed but persevering lover renewed his suit, and at last the widow became his wife. The scene of those romantic incidents was within gunshot of my natal homestead, and with that noble wife and matron I was myself well acquainted.

DIED, In this village aged 76.

Perhaps a more appropriate place, in announcing the following is submitted.

His history is interesting part of New York and He was a native of the frontiers, annoyance from the during the revolutionary period, the decrease limits of a garret, ther, who had the surveying, he came in 1792 or 3, and at that time an unbroken Wayne's war broke before he was aware engaged in this work bank of trees, some and he saw the lace ants, not was that east, or of the region.

In 1796, he bought acres of wheat, the was probably the following spring, he accompanied him, other. They came with her an infant professor of religion the Sabbath for a few more recent Harbor creek, which show some of the mentioned that they for other articles removed to this town Johnson, where, organized. It then to be the present nearly 300 members left—the widow of and wife, who are

During the last and though a zealous others of his party, their opponents, of teered in the service and was at the service, proving later. When the Col. M' Mahan raised a and remained on leave the post with these men, he paid him, and it was not ed from the Treasury ley was furnished, he his death. When the land for it, and one time owned a Westfield village, Academy, and gave homestead now owned time with him who landed estate church aged of his disease, and receive from tention which along progress, of the from among the living

Col. M' Mahan his numerous engagements, no doubt otherwise have been the Church, and long contributions were days of these settlers need of the Church collect an incident since, at a meeting Hopkins, then past marks to encourage eousness, and disdained himself, yet, as much he took his watch tion. Col. M' Mahan ey would be better a note, took the

But it is not the other wise. It is and which show the in population, real agency of those by ness was begun. no more fitting of early society, and and laid prostrate

Obituary.

DIED, In this village, on the 13th inst. Col. James M' Mahan, aged 76.

Perhaps a more particular notice than usual, will not be out of place, in announcing the demise of Col. M' Mahan, and the following is submitted for the columns of the Messenger.

His history is intimately interwoven with that of the western part of New York and Pennsylvania, particularly its early portion. He was a native of Northumberland county, Pa. On the borders of the frontiers, the settlers were greatly exposed to annoyance from the Indians, who were a constant terror to them during the revolutionary war. For a considerable part of that period, the deceased, then a boy, was confined to the narrow limits of a garrison, the command of which devolved on his father, who held the rank of Captain. Having acquired the art of surveying, he came out into western Pennsylvania and New York in 1792 or '3, and spent two seasons in surveying the country, at that time an unbroken wilderness. He was in this service when Wayne's war broke out, and had one of his chain bearers shot, before he was aware of its existence. During the time he was engaged in this work, he had no shelter except the trunks and bark of trees, sometimes resorted to as a screen from the storm, and he saw the face of no white person, save those of his assistants, nor was there a white settler this side of the Genesee on the east, or of the region of Pittsburg on the south.

In 1796, he bought a lot in Harbor Creek, Pa. and put in six acres of wheat, the seed for which he procured at Detroit. This was probably the first wheat ever sown in this region. The following spring, he removed his family there. Four other families accompanied him, and they settled within a few miles of each other. They came out on horseback, each of the females having with her an infant child. The heads of these families were all professors of religion, and regularly met at each others' cabins on the Sabbath for religious worship, and were afterwards (with a few more recent settlers, probably) organized into a church at Harbor Creek, which was the pioneer church in these parts. To show some of the privations of these early settlers, it may be mentioned that they were obliged to send to Pittsburg to mill and for other articles not supplied by their wild home. In 1802, he removed to this town, on the farm now owned by Mr. John Johnston, where, about 1809, the first church in the town was organized. It then consisted of nine members, but it has grown to be the present Presbyterian Church in Westfield, numbering nearly 300 members. Of those nine, I believe but three are left—the widow of the deceased, and Dea. James Montgomery and wife, who are still active and efficient members.

During the last war, the deceased was a Captain of the militia, and though a zealous federalist, his patriotism, like that of many others of his party, proved the injustice of the charges made by their opponents, of being inimical to their country. He volunteered in the service, with a considerable portion of his company, and was at the siege of Fort Erie, and engaged in other active service, proving himself a prompt, vigilant and most efficient officer. When the enemy threatened a descent at Barcelona, Capt. M' Mahan raised a company of men, built defensive works there, and remained on duty till events of the war rendered it safe to leave the post without a garrison. The expenses for provisioning these men, he paid himself, no government funds being remitted to him, and it was not till a few years since that he was recompensed from the Treasury. When the Presbyterian Church in Ripley was formed, he united with it, and continued a member till his death. When the house of worship was to be built, he gave the land for it, and also the land for the burying ground. He at one time owned all the land on the south side of Main street in Westfield village, from and including part of the common, to the Academy, and gave the land for the burying ground back of the homestead now owned by Mr. Babcock. But the vicissitudes of time with him were frequent; and at the time of his death, his landed estate chiefly consisted of the farm he occupied till the ravages of his disease compelled him to relinquish all earthly care, and receive from the hands of an only surviving child the attentions which alone could alleviate the pangs, but not arrest the progress, of the agent which death had employed to take him from among the living.

Col. M' Mahan made an early profession of religion, and tho' his numerous engagements in business, as is often the case with others, no doubt made his religious progress slower than it might otherwise have been, he still felt a deep interest in the welfare of the Church, and longed for its greater spiritual prosperity. His contributions were customarily liberal, especially in the earlier days of these settlements, when he had extensive ability, and the need of the Church was great, because of its few helpers. I recollect an incident that illustrates his character. A few years since, at a meeting of the anniversary in this village, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church, made some remarks to enkindle a spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of righteousness, and disclaiming to preach to others what he practiced not himself, yet, as ministers generally are, being short of money, he took his watch key and tossed it on the table as his contribution. Col. M' Mahan rose, and, remarking that he supposed money would be better than the key for the object designed, deposited a note, took the key and handed it back to its former owner.

But it is not the design of this article to praise the deceased, or otherwise. It is simply to state a few facts which are interesting, and which show the wonderful strides of this part of our country, in population, resources and improvement, and to call to mind the agency of those by whose efforts and sacrifices, our present greatness was begun. Such retrospects are proper and useful; and no more fitting occasions offer for them, than when a pillar of early society, and a prop of the present, is dragged from its post and laid prostrate forever.

Requiescat  
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COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.—The following is a brief History of the rise and progress of the commerce of the western inland seas.

The first vessel bearing the American flag on Lake Erie, was the sloop Detroit of 70 tons, built in 1796.

1797 the schooner Wilkinson of Detroit built; her capacity was 80 tons.

1799 the Government built the John Adams and the Tracy.

1800 the Good Intent of 35 tons was built; she was wrecked in 1806.

1805 the schooner Nancy was built by the United States at Black Rock.

1806 the Contractor was built by Portington & Co.

1810 the Catherine was built.

1818 the first steamboat Walk-In-The-Water, was built at Black Rock; at which time there were in all about 30 sail vessels on the Upper Lakes.

1824 two new steamboats were built.

1825 three more were added; from this time to 1835, four steamboats were built.

The whole number of steamboats of 1841, amounted upwards of fifty, and the number of sail vessels little short of three hundred.

1842 there were eleven brigs and six schooners built, the aggregate tonnage of which was 2480 tons, and the cost \$124,000.

There are now on the stocks, and which probably be out at an early day, three brigs and ten schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 2120 tons, and which will cost \$100,000.

There are also four steam propellers now building—one at Cleveland, one at Painesburg, and another at Chicago, of 250 tons each, at a cost of \$15,000 each, a total of \$60,000.

One craft now preparing to be put in commission in the present year.

DEATH OF JUDGE AUGUSTUS PORTER OF NIAGARA FALLS.—The announcement of the death of ex-Senator Porter, formerly of Michigan, was incorrect. This mistake was occasioned by the death of the latter gentleman's venerable father, AUGUSTUS PORTER, who had been ill for some weeks past and died at his residence last Sunday, in the 80th year of his age. He was a native of Salisbury, Conn., and a brother of PETER B. PORTER, who died five years ago, and located himself at Niagara Falls in June, 1806, where he has since lived. Judge P. bore a conspicuous part in the early settlement of Western New-York, and shared much in the dangers and sufferings of that period. In 1813 his dwelling, mill, &c. were burnt to ashes by the British at the destruction of Buffalo and vicinity.

From a narrative of events, written by the deceased, and published in Turner's History of the Holland Purchase, we make the following extract:

"During the Winter past (of 1797) Gideon King and Zadock Granger, two of the proprietors of the tract of 20,000 acres in the north part of Township One, short range (which included the land on which Rochester now stands,) and two or three families from Suffield, had gone to the tract and commenced thereon a settlement. Mr. Phelps, my brother Peter B. and myself, were also proprietors. This 20,000 acre tract was sold originally by Phelps and Gorham, in 1790, to a company of gentlemen of Springfield and Northampton, Mass. among whom was Ebenezer Hunt, Quartus Pomeroy and Justin Ely. The tract was bounded north and west by the north and west lines of the township, east by the Genesee River, and south by a line parallel with the north line, so far distant therefrom as to contain 20,000 acres, excepting the reserving therefrom 100 acres, which had been previously sold to Ebenezer Allen, for the purpose of erecting a mill thereon, which 100 acres was to be located in as near a square form as the windings of the river would permit, commencing at the center of the mill, and extending in an equal distance up and down the river, then back so far as to contain the 100 acres in the above form. The lines of this 20,000 acres had been run by Frederick Saxton in the Summer of 1790. It may not be uninteresting to state here that this 100 acres embraces the most densely and valuably built part of the City of Rochester; and that all the titles within it are derived from Allan, who never himself had any other known paper title than that which is derived from implication from the exception above mentioned in Phelps & Gorham's deed to the Springfield and Northampton Company."

"I omitted to mention in the proper place that, in returning to Canandaigua, after completing the survey for Robert Morris, in company with Joseph Ellicott, we traveled down the Lake to Buffalo, chiefly on the beach, there being no road, and as yet, none other than an Indian trail from Buffalo to Canawagus (now Avon). There was then (1797) but one dwelling-house between the two places, which was owned by a Mr. Wilbur. It was situated at the point where Mr. John Ganson afterwards built a large house and kept a tavern many years, and is about 1 1/2 miles east of Le Roy."

Handwritten note: "CAMP" with a signature.

Oliver Phelps from his gravestone at Conondagua

"Oliver Phelps died May 21 1809 in the 60<sup>th</sup> year of his age - He came from Grosville Mass April 1<sup>st</sup> 1788 with Nathaniel Goshorn bought the preemption right of Ontario Steuben and all west of it in the state - In July of the same year extinguished the Indian title of Ontario Steuben and immediately after opened settlements. In March 1802 he moved to Conondagua.

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OB

[On the 18th of the death of Col. F. extensively and county, and whose request, a friend of his life and character. weeks on account of matter upon our case not abated, for the and will not be for

COL. NATHANIEL of Salisbury, Conn. fired with the love of the revolutionary country, a country's rights their tents," and continental soldier Vermont, and the nation's early struggle received in his side

Nathaniel, though it of his kindred assist its impulses, months, and then never received any times presented to defect, were not all join the army, his equalled or exceeded house, handed him your country, and I wish I had twenty

a wound while in the which was accidental wound he suffered from complaint, though he knew that he had of his life, on account care it required, he When he received barefoot and almost often his children in arms. Inured to the Revolution, Col. of education which with that indomitable was so remarkable entirely foreook his deficiency by person it, that he often sat when he had the price beyond the vigor of memory. While in sephus, Rollin, and and close observation which with his nature greeable to old and elements of rapid devoting state of could not fail to promptness in times severe. That he was kind and fond to interrupt his friend

In 1787 he was married his surviving widow. 1815. During the above dates, the erecting a broad foundation he often hoped to spend worth about \$5000 a larger amount he embarked under Jefferson and some to large amount more than \$10,000 was and discouraged, he boots, cloth, iron loads at a time. The new country. Hence this county was then after he first came in a small swamp lying between this county was empty traveler returned." with many loads, and his eldest son, Capt.

Map  
of it  
after  
Sagua

### Communications.

#### Obituary of Col. Bird. 1847

[On the 13th of January we were called upon to record the death of Col. Nathaniel Bird, who had been so long, so extensively and so favorably known to the citizens of this county, and whose demise occurred January 12. At our request, a friend has furnished the subjoined notice of his life and character. It has been delayed by us two or three weeks on account of its length and the pressure of other matter upon our columns; but its interest, nevertheless, is not abated, for the memory of the deceased is not lost yet, and will not be for a good while to come.]

COL. NATHANIEL BIRD was the son of Capt Joseph Bird, of Salisbury, Con., and was born May 17, 1763. Capt. Brd, fired with the love of liberty and the hatred of tyranny, joined the revolutionary legion and aided in securing to his country, a country's rights. His two oldest sons also went "to their tents," and partook of the dangers and hardships of continental soldiers. One of them (Joseph,) yet survives in Vermont, and bears with him a constant memento of our nation's early struggles for independence, in a ball which he received in his side in battle, and carries there yet.

Nathaniel, though a stripling of sixteen, felt the free spirit of his kindred and countrymen beating too strongly to resist its impulses, and he enlisted, and enlisted first for three months, and then during the war. For the last service he never received any compensation. His claims were several times presented to Congress, but owing to some technical defect, were not allowed. When Nathaniel had started to join the army, his mother whose ardor in the good cause equalled or exceeded her husband followed him out of the house, handed him two dollars, saying "go my son and fight for your country, and be sure you are never shot in your back, I wish I had twenty sons, they should all go." He received a wound while in the army, by a pick-axe in his right leg, which was accidentally inflicted by a comrade. By this wound he suffered for more than fifty years, and yet so far from complaint, that but few of his most intimate friends ever knew that he had received a wound, till towards the close of his life, on account of its increasing painfulness and the care it required, he made the fact more generally known.— When he received his discharge he begged his way home—barefoot and almost naked! I have heard it remarked that often his children have listened with tearful interest to the recital of the sufferings of their father, and his comrades in arms. Inured to want, and taught amid the storms of the Revolution, Col. Bird had none of those early advantages of education which youth at the present time possess. Yet, with that indomitable spirit of perseverance for which he was so remarkable in his younger days, (and which never entirely forsook him to the last,) he strove to make up the deficiency by personal effort; and from his own mouth I have it, that he often sat up two or three nights in a week to study when he had the privilege to attend school. In youth even beyond the vigor of life, Col. Bird possessed a very retentive memory. While in the army (I think it was,) he read Josephus, Rollin, and most of the English poets. By reading and close observation, he acquired much useful knowledge, which with his natural urbanity, rendered his company agreeable to old and young. A mind possessed of all the elements of rapid development, and encompassed by a contending state of community, we find in the Col. what we could not fail to look for, a warm and lively friendship, promptness in contradiction, in argument pointed and sometimes severe. Tho' sensitive himself to an intended injury, he was kind and forgiving, and never suffered controversy to interrupt his friendships.

In 1787 he was married at New Marlborough, Mass., to his surviving widow. There he continued to reside until 1815. During the 28 years which had passed between the above dates, the energies of his life were all devoted to laying a broad foundation of future wealth, in the midst of which he often hoped to spend the evening of his days. A farm worth about \$5000 constituted his real estate; but a much larger amount he owned in floating capital. After the embargo under Jefferson was laid, many of his debtors failed, and some to large amounts, so that he lost about that time more than \$10,000 within the compass of a year. In no wise and discouraged, he continued to trade in leather rather shoes, boots, cloth, Iron &c., often coming west with several loads at a time. These articles of trade were wanted in a new country. Hence his market lay to the westward, and this county was then known as the far west. Nay, years after he first came into this country, on account of the dismal swamp lying between Cattaraugus Creek and Buffalo, this county was emphatically called the "Bourne where no traveler returned." But not so with Col. Bird, he came with many loads, and took up land near Jamestown, on which his eldest son, Capt. Amos Bird, settled.

The Col. however came very near losing his life in coming with a loaded wagon around some of the highest of these points. In order to shun an impassible swamp above, he took the beach below, when the Lake was rough, and some passengers that were with him, left him to pursue their way on foot upon the bank above. He had passed on till he came opposite a point some 30 feet high projecting beyond the rest into the Lake. Here in about 5 feet of water, the fore wheels of the waggon parted, and left him with his load and the hind wheels in the Lake, floating or sunk to the bottom as his load happened to be buoyant or heavy. He laboured until he finally succeeded in carrying all forward to a place of safety. His passengers after going on, tarrying until they feared he had perished, came back on the beach below, and finding him unable to stand, rubbed him until he became able to help himself.

The late war with England commencing, he left the remainder of his family in New England until hostilities ceased. In 1815 he purchased the farm now owned by George White, and moved in the autumn of the same year.

In the early settlement of the county he was a leading man in every benevolent enterprise. His house was free for every emigrant who chose to call.

As an illustration of the Col's hospitality, I will give an incident. A gentleman traveler called and spent the night and being unwell in the morning was invited to stay as long as he pleased. He tarried two weeks. He was made welcome, and on leaving he remarked.—I observe you have many such calls, and therefore have noted down the extra meals you have provided for travelers since I have been here, and find they amount to fifty. None of the family had noticed that they had provided more than usual for travelers at that season. The farm he bought near Westfield came to some \$3000, 1500 he paid down, or within a few months.— The next year he brought on in cash and cash articles of trade, to the amount of 1500 more, with which he bought provisions of all kinds wanted for his family and to sell in the country. Believing men to be honest, he trusted them to what they wanted, and thus never received his money. In view of a benevolent mind like the Col's, the above supply was very necessary as, soon after the war, the flood of emigration came in with a rush, and the country being a wilderness, provisions became so scarce, that some families lived without bread for weeks. About the year 1820 he went to Washington, and obtained the contract for carrying the mail from Buffalo to Erie, once a week. The year '23 he ran a line through the above route, 3 times a week, and some time after contracted for, and carried the mail 5 times a week, he then put on a daily line through at his own expense.— Thus he carried a daily mail nearly a year before he was allowed for the extra expense.

The Col. being the first who carried the mail through this county on wheels, was obliged to encounter almost incredible difficulties, especially through the Cattaraugus swamp; and in passing the Eighteen mile Creek when this was raised by a flood. For some years after he run the mail, there were no bridges on his route. And from the Cattaraugus Creek, the swamp continued to, and beyond the 13 mile Creek with scarcely any other breathing place, than that of rising from one mud-hole, to plunge into a deeper one. In passing these Creeks too, he was sometimes obliged to leave his team on one side, and get the mail and passengers over the best way he could, and then hire a team to carry them to the next creek, or to Buffalo, and return by the same expensive and hazardous means. After failing to influence the county to build a free bridge across the 13 mile Creek, the Col. in company with others obtained a charter to erect one, and receive pay for a limited time by toll. Some opposed the idea of a Toll-Bridge, and with the company's consent the Col. offered at three different times while building it to relinquish the charter, and aid in making a free Bridge; but the county as often refused needful aid. The bridge proved a serious loss to the company; at several times very expensive repairs were laid out on it, and but a short time before the charter expired it was built anew.— This rendered it a severe loss to the company.

Col. B. was blessed with pious parents. His mother was a professor of religion. His Father was a man of prayer in his family, and so remarkable for his veracity among his neighbors, as to leave us no reason to doubt his piety. In early life, Col. B. was the subject of conviction of sin. In the army he sought for a Bible, but found none, and for pious counsel, but sought in vain. He at times would join with them, but such was the power of conviction, that he finally repented them, and then, except in the discharge of his duty, withdrew from their company.

On finding himself at the head of a family, he erected the altar and daily offered his devotions to the God of Mercies, for several years. But, overwhelmed with the cares of life, and probably entertaining doubts of his own actual piety, he subsequently suspended these duties, though he at all times

- Over -

entertained a great respect for the Christian religion and spent most of his time on the Sabbath in perusing the Bible, or in attending on the public ministrations of God's temple. But in 1853 his religious convictions were deepened; he resolved to listen to the admonitions of divine truth, and professing to be a disciple of Christ, he united with the Presbyterian Church in Westfield. His pleasure in the perusal of the Scriptures may be inferred from the fact that since 1853 he has read the Bible through no less than twenty times.

For some time before his death he was accustomed to express to his family the expectation that he should live only a short time, and he never contemplated his end but with cheerfulness. His last sickness assailed him while on his way to visit his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Foeter, of Hamburg, and on his arrival he said to them, "I have come to die with you." His sickness was of the most painful character, and continued about three weeks. He endured all his sufferings without complaining, but expressed his full submissiveness to the Divine will; and, in view of his speedy dissolution, remarked, "I trust I am going to my Savior."

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Col James Clerk Baker first settler in  
Chautauque County 1802

23  
From the *Journal*

Fifteenth Lecture of the Academic Course.

BY HON. S. A. BROWN, *Journal*

"HISTORY OF ELLICOTT."

STUDENTS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS 1847

HISTORY records the actions and characters of men. It writes upon its page the achievements of conquerors, the desolation and wretchedness occasioned by disease, pestilence, and famine, the progress of the arts and sciences, of commerce and civil government. Whatever is cruel, base, and dishonorable is disclosed to public view for everlasting execration and contempt, and whatever is just, noble, and exalted is portrayed for example and imitation, and the improvements of every age, of every clime, and nation, is indelibly written for the benefit of succeeding generations. Hence all may profit by the experience of the past, and lessons of wisdom are here taught calculated to make us wiser, better, and happier. With all these advantages in view, I would earnestly recommend a thorough and diligent study of this useful and entertaining branch of science, to the light, unprofitable, unsatisfying, and even dangerous productions with which our country at present abounds.

The subject assigned me is the history of the town of Ellicott; and it may seem to be an humble, dry, and uninteresting theme, but when I reflect that I have here spent thirty years of my life, being intimately acquainted with its inhabitants, feeling an ardent interest in your welfare, for my home is here, my kindred are here, the graves of my early friends and associates are here; it is one of peculiar interest to me, and if my hearers derive the same pleasure in listening to, that I have in collecting the facts for this address, I shall feel amply rewarded.

The Western Continent was discovered by COLUMBUS in 1492; and North America in five years thereafter by JOHN CABOT, a navigator in the reign of HENRY the VII., of England. Gold was the only treasure the Spaniard sought, and he found it in profusion, and enervating gold made him indolent, poor and wretched. The Englishman, as well as the Spaniard, sought for gold, but he never found it in "golden sands." But at length a great treasure was found. The potatoe, which had never been known in the old world, but indigenous in the new, was carried from Virginia to Ireland, and there cultivated, and from thence transplanted over Europe, has proved to be a greater source of wealth than all the mines of silver and gold of South America. And indeed, could the Irish mother to-day, surrounded by her starving, agonizing children, get a supply of this inestimable vegetable, she would esteem it a greater treasure than the gems of Gulconda or the mines of Potosi. The barren regions of North America, as no gold was found, afforded no inducements to tempt the emigrant to leave his peaceful home, and therefore no settlements were made for more than a century; but fame and immortal renown, and that alone was conferred on a CABOT, PROMISEA, RALEIGH, GOSNOLD, HUDSON, BARRIN, bold and fearless navigators, who, in the mean time, discovered our coasts, rivers, and bays, but effected no settlements.

On the 3d of November, 1620. JAMES the I. patented to the Duke of Lenox and thirty-nine others all that part of America lying between the 40th and 48th degree of North latitude, extending from sea to sea. Under this patent is to be found the origin of the title to the town of Ellicott. By virtue of this charter our Pilgrim fathers, persecuted by their government, sought a home in this western world, and in December of that year, landed at Plymouth rock, and laid the foundation of our Republic broad and deep, founded on the immutable principles of Christianity, intelligence, and virtue, which we trust will be as lasting as earth's firm base. Here is to be found the primitive stock from which the inhabitants of this town descended.

In 1631 a patent was issued to Lords SAY and SEAL and others, granting "all that part of New-England which lies west from Narraganset river 120 miles on the sea coast." Under this charter Connecticut was settled, and by virtue of it she claimed a tract of land two degrees, or 120 miles in breadth, extending westward to the Pacific ocean.

In 1664, the Dutch (who had settled New-York in 1614) ceded their territory to the English crown, and Charles II. granted a patent\* to the Duke of York. The Dutch called the territory New-Netherlands, but the English changed its name to New-York.

On the 4th of March, 1681, a Royal charter for Pennsylvania was granted to WILLIAM PENN, a Quaker. The north line of Connecticut and the south line of Massachusetts, the north line of Pennsylvania and the north line of New-York were all in the same degree of latitude, all of which were in dispute.

These conflicting grants and charters, gave rise to violent disputes, and were the source of endless irritation and controversy between the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, and Pennsylvania. Before the Revolution, the settlers on the Susquehanna and Delaware used to elect two sets of representatives; the one went to the Connecticut, the other to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Under this state of things, the most violent animosities prevailed, and blood was often shed at their elections. These disputes were not settled till after the Revolution.

The colonies, though they quarrelled among themselves as to territory and boundaries, yet none of them seemed to doubt their title derived from British Kings, by right of discovery, for all were willing to give full credit to these royal grants. Spain was more cautious. She therefore applied to a power higher than the throne, and in answer to her prayer, Pope ALEXANDER of Rome, having the same right to give away Indian lands, that the Devil had "to the kingdoms of the world," on the 4th of May, 1493, granted to "Spain all the lands west of a line one hundred leagues west of the Azores."

In 1786, commissioners were appointed by the States of New-York and Massachusetts to settle their disputes. New-York ceded to Massachusetts the preemptive right to the western part of this State, containing 3,300,000 acres of land, (since known as the Holland Company's Land.) and Massachusetts ceded to New-York the government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction of the same tract. The title to the soil of this town was never in the State of New-York, but in Massachusetts.

In 1787 commissioners were appointed by the States of New-York and Pennsylvania.

who settled the boundary question. An oak tree which was marked by these commissioners as the boundary line between the State of New-York and Pennsylvania is preserved from Jarrostown to Warren, as the boundary between the old town of Ellicott and the county of Warren.

In 1791 Massachusetts ceded this tract to ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, at an average of about 32 cents per acre.

MORRIS was a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for three years Treasurer of the United States. His patriotism was so ardent, it is said, that he borrowed money in Holland on his own credit, to carry on the Revolutionary War, when the government could not obtain a loan. The Continental paper money issued by the old Congress, depreciated so much that one hundred and fifty dollars of it was worth but one silver dollar, and finally died in the hands of the last possessor. It was in these perilous times that MORRIS pledged his individual credit in Holland, to raise money to aid his suffering country. It ought to be borne in mind by the citizens of Ellicott, with grateful remembrance, that this same Robert MORRIS, the patriot, and financier, and who was for a long time incarcerated within the walls of a prison for debt, was once the sole proprietor of the soil we now possess.

In 1793, MORRIS conveyed these lands to some gentlemen in Holland, who have since been known as the "Holland Company," to pay the debt he contracted during the war. This company, being aliens, could not hold real estate, therefore the land was conveyed to trustees for their use and benefit, but the Legislature of New-York, in 1796, and by various acts passed since, have legalized their sales, and enabled the company to hold and convey real estate, as though they were denizens. I believe no one at this time questions the title derived from these foreigners. This company caused surveys of these lands to be made into Ranges, Townships, and Lots, and opened an office for making sales at Batavia in 1801.

1802. Col. JAMES McMAHAN and EDWARD McHENRY, both from Pennsylvania, settled about a mile west of the village of Westfield. They were the pioneers of the County. Their nearest neighbors were ERIC on the West, BUFFALO, on the East, and MILES, JACKSON, FREW, RUSSELL, and a few others, in Warren co., Pa., on the South.

1803. A number of families, all from Pennsylvania, settled in the north part of the County.

1804. DR. KENNEDY of Meadville, erected a saw-mill at Kennedysville, on the Conewango, and Mr. EDWARD SHLETT occupied it. This was the first improvement and settlement in Ellicott. At the mention of the first saw-mill, my hearers, I hope, will pardon a short digression, and will, if they do not appreciate the value of these mills in this region, blessed and enriched by them, only is, by almost inexhaustible forests of pine. In 1633, a Dutchman erected the first water-saw-mill in England, and the water was run down, as it saved so much man-power, that great numbers were thrown out of employment; but in this County no such result has yet been anticipated, as all are pleased to see these majestic pieces, proud monarchs of the forest, "sit to be the walking-staff of the Admiral," prostrate, and the soil where they grew, rendered subservient to the uses of civilized life.

The Lectures delivered at this Academy are designed to be practical. At the close of the last century, when the national debt of Great Britain was sufficient to bankrupt the nation and overthrow its government Richard Price of London, an eminent mathematician and writer on political economy, made the following estimate. He says one penny put out at simple interest at the birth of our Saviour, in 1784 would amount to seven and six pence only, at compound interest, if this world was solid gold it would not redeem the penny with annual interest. The Holland Company at this time articed their lands in this county at \$2 50 per acre, two years without interest, if the settler cleared and built, but in all cases after the interest commenced, they required the payment of annual interest. At these prices and this interest, if no payments had been made, every acre of land would at this time (1847) be saddled with a debt of \$45 52, whereas the valuation of the town at this time with all its improvements is less than \$9 an acre. From these premises we come to the conclusion, that if we would be wise, we would avoid debt and compound interest as we would the miasma of the noxious marsh.

In October of this year, John Frew, Thomas and John Russell, who then lived south of the southern borders of this town, went to Chautauque lake to buy salt. They started with two yoke of oxen and an ox sled; cut their way through the woods to the lake east of the mouth of Goose creek, on the farm now occupied by Mr. U. BENTLEY; slept upon the ground and obtained three barrels, by paying the sum of \$25 a barrel. Axes were then indispensable, as their lands were to be cleared and cattle browsed, and \$25 in cash was known to be offered for a good one, and refused. Settlers in this vicinity went on foot to Franklin on the Alleghany river, a distance of 70 miles, guided a part of the way by a line of marked trees; bought 70 lbs. of flour, paid at the rate of \$30 a barrel or six dollars a bushel, and backed it home.—Whiskey was not then used, as it was not ranked among the necessaries of life. After the first settlers began to raise grain, the hominy block was used for pounding corn, and as the first mills for grinding wheat were constructed without a bolt, the first settlers, as it respects the article of bread, must have been thorough going Grahamites. Some lived for weeks without bread, supporting themselves entirely on venison and ground nuts. And as an offset for their privations, they give us the reasonable and well authenticated fact, that the dyspepsia and delirium tremens—the legitimate offspring of luxury, gluttony and intemperance, and for which sins of actual transgression the present race suffer so much—were then strangers in the region we now occupy. Holished who wrote the Chronicles of England in 1577, complains of the luxury of his age, in particular when they laid aside the oaken floor and used straw to sleep on, and quaintly remarks "that they would no longer have men of oak but straw." Those who have been personally acquainted with the pioneers of this section of the country, and know their sufferings and their toils can bear ample testimony that they were "men of oak" according to Holished's acceptation of the term.

1806. Mr. WM. WILLSON of Pa., settled on the Chautauque outlet, and JOSEPH AIKIN from Pittstown, N. Y., on the Stillwater. GRIFFITH, BEBUS and BARNHART settled this year to the north of us on the eastern shore

of the lake. Prices were then quite fluctuating, but flour generally sold for from 12 to 15 dollars a barrel, pork from 18 to 30 dollars, and cows from 25 to 30 dollars per head.

1808. The town of Pomfret, taken from the town of Chautauque, which had been incorporated in 1804, was erected this year, and Ellicott was within the bounds of Pomfret. On the 11th of March the county was named and its boundaries fixed, but the courts were not organized till 1811. EDWARD WORK, Esq., built a mill on the Chautauque outlet, where he now resides, which was the first mill erected on this stream. Boards were run to Pittsburgh for a market, and from 1808 to 1811 were generally sold for about seven dollars per thousand. It cost about one dollar per thousand to run them, and in those days of republican simplicity, lumber was got to market without money borrowed from banks, every man taking his bread and cheese with him for the voyage. The money then received was either specie, or paper on banks which redeemed their bills in specie. In those days, being embargo times, tea was sold at three dollars a pound and calico at \$1 25 per yard.

1810. The census of the county was taken; its population was 2381. The land office was established at Mayville and WM. PEACOCK, Esq., appointed agent. The names of the Holland Company were familiar to the old settlers, but as the waters of oblivion are passing over them, and soon they will be remembered no more, by way of memento I will repeat their beautiful and euphonic names. Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphurst, Christiaan Van Eighen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutgers Jan Schimmitpennick, and Pieter Stadniskie.

SOLOMON JONES, Esq. settled on the Stillwater. At this time JOHN ARTHURS was on the Chautauque outlet, ROBERT RUSSEL and Mr. SLOAN on the farm of the late Judge PRENDERGAST. GEO. W. FENTON, JOEL TYLER, and a Mr. WALTON east of the Conewango, CALBB THOMPSON, the only inhabitant in the present town of Busti, a Mr. SANDS opposite Fluvanna, a Mr. SKYMOOR on the Bostwick farm, and Mr. J. SIMMONS and B. LER on the farms they have occupied since.

1811. JAMES PRENDERGAST, Esq. settled on the site of the present village of Jamestown, and erected a mill at the foot of the rapids. His first dam raised the water of the Lake, and occasioned sickness; he therefore abated it, and the following year erected another lower down the stream, which latter dam still remains.

W. SEARS, J. HALL, and E. BRADLEY settled in the present village of Carroll, Capt. FRANK, H. BUSH, T. PLUMB, and A. ANDREWS in Franks settlement and J. FREW and T. RUSSELL on Frew's run. The town blessed with a healthy climate and pure water, with a good soil, and almost inexhaustible forests of elegant pines, obtained such a reputation abroad, that immigrants were induced to settle in such numbers that they become too numerous to be mentioned in this narrative.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at Mayville the 25th of June. At this court a trial was had between Esq. JACK, of Pa. and Esq. AIKIN, of Ellicott, for an assault and battery. Violent animosity had prevailed for some time between the southern boatmen and the Yankees. All the inhabitants of the county were known by that name, regardless of the place or the nation which gave them

birth. Capt DUNN, of this county, had been gouged, that is one eye knocked out by a boatman by the name of VALPTINE. This ill will had now arrived at a crisis, and was settled by a regular fisticuff fight, in a bar room, at Mayville. Some eight or ten were engaged on each side, and the fight was desperate. CALBB THOMPSON, of this town, had his thumb bitten off. JAMES AIKIN, Esq., and Esq. JACK personally engaged: the one has been a magistrate in Pa., the other was afterwards a justice in Ellicott. Whether their fitness to be leaders in this fray, fitted them for the official stations they afterwards held, I cannot speak with accuracy, as the event is too remote, and too much involved in the legendary stories of that day. AIKIN knocked JACK blind in a few moments, the skin and flesh on his skull fell loose over his eyes, and he could see to fight no longer, when his party took him from the battle ground. He was laid up about two months. His cause was tried at this court, and the jury gave him a verdict of \$80, allowing him his medical bill, and time actually lost, but no smart money, as the jury probably considered the sport equalled the smart. After this encounter the Yankees and boatmen lived in perfect harmony.

1812. On the 1st of June, the town of Ellicott was incorporated. It contained four townships, namely: one and two in the tenth and one and two in the eleventh range. The townships were divided into 64 lots of 350 acres each, or nearly, making 23,040 acres in the town. The town was named in honor of the Hon. JOSEPH ELICOTT, of Batavia, the general local agent of the company.

Judge ELICOTT was possessed of a strong, discriminating mind, and by reason of the station which he occupied, wielded a prodigious political influence. From the avails of a liberal salary, as well as purchases made by him of eligible lots and water privileges, he became very rich. But the latter part of his life was deplorably wretched. He was removed from his station. He was a stranger to "Domestic happiness, that only bliss of paradise which did survive the fall." for he lived and died a bachelor. Corroded with the cares of wealth, and disappointed in his earthly ambition, his mind became diseased. His friends, on that account, thought it advisable to place him in the Lunatic Asylum, in the city of New-York. We cannot but shed a tear as we, in imagination, behold this once influential and distinguished individual entering its gloomy portals. The thrilling language of the poet comes to the mind, as he whispers in the ear of an inmate these words, addressed to the new comer: "How can I bid thee welcome to a place Where joy yet never entered. To a place where sorrow only reigns. Groans are our music, and sighs our companions." After a short stay at the Asylum, Judge ELICOTT, with his own hand, destroyed the life God gave.

Ellicott now has a name, a boundary, and chartered rights. When the first settlement was made in 1804 there were no Indians in the town. Col. JAMES McMAHAN once informed me that he passed through the county in 1795, at which time the Indians had corn-fields on the Conewango on the farm occupied by the late Judge PRENDERGAST.—EDWARD WORK, Esq, one of our earliest settlers, says when he first settled here, the oldest Indians said they could remember the time when their fathers raised corn on the burnt lands, in his neighborhood on the Chautauque outlet.

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# Mistake the town vote was Federal must fit town officers #

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We will now speak of things which, like the pyramids of Egypt, have no date. There are two Indian mounds in this town, filled with human bones, one at Dexterville, the other on the farm owned by Mr. JEHIAL TIFFANY. At the latter place there are traces of a fortification. When these mounds were raised no traveler can tell. Many of them in the western country are very large. The forest trees on the summits, (and these are supposed by naturalists to be from 300 to 600 years old,) are as large as the trees around. They must, therefore, be very ancient. It is probable that these mounds have been accumulating for ages. LAFITAU, an ancient French missionary and traveler, describes what is called "the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls." He says:

"The neighboring tribes are invited to be present, and to join in the solemnities. At this time all who have died since the last solemn occasion, which is renewed every ten years among some tribes, are taken from their graves, and those who have been interred at a distance from the village are diligently sought for, and brought to the great rendezvous of carcasses. When they are all convened, the dead bodies, or dust of those which were quite corrupted are ranged in order in a place prepared for the purpose. Presents from the friends of the deceased, as well as from strangers, are also deposited with the remains of the dead. After which the whole are covered with entire new furs, and over them with bark on which they throw wool and earth. Without question" says he "the opening of these tombs display one of the most striking scenes that can be conceived, this humbling portrait of human misery in death, which appears in a thousand various shapes of horror in the several carcasses.— Some appear dry and withered, others have a sort of parchment upon their bones; some look as if they were baked and smoked, without any appearance of rotteness; some are just turning towards the point of putrefaction, while others are all swarming with worms, and drowned in corruption. In this ceremony the savages offer as presents to the dead, whatever they value most highly. This custom, which is universal among them, arises from a rude notion of the immortality of the soul. When the soul is separated from the body of their friends, they conceive that it still continues to hover around it and to require and take delight in the same things with which it formerly was pleased." This pious custom, long since disused, will I think account for these mounds.

War was declared against Great Britain on the 18th of June, and the settlement of this town remained about stationary for about three years.

1813. The town under its chartered rights elected its town officers. JAMES PRENDERGAST, Esq. was chosen Supervisor, and Mr. BRENEZER DAVIS Town Clerk. JAMES PRENDERGAST and SOLOMON JONES were the first Justices.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Niagara the Democratic and successful candidate, for the Assembly, received 34 votes; JACOB HOUGHTON, Esq. of Fredonia, the Federal candidate, but 19. So it seems the town at the germ of its political existence was thoroughly democratic. Whether it has degenerated under the different names of Clintonians, Bucktails, Anti Masons, Masons, Mason Bucks, Jacksonians, National Republicans, Whigs, Locoes, People's party and Liberty party, is a mooted question. I shall therefore leave it for my hearers to decide.

Newark, in Canada, had been burnt by the Americans, and in retaliation it was rumored that the British intended to cross and burn Buffalo. The militia of this county were, therefore, the latter part of December, ordered, *en masse*, to repair to that frontier.— About 200 marshaled under the command of Col. JOHN McMAHAN and Maj. WM. PRENDERGAST. The militia assembled were estimated at about 2050, and were under the command of Gen. HALL. The British regular troops and Canadian militia were supposed to be about 1500, with from 200 to 500 Indians, all of whom were under the command of Gen. RIAL. A little after midnight on the morning of the 30th of December, the alarm gun was heard, and the militia were under arms. The Chautauque militia marched to Black Rock ferry, a distance of about three miles, about two-thirds of which was a dense forest. The mud was deep, the roads intolerably bad, and cut up beyond description. The night was dark and cloudy, and the latter part of it a severe cold wind blew from the lake. A little after midnight the weather changed, and it became intensely cold, in such that by morning the baggage wagons passed over the frozen ground. A temporary battery was erected at Black Rock ferry. The Chautauque militia were ordered to halt at the edge of the woods, near the ferry.

The main body of the British landed at Conjocity creek, about a mile east of the ferry, and while they were crossing and landing were bravely opposed by the Niagara, Genesee, and Ontario militia.

In the mean time, a sublime spectacle was presented for the Chautauque militia to behold. On the left the tremendous roar of the hoarse and stormy Erie was heard, in front the sky was most brilliantly illuminated by the burning of rockets and the ascension and bursting of bombs, sent from the British side of the river, some of which fell in the woods near the militia; on the right, the roar of cannon and the sound of masonry at Conjocity creek greeted their ears, the heavens were shrouded in thick darkness, while the groans of the wounded and dying brought from the scene of action, were distinctly heard.

A little after day-light it was ascertained that six or seven boats were crossing with 50 or 60 soldiers in each, in a direction to land at the ferry. Col. McMAHAN's regiment was then ordered to advance. They marched from the edge of the woods near the ferry, and there stood on the bank of the river to oppose the landing of the enemy. One of the British boats was sunk by a cannon ball shot from the battery at the ferry. As soon as they were within reach of musket balls, the militia commenced a fire on them, which was returned from the boats. As soon as they landed the militia did deadly execution among them as they stood on the bank of the river and the enemy on the beach below. At this time the whole of the British army came up from Conjocity creek, and began to fire on this party. The Chautauque militia then retreated to the woods by the way they came, but before they got there the forest was filled with British Indians, who had run in advance of the regular troops to cut off their retreat. IRA OWENS saw an Indian a little in advance of the rest, and taking deliberate aim with his rifle, shot him dead as composurely as he would have fired at a deer.

Capt. SIZSER of Ellery was severely wounded. BRACKER a promising young lawyer of Mayville, who belonged to this company was

also killed. Capt. FOREY of J... militia. There were 21 of them, one, namely: JOSEPH FRANK was killed, five were wounded. The friends of the... went to Black Rock to disinter them... bring them to Chautauque for burial. A... died in the battle and also at the... disinterment of the dead, informs me that... among whom were those of the Chautauque militia. During the winter and spring a number of bodies were found in the woods between Black Rock and Buffalo, who had probably been killed by the Indians on their retreat.

1814. JAMES PRENDERGAST, Esq. was commissioned a county Judge, which was the first county office held in this town.

School Districts were organized under the act of 1812. SOLOMON JONES, THOMAS PLUMB and HEMAN BUSI were chosen commissioners. They divided the town into 7 school districts. The first school house was erected near Capt. Bora's, under this organization.

A salutary law was passed the former year for the encouragement of common schools. Certain lands owned by the State, and Emu stocks were appropriated as a perpetual fund to pay teachers' wages. This law, with additions and amendments, has been in force ever since.

In 1838, a law was passed, establishing school libraries in every district, and a good and useful library is accessible to every inhabitant, of every age, condition, and complexion. Laws were never passed by an enlightened Legislature more beneficial than these, and the present and succeeding generations will place high on the calendar of wisdom and philanthropy the friends and patrons of these statutes.

On the 24th of Dec. a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

1815. This county during the war improved but little, being a border county and exposed to the enemy. From this time it began to flourish and has since increased in population, wealth, and improvements of every kind, beyond expectation.

The village of Jamestown, then universally known by the name of "the Rapids," was laid out into lots 50 by 120 feet, blocks of ten lots each, and streets 74 feet wide, and alleys 16 feet wide. Lots were sold for \$50 on a liberal credit. The millage were in successful operation and the stock of J. & M. PRENDERGAST was doing a fair business. Every thing was prosperous and flourishing. The factory, a wooden building 75 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 3 stories high which was incorporated and designed for a cotton factory, was erected.

JOSEPH AIXIS about this time laid out a village on the Stillwater, but it never had any inhabitants. The difference in the growth of the villages may be accounted for, by relating an anecdote of Judge ELLICOTT. For a time Batavia was larger than Buffalo, but when the commerce of the western world began to concentrate at the latter place, real estate rose with astonishing rapidity. The Batavians were envying Buffalo their rival, and grieving because Batavia, comparatively speaking, stood still. "Pshaw," says Judge ELLICOTT, in one of his convivial moments, "it is not very strange that Buffalo should grow, for God made Buffalo and I made Batavia."



...of the factory... were  
...like him. Jacob Fenton kept a tavern close  
by, and this was the place where the "good  
creature" was to be dealt out. But a question  
arose how the accounts should be kept and  
finally this expedient was resorted to. Os-  
born should cut a stick of particular size and  
shape, which would entitle the bearer to a  
drink. This was practiced for some time,  
but when Osborn finally settled with the  
landlord he was surprised to find such a heap  
of sticks. The landlord was an honest man  
and no one doubted but that he had dealt out  
many drinks as there were sticks. The  
astonishing pile of sticks could be accounted  
for in no other way but that the roguish  
workmen had imitated the old man's mark,  
and got whiskey without stint, by reason of  
the forgery.

NATHAN CASS made a clearing, and erect-  
ed the first saw-mill at Dexterville.

1816. This was proverbially called the  
cold season. It was then said that there  
were but one or two counties in the State  
that raised as much ripe corn as this. Corn  
was sold for \$1 50 a bushel, and carried to  
Vermont, to be planted.

In November, I arrived, and opened a law-  
office. SAMUEL BARRETT, ARNER HAZEL-  
TINE, ELMER FREEMAN, RUFUS PIER, PHIN-  
EAS PALMIST, DANIEL HAZELTINE, and  
ROYAL KEYS were here then, and still re-  
main. Drs. FOOTE and HAZELTINE, WM.  
FORDIS, mill-wright, WM. F. ALLEN and  
THOMAS DISHER, merchants, WM. PIER,  
and J. KMAN, shoemakers, N. CASS, inn-  
keeper, and some others have removed.—  
Judge PRENDERGAST, mill and land owner,  
JACOB FENTON, innkeeper, and a few others,  
are dead. There was not a single painted  
house, nor a wall made of lime mortar, nor a  
building underpinned with stone. A cement  
made of clay, ashes, and hair, was a substi-  
tute for lime mortar. The SHAW tavern was  
then up, but not enclosed, opposite which,  
where the three story brick building since  
erected by LOWRY and PLUM stands, was a  
horse-barn, between which were a number of  
huge pine stumps, imbedded in mud. I have  
frequently seen horses mired in this place so  
deep that human aid was employed to get  
them out. *Corn 3 1/2 a bushel*

The Academy, as it was called, a two  
story building, Judge Prendergast erected at  
his own expense. It was located near where  
the Congregational Church now stands, sur-  
rounded on the North and West by majestic  
pines. There were no windows in the sec-  
ond story, and but four half windows in the  
lower. Judge Prendergast donated one hun-  
dred dollars a year toward the support of the  
teacher. This was also the only place of  
worship. Deacons DIX and DELAND, Mr.  
SHERWIN and Mr. HIGLEY, were the pillars  
of this church. Your speaker occasionally  
read a sermon at their request. The Rev.  
Mr. SPENCER, a missionary from Connecti-  
cut, had formed this church. The Rev.  
PAUL DAVIS, a Baptist clergyman, occa-  
sionally preached there. All of this interesting  
company are gone to try the realities of an  
unseen world. If the Gospel they preached  
and practiced is not true, then there will be  
no PAINE, or VOLTAIRE, or kindred spirits,  
to taunt them in their silent, oblivious rest-  
ing place, for their prayers, their toils, and  
labors; but if it is true, with what ecstasy  
ought we to behold them with an eye of faith,  
robed in white, singing the song of Moses  
and the Lamb

Late this season, a mail, running from  
Mayville to Meadville, through Jamestown,  
was commenced, and James Prendergast was  
appointed Post-Master. Previous to this  
time, the citizens of this town sent to May-  
ville for their letters and papers.

At this time, and for a number of years  
thereafter, iron-ware, glass, nails, flour, pork,  
bacon, and whiskey, were brought from Pitts-  
burgh to this county, in Durham boats, which  
were a long, narrow boat, of about fifty  
tons, constructed for the purpose of rowing  
or setting up a rapid stream. Daniel Hazel-  
tine erected his carding and cloth-dressing  
establishment this year.

1817. This was a year of jubilee to many  
a captive soul, for a Legislature, humane,  
enlightened, and just, on the recommendation  
of the patriotic TOMPKINS, passed a law de-  
claring that "every person born within this  
State, whether white or colored, is free, and  
every person who shall hereafter be born  
within this State, shall be free. By diligent  
inquiry, I ascertained that there were eight  
slaves whose masters lived in this County at  
that time, but to the credit of Ellicott, not a  
single slave-holder lived in it to disgrace its  
soil.

The military at this time was in a respect-  
able condition, and a laudible desire prevailed  
to do the duties of a soldier. The regiment  
was ordered to rendezvous at Mayville.—  
Nearly half of a company went there in a  
pirogue, did military duty, and in the morn-  
ing thereafter started for home. A heavy  
wind was blowing from the west or north-  
west, and the managers of the boat were  
pretty Mac, and of course desperately brave,  
in consequence of which, instead of keeping  
under the lee shore as they should have done,  
they put out into the lake, and in endeavor-  
ing to gain the first point, about three miles  
from Mayville, the lives of all were in immi-  
nent danger. S. BARRETT, H. BAKER, my-  
self, and twenty-three others were aboard.  
The boat or canoe, was about 70 feet long,  
and a most unsafe and unmanageable thing  
it was, in a heavy sea. The wind was blow-  
ing to a tempest, and the waves running  
high. In this perilous condition, we had no  
alternative left but to put our guns in the  
bottom of the boat, sit there as ballast,  
and bail the water, as the waves broke over  
the sides of the boat, with our hats, with all  
our might. In this plight, we arrived at  
Fair Point, landed eight of our passengers,  
who preferred a pedestrian to a sea voyage  
home, and the rest of us pleasantly returned  
the way we went.

JONAS HARRISON, Esq., of Buffalo visited  
our village for the first time. He was one of  
the earliest and ablest lawyers there. He  
always attended the courts in this county and  
formed an extensive business acquaintance.  
Besides talents and eloquence, he had a good  
share of vanity and ostentation. He came on  
horse-back, as that was then the only comfort-  
able way of traveling, rode an elegant horse,  
and put up at Allen's inn, the best in the  
place; where many of his friends and citi-  
zens called to pay him their respects. In the  
evening he went to the bar-room, and thought  
it was filled with a set of jovial fellows, yet  
there was a profound silence, when the coun-  
sellor from Buffalo made his appearance. He  
enquired for the hostler. A short, thick set  
young man, who on account of his shape,  
went by the name of bumblebee S., stepped  
forth and answered to the call. "Hostler"  
said Mr. Harrison, with dignity and author-  
ity, "carry a pail of water to the stable and  
give it to my horse." "Mr. Harrison" said  
the hostler, with as much dignity and conse-  
quence, "by G—d I don't do that thing."

thing called a lady's bustle is now worn.  
The lawyer a little frustrated at the prompt  
reply, said "Then what will you do?" "Why  
I will water it at the pump as others are,"  
said the hostler. "Well" said Mr. HARRI-  
SON "do it in your own way." In those days  
of republican simplicity every man thought  
himself as good as his neighbor, and for once  
the hostler made the barrister yield.

1818. The bounty on wolves paid by the  
County this year was 731 dollars, being  
much larger than usual. It is said a number  
were slain in Ellicott. The difference in the  
amount is thus accounted for. The bounty  
on a wolf was fifty dollars, and on a whelp  
ten. In Pennsylvania the bounty on a wolf  
was twelve dollars, and on a whelp propor-  
tionably less. The temptation for gain being  
great, an ingenious speculator by the name  
of McConnel, and others his accomplices,  
used to trap the wolves in Penn. and as the  
bounty on these useless animals did not de-  
pend, like the premiums awarded by our  
Agricultural societies on quality, but num-  
bers, they were kept and fed, and in due time  
the wolf and whelps were brought into this  
County and killed, and the honest possessor  
would take their heads to some justice, make  
oath that they were killed in this County,  
and thus obtain the bounty. At one time  
five young wolves were brought to me to  
obtain the bounty, very nicely fastened to-  
gether. They looked so innocent that Col.  
Wilcox plead for the life of one that it might  
be spared for a play thing for his children.  
But it was not long before his plea of mercy  
was changed into notes of vengeance. While  
the Col. was playing with one of them with-  
out any provocation, it bit him severely in  
his hand. As the wound began to swell and  
pain him severely, he exclaimed "kill the  
whelps," which was done and a certificate  
given to the man who brought them, who  
obtained the bounty. I never knew where  
the wolves were caught, nor did I then know  
of McConnel's fraud. This speculation  
made a market for an article of trade never  
before mentioned by any historian, or tariff  
or anti-tariff men. The scent of the wolf is  
so acute for carrion it is said that when the  
slain in armies have been left unburied on the  
field of battle, they have been attracted a  
league. This article was therefore indispen-  
sible for the trapper, and a dead horse on that  
account would sell for five dollars for a wolf  
bait.

The old settlers have often heard the  
howl of the wolf; and there was music in  
the sound, for thoughts of liberty are associ-  
ated with a country in its wildness where this  
animal prowls. The Chaplain of the Conti-  
nental Congress in his eulogy on Gen.  
Montgomery, eloquently exclaims, "the  
howling of wild beasts on the mountain's top,  
and the croaking of frogs in the uncultivated  
fen, are preferable to the nightingale's song  
in vales of slavery, or the melting notes of  
Correlli in splendid cities where despotism  
prevails." This cruel animal of whom the  
poet has said,

"By wintry famine roused, from frozen mountains  
Assembling wolves, in raging troops descend,  
Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave,  
Burning for blood, bony, and gaunt, and grim  
Descend. All is their prize."

has ever been a subject of Legislative enact-  
ments for its destruction. King EDGAR, of  
England, in 962 made a law by which the  
punishment of certain crimes was remitted  
for a wolf's head. That law might have been  
wise in those days, but I should doubt its  
policy now, for if such a law was enacted  
here, I fear lest the rogues in Ellicott would  
be a greater nuisance than the wolves.

The first still was erected in this town, it was located a little north of the sash factory. The citizens were pleased with this acquisition, believing it would make a market for corn and rye, and give employment to laborers. In those days of ignorance there were but a few who did not patronize it by word, and example too. But it had not been in operation long before a coroner's jury was called to sit upon the body of a miserable inebriate who had stopped there at night and died in the morning. After the jurors had discharged their duties, the body was dressed for the grave and placed on a bench in an open shed, on the east side of the still, there to remain until it was interred. On leaving the still, a by-stander remarked to Gen. HARVEY, the coroner, that he never saw a literal *laying out* before. A friend of mine used to give the names of seven individuals, who, he said, would keep the still dry by sucking alternately at its worm. My reminiscences have been taxed to remember the end of all who composed this catalogue. All are prematurely gone and their lives shortened by the vice of intemperance. The last died in the Chautauque poor house about two years ago. My witty friend died with the delirium tremens. I stood by his side and heard the groans of anguish and the wailings of despair, when he struggled with the grim monster. One of the number moved to Pennsylvania, got beastly drunk, started to go home from the tavern late on a cold, winter's night, when his horse went into a brook to drink, and there he remained till morning; where the body of the miserable man was found frozen to death. At the recollection of his awful end, "methinks his spectre, pale and ghastly approaches, opens his suffering bosom, and as the harbinger of woe" forewarns a tempted world, and bids us all beware.

\* This ancient and curious document I have seen. It is elegantly written on parchment, and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany.

† P. Palmitor, Esq.

‡ Bewick's Zoology, page 120.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

### Seventeenth Lecture of the Academie Conscr.

BY HON. S. A. BROWN.

### HISTORY OF ELLICOTT.

April 16 [CONCLUDED], 1847.

STUDENTS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.

1819. Niagara, Chautauque, and Cattaraugus, composed one Assembly district, and sent two members to the Legislature. Elial T. Foote, then a Clintonian, was one of the members, being the first representative residing in Ellicott. This town gave 86 Clintonian and 45 Bucktail votes. The polls of the election, in those days, used to be held at Kennedyville, Dolloff's or Woodward's, Sears's, Bush's or Frank's settlement, Fluvanna, and closed at Jamestown, making a circuit of about forty miles for the board to travel.

Mr. Silas Tiffany underpinned his store, situate between Main and Second streets, with stone, which was the first improvement of the kind in the town. Cellars were before walled up with hewed logs, the decay of which occasioned a few slight cases of fever and ague.

In those days, taverns were haunted by magistrates as well as others. It was customary to appoint courts on Saturday, to the end that suitors and witnesses who chose so to do, might have a frolic on that day, and take the next to get sober and return home.

The Temperance Quarterly Review informs us that in one of the Grecian States, intoxication in a magistrate, was punishable with death. If such a law had been rigorously enforced here, some of our Justices would have been short-lived. Their resort, with their retinue, pettifoggers, &c., was often at a tavern south of the Bank, which, with its long and lofty portico, was then as much admired, as the elegant brick building, lately erected by the Allens, with its superb stone columns, its lofty attic, and splendid observatory. The landlord was a large, bony, muscular man, and if he had a customer more impudent or abusive than himself, he would "conquer peace." A noted pettifogger used frequently to be at this house, and on one occasion he was very saucy, as gentlemen of his profession were apt to be. For this offence the landlord chastised him severely. He came to my office for a warrant, very bloody, and reasonably drunk, but being satisfied that the landlord was as much "sinned against as sinning," it was refused.

A certain justice used also to be at this house, who, on one occasion, after having staid about a week, some of the citizens thought they would give him a hint that his absence would be more agreeable than his company. In the centre of the road, opposite the tavern, there was a huge pine stump, against which an *effigy* of the justice was placed. When all things were in readiness, the justice was invited hastily to go to the door, when he and his bar-room companions rushed to the portico, and in a moment a slow match, communicated with the powder, and scattered the image to the winds of heaven. The next morning a monument, with a poetic epitaph, beginning, *James Stearns*

"Here lies the drunken squire," was seen reclining against the stump. It was said that this gentle rebuke did the magistrate a good deal of good, as he did not haunt the taverns here afterwards for some time.

1820. Dewitt Clinton was elected governor. He received in this town 68 votes, and D. D. Tompkins 34. Republicans and Federalists, by which names the political parties of the State had been designated, were now changed, and that of Clintonians and Bucktails substituted. The Federal party was falling greatly in the minority, and many of their leaders manifested a disposition to *re-pudiate* the name. Forty-eight distinguished Federalists\* left their ranks at one time, and joined the Democratic or Bucktail party. They issued a circular in which they assigned their reasons for the change. Whether the organ of democracy was fuller developed after the change than before, no Phrenologist has ever told us. These influential individuals carried with them many of the old Federal party, but a certain portion supported Mr. Clinton. The democrats also were much divided, some voting for Mr. Clinton, and others for Gov. Tompkins. In this Babel-like confounding of parties it would require, I fancy, a master well skilled in *Mesmerism* and *Clairvoyance* to tell where the "unchanged democrats" were. The origin of the name of Clintonian is obvious enough, but that of Bucktail is not as well known. In the city of New-York there was a political society, which had its branches, known by the name of the Tammany, so-called in honor of a celebrated Indian chief. On festival days the members of the society would wear the Indian costume, and among other peculiarities, wore a real Buck's tail a little below where that ingenious, unique, newly discovered

thing called a lady's *bustle* is now worn. Hence the odd but appropriate name of Bucktail.

Mrs. Sprague came to Jamestown to reside, but she had not been here long before her character, to say the least, became apocryphal, and anon it sunk still lower, inasmuch that the children in the streets as they saw her pass, would say, "there goes old mother Sprague." Whether they learnt this appellation from their mothers, or elsewhere, I am not informed. She continued to grow worse and finally the whole moral and religious part of community became arrayed against her, and her neighbors (her dwelling was opposite mine), were annoyed by her vituperations; and I do aver I had rather like Mazeppa be thrown on a wild horse, chased by wolves, than to run the gauntlet of her tongue when enraged. She was accused of unladylike conduct, and a magistrate who occasionally came to the village to administer justice, officiated on her trial. Under the evidence, the Justice was in doubt, but leaning to the side of mercy, so far as the civil side of his court was concerned, he discharged her, but in the exercise of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which accuses and condemns on *common fame*, he expressed an opinion that she ought to be *tared and feathered*. This sentence was carried into execution about 11 o'clock, the same evening. A horse was provided, and she was placed thereon astride, as the ladies in the time of Queen Elizabeth rode before side-saddles and piliions were invented. I ought here, perhaps, to state that the horse that these Knights of the garter provided was a wooden one, appropriately caparisoned. The procession moved down Main street, with all sorts of musical instruments, making

\* Hammond's Political History, Vol. 1, p. 526.

horrible discord, above which her shrill notes were occasionally heard. In the meadow below the bridge, the executors of the court of her quondam companions, by the name of Hocum talked about outraged laws, and retributive justice, and all that sort of thing, but after receiving a thorough application of tar and feathers, he took a bee line for Pennsylvania, and has not been seen in Ellicott since.

A pretty numerous company of Indians from Cattaraugus Creek used every fall to go to the Brokenstraw in Penn., to hunt. Their civilization and politeness was somewhat improved by their intercourse with the whites, for their squaws and papposes generally rode on Indian ponies, while the males traveled on foot. Jamestown was one of their stopping places, where they used to encamp on the ground, in huts made of boards, in the woods south of the mills, their horses depasturing in Judge Prendergast's meadow, who always gratuitously furnished pasture to this broken-down race. When they returned they were laden with deer skins and venison. In those days any quantity of deer hams could be purchased for twenty-five cents a piece. But we must now forego this luxury, and the pleasures of the chase, for the hum and bustle of a dense population, which changes the forest into cultivated fields, and causes all nature to yield to the arts and refinement of civilized life.

1821. A convention was called to alter the constitution of the State.

The first constitution was adopted in 1777 during a period of civil war, bloodshed and commotion, and the experience of 46 years had brought to view imperfections in the old constitution which were sought to be remedied in the new. The old constitu-

## CATALOGUE

OF THE

ES, OFFICERS AND STUDENTS,

OF

# JAMESTOWN ACADEMY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1841.

W. FLETCHER'S PRESS,....JAMESTOWN.

1841.

Farmers  
interest franchise

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tion excluded a citizen from voting for Governor and Senators, unless he had a freehold of the value of \$250. This aristocratic, anti-republican constitution operated with peculiar hardship on the settlers of the Holland purchase, where the great majority of them held their lands by *article* and not by *deed*. It was on this account, probably, that in the town of Ellicott 77 votes were given that a convention be called, without a dissenting voice.

The convention was composed of 128 members, who were the most distinguished citizens of the State, Daniel D. Tompkins presiding. They met at Albany on the 28th of August, closed their labors in November, and presented the new constitution to the people for their consideration. The majority in the State for its adoption was 34,000.

1822. In 1821 and '22 the citizens of this town saw perhaps the hardest times they ever experienced. The country had not recovered from the effects of the late war. Every thing was in a most deplorable state of confusion and uncertainty. Lumber, the staple article of export was sold in the southern market for 20s. a thousand, and sales at that price extremely dull. The products of the farmer were proportionably low and dull. It was with extreme difficulty the tax payer could raise money to pay his taxes. The banks which ought to afford a sound and healthy currency for the circulating medium, were as deranged a condition as the other business concerns of the country. Cities, villages and individuals issued a miserable trash under the denomination of one dollar, generally called *skin plasters*. Nearly half of the circulating medium at one time was issued by John H. Piatt, a private banker and bankrupt of Cincinnati. His paper passed from 5 to 15 per cent. The Miami Exporting Co. continued to do business and issued bills to a large amount, which together with Piatt, in the event failed. Occasionally a bill was offered on that beautiful apology for a bank called *Owl Creek*, which it is said never had a silver dollar in its vaults.

To complete this monetary wretchedness, a horde of traveling villains were patrolling the country passing counterfeit money on responsible Banks. Seven were in one company, six males and one female. Four or five of our own citizens were strongly implicated. At every tavern where a gill of whiskey was purchased a dollar was passed, at every store where a dress was bought a 3 or a 5 dollar bill was vended. After a long examination five were committed to jail. Paper on fifteen different banks was found in their possession. The court of Oyer and Terminer which ought to have been held to try them, failed, and after lying in jail a year they all broke jail and escaped and never had their trial. By reason of which their money has ever since remained in my possession as I was the committing magistrate.

This was an unusually dry season. The drought was so great that no grinding could be done at the small mills, and but little in this village. To relieve the necessities of the people, many of the citizens in this and the adjoining towns volunteered their services, and scraped the rapids in the western part of this village to deepen the channel, thereby drawing the water from the lake to keep the mills in operation. In the progress of the work, after a thin layer of clay, almost as hard as rock was removed, spiles from three to four inches in diameter and from three to five feet in length, a part of which

were in a good state of preservation, were found, driven in the hard earth across the stream. When, by whom and for what purpose these spiles were driven, no one could then answer.

When I delivered my lectures to the students of this Academy in 1843 on the History of this County, a grandson of Gen. Irvine of Philadelphia was present, who soon after furnished me with a copy of a letter from his grandfather to Gen. Washington, which I think furnishes a solution to the above inquiry. Among other interesting facts contained in this letter, we learn that in 1782 a party of 300 British and 500 Indians, with twelve pieces of artillery, spent the months of June and July around Chautauque lake (then spelt Jadaque,) in preparing water craft to float down the Allegany river to attack fort Pitt, (now Pittsburgh.) They were induced to meditate this attack from the fact that the fort was much out of repair, and the soldiers in a state of total insubordination. **Privateers were known to knock their officers down on parade.**

This detachment passed down the stream to Harmastown, a settlement this side of Pittsburgh and burnt it. In the mean time Gen. Irvine of Philadelphia, (a most energetic officer,) was appointed to the command of fort Pitt and the western frontier. On taking the command, he ordered the mutineers to be tried; three were convicted, and shot the next day. In consequence of these rigorous measures, (and the state of the garrison, and the contemplated attack fully justified them,) the soldiers returned to their duty and the fort was immediately repaired. The British commander being made acquainted with these facts by a spy, abandoned the enterprise and returned. So "it seems the spirit-stirring drum of a hostile foe, has echoed on the now peaceful shores of the Chautauque."

1833. The new constitution which vacated State and county offices, went into full operation: Hon. Elial T. Foote of Jamestown, was commissioned first Judge of the county. The town of Busti taken from the southwestern part of Ellicott and a part of Harmony, was incorporated. It was named in honor of Paul Busti of Philadelphia, the general agent of the Holland company. This was the first territory we lost. Daniel Shearman, Esq. was elected its first supervisor. By the new constitution, the time for holding elections was changed from April to November.

1824. Judge Mixer of Hanover, the Bucktail nominee for the Assembly received 1250 votes, and myself 1248, making a majority of two in his favor, being the closest county election ever had in the county.

1825. On the 26th of March the town of Carroll, taken from the south part of Ellicott, was incorporated. It was so called in honor of Charles Carroll, the last survivor of that illustrious band of patriots who signed the declaration of Independence. James Half, Esq., one of the first settlers of that town, was elected its first supervisor. He held that office for Ellicott and Carroll fourteen years, being an incumbent longer than any other individual in the county. The census was taken; Ellicott including Carroll had a population of 1653. This year was fruitful in contemplated internal improvements. At the head of the government stood that distinguished statesman and patron of internal improvements, Dewitt Clinton, who had succeeded as Governor over Col. Young by a majority of more than 16000 votes. A law was passed to provide for the survey of a canal route from Lake Erie to the Alleghany

through the valley of the Connewango. Dr. Whippo was the engineer who surveyed the Chautauque outlet. The water at the mouth of the Casadaga was ascertained to be 62 feet lower than at the foot of the lake. One other route was to be surveyed from Portland (now Barcelona) to Chautauque lake. It was ascertained that Chautauque lake was 731 feet higher than lake Erie. Another law was passed this year to provide for a land communication through the southern tier of counties. Messrs. Jabez D. Hammond, George Morell, and Nathaniel Pitcher, were appointed commissioners. They explored two routes, one commenced at Barcelona and passed through Mayville and Jamestown eastward, the other commenced at Dunkirk. The commissioners made a favorable report, estimated the whole distance at 400 miles, and the expense at \$2000 a mile, but when the applicants in the *sequestered counties* asked for funds from the State to construct what was called the "State Road" their petition was coldly denied.

1826. On the 18th of April, a law was passed for a new apportionment of members of Assembly, and Chautauque was entitled to two members. At the fall election, Elial T. Foote, a Bucktail, and myself a Clintonian, both residents of Jamestown, were elected. The singular occurrence is accounted for, from the fact that the successful candidates rode on the "State road," but left their constituents to trudge on in the mud in the old way.

The Jamestown Journal was commenced in June, by Mr. A. Fletcher. This weekly Journal has been in constant and successful operation ever since. A. Hazeltine, Esq., was its first editor.

1827. The village of Jamestown was incorporated on the 6th of March, and was the first village incorporated in the county.— T. W. Harvey, J. E. Budlong, D. Hazeltine, Samuel Barrett, and A. Plumb, were its first trustees, and G. W. Tew, Clerk.

An act was passed, taxing non-resident lands, for roads and bridges. This act was most powerfully opposed by the aristocracy of the State, who feared that their own lands would be taxed as high as their less opulent neighbors. It is strange, that the Holland Company's lands, which had increased so much in value by reason of the labor of the resident citizens, had never been taxed before, for highway purposes.

Col. Nathaniel Fepton, of Ellicott, was elected to the Legislature on the Anti-Masonic ticket. The political distinctions of Clintonians and Bucktails were no longer known. The opponents of the Anti-Masons were known by the name of National Republicans, Jackson men, and *Masons Jacks*.

A Lodge had been chartered in Jamestown in 1817, called Mount Moriah Lodge, over which Capt. Heman Bush, a highly esteemed fellow-townsmen for some time presided, enjoying the high-sounding, pagan, oriental title of "*Worshipful Master*," which society he now becomes extinct. The year preceding, it Capt. William Morgan, of Batavia, an obscure individual of dissipated habits, for the sake of lucre, published a pamphlet in which he revealed the secrets of Masonry. For this offence, he was abducted, and in all probability murdered. In this outrage, almost unparalleled even in the history of Roman Catholic superstition, perfidy, and barbarity, many Masons must have participated. This brought on a war of extermination, and Church and State, were united to involve in one common ruin the innocent and guilty.

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# The rifle company was not organized by Gen. Harvey but by Sylvester B. Derby at Mayville. The goal to be met he finally resigned & left the country, but by changes of officers the company was finally commended by Capt. Isaac W. afterwards Gen. Thos. W. Harvey, an excellent military officer.

The charter of the Chaut. Co. Bank was obtained mainly through instrumentality before the days of procuring such charters by bribery and corruption - Not a dollar for was paid to produce votes  
E. J. Foster?

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In the foremost ranks of the Christian Baptists stood the political revolution, rent in twain many of their churches. Then followed a numerous body of intelligent and respectable citizens, who looked upon the institution as useless, and upon the outrage on Morgan with horror. The excitement was greatly increased, from the fact, that a few desperate, lawless, and unprincipled Masons, who would have disgraced Pan'emonium, openly justified the deed. This was the state of politics this year, and for a number of succeeding years. No political party ever existed, more zealous, energetic, or persevering, than this. Anti-Masonry and Masonry have now become extinct, and no tears will be shed, that they have sunk to oblivion, to be remembered no more. Masons vauntingly claimed Solomon, Socrates, and John the Baptist, and other worthies, as their founders and patrons, but authentic history gives them a beginning about the year 1717. The first lodge in America was chartered in Boston, in 1733. Many an old political Anti-Mason will tell us that Masonry was crushed beneath its triumphant car. I am of a different opinion. The young aspirant for Masonic honors and preferments, was asked by the Worshipful Master what he desired, and his answer was light. Morgan's book illuminated the world, the world therefore no longer stood in need of the light of Masonry, and like a meteor, it vanished in thin air.

1828. The Holland Company on the first day of April conveyed their unsold lands in this and 11 other towns, to Hon. Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse, and Alvin Stewart of Cherry Valley. 8312 acres of this land lay in Ellicott.

The Chautauque Republican, edited by Morgan Bates, the second paper published in this town, was commenced this season. It advocated the election of Gen. Jackson and opposed the Jamestown Journal, which had become decidedly Anti-Masonic. Charles McLean and W. H. Cutler were afterwards at different periods proprietors.

The first steamboat was built in this village to ply on Chautauque Lake. This was afterwards incorporated. It cost about 5,000 dollars, raised by the enterprise of its stockholders, and was kept in operation till 1836, but it never yielded any profit to its proprietors. This Lake is said to be the highest water in the United States navigated by steam.

The Congregational meeting-house was erected this year. ~~A. H. Tuttle~~ C. W. Harvey, and S. A. Brown trustees, Dea. Samuel Garfield contractor and builder. This was the first church erected in the town. This society was incorporated about the year 1821, and as a corporation could hold real estate for a burying ground. Judge Prendergast, in 1822, deeded to this society, by a deed of gift, "in trust for all," a village block of land containing almost an acre and a half for this purpose. This piece of ground was laid out into alleys running at right angles, the east and west alleys being six feet wide, the north and south ones three, leaving the lots for each family eighteen feet by nine. A little more than five hundred now (1847) tenant the city of the dead. The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected about the year 1830. Their first camp meeting was held in this town on the Stephen Wilcox farm in 1820. Father Swazey, who had traveled through storms and tempests, over hill and dale, through forests and marshes, in the service of his Master, seeking the spiritual good of our then sparse population, presided on that interesting occasion. The Baptist Church

The Rev. E. J. Gillett preached over this church for fourteen years. The Christian Church at Fluvanna was erected in 1842.— The Wesleyan in Jamestown in 1844.

1829. The Chautauque County Temperance Society, auxiliary to the State Society, was organized this year at Mayville. The county then contained 31,000 inhabitants, and out of this number a little Spartan band of fifteen only were found who signed the pledge and established the first society. Hon. E. T. Foote, Gen. Thos. W. Harvey, and A. Hazeltine, Esq., of this town attended and were its first members. A strong effort was made to exempt the members of the society from the penalties of the pledge on military occasions. But a large majority decided that they ought not to hold any communion at any time or under any circumstances with a moral evil.

The Chautauque County Bible, Sabbath-School, Missionary, and Tract societies have since been established, and all hold their anniversaries at the same time and place. The anniversaries have been held in this village twice since their organization.

Lewis C. Todd, a clergyman of the Universalian order, commenced the "Genius of Liberty," a paper devoted to the views of his society and continued it about two years.

Jehiel Tiffany purchased 925 acres of land and erected his mills on the Outlet this year. An act of individual enterprise, a specimen of internal improvement in miniature, merits a paragraph in this narrative, for remembrance and imitation. He constructed a wooden rail-road from his mills to a pine lot, three-fourths of a mile or 240 rods in length, at an expense of 550 dollars, which he calculated saved him \$1000 a year for three successive years, or while the timber lasted.

The Rev. Horatio Pratt, pastor of the Baptist Church in this village, died on the 2d of April in the 28th year of his age. If he could not invoke the disease with which he died, like the lovely Christian poet, Kirk White,

"Consumption, gently lay thy hand upon this head of mine,"

yet he ever seemed as though he had a presentiment of mind that his time was short, which made him thoughtful, and on funeral occasions was one of our most pathetic, interesting divines.

The Rev. Paul Davis, who was a soldier and pensioner of the Revolution, and also a faithful servant and soldier of the Cross, died in 1827, at the age of 66, may be considered as the father of the Baptist Church in this region.

1830. The census was taken, and Ellicott had 12101 inhabitants. It gave 205 votes for Throop, and 241 for Granger, the Anti-Masonic candidate. The military establishment was at this time in a very respectable condition. Gen. H. Allen was commissioned a Major-General of the 26th Division.

A Rifle company had been organized about the year 1820, by Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, then a Captain, which was completely armed and uniformed, and continued for a number of years. It would have been a credit to any of the Independent corps in any city of the State.

1831. The Chautauque County Bank at Jamestown was incorporated with a capital of 100,000 dollars. It was chartered under our excellent safety fund system, the whole capital was paid in, and its issues limited to 200,000 dollars. Elial T. Foote was its first President and Major Samuel Barrett his successor. The Cashiers have been Arad Joy Aaron D. Patchin, Thaddeus W. Patchin and Robert Newland, the present incumbent

On the 26th of April an act was passed abolishing imprisonment for debt and punish fraudulent debtors. No act had been passed in half a century which affected community as much. To imprison the body and punish for debt, is the relic of a barbarous age. If the law had been passed as the courts have decided it should have been, it would have been one of the most humane and salutary laws passed during the present century. The Supreme court have decided that the law is unconstitutional and void as respects debts contracted before its passage, but constitutional and legal as respects debts subsequently made. The fear of imprisonment undoubtedly was the means which coerced many small debtors to pay their debts, and for the want of that influence many merchants in this region failed, being unable to collect their debts, moral suasion and a sense of right not having sufficient influence to induce that class of debtors to pay their debts. But that state of things has passed away. Merchants it is true then failed, but their successors have learned wisdom from their errors and misfortunes. An unlimited and pernicious credit is no longer given. The creditor looks to the responsibility and character of the individual who asks to be trusted, and no longer rests on the bolts and bars of a jail as the foundation of credit.

The imprisonment of the body had a pernicious effect on the morals and habits of the people. Those who were committed to jail were locked up if they could not get bail, if bailed were confined to 160 acres of land, called the jail limits, and frequently it was with difficulty they could get employment, in consequence of which they acquired habits of idleness, and in addition thereto they freely mingled with their comrades in misfortune and became more dissipated and idle than before, and besides, having the privilege of leaving the limits on the Sabbath, nearly all of them were Sabbath breakers. That intemperance was promoted and increased by reason of the imprisonment law I have no doubt. The "jail birds," as they were called, used to form societies, and elect their officers, and they were as jovial fellows as I ever saw. I have seen I should think nearly fifty of them, marching under the command of their officers, from tavern to tavern, drinking and carousing. If some of them, instead of paying their debts with their money, carried it to jail, it was generally made free with for the benefit of all. Ellicott used to have her full share of delegates there. On one occasion I had some business with the Captain of the company, who had been sent from Ellicott, and he and the jail birds were regaling themselves in great glee. They asked me to drink, but if I had felt disposed I should have been as badly off as the stork in the fable when invited by the fox to an entertainment. There were no bottles or glasses on the table, but there was an eight gallon cask with some whiskey in it, and by the rules of the society no one could drink, unless he could hold up this cask in his arms, rest it on his face, his head reclining backwards, and thus drink.

It was on this occasion that the company made themselves merry with the landlord at his expense, on account of the foibles of his wife. The landlord was a very still, modest man, and I believe a sober one, but his wife would get drunk. It seemed from the story, that the landlady had taken a very hearty dinner, and to help digestion had drank freely. The unnatural compound of beef and brandy occasioned severe sickness and great pain, when she went to bed and sent for her physician, an old acquaintance, who understood



isease. The doctor was readily found  
was on the jail limits, and went to her  
I shall die, exclaimed the agonizing  
an; the doctor, who was a very shrewd  
soon discovered the cause of her dis-  
when he very coolly and wagishly re-  
no madam, you wont die; I never lost  
the patient and that was struck with  
ing before I could get there.

2. An infant school was established in  
village, trustees chosen, land purchased,  
building erected expressly for the pur-  
suitable furniture, &c., procured at an  
cost of several hundred dollars. Miss  
of the city of New York, an expe-  
and accomplished teacher, was em-  
This was the only institution of the  
ever established in the county. The  
was well patronized and continued for  
years, when it was permitted to expire  
common consent. Experience taught its  
that the precocious knowledge im-  
to the infant mind through schools of  
and, is of but little use in after life, and  
many were of the opinion that the  
of their children was impaired by the  
ment and discipline of the school.  
new system of supporting the poor was  
devised, and a county poor house erected  
at Dewittville this year. A system which  
had been in operation almost 300 years, was  
radically changed, and all paupers with-  
out regard to their residence or country,  
were sent to the county house. A farm of  
about 80 acres with suitable buildings and  
fences cost about \$2000. Solomon Jones.

# AL

WHOLE NO. 1086.

Esq., of Ellicott was one of the first superin-  
tendents. This is a noble public charity. Experience has taught us that the unfortun-  
ate poor are here maintained with greater  
humanity, and cheaper than in any other way  
ever devised. This year it was announced that the Asi-  
atic cholera was in the land, and that this  
new instrument of death, was visiting the  
sea board and Canada in its most malignant  
form. On the 22d of June a law was passed  
making the supervisors, justices of the peace  
and overseers of the poor a Board of Health,  
with authority to appoint a physician or  
health officer in each town. The disease  
spread rapidly into the interior, and at length  
arrived at Buffalo, and severely scourged that  
place. Dr. Proudfit, a promising young  
physician of Jamestown, was sent to Buffalo  
when the disease was most malignant, to  
become acquainted with its treatment. I was  
at Fredonia when the cholera was at its  
height in Buffalo. A hack proprietor brought  
a Scotch family to Fredonia who were escap-  
ing from the disease. We all took supper  
together in excellent health. In the morn-  
ing the driver declined taking breakfast, and  
complained of being unwell. Little did I  
think when I parted with this intelligent and  
interesting young man that he never would  
see the sun go down. But his days were  
numbered; he died the latter part of the same  
day, and ere the setting sun the grave re-  
ceived him to its silent bosom. On the 7th of June a law was passed by  
Congress placing soldiers and sailors of the  
Revolution, who had served more than six  
months, on the pension list. A law had been  
passed in 1818 pensioning continental soldiers  
who were in indigent circumstances, and who  
had served more than nine months, at ninety-  
six dollars a year. An obnoxious, unequal,  
and contemptible provision in the former act,  
which made it necessary for the soldier to  
prove that he was poor, was not contained in  
the law of this session. Under these two  
acts thirty-two were or since have been resi-  
dents of the old town of Ellicott. Perhaps  
laws could not have been passed by any  
Legislature, more just or more acceptable to  
the people. These hoary headed soldiers in  
their youth had served their country, in her  
darkest hours they served her, though bare-  
footed, naked and hungry, they never faltered,  
though British gold was offered, and British  
halters threatened, yet undaunted they stood  
upon their posts, and their country, then poor,  
but now rich, paid them in continental, de-  
preciated, worthless paper. These were the  
claimants, and the boon their country gave,  
was richly merited.

30  
The Rev. Isaac Eddy died on the 26th of  
June, aged 59. He had been the Congrega-  
tional clergyman in this village from 1825 to  
1828, and after that officiated in Carroll.  
Modest and unassuming in his manners, but  
devoted, uniform and faithful in his master's  
service, he lived a life of usefulness, teaching  
by example as well as precept, and went to  
his rest, remembered, respected and beloved  
by all. 1834. The Anti-Masons and National Re-  
publicans united, and composed the political  
party called Whigs. Hon. A. Hazeltine  
was elected to Congress by this party. He  
had been elected two years before by the  
Anti-Masons, being the first representative  
to Congress from the town of Ellicott.

1833. George W. Tew, Esq., of this vil-  
lage, was elected Clerk. He held the office  
for two successive terms or six years. Al-  
vin Plumb, Esq., of this town was elected to  
the same office in 1843.

1836. On the 12th of April James Pren-  
dergast conveyed his interest in his village  
property and out lands to Henry Baker and  
others. On the 16th of April the Jamestown  
Academy was incorporated. This establish-  
ment cost \$3,000. It was built by the volun-  
tary contributions of certain individuals in the  
village. The shares were \$20 each, individ-  
uals subscribing from \$20 to \$200. L. Far-  
rar was the first principal; George W.  
Parker, Esq., succeeded him in 1837, and  
continued for two years, since which time  
Mr. E. A. Dickinson has filled the station.  
Elial T. Foot, Samuel A. Brown, Abner  
Lewis, Samuel Barrett, Abner Hazeltine,  
Woodley W. Chandler, Judson Southland,  
Rufus Pier, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Adolphus  
Fletcher, and Horace Allen were elected the  
first trustees. C. L. Harris contractor and  
builder.

The Chautauque County Mutual Insurance  
Company was incorporated, and has been in  
successful operation since. Its office is lo-  
cated at Fredonia. H. Baker, director, and  
J. Kenyon, agent, are officers resident in this  
town.

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND STUDENTS,

OF

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1841.

A. & J. W. FLETCHER'S PRESS, JAMESTOWN.

1841.

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**TRUSTEES.**

HON. E. T. FOOTE, President.  
 SAMUEL BARRETT, Esq.  
 WILFORD BARKER,  
 ELIJAH BISHOP,  
 ROBERT V. CUNNINGHAM,  
 ADOLPHUS FLETCHER,  
 NATHANIEL A. LOWRY,  
 HON. RICHARD P. MARVIN,  
 WILLIAM R. ROGERS,  
 HON. A. HAZELTINE, Secretary.  
 SAMUEL A. BROWN, Esq. Treasurer.

Annual Election of Officers on the Second Tuesday of  
 January at 6 o'clock, P. M. in the Trustees' Room of the  
 Academy.

**TEACHERS.**

EDWARD A. DICKINSON, A. B.  
 PRINCIPAL  
 MISS CATHARINE L. UPHAM,  
 TEACHER OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

+  
*Released  
 White 1880*

**STUDENTS.**

**MALE DEPARTMENT.**

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
James Aldrich,	Carroll.
* Abner H. Allen,	Jamestown.
Albert Allen,	Jamestown.
F. A. Alvord,	Carroll.
Joseph Arnold,	Ellery.
Samuel Barrett,	Jamestown.
* William Barrett,	Jamestown.
* Frederick C. Barrett,	Jamestown.
Amos A. Blanchard,	Ellicott.
George G. Blanchard,	Ellicott.
William Blodget,	Busti.
David Boyd,	Carroll.
Dewitt C. Breed,	Jamestown.
James Briggs,	Poland.
* Theodore Brown,	Jamestown.
Henry Brown,	Jamestown.
William Bush,	Carroll.
James Butler,	Laona.
Charles G. Clark,	Ohio.
Cyrenus Clark,	Jamestown.
Estes Cowing,	Buffalo.
Andrew J. Crapsey,	Lockport.
* William Crosby,	Olean.
William Dalrymple, Jr.	Sugargrove, Pa.
James Darling,	Mina.
Franklin Fenner,	Ellery.
Chauncey Field,	Jamestown.
* Charles Foote,	Jamestown.
Horace F. Foote,	Jamestown.
Martin Gallup,	Busti.
Cornell Gifford,	Mayville.
De Witt C. Goodwill,	Jamestown.
* Mortimer E. Gillett,	Jamestown.
Bradley Granger,	Allegan, Mich.

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James Griffith, Ellery.  
 \* William Hall, Jr. Jamestown.  
 Ralph Hall, Portland.  
 Verro V. Hall, Jamestown.  
 Absalom B. Hallock, Utica.  
 Charles Harris, Jamestown.  
 Alexander Hawley, Jamestown.  
 Henry M. Hazeltine, Jamestown.  
 Samuel A. Hoskins, Jamestown.  
 Jonathan Jenkins, Jamestown.  
 Francis Kidder, Warren, Pa.  
 \* William H. Lowry, Jamestown.  
 Wesley Martin, Ellery.  
 H. W. McMillen, Dayton, O.  
 Clinton Palmiter, Busti.  
 Albert Pier, Jamestown.  
 P. P. Powell, Venango, Pa.  
 John Reynolds, Ellicott.  
 Llywellyn Rogers, Jamestown.  
 \* Dorrance Rogers, Jamestown.  
 Ezra C. Scofield, Dewittville, O.  
 M. L. Sheldon, Randolph.  
 Clement Smith, Jamestown.  
 Harvey Smith, Busti.  
 Abraham Steele, Jamestown.  
 George Stoneman, Jr., Busti.  
 Albemarle Tew, Jamestown.  
 George Tew, Silver Creek, O.  
 Harvey Tew, Jamestown.  
 Elbridge Walbridge, Jamestown.  
 \* Frank Walbridge, Jamestown.  
 Davis H. Wait, Jamestown.  
 William Waith, Jr., Ellington.  
 John Wetherly, Carroll.  
 Israel Wellman, Busti.  
 \* Darwin Willard, Jamestown.  
 Lucius Willard, Jamestown.

Gentlemen, Ellery.



STUDENTS.  
 FEMALE DEPARTMENT.  
 Names.  
 Lucy A. Aldrich, Residence, Carroll, Pa.  
 Mercy A. Arms, Jamestown.  
 \* Elizabeth A. Barrett, Jamestown.  
 Florinda M. Barrett, Jamestown.  
 \* Lucy E. Barrett, Jamestown.  
 Anna M. Baker, Jamestown.  
 Elizabeth Barker, Jamestown.  
 Malvina Barker, Jamestown.  
 Jane E. Blancher, Jamestown.  
 Mary Bullock, Busti.  
 Lucy Cobb, Jamestown.  
 Elizabeth Cook, New-York City.  
 Wealthy J. Dewey, Jamestown.  
 Amelia Doolittle, Hudson, Ohio.  
 Polly M. Dinnin, Y R A M E U R Jamestown.  
 \* Mary A. Fenton, Jamestown.  
 Louisa M. Lee Fever, Ellington.  
 S. Maria Fletcher, Jamestown.  
 Lucy Fletcher, Jamestown.  
 Susan Fletcher, Jamestown.  
 Harriet Fletcher, Jamestown.  
 \* Elizabeth Foote, Jamestown.  
 Mary A. Foote, Jamestown.  
 Maribana Frost, Ellery.  
 \* Lorraine Gillet, Jamestown.  
 Lydia Hall, Jamestown.  
 Susanna Hazeltine, Jamestown.  
 Marion Holcomb, Forestville.  
 Lydia Hale, Jamestown.  
 Elizabeth Hibbard, North East, Pa.  
 Amelia Jenkins, Jamestown.  
 Elvira S. Jones, Jamestown.

Mary Jackson,	Dexterville.
Olive A. Kidder,	Carroll.
Olive A Knight,	Panama.
P. Anna Keyes,	Jamestown.
Sarah Keyes,	Jamestown.
Catharine Kidder,	Warren, Pa.
Mary L. Marsh,	Jamestown.
Catherine Pier,	Jamestown.
Caroline Pier,	Jamestown.
Mary H. Perry,	Carroll.
Elizabeth Pease,	Toronto, Canada.
Susan Pitcher,	Poland.
Elizabeth Parmely,	Jamestown.
Nancy A. Sherrill,	Eaton.
Emily M. Smith,	Jamestown.
Matilda Stephens,	Jamestown.
Cynthia E. Schoonmaker,	Silver Creek.
Helen Tew,	Wattsburg, Pa.
Caroline Udell,	Carroll.
Mary Wheeler,	Jamestown.
Louisa A. Wescott,	
Ladies,	54

S U M M A R Y.

Ladies,	54
Gentlemen,	71
Total,	<u>125</u>

E X P E N S E S.

Tuition for all branches, four dollars per term of fifteen weeks, one half payable in advance.

Board may be had in good families, including room and washing, at from \$1.50, to \$1.75 per week.

Rooms in the Institution will be furnished to Students who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to provide their own lodging by means of which their expenses will be considerably diminished.

There are no extra expenses connected with the Academy, except for damages done to the building.

R E M A R K S.

The regular time for Students to enter, is at the commencement and at the middle of the term.

Tuition is charged for nothing less than half a term.

Public Examinations are held at the close of the Spring and Fall Terms: Exhibition at the close of the Spring Term.

There has been provided for the Academy a complete set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, at an expense of between two and three hundred dollars.

Those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching will receive special attention. Books and Stationary may be procured in the village.

No scholar guilty of immoral conduct, can be continued a member of the Institution.

The following is an Alphabetical List of the Studies pursued in the Academy, during the year 1841, with the names of the Authors whose works are preferred as Text Books.

Studies.	Books.
Analysis of Derivative Words,	TOWN.
Algebra,	DAY.
Astronomy,	BURRITT.
Book-Keeping,	PRESTON.
Chemistry,	COMSTOCK.
English Grammar,	KIRKHAM.
Evidences of Christianity,	PALEY.
French Grammar,	LEVIZAC.
Geography,	OLNEY.
Geometry,	DAVIES' LEGENDRE.
Greek Grammar,	GOODRICH.
History, (General.)	TYTLER.
"    United States,	HALE.
Latin Grammar,	ANDREWS & STODDARD.
Mensuration,	DAY.
Navigation,	DAY.
Orthography,	WEBSTER.
Natural Philosophy,	COMSTOCK.
Intellectual Philosophy,	ABERCROMBIE.
Rhetoric,	BLAIR, JAMIESON.
Roman Antiquities,	ADAMS.
Surveying,	GILSON, DAY.
Trigonometry,	DAY.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

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June 18th 1874

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Bk. 1 p. 42-47  
entire.

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(by E. J. Foster)

HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN.

(no. 2)

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat.

Sir, In my communication to you of the 15th inst. preliminary to giving you historical facts relative to the settlement of Jamestown, and progress of improvements, I gave a brief statement of the situation of the surrounding country and its limited improvements, up to the Fall of 1810. The Spring of 1811, opened unusually early with bright prospects of an early Summer for the commencement of operations at the upper rapids. The snow disappeared early in March, and herbage came forward unusually early.

improvements

Solomon Jones Esq., William Sears, and Nathan Lasale informed me that the two latter arrived on Stillwater from Windham County Vermont, early in March, with a yoke of oxen and sled. The leeks and other vegetation came forward so that the latter part of March they turned their oxen into the woods, and they required but little browse to sustain them.

The latter part of April, the three persons named went to great Brokenstraw, Pa. and purchased a good yoke of oxen and a cow for sixty dollars—while on Brokenstraw they saw apple trees in blossom.

Judge Prendergast was a native of Pawling, N. Y., but emigrated with his parents and family to Pittstown, N. Y., when young. From the latter place he emigrated to Chautauqua County as heretofore stated. He was about 47 years of age when he commenced at the Rapids, a hale healthy man of good personal appearance, of temperate habits, plain in his dress, and unaccustomed to bodily labor, but energetic in superintending his business, a kind and obliging neighbor and worthy citizen. Mrs. Nancy Prendergast, his wife, was a plain, healthy, industrious woman, a native of Scotland, but emigrated with her parents to Pittstown, N. Y. in childhood. She was about 31 years of age, when she came to the Rapids, and accustomed to labor and house-keeping amidst plenty and good society. She was one of those women described in the 31st chapter of Proverbs. Although she brought her husband most of his wealth, yet she was unlike many women of the present day, who would under like circumstances have required their laborers to be boarded and lodged out of their family while she remained a spectator. She chose to board their numerous hands in her family, and proved herself equal to every emergency. She was benevolent and kind to their laborers and respected by them.

Capt. Wm. Forbes, a millwright, had been raised in the Prendergast family, in Pittstown, and came with Judge Prendergast to superintend building the mills and other improvements. He was unmarried and about 26 years of age, very healthy and athletic, with much energy. He was well calculated to superintend many men, and was generally popular with them, while he had the entire confidence of his employers.

In the Spring of 1811, a company of Carpenters and common laborers were employed to commence operations. Among them Edward Hovey, a carpenter and native of Dudley, Mass., who came from Madison County, N. Y., in February, 1811, and Russel Sayles, a carpenter, and a native of R. I., who came the same Spring from Oneida Co., N. Y., were employed in building the Milldam and mills, and locks. Among the laborers were Nathan and John Blowers, Elihu Wing, Henry Lanman, Nathaniel Baker, Nathaniel Fen-

ner, Benjamin Wilson, and others mostly from Rensselaer County, N. Y. The wages of carpenters was about one dollar a day and board, and common laborers about thirteen dollars a month and board. Day laborers, 50 to 75 cents a day and board. About the first of May after clearing away the timber, a large 1 1/2 story log house was erected with two rooms, on the north side of the outlet, a little south of the present Rail Road track, near where A. F. Kent, built the first Kerosene Refinery in Jamestown; about 20 or 30 rods west of there the milldam was erected. The roof, gables, floors, partitions, doors and tunnel of the chimney tops were of unseasoned, rough white pine boards. The back of fire place, without jambs, was constructed of round stones collected from the top of the ground. All in primitive pioneer style, and the family moved in as soon as completed, sometime in the month of May. The timber was cleared away where the dam and mill were to be erected. The carpenters commenced getting out timber. As soon as the water had fallen sufficiently, that the foundation of the dam might be laid in the swift water of the outlet, which was unexpectedly late, a spar or rafter dam was commenced on a round timber apron and foundation, and built as fast as the stage of water would permit. The carpenters progressed in getting out a large quantity of hewed square timber for the mill frames and locks, and when that was completed the frames for a single and gang saw mill and grist mill and left lock, was commenced. The timber was very large, but obtained near by, a little north and west of the house and mill site. The location of the dam may still be seen from the remains of spars at the shores of the outlet, especially at the south shore in a small cluster of soft maple saplings that remains in a pretty good state of preservation, and at the north shore where the foot of the spars may be seen, mostly under water, opposite a small framed railroad house, between the shore and railroad track, now occupied by George Glassman, and nearly opposite where the R. R. track crosses the public highway on the north shore of the outlet. On the north side of the track is a spring, not now in use, from which the hands at work on the dam and mills, obtained water, and was then deemed an excellent spring. I trust that my description of the localities is sufficiently definite to preserve a remembrance of their location.

Judge Prendergast had purchased in Albany in 1810 mill-irons, wrought mill cranks, saws, bands, bolts and all kinds of mill irons deemed necessary for the erection and completion of the contemplated mills. They were shipped in boats up the Mohawk river to Utica at 75 cents a hundred; and from thence by different conveyances until they arrived at Mayville. I have seen an account of the transportation which amounted to about six dollars a hundred.

All the work progressed as fast as could reasonably be anticipated in the wilderness, away from public roads and mechanic shops. All were cheered with joyous anticipations. A new era had commenced this year in Chautauqua County. The County became fully organized in the spring, and County officers were appointed and had entered upon the duties of their stations, and the first County Courts were held at the Inn of Capt. John Scott, in Mayville on the 25th day of June. The same building is now standing in Mayville, and occupied by J. F. Phelps, Esq., for the Mayville Sentinel office. The new office of the Holland Company had been opened at Mayville in a

log building by Judge Peacock, the fall before, which relieved the early settlers from a great burthen in going to Batavia, the only office of the Company on their lands, to purchase lands, or make payments. Some of the earliest pioneer settlers had traveled by Indian trails through the woods from 100 to 150 miles to purchase their lands.

Many men mostly from the east were visiting the County by mid-summer, looking for land for settlement. They generally came by the Buffalo and Erie road, which had been but little improved, especially between Buffalo and Cattaraugus river. Most of the settlers located north of the Ridge, claimed a great superiority for their lands, from location, soil, and climate over those south of the ridge. However, the commencement of the contemplated improvements south of the Ridge at the Rapids, and influenced by the few settlers in the south east part of the County, especially from Vermont, induced many to visit and examine lands for settlement. Solomon Jones Esq. and Ebenezer Cheney were active in inducing their friends, especially in Windham County, Vermont, to emigrate to the south east part of the County. I find the names of the following persons on the land office books as locating lands in the 1st and 2d Township, 10th and 11th Ranges, and vicinity in 1811: Ebenezer Cheney, Russell Dyer, Wm. Sears, Nathan Lasall, Randall Austin, James Hall, Laban Case, Benjamin Covel, Seymour, Lawrence, Michael, Peter, Stephen and Henry Franks, the founders of "Frank Settlement" in the present town of Busti. Palmer Phillips, John Steward, Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Benjamin Lee, John Bentley, Jr., Elijah Braley, Aaron Martin, and his sons William, Isaac, and George, Alexander Kelley, Samuel Gilson, Zebulum Peterson, Jacob Peterson, Henry Babcock, Amos Furguson, Wm. Smith, Joshua Bentley, John Acker, Thomas Stickney, Charles Biles, Robert Valentine, Abner Pease, Abel Walton, Amariah Carrier, Charles Bates, Henry Morgan, John Pattison.

Some of those named may have emigrated in 1810, or even in 1812, as the land-office entries did not, in all cases, indicate the precise date of actual settlement. Most of these settlers came by the way of the old X roads, Mayville. Wm. Bemus and Jeremiah Griffith, and those that settled south of the outlet, crossed the foot of the lake at Slayton's Ferry or on the ice at Pluvanna; while some came from Mayville down the west side of the lake, by the way of Slayton's new mill on Goose Creek.

From an examination it will be found that most of the settlers I have named preferred the "beech and maple lands" in the present towns of Busti and Kiantone, rather than the "Pine, Oak and Chestnut" lands farther north.

But to return to the improvements at the rapids. The dam progressed as fast as could be reasonably expected, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the quantity of timber used in its construction, and the immense quantity of hemlock-boughs and gravel required to securely cover it. The frames of the mills and locks were of very large, heavy timber, and a large quantity of it, requiring much labor to prepare it for raising, and also to prepare the foundation where they were to stand. The saw mills were raised about the fore part of September. I believe the locks were not raised until late in October. After the frames were raised, the completion of the dam and one of the saw mills and the locks, were all that was contemplated in the year 1811. The boards, plank and sawed stuff used about the mills, was mostly rafted down Goose Creek and the lake from Slayton's new mills. Perhaps some of it was brought from Work's mill. Mr. Hovey thinks most of it was brought from Work's mill.

The gravelling of the long dam by wheelbarrows, from the shores, the latter part of the

time in cold fall rains and occasional snows, was tedious for the men, and some declined to work out even for increased wages. The dam was probably one of the most thoroughly constructed that was ever built on the outlet. It was so far completed as to be deemed safe from the pressure of water, and it was closed the latter part of November or fore part of December, and all hands turned their attention to finishing one of the saw mills and locks, and putting in a "Jack or bull wheel," and slide to draw up logs out of the pond into the mill. A large quantity of saw logs had been cut on the north side of the pond, and rolled into the outlet above the dam, sufficient to supply the mill drawing the water. The first boards to be sawed were intended to be used to cover the mills and lay the floors. The completion of the locks, that the navigation should not be obstructed, was required by statute under a severe penalty to prevent the obstruction of navigation, then important to the country. The timber of the grist mill was hewn and partially framed, but not raised in 1811.

After the mill dam was closed, the water in the pond rose rapidly a few feet, when it was found that the water rose almost imperceptibly, and it was soon ascertained, to the surprise of the proprietor and mill-wright, that the water in the pond was rising no faster than in the lake. The dam was unusually tight. Very little water passed down the outlet, and Mr. Work could saw but very little at his mill, and only by heads. A canoe could not pass up the outlet from the Casadaga to the new dam. In places men could cross the outlet with shoes on without wetting their feet. The water in the pond did not run over the top of the dam under six or eight weeks from the time it was closed. These facts were fully confirmed by Messrs. Edward Work, Wm. Wilson, John Arthur, Edward Shillito, Gideon Gilson, Uriah Bentley, John Blowers, and others.

The single saw mill did not commence sawing until about the first of February, 1812. Before the water ran over the dam the water in the entire lake had risen two or more feet plum water, filling all the swamps on both sides of the outlet and lake, and the low lands about the lake. The level land at the steamboat landing at the foot of Portage street in Mayville, was covered by water back to the base of the hill, and where the hotels recently erected stand. Those going up the lake to Mayville with canoes, passed over the level ground to the base of the hill and anchored them there instead of the shore. I had this information from many credible persons more than fifty years since. Among them the venerable Edward Hovey, of Hartfield, still survives.

Griffiths, Goose, Bemus, and other creeks and inlets were overflowed for some distance, and the low lands about them were under water. Some residents on or near the shores of the lake could not pass by their usual roads to their neighbors without going back from the lake, as from Bemus down the east side of the lake. Without reflection it may seem almost incredible that the stoppage of the flow of water through the outlet even in the fall, when the streams were high, should not have raised the Lake as represented, in less than six or eight weeks. It should be borne in mind that the surface of the lake alone, as estimated by an eminent Surveyor (Stodard) contains 12,921 acres, in addition to which the swamps and low lands about the lake and in the Streams raised, would probably measure 2,000 acres more, or in all about 15,000 acres. Again, the streams about the lake afforded much more water in those days than now, as the early settlers well know. As a wilderness country, especially a heavy timbered one, becomes cleared and cultivated, the streams decline in size. This fact is very manifest in the outlet of Chautauqua lake.

In the winter after the pond was full, the dead water in the outlet froze over the same as the lake, and remained so during the winter. Mr. William Bemus informed me that he drew loads of hay and fodder from his house down the lake and dead water of the outlet, to the mills, in perfect safety; and Mr. Bently drew boards from the mills, up the lake, over the ice in the outlet, with entire safety. A state of the ice on the dead water of the outlet that has never occurred since. There was but a small quantity of boards sawed at the new mill during the winter, and most of them were used in covering the mills and temporary stables, or drawn away by new settlers through underbrush roads.

The mills must have been a lonely one at the mills. The few that wintered there were away from all mail facilities. No newspaper printed nearer than Buffalo. The nearest Postoffice was at Mayville, having been established there in pursuance of the requisition of the land, requiring all court house sites to be supplied with mail facilities. The mail came from Buffalo to Erie on horseback once in two weeks, passing by the way of Mayville. The common topic of conversation about the lake was the probable result to be apprehended from sickness in consequence of flowing lands and swamps. It was a source of much anxiety, not only to the people, but to the proprietor of the mills. It was very evident there had been a great mistake in ascertaining the actual fall from the head of the rapids to the location of the dam before it was built. Judge Prendergast made arrangements to put the gang and grist mill in operation in the spring, hoping that on the subsidence of the spring floods and removing the saw logs out of the pond, the rise in the lake would be so trifling, that he could compromise with owners of injured land and thereby avoid all difficulty. Yet all was left in suspense until the spring floods had subsided.

In my preliminary communication I carelessly wrote the name of Daniel instead of John Lambert, as the early Surveyor of lands in the old town of Ellicott.

General Wayne's treaty was in 1795, but his victory in the fall of 1794.

The progress and state of improvement at the Upper Rapids in 1812, will be the theme of my next communication.

Very respectfully,  
E. T. FOOTE.

February 15, 1871.

### Early History of Jamestown—No. 3.

— May 5-71  
WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

In my second communication relative to early matters in Jamestown, under date of February 15, I proposed in my next communication to allude to the progress of improvements at the upper rapids in 1812. I now proceed to redeem my promise, but in duty to myself, I must state that the compositor of the *Democrat*, in putting my last communication in type made some material errors. The words "limited confinement" should have read "limit improvement;" the word "west" for east located the original mill dam west instead of east of the house; for "drawing the water," read luring the winter. I omit some small errors in spelling and punctuation.

The Spring flood of 1812 abated much later than in 1811, and the Spring floods were much higher than the preceding year. As the time arrived for putting in spring crops along the shores of the lake many pieces of cleared land were either covered with water or rendered too wet to sow or plant, and the people showed increased dissatisfaction. Judge P. began to be called on by those injured for payment of damages, which he promptly paid if deemed reasonable, or if not he proposed an arbitration, by two indifferent persons, one drawn by each party. Judge P. generally chose Jeremiah Griffith Esq., a pioneer settler on the N. E. side of the Lake—a judicious intelligent man, and one who himself suffered by overflowed land. The

awards were promptly paid. Those below the narrows of the lake were generally paid by the proprietor in person, of which I have not found any account, while most of those residing above the narrows were paid by Messrs. J. & M. Pendergast, Merchants of Mayville, and charged to their brother's account. I find as early as May 8, 1812, the commissioners of highways of the town of Chautauqua were paid \$8 for damages from overflowed lands. In June Samuel Ayers, Esq., a farmer on the east side of the Lake above Dewitville was paid \$11 for water damages; also William Pierson \$36, Alexander McIntyre \$13; and there were many other such cases during the year 1812, and some paid in 1813.

The towns of Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover, were set off from the town of Poumfrut this year, and mainly through the instrumentality of Judge Prendergast and Maj. Samuel Sinclear, the pioneer and founder of Sinclearville; but the law passed at the prorogued session of the Legislature June 1, 1812, and too late to be organized as separate towns before the spring of 1813. See my history of the town of Ellicott published in the *Jamestown Journal* in 1859.

By mid summer Judge P. become convinced he could not legally sustain his dam, and rode round the lake and assured the settlers if they would have patience with him until he could saw sufficient timber and boards to rebuild his mills lower down the outlet, he would remove the dam lower down to a place where he had ascertained by careful leveling that he could raise the requisite head without affecting the Lake.

The venerable Abraham Pier, now living, knows this fact. Mr. Pier was then at work for Judge P., and with other hands was cutting down the timber between the present steamboat landing and Washington street.

Amid the anxiety and perplexities of Judge P., news came of the declaration of war by the United States against England on the 18th of June 1822; which at first created great alarm among the sparse population of Chautauqua County. The more timid imagined their families would be massacred by the Indians, and sold their improvements for a mere trifle and fled, while others abandoned their new homes and removed their families away from the frontier and awaited the result. But a few days after the declaration of war a requisition was received by Lieut. Col. John McMahan, to raise a full company of militia from his battallion, then embracing the whole country, by draft or otherwise, to serve under Capt. Jehial Moore, of Hanover, Lieutenant David Eaton, of Portland, now living, and ensign Charles Burrirt, of Canadaway. There were not at that time in the county, said rGen. Leverett Barker, over 300 able bodied men liable to do military duty.

The battallion was called to assemble at the old X roads for the draft. When they assembled volunteers were called for, and the requisite number volunteered, although most of the Federalists were strongly opposed to the war. The volunteers from the town of Ellicott were Alexander Kelly, Nathaniel Baker, and John Fent. These men were then in the employ of Judge P., but were strong Republicans.

The company rendezvoused at the old X roads on the 4th of July, marched for the Niagara frontier, and were in the battle of Queenstown under General Van-

Rennselaer. They behaved like patriots, and were not among the number that refused to cross the line on the 12th of October, but were among the first troops there and among the first that surmounted Queenstown Heights and were active in taking the British battery and in driving the enemy's forces. The British forces being reinforced made their attacks to retake the battery. On the 3rd attack Lord David Eaton was wounded and taken over to the American side. Nathaniel Bowen, of Villenova, Ira Stevens, and Samuel Spencer were killed. Mr. Winsor was mortally wounded. Among the wounded were Alpheus McIntyre, Erastus Taylor and Alexander Kelley. Alexander Kelley received a severe and dangerous wound on the top of the head, which at the time was deemed mortal, but to the surprise of his officers, he finally recovered so far as to be able to return home to Ellicott after some months, an invalid and became a full pensioner for life. About 1823, he returned to Upton, Mass., his place of nativity, where he died Aug. 4th, 1849. Baker and Fent returned in health.

At the Court of General Sessions held at Mayville on the 23rd of June, 1812, before Judges Cushing, Matthew Prendergast, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander and William Stewart. District Attorney, the following grand jurors were called and sworn: Dr. Squire White, foreman, and Samuel Ayers, Charles Barritt, George Lowry, Joel Lee, Peter Ingersoll, Leverett Barker, Peter Boss, John McMahon, William Mattison, Abijah Bennett, Jehial Moore, James Dunn, Low Minnegar, Charles Forsoth, Pelatiah Rice, Asa French, Seth Snow, Abner Holmes, Jonathan Sprague, and Artemus Herrick. Rev. Amasa West was called but excused. A highly respectable and intelligent jury.

They found the following indictment. I omit the more formal part.

"The Jurors do present that James Prendergast, Esq., late of the town of Pomfret, in said county, on the first day of January, 1812, with force and arms at the town aforesaid in the county aforesaid a certain ancient water course called the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, in the town and county aforesaid, did with gravel and other materials unlawfully and injuriously obstruct said water course, by reason of which obstruction did render inconvenient and unsafe for the liege citizens of said State navigating the same; and thereby the same was greatly hurt and injured, damaged and impaired hundreds of liege subjects of said State their boats and other craft, then and on other days and times could not go there, nor yet come there, and returning as they might and were wont to do, to wit from the first day of January, 1812, to the taking of this inquisition to wit the 24th day of June, 1812, to the great damage and common nuisance of the liege citizens of said State and against the people of the State of New York and their dignity."

There was a second count or change in the indictment, that by reason of the aforesaid obstruction the air became greatly corrupted and infected and unhealthy to the great damage of the people &c. The witnesses before the grand jury were Davis Dexter, Samuel Ayers, William Mattison, John Silsby, Abijah Bennett, and Morely W. Abell. The trial was put off to the November term, as it was represented that the defendant was about to remove the dam and that further proceedings would be unnecessary.

During all the excitement and losses incurred by Judge P., frequent calls for water damages, he carried forward in good faith to the people the removal of the dam as soon as he could saw timber sufficient to erect the mills at the new site. On removing the dam, as demanded by the people, in the summer, the sickness was no doubt increased rather than dimin-

ished, a natural result from exposing, in summer, the surface of much land that had been so long overflowed.

The second mill dam and the wing dam from the outside embankment of the head race were built after the plan of the first dam. The head race now appears somewhat like a canal from the settling and decay of the rafters and timber, and the large amount of hemlock brush and gravel that has been from year to year added to the embankment for nearly sixty years. For years after it was built it required constant care to keep it in repair. Who that resided in Jamestown at that period and knew Judge P., does not recollect his habit, near the close of the day, of walking from the mills along the top of the wing dam, and again at a very early hour in the morning, watching for leaks, and whenever one was discovered how promptly it was repaired?

After all the loss Judge P. had sustained, he was destined to incur another. On the 8th of September, 1812, while he and his wife and son had gone up the Lake to attend the funeral of his mother at Col. William Prendergast's, on the west side of the Lake, his log house took fire in the top of the chimney, in the day time, while the men were at work on the new dam and the new mill site, and no one being at the house except Miss Nancy Clark and Miss Seymour, who were in the employ of Mrs. P. While one of them ran to the men to give the alarm, the other endeavored to save the furniture. By the time the men arrived the upper part of the house was enveloped in flames, and but two beds and a few other articles were saved. The rafters that had lodged in the chamber had all their clothes burned except those they had on at the time.

Mr. Reuben Woodard, then a resident of Otsego, N. Y., but who removed to Ellicott in 1814, was then at work for Judge P. and lost all his clothes and his pocket-book with all the money he had. He gave me full information about the fire, and while writing this article I hear of his death in Ellicott on the 22d day of April at the age of 83. He had held offices of trust in the town and was a worthy and respected citizen. He was the last living one when I commenced this article of those that I know were present at the fire. Mrs. Prendergast had, by her industry and economy, laid by a large amount of valuable linen, much of it of her own manufacture, which was packed in a large box before leaving Rensselaer County and was said to have weighed over 600 pounds, which had not been used and was burned in the fire.

Thus the family was turned houseless into the woods with no furniture to keep house. Capt. Forbes and the men forthwith covered the sides of the frame of the grist mill, which had been raised and shingled, with rough boards, and laid down temporary rough board floors, on which they spread hemlock boughs, where the men lodged the balance of the fall. Judge P. had been sent for, and on his return to the scenes of his misfortunes a board shanty was erected in size 32x16 feet one story high, composed of two lengths of 16 feet boards and one length wide, supported by scantlin, one end set in the ground, which sustained the sides; a board roof and rough floor. There was a pioneer fire place in the end where the cooking was done for the family and hands, and in this building the family and females lodged during the fall. This shanty stood in what is now first street, the longest way east and west,

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and a little south east of the present Atlantic Hotel. The east end extended near the shore of the little spring brook that heads north west of the Presbyterian Church and runs southerly past Mr. Dacum Allen's into the head race. This rivulet then furnished excellent water.

Mrs. L. Medes Clark, now the widow of Gardner Clark, of Jamestown, was then unmarried and worked for Mrs. P. with Nancy Clark, at the log house before it was burned, but was absent up the lake at the time of the fire; she again labored with Nancy Clark in the shanty house a part of the fall.

On the 4th of October a second company of Militia was called for from Chautauqua battallion to serve under Capt. Moore. Many of this company volunteered and others were obtained in sufficient numbers to fill the company for a second three months service. They served on the Niagara frontier and were discharged on the 31st of December. Many of the soldiers were sick with intermittent fevers during the fall.

Capt. William Forbes and Miss Nancy Clark, a relative of Miss P., were married in the primitive board shanty in November, by Mr. John Silsbe, Esq., and they were undoubtedly the first couple ever married in what is now Jamestown.

Notwithstanding all of Judge P.'s misfortunes and his disposition to make reparation for all damages, and though he had removed the dam, thereby abating the nuisance complained of, still at the November general session of Chautauqua County the indictment found against him at the previous June term for nuisance was pressed to trial before Judges Cushing, Orton, Thompson and Alexander and Assistant Justices John Dexter and Henry Abell. The prosecuting attorney, Stewart, being absent, Gen. Dudley Marvin was appointed by the Court in his stead. Jonas Harrison, Esq., of Buffalo, was counsel for the defendant. The petit jury on the trial were Clark Parker, Moses Tucker, Worthy Allen, Wm. Barrows, Rowe Goldsmith, Walter Young, Obadiah Morley, Joel Lee, Ira H. Couch, Elias Scofield, John Alden and Andrew Spear. Witnesses sworn for the people were Abijah Bennett, John Silsbe, Shubel S. Marsh, William Mattison, Samuel Ayres and Darius Dexter. Alanson Weed and William Forbes were called as witnesses for the defendant. The obstruction to navigation, and the injury of the land around the lake shore, and that intermittent fever around the lake was unknown until after the dam was erected were fully proved. The jury found a general verdict of guilty on the indictment and the Court imposed a fine of \$15. The jurors and witnesses were very respectable citizens. I believe all the Judges, jurors and witnesses have gone to the grave.

In early days I inquired of some of the most respectable citizens, who I knew urged the trial, why they brought the defendant to trial when the dam had already been removed. Their reply was that the sickness continued and they feared the new dam was too far up the outlet and would still effect the lake, and that the sickness would still continue, and that the shore lands would continue to be injured by the high water, and therefore they desired a conviction as an example. I do not believe there was a feeling of revenge on the part of the complainants.

In the month of November Judge P. and Capt. Forbes erected a cheap frame-house, the first within the bounds of the

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present village. It was built in bents of sawed oak timber. In size it was about 36 feet long and 16 wide, 1½ stories high; roof shingled; sides covered with rough clapboards, and floors of rough boards. In the middle of the building was a stone chimney with two fire places. The top of the chimney was of lath and clay. The front door was a battin door on the south side opposite the chimney. In the east end was an outside back door near a spring of water. The spring has been removed north by the digging of cellars and other improvements. This house stood with its longest way east and west almost precisely where Burtch's drug store now stands. The lower story was divided into two rooms and a stairway was placed beside the chimney. At that time, and for about two years after no streets or lots had been surveyed.

Messrs. Prendergast and Forbes removed into this house with their families in December. After the village lots and streets were laid out in that vicinity, Judge P. gave the block of lots embracing that house to Mrs. Nancy Forbes, the wife of Captain Forbes, as a present. During the fall of 1812 the ground that was chopped over, during the summer by Abram Pier and others, north of the outlet and west of Washington street and south of 5th street and the steamboat landing, except a margin along the outlet, was cleared and fenced at the rapids. The town of Ellicott had not been fully organized. At the close of 1812 the only houses at the rapids were the framed house just referred to, and the log house erected in the fall of 1811 by John Blowers. Judge P. had not sold a foot of land, nor had there been a public road laid out to the rapids, or a bridge erected over the outlet. Messrs. Prendergast, Forbes and Blowers were the only actual residents at the rapids. The hands employed about the mills were unmarried men or those having families residing elsewhere.

I am unable to state precisely when the first sawing was done at the new site, but I think not until the commencement of 1813. Late in the spring of 1813, the new saw-mills were without roofs. Emigration into the town of Ellicott was very small in 1812, and consisted mostly of those who had purchased the land the year before and made arrangements to move.

I have thus far alluded to the proprietor as Judge P., although he did not hold that office until 1814. In 1813 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Assistant Justice by the Federal Counsel of Appointment. Party spirit never ran higher in the State than it did in 1814. The Federalists were generally strongly opposed to President Madison and the war, as was evinced by the party votes in Congress and the State Legislature, and the meeting of the celebrated "Hartford Convention." The Counsel of Appointment was Federal, and removed nearly every republican officer in the State within their power, and among the rest the Judges of Chautauqua County, except the first Judge, Cushing, whom they could not remove. Federal Judges were appointed in their stead, among whom was James Prendergast, Esq. In 1815 there was a Republican Counsel of Appointment and for some years after, and nearly all the Republican Judges and officers removed in 1814 were restored in 1815. Thus Judge P. held the office to which he had been appointed for a brief period.

I have thus gone through with the preliminary details, somewhat in a prolix man-

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ner, of the first two years of the settlement of the Upper Rapids.

In the spring of 1813 the town of Ellicott became fully organized and matters moved forward more prosperously without misfortune, although the perils of war materially retarded emigration and public improvements.

I have been in poor health during the cold winter just passed and sensibly feel declining years, and have no disposition to continue the preliminary history unless desired by you and your readers. I have aimed more at a faithful narrative to lay the foundation of a history than to amuse or exhibit style of composition. I may, however, in any event, if my life and strength is spared, write one more article relating to my purchase from the Holland Land Company of the "reserved land," on both sides of the outlet between Judge Prendergast's purchase and the Dexterville lands, in 1822, which I have sold from time to time by the acre, or in village lots, in about 50 years, until mere trifling remnants remain mine. On that purchase about one-half of the inhabitants of the village now reside and on it a majority of the churches have been erected.

Very respectfully,

E. T. FOOTE.

April 28th, 1871.

#### EARLY HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat.

Having received several letters urging me to continue my preliminaries for a history of Jamestown, although in poor health, I resume my reminiscences, as No. 4.

In my last communication I completed what I had to report, up to the year 1813.

The town of Ellicott was duly organized on the last Tuesday of April, 1813, at its first town meeting held at the house of Joseph Akin, on the present farm of Charles Russell and John Howard Russell, in Kiantone. (See my annals of the town of Ellicott published in the Jamestown Journal in 1859. Judge Prendergast was elected Supervisor, Ebenezer Davis, Town Clerk, and other officers required by law. They were respectable men, but nearly all Federalists. The only families residing at the Rapids in 1813, were those of Judge Prendergast and William Forbes, in a framed house, and John Blowers in a log house at the head of the Rapids, and he took a tavern license and paid \$5.

Judge Prendergast still retained all of his land purchased in 1809. The laborers he employed were mostly either unmarried or those residing in the vicinity, that worked by the day or for short periods. Very few emigrants settled in the vicinity this year.

The gang and single mills, in one frame and under one roof were completed in 1813, but no boards were rafted down the river for market this year. Phineas Palmiter, Jr., a carpenter and joiner, at my request many years since, gave me his earliest recollections of the Rapids. He stated that he arrived at the Rapids on the 13th day of June, 1813, and the only houses there were those I have named; and that the day after he arrived (June 14) he assisted in raising Judge Prendergast's framed farm barn, the first in the place, in size 40x50 feet, on what is now lot 7, on the east side of Cherry street. After it was completed, the wheat raised on the land cleared and sown the preceding Fall north of the outlet, and west of Washington street, was harvested and stored in the new barn.

His first joiner work was making the window sash and setting the glass for the new grist mill not then running; in helping finish the roof of the saw mills, and in erecting J. & M. Prendergast's store. The level ground south of the outlet, east of the present Busti road, and north of the terrace north of the present grounds of

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Col. Hall, Governor Renton, and Zoner Hazel-tine, Jr., was cleared and fenced, and sown to oats and grass seed. The clearing in no place came to the shore of the outlet, or to the line of the "Reservation," except near where Munroe street now crosses it. This cleared field was used for a meadow for many years, and was ultimately called the "parade-ground," where the first and subsequent Battalion and Regimental trainings were held in Jamestown. From charges in J. & M. Prendergast's books and the statement of Eleazer Daniels, the grist mill was not entirely completed until 1814.

Before the town of Ellicott was organized there had not been a legally laid out road in the town. Those roads travelled were mere neighborhood paths. In 1813, the Commissioners of Highways of Ellicott, laid a road from what is now Ellery east line at Jonas Simmons, now Henry Strunks, commencing at the east end of the Mayville road, which came past Jeremiah Griffiths over the hill past the late Jacob Petersons, from thence easterly past the late John Strunks, and a little south of the present residence of Amos Blanchard to Work's mill. This road had been previously underbrushed by the pioneer settlers about the foot of the lake to go to Work's mill. From this last road another was laid out in 1813, towards the Rapids; passing near the present Lake View Cemetery, the north end of Lake View Avenue and near S. C. Crosby's and Col. A. F. Allen's, to what is now the lower part of Main Street, to the mills. Another road was laid out from the former residence of William Sears, in the present town of Kiantone, passing James Hall's, Ebenezer Davis, Joseph Akins, the "Bostwick place," then Seynours, and near the residence of the late Joseph Garfield's, William and Henry Morgan's and east of the present residence of Col Hall to the Shore of the outlet, a little above the present Stone flour mill.

The Commissioners of highways in 1813, contracted with Reubin Landon of Ellicott to build a framed bridge across the outlet on the road last described. It was raised in 1813, but was not completed until 1814, and was paid for out of the road and bridge money raised in Ellicott, and the bridge money granted by the Board of Supervisors.

The brilliant naval victory of Commodore Perry and the American fleet over Commodore Barclay and the British fleet, on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, caused great rejoicing in our country and gave the frontier settlers increased confidence in their security from British and Indian invasions and depredations.

In the fall of 1813, a small frame pioneer store building, was erected by Messrs. Jediah and Martin Prendergast, merchants of Mayville, on James Prendergast's land on what is now the northwest corner of Main and First streets, but it was not entirely completed until 1814. It was built by Messrs. Wm. Forbes, Wm. Deland and Phineas Palmiter, jr. The front room was so far completed, that the owners brought from their store in Mayville and from Pittsburg, a few goods and placed them in their store, from which sales—as shown by their books—commenced Nov. 9th, 1813. Thomas Disher was the first clerk. I have a plan and description of that primitive humble building, in my historic scrap book, but it has been so recently removed that many of the present citizens will recollect its unpretending appearance. From this store, I apprehend was sold, for a few years, more old "Mongahela Whiskey" yearly, than any store in the vicinity sells at the present day. It was made from rye, and generally had been made some time and was said to be unadulterated. Delirium tremens was then almost unknown at the Rapids. I well recollect the first case that occurred there. Whiskey retailed then for about two dollars a gallon.

This year the militia company commanded



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by Captain John Silsbe, (who resided near Wm. Bemus) was divided, the south part, then Ellicott with a portion of the adjoining territory on the west side of the Lake was set off for a new company and Solomon Jones was selected Captain; Wm. Forbes, Lieutenant; and Wm. Martin, Ensign. The Rapids was the place of meeting for the company.

In December, 1813, Gov. Tompkins, anticipating an attack on Buffalo, by a British army, ordered out the militia west of the Genesee river, including Chautauqua county, *en masse* for its defence. The Chautauqua militia were to rendezvous at the X Roads and march to Buffalo, under command of Col. John McMahon. Captain Jones declined his commission and the command of the "Ellicott company" devolved on Lieut. Forbes and Lieut. William Martin. The company assembled at the Rapids about Christmas of which the following is a list of the rank and file:

Wm. Forbes, Lieut. Commanding; Wm. Martin, 2d Lieut.; Amos Bird, 1st Sergeant; Phineas Palmeter, Jr., 2d Sergt.; Isaac Martin, 3d Sergt.; Elijah Akin, 4th Sergt.; Stephen Hadley, 1st Corpl.; Ira Owens, 2d Corpl.; Wm. Sears, Richard Covell, Caleb Thomson, Nathan Lasall, Isaac Carpenter, Daniel B. Carpenter, Stephen Frank, Joseph Frank, James Willson, Samuel Hays, Alanson Debell, Eliphalet Steward, William Morgan, Peter Simmons, Amos Ferguson, Benjamin Lee, William Lee, Benjamin Moe, James Miller, John Strunk, Jacob Simmons, Privates; John Lee, Drummer.

The company assembled at the Rapids and marched to Mayville, where they staid the first night. The next day they marched to the X Roads and joined the regiment; it being the junior company. There was but little snow but it was very cold weather. The government had not made any provision for transportation, tents or other camp equipage, ammunition or rations. Provisions were scarce and dear. The officers and men were dependent on their own resources for the necessities of life. Some of the men were without a dollar in money and deficient in clothing. The company marched from the X Roads to James Dunn's, in Portland, where they camped.

The different companies were compelled to march separately and camp in different places along the road to enable them to get quarters for the night. The Ellicott company marched in the rear and did not arrive in Buffalo until the evening of the 30th of December, before the battle. There had been a thaw that day, rendering the roads wet and muddy and the feet of nearly all the men were wet, and so many men had arrived before them, that the officers were unable to procure comfortable quarters for their men, or comfortable rations.

The Ellicott company arrived too late before the action to be regularly mustered into service and their names regularly enrolled. All was alarm and confusion, and it was generally believed that a British army was lying on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, and would cross over that night. Before midnight the wind veered around to the north-west from the Lake and the weather became extremely cold, and the mud holes and water in the road, froze hard enough before they marched to the river to bear a horse. The men had been ordered into line on the Black Rock road and to stand with their arms ready to march, where they stood shivering in the cold. In this position the Ellicott company were first furnished with cartridges. The Chautauqua regiment was posted in the rear as a reserve. They were finally ordered to march to Black Rock and meet the enemy in battle, and suffered their full share of danger and death.

For a description of the battle and its results, I refer to the historic lectures of Samuel A. Brown, Esq., before the students of Jamestown Academy, published in the *Jamestown*

Journal; also the history of Chautauqua County, published by Emory F. Warren, esq., in 1846.

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The disastrous result of the battle, it may be stated in general terms, was mainly from the inexperience of the militia, General Hall the military commander of the United States forces, and the undisciplined men under his command. They had assembled on the eve of the battle without previous concert or acquaintance among the officers, and without effective arms and ammunition to meet the well disciplined regulars of the British army under an experienced commander, Gen. Riall; meeting also the Canadian militia with their feelings of revenge for the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of New Ark, Canada, by General Mc Cluer twenty days before, accompanied by their savage allies, a different result would have been considered less than a miracle. The result of the battle caused the Ellicott company, without quarters or supplies, to become scattered and nearly all of them without being regularly "mustered out of service" and discharge, returned home. Some of the Ellicott company however, among whom was Alanson Debell, Amos Fogarson, Benjamin Lee, William Lee, Benjamin Moe, John Strunk and James Willson, wounded, fell in with the remains of Capt. Silsbe's Company after the action and remained with them, and were regularly discharged at Williamsville, and their names appear in the returns of that company in the War Department of Washington.

More than thirty years since, I was in Washington city and obtained liberty, on certain conditions, to copy the returns of men who served in the war of 1812, from Chautauqua County. I could not find any returns of the Ellicott Company, for the reasons, I have no doubt, I have named. Still those men who were living afterwards, obtained the regular bounty, and the wounded pensions, on proof of their services and that they had not been regularly mustered into service, from the fault of superior officers. I have thus given the names of those comprising the Ellicott Company and their services in the cause of the country that they may not be forgotten. The casualties to the members of that company attest the danger of their position. Joseph Frank the son of Lawrence Frank, of Frank Settlement, (unmarried), was killed and scalped by the Indians and buried in the common grave of the men killed in that battle.

James Wilson residing near Worksburg, was wounded by a ball through the arm, causing an ulcer from which particles of bone came for years. He drew a pension, removed to Michigan, where he is said to have died long since.

Samuel Hays residing near the west line of Ellicott, was shot through the hip which rendered him an invalid for life. He drew a pension and removed to Kanhawa river, Va., and died there.

Caleb Thomson resided near the Conewango, was slightly wounded and removed west, and is said to be still living.

Isaac Carpenter residing near Goose Creek, was wounded slightly in the ear and drew a small pension.

Eliphalet Steward born in Stonington, Conn. A. D. 1759, and served in the revolutionary war, was a substitute for his son-in-law, Capt. Michael Frank, lately deceased, who resided near him. He was the grandfather of Messrs. John and Sardinus Steward of Harmony. He died in Busti about 1837, aged 78.

William Morgan, born in Chatham, Conn., in 1779, was a substitute for his son, Henry. They resided about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile south of the Rapids, on the farm they sold Dr. Laban Hazeltine.

The venerable Captain, William Martin, now residing in Kiantone, near Jamestown, was born in Claverack, N. Y., and emigrated to Ellicott in 1811. He was ensign of the

Company, since Captain, was taken prisoner, and carried across the lines and marched to Montreal, with other prisoners taken in that battle. There he suffered much, and had a course of fever, and was detained until May, when he was sent across the lines to Chazy, and discharged by exchange, and returned home in June, 1814.

In September 1814, he was again called into the lines near Buffalo, and in Fort Erie, Canada, from which he was discharged only five days before the celebrated "Sortie" at the Fort.

It would be a pleasure to me to mention other members of that company among the pioneers of Jamestown and Ellicott, but my weakness and want of space seem to forbid it. I believe all of that pioneer Company except Capt. Martin, and perhaps Caleb Thompson have paid the debt of nature.

It will be perceived that no material new improvements were made at the Rapids in 1813. The continuation of the war prevented emigration. The few residents at the Rapids were mostly sustained by provisions from Pittsburgh. The logs sawed at the mills were mostly taken from the land cleared in 1812, or from the lands of neighboring settlers who cut and floated them to the mills, to be sawed on shares.

Indeed, this was the case for many subsequent years—Judge P. neither clearing more land at the Rapids, or cutting more timber. He had a plenty of logs to be sawed on shares. He sometimes purchased the logs by the hundred, after they had been measured and estimated.

Very Respectfully your most ob't  
J. T. FOOTE.

New Haven, July 10, 1871.

**Jamestown, Friday, August 25, 1871**

**Early History of Jamestown—No. 5.**

WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

• ED. JOURNAL:—Agreeably to my former arrangement with you, I herewith forward you for publication, another part of my preliminary History of Jamestown, No. 5, A. D. 1814.

The war continued with various successes and reverses, and emigration to the county was nearly prevented.

In the fall of 1814, two companies of militia were called from the county to the Niagara frontier, one commanded by Capt. James McMahan of the X-Roads, and the other by Capt. Martin Tubbs of Hanover. They served from the fore part of August, on the Niagara frontier, about two months, and suffered much from intermittent and remittent fevers, and some died.

Improvements at the Rapids were nearly stationary. The inhabitants there were mostly supplied with provisions by keel-boats from Pittsburg. The bridge across the Outlet, commenced the previous year, was completed, and the Commissioners of Highways of Ellicott appropriated the one hundred dollars bridge money received from the county, as follows: Bridge across the Outlet at Esquire Prendergast's, \$37, 67. Bridge across Stillwater Creek, near Joseph Akin's, \$29. Bridge across Kiantone Creek at Robert Russel's mill, (now A. T. Prendergast's) \$33, 33. The balance for building those bridges was paid with money raised by the town on subscriptions of the inhabitants. Not a bridge of any consequence in the town of Ellicott, in those days, was built without the aid of liberal subscriptions by the people, mostly in labor or materials.

Party spirit ran high in 1814, and was felt in towns, as well as States and the Nation. The town officers elected in Ellicott

in March, although respectable citizens, were nearly all Federalists. Judge Prendergast was re-elected Supervisor of Ellicott.

At the election in Ellicott on the last Tuesday of April, 1814, and the two succeeding days, for Members of Assembly in Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Assembly District, Elijah Holt, Fed., received 38 votes, and Joseph McCluer, Rep., 9 votes. For Congress, Daniel W. Lewis and Richard Smith, Fed., received 39 votes, and Gen. Peter B. Porter and Micah Brooks, Rep., received 9 votes. James Prendergast was appointed a Judge of Chautauqua County vice the Judges of Chautauqua County appointed on the organization of the County, A. D. 1811, removed. The Republican Justices of the Peace in the County were generally removed by the Federal course of appointment and Federalists appointed in their stead.

In 1814, Judge P. had not sold or offered for sale any of his lands at the Rapids, or surveyed any lots, yet he appeared to have become convinced that his own interest as well as his neighbors', required the settlement of mechanics at the Rapids; yet those who did locate there in 1814 resided in houses built by him, or on his lands, without any valid title to them. He made considerable exertions to induce some persons to remove there. Among them were:

Jacob Fenton, a worthy christian man, a native of Mansfield, Conn., a revolutionary soldier and a potter by trade, with his wife Lois Hurd, a native of New Milford, Conn., who first settled in New Haven, Conn., where their eldest child, Wm. H., was born in 1790. He removed to Burlington, N. Y., where he resided many years, and then removed to Mayville, N. Y., where he commenced the pottery business in 1813. He was induced by Judge P. to remove to the Rapids in the spring of 1814, under a promise of assistance in building a tavern house and pottery. Judge P. assisted him in building a two-story tavern house and pottery east of what became Main street, and south of Second street, on the east part of what afterwards became lots 1, 2 and 3. The house extended to Potter's Alley, and faced the keelboat landing on the Outlet, a little above the new bridge. Potter's Alley, when surveyed, was named from the adjoining pottery. The new tavern barn was built north of the house facing Second street, near where Derby's brick stores have been erected. Mr. Fenton and his wife, I apprehend, were the first professors of religion (Congregationalists) that settled at the Rapids. His house was the principal hotel for some years, while at the same time he did considerable business as a potter. The first year he actually made some red earthen teacups and saucers that sold readily because better could not well be obtained.

I boarded at Fenton's Inn when I located in Jamestown and remained there nearly three years. He ultimately removed to Fluvanna where he resumed his trade, but died there June 21, 1822, aged 57 years, universally respected.

Eleazer Daniels, a blacksmith, a native of Chelsea, Mass., after marriage removed to Newport N. Y., from whence he again removed to the X-Roads in 1813, and from thence with his partner in blacksmithing Basset Nichols, unmarried, came to the Rapids in the Spring of 1814, where Judge P. built for Daniels, a small plank house on the present site of the Atlantic Hotel,

*Council*

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into which he removed and where he resided while at the Rapids. He also built for Daniels and Bassett a shanty blacksmith shop near the head race of the mills. Nichols was a good workman but intemperate and soon left and went down the Ohio river. Daniels resided at the Rapids about four years and did most of the blacksmithing for the mills; but he never purchased the house or shop, nor was he required to pay any rent. Daniels removed to a piece of wild land, now a part of Mr. Hutton's farm, where he had a small shop and did some farming. After about four years he sold and removed to Little Brokenstraw, below Panama, where he was a pioneer settler and cleared up a good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were industrious people and raised a large family, and by industry and economy obtained a competence, and are now living on a part of their Brokenstraw farm, at about 85 years of age, in comfortable health and circumstances.

John Burge, with a family, a tanner and shoemaker, with his partner, James Rice, unmarried, residing at the cross roads, were induced to remove to the Rapids in the Spring or Summer of 1814.

John Burge was the son of Thomas Burge, and was born on the Ocean while his parents were emigrating from Germany, two days before their landing in New Jersey. He emigrated from New Jersey to Schoharie, N. Y., where he married Hannah Smith, daughter of Theodore, and sister of Martin Smith. They removed to the cross roads in 1811. He removed into a small unfinished framed house erected for him on the east side of Cherry St., south of Second St., probably on what is now lot 3. A shanty shop was built for them south of what is now First street, near Cherry St. In the Spring of 1815, some out door tan vats were constructed near the shop. Those vats were exhumed when the Railroad was built. Burgess sold out about 1817, to Wm. Pier and others, and removed to Portland, N. Y., and from thence to Rochester, N. Y., about 1820, where he died in March, 1823, leaving a widow and a large family, who ultimately removed to Will county, Ill., and settled near Joliet, about 1830, where she died in 1856, and where some of the family still reside. James Rice came from Vermont and emigrated South about 1817, still unmarried.

Patrick Campbell, a Dutchman from Herkimer county, N. Y., with his wife, who was a daughter of Nicholas Webber, came to the Rapids in 1814, and lived in a small house near Burge and had a shanty blacksmith shop, near the mill race. He was a good workman, but intemperate and finally removed to Frank settlement, and from thence to Pennsylvania.

James Berry, a single man, a deer skin dresser and leather mitten maker, came to the Rapids late in 1814, from Cayuga county, N. Y., and in 1815 built a small framed house on the corner of Cherry and First Streets. He was a temperate and industrious man. His health failed and he sold his house and lot and went to Scipio, N. Y., where he died unmarried, with consumption, in 1863, about 38 years of age.

Judge Prendergast in the Fall of 1814, built for himself a small, one and one-half story framed house on the lot next north of the one now occupied by the Chautauqua County Bank. The gable of the house faced the street, and no window in front except one in the gable. The front of the house was some 30 or 40 feet back from the street. There was a stone chimney with

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one fire place in the west end, and the top of the chimney was made of lath and clay. There was a narrow stairway to the chamber on one side of the chimney, and a little pantry on the other; two bed rooms on the east end divided by a board partition, and a primitive cellar, not stoned, with a trap door from the floor of the kitchen. There was an out door oven in primitive style, one out-side door facing the north, and one square room which served for parlor, kitchen and dining room. In this humble, unpainted, unadorned house, always kept neat and cleanly, was cooked more provisions, and in it were eaten more meals than in any other private house in the village. The floors for many years were kept white by faithful scrubbing and remained unpainted for some fifteen years, and I think were never carpeted. Notwithstanding it was one of the most inconvenient houses for a large family in the village, no one witnessed more hospitality, and so it remained until Judge P. sold his property in Jamestown and removed from it.

John Blowers, in the fall of 1814, built a small one and a-half story dwelling house, with its side to Main street, with two rooms, a chimney in the middle, and with two fire places, built of the same materials as Judge Prendergast's. The house was upon what became lot No. 3 on the west side of Main street. The side of the house stood up to the line of the street. Blowers subsequently built a one-story lean-to addition in the rear for a kitchen. In this house Blowers opened a tavern. In the north room of this house the first school ever taught in Jamestown was taught by the Rev. Amasa West. Among the pupils was A. T. Prendergast, of Kiantone. When Dr. Laban Hazeltine emigrated to Jamestown in the Fall of 1815 he rented the north part of this house for his family, and in 1816 Blowers sold him the house and he resided there for many years. Blowers removed to 100 acres of new land near Mr. Hutton's present residence. Blowers died in 1863. See my obituary of him published in the Jamestown JOURNAL:

No person was assessed for real estate at the rapids in 1814 except Judge Prendergast. He deeded the land booked to him by the H. L. Company in 1813, lying between his purchase and the reserve, being the east thirds of lots 33 and 34. The whole was assessed to him in 1814, and valued by the assessors at \$2,976. The tax was \$13.98. He was not assessed for any personal property. The only persons assessed for highway labor at the Rapids in 1814, were James Prendergast, John Blowers, William Forbes, Jacob Fenton, Eleazer Daniels, and Nathan Blowers, single man, uncle of John Blowers.

Late in the fall of 1813, Nathan Cass, of the X Roads, a native of Mendon, Mass., and father of Jonathan, Joseph, Pliney, and Judd Cass, who removed from Junius, N. Y., to the X Roads in 1811, booked from the Holland Company lots 18 and 19, T. 2, R. 11, 455 acres. In the winter of 1813-14, he removed into the woods at "Slippery Rock," and erected log cabins preparatory to building a double saw-mill at that place. On the 23d of May, 1814, he took an article for the land he had booked before, at the rate of \$5 an acre, and proceeded without unnecessary delay in the erection of a dam and double saw-mill. He brought with him from the X Roads some men with their families and others, to assist in the erection of the mills, among whom were John Brewer, Nicholas Dolloff,

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Before this

Nathan Cass  
and  
John Cass  
and  
Benj. Brewer  
Barrus

All the land in  
Hudson on  
Sept. 9. 1806

The Cass's lot  
all of lot 33  
June 29 11  
Nathan north  
225 acres  
John South part  
165 acres

Barrus 6th  
East 1/2 of lot  
175 1/2 acres

See Hollister's  
2d vol  
Title that calls

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John Ingersoll, and others. The mills were erected and put in operation late in 1814. When Cass commenced his mills the land between Prendergast's and Works' mills was an unbroken wilderness.

A pioneer road was opened from Prendergast's mills about the confluence of Main and 3d streets, along the general course of 3d street to the confluence of James and 2d streets, thence easterly past my former residence, and south of the Methodist meeting house to near the present residence of John Scott, thence through the low lands and gradually passing onto the high grounds north of C. E. Bishop's residence, thence around the head of the spring gulf to Cass' mills, thence along the north side of the outlet around the north side of the swamp on the north side of Tiffany's mill-pond to Works' mill, where it intersected the Works and Kennedyville road and the road from Works to Pennsylvania, first opened by Kennedy and Works. Cass ran his mills in 1815 and made considerable lumber. In the spring of 1816 he sold his mills and land by a transfer of his article to Lothrop S. Parmlee, then a recent merchant of Jamestown, taking goods mostly in payment. Parmlee was formerly from Oneida county, N. Y., and had resided in Ohio and traveled on the Ohio river before he came to Chautauqua. His wife, a very worthy woman, was a Stafford, from Sangerfield, N. Y. They removed with their family to Slippery Rock, and ran the mills about one year, and then sold them with the article to Samuel Budlong and Henry Bently, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and Uriah Bently, of Busti. The junior partner left his farm and removed to the mills and took charge of them, and erected lift locks, and made some other improvements. In 1818 Uriah Bently sold his interest to his partners and returned to his farm. About 1824 the owners of the property at Slippery Rock sold to Messrs. John and Darius Dexter, and the latter removed to the mills and took charge of them, and made improvements, sold lots, and erected a furnace, and the name of the place by common consent was changed to Dexterville, previous to which it had been called Slippery Rock, and then Cass Mills. The subsequent change of owners and business are within the recollection of the present generation.

I should perhaps have mentioned that Major Parmlee removed with his family to Warren, Pa., where he became a prominent merchant, and where he died, and where some of the family now reside.

Cass removed from his mills to Jamestown before he sold them, and erected a large two-story tavern on the corner where the Jamestown House now stands. He also owned the lot and buildings where Burtch's drug store stands, which he purchased of Gen. Horace Allen. Cass was a hardy man, of indomitable perseverance, and would accomplish much business with small means. He removed from Jamestown to Mayville, and from thence to Girard, Pa., where he died in 1841, aged 73 years.

I have embraced the commencement of improvements of Slippery Rock, and subsequent changes to Dexterville; that now seems destined to become a part of Jamestown. I have written this article amidst great weakness, not having been able much of the time to sit up all day. Should my life be spared with sufficient strength, I may ere long commence on the A. D. 1815, which was a new era, comprising the return

of peace, the laying out and naming the village, and other incidents which I personally witnessed, and of which a kind Providence permits me to testify.

Very respectfully, &c., E. T. FOOTE.  
Aug. 16, 1871.

EARLY HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN  
NO. 6.

[Written for the DEMOCRAT by Hon. E. T. FOOTE.]

NEW HAVEN, CT., Feb. 1, 1872.

Gentlemen:—My present article will be my settlement in Jamestown in the spring of 1815 and Jamestown as I first saw it before it was named:

I attended medical lectures in the city of New York in the winter of 1814-15, and was in the city when peace was proclaimed with England. After the conclusion of the lectures, in March, I returned to my father's in Sherburne, N. Y., preparatory to emigrating west in quest of a satisfactory place for settlement. I had no place in view short of the south shore of Lake Erie. I journeyed west on horse back by the way of Cayuga bridge, Rochester (then a new village and sickly) the Ridge Road, and Niagara Falls to Buffalo. The Niagara frontier was in a desolate situation, in consequence of the war. Many houses had been destroyed; and others with farms were unoccupied. I journeyed west by a most intolerably bad road to Pomfret, where I spent a sabbath and first heard the Rev. John Spencer, the Connecticut missionary, preach.

I had a few acquaintances at Canadaway, among them Messrs. Holmes, who were then about erecting a small single wool-carding machine at the upper Rapids, and who spoke of the location as the commencement of a wilderness village with an immense water power, and in their opinion destined to become a point of much importance. There was no physician there.

Dr. White informed me that all of his acquaintances that had seen the Rapids looked upon it prospectively as a place of much importance. I passed along west on the Erie road through a beautiful fascinating country to the cross roads, where I saw Sheriff Eason, who had repeatedly been at the Rapids, and he had no doubt, although a rough looking place, it was destined to become an important point. Although I was strongly inclined to locate along the Erie road, I concluded I would first visit the Rapids, and passed on to Mayville, and down the east side of the Lake to John Griffith's, where I lodged. I then continued my course over the hill past the late residence of Jacob Peterson and Henry Strunk along the Works mill road to the new road to the Rapids, heretofore described, and by that road to Jacob Fenton's inn. On passing my eyes over the mills and small improvements and the few unfinished cabin houses and tall black stumps and logs in the streets, I was homesick and wished myself back to the Erie road. I enquired of Mr. Fenton if there was a physician in the place or vicinity, to which he answered no one nearer than twenty-two miles, and the people suffered sometimes for the want of one. I then visited Judge Prendergast and informed him that I was a physician and looking for a place of settlement, and showed him my credentials. After examining them he urged me to settle there. He assured me that a physician was much needed—that there was none within fifty miles east or south, and Lake Erie on the north. He

Ancestry of Nathan Cass { Compiled by 441/2  
Horace A. Foote  
1898

John Cass, was a resident of Hampton N.H. in 1648  
 Married (about 1747 or 1748) Martha Philbrick, a  
 daughter of Thomas Philbrick, and died  
 April 7<sup>th</sup> 1675

Samuel Cass Among his children was  
 born July 13<sup>th</sup> 1659 at Hampton N.H.  
 He married Dec. 6<sup>th</sup> 1681 Mercy Samborn, daughter  
 William Samborn -

John Cass Among his children was  
 born Oct. 24<sup>th</sup> 1687 at Hampton N.H. -  
 Married (about 1712) Hannah, probably daughter of  
 John Gove - Removed to Mendon Mass. about 1726 where  
 he bought about 300 acres of land in part of town now called  
 Blackstone Mass - He was a Quaker, and in  
 August 1732 & Oct<sup>r</sup> 1735 was, with other Quakers exempted  
 from payment of Ministerial tax (See Metcalf Mendon pages 224 & 229)  
 and is again mentioned as among Quakers in Mendon  
 in 1757 (see page 277 Metcalf Hist.?) but was not mentioned  
 in list of Quakers in Mendon in following year 1758 (page 282  
 Metcalf's) therefore probably died about 1757/1758 - aged about 70 -  
 Among his children were Nathan born July 2 1715, Johanna born Feb 15  
 1717

Jonathan Gove Cass and  
 born August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1722 in Hampton N.H.  
 He married in 1747 Abigail Salisbury of Cumberland R.I.  
 He inherited his father's homestead at Mendon in part of  
 town now called Blackstone Mass - He also was a Quaker  
 and in 1757 was mentioned in list of Quakers there (page 277 Metcalf's)  
 and again in 1758 " " " " " " " " (page 282 " )  
 and in 1777 (in Revol<sup>n</sup> war) is mentioned as one of the Selectmen of the  
 town (see page 362 Metcalf's Mendon March 3. 1777) - He had  
 several children, and among them was

Nathan Cass, born 1767 in Mendon Mass.  
 See page opposite  
 as to his sons Jonathan { See Young Hist Church Co page 596  
 as to Joseph and Foote, Autographs page 46  
 as to Judah W. see Young Hist Church Co page 640  
 See also Foote's vol 4  
 Autographs  
 Nathan & Jonathan  
 See also  
 as to Nathan  
 See  
 pages 430-44  
 This book  
 Vol 4 Foote  
 Hist. Cole

Hampton  
 N.H.  
 22  
 32  
 64

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also informed me that he had a brother and nephew at Mayville that were physicians, but the former was an aged man in mercantile business, wholly retired from the profession, and his nephew had sufficient business about home and would not come to the Rapids or neighborhoods except as a matter of charity. I alluded to the difficulty of keeping a horse at the rapids for want of hay or oats and the few inhabitants at the Rapids. But said he, there are good farming neighborhoods south and west within reasonable distance, that would employ a physician settled here. That the village would soon become a manufacturing town, that a company of energetic men with a capital of \$100,000, would soon be formed for a Cotton Manufacturing Company, and erect a Cotton Factory the next Summer, which would add materially to the population. He urged me strongly to locate there, and assured me he would do all in his power to introduce me to the people, and that as soon as the grass in his meadow was sufficiently grown I should be welcome to cut all the grass my horse needed that Summer.

I also saw two prominent farmers and citizens from Stillwater, Messrs. Solomon Jones and Joseph Kin, who strongly urged me to settle there. The few inhabitants at the Rapids were urgent I should locate there. I was assured that there was a fall in the outlet of about seventy feet in less than four miles. The outlet as I then saw it was a large stream driving the heavy gang, and two single saw mills and a grist mill, leaving much water running to waste. I admired the extent of water power on the Rapids, and looked forward to the prospective results. Not a horse was owned at the Rapids, nor were there any teams there except ox teams. I was dependent, in a pecuniary point of view, on my professional business. I was in a land of strangers, with but two persons within the circuit of my proposed ride that I had ever known. Not a relative within two hundred miles of me. The nearest Post Office was at Mayville, 22 miles, where a mail came from Buffalo on horseback once a week. But one eastern city paper was taken at the Rapids, and not a newspaper printed in the county; no schools or religious meetings. It was an isolated place, away from all thoroughfares. Aside from the great water power of the Rapids and anticipated manufactures, it had no particular attractions to me. With much doubt and hesitation, I finally concluded to locate there for a time at least, and await the result of my observation and experience. I engaged board at Mr. Fenton's, and a stall and forage room for my horse in his barn. With much difficulty I procured about a ton of hay in Frank Settlement at over \$20 a ton, and a few bushels of oats that had been saved for seed. I soon began to have professional calls into the county, about the town of Ellicott and about the lower end of the lake, and occasionally to Warren, Brokenstraw and Kinzua, especially in surgical cases. I was healthy and could endure hardship. I traveled on horseback Summer and Winter, and sometimes on foot through paths by marked trees to save travel. I soon had all the professional business I could do and never knew the want of it while I confined my attention to it. The woods were full of wild animals, and I not unfrequently, in the night, had the music of wolves in my ears, but they did not harm me.

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The embryo village, when I located in it, had no other name but the Rapids or Upper Rapids. The visible improvements were the three saw mills and grist mill I have mentioned, a small country store, red-earthen pottery, two shanty blacksmith shops and the commencement of a small out-doors tannery, and a public inn. The store was a small one story building enclosed with rough clapboards, raised on a block foundation, and owned by Messrs. Jediah and Martin Prendergast of Mayville, who had a larger store at Mayville where they resided. The store at the Rapids was superintended by Thomas Dishar, a worthy young man from Canada who boarded with Judge Prendergast.

The store contained a few shelves of dry goods and hardware, besides whisky, tobacco, nails, glass, castings, hollow ware, dried fruit and flour, stone ware and tools.

Judge P. owned all the land surrounding the village. His tract contained nearly nine hundred acres, and he declined to sell any of it except in village lots. He had cleared about sixty acres in two pieces, one field—about fifty acres—bounded substantially by what is now Washington and Fifth, and the bluffs on the north side of the outlet, and the canoe or keel boat, now steamboat landing. This field was well fenced with heavy pine rails. There was a well-beaten foot path from the canoe landing over the hill to a pair of bars near the present confluence of Washington and Second street and thence to the mills. This field had produced a good crop of winter wheat and been seeded down to clover. Considerable grain was brought down the lake by the inhabitants in canoes to be ground. On the south side of the Outlet was a cleared and fenced field of about ten acres, bounded substantially by the present Busti street, and the terrace north of Col. Wm. Hall's, Governor Fenton's, and A. Hazeltine Jr., and the "reserved land" and the Outlet, but the clearing or fence in no place came to the shore of the Outlet. This field had yielded a crop of oats the preceding year and been seeded down to grass and saved for meadow. There were no buildings in either of the cleared fields, but a large crop of tall beach stumps. There was a framed bridge on bents a little above the stone flouring mill.

There had been some streets surveyed and a few village lots laid out, but none deeded, except perhaps the block of lots given by Judge P. to Mrs. Nancy Forbes. I think a few lots were surveyed in the Fall of 1814, but more in the Spring of 1815, in all perhaps 100 lots. They were surveyed by Thomas Bemus; very few of the lots had been cleared and fenced. Judge P. had cleared and fenced six lots where his house and barn stood. They were enclosed by waney edged, refuse boards, supported by stakes and withes, and a pair of board bars in front of the house.

The lots of Messrs. Forbes, Fenton and Blowers were entirely cleared and fenced in a similar manner. Some of the house lots had not been wholly cleared of black logs, but enclosed by a temporary refuse board fence with stakes and withes, and vegetables planted among the logs. I think there was not an acre wholly cleared in any one place except the fields I have described. The timber had mostly been cut down, and some of the saw logs drawn off between Cherry and Pine streets and the brush burned, leaving many of the butts and tops of trees on the ground. The tim-

ber along the shore of the outlet below the bridge was standing as in a state of nature, so was much of the timber along the outlet up to the mill south of the race. I found the following nine resident families keeping house at the Rapids: Judge Prendergast, in his own house boarding many of his sawyers and laborers; Capt. Wm. Forbes, mill wright and miller, in the east part of his own house, and Horace Allen, sawyer, in the west part of the house; John Blowers, laborer, in his own house; Jacob Fenton, inn-keeper, and potter in his house; Eleazer Daniels, blacksmith, in a cabin of Judge P., north side, First street, near Mechanic's Alley, and a blacksmith shanty near the mill race. Patrick Campbell, blacksmith, in a cabin of Prendergast's at the lower end of Cherry street, and shanty shop north of the mill race. John Burge, tanner, in his cabin on the east side of Cherry street, below Second street, and an out-door tannery at the foot of Cherry street. Nicholas Doloff, sawyer, in Prendergast's sawyers' house, a little northwest of the grist mill, and boarded some of the sawyers.

The Rapids, with considerable contiguous territory, including Cass' mill in the town of Ellicott, formed a road district of the town of Ellicott in 1815, and the following persons, residing within the territory of Jamestown as originally incorporated, were all that were taxed that year and the days' work assessed to each: James Prendergast, twenty-eight days; John Blowers, five; William Forbes, six; Jacob Fenton, eight; John Burges, four; Eleazer Daniels, four; Horace Allen, three; Nicholas Doloff, three; Patrick Campbell, four; and the following single men, Thomas Disher, 3; Phineas Palmeter, three; Israel Knight, (overseer) three; John Fent, three; Wm. Clark, three; Wm. Mirness, two; James Berry, three; E. T. Foote, two; Jesse Smith, three; J. & M. Prendergast's store, eight. Some of the names were added by the overseer.

From the list I have given, all the houses and buildings I have named, were between Cherry and Pine streets and below Second street, except Messrs. Prendergast's and Forbes'.

Judge P. had laid out his lots of uniform size, 50x120 feet, and they were offered for sale at a uniform price of \$50, without reference to surface or location, and on a credit, if the purchaser desired. Hardly a lot was decided in 1815. After the lots were surveyed, Mr. Disher drew a plan of the streets, alleys and lots, on a common foolscap sheet of paper, which was kept in the store, and any person desiring to purchase a lot had his name entered on the lot by Mr. Disher, which was a "booking title" to it, and recognized by the proprietor. Those booking title proprietors cleared their lot, or cleared and fenced it, and then sold "their chance" for various prices, while others erected a house without any other than a "booking title." Some young men were in the habit of trafficking in these claims and selling for \$5 or \$10 or an old watch, according to improvements or increased value.

Early in the summer of 1815, Judge P. employed Israel Knight, a carpenter, to erect an academic building, two stories high, on the west side of Main street, near 5th, then entirely out of the village, among stumps and logs, and the streets not cleared. The building was entirely plain, like an ordinary dwelling house, and raised on a block foundation, and enclosed, except

glazing, and the lower floor laid.

Phineas Palmeter, Jr., a joiner, erected a two story dwelling house this summer, at the south-west corner of Main and Third street. In size it was 20x38 feet, the windows were twenty lights of 8x10 glass, it was enclosed and the lower floor laid in 1815. William Clark and Jesse Smith commenced a large, square roofed tavern house on the south-east corner of Main and Third street, but just before it was raised Francis Lamb came from Vermont and purchased of William Clark his share or interest in the building. Smith and Lamb raised the frame and partly completed the outside, when Horatio Dix, a carpenter and millwright, then a resident of the present town of Kiantone, purchased Lamb's interest and Dix and Smith so far completed the building that it was opened as a tavern about the close of the year, and a New Year's ball was held in it, the first ever held in Jamestown. This house was sold to Elisha Allen in 1816, who kept it for a hotel for many years and sold many goods in it. Col. Wm. Hall was a clerk for Allen, and can furnish statistics of the amount and kind of business transacted in 1816-17. It was large for those days.

Messrs. Holmes, of the present town of Sheridan, erected a single wool-carding machine, in the attic of Judge P.'s grist mill, leased for that purpose. In July, about the time it was completed, Messrs. Walter Simmons and Horace Blanchard, practical carders, came from Oxford, N. Y. and purchased the machine and run it that season. There were no large flocks of sheep in the vicinity, but small lots were brought from a distance, Brokenstraw, Mayville, Sinclairville &c., enough to make a remunerative business. Simmons returned to his family in the fall and removed then to Jamestown the following Spring. Blanchard was unmarried and remained in the village.

The village began to be called Jamestown in July or August, and the first time I saw it was in a manuscript advertisement of Wool Carding by Simmons & Blanchard, at Jamestown, one of which was put up on the front door of J. & M. Prendergast's store. Judge P.'s intention originally was to have called his village Jamesville, but on being reminded that there was a village and Postoffice of that name in this state, he changed his intentions. Still the name of Ellicott or the Rapids was commonly used, until 1816 or 1817. The incorporation of a Cotton Manufacturing Company in the village was consummated September 11, 1815, by the name of "The Chautauqua Manufacturing Company" with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 2,000 shares. The object of the company was declared to be "The manufacture of Cotton Cloth and dyeing and coloring cotton yarn and cotton cloth." The manufacturing operations of said company were to be carried on in the town of Ellicott. Jamestown was not mentioned in the certificate, but the papers were dated at Ellicott. I have seen the original papers which I think were drawn by Jacob Houghton Esq., Attorney. The corporators named, were the following: Jediah Prendergast, Samuel Sinclair, Jacob Houghton, Solomon Jones, Ebenezer Cheney, Nathan Cass, David Boyd, James Prendergast, John Thompson. Judge P. was the Agent & Executive Officer.

In 1816, the factory canal, or present flouring mill or head race was mostly excavated, a very heavy factory frame four or five stories high erected where the present stone grist mill stands and well inclosed

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with narrow clear stuff clapboards, and the outside finished, except glazing, and a part of the floors were laid with heavy oak-plank. The Carpenter and Joiner work was done in a very thorough manner, under the immediate direction of Judge P. Strange as it may now appear, all this was done without any written contract or instrument from Judge P. to convey to the company the requisite land and water power; a mere verbal promise to convey to the company. Capt. Dix who erected the building not having obtained all his pay sued the Company and obtained judgment for about \$2,000 in 1817. It was sold at Sheriff sale with all and every appurtenance, and bid in by Judge P. for less than the cost of the building. Who but Judge P. would buy at the sale under the title? Judge P. converted it into a fine flouring mill under the direction of Elijah Bishop, mill wright, who can give full particulars. The stockholders that were able to pay lost their stock, and Ebenezer Cheney lost about \$1,000 dollars he lent the company.

John Brewer removed from Dexterville to Jamestown to assist in lumbering in the fall of 1815 and lived in a cabin near the shore of the outlet.

Nicholas Dolloff, in the fall erected for himself a small plank house on the Spring lot on the east side of Spring street between Second and Third street where he resided until he removed to Conewango.

But few persons emigrated to Jamestown in 1815, but many visited the village and made arrangements to remove there in the Spring and Summer of 1816. A new era prospectively appeared opening on the village and county, and many were looking for and purchasing land.

Among the emigrants to Jamestown in the fall of 1815, was Dr. Laban Hazeltine and wife who came in October, from Windham Co. Vermont, and settled permanently in Jamestown. He was a respectable citizen and physician and well informed in his profession. He was my first professional competitor. He practised his profession in the village about thirty years, when he removed to Warren County, Penna. He labored faithfully sharing fully the hardships and privations incident to the profession in the wilderness. I wrote a short memoir of him that was published in the transactions of the medical society of the state of New York in 1865.

Abner Hazeltine, now Judge Hazeltine, a recent graduate of Williams College came to Jamestown in Nov. 1815; and opened a school in the Academic building and studied law while teaching. He was active in sustaining morals and "reading meetings" when there was no preaching, and in organizing the first Cong. Church. It does not become me farther to speak of the living.

The surface of the ground of the village was naturally extremely uneven and no one who did not see it in early days, can now hardly imagine the amount of labor that has been expended in more than half a century, in filling in swamp holes and gulfs; grading streets and cutting down knolls to bring the streets and grounds to their present grades. In the commencement of the village lot surveys no lots were laid out south of First street. Judge P. was extremely cautious in selling lots or grounds that might possibly interfere with the ground required for canals or ground for manufacturing purposes.

All the early buildings erected in the village were on wooden block foundations. When the Allen House was erected, the cel-

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lar was walled with hewed pine logs to sustain the sides of the cellar, and the sills of the building. In a few years the cellar became so musty and the air so impure, that the use of the cellar was abandoned, and the severe and protracted sickness of Esq. Solomon Jones' family, who then kept the tavern, was imputed, I think justly, to the state of the cellar. Most of the early small house cellars were made by a mere cellar hole dug with scooping sloping sides and not walled. To the cellar there was a trap door through the floor. When the Cotton factory building was erected a very large deep ditch was dug out and filled with large pine trees flatted and laid two abreast, until filled and a little above the top of the ground, large hewed pine blocks were laid a few feet apart across the foundation timbers on which the sills were laid. Those huge pine logs, partly decayed were taken out, after the building was burned, to give place to a Dexterville stone foundation for the present flouring mill. The first stoned cellar and foundation for building erected in the village was the fine store erected by Sitas Tiffany in 1819, where the present Burtch Drug store stands. It was a beautiful two story building in the best style of that day, with green window blinds and the building well painted white, and finished in good style. He obtained his shelly stone mostly from the rivulets south of Warner's steam saw mill. In 1823, I erected my dwelling house, on the site of the Collegiate school. It was the first dwelling house with stoned cellar and foundation in the village. The stone was mostly from the bottoms of spring brooks. At that time the Dexterville quarries were not opened and the people were not aware of their existence or their value to the village, until Col. Dexter opened them and offered stone for sale, when stone cellars and foundations became common.

In early days there was not a professed tailor, dress maker, or milliner in Jamestown, yet the men wore coats, vests and pantaloons, made there unless brought with them, and the women wore dresses, skirts and bonnets of domestic manufacture. Hardly a family that did not make table linen and flannel from yarn spun in the family. Six to seven yards of calico or cloth of similar width, made a fashionable dress. An evening visit to a neighbor opened at early candlelight and broke up at nine o'clock, and all retired for the night before ten o'clock. Arose in the morning about 5 o'clock and ate breakfast by candle light or early day light in the winter.

At first very few lots south of Second street, between Main and Spring street were sold. Second street was not opened between Pine and James street for some six years, owing to a deep gulf, I think not less than ten feet deep commencing at the north-east corner of Pine and Second street, and extending down the hill towards the outlet. Another gulf, not less than six feet deep, formed by the outlet of Palmeto's spring, crossing Second street near where Badlong's first ashery was built. There was another smaller ravine crossing Second street at Mechanics' Alley, which I think was not worked for the passage of carriages under two or more years.

In Third street the tamarack and alder swamp commencing near the confluence of Cherry and Third street and extending west beyond Washington street was not opened for teams under about ten years.



On the east side of Main street, in front of Rufus Jones' store, was a deep swamp hole with tall flags, extending into Third street, where cows were often mired and had to be extricated by men to save their lives.

About the south-west corner of Third and Pine street embracing a part of the site of Allen & Hitchcock's flour store, was a knoll that has at various periods been cut down, I think not less than 20 feet. Again on the south side of Third street, near Factory alley was a flag swamp hole embracing the alley, and east end of Breed's cabinet shop lot, that required much filling. The preceding are but specimens of other places requiring large expenditures but I have neither time nor space to enumerate them. To improve those places in early days, mostly by subscription, before the village was incorporated, was a severe tax upon the small population with limited means. What other village I ask has had an equal amount of earth removed in improvements, or as large an amount expended? The people have been heavily taxed, yet there has been an almost constant rise in the value of real estate, that has, in most cases, far more than covered expenses. No city or village can rapidly improve and increase in value and population without heavy expenditures by taxation. There are individuals in every community, and not unfrequently those most able to pay, who are always complaining of taxation, while they hold on to their real estate without improving it and become rich on its increased value by taxation.

I am not insensible that villages sometimes raise money by tax and expend it injudiciously. Do not intelligent men sometimes do the same? Still as a whole the community are well rewarded for their expenditures. Look at the long continued opposition to the erection of the Union School building and its improvements; but what a blessing it has conferred on the youth! What sane man would now be willing to see it annihilated by having his taxes for it refunded? And so it has been for most of the expenditures for public improvements. What an amount has been paid for the churches of the different denominations, and other public buildings. None too much, and the people have been reaping the benefit from them. The Lake View cemetery, if properly managed will be an honor to the village.

Another heavy expenditure is absolutely necessary for water works for fires, manufacturing, and domestic purposes. Self defence demands it, but what will be the best plan to introduce it I cannot decide, but the experience of other villages will aid in a judicious decision. In this city, [New Haven] there was a bitter controversy in the city papers, and public meetings for years, which resulted in the formation of a company that introduced the water works, and all now see the great benefit derived from it; and I have no doubt the city will ultimately purchase the company water works at a large advance. The spring and well water in the densely populated parts of the village is already depreciating; and better drainage or sewerage is already required to save the people from sickness. I have no doubt on this point, and an analysis of the water by a competent chemist would convince any intelligent person.

A good public library in a fire proof building is much needed. Judicious expenditures will be required to make rail

road connections. Liberal expenditures by individuals to encourage manufactures will be necessary, still it will be returned and with a large advance on property.— The village cannot long advance merely by selling store goods and purchasing butter. A parsimonious course about public improvements will cause the village to retrograde, and when too late the people may realize the truth of Proverbs. xi-24.

In every historical communication, I have made the last year, I have been admonished by age, failing health, and memory, and the death of my contemporaneous pioneers, that it might be my last. I now feel it more than ever. I trust my old friends will pardon my digressions in the latter part of this communication. This is the expression of my honest views. In a pecuniary point of view I have but little property in Jamestown, but I have an abiding attachment to the village that will only cease with my life. I hope some one will give an obituary notice of those pioneers, Messrs, Clark, Ross, and Evans, lately deceased. Mr. Clark came to Jamestown first in 1812, Mr. Evans and Ross some five years later. Few of our citizens remember the agricultural improvements made by Mr. Clark on the John Babcock farm in Ellery, Solomon Jones' farm on Stillwater, and on the one he resided at the time of his death. An impulsive, industrious honorable man, he accumulated his property by honesty and frugality. Please pardon this discursive and prolix communication and believe me as ever.

Very Respectfully,  
E. T. FOOTE.

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

*Handwritten note:*  
Jamestown  
drainage  
1872

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1863

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### Fredonia Thirty-four Years Ago.

Mr. CENSOR.—I see your neighbor has been gathering up incidents of, by-gone days in Fredonia, and has gone back to the year 1826 for that purpose. An old "Chautauque Gazette," dated August 31, 1819, having accidentally fallen into my hands, (and by the way, the same hands helped to set the types for the same paper,) I propose to extract a few items of the same sort therefrom. The Gazette was the first newspaper started in the county. This number is a little more than two, and a half years old, about double a letter sheet size, and "printed and published by JAMES HULL."

On the first page is a poetic article from the "National Advocate," a paper published in the palmiest days of Maj. M. M. Noah, of New York, one of the best newspaper editors in the United States. The remainder of the first page is mostly occupied with an article from the "Plough-Boy," published by Solomon Southwick, of Albany, another talented editor. Then comes the "Foreign News," the latest date of which from Liverpool, is some days over two months old. Now everything over 15 days is considered too old to be published. One item of the foreign news says parliament has passed a bill compelling the Bank of England to pay specie for its bills after the 1st of May, 1821. Now it would probably rather pay specie than bills. There is an article on "Duties on Imports into Upper Canada from the United States," from which it appears the duty on nails was 4 cts. per lb.— $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent higher than nails were selling for in this village a year ago.

If the paper was small at that time, it seems to have been large enough to accommodate the editor, as the whole of his lucubrations are comprised in two articles, one of five lines and one of eight, the first announcing the admission of Abner Hazeltine and Roswell Chapin as Attorneys in the Supreme Court.

There are no Deaths or Marriages in this number. The business advertisements of the village are few in number, but what there are are spread out to good advantage. "W. Smith & Co." have lately established themselves two doors east of J. & R. Plumb's, and is the only Fredonia merchant's advertisement in the paper. D. G. Garnsey has opened a Law office, and Hezekiah Turner and Horace Risley advertise 400,000 Brick. There are seven Insolvent notices, all by order of "Zatu Cushing, Esquire," among the names of which are James Hale and Daniel Buxton. "Lemon Averill's" property is advertised to be sold by E. Dewey, Sh'ff. S. Everdon and William Jones are Deputy Sheriffs, the latter now a wealthy citizen of Chicago. The old "Cascade Hamlet" lot, owned by Maj. Joseph Skinner, who built thereon an extensive shell of a thing that has long since disappeared; is advertised by Richard Sanger to be sold on a mortgage at Whitestown, Oneida Co., Gold & Sill. Attys. James Norton carries on the Wool-carding and Cloth-dressing business at the "old stand," in Fredonia; Martin Damon, the Stone-cutting, as our burying ground still bears numerous evidences; and "Couch & Gillis" have again commenced the Tailoring business. Mr. Couch ended his days several years ago by suicide; Mr. Gillis is still a business man among us. "Zephaniah Platt," son of Judge Jonas Platt, has an advertisement as Attorney at Law

He remained here but a short time. "S. H. Salisbury," at the sign of the Leger, kept Books and Stationery in Buffalo. Beggs & Lynde advertise an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, &c., at Dunkirk; and the "Dunkirk Association" give notice to the Captains and Pilots of vessels on Lake Erie, that Buoys have been placed, at very considerable expense, in the west channel of the Port of Dunkirk. This advertisement is signed by D. G. Garnsey, Ellis Doty, Wm. A. Lynde, John Bond, Azariah Fuller, Benjamin Day, Thomas Warren, all of whom, we believe, are deceased except the last named, who still remains a worthy citizen among us. It is also signed by James Day, Capt. sloop Gen. Huntington; Jos. S. Barnard, Capt. Schr. Huron; Horatio Willcox, Capt. Schr. Zephyr; Dan G. Brown, Pilot of the Gen. Huntington; Joseph Napier, pilot of the Zephyr; and Moses R. Eaton, late Master of the Schr. Lord Wellington. Perhaps some Buffalo paper can give some information in regard to these individuals.

If any of our citizens can scare up older reminiscences than these, we should like to hear from them.  
H. C. F.

STILL OLDER.—Since the publication of the communication of "H. C. F." in our last issue, we have received a copy of the "Chautauque Gazette" bearing date, June 22, 1819, or more than two months earlier than the one which fell under his observation. It has been preserved and was obligingly forwarded for our perusal by our old friend S. GRIFFITH, of North East. It contains several articles which will be found interesting at the present day. Among others, under the head of "summary," is the following notice of the "Savannah," the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic, and which was then on her first and only, steam voyage to Europe:

The steamship "Savannah," on her passage to Russia, was seen on Saturday last, in lat. 38, 30, long. 68, by capt. Brown, of the schr. Union, from Madeira. At first view it was supposed she was a ship on fire. She moved rapidly, having her sails set and machinery in operation.—Mer. Adv.

By the following notice it will be seen that the old "Walk in the Water," the pioneer of steam-craft on Lake Erie, was then in active service, and performed astonishing feats:

BUFFALO, JUNE 15, 1819.

On Saturday evening last, the "Walk in the Water," started for Mackinac, with a cargo of merchandize valued at \$200,000, and with upwards of 70 passengers, among whom were Gen. Brown and suite, Col. Jones and lady, Col. Smith and family, Com. Deacon and family, and a number of ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the Union.

The proprietors of the Boat have kept her almost constantly in motion since the season commenced, and perhaps no vessel in the world has ever before performed the same number of miles within so short a period of time; it is now only 38 days since she commenced running, 14 of which she has laid at anchor, and notwithstanding the season has been unusually boisterous, and adverse winds have prevailed, she has made 5 trips to Detroit and back; touching at Erie, Grand River, Cleveland, Sandusky Bay and Malden; sailing by the log more than 4,000 nautical miles.

It is truly gratifying to reflect that the audable spirit of a few enterprising individuals, has enabled us to witness the completion of an undertaking, which a few years since would have appeared chimerical; voyages which were then projected at much hazard, and which required months to perform, are finished with safety and expedition unparalleled in the annals of the world; and every patriotic mind cannot fail to rejoice, that benefits are resulting to proprietors, adequate to the spirit of enterprize.



This cut from Fredonia Harbor June 1853

The complacent journalist who makes equally felicitous comments upon the progress of the present day, may read in the above a counterpart of some of his own paragraphs as they will appear thirty years hence.

Under the head of "rapid traveling," is announced the arrival at New-York, Wednesday at 4½ P. M., of passengers who left Norfolk at 9½ o'clock the preceding Monday morning, the distance being 400 miles. The same paper adds that if any of these passengers had wished to go up the river they might have taken a steamboat for Albany at 5 P. M., and arrived at 12 the next day—160 miles further—making in the whole 530 miles in 75 hours. *This from Concord Jan.*

The following notice of California appears:

CALIFORNIA, a narrow peninsula of land upon the western side of our continent, extending from lat. 22 N. to 33, hitherto a kind of appendage to Mexico, is said to have been ceded by Spain to Russia. This information is derived from the captain of a Russian frigate, who was spoken by an American at the Sandwich Islands.—*ib.* 1853

Under the head of Marine News is given a list of the arrivals at "Guernsey's Bay," now Dunkirk.

The conclusion of a speech of Hort. James Tallmadge, in the House of Representatives, on the admission of Missouri to the Union appears in this number. He argues against the extension of slavery with a vigor which would in these days subject him to the charge of disloyalty to the Union. *ins of time 53*

From Morrisville Central Nov 1837

To the Supervisors of the County of Chautauque :—

Whereas three of the prisoners confined in the Jail of said county, recently effected their escape by means of false keys; and whereas the undersigned Judges of the County Courts of said County have judicially investigated the facts and circumstances attending the escape, feel it due to an active, energetic public officer, to report to you the result of such investigation so far as could by possibility effect his public character. The examination was rigid and minute, all the remaining prisoners and the inmates of the family of the jailor were examined on oath, and from all that could be elicited we are perfectly satisfied, not only that no blame is justly imputable either to Mr. Holmes himself or any member of his family, but that on the contrary, great credit is due to them for their vigilance and caution in the discharge of their duties. The escape was in the absence of Mr. Holmes, but cannot be imputed to any negligence of those he left in charge. With a large number of cunning, artful, depraved and desperate prisoners in custody, the escapes alluded to, have been the only ones while Mr. Holmes has kept the prison, and it is a matter of congratulation that of these, through his persevering efforts, two have been recaptured, and are now in secure custody. In conclusion, we unhesitatingly say, that in our opinion there is not in western New York a more prompt, faithful and energetic police officer than Mr. Holmes. Signed

T. A. OSBORNE,  
E. T. FOOTE.

Sett. W. Holmes was a no time of our idea too good I think & had a farm near Morrisville & was some fine horse & stock & raised by last & Morrisville

Fredonia Price Current in 1819.

From an old day-book loaned from the store of D. W. DOUGLASS & Co., we gather the following prices, charged 34 years ago, which will be interesting to some of our readers. They show by contrast with present prices, not only the advantages which the facilities of commerce by our internal improvements have afforded this section of country, but also the increased facilities for home production by the establishment of manufactories, since that time. The date is seven years before the completion of the Erie Canal, and when the products of the west were transported by teams to Albany, and the merchandise of the east carried in the same way to the west, as they would be now, had not the internal improvement policy prevailed :—

Old Hyson Tea, per lb.	14s.	Brown shirting, 4.	2s. 6 a 4s.
Young Hyson "	11s.	Bombazette "	2s. 3 a 4s.
Hyson Skin "	7s.	Cambrie,	6s.
Coffee,	3s. 6.	Whiskey, per gal.	7s. a 8s.
Pepper,	4s.	St. Croix Rum "	15s.
Spice,	4s.	Jamaica "	18s.
Soap,	2s.	Brandy,	20s.
Brown Sugar,	2s.	Gin,	20s.
Loaf do.	3s. 6.	Powder, per lb.	8s.
Raisins,	3s.	Shot,	2s.
Candles,	2s.	Wheat, per bushel.	6s.
Nails,	1s. 6.	Rye,	5s.
Salt, per barrel,	\$6 00,	Salt,	12s.

At this time the price of freight from New-York to Buffalo was \$3 50 per 100 lbs, and from Buffalo to this place \$1 50, making total price \$5 00 per 100, or \$100 per ton. The time required for transportation of goods from New-York here was about four to six weeks. The price of freight now is about one tenth, and the time by canal and steamboat about one-fifth what it then was. The contrast presented will serve to show, in a practical manner, how greatly the county of Chautauque is indebted for its prosperity to the completion of the Erie Canal, and will strengthen the determination of its people to vote for none but the friends of that great work.

This from Fredonia Concord

This obituary cut from a newspaper Pa. before cut from Warren Pa Ledger of 1857 but shown by letter

November 17, 1837.

The above report having been read the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution :

Resolved unanimously, that we approve of the report of Judges Foote and Osborne relating to the official conduct of Seth W. Holmes as Jailor, and that the Clerk of this board be directed to publish the report together with this resolution.

R. JONES, Clerk of Supervisors.

The publishers of the several papers in Chautauque County are requested to publish the above.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In this Borough, on the 14th inst. Doct. HENRY SARGENT, aged 61 years, 4 months.

In the death of Doct. SARGENT, society has met with a loss that will long be felt in our community. His exemplary character, his virtuous and pious example among his fellow-citizens, as a christian and a man, his devotedness to his profession, which he adorned, and the zeal and kindness ever attending the discharge of his duties, will, long after his cold and lifeless remains shall have been deposited in the tomb, be remembered by a large and sympathizing public, with tender emotions of gratitude, and deep regret.

In his loss, perhaps no portion of community will feel it more sensibly than the poor—the hand that has so long administered to their wants, without fee or reward, save the christians consolation of having discharged his duty to God and his conscience—the promptness with which he relieved their distresses, and the ever-ready sympathy he held in store for their sufferings, in sickness and in health, will prove to be, with them, a monument to his memory. The life he has lived, and the character he has sustained, for twenty years past, here and elsewhere, is sufficient evidence that his death is not only a great loss to us, but a gain that will endure forever to him, in the regions beyond the grave. [Con.]

The following is a table showing the entire population in the several towns in Chautauque County, and of aliens not naturalized, and persons of color not taxed, with the total representative population of each town, which has been prepared at the Secretary's Office, Albany; a copy of which is to be laid before the Board of Supervisors of this county, on the first Tuesday in January next, at their meeting to divide the county into Assembly Districts, pursuant to the fifth section of the third article of the Constitution:

CHAUTAQUE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Population.	Deduct aliens not naturalized, and persons of color not taxed.	Total Representative Population.
Arkwright,	1295	13	1282
Busti,	1923	74	1849
Chautauque,	2809	31	2778
Charlotte,	1428	29	1399
Cherry Creek,	1100	1	1099
Carroll,	1725	5	1720
Clymer,	979	27	952
Ellicott,	3176	55	3121
Ellery,	2181	1	2180
Eltrington,	1352	10	1342
French Creek,	647	0	647
Gerry,	1344	3	1341
Hanover,	3718	35	3683
Harmony,	3131	13	3118
Mina,	832	45	787
Pomfret,	4228	58	4170
Portland,	1968	6	1962
Poland,	1015	0	1015
Rapley,	1938	73	1865
Sheridan,	1592	8	1584
Stockton,	1730	0	1730
Sherman,	1131	6	1125
Villanova,	1531	0	1531
Westfield,	2336	57	2279
Total,	46548	550	45998

W. L. SESSIONS,  
Clerk of Supervisors.

W. L. Sessions resides in Harmony near Conspira

Vote of Pomfret by Districts.

Party	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Total.	Major.
State,.....	93	210	246	549	336
Senator,.....	92	210	246	548	334
Sherif,.....	66	195	233	494	231
Clerk,.....	76	204	244	524	289
Supt's of Poor,.....	93	208	247	548	334
Justice for Sess'ns,.....	88	210	246	544	330
<i>Loco Foco.</i>					
State,.....	35	93	85	213	
Senator,.....	35	94	85	214	
Sherif,.....	60	106	97	263	
Clerk,.....	50	99	86	235	
Supt's of Poor,.....	35	96	83	214	
Justice for Sess'ns,.....	35	94	85	214	
<i>Whig.</i>					
Judge of Appeals,.....	91	203	244	538	320
Judge of Sup. Court,.....	91	202	244	537	318
Local Judge,.....	88	201	243	531	313
Local Surrogate,.....	90	201	243	534	315
<i>Loco Foco.</i>					
Judge of Appeals,.....	35	96	87	218	
Judge of Sup. Court,.....	35	97	87	219	
Local Judge,.....	35	97	86	218	
Local Surrogate,.....	35	97	87	219	
<i>Whig.</i>					
Assembly...Barrett,.....	92	207	245	544	336
do.....Fenton,.....	35	89	84	208	
For New Sch. Law.....	100	195	271	566	482
Against do,.....	17	57	10	84	

In all ages of the world, the Slanderer has been looked upon as worthy only of the contempt of all around him. He that can find no higher employment than to spend his breath in reporting falsehood against his neighbor, ought to be looked upon as unworthy of the society of civilized man. Yet how often do we see those who wish to be looked upon as the respectable part of community, circulating slanderous reports against their fellow beings. And even female innocence frequently becomes a prey to their poisonous breath. Frequently do we see the character of our most respectable females blighted by the mildew of slander, heaped upon them by those to whom they might justly look for protection under every circumstance in life. This, above all, should meet the indignation of those who wish to see vice reprovod and virtue and innocence rewarded,

I hereby state that I never gave any medicine to Miss Alexander, to produce an improper effect, and that I know nothing disrespectful to her character.  
CARLETON JONES.  
Westfield, December 20, 1833.

Dr. Carleton Jones must first be seen at Spring Station.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

IN pursuance of the charter of incorporation, the Trustees of Allegheny College will hold their semi-annual meeting at the College buildings on the 7th of October next, being the first Monday in that month—at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
DAVID DERICKSON, Sec'y &c.  
Aug. 30, 1833.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the board of Trustees, on the 25th ultimo, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, of which persons concerned will be pleased to take notice:—

WHEREAS, It will be very desirable upon the recommencement of the course of instruction in the College, now in contemplation, that the efficient energies of the board of Trustees be called forth; and whereas a number of the Trustees named in the charter have never appeared at the stated meetings of the board, or forwarded their oaths of office; therefore, Resolved, That such Trustees be urged to enter upon said duties by taking the oath of office, and attending at the semi-annual meeting of the board, the first Monday of October next, or otherwise signify their resignation of trusteeship, and that a copy of the above be forwarded to each one.

DAVID DERICKSON, Sec'y. &c.  
Aug. 30, 1833.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny College, I am directed to give notice, that all persons having books in their possession belonging to the institution are requested to return them as early as possible; and also, that, with a view to the arrangement of the Library, no books will be given out until further notice.

DAVID DERICKSON, Sec'y, &c.  
Aug. 23, 1833.

Eliel Foster was one of the Trustees of Allegheny College

ROAD MEETING.

MR. ELIAS.—I am pleased to see the feeling that is manifested throughout the county on the subject of the New-York & Erie Rail Road. As an evidence of the deep interest of our citizens, the general attendance at the convention, held at Mayville last week, is sufficiently indicative. Notwithstanding the extreme badness of the roads, about seventy delegates from the different towns in the county were in attendance—all appeared anxious and alive on the subject of this great work—the only diversity of opinion which prevailed in the convention was as to the amount which we should petition for the state to subscribe to the stock of the company organized for this object—I conceive that the only hope which now remains, to the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties, is by adopting such measures, under the charter now granted, as will insure the commencement and completion of the road, to effect which, there are two methods proposed. 1st by having the inhabitants directly interested to donate lands and money to the company, in order to enable capitalists to subscribe sufficient stock to afford a sure guaranty of the accomplishment of the improvement, and 2dly inducing the legislature to subscribe stock in the company. The company have, I believe, exhibited a fair and candid statement of the prospects for farther subscriptions to the stock without aid from some quarter; they say too, that the directors perceive no grounds of encouragement for a state subscription in the present state of the subject, and I must confess that the prospect for state assistance, from the disposition heretofore expressed, is but poor indeed. If attained at all, it must be by a new kind of argument; that is, by a willingness on the part of those whose interest is direct, to share in some way either by donations or subscription for stock to this company. Let the citizens of the border counties enforce the application to the Legislature, by arguments which demonstrate their deep feeling, and to show that they themselves are not only willing as citizens of the state, that she should extend her fostering arm to this stupendous work, but that they are willing likewise to pay for the immediate interest which they have over other portions of the state. If upon a fair trial for assistance upon these principles, you may rest assured, as it is decided then, the verdict is final, and further, when the state is asked to contribute only about one fourth or one fifth part, in a work which justice and right would call for the whole at state expense, we may very properly take the denial as conclusive.

The objection which is sometimes urged that the state would be unwilling to take any stock in a company unless she had a majority of such stock.

Objections urged upon these grounds would not even answer the ordinary purposes of a reasonable pretext. The state in the charter, have reserved the right of altering and amending the charter, and also have reserved the right of purchase of the whole stock, by which the state would be perfectly secure from any encroachments on the part of the company, if she hold ever so small a part of the stock. It will be perceived that the company are not thus secured, if the state should have a majority of the stock. But I believe that

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Chautauque, convened by public notice, at the village of Cassadaga, on the 11th of February, 1837, Benjamin Walworth, Esq. was called to the chair, and Bela Tracy appointed Secretary, and the following preamble and resolutions reported by a committee were adopted.

Whereas, this meeting considers it highly expedient that a more direct, proper and convenient road should be immediately constructed to facilitate the existing and fast increasing communication between the villages of Jamestown and Fredonia; and as said road will have to pass through and border on a number of towns in this county; as the existing laws will require the sanction of so many commissioners, who together with the inhabitants on the route may probably have a diversity of interests to consult or opposition to encounter, thereby occasioning delay and perhaps ultimate defeat:

Therefore, Resolved, unanimously, That Benjamin Walworth, Esq. of Fredonia, Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown, and Geo. A. French, of Dunkirk, be recommended as suitable persons to select and locate a road connecting said villages, for the convenience of all who inhabit the Cassadaga valley.

Resolved, That E. A. Lester, of Fredonia, Joseph Wait of Jamestown, Bela Tracy of Charlotte, Abel Bronson, of Stockton, and James Bucklin, Jr. of Gerry, be appointed a committee to promote the above object by preparing and circulating memorials to the legislature for the enacting of a law for said purpose.

Resolved, That the different publishers in this county be requested to promulgate these proceedings; that they be signed by the officers, and by them forwarded to our representatives at Albany, with an earnest request that they will energetically prosecute the object to a successful termination.

BENJ. WALWORTH, Ch'm.  
B. TRACY, Sec'y.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says: Passengers who left New-York on the 5 o'clock boat of Tuesday afternoon, arrived at Buffalo on Thursday evening at 7. Fifty hours only from New-York to Buffalo, is as quick travelling as any reasonable man could wish for, considering that the roads, between Buffalo and

The family of Weed, who settled at Stamford, Conn., in 1650, were French Huguenots. *The Albany Evening Journal* says: "At Cincinnati, however, our cousin produced a letter from a clergyman rejoicing in the name of Weed, whose researches had gone back to the root of our genealogical tree. Three brothers, he says, reached this country in 1650, first making 'a lodge in this vast wilderness' at Stamford. They were French Huguenots, and had been driven out on account of their religion, going first to Holland and from thence coming to America. The name was either 'De Grasse,' or 'Grasse,' which, by a free translation into English, became 'Weed.'"

SYRACUSE THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.—Some one has returned the following. It originally appeared in the *Platyst*, a paper once published at Albany:

"A Post Office has been established, by the name of Syracuse, in the town of Salina and County of Onondaga, at the place formerly called Corinth, situated on the Great Western Canal, at its junction with the North Turnpike, one mile from the Salt Springs, in said County.

JOHN WILKINSON, P. M.  
"Syracuse, March 8, 1820."  
This John Wilkinson is somewhat extensively known as the "great railroad man" of Central New-York. The letter bearing his signature is dated the 8th of March, and as an illustration of ancient expedition, it should be stated arrived at Albany the 1st of April. It was probably the only letter in the bag from Syracuse for Albany. *Albany Daily Advertiser*

LAST WORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

When Washington was 67 years old he laid upon his death bed. "I find I am dying," said he; "my breath cannot last long." And again: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed, from my first attack, I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." And so he ceased to breathe.

More than a quarter of a century elapsed before a similar scene was witnessed. Then, on the same day, the first jubilee of the nation, Adams, at 90 years of age, and Jefferson at 83, came down to their last hour. "I resign myself to my God," said Jefferson, "and my child to my country." "Soon after Adams exclaimed, "Independence forever!" and all was over.— They, too, had ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 71 years of age, Monroe ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 85 years of age, Madison ceased to breathe.

Nearly five years after this, at 68 years of age, Harrison remarked: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more." And he ceased to breathe.

Four years after this, at 73 years of age, Jackson observed, in substance: "My sufferings, though great, are nothing in comparison with those of my dying Saviour, through whose death I look for everlasting happiness." And he ceased to breathe.

In less than three years after this, at 87 years of age, the second Adams declared: "This is the last of earth; I am content." And he ceased to breathe.

In a little more than one year after this, at 53 years of age, Polk bowed his head in baptism, confessing his Saviour. "And he ceased to breathe.

The lamented Taylor, at 65 years of age, submitted to the solemn decree. "I am ready for the summons," said he; "I have endeavored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my friends." And he ceased to breathe.

This cut from a mutilated paper printed in 1833

Sessions of Congress.

Sixty-two years have transpired since the organization of the United States government under the Federal Constitution, which went into operation March 4, 1789; but a quorum of the First Congress, which met at the city of New York, was not formed until the 6th of April. That, therefore, is the proper date to fix the commencement of congressional sessions—General Washington not being inaugurated until the 30th April; and the following is a complete table of the Sessions of each Congress since that period, up to the one which has just terminated:—

Table of Sessions of Congress from 1789 to 1850, listing Congress number, Speaker, Dates, and Duration.

We are not yet able to state the number of acts passed by the last Congress; but it will be found that although they have been more days in session than any preceding Congress, they have done less work than any Congress since the administration of Jefferson. It should be observed, however, that a few acts passed by the last Congress, particularly those relating to the compromise measures and the admission of California, are of the greatest importance to the nation.

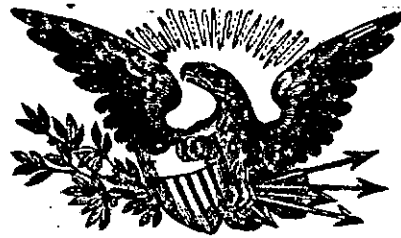
FREDONIA CENSOR 1850 CALENDAR 1850

Calendar grid for 1850, showing days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) for each month from January to December.

Table of Court Sessions for 1850, listing dates and locations for various courts including Wyoming County, Erie, Orleans, and others.

January 1850

Table titled 'POPULATION AND PROPERTY OF THE U. STATES.—According to the Patent Office report, the population of the United States is 20,756,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at \$8,294,560,000. New-York is the richest State, her property being \$1,112,000,000; Pennsylvania next, \$850,000,000; then Ohio, \$740,000,000; then Virginia, \$503,000,000. The remainder of the States rank as follows: Indiana \$384 Millions, Tennessee 380, Kentucky 242, Massachusetts 350, Georgia 320, North Carolina 306, Illinois 394, Alabama 276, Mississippi 256, South Carolina 242, Missouri 140, Maine 240, Maryland 198, Louisiana 188, New-Jersey \$166 Millions, Michigan 148, Connecticut 132, Vermont 120, New-Hampshire 120, Arkansas 60, Texas 56, Iowa 52, Rhode Island 52, Wisconsin 36, Delaware 32, Florida 30, Dist. of Columbia 18, Oregon 8.



THE JOURNAL.

JAMESTOWN, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1850.

The Legislature of this state convened yesterday. We hope to receive the Governor's Message in season for our next paper.

We publish further communications from our correspondent at Washington, by which it appears that the deposite question is before both branches of congress. Our readers will bear in mind that this question has now assumed a form of far greater moment to the people of the United States, than the expediency of an United States Bank, or the agency of the same as the fiscal machine of the government. These indeed are questions of vast importance, well worthy the consideration of the statesman and legislator. But they sink into insignificance when compared with the great and weighty considerations, involved in the debate now in progress in our national legislature. In the first place the faith of the nation is involved—and in the second, the extent of executive power over the money of the people. The importance of the former is only measured by the dangerous, tendency of the latter.

The assumption of powers, in the person of the chief magistrate of a nation, have ever been held to be most alarming, and against which, formidable barriers have ever been interposed. It is within the recollection of every one conversant with the history of the English nation, that the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes and the reception of Mr. Luttrell to a seat in Parliament, was viewed as a ministerial encroachment, which convulsed the whole English nation, under the able exposition of Junius. If the seat of a representative in parliament was considered of sufficient magnitude to arouse the people of England, how much greater reason have we, the people of the United States, to be alarmed at the assumption of a power which is of itself one of the chief objects of all legislation.

The primitive objects of all governments are the protection of person and property. The president has taken possession of your money unauthorized by law against the vested rights of our citizens. If the president be allowed to seize your property at his will, it is not improbable that, if not he, some successor may not only take your treasury, but use it for the subjugation of the liberties of a free people.

Table titled 'LIST OF SPEAKERS, AND NUMBER OF ACTS PASSED BY EACH CONGRESS.' listing Congress number, Speaker, and Acts passed.

ANCIENT FARMING.

The Maine Farmer gives some account of ancient farmers, of course drawn from the Bible:

Cain was a tiller of the ground; Abel offered the firstlings of the flock, and Noah was a husbandman, and planted a vineyard. After the Jews gained the promised land, they applied themselves to agriculture, and thus followed the example of their patriarchal ancestors, who were usually husbandmen and shepherds, and whose chief riches consisted in cattle and the fruits of the earth. Abram was very rich in Lot, and Lot, who accompanied him, had flocks, and herds, and tents, and the land was not able to bear them, so there was a strife between the herdsmen of Abram and Lot, and they separated.

Lot had his choice and selected all the plain of Jordan, because it was well watered everywhere, while Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan. We learn that Jacob presented to his brother Esau, five hundred and eighty head of cattle. It was their great flocks of cattle which, probably, made them in those times put such a value upon wells. Wells were of incalculable value in a country where it seldom rained, and where there were but few rivers or brooks. We may know in what esteem agriculture was held in those times by reading the sacred writings. Moses was a shepherd, Shamgar was taken from the herd to be a Judge in Israel, and Gideon from his threshing-floor; and when Saul received the news of the danger to which the City of Jabesh Gilead was exposed, he was coming out of a field after the herd, notwithstanding he was a King; David was taken from feeding his ewes; Uzziah digged many wells, for he had much cattle, and he is said to have loved husbandry; Elisha was called from the plow to be a prophet, for Elijah found him plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and there cast his mantle upon him.

The oldest agricultural writers lived in Carthage. The Carthaginians carried the art of farming to a higher degree than any nation cotemporary, and Mago, the Carthaginian General, wrote no less than twenty-eight works on agricultural subjects, which were translated into Latin by an especial decree of a Roman Senate. Among the ancient Romans, the greatest praise that could be bestowed upon an illustrious character, was to say he was an industrious and judicious husbandman. Cato, who was a celebrated statesman, orator and general, and was covered with many honors, yet derived his greatest honor from having written a voluminous work on agriculture. Philosophers, statesmen and nobles, in Europe, have not disdained to devote their attention to this most important topic.

[In this country some of the best men of modern times have been farmers.]

Some of the most important writings of the immortal Washington were on agricultural topics. Clay, Calhoun and Webster, not to speak of any others, have each left their mark on the agricultural character of our country.

Various means have been adopted in all ages to enrich the soil. The Jews were well acquainted with the use of manures, and (though guano is a "new thing under the sun,") they knew the use of doves' dung as a valuable manure, so much so that on the occasion of the famine in Samaria, "the fourth part of a cab of doves' dung sold for five pieces of silver." (2 Kings, vi. 23.) The dung of pigeons is the dearest manure that the Persians use; and as they apply it almost entirely for the rearing of melons, it is probable, on that account that the melons of Ispahan are so much finer than those of other cities.

[There is no fertilizer equal to guano for melons. It increases the size and flavor.]

Pliny says that the invention of manures belongs to Augustus, who was a Grecian king. An ancient historian (Theophrastus) names six kinds of manures. Salt, either alone or mixed in the dunghill, is mentioned in the New Testament. Jordan annually overflowed its banks, and left behind rich deposit, upon which seed was sown, in allusion to which Solomon says, "cast thy bread (seed or corn) upon the waters, and thou shalt find it again after many days."

The earliest mention made in the Old Testament of a plow, is in Deut. xxi, 10, where the Israelites are prohibited from plowing with an ox and an ass together. The plow, says Home, appears to have been furnished with a shoe and coulter, probably not very unlike those now in use.

[Probably as unlike as it is possible to conceive two implements for the same purpose. The plow in use fifty years ago was no more like the best of those made at this day, than a good farmer is like a bad one. The barbarous practice of goading the faithful ox seems by the accounts of travelers to have been practiced as much then as now. One says:]

"The people of Asia Minor use goads of large size, eight feet long and six inches at the larger end."

[We hope they are not as tough as this traveler's story, particularly at the "larger end."]

Hesiod mentions a plow consisting of three parts—the share beam, the draught-pole, and the plow-tail, but historians are not agreed as to its precise form. Cato says plows were of two kinds, one for strong, the other for light soils. Varro mentions one with two mold-boards. Pliny mentions a plow with one mold-board, and others with a coulter. The method of managing the ground and preparing it for tillage, was very different from that at present pursued. The Grecian culture gave the ground three plowings,—one in autumn, another in spring, and a third just before sowing time, when manures were applied.

The Romans seldom deviated from the practice of fallowing. In general, a fallow and a year's crop succeeded each other. The prophet Jeremiah speaks of breaking up the fallow ground; and Isaiah asks, "Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? Doth he open and break the clods of his ground? When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches and scatter the cumin, and cast in the principal wheat, and the appointed barley, and the rye in their places?"

I agree to allow Ag. Um. 10  
Turkey or Turkey five cords of B each  
& Maple m. for m. each and to  
receive five shillings for board  
goods on the acct. to be add. the  
Dec 22nd 1824  
These were full cords  
for plows as herey  
This was 1824 Hiller

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Price of m. in  
Jan. 1824

**Death will come.**

The Rev. Albert Barnes, in an able discourse in the October number of the National Preacher, holds the following graphic language in illustration of the above declaration:

"Death will come; he will certainly come. He cannot be evaded; he cannot be put back; he cannot be made to take his steps any slower. Oh, he will come! All that lives on earth will die—every beast, bird and creeping thing; the humming bird, the insect that flutters in the sun-beam; the oak, the pine, the acacia, the moss that grows over the wall; every monarch, every peasant, every rich man, every poor man, every woman, every old man that prides himself on his honors and his wealth; every young man that prides himself on his talents or his strength; every maiden that prides herself on her beauty; Oh, all will die! I am in a world of death—I am amidst the dying and the dead; I see not a living thing in all my rambles that will not die, no man, no woman, no child, no bird, no beast, no plant, no tree—The eagle that cuts the air cannot fly above it; the monster of the deep cannot dive below it; Leviathan cannot, with great strength, struggle against it. The Christian will die; the sinner will die—yea, the sinner! Your wealth cannot save you. Death cares for none of these things; they are all trifles—gew-gaws beneath his notice. He no more "loves a shining mark" than an ignoble one; he has no more pride in cutting down the rich man than the poor man—the daughter of beauty and fashion than the daughter of ugliness and sin. He loves to level the thistle as well as the rose-bud; the bramble as the magnolia; the brier as the cedar of Lebanon. He cares as little for the robes of ermine as for the beggar's rags; as little for the robes of richest vestments and gayest apparel as for the blanket of the savage. You will die, and the fear of death will come upon you. Death comes just as he is—pale, solemn, fixed, determined on his work. He hears no cry for pity; he regards no shriek of terror. He comes steady, certain, unchanged, in his purpose to take you from your bed or splendid dwelling; to call you out of the assembly room—taking you away from your companions, that will miss you for a moment and then resume their dance, that you may die. Death will come. He has been advancing towards you ever since you began to breathe. He has kept on his way, always advancing to meet you; while you have gone North, or South, or East, or West, he has always put himself in to your path, how near or how remote you have never known. Death will come. He has always been advancing, never receding; and soon his baneful shadow will fall upon your path. And that shadow will deepen and become more chilly, like an advancing eclipse, and then his dark form will stand right before you, between you and the light of the living world, and you will be in the dark valley. Death will come; fearful enough under any circumstances, even if you are a Christian—awful, unspeakably awful, if you are not."

**NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.**  
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Amusements see first page; for Auctions see third page; for California steamers see seventh page.

**The Decisive Vote.**

The following is the best analysis we are yet enabled to make of the important vote of the House yesterday by which the twice-rejected Texas Boundary and Ten Million compensation bill was passed:

**AYES—(For the Bill.)**

- INDIANA—Albertson, W. J. Brown, Dunham, Fitch, Gorman, McDonald, Robinson—7.
- ALABAMA—Aiton, W. R. W. Cobb, Hilliard—3.
- TENNESSEE—Anderson, Ewing, Gettys, I. G. Harris, A. Johnson, Jones, Savage, F. P. Stanton, Thomas, Watkins, Williams—11.
- NEW-YORK—Andrees, Babce, Briggs, Brooks, Duer, McKissock, Nech, Phiniz, Rose, Schermerhorn, Thurman, Underhill, Walden, White—14.
- IOWA—Leffler—1.
- RHODE ISLAND—Geo. G. King—1.
- MISSOURI—Bay, Bowlin, Green, Hall—4.
- VIRGINIA—Bayly, Beale, Edmundson, Haymond, McDowell, McMuller, Martin, Parker—8.
- KENTUCKY—Burd, Brock, G. A. Caldwell, J. L. Johnson, Marshall, Mason, McLean, Morehead, R. H. Stanton, John B. Thompson—10.
- MARYLAND—Boatw, Hammond, Kerr, McLane—4.
- MICHIGAN—Buel—1.
- FLORIDA—E. C. Cabell—1.
- DELAWARE—J. W. Houston.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Chester Butler, Casey, Chandler, Dimmick, Gilmore, L. G. Job, Menn, McLanahan, Pittman, Robbins, Ross, Strong, James Thompson—13.
- NORTH CAROLINA—R. C. Caldwell, Deberry, Outlaw, Sheppard, Stanley—5.
- OHIO—Diency, Hoagland, Potter, Taylor, Whittlessey—6.
- MARQUETTE—Duncan, Elliot, Griswell—3.

- MAINE—Fuller, Gerry, Littlefield—3.
- ILLINOIS—Thos. L. Harris, McClelland, Richardson, Young—4.
- NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Hibbard, Peaslee, Wilcox—3.
- TEXAS—Howard, Kaufman—2.
- GEORGIA—Owen, Toombs, Welborn—3.
- NEW-JERSEY—Wildrick—1.

Total for the bill, 108.  
**NAYS—(Against the Bill.)**

- NEW-YORK—Alexander, Bennett, Burrows, Clark, Conger, Gottschall, W. T. Jackson, John A. King, Parsons, Kins, Matteson, Nathan, Reynolds, Kamsay, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Silvester—17.
- MASSACHUSETTS—Allen, Fowler, Horace Mann, Rockwell—4.
- NORTH CAROLINA—Aabe, Clingman, Daniel, Yenabe—4.
- VIRGINIA—Averett, Bocock, Holliday, Meade, Millson, Powell—6.
- ILLINOIS—Baker, Wentworth—2.
- MICHIGAN—Bingham, Sprague—2.
- ALABAMA—Bowdon, S. W. Harris, Hubbard, Igo—4.
- MISSISSIPPI—A. G. Brown, Featherston, McWille, Jacob Thompson—4.
- SOUTH CAROLINA—Bry; Colcock, Holmes, Orr, Wallace, Woodward—6.
- CONNECTICUT—Thomas B. Butler, Waldo—2.
- OHIO—Cable, Campbell, Carter, Corwin, Crounch, Nathan Evans, Giddens, Hunter, Morris, Olds, Root, Schenck, Sweetzer, Finkson—15.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Calvin, Dickey, How, Moore, Oyle, Reed, Thaddeus Stevens—7.
- WISCONSIN—Cole, Doty, Dorey—3.
- RHODE ISLAND—Dixon—1.
- GEORGIA—Hartson, Jos. W. Jackson—2.
- INDIANA—Haitin, Julian, McCaughey—3.
- VERMONT—Hebard, Henry, Meacham, Peck—4.
- ARKANSAS—Robert W. Johnson—1.
- NEW-JERSEY—James G. King, Newell, Fan Dyke—3.
- LOUISIANA—La Sere, Morse—2.
- MAINE—Otis, Sawelle, Stetson—3.
- MISSOURI—Phelps—1.
- NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Tracy—1.

Total Nays—98, (one missing.)  
**Absent or not voting:**  
George Ashmun, Mass. W. H. Bissell, Ill. Walter Booth, Conn. C. F. Cleveland, Conn. Alex. Evans, Md. John Freedley, Pa. R. R. Goodnow, Maine, W. A. Gorman, Ind. Herman D. Gould, N. Y. Thos. C. Hackett, Ga. Wm. T. Hamilton, Md. Moses Hampton, Pa. John H. Harmanson, Lou. Andrew K. Hay, N. J. John McQueen, S. C. Henry Nes, Pa.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
For the Bill:  
Northern Whigs 24 Northern Locos 31  
Southern do... 24-48 Southern do... 27-58  
Against the Bill:  
Northern Whigs 44 Northern Locos 13  
Southern do... 1-45 Southern do... 29-43  
Special Free Soilers... S.

[Note—Our Telegraphic dispatch omits one or two names which it should give, so that one or two are given below as 'Absent' whose names should stand recorded above.]

**Absent or Not Voting:**  
Ashmun, Mass. Hampton, Penna.  
Bissell, Ill. Harmonson, La.  
Boyd, Conn. Hay, N. Jersey.  
Cleveland, do. McQueen, S. C.  
A. Evans, Md. Nes, Penna.  
Freedley, Penna. Risley, N. York.  
Goodnow, Mo. Seddon, Va.  
Gorman, Ind. Stevens, N. York.  
Gould, N. York. Stephens, Ga.  
Hackett, Ga. Wilcox, Pa.  
Hamilton, Md. Wood, Ohio—22.

**The Vote of Yesterday.**  
We have reached 'the beginning of the end.'

The Texas Boundary bill, after two successive defeats, passed the House yesterday, with the Territorial organization of New-Mexico as a rider, by a vote of 108 to 98. This bill extends Texas up to the parallel of 36° 30' across the three degrees of longitude next west of the Indian Territory, thence running down to the 32d parallel and following it to the Rio Grande del Norte.

Far be it from us to censure any for their votes on this bill. If those who love Freedom and ultimately force a settlement even more unfavorable to Freedom, then they acted according to their light in voting for its passage.

But it is a bitter pill notwithstanding. It gives Texas Ten Millions of Dollars for her Territorial claims waived, and at the same time gives her more land than she was honestly entitled to, without the Ten Millions or any payment whatever. It carries up to 36° 30' for half the distance between our old Boundary and the Rio Grande, thus making at least 25,000 miles more of Slave Territory than were accorded by the Compromise bill. Well: let Slavery make much of this, for she will never get the first acre that is not new conceded to Texas.

It organizes New-Mexico without the Wilmot Proviso, and without any consideration for waiving it.

It does not admit California into the Union, either with her Constitutional boundaries or otherwise. True, we trust the passage of the California bill is a part of the under-standing which passed this, but the wealthy

and powerful State which has been knocking for nine months at the floor of Congress ought not to have been left in the lurch till every thing else has been disposed of. There is not a single feature in which the vote of yesterday does not leave us in a worse position than the passage of the Compromise bill would have done. The Southern end of the Compromise is passed; the Northern lags behind. Let us hope that the passage of the California bill will not long be delayed. In this day of humiliation, even small favors will be welcome.

*Fat Men*—From the lectures of the Rev. Henry Giles, now going through the press of Messrs. Ticknor, Reed and Fields:—

"There is something cordial in a fat man. Every body likes him, and he likes every body. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a bare-boned race—a lank tribe are they—all skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good—it clings to him—it fructifies upon him—he swells nobly out, and fills a generous space in life. He is a living, walking specimen of gratitude to the bounty of the earth, and the fullness thereof; an incarnate testimony against the vanity of care; a radiant manifestation of the wisdom of good humor. H fat man, therefore, in virtue of being a fat man, is, *per se*, a popular man; and commonly he deserves his popularity. In a crowded vehicle a fat man will ever be the first to make room. Indeed, he seems half sorry for his size, lest it be in the way of others; but others would not have him less than he is, for his humanity is commensurate with his bulk. A fat man has abundance of rich juices. The hinges of his system are well oiled—the springs of his being are noiseless; and so he goes his way rejoicing, in full contentment and placidity. \* \* \* A fat man feels his position solid in the world; he knows his being is cognizable; he has a marked place in the universe, and that he need take no extraordinary pains to advertise mankind that he is among them; he knows that he is in no danger of being overlooked. Your thin man is uncertain, and therefore he is uneasy. He may vanish any hour into nothing; already he is almost a shadow, and hence it is that he uses such laborious efforts to convince you that he is actually something—that he is a positive substance as well as his corpulent fellow creature. It really does take a deal of wrong to make one actually hate a fat man; and if we are not always so cordial to a thin man as we ought to be, Christian charity should take into account the force of prejudice which we have to overcome against his thinness. A fat man is the nearest to the most perfect of figures, a mathematical sphere, a thin man to that most limited of conceivable dimensions, a simple line. A fat man is a being of harmonious volume, and holds relation to the material universe in every direction; a thin man has nothing but length; a thin man, in fact, is but the continuation of a point."

**New-York Senate.**

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Whig.</i>            | <i>Locofoco.</i>        |
| 2. John A. Cross.       | 1. Wm. H. Brown.        |
| 3. Richard S. Williams. | 7. Benj. Brandroth.     |
| 4. Clarkson Crolius.    | 8. John Snyder.         |
| 5. James H. Beekman.    | 9. Jas. C. Curtiss.     |
| 6. Edwin D. Morgan.     | 12. Thos. B. Carroll.   |
| 10. Mari's Schoonmaker. | 14. Thos. Crook.        |
| 11. Stephen H. Johnson. | 15. Wm. A. Dart.        |
| 13. James M. Cook.      | 16. Geo. H. Fox.        |
| 22. Geo. Geddes.        | 17. Sydney Tuttle.      |
| 23. Levi Dimmick.       | 18. John Noyes.         |
| 24. William Beach.      | 19. Chas. A. Mann.      |
| 27. Samuel Miller.      | 20. A. C. Stone.        |
| 28. Alonzo S. Upham.    | 21. Edmund B. Wynn.     |
| 29. Charles Colt.       | 25. Henry B. Stanton.   |
| 30. Chas. D. Robertson. | 26. Geo. B. Guinnip.—15 |
| 31. Geo. R. Babcock.    |                         |
| 32. Robt. Owen, jr.—17  |                         |

**Members of Assembly.**

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Whigs in Roman;</i>        | <i>Locofocos in Italic.</i>  |
| <b>ALBANY.</b>                | 11 <i>Gilbert C Dean</i>     |
| 1 <i>Cornelius Vanderzee</i>  | 12 <i>Abraham B Davis</i>    |
| 2 Joel B Nutt                 | 13 Jos P Varnum jr*          |
| 3 Robert H Pruyn*             | 14 George G Waters           |
| 4 William S Shepard           | 15 John J Townsend           |
| 16 Albert Gilbert*            |                              |
| <b>ALLEGANY.</b>              |                              |
| 1 Anthony T Wood              |                              |
| 2 <i>Joseph Corey</i>         | 1 George W Jormain           |
| <b>BROOME.</b>                | 2 James Van Horn jr          |
| 1 Edward Y Park               |                              |
| <b>CATTARAUGUS.</b>           | 1 William J Bacon            |
| 1 Frederick S Martin†         | 2 <i>Ralph McIntosh</i>      |
| 2 Horace C Young              | 3 <i>Robert Frazier</i>      |
| <b>CAYUGA.</b>                | 4 <i>Luther Leland</i>       |
| 1 <i>Hiram Koon</i>           |                              |
| 2 John Richardson             | 1 <i>James Little</i>        |
| 3 Ashbel Avery                | 2 Benj J Cowles              |
| <b>CHAUTAUQUE.</b>            | 3 E W Leavenworth            |
| 1 John P Hall                 | 4 <i>Hervey G Andrews</i>    |
| 2 Samuel Barrett              |                              |
| <b>CHEMUNG.</b>               | 1 John L Dux                 |
| 1 <i>Philo Jones</i>          | 2 Josiah Porter              |
| <b>CHENANGO.</b>              |                              |
| 1 Isaac L F Cushman           | 1 <i>William Graham</i>      |
| 2 <i>Rufus Chandler</i>       | 2 <i>Albert G Owen</i>       |
| <b>CLINTON.</b>               | 3 Daniel Fullerton†          |
| 1 <i>Gorton T Thomas</i>      |                              |
| <b>COLUMBIA.</b>              | 1 <i>Silas M Borroughs</i>   |
| 1 <i>John H Overhiser</i>     |                              |
| 2 Philip G Lasher             | 1 <i>Wm Lewis jr</i>         |
| <b>CORTLAND.</b>              | 2 <i>Luke D Smith</i>        |
| 1 Lewis Kingsley              |                              |
| <b>DELAWARE.</b>              | 1 <i>Anson C Parshall</i>    |
| 1 <i>George H Winsor</i>      | 2 <i>Joseph Peck</i>         |
| 2 Richard Motse               | 3 <i>Edward Pratt</i>        |
| <b>DUTCHESS.</b>              |                              |
| 1 <i>Charles Robinson</i>     | 1 <i>William Bowen</i>       |
| 2 <i>Miner C Story</i>        | <b>QUEENS.</b>               |
| 3 Stephen Haight              | 1 <i>John S Suedsker</i>     |
| <b>ERIE.</b>                  | <b>RENSSELAER.</b>           |
| 1 Orlando Allen               | 1 <i>George Lesley</i>       |
| 2 <i>Elijah Ford</i>          | 2 <i>Edward P Pickett</i>    |
| 3 Ira E Irish                 | 3 <i>Lansing Sheldon</i>     |
| 4 Joseph Candee               |                              |
| <b>ESSEX.</b>                 | 1 <i>Benjamin P Prall</i>    |
| 1 George W Goff*              | <b>ROCKLAND.</b>             |
| <b>FRANKLIN.</b>              | 1 <i>Brewster Q Allison</i>  |
| 1 Wm A Wheeler                | <b>ST. LAWRENCE.</b>         |
| <b>FULTON &amp; HAMILTON.</b> | 1 <i>Barlow Goddard*</i>     |
| 1 <i>Cyrus Brownell</i>       | 2 <i>John Horton</i>         |
| <b>GENESEE.</b>               | 3 <i>Noble S Elderkin*</i>   |
| 1 John C Gardner              | <b>SARATOGA.</b>             |
| 2 Martin C Ward*              | 1 <i>James Nowon</i>         |
| <b>GREENE.</b>                | 2 <i>Frederick J Wing</i>    |
| 1 <i>Alonzo Greene</i>        | <b>SCHENECTADY.</b>          |
| 2 Theodore L Provost          | 1 James Allen                |
| <b>HERKIMER.</b>              | <b>SCHOHARIE.</b>            |
| 1 <i>Asa Vickery</i>          | 1 <i>Daniel D Dodge</i>      |
| 2 <i>Humphrey G Root</i>      | 2 <i>John Avery</i>          |
| <b>JEFFERSON.</b>             | <b>SENECA.</b>               |
| 1 <i>John Winslow</i>         | 1 <i>Alfred Bolter</i>       |
| 2 <i>Joel Haworth</i>         | <b>STEBUEN.</b>              |
| 3 <i>Alfred Fox</i>           | 1 <i>Edwin F Church</i>      |
| <b>KINGS.</b>                 | 2 <i>Ferrat C Dinney</i>     |
| 1 <i>Joseph A Yard</i>        | 3 James Alley                |
| 2 Edwards W Fisko*            | <b>SUFFOLK.</b>              |
| 3 John H Baker                | 1 <i>David Pierson</i>       |
| <b>LEWIS.</b>                 | 2 <i>Walter Scudder</i>      |
| 1 <i>John Newkirk</i>         | <b>SULLIVAN.</b>             |
| <b>LIVINGSTON.</b>            | 1 James F Bush*              |
| 1 <i>Archib'd H McLean*</i>   | <b>TIOGA.</b>                |
| 2 Philip Woodruff*            | 1 Isaac Lott                 |
| <b>MADISON.</b>               | <b>TOMPRINS.</b>             |
| 1 John Clark                  | 1 <i>Henry Brewer</i>        |
| 2 <i>Thomas O Bishop</i>      | 2 <i>Elias W Cady</i>        |
| <b>MONROE.</b>                | <b>ULSTER.</b>               |
| 1 M Day Hicks                 | 1 <i>Milton Sheldon</i>      |
| 2 L Ward Smith*               | 2 <i>John P Davis</i>        |
| 3 <i>Elisha Harmon*</i>       | <b>WARREN.</b>               |
| <b>MONTGOMERY.</b>            | 1 <i>Cyrus Burnham</i>       |
| 1 Samuel G Greene             | <b>WASHINGTON.</b>           |
| 2 <i>Charles Hubbs</i>        | 1 David Sill                 |
| <b>NEW-YORK.</b>              | 2 Calvin Pease               |
| 1 John H White                | <b>WAYEN.</b>                |
| 2 James Bowen*                | 1 <i>James M Wilson</i>      |
| 3 <i>Henry J Allen*</i>       | 2 <i>Elhu Durlee</i>         |
| 4 <i>Abraham Wakeman</i>      | <b>WESTCHESTER.</b>          |
| 5 Thomas Truslow              | 1 Wm H Robertson*            |
| 6 Johnathan W Allen           | 2 <i>Jesse Lyon</i>          |
| 7 Henry J Raymond             | <b>WYOMING.</b>              |
| 8 Benj W Bradford             | 1 James Sprague, 2d          |
| 9 <i>John D B Fowler</i>      | <b>YATES.</b>                |
| 10 James Monroe.              | 1 <i>Malattia H Lawrence</i> |
| <b>WHIGS.....61</b>           | <b>LOCOFOCOS...61</b>        |

\*Members of the last House.  
†Members of the last Senate.  
‡Seat Contested.

**SENATE.**

CONVENED MONDAY, DEC. 3, '49: EXP'S. MH. 3, '51.  
 President.—MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice Pres.  
 U. S. Secretary.—ASBURY DICKENS.

Term Expires	Term Expires
Alabama. Benj. Fitz Patrick 1853	MICHIGAN. Lewis Cass 1851
Arkansas. Wm. K. Sebastian 1853	Missouri. Alpheus Felch 1853
Connecticut. Solon B. Fland 1855	NEW-YORK. David R. Atchinson 1855
Delaware. Roger S. Baldwin 1851	N. HAMPSHIRE. John P. Hale 1855
Florida. Truman Smith 1855	NEW-JERSEY. Moses Norris, Jr. 1855
Georgia. John Waites 1851	NEW-YORK. D. S. Dickinson 1851
Illinois. Presley Spruance 1853	NEW-JERSEY. Wm. H. Seward 1855
Iowa. David L. Yuleo 1851	NEW-YORK. Wm. L. Dayton 1851
Kentucky. Jackson Morton 1855	NEW-YORK. Jacob W. Miller 1855
Louisiana. John M. Berrien 1853	N. CAROLINA. Willie P. Mangum 1855
Maine. Wm. C. Dawson 1855	OHIO. George E. Badger 1855
Massachusetts. Jesse D. Bright 1851	OHIO. Thomas Corwin 1851
Michigan. James Whitcomb 1855	PENNSYLVANIA. SALMON P. CHASE 1855
Minnesota. S. A. Douglass 1853	PENNSYLVANIA. Daniel Sturgeon 1851
Mississippi. James Shields 1855	PENNSYLVANIA. James Cooper 1855
Montana. George W. Jones 1851	RHODE ISLAND. Albert C. Greene 1851
Nebraska. A. C. Dodge 1855	RHODE ISLAND. John H. Clarke 1855
Nevada. Joe. R. Underwood 1853	S. CAROLINA. John C. Calhoun 1855
New-Hampshire. Henry Clay 1855	TENNESSEE. Arthur P. Butler 1855
New-Jersey. S. U. Downs 1853	TENNESSEE. H. L. Turney 1855
New-York. Pierce Soule 1855	TEXAS. John Bell 1855
Ohio. Hannibal Hamlin 1851	TEXAS. Thomas J. Rusk 1855
Pennsylvania. J. W. Bradbury 1853	VERMONT. Samuel Houston 1855
Rhode-Island. Daniel Webster 1851	VERMONT. Samuel S. Phelps 1855
Tennessee. John Davis 1853	VIRGINIA. William Upham 1855
Vermont. H. C. Howard 1851	VIRGINIA. James M. Mason 1855
Virginia. James A. Pearce 1855	WISCONSIN. R. M. T. Hunter 1855
Washington. Jefferson Davis 1851	WISCONSIN. Henry Dodge 1855
West-Virginia. Henry S. Toote 1853	WISCONSIN. Isaac P. Walker 1855

\*Mr. Howard's seat will be filled by Whig when the Legislature convenes, 1/1 January next.

Total—34 Locos, 24 Whigs, (in italics, and Messrs. Hale and Chase, "Free Soil"—the former elected by the aid of Whig, and the latter by the aid of Locofoco votes.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Assembled December 3, 18-9.  
 Speaker—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.  
 LIST OF MEMBERS COMPLETE.

Dist	Arkansas.	Virginia.
1—R W Johnson*	1—John S Millson	1—John S Millson
2—Wm. J Alston	2—R K Meade*	2—R K Meade*
3—H W Hilliard*	3—Thos H Averett†	3—Thos H Averett†
4—S W Harris*	4—Thos S Bocock*	4—Thos S Bocock*
5—Wm M Inge	5—Paulus Powell	5—Paulus Powell
6—David Hubbard	6—Jas A Seddon	6—Jas A Seddon
7—F W Bowdin†	7—Thos H Baylay*	7—Thos H Baylay*
8—Richard Parker	8—A R Holliday	8—A R Holliday
9—Jeremiah Morton	9—Richard Parker	9—Richard Parker
10—Jas McDowell*	10—Richard Parker	10—Richard Parker
11—Wm J Alston	11—Jas McDowell*	11—Jas McDowell*
12—H W Hilliard*	12—H A Edmunson†	12—H A Edmunson†
13—S W Harris*	13—F McMullen†	13—F McMullen†
14—Wm M Inge	14—Jas M H Beale	14—Jas M H Beale
15—David Hubbard	15—T H Raymond	15—T H Raymond
16—W R W Cobb*	16—T H Raymond	16—T H Raymond
17—F W Bowdin†	17—T H Raymond	17—T H Raymond
18—Loren P Waldro	18—T H Raymond	18—T H Raymond
19—WALTER BOOTH	19—T H Raymond	19—T H Raymond
20—C F Cleveland	20—T H Raymond	20—T H Raymond
21—Thos B Butler	21—T H Raymond	21—T H Raymond
22—Jas M H Beale	22—T H Raymond	22—T H Raymond
23—T H Raymond	23—T H Raymond	23—T H Raymond
24—T H Raymond	24—T H Raymond	24—T H Raymond
25—T H Raymond	25—T H Raymond	25—T H Raymond
26—T H Raymond	26—T H Raymond	26—T H Raymond
27—T H Raymond	27—T H Raymond	27—T H Raymond
28—T H Raymond	28—T H Raymond	28—T H Raymond
29—T H Raymond	29—T H Raymond	29—T H Raymond
30—T H Raymond	30—T H Raymond	30—T H Raymond
31—T H Raymond	31—T H Raymond	31—T H Raymond
32—T H Raymond	32—T H Raymond	32—T H Raymond
33—T H Raymond	33—T H Raymond	33—T H Raymond
34—T H Raymond	34—T H Raymond	34—T H Raymond

Dist	Alabama.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Iowa.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New-Hampshire.	New-Jersey.	New-York.	Ohio.	Penn.	Rhode-Island.	S. Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Virginia.	Washington.	West-Virginia.
1—Ed C Cabell*	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King	1—John A King
2—Thos B King*	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee	2—David A Bokee
3—M J Welburn	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic	3—J P Phenic
4—Allen F Owen*	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill	4—Walter Underhill
5—H A Haralson*	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs	5—George Briggs
6—T C Hackett	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks	6—James Brooks
7—Howell Cobb*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*	7—Wm Nelson*
8—A H Stevens*	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay	8—R Hallouay
9—Robert Toombs*	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock	9—Thos McKissock
10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	10—H D Gould	
11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*	11—P H Silvester*		
12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*	12—G O Reynolds*			
13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft	13—J L Schoolcraft				
14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews	14—G K Andrews					
15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman	15—J R Thurman						
16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*	16—Hugh White*							
17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander	17—H P Alexander								
18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King	18—Preston King									
19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke	19—Chos E Clarke										
20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson	20—O B Mattonson											
21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden	21—Hiram Walden												
22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†	22—Henry Bennett†													
23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*	23—Wm Duer*														
24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*	24—Daniel Gott*															
25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger	25—H S Conger																
26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson	26—Wm T Jackson																	
27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett	27—Wm A Sackett																		
28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn	28—A M Schermerhorn																		
29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*	29—Robert L. Rose*																		

\*Members of the last House.  
 †Seats contested.  
 ‡Favoritish when elected, but not Whigs.

**RECAPITULATION.**

Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Alabama 2	5	Mississippi 0	4
Arkansas 0	1	Missouri 0	5
Connecticut 1	3	N. Hampshire 2	2
Delaware 1	0	New-Jersey 4	1
Florida 1	0	New-York 32	2
Georgia 4	4	N. Carolina 6	3
Illinois 1	6	Ohio 9	10
Iowa 1	9	Penn. 15	9
Kentucky 0	2	R. Island 2	0
Kentucky 6	4	S. Carolina 0	7
Louisiana 1	3	Tennessee 4	7
Maine 2	5	Texas 0	2
Maryland 3	3	Vermont 3	1

**TH**



- 9-J. Clancy Jones.
  - 10-Miles M. Dimmick.
  - 11-Henry M. Fuller.
  - 12-Galusha A. Grow (F.S.)
  - 13-James Gamble.
  - 14-T. M. Bibbings.
  - 15-William H. Curtis.
  - 16-J. X. McLanahan.
  - 17-Andrew Parker.
  - 18-John L. Dawson.
  - 19-Joseph H. Evans.
  - 20-John Allison.
  - 21-Thomas M. Howe.
  - 22-John W. Howe (F.S.)
  - 23-John H. Walker.
  - 24-Alfred Gilmore.
- FLORIDA.
- 1-Edward C. Cabell.
- DELAWARE.
- 1-George R. Riddle.

- MONSIEUR.
- 1-Ebenezer J. Penniman.
  - 2-U. B. Stuart.
  - 3-James I. Conger.
- MASSACHUSETTS.
- 1-William Appleton.
  - 2-James H. Duncan.
  - 3-George T. Davis.
  - 4-Horace Mann (F.S.)
  - 5-Orrin Fowler.
  - 6-Zeno Scudder.
- ILLINOIS.
- 1-Wm. H. Bisell.
  - 2-Willis Allen.
  - 3-Olando B. Ficklin.
  - 4-Richard S. Moloney.
  - 5-Wm. A. Richardson.
  - 6-Thomas Campbell.
  - 7-Richard Yates.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	1850		1848	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Missouri.....	8	2	5	1
Iowa.....	2	1	1	1
Vermont.....	3	1	3	1
Florida.....	1	1	1	1
Maine.....	2	5	2	5
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7
Pennsylvania.....	9	15	15	9
Ohio.....	8	13	10	11
New York.....	17	17	32	2
New Jersey.....	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin.....	1	3	1	3
Michigan.....	2	1	1	5
Massachusetts.....	6	6	6	6
Illinois.....	1	6	1	6
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1
Total thus far.....	68	77	78	52
		63	52	
Democratic majority thus far.....	24		26 whig maj.	
			24	
Democratic gain.....		60		
*Four vacancies.				

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# A. D. 1854.

## THE UNITED STATES.

United States Government—A. D. 1854.

**PRESIDENT.**  
Franklin Pierce.....New Hampshire.....Salary, \$25,000  
**VICE PRESIDENT.**  
David R. Atchison, President U. S. Senate, Missouri, 6,000

**THE CABINET.**  
(Salary \$8,000 per annum.)  
William Larned Marcy.....New York.....State Department.  
James Guthrie.....Kentucky.....Treasury  
Jefferson Davis.....Mississippi.....War  
James Cochrane Dobbin.....N. Carolina.....Navy  
Robert McClelland.....Michigan.....Interior  
James Campbell.....Pennsylvania.....Post Office  
Calos Cushing.....Massachusetts.....Attorney General.  
The salary of the Attorney General is but \$9,000.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.**  
A. Dudley Mann.....State Department.  
Peter G. Washington.....Treasury  
S. R. Hobbie, first.....Post Office  
William H. Dunda, second.....

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.**  
Roger B. Taney, appointed 1826. Maryland... Chief Justice.  
John McLean, " 1829. Ohio..... Assistant "  
James M. Wayne, " 1835. Georgia..... " "  
John Catron, " 1837. Tennessee..... " "  
Peter V. Daniel, " 1841. Virginia..... " "  
Samuel Nelson, " 1845. New York..... " "  
Robert C. Grier, " 1846. Pennsylvania..... " "  
Benjamin C. Curtis, " 1851. Massachusetts..... " "  
John H. Campbell, " 1853. Alabama..... " "  
Benj. C. Howard, " 1843. Maryland..... Reporter.  
William T. Carroll..... D of Col's. Clerk.

All of the Judges are democrats but McLean and Curtis, who are whigs.

**THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.**  
BEGAN COMMENCED FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853, AND  
TERMINATES MARCH 4, 1855.

**SENATE.**

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

*Whigs in Italic; democrats in Roman. Those marked F. S. are Free Soilers, or Abolitionists; U, those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.*

President.....David R. Atchison.  
Secretary.....Asbury Dickins.

State	Senator	Year	Party
ALABAMA	Benj. Fitzpatrick	1855	Democrat
ALABAMA	Clement C. Clay, Jr.	1859	Democrat
ARKANSAS	Robert W. Johnson*	1855	Democrat
ARKANSAS	W. K. Sebastian	1859	Democrat
CONNECTICUT	Francis Smith	1855	Democrat
CONNECTICUT	Isaac Toucey	1859	Democrat
CALIFORNIA	William M. Gwin	1855	Democrat
CALIFORNIA	John B. Weller	1859	Democrat
DELAWARE	James A. Bayard	1857	Democrat
DELAWARE	John M. Clayton	1859	Democrat
FLORIDA	Jackson Mosby	1855	Democrat
FLORIDA	Stephen R. Mallory	1859	Democrat
GEORGIA	Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Democrat
GEORGIA	Robert Toombs (U.)	1859	Democrat
INDIANA	John Pettit	1855	Democrat
INDIANA	Jesse D. Bright	1859	Democrat
ILLINOIS	James Shields	1855	Democrat
ILLINOIS	Stephen A. Douglas	1859	Democrat
IOWA	Augustus C. Dodge	1855	Democrat
IOWA	Geo. W. Jones	1859	Democrat
KENTUCKY	Archibald Dixon	1855	Democrat
KENTUCKY	John B. Thompson	1859	Democrat
LOUISIANA	John Eldred	1855	Democrat
LOUISIANA	J. P. Benjamin	1859	Democrat
MAINE	Hannibal Hamlin	1857	Democrat
MAINE	Vacancy	1859	
MASSACHUSETTS	Charles Sumner (F. S.)	1857	Democrat
MASSACHUSETTS	Edward Everett	1859	Democrat
MARYLAND	James A. Pearce	1855	Democrat
MARYLAND	Thomas G. Pratt	1859	Democrat
MISSISSIPPI	Isaac P. Walker	1855	Democrat
MISSISSIPPI	Henry Dodge	1859	Democrat
MICHIGAN	Lewis Cass	1857	Democrat
MICHIGAN	Charles E. Stuart	1859	Democrat
MISSISSIPPI	Stephen Adams, (U.)	1857	Democrat
MISSISSIPPI	Vacancy	1859	
MISSOURI	David R. Atchison	1855	Democrat
MISSOURI	Henry S. Geyer	1859	Democrat
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Moses Norris, Jr.	1855	Democrat
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Jared W. Williams*	1859	Democrat
NEW YORK	W. H. Seward, (F. S.)	1855	Democrat
NEW YORK	Hamilton Fish	1859	Democrat
NEW JERSEY	John R. Thompson	1857	Democrat
NEW JERSEY	Wm. Wright	1859	Democrat
NORTH CAROLINA	Geo. E. Badger	1855	Democrat
NORTH CAROLINA	Vacancy	1859	
OHIO	Salmon P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855	Democrat
OHIO	Bry. F. Wade	1859	Democrat
PENNSYLVANIA	James Coburn	1855	Democrat
PENNSYLVANIA	Richard Brodhead	1857	Democrat
PENNSYLVANIA	Philip Allen	1859	Democrat
RHODE ISLAND	Charles T. James	1857	Democrat
RHODE ISLAND	Philip Allen	1859	Democrat
SOUTH CAROLINA	A. P. Butler, (S. R.)	1855	Democrat
SOUTH CAROLINA	Josiah J. Evans	1859	Democrat
TENNESSEE	James C. Jones	1857	Democrat
TENNESSEE	John Bell	1859	Democrat
TEXAS	Thomas J. Rusk	1857	Democrat
TEXAS	Sam Houston	1859	Democrat
VERMONT	Vacancy	1855	
VERMONT	Solomon Foot	1857	Democrat
VIRGINIA	James M. Mason, (S. R.)	1857	Democrat
VIRGINIA	R. M. T. Hunter, (S. R.)	1859	Democrat
WISCONSIN	Vacancy	1855	
WISCONSIN	Vacancy	1859	

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Democrats..... 37  
Whigs..... 21  
Vacancies..... 4

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The House will consist of two hundred and thirty four members and five territorial delegates, one new territory having been formed at the last session, viz., Washington. The delegates, however, have no vote.

**SPEAKER.**  
Linn Boyd.....Kentucky.....Salary \$16 per day.  
**CLERK.**  
W. Forney.....Pennsylvania.....Salary, \$16 per day.

**DIST. ALABAMA.**  
1-Phillip Phillips.  
2-James Abercrombie.  
3-Sampson W. Harris.  
4-Wm. R. Smith.  
5-George S. Houston.  
6-W. R. W. Cobb.  
7-James F. Dowdell.

**ARKANSAS.**  
1-A. B. Greenwood.  
2-E. A. Warren.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
1-James T. Pratt.  
2-Colin M. Ingersoll.  
3-Nathan Belcher.  
4-Origen S. Seymour.

**CALIFORNIA.**  
1-James A. McDougal.  
2-Milton S. Latham.

**DELAWARE.**  
George B. Riddle.

**FLORIDA.**  
Augustus E. Maxwell.

**GEORGIA.**  
1-James L. Seward.  
2-Alfred H. Colquitt.  
3-David J. Bailey.  
4-William B. W. Dent.  
5-Elijah W. Chastain.  
6-Janus Hillyer.  
7-David A. Reese.  
8-Alexander H. Stephens.

**IOWA.**  
1-Bernhardt Henn.  
2-John P. Cook.

**INDIANA.**  
1-Smith Miller.  
2-William H. English.  
3-Cyrus L. Dunham.  
4-James A. Lane.  
5-Samuel W. Parker.  
6-Thomas A. Hendricks.  
7-John G. Davis.  
8-Daniel Mace.  
9-Norman Eddy.  
10-E. M. Chamberlain.  
11-Andrew J. Harlan.

**ILLINOIS.**  
1-E. B. Washburne.  
2-John Wentworth.  
3-J. C. Norton.  
4-James Knox.  
5-W. A. Richardson.  
6-Richard Yates.  
7-James Allen.  
8-William H. Bissell.  
9-Wallis Allen.

**KENTUCKY.**  
1-Linn Boyd.  
2-Benjamin E. Gray.  
3-Frealey Ewing.  
4-James S. Chrisman.  
5-Glenon S. Hill.  
6-J. M. Elliott.  
7-William Preston.  
8-J. C. Breckenridge.  
9-Leander M. Cox.  
10-R. H. Stanton.

**LOUISIANA.**  
1-William Dunbar.  
2-Theo. G. Hund.  
3-John E. Perkins, Jr.  
4-Roland Jones.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
1-Zeno Scudder.  
2-Samuel L. Crocker.  
3-J. Wiley Edmands.  
4-Samuel H. Walley.  
5-William Appleton.  
6-Charles W. Upham.  
7-Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.  
8-Tappan Wentworth.  
9-Alex. De Witt (F. S.)  
10-Edward Dickinson.  
11-John G. Goodrich.

**MICHIGAN.**  
1-David Stuart.  
2-David A. Noble.  
3-Samuel Clark.  
4-Hector L. Stephens.

**MAINE.**  
1-Moses McDonald.  
2-Samuel Mayall.  
3-E. Wilder Farley.  
4-Samuel P. Benson.  
5-Israel Washburn, Jr.  
6-T. J. D. Fuller.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
1-Daniel B. Wright.  
2-William S. Barry.  
3-O. R. Singleton.  
4-Wiley P. Harris.  
5-William Barksdale.

**MARYLAND.**  
1-John R. Franklin.  
2-Jacob Shower.  
3-Joshua Vansant.  
4-Henry May.  
5-Wm. T. Hamilton.  
6-A. R. Sellers.

**MISSOURI.**  
1-Thomas H. Benton.  
2-Alfred W. Lamb.  
3-John G. Lindley.  
4-John G. Miller.  
5-Mordecai Oliver.  
6-John S. Phelps.  
7-Sam Caruthers.

**MINNESOTA.**  
1-James Maurice.  
2-Thos. W. Cummings.  
3-Hiram Walbridge.  
4-Mike Walsh.  
5-William M. Tweed.  
6-John Wheeler.  
7-William A. Walker.  
8-Francis B. Cutting.  
9-Jared V. Peck.  
10-William Murray.  
11-T. R. Westbrook.  
12-Gilbert Dean.  
13-Russel Sage.  
14-Eufus W. Peckham.  
15-Charles Hughes.  
16-George A. Simmons.

**NEW YORK.**  
1-Nathan T. Stratton.  
2-Charles Skelton.  
3-Samuel L. Lilly.  
4-George Trull.  
5-A. C. M. Pennington.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
1-George W. Kittredge.  
2-George W. Morrison.  
3-Harry Hibbard.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
1-H. H. Shaw.  
2-Thomas Ruffin.  
3-Wm. S. Ashe.  
4-Sion H. Rogers.  
5-John Key.  
6-Richard C. Puryear.  
7-Burton S. Orange.  
8-Thomas L. Clingman.

**NEW MEXICO.**  
Jose Manuel Gallegos.

**OHIO.**  
1-David T. Disney.  
2-John Scott Harrison.  
3-Louis B. Campbell, (F. S.)  
4-Matthias E. Nichols.  
5-Alfred J. Edgerton.  
6-Andrew Wilson.  
7-Aaron Harton.  
8-Moses B. Covens.  
9-Frederick W. Green.  
10-John L. Taylor.  
11-Thomas Ritchie.  
12-Edson B. Olds.  
13-Wm. D. Lindsay.  
14-Harvey H. Johnson.  
15-W. R. Sapp.  
16-Edward Ball.  
17-Wilson Shannon.  
18-George Hiss.  
19-Eduard Wade, (F. S.)  
20-Joe. R. Giddings, (F. S.)  
21-Andrew Stuart.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Joseph Lane.  
1-Thomas B. Florence.  
2-Joseph R. Chandler.  
3-John Robbins, Jr.  
4-Wm. H. Witte.  
5-John McNair.  
6-William Everhart.  
7-Samuel A. Bridges.  
8-Henry A. Muhlenberg.  
9-Isaac E. Hoser.  
10-Ner Middleton.  
11-Christian W. Strub.  
12-H. B. Wright.  
13-Asa Packe.  
14-Galusha A. Crow.  
15-James Gamble.  
16-William H. Karts.  
17-Samuel L. Russell.  
18-John McChulloch.  
19-Augustus Drum.  
20-John L. Dawson.  
21-David Ritchie.  
22-Thomas M. Howe.  
23-Michael G. Trout.  
24-Carlton B. Curtis.  
25-John Dick.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
1-Thomas Davis.  
2-Benjamin B. Thurston.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
1-John McQueen, (S. R.)  
2-Wm. Aikin, (S. R.)  
3-L. M. Keitt, (S. R.)  
4-Preston E. Brooks, (S. R.)  
5-Jas. L. Orr, (S. R.)  
6-W. W. Boyce, (S. R.)

**TENNESSEE.**  
1-(Dead).  
2-Wm. W. Churchwell.  
3-Samuel A. Smith.  
4-William Oullum.  
5-Chas. Ready.  
6-Geo. W. Jones.  
7-R. M. Dugg.  
8-Edwin K. Zollicoffer.  
9-Emerson Etheridge.  
10-Frederick P. Stanton.

**TEXAS.**  
1-George W. Smyth.  
2-Peter H. Bell.  
John M. Bernhisel.

**VIRGINIA.**  
1-Thomas H. Bayly.  
2-J. M. Milleson.  
3-John S. Caskie.  
4-Wm. O. Goods.  
5-Thomas S. Becock.  
6-Paulus Powell.  
7-William Smith.  
8-Charles J. Faulkner.  
9-H. A. Edmondson.  
10-John Letcher.  
11-Z. Kidwell.  
12-John F. Snodgrass.  
13-Fayette McMillen.

**VERMONT.**  
1-James Meacham.  
2-Andrew Tracy.  
3-Alvah Sabin.

**WISCONSIN.**  
1-Daniel Wells, Jr.  
2-B. C. Eastman.  
3-John B. Macy.

**NEW YORK.**  
1-Bishop Perkins.  
2-Peter Rowe.  
3-Sampson W. Harris.  
4-Wm. R. Smith.  
5-George S. Houston.  
6-W. R. W. Cobb.  
7-James F. Dowdell.

**ARKANSAS.**  
1-A. B. Greenwood.  
2-E. A. Warren.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
1-James T. Pratt.  
2-Colin M. Ingersoll.  
3-Nathan Belcher.  
4-Origen S. Seymour.

**CALIFORNIA.**  
1-James A. McDougal.  
2-Milton S. Latham.

**DELAWARE.**  
George B. Riddle.

**FLORIDA.**  
Augustus E. Maxwell.

**GEORGIA.**  
1-James L. Seward.  
2-Alfred H. Colquitt.  
3-David J. Bailey.  
4-William B. W. Dent.  
5-Elijah W. Chastain.  
6-Janus Hillyer.  
7-David A. Reese.  
8-Alexander H. Stephens.

**IOWA.**  
1-Bernhardt Henn.  
2-John P. Cook.

**INDIANA.**  
1-Smith Miller.  
2-William H. English.  
3-Cyrus L. Dunham.  
4-James A. Lane.  
5-Samuel W. Parker.  
6-Thomas A. Hendricks.  
7-John G. Davis.  
8-Daniel Mace.  
9-Norman Eddy.  
10-E. M. Chamberlain.  
11-Andrew J. Harlan.

**ILLINOIS.**  
1-E. B. Washburne.  
2-John Wentworth.  
3-J. C. Norton.  
4-James Knox.  
5-W. A. Richardson.  
6-Richard Yates.  
7-James Allen.  
8-William H. Bissell.  
9-Wallis Allen.

**KENTUCKY.**  
1-Linn Boyd.  
2-Benjamin E. Gray.  
3-Frealey Ewing.  
4-James S. Chrisman.  
5-Glenon S. Hill.  
6-J. M. Elliott.  
7-William Preston.  
8-J. C. Breckenridge.  
9-Leander M. Cox.  
10-R. H. Stanton.

**LOUISIANA.**  
1-William Dunbar.  
2-Theo. G. Hund.  
3-John E. Perkins, Jr.  
4-Roland Jones.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
1-Zeno Scudder.  
2-Samuel L. Crocker.  
3-J. Wiley Edmands.  
4-Samuel H. Walley.  
5-William Appleton.  
6-Charles W. Upham.  
7-Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.  
8-Tappan Wentworth.  
9-Alex. De Witt (F. S.)  
10-Edward Dickinson.  
11-John G. Goodrich.

**MICHIGAN.**  
1-David Stuart.  
2-David A. Noble.  
3-Samuel Clark.  
4-Hector L. Stephens.

**MAINE.**  
1-Moses McDonald.  
2-Samuel Mayall.  
3-E. Wilder Farley.  
4-Samuel P. Benson.  
5-Israel Washburn, Jr.  
6-T. J. D. Fuller.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
1-Daniel B. Wright.  
2-William S. Barry.  
3-O. R. Singleton.  
4-Wiley P. Harris.  
5-William Barksdale.

**MARYLAND.**  
1-John R. Franklin.  
2-Jacob Shower.  
3-Joshua Vansant.  
4-Henry May.  
5-Wm. T. Hamilton.  
6-A. R. Sellers.

**MISSOURI.**  
1-Thomas H. Benton.  
2-Alfred W. Lamb.  
3-John G. Lindley.  
4-John G. Miller.  
5-Mordecai Oliver.  
6-John S. Phelps.  
7-Sam Caruthers.

**MINNESOTA.**  
1-James Maurice.  
2-Thos. W. Cummings.  
3-Hiram Walbridge.  
4-Mike Walsh.  
5-William M. Tweed.  
6-John Wheeler.  
7-William A. Walker.  
8-Francis B. Cutting.  
9-Jared V. Peck.  
10-William Murray.  
11-T. R. Westbrook.  
12-Gilbert Dean.  
13-Russel Sage.  
14-Eufus W. Peckham.  
15-Charles Hughes.  
16-George A. Simmons.

**NEW YORK.**  
1-Nathan T. Stratton.  
2-Charles Skelton.  
3-Samuel L. Lilly.  
4-George Trull.  
5-A. C. M. Pennington.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
1-George W. Kittredge.  
2-George W. Morrison.  
3-Harry Hibbard.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
1-H. H. Shaw.  
2-Thomas Ruffin.  
3-Wm. S. Ashe.  
4-Sion H. Rogers.  
5-John Key.  
6-Richard C. Puryear.  
7-Burton S. Orange.  
8-Thomas L. Clingman.

**NEW MEXICO.**  
Jose Manuel Gallegos.

**OHIO.**  
1-David T. Disney.  
2-John Scott Harrison.  
3-Louis B. Campbell, (F. S.)  
4-Matthias E. Nichols.  
5-Alfred J. Edgerton.  
6-Andrew Wilson.  
7-Aaron Harton.  
8-Moses B. Covens.  
9-Frederick W. Green.  
10-John L. Taylor.  
11-Thomas Ritchie.  
12-Edson B. Olds.  
13-Wm. D. Lindsay.  
14-Harvey H. Johnson.  
15-W. R. Sapp.  
16-Edward Ball.  
17-Wilson Shannon.  
18-George Hiss.  
19-Eduard Wade, (F. S.)  
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7-Samuel A. Bridges.  
8-Henry A. Muhlenberg.  
9-Isaac E. Hoser.  
10-Ner Middleton.  
11-Christian W. Strub.  
12-H. B. Wright.  
13-Asa Packe.  
14-Galusha A. Crow.  
15-James Gamble.  
16-William H. Karts.  
17-Samuel L. Russell.  
18-John McChulloch.  
19-Augustus Drum.  
20-John L. Dawson.  
21-David Ritchie.  
22-Thomas M. Howe.  
23-Michael G. Trout.  
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25-John Dick.

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3-L. M. Keitt, (S. R.)  
4-Preston E. Brooks, (S. R.)  
5-Jas. L. Orr, (S. R.)  
6-W. W. Boyce, (S. R.)

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4-William Oullum.  
5-Chas. Ready.  
6-Geo. W. Jones.  
7-R. M. Dugg.  
8-Edwin K. Zollicoffer.  
9-Emerson Etheridge.  
10-Frederick P. Stanton.

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2-Peter H. Bell.  
John M. Bernhisel.

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4-Wm. O. Goods.  
5-Thomas S. Becock.  
6-Paulus Powell.  
7-William Smith.  
8-Charles J. Faulkner.  
9-H. A. Edmondson.  
10-John Letcher.  
11-Z. Kidwell.  
12-John F. Snodgrass.  
13-Fayette McMillen.

**VERMONT.**  
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2-Andrew Tracy.  
3-Alvah Sabin.

**WISCONSIN.**  
1-Daniel Wells, Jr.  
2-B. C. Eastman.  
3-John B. Macy.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Democrats..... 159  
Whigs..... 71  
Abolitionists..... 4  
Territorial delegates, 4—all democrats.

\* The new Territory of Washington has not yet elected her representative. Nebraska, another new territory, having organized her government, and elected Thomas Johnson a delegate to Congress, will renew her application for recognition during the present session.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Whigs in Italian-National democrats in Roman-Free soil democrats in small capitals.

Table listing Senate members by district, including names like High Halsey, James H. Hatchless, and Thomas J. Barr.

TOTAL. Whigs (see text) 23 Free soil 2 National democrats 7 Three members re-elected.

ASSEMBLY.

Table listing Assembly members by district, including names like Stephen M. Hallenbeck, Robert H. Pruyn, and James W. Briggs.

SKETCHES OF THE SENATORS.

The Senators—thirty-two in number—are all elected at the same time, and hold their seats for a term of two years. By the constitution of 1777, which continued in existence until the adoption of that of 1821, the State was divided into four great districts, and the Senators elected in each were chosen by the freeholders for a term of four years.

In the Senate which commences its session on Tuesday, there are only three of the former members re-elected, namely—Mr. Munroe, of Oneida; Williams, of Tompkins; and Clark, of Ontario. We are enabled to give brief sketches of the following Senators, which will doubtless prove interesting to our readers:

From the First District Henry Halsey, the Senator elect, is a lawyer of Bridgehampton village, in Suffolk county. He is about fifty-eight years of age, and his ancestors were among the earliest English settlers of his native town of Southampton, in that county, where he himself has always resided.

The Second district is represented by Doctor JOHN H. HUTCHINS, a Democrat, of Brooklyn, who was a member of the Assembly last year, but was not particularly distinguished in that body.

THOMAS J. BARR, late Alderman of the Sixth ward, and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee of this city, will represent the Third district. He was born in the First ward of this city, in 1812; consequently is over forty-one years of age.

The Senator of the Fourth district—THOMAS R. WERNY—is a native of this city, and forty-six years of age. He is of the fourth generation of English ancestors, and received his education in Connecticut, where his name, the inventor of the cotton gin, (Eli Whitney), is a native of Massachusetts, lived and died.

The Senator of the Fifth district is a native of New Haven county, Connecticut, being descended from English ancestors, and is about sixty years of age. He has lived in this State from his boyhood, and was a resident in this city for more than twenty-five years.

a personal friend of the late Henry Clifford. Mr. Spencer has had no experience as a debater, but from his near cantile knowledge it is presumed that he will prove useful on committees. He is of the Van Buren school in politics, and, of course, will not have much influence as a politician in the Senate. His election was owing to the dissatisfaction of the whigs with their own candidates; the whig party having a decided plurality on other tickets in the district.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, who represents the Westchester, or Seventh district, is a lawyer, of Bedford, in that county, of which town he is Supervisor. In politics, he is a silver gray, or national whig, of the most decided and uncompromising character, and has twice represented the upper district of Westchester in the Assembly.

Passing over the Eighth and Ninth districts, which have elected Senators respecting whom we have no information of interest, we notice next the Senator for the Tenth—ERIKMIR SHERRILL—a whig, of Shandaken, Ulster county. He was a member of the Thirtieth Congress, elected in 1846.

CLARKSON F. CROSBY, the whig who represents the Eleventh, or Albany district, is a resident of Waterbury, nearly opposite to the city of Troy. He was born and brought up in the city of New York, being a son of William Crosby, and grandson of Doctor Crosby, an eminent physician of this city.

It is worthy of remark that while Mr. Crosby, representing the Albany district, resides contiguous to, and has his associations mainly in, the city of Troy, the county of Rensselaer, the Twelfth district, has elected as Senator Mr. PRATT, who resides in Greenbush, opposite Albany, in which city he was born and brought up, and where also his relatives and principal interests remain.

The Senator from the Thirteenth district—JAMES C. HOKINS—is a whig lawyer of Granville, Washington county, and a law partner of Isaac W. Bishop, somewhat conspicuous in the democratic ranks. The Fourteenth district is represented by George Richards, a whig in politics, and a lawyer by profession. He resides in his native town of Warrensburg, Warren county, and is thirty-two years of age.

The Senator of the Fourteenth district—THOMAS R. WERNY—is a native of this city, and forty-six years of age. He is of the fourth generation of English ancestors, and received his education in Connecticut, where his name, the inventor of the cotton gin, (Eli Whitney), is a native of Massachusetts, lived and died.

The whig Senator from the Sixteenth district—GROVER YER—is a lawyer of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, and is of a revolutionary family, of German origin. His grandfather, Peter Yost, came to this country in his youth, nearly a century since, and after engaging in the revolutionary war, settled at Johnstown, where he became a prosperous and wealthy farmer.

The Seventeenth district is represented by PETER S. DANFORTH, a democratic lawyer of Middleburgh, Schoharie county, of which county he is a native, and is thirty-seven years of age. He is a son of the late George Danforth, a Clericalian. The Danforths, in the year 1791, when the grandfather and father of the Senator removed from Albany into Schoharie, were about the only English family in the county. They originally settled in Massachusetts, from whence they removed to Albany, and afterwards to Schoharie. In person Mr. Danforth is tall and slender, and of dark complexion. In politics he is decidedly with the national democrats. He has held the office of District Attorney for the county, and was a delegate to the last national democratic convention.

64 KENNETH BLAKLEY, (a whig.) of Otsego county, has received the certificate from the Eighteenth district, in consequence of an error in the votes in a part of the district for Mr. Storing, the democratic candidate. Mr. Blakley was the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, Charles Mason, Hamilton a few years since, but was not elected. He has also been an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, but always ran well, under the disadvantages of the strong party majority against the whigs in Otsego county. We presume that his democratic competitor will obtain the seat in the Senate. Adam Storing is a farmer in the town of Geneva, in Chenango, where he has resided for the last thirty years. He is about fifty-three years of age, is of dignified appearance and is considered a man of sound sense and good judgment. He has been Judge of the county and a member of the Assembly. He was born in Springfield, Otsego county, of Dutch parent, who originally wrote their name "Starin." The family are numerous near the Mohawk river.

JAMES MONROE, re-elected Senator from Onondaga, is a native and resident of Ebridge, in that county, 37 years of age, and graduated at the New York University in 1839. He was admitted to the bar, but only practiced law for a short time. His ancestors were of Scotch origin, and settled in Rhode Island. In politics he is a whig of the Seward school.

GEORGE W. BRADFORD, of the Twenty-third district, is a physician of Cortland county, 57 years of age, and stands high in his profession, which he has practiced for thirty-four years. He is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His father removed from Connecticut, in 1797, to Otsego county, in this State, where the Senator was born. He is a sound scholar, and a man of liberal and enlightened views on political matters.

JONAH B. WILLIAMS, who is re-elected from the Twenty-fifth district, is a native of Middletown, Connecticut, 44 years of age, and resides in Ithaca, Tompkins county. He is a decided whig in politics, and an advocate for the Maine law.

HON. SIMON C. HITCHCOCK, Senator elect from the counties of Oswego and Madison, or the Twentieth district, is in the opinion of his friends, will fill the station with ability. Mr. H. is just in the prime of life. He has been a resident of Casenovia, Madison county, for the last thirty years, and has ever sustained a character above reproach. He is a gentleman of education and correct business habits, and has ever been a consistent and active democrat. By profession he is a merchant, but has filled the office of Sheriff of Madison county, and also represented that county in the Assembly in the session of 1842. His firmness and efficiency in the capacity of legislator were of signal service in re-establishing the protracted credit of the State, and secured to him a high character as a democratic statesman. His politics are of the national order.

ROWLEY LANSING, the Senator elect of Twenty-first Senatorial district, was born at the city of Albany, in the year 1799. He is a son of the late Saunders Lansing, for many years Register of the Court of Chancery, and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. He is also nephew of the late Chancellor Lansing. He was a member of Union College with Wm. H. Seward, Judge Edwards, &c. He went to Watertown, Jefferson county, in 1817, where he has ever since resided—studied law in the office of the late Judge Ten Eyck—was admitted to the practice in 1820—was appointed District Attorney in 1822, which office he held until he was elected State Senator, in the fall of 1831. He was elected in the three Third Senatorial districts, comprising the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Madison, Jefferson and Oswego. He was a member of the Senate one term—four years—and for the last two years was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was appointed District Attorney again in 1846. In June, 1847, under the new constitution, he was elected County Judge without opposition—the whigs running no candidate against him—and held the office till January, 1852. He was nominated and elected Senator in the present fall against his expressed wishes, and will enter upon the duties with reluctance. He has a family—a wife and two children. As a counsellor he is at the head of the bar in Jefferson county. His personal appearance is prepossessing—he is affable and courteous in all his social intercourse. He possesses talents of the higher order. He is a ready, concise and logical debator, but has no ambition to gratify in this particular—never speaks for himself. He is able in counsel and industrious on committees. In politics he is one of the "Old Guard," a firm and reliable national democrat—a strong personal and political friend of Judge Bronson.

A. B. DICKINSON, the whig Senator from the Twenty-sixth district, resides in Elmira, Chemung county. He is about 60 years of age, and was formerly well known as a Senator from the old Sixth district. He is a devoted friend of William H. Seward.

MYRON H. CLARK, the whig Senator re-elected from the Twenty-ninth district, is a resident of Canandaigua, and is a native of Ontario county, whence his father emigrated from Berkshire county, Mass. He has been largely engaged in mercantile business for many years, but was brought up a farmer. He is about 47 years of age, and has been Sheriff of Ontario county.

ALVAN H. WALKER, (whig) of the Thirty-second district, was born in Providence county, R. I., in 1802. His ancestors were republicans in the time of the Protector, and fled from Scotland on the restoration of Charles II. His father was a farmer, and removed to Chautauque county in 1836. The Senator elect has been a merchant of Fredonia for more than twenty-five years. He is a man of sound sense and good address.

66 SIXTH DISTRICT. 1855 Schuyler Crippen, Cooperstown..... 1857 William H. Abrahams, Ithaca..... 1860 Mr. Hiram Gray, Elmira..... 1861 Charles Mason, Hamilton..... 1861 SEVENTH DISTRICT. 1855 Samuel L. Selden, Rochester..... 1857 Thomas A. Johnson, Corning..... 1859 Theron B. Strong, Palmyra..... 1861 Henry Waller, Penn Yan..... 1861 EIGHTH DISTRICT. 1855 Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown..... 1857 Levi A. Bowen, Lockport..... 1859 James Mullett, Buffalo..... 1861 Benjamin F. Greene, Buffalo..... 1861

The democratic Judges (in Roman) are not designated according to the present division in the party.

### A. D. 1853.

#### Emigration to the United States During the Year 1853.

The following table is taken from the records of the Commissioners of Emigration:— NUMBER OF ARRIVALS DURING THE YEAR 1853. Ireland..... 118,164 Belgium..... 54 Germany..... 119,474 Nova Scotia..... 6 England..... 27,039 Sardinia..... 72 Scotland..... 6,456 South America..... 175 Wales..... 1,182 China..... 45 France..... 7,467 Siam..... 37 Spain..... 659 Mexico..... 51 Switzerland..... 4,563 Russia..... 39 Holland..... 1,065 Turkey..... 10 Norway..... 277 Greece..... 1 Sweden..... 1,650 Poland..... 185 Denmark..... 94 Citizens..... 60,231 Italy..... 568 Portugal..... 227 Total..... 384,670 Deduct number of citizens..... 60,231

Total arrival of aliens..... 324,639 The total number of arrivals last year of foreigners was 300,923, and of aliens and citizens, 340,144—showing a decrease this year of some thousands.

### A. D. 1854.

#### THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The progress of mankind since the commencement of our century has been marked by many facts of lively and peculiar interest. And at the present climacteric of the fleeting months, when the minds of intelligent and thinking men are naturally drawn to such a retrospect, we propose briefly to recount the most significant of these facts, political, scientific, social, literary, and moral. The extent of the subject will necessarily confine our attention to what is suggestive. Without entering into details, but aiming at generalization, we shall, instead of indulging in the prismatic development of single rays of truth, content ourselves with collecting and concentrating many rays into a few foci.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1800, our republic, then in its infancy, had enjoyed the blessings of its political union but eleven years. Freed from their yoke of bondage, the colonies had in 1776 declared their independence, and, in [1757, formed their federal constitution, which, during the next two years, was adopted by the States, and began immediately to manifest its energizing influences. The original thirteen States increased in number to sixteen; Vermont, Tennessee, and Kentucky, being added to their revolutionary precursors: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The District of Columbia was composed of parts of the States of Virginia and Maryland. Our territories covered the remaining portion of our domain. On our north were the British possessions, and on our south, Louisiana, (then the property of France,) and the Floridas, then in the possession of the Spanish crown. On the east, our border was defined by the province of New Brunswick and by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the windings of the Mississippi.

At that period, the now influential millionaire of population, Ohio, was unborn; and so also were all the other younger members of our federal family. Ohio entered the Union in 1802; Louisiana, 1811; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine and Missouri, 1820; Arkansas and Michigan, 1836; Florida, Iowa, and Texas, 1845; Wisconsin, 1848; and California, 1850.

Before the year 1803, our territorial area was a million of square miles. That year our government, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, purchased from France, for fifteen millions of dollars, (two and a half millions being retained to compensate for French spoliation,) that immense range of

country now occupied by Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, the Indian Territory, Nebraska, the Northwest Territory, Oregon, and Washington. It was a happy hour of our political existence. This purchase, at once adding to our possessions a million and a half of square miles, more than doubled our domain. A new and valuable acquisition was made in 1819, by our treaty with Spain, who ceded to us the Floridas, then valued at five million of dollars, the estimated amount of spoiliations committed by Spanish vessels upon our commerce. Two years after our government took possession of this Palmetto region, with its almost 60,000 square miles. East and West Florida formed a territorial government in 1822, and became a State in 1845. Texas, which was in 1835 a Mexican State, revolted, and became independent in 1836, and was, nine years after, (1845,) annexed to our confederacy. We thus had a new territorial acquisition of 237,000 square miles. At the close of our late war with Mexico, we purchased from that government, for twelve million of dollars, more than half a million of square miles, comprising Upper California and New Mexico. In 1849, California adopted its constitution, and the next year it became one of our States.

At the present moment our area of square miles is three and a quarter millions. Less than half a million more, and we shall equal in extent the whole continent of Europe. We now have thirty-one United States, six organized territories, and three yet unorganized. The king and people of the Sandwich Islands are, by late accounts, very desirous of annexation to our Union; and there are some marked symptoms of a growing disposition of the same kind in another quarter.

Our population, in 1790, was 3,936,000; in 1800 it was 5,303,000; in 1810 it was 7,240,000; in 1820 it was 9,638,000; in 1830 it was 12,866,000; in 1840 it was 17,000,000; and in 1850 it amounted to 23,263,000. The ratio of increase, at no time been less than thirty-two per cent, from 1840 to 1850 it was more than thirty-six and a quarter per cent.

Of our whole population of twenty-three and a quarter millions, the natives of Ireland are not quite 1,000,000; the Germans are not 600,000; the English and the British Americans are not 500,000; the Scotch are but 70,000; the French, 54,000; and the Welsh, 30,000. Although emigration has made the Celtic race so great a numerical element of our population, it is our experience that the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon races will not assimilate. They have each a manifestly different destiny, and they have each a different work and mission as the Nethinim and the High Priest. Celts are the world's hewers of wood and drawers of water; and Anglo-Saxons are, confessedly, the revealers and promulgators of the world's oracles of truth.

The aborigines of our country now number about 600,000. In the year 1820 our government made arrangements with the tribes residing in the United States to migrate to the Indian territory, and this arrangement has been crowned with wonderful success. The Cherokees and Choctaws, and some other tribes of red men, are greatly benefiting by their migration. They have organized governments of their own, and are enjoying all the blessings of Christian civilization. A Cherokee Indian, George Goss, invented, in 1825, a Cherokee alphabet, consisting of eighty-five letters, expressing all the articulate sounds of his native language, and this alphabet has been adopted by the whole tribe. Many of the Cherokees are highly educated men; and at no distant period Indian governments may be admitted among the members of our confederacy.

Our Union has now existed almost sixty-six years. There have been fourteen Presidents. Washington and John Adams constitute the rulers of the first era; Jefferson and Madison those of the second era. Washington died in 1799, having, by his Fabian policy and his exalted virtues reached the pinnacle of moral elevation, where he now stands in solitary grandeur. Monroe and John Quincy Adams constitute the rulers of the third era; and Jackson and Van Buren the fourth. Harrison's death occurred a month after he had entered on his office; and Tyler, who had been elected Vice President, occupied the Presidential chair. Polk then followed. Taylor's death, after his short Presidency of sixteen months, devolved his duties upon Vice President Fillmore, whose successor, Pierce, has just entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate.

The national policy of the eleven administrations has greatly varied, and the alternate fluctuations of the balance that has weighed our gains and losses as a people, as it has been held, first by one and then by another of the chosen chief representatives of our

#### JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DISTRICT. Term expires Dec. 5. Henry P. Edwards, New York..... 1854 William Mitchell, do..... 1855 James J. Roosevelt, do..... 1856 Robert H. Morris, do..... 1857 Thomas W. Clarke, do..... 1858 SECOND DISTRICT. Edward Barlow, Poughkeeps..... 1858 John W. Brown, Newburg..... 1858 Elisha B. Strong, Catskill..... 1858 William Rockwell, Brooklyn..... 1858 THIRD DISTRICT. Amasa J. Parker, Albany..... 1858 William B. Wright, Monticello..... 1858 Ira Harris, Albany..... 1858 Malbone Watson, Catskill..... 1858 FOURTH DISTRICT. Augustus C. Hand, Elizabethtown..... 1858 Daniel Coyle, Johnson..... 1858 Cornelius L. Allen, Salem..... 1858 Amariah B. James, Ogdensburg..... 1858 FIFTH DISTRICT. William F. Allen, Oswego..... 1858 Frederick W. Hubbard, Watertown..... 1858 Daniel Pratt, Syracuse..... 1858 William J. Bacon, Utica..... 1858

boldly has discovered the magnetic force, and some leading parties in politics, have produced a salutary excitement of the public mind, which has led to able discussions of important topics, and to an intelligent, practical acquaintance with the precepts of political wisdom.

In 1800, the motives of party feeling between the federalists and democrats of that day were derived from the real or supposed influence of British or French predilections. At present, our political parties owe their origin to purely domestic causes, irrespective of any actual or even alleged foreign bias.

Our prevailing national policy has been peace with all other nations. We have, however, during the past fifty years been involved in several wars.

The unprovoked and repeated injuries done by Tripolitan cruisers to our merchant ships in the Mediterranean, led to a short war with Tripoli, which was declared in 1801, and terminated by a peace in 1805. The annual tribute that had long been exacted by the Barbary powers from all Christians navigating the Mediterranean sea, America was the first to refuse, peremptorily. And her freedom on the high seas she boldly vindicated and maintained.

The refusal of Great Britain to repeal her famous Orders in Council, issued in 1806 and 1811, and to waive her alleged right of search and impressment, together with the commission of actual hostilities by a British frigate, occasioned the adoption of belligerent measures on our part; the building of Mr. Jefferson's unfortunate gunboats; to his embargo, which reduced our exports from a hundred and eight millions in 1807, to twenty-two and a half millions in 1808, and the imports from one hundred and thirty-eight millions to fifty-seven millions of dollars; and then, too, his non-intercourse law in 1810. Two years after, the wanton attack made by the British sloop-of-war Little Belt upon the American frigate President, awakened general indignation, and induced Mr. Madison, in 1811, to recommend to Congress that the republic "should be placed in an attitude to maintain by force its wounded honor and essential interests." War was declared.

Several land battles followed on our Canadian frontier, and at the South; and naval engagements took place on the ocean and on Lakes Erie and Champlain. This war, the policy of which roused to the highest pitch of excitement the antagonistic political parties of the country, would be a painful subject of reflection, but for some memorable and cheering facts. The disappointment occasioned by our army's failure in the projected conquest of Canada, and the justification of their allowing the British troops to enter the city of Washington, and there play the part of vandals, by becoming incendiaries of the President's House and the Capitol, with its national library, were amply atoned for by our signal victory won at the battle of New Orleans, and by the repeated brilliant achievements of our navy. The treaty of Ghent, in 1814, gladdened our people's hearts with peace.

The lawless conduct of the Algerines, in plundering our ships in the Mediterranean, led to the necessity of an infliction on our part, by which the Dey was forced to make the simplest reparation for the outrages committed.

Our Indian wars, with the Creeks, in 1814; the Seminoles, in 1818; Black Hawk and his tribe, in 1832; and the Seminoles again, under their daring chief Osceola, from 1839 to 1844, have been among the last formidable efforts to be expected on the part of the red men, to withstand the restless march of civilization.

Our late war with Mexico, occasioned by her refusing the annexation of Texas, gave occasion to the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterrey, of Buena Vista, Sacramento, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, of Molino del Rey, Churubusco, Chepultepec, and, after a rapid succession of splendid victories, to the occupation of the city of Mexico by our army under General Scott. The war terminated, by our treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, in 1848, and by our purchase of New Mexico and Upper California.

A restless desire has long been felt by some of our citizens for the acquisition of the most alluring of the West Indies, the island of Cuba. It was with the view of effecting this that two expeditions under Gen. Lopez sailed for the Cuban shores. But the story of the ill-fated enterprise is recorded in the melancholy fate of Lopez, and of many of his comrades, captured and publicly garroted or shot by the infuriated Cuban authorities. As to the destinies of Cuba, however, the end is not yet.

The expedition which Miranda, grandson of the Governor of Caracas, fitted out at New York, in 1806, for the conquest of his country, and for establishing a republic there, was not less disastrous; and the Mackenzie abortive enterprise to aid the insurrection in Canada, in 1837 and 1838, at one time threatened to involve our government in war with Great Britain.

greatest number of plants in the time of Isaac 800; in 1808 it reached 30,000; and it has now

Public alarm was created in 1832, by fearful symptoms of internal strife, produced by the nullification measures in South Carolina; and in 1843, by Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island. But the excitement which these troubles created soon passed away. In the year 1804, the death of Gen. Hamilton was occasioned by a duel with Aaron Burr, then Vice-President of the United States; and this melancholy event bereaved the country of one of its brightest ornaments, the devoted personal friend of Washington, and a man pre-eminently distinguished for his intellectual endowments and political sagacity. The story of Burr's residence on Blennerhassett island, in the Ohio river, of his intrigues there, and of his alleged treason, has been recounted by Wirt with glowing eloquence.

The slavery question has long been agitated among us with intense feeling. The Fugitive Slave bill, passed in 1850, for the protection of the slaveholder, was thought by many in our free States to be unconstitutional, but no internal and sectional strifes have arrested the progress of our prosperity, or quenched the spirit of patriotism among us.

This was admirably illustrated in the years 1824 and 1825, by the memorable visit of Lafayette, the nation's guest, who received, in addition to the national present of \$200,000 and a township of land in Florida, the more precious gift of a united and free people's enthusiastic and heartfelt gratitude for his services in our revolutionary war.

The national sympathy is continually alive to the sufferings of all the enslaved and oppressed States of the old world, and a ready response is given to every call for help against the exactions of oppression, or the demands of tyranny. Our people have recognized and beautifully exemplified the great truth, that

Man is one,  
And he hath one great heart. And thus we feel,  
With a gigantic thumb, across the sea,  
Each other's rights and wrongs.

The national benevolence was prompted by this emotion when the dreadful famine prevailed at the Cape Verd Islands, (in 1831 and 1832,) where, in a twelve month, 80,000 of the 100,000 inhabitants perished of starvation. Of the 26,000 of the island of San Antonio, 11,000 died. New York, Philadelphia, Portland, and other cities of our country, immediately sent cargoes of provisions to the relief and joy of famishing thousands. Ireland, also, on account of the loss of the potato crop, in 1845 and 1846, became a region of wretchedness, where famine spread haggard misery, and starved its tens of thousands. Again the sympathies of our people sent numerous cargoes of breadstuffs to the relief of this piteous extremity of want. The political and physical sufferings of Greece, Hungary, and other nations, have met a like response, in the benevolent spirit of our free institutions.

#### MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

There has prevailed in these countries the most unhappy disquietude, from the epoch when, in 1815 they became in whole or in part independent of the Spanish crown. The purposes of Santa Anna have long been manifest in Mexico, where he has, within a few weeks, been proclaimed Emperor, with the compellation "His Serene Highness." There appears however, to be little hope of his long basking in his present sunshine. Mexico has, in itself, the element of a powerful State; but, with its vast realm of more than a million of square miles, and a population of more than eight millions of inhabitants, this ill-fated country, not without many generous aspirings after civil and religious liberty, is still unable to secure a well ordered government, on stable principles. Central America continues, by the last accounts, to be the scene of political and social perturbations, as restless as the waves that beat and break upon its shores.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

In the Southern portion of our continent there have been, since the century commenced, many and great changes.

The republic of Colombia was constituted in 1819, by the union of New Granada, Venezuela, and Quito-Bolivar, called by his friends "the South American Washington;" and "the Liberator," was its first President. In 1828, when he assumed supreme power, Venezuela withdrew from the Union; and in 1831, Quito or Ecuador also withdrew; so that the political trine was then resolved into its original elements. But each is possessed of a vast territory, a numerous population, and immense resources; New Granada, 380,000 square miles, and two and a half million of people; Venezuela, 770,000 square miles, and a million and a quarter of inhabitants; and Ecuador, which lies on both sides of the equator, has 325,000 square miles, and a population of 800,000. The whole region abounds in precious stones and in the precious metals.

The Guianas are the only countries in South America subject to any of the crowned heads of Europe.

In 1800, Philadelphia was first reported to be water from the Schuylkill. There has been conducted more than forty miles in

British Guiana has 76,000 square miles, and 130,000 inhabitants; Dutch Guiana, 38,500 square miles, and a population of 7,000; and French Guiana, 21,600 square miles, and 30,000 inhabitants.

The Peru-Bolivian confederacy, comprising Peru and Bolivia, resolved itself, in 1824, into the separate republics of Peru and Bolivia. Peru became independent of Spain, in 1821. It has an area of 524,000 square miles, and a population of a million and a half. Bolivia has a domain of 318,000 square miles, and a population of almost two millions.

Brazil, occupying nearly two fifths of the whole continent of South America, with two and a quarter million of square miles, and seven and a-half million of inhabitants, affords the only example of any part of our continent being ruled by a king in person. John the Sixth, King of Portugal, pressed by the demands of Napoleon, transferred his court from Lisbon to Brazil, in 1808, and ruled there until the year 1821, when, after the Portuguese revolution, and the convocation of the cortes, he returned to Lisbon, leaving the crown-prince in Brazil. The Prince, however, after the separation of the Brazilian government from Portugal, became the Emperor Pedro the First. During the insurrection in 1831, when his troops joined with his subjects to oppose his arbitrary measures, he abdicated in favor of his infant son, Pedro the Second, and returned to Europe.

Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, and Uruguay, lately united, are now again separate and independent republics. Buenos Ayres threw off the Spanish yoke in 1816, and adopted, in 1819, a constitution, modelled after our own. In 1826 it took the name of the Argentine Republic. Upon the resignation of Rivadavia, in 1828, the Congress was dissolved, and the republic, in 1830, submitted to the despotism and savage cruelty of Rosas. Its area is 927,000 square miles, and its population is a million and a half. Paraguay, with its 74,000 square miles, and 260,000 inhabitants, became a republic in 1813. The next year, the sanguinary despot, Dr. Francia, was created dictator, and he became another Nero in cruelty. He died in 1840, at the advanced age of four score years. Uruguay, with 120,000 square miles, and 140,000 inhabitants, has had a severe struggle to maintain its independence of the Argentine Republic. The republic of Entre Rios has an area of 82,000 square miles, and 80,000 inhabitants. Chili, which, in 1809, when the "Man of Destiny" in Europe was harassing Spain, began to encourage a revolutionary spirit, threw off the Spanish yoke in 1828, and has since become an independent republic, with an area of 144,000 square miles, and a population of a million and a quarter.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

Since the commencement of our century, the West Indies have evinced but little sympathy in the progress of our race. Cuba, Porto Rico, and a few smaller islands, are the little left of all of Spain's once vast possessions in the New World which Columbus gave to Castile and Leon. From their unfortunate relation to so amble and imbecile a government as Spain, they cannot hope for better things than they now have. Under more favorable auspices, they could not fail to reach a high point of political and social prosperity. They are yet to enter on their mission.

By the abolition of slavery in the English West Indies, in 1835, and in the French islands in 1848, a million of African slaves and mulattoes were declared free. Hayti, from the time of its declaration of independence in 1801, has continued to present abhorrent scenes of blood. In 1846, the eastern portion of the island became a separate government, under the name of the Dominican Republic. The Haytian negro and mulatto chief magistrates are styled "Emperors;" and, amidst massacre and assassinations, they have long been playing their fantastic tricks. Hayti now has an annual revenue of about four million of dollars; an army of blacks, numbering more than 40,000; and a militia of 113,000. The salary of the "Emperor" is \$40,000.

#### EUROPE.

Since the nineteenth century dawned upon the continent of Europe, its States have passed through numerous and great vicissitudes.

There has been a continual conflict of great antagonistic principles—prerogative and privilege, aristocracy and democracy, arbitrary power and constitutional liberty, the spirit of the dark ages and the spirit of progress.

In France, Napoleon, created First Consul in November, 1799, pursued his career of military glory; obtained his powerful sway in Italy; subdued the pride of the haughty German States; and became, to Europe and the world, the hero of his time. He was crowned Emperor of the French in 1804; but the transcendent power of his will was confessed at the court of almost every government of Europe. It was

not until 1813 that his bright star, so long in the zenith, began to decline. But then soon followed his abdication, his exile at Elba, his reign of a hundred days; the great battle of Waterloo; his banishment to St. Helena, and his death in 1821. The restoration of the Bourbon dynasty continued until 1830, when the expelled Charles the Tenth gave place to the restored dynasty of Orleans, represented by Louis Philippe, King of the French, who, in his turn, was compelled to leave his throne and country, which now became the theatre of anarchy and blood. Louis Napoleon, now the Emperor Napoleon the Third, has succeeded, by the magic of his name and pedigree, and with consummate skill, to exercise an influence in the councils of Europe that promises to rival, if not excel, that of the illustrious progenitor whose proud name he bears.

Since the battle of Waterloo, Europe has been the scene of no general war. In 1820 the revolution of Italy failed in its aim, and the Spanish revolutionary popular movements ended in the restoration of Ferdinand the Seventh. Greece, in establishing her independence, had a fierce and bloody struggle, from 1821 to 1828. Belgium, which had been united with Holland in 1814, broke its bonds in 1830, and is now free. Poland, the unfortunate, has been less successful in her noble and valorous efforts, made in 1814 and 1846—six hundred of her nobles massacred in 1846 by the peasantry and tenants, at the wicked, cruel instigation of the ruthless Austrian government—and the republic of Cracow, with its 140,000 inhabitants, annexed to the Austrian dominions, a direct violation of the treaty of Vienna. Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, having rebelled against the Sultan, and acquired the power, without the name of Emperor of Egypt, astonishing the world by the brilliancy of his exploits, closed his extraordinary career with his tragical death, in 1822. In Italy, the leading political events of fifty years have been attempts to form a confederacy of States against Austria; the defeat and abdication of the King of Sardinia; the Pope's refusal to sanction the popular wish for Italian nationality; the assassination of the Pope's Prime Minister, Rossi; the flight of his Holiness to Gaeta, in 1846, disguised as a servant; the proclamation of a republic, in the Pope's absence; the overthrow of this republic, in 1849, by the French army under Oudinot; the new government by a triumvirate of cardinals, until the Pope's return, 1850, after his fifteen months absence from the Eternal City; the re-establishment of the inquisition, and of the dominion of the Pontiff; and the consequent extinction of almost every vestige of constitutional governments in Italy.

England preserves her constitution inviolate, and her government has continued to dispense its blessings as heretofore.

The revolutions in Vienna and Berlin, and the determined and sanguinary Hungarian struggle, are yet fresh in the recollection of every intelligent observer of political events. But for Russia, Hungary would now be blessed with political freedom.

Prussia, with many privileges above other European States on the Continent, enjoys the constitution granted by Frederick William the Fourth. But the aspirations in Europe after constitutional freedom, in our acceptance of these words, have for a time been quenched; and the fair promises of 1848 have been grievously disappointed. It should be borne in mind, however, that great truths and noble sentiments have been promulgated far and wide, and that the seed so plentifully sown may, to the joy of all freemen, one day yield a plentiful harvest.

The present movements of Russia in relation to the Turkish government are every day more and more increasing the apprehension of a general and troublous state of things on the continent of Europe; and the eyes of Europe and of the world are now directed toward the democratic emperor, to see the part which he is to act in the eventful drama.

ASIA.

In Northern Asia, the Russian autocrat has been making new accessions to his monster domain, by his war, in 1826, with Persia, and with Khiva; and his ambition has led him to make depredations in the Caucasus and in Bokhara, and is now inducing him to aim at crushing Turkey. But his schemes are not unobserved by those who hold the balance of power.

In Southern Asia, the British empire in India has been greatly extended, and now contains a population of a hundred millions. England, in 1841, compelled China to open five of her ports to British commerce, and pay eleven millions of dollars indemnity. A wonderful political event has, since that time, occurred in the Celestial Empire. It is a revolution, having for its aim a change of dynasty, the suppression of idolatry, and the establishment of Christian faith and worship.

In Northern Africa many striking political changes have occurred. Egypt has seen the iron rule of the Mamelukes destroyed by the energy of Mehemet Ali Pasha, and a new and greatly improved order of things established. The marauding depredations of the Barbary Powers have been repressed, so that the tribute too long exacted of all Christians is no more asked. Algiers, since 1830, has been a colony of France, and it promises, at no distant day, to contribute largely to supply cotton for the French markets.

The Cape of Good Hope, which, in 1806, was taken by the English from its Dutch proprietors, was confirmed to England, in 1814, by the Congress of Vienna; but the bordering savage tribes have long continued fiercely to repel the advance of civilization.

Along the western coast of Africa are flourishing colonies of free negroes from the United States; and the political and moral influence of these colonies, there is good reason to believe, will soon be felt by races that occupy the interior of that yet unexplored vast terra incognita.

New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, with other islands in the South Seas, colonies of Great Britain, have, chiefly during the last fifty years, received large accessions to the number of their inhabitants by emigration from the mother country, until they now have a population of more than half a million of souls. Java and Sumatra are Dutch possessions, and are more slowly advancing in improvement than the islands possessed and fostered by the Anglo-Saxon race, the world's best colonizers.

Japan, there can scarcely be a doubt, is destined to become a point of general attraction before the year 1854 shall complete the circuit of its months.

POLITICAL LIBERTY.

During the last fifty years political liberty has made remarkable advances.

In England the Roman Catholic relief bill, passed in 1829, marked a memorable epoch in the history of religious toleration. The repeal of the test and corporation acts, a few years previous, prepared the way for this toleration bill, and heralded its advent. That repeal may be called the Lucifer of religious liberty in England; and the relief bill the sun, with healing in its beams. Then again, in 1832, was passed the reform bill, still further favoring popular representation; and, deeming that enough had not yet been done, Lord John Russell, as measures show, has extended the franchise yet further, to his own credit as a profound politician and statesman, and to the glory of the government he so ably conducts, and so nobly represents, to the admiration of the freemen of Europe and of the world.

In London, there have been several vigorous attempts to simplify its present complicated legislative machinery, consisting of four co-ordinate branches—nobles, burgesses, clergy, and peasants, voting separately.

Switzerland, which, in 1800, comprehended 19 republics, now has 22. Belgium is an independent constitutional monarchy.

The four free cities of Germany, the Ionian Isles, San Marino in Italy, and Andorra in Spain, all are republics.

The galaxy of republics in Central and South America may all be considered as in the transition state. The relations subsisting between San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, produced the result of their union as a federal government. Mosquito, recently rendered notorious by British claims of the coast between Cape Honduras and the Juan river, has a territory that does not exceed 28,000 square miles, and has but six thousand inhabitants, a mixed race of Indians and negroes, over which a Protectorate has been set by the British government.

The European governments without constitutions, are Russia, Austria, Turkey, Naples, the States of the Church, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Dutchies of Germany.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The progress of education has been marked by some highly interesting particulars in its history, since the year 1800. The attention devoted to the cause of common and public schools, and to the accumulation of school funds, in our United States, is one of the most attractive chapters in our annals. Normal schools and infant schools have been greatly encouraged. The infant school system was introduced among us in 1827. For thirty years past female seminaries of a high order have been established in many of the States. Our colleges have multiplied from twenty-six to one hundred and twenty-nine. We have also forty five theological seminaries, thirteen law schools, and forty-three medical schools. Our national government supports

two schools—the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., founded at the recommendation of Washington, and the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, founded in 1842.

In Scotland the subject of general education has long engaged the attention of the friends of popular improvement, and schools are there founded for this purpose, on the parochial system. In England and Ireland the cause of popular education loudly for legislative measures. In Prussia, soon after the commencement of our century, a well-organized and very effective school system was introduced, which has extended also to many parts of Germany. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, all have good school systems in full operation. France, especially since 1833, has made public instruction a prominent feature of its national policy. Norway and Sweden also have a growing interest in the cause.

It is a significant fact that Spain and Portugal, and a large part of Italy, are far behind all the other States of Europe, not excepting Austria and Russia. The Turkish government, in its energetic and free spirit, has resolved to introduce an admirable system already adopted, and its college at Bebec, on the Bosphorus, is at present in a highly flourishing state.

In our own country the character of school books has been much improved. In 1800 there were no elementary books of natural history, physiology, astronomy, or algebra. Now these are very numerous, and of a high character.

THE PRESS.

The liberty of the press, in our country, could not well be greater than it is. The government never interferes with it.

Above all other nations, the Americans are a newspaper reading people. In hotels, steamboats, railroad cars, omnibuses, offices, shops, drawing rooms, and even in the streets, on the way to and from places of business—the newspaper is to be seen in hand, in pocket, or, perchance, in hat; or, in the case of patrons of more than one journal, (and their name is legion,) the friend of the press bears about with him his credentials in a variety of modes, and is never at a loss for an intelligent companion, with news from all quarters of the globe.

In 1800, we published about 200 newspapers; by the last census, the number of our newspapers and periodicals amounted, in June, 1850, to 2,800. The aggregate circulation of these is estimated at five millions; and the number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to four hundred and twenty-two million six hundred thousand. Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States; in the Middle States, 376; in the Southern States, 716; and in the Western States, 784. There are 350 daily papers; 150 tri-weeklies; 125 semi-weeklies; 2,000 weeklies, 50 quarterly; 100 monthlies; and twenty-five quarterlies.

The periodical press employs the pens of many of our ripest scholars; and in the columns of our newspapers are found, daily, items of important and interesting intelligence, derived from the best sources.

The British colonial periodical literature is as yet comparatively limited; and so is that of Central and South America.

In England the number of papers issued has increased more than fourfold during the fifty-three years past. The present number of papers in Great Britain and Ireland is 605, several of which are edited with great ability. In higher periodical literature, Great Britain is confessedly pre-eminent. On the continent of Europe, the freedom of the press varies, according to the state of civil liberty.

SCIENCE.

Within fifty years science has originated several of its most prominent departments, among which are chemistry, meteorology, geology, physical geography, and electro-chemistry. It has also stepped down from the high pedestal it once occupied, and is mingling with the masses of mankind, performing innumerable and important kind offices for the well-being of communities and individuals.

Chemistry has revealed, among many other mysteries of nature, the identity of chemical and electrical action. Organic chemistry now opens to the mind of man a realm of philosophical truth, abounding in discoveries of wonderful phenomena. Among these is the theory, that iron in the venous blood is changed from one to another of its oxides in the lungs, and resumes in the capillaries its original form. Among the arts to which chemistry has imparted the knowledge of some of its most pleasing powers is the daguerreotype, promulgated by its inventor in 1838.

Electricity, magnetism, and galvanism have opened new worlds for scientific research. Hum-

Holdt has discovered the magnetic equator, and Moss has discovered an arctic spot, where the needle assumes a perpendicular position.

Electro-magnetism has disclosed some phenomena of great practical importance to the world. In 1832, Professor Morse derived from these phenomena his system of telegraphs, which, in 1843, was brought into use by an appropriation from Congress. This telegraph now traverses 15,000 miles in the range of its operations in the United States. House, with consummate genius and skill, next invented the printing telegraph. In Prussia telegraph by electricity operates over 1,400 miles; and in England, France, and some other European countries, it is extensively employed. Electro-magnetism is now the world's amanuensis. And it has become the coadjutor of astronomy, by its important capability of simultaneously recording, at different and widely separated places, the transits and other celestial phenomena, that could not otherwise be so accurately determined for useful purposes. It has, moreover, played, very successfully, the police officer, by pursuing, in a flash, the refugee from justice. It has also greatly served the interests of trade and commerce, and is destined to become, more and more, a mighty auxiliary in promoting human progress.

Astronomy, since the year 1800, has greatly multiplied its observatories; erected, in 1812, the mural circle; improved its instruments; increased its catalogue of stars, and made the first discoveries of asteroids, until, from time to time, the number has increased to twenty-three. To these disclosures it has added the discovery of new satellites of the known planets; a new planet; a new ring of Saturn; and a great number of new comets, two of which have been discovered in the United States. It has added to its previous acquisitions the knowledge of the movements and of the revolution of many stars, and the determination of their parallax; the movements of systems of stars; and the fact that the sun of our own planetary system confesses an attraction, by a celestial sympathy, toward a remote but congenial "bright particular star," which science professes to point out.

Optics introduced, in 1851, Dr. Young's theory of undulations, and thus satisfactorily explains diffraction and double refraction. Curious discoveries have been made also in circular polarization and dipolarization. The reflector of Lord Ross' great telescope is six feet in diameter; and its focal distance is fifty-four feet. Many of the nebulae which other telescopes have appeared but as star-dust, are, when viewed through this monster tube, a new heaven of bright constellations.

Meteorology has revealed some very interesting facts, in relation to temperature, and to atmospheric changes; the dew point; the law of rain; the classification of clouds; and the theory of winds and storms, especially the investigations of Maury.

Geography records, among its recent results, the exploration, in 1804, of the Columbia river, and of the sources of the Mississippi, in 1805 and 1819; explorations of the coasts and of the interior of North, Central, and South America; the discovery, in 1843, of the Great Salt Lake and the great basin of Northern California. It has explored also the coasts of Australia; the coasts, and the great river of Africa; Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Nubia, Abyssinia and Egypt; the river Jordan, the Dead Sea, and Asiatic Russia. It has also collected important information relating to the China and Indian seas, and the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The great Antarctic continent was discovered in 1840. From all these investigations, physical geography has called a rich treasure of phenomena of much scientific importance, and of essential benefit to mankind, arising from the relations of geography with nature and history, and especially its moral relations, so admirably exhibited by Humboldt and Guyot.

Mineralogy has acquired a knowledge of this truth, among others, that the geometrical symmetry and optical properties of crystals, correspond.

Geology has offered numerous attractive problems for solution, and among these the equivalence of strata, and the contemporaneous elevation of parallel mountain chains. In our own country, our geologists have directed their attention for practical purposes to our extensive coal mines. Until the year 1820, the coal trade among us from the Pennsylvania [mines was unknown. That year, 390 tons were sold! Now the sale is estimated at hundreds of thousands of bushels. The gold of North Carolina was first taken to the United States mint in 1814. The gold of California was first discovered in 1843. Now, already the annual product of the mines is estimated at tens of millions of dollars. Native silver, copper, lead, and iron mines also have but recently opened to us their rich treasure.

Botany has substituted the natural system of Jurzen for the artificial system invented by Linné, and has greatly increased the catalogue of species. The

greatest number of plants in the time of Linné was 800; in 1808 it reached 30,000; and it has now reached 123,000. The distribution of the earth into botanical regions, as to heights and latitudes, is a new topic, full of interest. The flora of America is ascertained to be more rich than that of any other continent. The flora of Europe embraces half of the known species; Asia has fewer; Australia, fewer still; and Africa the fewest.

Zoology has increased the list of its species. Of birds, there are now 8,000 species; of fish, 10,000; of mollusca, nearly 7,000; and of articulates, 300,000. In each one of all these species there is beautifully exhibited what Cuvier has called "the conditions of its existence."

#### APPLIED SCIENCE.

Among the practical applications of science to the physical and moral benefit of man, medicine occupies a prominent place. It has, by its profound investigations, ascertained, and, by its wise experience, learned to employ the means of controlling or preventing disease. It has certainly increased the term of human life. In 1850 about one-half of all children born reached the age of five years; now, four-fifths survive that period. In 1799 Jenner discovered vaccination; and with our century this wonderful preventive began to confer its blessings on the human race. It is to be noted, also, that Hahnemann, the author of homoeopathy, published his first treatise on the subject, in 1810. In 1834 there were but three homoeopathic physicians in our country.

Agriculture has effectually availed itself of the good offices of vegetable chemistry and vegetable physiology, and has been taught by them and by three other good friends—natural history, geology, and physical geography—that agriculture, in all her studies and labors, should take science for her handmaid.

The employment of steam-power in navigation and in land travel by railroads is peculiar to our century. It was not until the year 1807 that Fulton, in spite of the repeated failures of preceding experimenters, made a trip by steam, on the Hudson river, to Albany. Now, steamers navigate the waters of almost every region of the earth. In 1838 steamers first traversed the Atlantic. In 1818, for the first time, the waters of Lake Erie were plied by a paddle-wheel. In 1849 a steamship first sailed for California. Less than half a century has elapsed since Fulton's first adventure was called "Fulton's folly," and already steamers constitute, in the public mind and in regard to the national resource, an important item in the estimate of naval power.

In 1830, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, the first locomotive engine moved on a railroad. In 1853 all civilized communities are availing themselves of the astonishing facility which railroads afford for trade travel. Among the few nations that form exceptions to this general remark, are Spain and Italy, who, in this respect, and also in many other movements of our stirring times, are conspicuous as laggards.

#### MECHANIC ARTS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE.

The industrial arts have derived great facilities from the introduction of machinery. Mechanical agencies are introduced into every branch of industry, where the turning of a wheel can facilitate or supersede the exertion of mere muscular power.

One of the most conspicuous illustrations of modern mechanic art is afforded by the vast Britannia iron bridge over the Menai Straits, 1,841 feet long. A train of loaded cars, in passing over it, do not cause a depression of one inch. A specimen of modern colossal architecture, not less wonderful, is the London Crystal Palace, constructed of iron and glass, 1,848 feet long, and 408 feet wide, covering an area of eighteen acres.

The employment of steam presses in printing, supplies a volume of attractive and useful knowledge; and also its employment, in each one of the successive steps of paper-making, and whatever is connected with the issuing of a newspaper or a book.

Among the new articles of manufacture introduced by our century, may be particularly noted India rubber goods, and the use of India rubber in a great variety of modes that administer to human comfort and luxury, and serve for the preservation of health and life. The manufacture of clocks, also, especially in Connecticut, has attracted universal notice. They are exported to Northern Europe and to China, by hundreds of thousands, annually. The American trade in ice originated in Boston in 1805; about five hundred vessels are now employed in this trade, for shipping ice to our Southern States, the West Indies, and to Southern Asia.

The transmission of merchandise by canals, and the supply of our large cities with water by means of aqueducts, are one of our century's memorabilia. Very few of our canals, now among the chief arteries of commerce, were opened prior to the year 1800.

In 1800, Philadelphia was first supplied with water from the Schuylkill. There has been constructed an aqueduct more than forty miles in length, from the Croton river at Sing Sing to the city of New York, where there has been built, in the upper part of the city, our great reservoir, covering thirty-five acres. This work was commenced in 1836, and completed in 1842. Boston was supplied in 1848 from Lake Cochituate, by an aqueduct fifteen miles in length. A supply of water is furnished in this way to several other of our cities.

Man is thus appropriating to himself, in every way by which mechanic skill can perform, what mechanic ingenuity can invent—the resources of nature.

#### SOCIAL AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

The advance made in the social and moral improvement of several of the most influential States of Christendom, since the year 1800, has greatly contributed to promote the highest interests of mankind.

In England, there has been a remarkable mitigation of the extreme severities of the penal code. Law, in general, has been profoundly investigated, and extensively reformed; and never before, since Great Britain became a free people, has the right of free discussion been more highly valued, or more beneficially exercised. Never before, in even that favored land, has humanity won such privileges as she now enjoys there.

The crying evils of the laws of France fifty years ago—an incongruous mélange, or rather pot-pourri—were remedied by the Code Napoleon. This code, which the Emperor justly regarded as his best gift to France, is based upon the civil law, and embodies well-ordered and comprehensive systems of jurisprudence. It was promulgated in 1804, and has ever since been uttering its precepts of sound wisdom and equal justice to the admiration of other European States, to whom it has offered an admirable model, of which several of them have already availed themselves, but in different degrees. The Code Napoleon is thus exercising a high function in the cause of man's social welfare.

In our own country, the codification of our laws gives prominence to some important principles of jurisprudence, which breathe a spirit of truth and justice, beyond what has been recognised before, and which cherish, in an eminent degree, the noble sentiments and sound morality, that are the glory and security of our free institutions.

Several modern governments, and among them our own, have made admirable provision for the ready and cheap transmission of intelligence by mail; and the system of cheap postage has been productive of various happy results, in social intercourse, and the national welfare.

Among the auxiliaries and the evidences of the progress of mankind, are the existing numerous and excellent institutions throughout Christendom, for the instruction of the ignorant, the kind care of the afflicted, and the reformation of the erring. In our own country, Sunday Schools began their mission about the year 1810. The first American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was opened in 1817, at Hartford, Connecticut. The New England Institution for the Blind was incorporated in 1829. Our Lunatic Asylums, chiefly if not altogether unknown before the present century, are now numerous and flourishing. The Temperance Reform began since the century opened. Peace Societies were instituted in 1816; and Prison Discipline Societies in 1820. Very many other kindred institutions, the World's Sisters of Charity, have gone about among us doing good. And World's Fairs, one of the new ideas of the age, while they have been eminently calculated to promote science and art, have, with a benign influence, fostered the fraternity of nations. The fine arts, especially in the United States, have received a new impulse, and may prove to be important to us, not only in embellishing but in exalting social life—their true aim.

It is the observation of Washington, in his Farewell Address: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firm props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of a peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can



From the elevated point of observation to which these noble sentiments invite us, it is pleasing to look abroad upon our country and the world, and see the operation of the principles referred to by our Pater Patria. It is pleasing to see the transformation of a whole community like that of the Sandwich Islands, at the beginning of our century debased savages, and to-day a Christian people desiring annexation as one of the States of our confederacy. It is pleasing to note the researches of science, as they call up from their graves in Egypt, Nineveh and Babylon, and other lands, the witnesses to the historic truth of revelation; and as they collect and interpret the relics of the remotest antiquity, and intend prelay the hieroglyphics which, for so many ages, have been a mysterious handwriting upon the wall, defying the efforts of the learned to render them intelligible. And while we are gladdened by the review of what has been done for the expansion of commerce, the augmentation of wealth, the growth of manufactures and agriculture, the progress of science and art, the diffusion of truth, the education of the masses, and the multiplication of popular forms of government, let us behold, in the political and moral changes of the world, the silent operation of great principles, developing a nobler idea than that of national aggrandisement or a contest of races. This is the true philosophy of the affairs of mankind as a great family on earth, with a peculiar work and destiny. Let us note principles; and let us reflect that progress is but at the commencement of its career. At the close of our nineteenth century, the hand that will then record the memorabilia of the age will look upon what we deem stirring topics of the day as the desultory efforts of inexperienced youth, compared with the achievements of the firm resolve, high aim, and vigorous energies of the world's manhood, in view of the chief end of human existence.

from the Justices of the Supreme Court, having the shortest time to serve. Chosen by the People at Large. Addison Gardner, of Rochester; Chief Judge, term expires December, 1866. Hiram Denio, of Utica. Term expires December, 1857. Alexander S. Johnson, of New York. Term expires December, 1869. Charles H. Ruggles, of Poughkeepsie. Term expires December, 1860. [These Judges were elected by the united vote of the Democratic party. Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court, to serve until December 31, 1864. Henry P. Edwards, of New York. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany. William F. Allen, of Oswego. Samuel L. Selden, of Rochester. [All Democrats.] Benjamin F. Harwood, of Livingston county..... Clerk.]

Governors of the States.

Table with columns: State, Governor, Term expires, Salaries. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Territories.

I was well acquainted with Stephen Allen since the day I came to the city. He was a man of sterling character and high integrity. The following are valuable maxims.

SOUND MAXIMS.

In the pocket-book of the late Stephen Allen, of New York, a prosperous old gentleman, who had secured to himself character and fortune by their observance, was found a slip of paper, containing the following maxims:—

“Keep good company, or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make but few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to any person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live within your income—misfortunes excepted. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing through the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid all temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Never run into debt, unless you can see a way to get out again. Earn money before you spend it. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry, until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one.—Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.—Read over these maxims at least once a week.”

Let every young man who reads the above, cut it out, and keep it in his pocket-book for frequent reference.

Almanac-1854. Table showing months from JAN to DEC with days of the week and numbers.

Legislatures of the States.

By the following table it will be seen that the Legislatures of twelve of the States commence their sessions in January:—

Table with columns: State, Times of Meeting. Lists states like Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Governor for 1854. Whigs in Italics; national democrats in Roman; free soil in small capitals. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Oneida Governor. RANDOLF E. CHURCH, Orleans Lieutenant Governor. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, Oneida Secretary of State. JAMES M. COOK, Saratoga Comptroller. WILLIAMS G. SPALDING, Erie Treasurer. GEDEN HOFFMAN, New York Attorney General. JOHN T. CLARK, Albany State Engineer & Surveyor. HENRY FITCH, Oswego Canal Commissioners. FREDERICK FOLLETT, Genesee. CORNELIUS GARDNER, Montgo. [The above (except the Governor) constitute the Canal Board, which will stand seven whigs, one national democrat, and one free soiler.] ROBERT K. TEMPLE, Albany Adjutant General. DAVID LEE, New York Commissary General. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PRISONS. HENRY STORMA, of New York. WILLIAM P. ANGEL, of Cattaraugus. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Albany. JUDICIARY. COURT OF APPEALS. Is composed of eight Judges, of whom four are elected by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected

[From the Albany Journal, Dec. 31.]  
 We are enabled, after considerable difficulty in procuring the figures, to present the annual statement of the quantity and value of the articles which have passed through the canal of the State during the year just closed. We have only time to say that the exhibit is extremely gratifying. It presents, at a glance, the magnitude of the internal commerce of the State, and the necessity for the prompt enlargement of the chief lines of communication with the West. The incoming Legislature could have no more pungent argument presented to them; and we trust that it may have its legitimate influence in securing immediate action. The tables were carefully compiled from the official returns received from the Canal Collectors (those in New York, Albany, West Troy, and Waterford).

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH ARTICLE WHICH CAME TO THE HUDSON RIVER IN THE YEARS 1851, 1852, AND 1853:**

THE FOREST	1851	1852	1853
Fur and peltry, lbs.	454,000	204,652	183,200
<i>Product of Wood:</i>			
Boards and scantling, ft	427,838,600	542,423,737	657,952,760
Shingles, M.	41,900	62,285	88,560
Timber, cubic feet	4,287,750	4,008,618	5,235,916
Staves, lbs.	163,304,600	145,563,656	158,337,400
Wood, cords	8,726	17,448	10,578
Ashes, pots & pearls, bbls	29,084	37,220	31,803

**AGRICULTURE**

<i>Product of Animals</i>	1851	1852	1853
Pork, bbls.	45,019	72,704	105,637
Beef, "	76,344	83,215	95,737
Bacon, lbs.	10,604,000	9,764,700	10,958,400
Cheese, "	25,602,000	16,267,404	10,090,200
Butter, "	8,668,000	7,902,715	5,170,000
Lard, "	10,814,000	—	—
Lard oil, gals.	240,800	—	—
Wool, lbs.	10,618,000	7,045,802	5,998,700
Hides, "	672,000	703,511	940,500
Tallow, "	244,000	—	—
Lord, tallow and lard oil	—	10,672,731	11,557,600

**Vegetable Food**

Flour, bbls.	3,358,463	3,464,108	3,080,899
Wheat, bushels.	3,163,000	3,754,940	4,438,507
Rye, "	233,679	279,314	173,423
Corn, "	7,915,464	5,411,643	3,200,376
Corn meal, bbls.	7,065	14,174	2,336
Barley, bushels.	1,809,417	2,230,485	2,682,106
Oats, "	3,596,318	4,867,487	4,047,247
Beans and ship stuffs, lbs.	44,038,000	59,727,165	40,143,500
Peanut and beans, bush	127,600	122,489	74,054
Potatoes, "	1,693,950	779,371	480,075
Dried fruit, lbs.	1,424,000	190,404	655,700
<i>All other Agricultural Products:</i>			
Cotton, lbs.	220,000	148,618	469,400
Unmanufact'd tobacco	3,762,000	12,216,228	4,686,900
Hemp, lbs.	1,160,000	1,463,122	993,500
Clover and grass seed	624,000	2,150,767	1,217,200
Flax seed, lbs.	122,000	2,126,809	552,600
Hops, "	552,000	417,131	16,700

**MANUFACTURES**

Domestic spirits, gals.	2,757,000	4,617,453	3,822,403
Beer, bbls.	56	—	295,400
Oil meal and cake, lbs.	6,810,000	9,256,769	16,925,400
Starch, "	2,560,000	—	7,297,100
Leather, "	8,204,000	6,877,815	474,460
Furniture, "	1,046,000	1,263,435	—
Agricultural implements, "	320,000	—	171,700
Bar and pig lead, "	86,000	11,255	8,789,200
Pig iron, "	5,916,000	5,213,614	2,833,900
Castings and iron ware, "	2,448,000	3,056,428	—
Machines and parts do.	148,000	—	—
Bloom and bar iron, lbs.	33,350,000	14,854,547	19,603,100
Iron ware, "	4,000	—	150,700
Domestic woollens, "	324,000	187,653	1,047,700
Domestic cottons, "	2,248,000	1,342,142	8,601,900
Domestic salt, "	12,815,000	9,265,923	884,300
Foreign salt, "	—	3,600	—
Other merch' & cis.	9,160,000	21,231,199	29,102,200
<b>OTHER ARTICLES</b>			
Live cattle, hogs, sheep	838,000	150,119	229,500
Stone, lime & clay, lbs.	58,238,000	113,497,587	163,152,800
Gypsum, "	3,242,000	11,270,133	8,409,500
Eggs, "	3,676,000	—	—
Mineral coal, "	26,110,000	14,820,600	50,724,100
Fish, "	176,900	—	2,378,000
Copper ore, "	418,000	154,697	145,153,500
Sandries, "	110,392,000	105,727,204	—

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF EACH ARTICLE WHICH CAME TO THE HUDSON RIVER IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1851, 1852, AND 1853:**

THE FOREST	1851	1852	1853
Fur and peltry	\$605,200	\$344,043	\$229,000
<i>Product of Wood:</i>			
Boards and scantling	7,218,226	9,393,361	10,687,355
Shingles	203,971	217,999	139,527
Timber	505,251	681,376	890,276
Staves	787,686	683,790	760,260
Wood	63,591	60,245	50,245
Ashes, pot & pearl	841,751	1,079,851	889,631

**AGRICULTURE**

<i>Product of Animals</i>	1851	1852	1853
Pork	663,895	1,267,292	1,495,777
Beef	465,064	1,034,113	780,152
Bacon	900,950	916,950	1,795,805
Cheese	1,638,606	1,310,351	882,393
Butter	1,838,997	1,483,632	827,200
Lard	973,324	—	—
Lard oil	168,537	—	—
Wool	4,101,415	3,210,899	2,759,402
Hides	63,494	105,297	117,563
Tallow	16,976	—	—
Lord, tallow and lard oil	—	1,173,712	1,218,548

**Vegetable Food**

Flour	13,436,542	15,456,965	14,695,388
Wheat	3,051,110	6,378,291	12,982,217
Rye	186,968	223,451	153,493
Corn	4,427,175	3,623,635	2,272,221
Corn meal	20,172	39,688	6,448
Barley	1,423,392	1,864,754	2,078,695
Oats	1,848,019	2,138,230	1,821,261
Beans and ship stuffs	352,235	542,644	321,143
Peanut and beans	141,698	149,996	67,189
Potatoes	341,581	441,390	274,946
Dried fruit	114,108	15,241	62,456
<i>All other Agricultural Products:</i>			
Cotton	28,994	16,254	53,981
Unmanufact'd tobacco	812,712	2,687,570	1,077,767
Hemp	76,466	91,203	61,625
Clover and grass seed	39,876	161,275	85,204
Flax seed	2,426	42,611	10,650
Hops	145,287	124,769	6,012

**MANUFACTURES**

Domestic spirits	627,406	1,040,855	860,265
Beer	315	—	211,563
Oil meal and cake	85,150	120,254	—
Starch	135,732	—	1,096,985
Leather	1,220,384	1,100,644	49,812
Furniture	104,355	123,846	—
Agricultural implements	16,842	—	9,444
Bar and pig lead	820	820	87,692
Pig iron	59,183	54,823	99,238
Castings and iron ware	73,435	109,837	—
Machines & parts do.	14,931	—	392,082
Bloom and bar iron	33,350,000	14,854,547	19,603,100

Iron ware	111	—	—
Domestic woollens	725,419	178,270	125,630
Domestic cottons	539,312	848,951	272,402
Domestic salt	56,887	41,697	37,848
Foreign salt	—	14	3,979
Other merchandise	329,423	3,749,824	5,449,123
<b>OTHER ARTICLES</b>			
Live cattle, hogs, sheep	26,100	4,504	6,885
Stone, lime and clay	132,000	156,689	252,239
Gypsum	6,454	22,641	17,660
Eggs	220,632	—	—
Mineral coal	58,783	37,052	123,810
Fish	7,001	—	—
Copper ore	62,667	8,204	395,590
Sandries	2,202,985	2,030,557	2,903,970

**RECAPITULATION**

Estimated Value of all the Property which comes to the Hudson River in each of the Years above named:	1851	1852	1853
Forest	\$10,160,656	12,487,658	18,628,395
Agriculture	36,394,913	45,009,899	45,256,444
Manufactures	4,385,753	3,866,304	3,256,056
Merchandise	329,423	3,748,824	5,449,123
Other articles	2,708,783	2,259,427	3,875,244
<b>Total value</b>	<b>\$58,927,508</b>	<b>66,893,102</b>	<b>71,362,162</b>

A Friend has just put in our hands the January No. of the *Missionary Herald* for 1854, published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It is full of interesting matter—Journals of Missions and recent intelligence from the Missionaries, &c.—But our attention has been particularly attracted to the *Introduction to the Annual Survey of the Missions*. It is replete with the most weighty facts, and appeals. Within the compass of a few condensed and pithy sentences, the writer has given us a vivid and stirring panoramic view of the moral and religious condition of the world. Just on the eve of a new year as we are, we know not how we can better gratify a portion of our readers, than by giving them the page entire.

*American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*

**Annual Survey of the Missions of the Board.**  
 Origin has it been said, within the last few years, "We are upon the eve of great events." Now, however, it may be said, "We are in the midst of great events." Not only have we heard the distant rumbling of the broader and deeper movements of human history; but we already feel their heavings and tremblings, as a present reality. The antagonist may close his record for 1853, by saying with the prophet, "The Breaker is coming up."

It were needless to refer to China. That greatest of earthly kingdoms, embracing one-third of our entire race, is in the throes of dissolution. In the councils of Infinite Wisdom, it would seem the truth of God has been a chief instrument in effecting this mighty change; so that we are again reminded of the words of Scripture, "Behold, I dreamed a dream; and, lo, a cake of barley-bread tumbled into the host of Midian, and came into a tent, and smote it that it fell, and overturned the tent that lay along." Passing by Burmah, also upon the point of being "broken up," and leaving Central Asia behind us, with its uncertain future, we come to the great battle-field whereon the Cross and the Crescent are met in stern conflict. The issue of this contest, none can predict. The "Breaker" may withhold his hand for a season; or, the strife may wax hotter and hotter, and spread wider and wider, till every land from the Orkneys to Cape Comorin shall be involved therein. And when the end shall come, it may be said of one nation and another, and another, "They have broken up."

We, who are looking out upon the events, knowing whence they come; we, who watch their majestic unfoldings, knowing whereto they tend; what manner of persons ought we to be? Hear we not the words of the prophet, "The kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High?" Hear we not the voice of the Son of Man, "It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom?" Do we question the subserviency of these agitations to the designs of Him who keepeth covenant and sheweth mercy? But has it not always been so? Has not God always followed in the track of the conqueror, to borrow the illustration of John Foster, and borne away the spoil? Have not missionaries, again and again, sowed the good seed of the Word in the very furrows of war?

But what manner of persons ought we to be? Let the Moravians, with their large though noiseless charity, become our teachers. The entire membership of our church, in Europe and America, does not exceed seventeen thousand five hundred souls, including children. But they have two hundred and ninety persons engaged in foreign missions.

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 or one sixtieth of their whole number! They can point to twenty thousand church members in heathen lands, and to seventy thousand "under instruction." Nor is this all. Their Diaspora societies, comprising the whole sweep of the European continent, from France to Russia, from Norway to Switzerland, embrace one hundred thousand souls; and to these may be added nearly twenty thousand in the north of Ireland, who are regularly visited by their Scripture readers. Well has it been said, "The aspiration of Moses might seem to be realized before our eyes," "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his Spirit upon them!"

The example of this feeble church shows how much might be accomplished by Christians in this country. Suppose the self-same spirit were diffused through all our American Israel. What a change there would be not only in the strength of our desires, but in the broadness of our plans, for a dying world! With what burdened and wrestling spirits should we pray, "Thy kingdom come." With what joy should we offer of our substance to our blessed Redeemer, till it should be said again, "The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord commanded to make." With what alacrity would our sons and daughters say, "Here am I, Lord, send me," pleading even for the honor of carrying the gospel to the ends of the earth. May we not look forward to such a day! Nay, must we not look forward to such a day? How else can the nations be saved? And why may it not come speedily! Why may it not come this very year?

In passing along the line of our missions, the reader must often feel that there is a strange want of harmony between what God is doing, and what we are doing, for the redemption of the world. Look at Western Asia. Look in India. Look at China. How wide the openings. How few the laborers. And how long must this state of things continue! Disciples of Christ! How long! Shall we not arise at once and say, every man to his fellow, "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?"

**THE RAILROAD RIOT AT ERIE.**

Meetings at Erie and Cincinnati—Speech of Hon. Thos. Corwin.  
 [Correspondence of the *Cleveland Herald*.]

**MEETING AT ERIE.**

Erie, Dec. 21, 1853.  
 The spectacle presented by this community is rich and rare. A few people, misled and betrayed into excessive unregulated passions, is no unusual thing. But here, the sober-headed business men, the patriots of society, are lost in the same frenzy that marks the rabble. When the people were advised of the injunction allowed by the United States Circuit Court, a Mr. Bakitt, a veteran at the bar who, I am informed, occupies a good position as a counsellor, gave his professional opinion to the city authorities to the effect that the said injunction of the United States Court was of no more force or virtue than so much brown paper. From such facts as these, one can easily see where rests the real responsibility in the premises. It is no matter of wonder that the rabble should be excited when such rashness is displayed by respectable men.

The clergymen, of all denominations, are not one whit behind the rabble; they also urge the people to violence. The lay reader of the *Episcopal church* burst forth in an exhibition of profanity the other day, denouncing the railroad companies in the roughest manner. Last evening I attended the public meeting at the court house. A body of men under the influence of a powerful galvanic battery could not exhibit more striking signs of feeling. The excitement was intense and the court house was densely packed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Lowry, (whose popularity inures him on such occasions, the first call) King, the Mayor; Ball, member elect to the Legislature; Marshall, an old and respectable attorney, and Vincent, Sheriff of the county.

All the speeches were strongly calculated to add to the excitement, and the evident object of some was to inflame the people to violence. The most extravagant accounts were given of the hostile intentions made on Tuesday last, by citizens of both those places, for the brutal massacre of Pennsylvanians. The speech of Mr. Ball was the chief effort of the evening. He is a man of considerable ability, and about fifty years old. He leaves to-day for Harrisburg, to take his seat in the Legislature, and the occasion seemed to lend additional violence to his remarks. The basis of his speech appeared to be the dangers growing out of great corporations. After giving a very glowing statement of the manner in which such establishments invariably encroach little by little upon private rights until they come to exercise more power than that of the States which created them, and after declaring solemnly that the great New York Central Railroad, with a capital of \$30,000,000, had brought the Legislature of the Empire State upon its very knees, and had threatened to make subsidiary to its interests all other legislatures and other great corporations, he declared that the people of Erie were by no means fighting a losing battle. "Let us, in this contest," said he, "prove victorious, and the result will be acknowledged by the down-trodden men of Iowa; and by the victims of corporative tyranny in far off Louisiana, and by our abject and oppressed fellow-workers throughout the length and breadth of the land." He referred to the power once exercised by the United States Bank, the war waged against it and its final extinction. Erie had con-

The Rochester Union says:

"There now resides in the town of Hamlin, in this county, formerly a part of Clarkson, a venerable citizen, Calvin Freeman, who is now ninety years of age. He came with his father to what is now Monroe county in 1803, and he is therefore one of the oldest of pioneers both in years and in priority of residence. He is still quite hale and hearty, and goes about his farm daily, attending to labor and participating himself. He wrote the following communication in June last, intending to send it to the pioneer meeting, but mistook the date and it was not ready in time:

"HAMLIN, June 9th, 1869.

"To the Pioneer Association of the County of Monroe:

"\* \* \* In the year 1790 my father, Moody Freeman, came into the town of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, state of New York, and in May, 1803, came into the county of Genesee, now Monroe, and town of Northampton, now Clarkson. He purchased four lots of land one and a half miles north of Clarkson village, the place now known as the Champion farm, being the first land occupied in Clarkson, or on the Triangle from two miles north of Le Roy.

"\* \* \* In August, 1804, my brother Jedathan returned to Broadalbin to conduct his family and my father's to their new home in the wilderness; but when about ready to start he was taken ill, and they did not arrive until the first of November. They and their effects were conveyed in a large, strong wagon, drawn by a span of horses and a yoke of oxen. They had a toilsome journey, and were glad to be at the end of it; but not more so than we were to welcome them. My father had been separated from his family a year and a half, working hard and doing his own housekeeping, and it had been a lonely time for us both.

"That evening, after their arrival, he collected his once more united family around him, and after reading a portion of Scripture and making some appropriate remarks upon the mercy and kindness of God in bringing them together, raised up his voice in prayer and thanksgiving, thus erecting an altar of family worship which was never forsaken and seldom neglected while he lived.

"And thus we began life in the new country, with no other known inhabitant within eighteen miles. We subsequently learned that there were people residing at Braddock's bay.

"But the county was not long to remain unsettled. In 1805 a large number of people came in and settled in Clarkson and Sweden. In 1807, I think it was, that the people residing in the counties of Ontario and Genesee, now Monroe, and in the vicinity of Niagara ridge, sent a petition to the legislature to pass an act to lay out a state road on the Niagara ridge, from the Genesee to the Niagara river; also, an act authorizing the counties of Ontario and Genesee to raise \$20,000 for the purpose of building a bridge across the Genesee river at or near the upper falls.

"There were not the facilities for settling in a new country then that people have now to aid them in the new country in the western states. We yet had no flour mills, and were obliged to go the distance of twenty miles to the mill at Le Roy, occupying two days' time. The roads were bad and we usually went with an ox team, taking provisions for a two days' journey and one night's lodging in the woods, and taking with us a rifle for protection and an ax to clear away obstructions from the road. But I have lived to see all these things changed. We do not want for ministers to attend our funerals, nor do not fall behind any town in the number of religious societies or in morals. We have rich farms and handsome dwellings, surrounded with fruitful orchards and blooming gardens, good flouring mills and the best of roads, where sixty-five years ago all was a wilderness. Well, sixty-five years is a long time, almost a life time, and yet it does not seem so very long to me when I think of all the changes time has effected in the county of Monroe, and which I have seen pass before me like a great panorama."

I can remember many incidents in the early history of this village, 15 years before the *Censor* was started, when only two rude buildings were standing within the bounds of this corporation, without a board in either of them, the floors and doors having been split and hewn from cucumber logs and their roofs covered with bark.

I can remember well the first bridge built over the Canadaway creek; the first saw mill, the first grist mill, the first grocery store and the first Post office, where the man on foot opened his bundle tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and left what had Canadaway, Chautauque County, New York, inscribed on it.

I can remember when the Town meeting of Chautauque was held at the Cross Roads, now Westfield.

When they were to fix the place for meeting the next year, enough voters were present from this vicinity to change the place of meeting to Canadaway, which resulted in the division of the town of Chautauque, forming the town of Pomfret, it being the second town in the county.

A complete file of the *Censor* since its commencement would give a better history of the village than can be procured, giving the dates of improvements and the names of persons acting in every period. In the first numbers of the *Censor* there appeared an ability that caused many to suppose that some one outside of the office furnished the articles, and it was believed that Mr. James Mullett, since Judge, was that person, as he was in the minds of all, when anything forcible or brilliant appeared in that paper. It was further believed that the *Censor* was started for only one political campaign, and it was generally supposed that its life was to be short. But after a time it was discovered that there was a power under the mantle of the stripling editor (as he was called) that sustained it all and gave it an impetus that it has not lost or changed for fifty years. I say changed. To prove this, I will state that my political creed has always been expressed in the *Censor*, and I have not changed. I have never got astride of anything like a Know-Nothing horse, as many have, and got thrown off the track.

Before closing, I must congratulate all concerned, on the great success attending the publication of the *Censor*. But it has been brought about by an energy and perseverance that does not sleep, and it is wonderful to relate that it has never failed to gladden its readers with its regular appearance every week for so long a time, although its office has been twice burned down, once in the hands of its founder and once in the hands of its present senior proprietor, but each time it rose from its ashes to tell its own story of the work of the devouring flames. I close with the following sentiment:

The Founder of the Fredonia *Censor*, may his declining years be as peaceful and happy as his life has been honorable and blameless.

WESTFIELD, N.Y. 2012

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
STATE of NEW-YORK.

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges, secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Section 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any case trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Section 10. No law shall be passed, abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due judicial proceedings, nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized, or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

Section 12. All feudal tenures, of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Section 13. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, heretofore made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, if made, or, or with the Indians, and with the

Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners; and shall also provide for the publication of the said code, prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic, and shall annul any charters, or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been, or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Kings.

Districts number three (3) number four (4) number five (5) and number six (6) shall consist of the city and county of New-York; and the board of supervisors of said city and county shall, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, divide the said city and county into the number of Senate Districts to which it is entitled, as near as may be

of an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory; and no Assembly District shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District. The board of supervisors, when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the clerk of the said city and county.

District number seven (7) shall consist of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

District number eight (8) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

District number nine (9) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Sullivan.

District number ten (10) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of the counties of Albany and Schoenectady.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of the counties of Washington and Saratoga.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of the counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of the counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of the counties of Schoharie and Delaware.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Chenango.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of the county of Oneida.

District number twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung.

District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the county of Monroe.

District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Livingston.

District number thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the county of Erie.

District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each Senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration; and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Section 5. The members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and persons of color not taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts. The several boards of supervisors in such counties of this State, as are now entitled to more than one member of Assembly, shall assemble on the first Tuesday of January next, and divide their respective counties into Assembly districts equal to the number of members of Assembly to which such counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and the clerks of such Assembly counties, a description of such Assembly districts, specifying the number of each district, and the population thereof, according to the last preceding State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained. Each Assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory; but no town shall be divided in the formation of Assembly districts.

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall re-apportion the members of Assembly among the several counties of this State, in manner aforesaid, and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may be entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one member, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into Assembly districts, in the manner heretofore directed; and the apportionment and districts so to be made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route. The speaker of the Assembly shall, in virtue of his office receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor.

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature; and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further powers of local legislation and administration, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term.

Section 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor.

Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business, with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and

with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting; when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, of his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State.

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as such, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house, in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

#### ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly), shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be elected at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years, said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land-Office.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners.

spective boards, and of the several officers or Article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity, whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote or the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the judges of the court of appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law.

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected, as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New-York shall be one; the others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the city of New-York, as may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two years. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of their office shall be eight years.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they have heretofore possessed.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the said justices so designated, shall always be one, may hold such general terms. And any one or more of the justices may hold special terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may preside in courts of oyer and terminer in any county.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office (except that of justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of appeals), given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Section 9. The classification of the justices of the supreme court, the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the supreme court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Section 11. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur there-

in. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts, not of record may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals.

Section 12. The judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the justices of the supreme court by the electors of the several judicial districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New-York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

The county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The county judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid a per diem allowance out of the county treasury.

In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge.

Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial districts at the first session after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for in the fourth section of this Article and at another time if they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record and their clerks may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such county, city or state courts, as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

Section 18. All judicial officers, of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties, as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk for the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

Section 20. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Section 22. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence

of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organization of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and for the allowance of writs of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

### ARTICLE VII

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendance and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the revenues of the State canals, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and from that time the sum of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars; then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the undivided income of the said sinking fund shall be so applied to that purpose.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first section of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the General Fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State stocks loaned to incorporated companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be so applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the money to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned sinking fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said canal debt.

Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendance and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenue of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the said canals shall be completed.

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of the first two sections of this article, for paying the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt; but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of one hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfillment of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore

made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Section 5. If the sinking funds, or either of them, provided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on a grant of such fund, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, sufficient, perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State out of the canal revenues as soon as it can be done, consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell lands, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the commissioners of the land office, for the purpose of meeting the moneys arising therefrom in other lands like conveyment; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished.

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object for which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the contracting such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, but to no other purpose whatever.

Section 11. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in War; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, at this date, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be sufficient if this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, amend the contract of any such debt, or lawfully under such law, but no law proposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability, which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, and the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision heretofore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, within three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution, shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, or creates a debt, or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house, shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.



Section 15. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

Done in Convention, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventh year.

JOHN TRACY, President,  
Attest: H. W. STROUD, Secretary.

I have compared the preceding with the original Constitution deposited in this office on the sixth day of October, 1846, and do certify, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of a whole and entire original.

L. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

The names of the following Delegates are attached to the said engrossed Constitution, to wit:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROBERT CAMPBELL, JR. | GOUV. KENLE          |
| GEORGE CLAYDE        | SAMUEL J. TILDEN     |
| CHARLES P. KIRKLAND  | ELIJAH SPENCE        |
| SAMUEL RICHMOND      | ELIJAH KHOADES       |
| FEDERAL DANA         | HEN. C. MURPHY       |
| JOHN MILLER          | JOHN NELLIS          |
| ROBERT C. NICHOLAS   | ELISHA W. SHELDON    |
| ORON ARCHER          | HENRY NICOLL         |
| PETER YANGLER        | W. HAVAN SCHONHOVE   |
| MONS TAGGART         | C. M. MENIEN         |
| STEPHEN ALLEN        | ARTHUR LOOMIS        |
| JOHN H. HARRISON     | CHARLES H. RUGGLES   |
| DANIEL JOHN HAWK     | JOHN K. PORTER       |
| JOHN WOOD            | J. L. BAKER          |
| JULIUS CADEE         | JAMES TALLMADGE      |
| B. S. BRUNDAGE       | WILLIAM TAYLOR       |
| GEO. W. PATTERSON    | GEORGE W. TUTTILL    |
| W. B. WRIGHT         | ABRAHAM WITBECK      |
| ABRAHAM BULL         | PERRY WARREN         |
| REX J. BRUCE         | E. B. STAPARD        |
| W. MAXWELL           | TUNIS G. STONE       |
| JOHN YOUNGS          | ALBERT J. BAKER      |
| JOHN L. STEPHENS     | ANSEL BARCOG         |
| CAMPBELL P. WHITE    | JOHN BOWDISH         |
| W. G. ANGEL          | HERVEY BRAYTON       |
| HARRY BACKUS         | ISAAC BURR           |
| GEO. S. MANN         | JAMME M. COOK        |
| CYRUS H. KINGSLEY    | R. F. CORNELL        |
| LEOCH SPONGE         | GEORGE A. S. CROOKER |
| ROBT. H. MORRIS      | LEWIS GUDENBACK      |
| DAVID MUNRO          | ROBT. DORLON         |
| RUSSELL PARISH       | OLO. G. GRABAM       |
| AARON SALISURY       | A. N. GREENE         |
| C. SWACKHAMER        | ISA HARRIS           |
| HORATIO V. TAFT      | ORIN HART            |
| WILSON TOWNSEND      | ALONZO HARTLEY       |
| W. M. C. BOYCK       | WILLIAM H. HITCHES   |
| FREDERICK F. BACKUS  | ABEL HUNTINGTON      |
| JOHN P. HUNT         | EDWARD HUNTINGTON    |
| W. S. GONELY         | J. L. HUGHINSON      |
| ALLEN AYRAULT        | JOHN HYDE            |
| JOHN J. TAYLOR       | PETER SHAYER         |
| ISAIAH SANFORD       | DAVID S. WATERBURY   |
| JNO. LESLIE RUSSELL  | WILLIAM KIRKMAN      |
| D. R. FLOYD JONES    | CH. CONOR            |
| C. C. CAMBRELENG     | RICH. S. MARVIN      |
| C. T. CHAMBERLAIN    | H. K. WILLARD        |
| ANDREW T. YOUNG      | BISHOP PERKINS       |
| A. W. DANFORTH       | JAMES POWERS         |
| EDWARD DODD          | BENJAMIN STANTON     |
| JOSEPH R. FLANNERS   | L. STETSON           |
| JAMES C. FORSYTH     | JOHN W. BROWN        |
| JOHN GERARD          | AARON WARD           |
| THOMAS H. BEANS      | ALVA WOODEN          |
| DAVID B. S. JOHN     | AMOS WRIGHT          |

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Albany, October 12th, 1846.

Instructions and forms prepared by the Secretary of State, in obedience to the following resolutions, adopted by the Convention, to revise the constitution, and of the act recommending a convention of the people of this state:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the constitution, as proposed to be amended, together with the forms of the ballots, to be published at least twice, prior to the election, in each of the public newspapers published in this state, provided the same shall be published for such reasonable compensation as shall be fixed by the Secretary of State and Comptroller, but no neglect or culpable omission in any of the papers of this state shall impair the validity of the notice.

Form of the ballot to be used by those electors who vote for the constitution, as proposed to be amended:

CONSTITUTION.

"Amended Constitution, Yes."

Form of the ballot to be used by those electors who vote against the constitution, as proposed to be amended:

CONSTITUTION.

"Amended Constitution, No."

An amendment in relation to the equal suffrage of colored persons, separate from those incorporated in the engrossed constitution, to be submitted to be voted upon at the same time, with a separate ballot, which is to be deposited in a separate box.

Form of the ballot to be used by those electors who vote for this proposed amendment:

CONSTITUTION: SUFFRAGE.

"Equal Suffrage to Colored Persons, Yes."

Form of the ballot to be used by those electors who vote against this proposed amendment:

CONSTITUTION: SUFFRAGE.

"Equal Suffrage to Colored Persons, No."

Section 15. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

CERTIFICATE OF CANVASS.

We, the board of inspectors of election in and for the election district of the town of (or of the ward of the city of ) in the county of , do certify that the following is a correct statement of the vote taken at the general election held in said district on the day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, pursuant to the act entitled "An act recommending a Convention of the people of this state," passed May 13th, 1845, chapter 22, to wit:

That the whole number of ballots received at the said election having thereon the words "amended Constitution, Yes," was

And that the whole number of ballots also received at the said election having thereon the words "amended Constitution, No," was

That the whole number of ballots received at the same election having thereon the words "equal suffrage to colored persons? Yes," was

And that the whole number of ballots received at the said election having thereon the words "equal suffrage to colored persons? No," was

We do hereby certify that the above statement is correct in all respects. Dated at , November , A. D., 1846.

The number of ballots or votes must be written at full length, and must not be put down in figures or abbreviated.

NO. 2. COUNTY CANVASS.

Statement in relation to the amended Constitution and the amendment separately submitted relating to equal suffrage to colored persons:

The board of county canvassers of the county of , having met at the office of the clerk of said county, on the day of November, 1846, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts in said county at the general election held on the day of November, in the year aforesaid, and having received the statements of the votes taken in each election district of the said county in pursuance of the act chapter 22, entitled "An act recommending a Convention of the people of this state," passed May 13th, 1845, do certify that the whole number of votes or ballots given at the said election and having thereon the words "amended Constitution, Yes," was

And that the whole number of votes or ballots given at the same time, and having thereon the words "amended Constitution, No," was

That the whole number of votes or ballots given at the same election and having thereon the words, "equal suffrage to colored persons? Yes," was

And the whole number of votes or ballots given as aforesaid and having thereon the words, "equal suffrage to colored persons? No," was

In witness whereof we have caused this statement to be attested according to law by the signatures of our Chairman and secretary.

A. B., Chairman.  
C. D., County Clerk and Secretary.

Care must be taken to fill the blanks with words written out at full length and not with figures.

If there were no votes given for or against the "Amended Constitution" or for or against the provision relating to "equal suffrage to colored persons," the fact should be stated, and used the words "not any" in the blank after the printed word "was" will be sufficient.

The Secretary of State and Comptroller have fixed the compensation to be paid to the publisher of any newspaper, in this state, who may publish the foregoing amended constitution twice in two consecutive weeks with these instructions and forms, at twenty-five dollars, which sum will be paid at the treasury on producing due proof to the Comptroller of the said publication.

Those who desire to publish the said constitution and instructions upon the foregoing instrument must copy the instrument published in the Albany Argus of this date, as it is not intended to send from this office, a circular containing the constitution and these instructions, either to the several newspaper publishers.

R. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

IN CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

assembled at Albany, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act recommending a Convention of the People of this State," passed May 13, 1845.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the several amendments to the Constitution, agreed to by this Convention cannot be prepared so as to be voted upon separately.

Resolved, That the forms of the ballot to be given for the adoption or rejection of the amendments shall be as follows: on such ballots as are given in favor of the adoption of the said amendments, shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed, the words "Amended Constitution, Yes," and on such ballots as are given in favor of the rejection of the said amendments, shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed, the words "Amended Constitution, No."

Resolution of the Convention, that the amendments to the Constitution, agreed to by this Convention, shall be prepared so as to be voted upon separately.

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*My State Hist Society - Ann  
meeting Jan'y. 3, 1854.*

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

The New-York Historical Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, at the University. Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. The Librarian, Mr. Moore, in the absence of the Secretary, read a letter from a Mr. Hough, presenting a copy of a New-York County history, and requesting the cooperation of the Society, in an attempt to induce the Legislature to authorize the Regents of the University to subscribe for 500 copies of any county history of this State which may be produced by the joint operation of what may be termed a corps of historians.

Mr. Hough's plan is to employ certain individuals, who possess peculiar talents for any particular branch of historical inquiry, to collect the materials for these histories; these materials afterward being wrought out into proper historical form. He thinks in this manner to be able, in a comparatively short time, to produce authentic, comprehensive works upon all the counties in the State.

The Librarian then presented to the Society a quarto, printed for private circulation by James Lenox, Esq., and given by him. This is a translation of the very rare Dutch work of De Vries, printed in 1653, in which he describes his voyages to various parts of the world, four of which were to America. The only copy of the original known to be in any public library is in the Royal collection at Dresden, in Saxony. Mr. Lenox possesses one from which this translation was made, and it is presumed to be the only copy in the United States. Ebeling, the historian, whose famous collection is now at Harvard College, never succeeded in obtaining a copy, though he lived within a few days' journey of the city where it was printed.

Another letter read was from Simon Stevens, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and related to two ante-Revolutionary flags of special interest to New-Yorkers, now preserved at Charlestown, N. H. One of these was the flag of the City, ornamented with the City's arms, the other the flag of the Royal Volunteers, to which military company a former Mayor of the City belonged, in the hands of one of whose descendants it is now preserved.

The Society proceeded to consider the nominations previously made, and two corresponding with eighteen resident members were admitted.

A Committee upon the new building for the Society reported in favor of purchasing two lots at the corner of Eleventh st. and Second av., providing a permanent arrangement with the Baptist Tabernacle can be made, by which windows on the south side of the structure shall be protected from obscuration.

After the presentation of names of proposed new members, the officers were called upon for their annual reports. The Treasurer, owing to illness, had prepared none for this meeting.

The Librarian's Report contained little that has not already appeared in the reports of the monthly meetings. He spoke, however, of the crowded state of the present rooms, and remarked that shelf-room was needed for 4,000 volumes; spoke of the progress made in preparing the files of newspapers for reference, by arranging and binding them; of the arrangements made for collecting the public documents of the several States; gave an account of Lord Kingsborough's great work on Mexican Antiquities; and concluded with expressing the probability of the next annual meeting being held in the new building.

By the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that during the past year 2 honorary, 10 corresponding and 129 resident members have been admitted to the Society; that since its formation, 49 years since, there have been counted among the associates, 403 honorary, 384 corresponding and 1,805 resident members, and that at present there are 1,100 resident, of who 760 are paying members. Most of the report has appeared in the monthly reports of the Society's meetings.

Mr. Winthrop made known a request of the Massachusetts Historical Society, that this Society should join them in petitioning Congress to send an agent to England to copy from the archives there whatever relates to the early history of the Colonies.

Judge Campbell called attention to a large engraving, exhibiting a group of portraits of the more distinguished members of the Society and their annual lecturers, Webster, Cass and others, and moved that permission be granted to the artists to dedicate it to the Society. This was unanimously granted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year followed, and the following ticket was unanimously chosen:

- President..... Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.
- First Vice-President..... Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.
- Second Vice-President..... Frederic De Peyster.
- Foreign Cor. Secretary..... Rev. EDWARD ROBIBSON, D. D.
- Dom. Cor. Secretary..... Hon. JAMES W. BECKMAN.
- Recording Secretary..... Andrew Warner.
- Treasurer..... Willam Clissnoey.
- Librarian..... George H. Moore.

The President then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Executive Committee for the year: Augustus Schell, Marshall S. Bidwell, Benj. H. Field, Francis L. Hawks, D. D., J. R. Brodhead, Erasmus C. Benedict, M. B. Field. Adjourned.

any 3 Union College. 1854  
The Committee appointed by a former Legislature of New York, to investigate the charges against Dr. Mott, the President of Union College, have made a report fully exonerating him from all the complaints or charges made, and conclude with the expression of their belief that in all his transactions the purposes and motives of the venerable President have been pure and benevolent—his whole conduct marked with the strictest integrity—and that the college owes its existence almost exclusively to his life-long efforts, sacrifices and hazards in its behalf.

The result of Dr. Mott's management of his business affairs may be inferred from the announcement of his transfer to the institution of \$600,000, appropriated as follows:

For the establishment of nine professorships,	\$1,500 per annum,	\$225,000
Six assistant professorships or tutorships, at \$600 per annum,		60,000
Observatory,		20,000
Sixty-eight auxiliary scholarships,		50,000
Fifty prize scholarships for undergraduates,		50,000
Nine prize fellowships for graduates, \$300 each per annum,		45,000
Cemetery and pleasure grounds,		20,000
Philosophical, mathematical and chemical apparatus,		10,000
Text Books,		5,000
Scientific, classical, philosophical, theological, medical and law books,		30,000
Cabinet of geological specimens,		5,000
Historical medals, coins, maps, paintings, and other historical memorials,		5,000

Thus the College is in the possession of a larger fund than any similar institution, and its future prosperity is placed beyond a contingency.

**OLD TIME COUNTRY LIFE.**

The following graphic picture of a farm life in the good old days that have gone forever, is from *The Albany State Register*. It will be read with pleasure by many a New Englander in far off lands, and he will go to bed and dream of the pewter mug filled with cider, and the doughnuts, and the pippin apples, and the great old fire place—we have stoves now, laugh—and the apple parings and quiltings, and—ah, memory will go back. But read:

There are memories that come clustering about these "boys," these "pippins," and "the orchard." Do you remember the old Cider Mill, friend Margins, and the old horse as he traveled round and round, moving with a slow and dignified tread, "hitched" to the long lever that turned the wooden mill, that crushed the apples into pumice? Do you remember the great "cheese" in its bondage of straw beneath the press, and how, when the great screws were turned in the massive gallow's shaped frame, the rich juice of the apple came gushing out and running into the great tub placed to receive it? Do you remember how, with a straw, the urchins, as they came along in their way home from school, filled themselves with sweet cider from the bung of the barrel? Do you remember now, in the long winter nights, you sat around the fire-place wherein logs were blazing, and how the pitcher of cider, and the platter of dough-nuts were placed upon the old cherry table that sat out in the middle of the kitchen, and how you held yourself to the cider and the dough-nuts, and how happy each one was as he sat with the pewter mug of cider in one hand and a dough-nut in the other before that old-fashioned kitchen fire-place? Those were pleasant times. But they are memories now. And there are apple parings or "bees," as they were called when the young men and maidens came over to pare apples, and talk and laugh and play old-fashioned plays, and say soft things to another and eat pumpkin pies, and be heads after the fashion of the country people you and I were young. Primitive times were, friend Margins, and our proud daughter and city dames would turn up their noses if they were they to be present at an old-fashioned apple-bee, such as they used to have out here in Steuben when the country was new, and fashions were primitive.

Officers have been made elective by the people of the State. And most of the officers of cities, towns and counties, are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve. They have abolished a host of useless offices. They have sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive government. They have rendered inviolate the funds devoted to Education. After repeated failures in the legislature, they have provided a Judicial System, adequate to the wants of a free people, rapidly increasing in arts, culture, commerce and population. They have made provision for the payment of the whole State Debt, and the completion of the Public Works begun. While that debt is in the progress of payment, they have provided a large contribution from the canal revenues towards the current expenses of the State, and sufficient for that purpose, when the State debt shall have been paid; and have placed strong safeguards against the recurrence of debt, and the improvident expenditure of the public money. They have agreed on important provisions in relation to the mode of creating, incorporations, and the liability of their members; and have sought to render the business of banking more safe and responsible. They have incorporated many useful provisions more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property, against the abuses of delegated power. They have modified the power of the legislature, with the direct consent of the people, to amend the constitution from time to time, and have secured to the people of the state, the right once in twenty years to pass directly on the question, whether they will call a convention for the revision of the constitution.

These articles embrace all the provisions agreed upon by the Convention, to constitute the Constitution of the State. They are of course very numerous, often dependent one upon another, and can, be best considered, as a whole; and the Convention have not found it practicable to separate them into parts to be separately passed upon by the people. The Convention have therefore presented the subject in the form that will best enable the people to judge between the old and the new Constitution. If the Constitution now proposed be adopted, the happiness and progress of the People of this State, will, under God, be in their own hands.

By order of the Convention,  
**JOHN TRACY, President,**  
And Delegates from the county of Chenango.  
**JAMES F. STARRBUCK,**  
**FRANCIS SEGER,**  
**HENRY W. SPRONG,** Secretaries

THE PRISONS OF NEW-YORK.

Previously to the year 1790 the criminals of this State were either confined in county prisons or executed. No less than sixteen crimes were at that period punishable with death. Philanthropists and wise statesmen looked upon this state of things with increasing concern. In 1796 Gov. Jay in his annual Message called the attention of the Legislature to the subject. He recommended not only an amelioration of the criminal laws of the State but the establishment of a State Prison. Gen. Schuyler and Ambrose Spencer, in the Legislature, seconded the suggestions of the Governor. Thomas Eddy, Matthew Clarkson and other citizens were also interested in the reform. Gen. Schuyler and Thomas Eddy visited Philadelphia to obtain information on the subject. The result was the erection of a State Prison in this City, the walls of which we believe are still standing. At the same time the severity of punishments was signally diminished. Of the sixteen capital crimes fourteen were changed to imprisonment for life by the same Legislature that authorized the construction of the new prison. This has well been denominated a prominent era in the criminal annals of New-York.

For twenty years this new structure was the only State Prison in the State. Although calculated for not more than four hundred prisoners it often contained nearly twice that number. With but fifty-four rooms in the building, it was the custom to place twelve or fourteen convicts in each room. Scarcely any degree of discipline was employed, and as the Warden remarked, "as well might you attempt to kindle a fire with a spark on the ocean in a storm as to try to preserve order or effect reformation in this place." No instruction or religious exercises were afforded to the prisoners, and it is needless to say that they left the prison ten-fold more the children of evil than they entered it. The cost of this prison from 1796 to 1826, including construction, was \$1,237,343. The buildings and site were finally sold to the City in 1828 for \$100,000.

In 1809 the necessity of another prison was brought to the attention of the Legislature. In fact, the idea of two State Prisons existed at the time Gov. Jay recommended the establishment of the first; and the Legislature directed one to be built at Albany, and the other in New-York. For reasons deemed sufficient, the whole appropriation was expended in New York, as we have stated. In 1816 it was determined to establish the prison now existing in Auburn. One wing of the building was completed in 1818. It contained sixty-one double cells and several rooms, each large enough to hold a dozen convicts. For obvious reasons this plan proved an entire failure and was abandoned. It was found much worse to confine the prisoners in pairs than in dozens or fifties. The other wing, in 1819, was ordered to be built with cells for one person only. By a law passed about this period the use of the whip or cat was first allowed in the prisons to preserve order. In 1821 the experiment was tried at Auburn of confining about eighty convicts in separate cells, day and night. It was decided to be a failure and the plan was abandoned. What is called the Auburn system, separate confinement at night, and non-intercourse or silence by day—was established in 1824. During this year an act was passed, constituting Stephen Allen, Samuel M. Hopkins and George Tibbitts a committee to select a site for a new prison. The village of Sing-Sing was chosen, owing to the abundance of woods there, as the most suitable location. The building was commenced in May, 1825, and in 1828 the convicts of the old prison in New-York were removed to Sing-Sing, although the prison was not completed until 1829. The original plan contemplated but eight hundred cells. In 1831 another story was added, increasing the number of cells to one thousand.

In 1825 the Legislature decided on the erection of a separate prison, for females, at Sing-Sing. Mr. McDonald of Westchester, and Mr. Seward of Cayuga, the former in the Assembly, and the latter in the Senate, were instrumental in the passage of this measure through the Legislature. An elegant building was completed in 1840, and the female convicts in other prisons transferred thereto. In 1845 a third State Prison was established at a place called Dannemora, in Clinton County, about sixteen miles north-west of Plattsburgh. This location was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts at mining iron ore, and at the same time to obviate the objection against prison labor as coming in competition with that of mechan-

ics. After a considerable and careful examination of this objection, by those competent to judge, the opinion seems to be that it is fallacious. There are certainly many advantages to the State, and more to the prisoner, in learning him a mechanical trade. But we do not pretend to argue that point here. The Clinton Prison has been a complete failure so far. It has already cost the State over \$400,000 above its earnings. Not a ton of iron has ever been made by the convicts, and from the nature of the business it is doubtful if there ever can be a profitable or safe prosecution of that business by prisoners.

Such is the history, in brief, of the Prisons of New-York. The Prison system of our State has, at times, received considerable attention, and had a few years since acquired a high reputation abroad. Gov. Seward, during his administration, encouraged the introduction of libraries for the prisoners, into the several State Prisons, and urged also an amelioration of the discipline, and the employment of moral instructors for the convicts. In 1845 the Prison Association of New-York was formed; its objects being mainly to improve the discipline of prisons, and to relieve discharged convicts. In 1847 an entire revision of the laws of the State relative to prisons was made, under the direction of John Stanton Gould, Member of Assembly from Columbia County. He embodied in one act a complete code, which, if it had been faithfully carried out by the Inspectors, would have placed our prisons in a far better position than they now occupy. Under the new Constitution, which went into effect at this period, a new board of Inspectors was elected by the people. An entire change in all the officers of the prisons soon succeeded. All the reforms which had been introduced were, of course, arrested or disturbed by such a radical and sudden revolution.

In 1851 a thorough and faithful investigation was made of the condition and affairs of the several State Prisons, by a committee of the Legislature, and a report, occupying some two hundred and fifty pages, was submitted to the Assembly of 1852. An abstract of the report was published at the time in THE TRIBUNE, and excited considerable attention. This report has never been effectively acted upon by the Legislature. The attention of the Governor, however, seems to have been given to it, and in his last annual message he has taken up several prominent points embraced in the report and laid them before the Legislature. The following are some of the propositions that were submitted by this committee as deduced from their examinations: That a great majority of the convicts are susceptible of being influenced by the same good motives and impulses which influence other men, and therefore that a system based upon reason and kindness, tending to inspire feelings of self-respect, hopefulness and penitence, ought to be adopted in all our prisons, so far as is practicable; that the use of the yoke and shower-bath as punishments should be discontinued; that all punishments for breaches of discipline should be inflicted under the direction of the Warden, and by some person unconcerned in the offense; that some systematic aid and encouragement should be afforded to discharged convicts by the State, by allowing them compensation for overwork or otherwise; that rigid and frequent examinations should be made of the prisons and county jails in the State, under legislative direction; and that the government of the prisons should be entirely separated from party influences. The last-named reform, we are confident, would almost certainly secure the others. Every step that has even been taken in this State, or in the world, in ameliorating and improving the discipline of prisons, has been successful.

The expenses of our State prisons are in their magnitude, indicative of the importance of attentive and judicious legislation on the subject. The total expenditures for the support of the three prisons for the last ten years has been nearly two millions of dollars, viz: Sing Sing \$795,302, Auburn \$691,971, Clinton, five years, \$344,343. The ratio of increase under the present mode of inspection is startling. In 1844, according to the report alluded to, the expense for each prisoner at Sing Sing averaged \$68 71, and in 1850 it had reached \$123 93; and by the report of the Inspectors for the past year we learn that it has amounted to \$132 33 for each convict. It is but justice to remark here that in 1844 the Sing Sing prison was chiefly under the charge of John W. Edmonds, at that time one of the Inspectors.

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The Governor says in his message, that crime has increased faster than the population of the State. It is even better than this—the increase of crime as it appears by the following table has been during the last ten years at the rate of about 13 per cent., while population has increased in the same time at the rate of 28 per cent. The number of male prisoners in the several State Prisons for the last twelve years, has been as follows:

Year.	Ansburn.	Sing Sing.	Clinton.	Total.
1842.....	697	726	...	1417
1843.....	730	763	...	1493
1844.....	775	803	...	1578
1845.....	797	825	...	1622
1846.....	845	878	...	1723
1847.....	898	931	...	1829
1848.....	979	1011	156	1946
1849.....	1012	1035	124	2171
1850.....	1061	1094	114	2269
1851.....	1132	1175	112	2419
1852.....	1244	1285	101	2630
1853.....	1348	1395	100	2843

Our readers will not fail to be struck by the fact that in 1844 and 1853, the amount of crime enormously exceeded that recorded in 1848 and 1849—and that the two last named years were the least fruitful in offenses of all the twelve. It will be remembered that previous to those two years the Mexican war had removed a very large proportion of the disorderly elements of the population; and also that the public mind was absorbed during 1848 and 1849 with the revolutionary events of Europe, and with the Free Soil controversy at home. These causes, with the fact that our industry was generally prosperous during the period, seem sufficient to account for the diminution of crime in question.

*Journal & Courier July 1854*

### Restrictive Laws of Olden Times.

We find the following article going the rounds of the papers. If it must have a new circulation, it is proper that the truth should go with it, and so, by way of preface, it is proper to say that the book referred to is probably the Rev. Samuel Peters' History of Connecticut, a work of equal veracity with Gulliver's Travels, or the Life of Baron Munchauson. Some of the ancient laws of New Haven Colony were quite severe against what are now considered allowable indulgences, but the famous "Blue Laws," of which the following are a sample, existed only in the imagination of the reverend gentleman above mentioned. His book abounds in accounts of persecutions of Episcopalians and others who did not agree in religious sentiment with our Puritan fathers, which would make as interesting extracts as those given below:

"We were reading, recently, a history of Connecticut, from its first settlement, under Geo. Fenwick, down to the Revolution. The volume was originally published in London, in 1781, and re-printed in New Haven in 1828, and we found some curious enactments therein. Here are some of the laws:

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or done lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the select men shall tax the offender at £200 estate.

"A debtor in prison, swearing he hath no estate, shall be let out and sold for satisfaction."

"No one shall read the books of Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and jews-harp."

"The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset on Saturday."

"No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day."

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently, to and from meeting."

"No one to cross the river, but with an authorized ferry man."

"No food or lodging shall be offered to an Adamic, Quaker, or other heretic."

"Every man shall have his hair cut round according to a cap, etc."

We find the following account of a punishment inflicted for entertaining heretics, on one Deacon Porter, who, Col. Mather says, was very guilty, and that he had a fair, legal and candid trial, and was convicted on good and scriptural evidence:

"Deacon Potter," says Mather, "was hanged for heresy and apostasy, which consisted in showing hospitality to strangers, who came to his house in the night, among whom were strangers, Anabaptists and Adamites." His wife betrayed him for hiding the spies, and sending them away in peace. There was also a political offence, the remedy for which is worth nothing.

"No man shall hold office who is not sound in the faith and faithful to his dominion; and whosoever gives a vote to such a person, shall pay a fine of one pound; for a second offence he shall be disfranchised."

*Journal & Courier July 1854*  
*Continued from last column*

The Rev. Geo. Whitfield, in one of his sermons, gives the people of Connecticut the following character:

"They are the wisest of any upon the continent, the best friends and the worst enemies; they are hair brained bigots on all sides, and they must be compared to horse and mule, without bit and bridle. In other colonies I have paid for my food and lodging, but never could spend one penny in faithful Connecticut, whose banks flow milk and honey, and whose sons and daughters never fail to feed and refresh the weary traveller without money and without price. On Saturday evenings the people look sour and sad, and on the Sabbath they appear to have lost their dearest friends, and are almost speechless and walk softly."

"A Quaker preacher once told them with much truth that they worshipped the Sabbath and not the God of the Sabbath. These hospitable people, without charity, condemned the Quaker as a blasphemer of the holy Sabbath, fined, tarred and feathered him, put a rope around his neck, and plunged him into the sea—but he escaped with his life, though he was seventy years of age."

## New-York Daily Tribune.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

#### MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held a regular monthly meeting in the Chapel of the University on Tuesday evening, LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society in the Chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The Treasurer of the Society, Wm. Chauncey, rendered his account for the past year, he not being able to be present at the last meeting to render his report.

The following is the substance of the report:

Balance shown in last year's report to Jan. 1, 1853.....	\$451 27
Received for dues, life membership and arrears.....	4,660 00
Received by the Librarian at the rooms of the Library.....	500 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,611 27</b>

Disbursements during the past year.....	\$4,428 82
Amount in the hands of the Librarian.....	500 00
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer.....	682 45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,611 27</b>

Balance in hand Jan. 1, 1854.....	\$1,192 45
There are unpaid bills to the amount of.....	390 00
<b>Leaving for the use of the Society for the year 1854.....</b>	<b>\$800 45</b>

The President of the Society then introduced Franklin B. Hough, A. M., D., of Lewis County, author of the "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin and Jefferson Counties," in this State, who was received by the Society with demonstrations of applause. He presented to the Society the following paper, accompanied by a proposition for the continuance of his historical labors if he meets with the requisite encouragement:

"It may be deemed superfluous, before a body constituted like this, and one whose every association is identified with the past, to advocate a measure tending to the collection and preservation of our local history. It is presumed that this object meets with the cordial approbation of every member of this Society, and the only question to be considered, is—not whether a series of local histories would be desirable, but whether one of the plan, and character of those heretofore submitted, ought to be encouraged in the manner about to be suggested. Early in the year 1852, stimulated by a native fondness for historical inquiries, and encouraged by leading citizens of St. Lawrence County, I undertook the collection of the materials for a volume that should embrace the early annals of that County and Franklin. Unaccustomed to the expenses incident to the enterprise, this labor was completed in February of last year, and proved a heavy pecuniary loss. Still impressed with the belief that the system, if rightly carried out with the aids derived from experience, would be sustained by an enlightened public, a plan was carefully arranged, combining most of the features which such a work might contain, and every advantage which the discipline of former errors had taught.

"The history of Jefferson County was commenced in May last, and completed but a short time since, with prospects that confirm former experience, and as I believe that of nearly every one who has attempted similar enterprises, in this line of original historical researches in limited districts. The only object in offering these facts, is to confirm the statement, that without patronage beyond the localities interested, the collection of the materials that make up our local annals, cannot be effected in a manner worthy of the object, and creditable to the State.

"Your attention is therefore respectfully invited to a plan which, if adopted, will insure the continuance of a work that if conducted with due care and attention and with rigid impartiality, will confer honor upon the present, and inestimable advantages upon the future. It is to be observed that it is applicable in its full extent, only to the northern, central and western portions of the State, or those sections that have sprung into existence since the revolutionary period. From inattention to the measures here recommended, the early annals of our older districts have to a great degree been irretrievably lost. This should be regarded as one of the strongest arguments in favor of efficient measures to rescue from oblivion the scattered and perishable materials that constitute our history, by affording that liberal encouragement which should characterize an enlightened and efficient government, and an age which is behind none that have preceded it in the grandeur of its discoveries and the magnificence of its public benefactions.

Continued

*on the importance of Preservation of Local History*  
*Continued on next page*

*See next page*

# DAILY COURANT.

"INDEPENDENT."

Largest Daily Circulation in the City.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1854.

CHICAGO IN 1853.

PROSPECTIVE OF 1854.

We aim not to present this greatly growing mart of commerce and seat of trade, manufactures, and successful labor, in any other view than such as the City of Chicago demands at the hands of the statistician who has marked the almost magic rise of this emporium from a frontier barrack into the City of the Great Lakes. We deem it unnecessary to dwell on running Evidences. We design only to give certain facts, that as a whole make it evident that whilst the Star is taking westward its way, it ever glances benignantly on the home of Chicago enterprise. Our cotemporaries—some of them, have made elaborate remark on the condition of affairs ruling through 1853. Whilst we accord them credit for their research, and the compilation growing out of it; we opine that the readers of *The Courant* will find our synoptical framing of the pertinent statistics, if not so amply diffuse, at least as digestive—certainly more quickly perused, in these days when Time is money, even in Literature.

But to get on—and for the benefit of new-comers, as well as for the remembrance-calendar of the oldest inhabitants:

Chicago as a village may be regarded as dating as early as 1804—when the site of Four CHICAGO, or Chicajo—in earlier years a settlement of French traders and Indian trappers; but coming under pure white rule in the period that we speak of. The American Fur Company came in and made this one of its points of trade. So it remained for some years. The war with Great Britain incited Tecumseh to organize the tribes friendly to his interests and the *douceurs* of England, to destroy the little band of heroes and American families that made the frontier "forlorn hope" of that period, one to occupy which was to be exposed daily—more particularly, nightly chance of massacre. The Pottawatomies gained possession of the fort, and the usual scenes of Indian wrong, slaughter and rapine ensued. The initial history of Chicago is written in the blood of its indwellers. We have no disposition, nor is it necessary to go into the minutiae of these matters of fact, that are fireside features for conversation with all—even the juveniles. In 1817, we think, the fortress was rebuilt, and named after the gallant DEARBORN. It still remains a monument to the past. In 1833, Chicago began to "make those signs" of positive and prosperous sentiment that were the indicia then of what she Now is, and what she must undoubtedly become. It is true, that, populationally speaking, a necessity for a better condition of things was everywhere apparent. But here was Lake Michigan at the door; and a sale of some canal lands some two or three years before had directed attention from abroad. This was followed by a wave of immigration: Commerce expanded her sails, and where there had been the yell of the scalp-securer savage or the later drunken glee of the intoxicated half-breed or outcast Frenchman, by a transition (and all within the compass of twenty years!) reposes Chicago as it is. Verily, this is an age of marvels.

Congress saw the importance of making this a commercial point, and a Harbor was commenced in 1833. The Illinois and Michigan Canal project was adopted by the Legislature of Illinois. Men and money were brought hitherward: In 1836 another sale of canal lands was made. In 1833 a large payment was made here to Quapaw Indian claims. During the winter of '36-7, the act to incorporate the City, passed the State Legislature, and in April succeeding, the first election under the Charter was held, which resulted in the choice of W. B. Ogden to the office of Mayor: And the Massacre Ground of

1812 has been invested with the intellectualizing privilege of '54—a city of seventy thousand law-regarding and law-ordered souls—with seventy four trains of railroad entering within its limits—all the schoolhouses that are necessary for the cultivation of the minds of its growing youth—its churches very numerous—libraries—warehouses, foundries and workshops.

But read our statistical synopsis. It is clear and succinct. It is a compendium, and such friends of Chicago as have a desire to serve their friends abroad with a true estimate of what is doing here had better call and purchase copies.

*Increase of the City.*—In 1835 there were 3000 inhabitants; in 1845, 12,088; 1850, 28,269; in 1853 60,662. Of the last number 29,727 are native and 29,404 foreign; seamen 1,531. Property value in Cook Co. in 1840 \$1,864,205; 1845 \$3,669,124; 1853 \$18,067,113. In 1851 there were 5798 buildings; in 1853, 9162.

*Mayors from 1837 to 1853.*—W. B. Ogden, B S Morris, B W Raymond, A Lloyd, F C Sherman, B W Raymond, A Garrett, A S Sherman, A Garrett, J P Chapin, J Curtis, J H Woodworth, (two years) J Curtis, W S Gurnee, (two years) C M Gray.

*Value of real and personal property.*—In 1840 \$94,437; in 1845 \$3,065,922; in 1850 \$7,220,249; in 1853 \$16,841,831. Taxes in 1850 \$25,270 87; in 1853 \$135,669 09.—Imports in 1840 \$562,106 20; exports \$228,635 74; imports in 1850 \$5,500,000; exports \$6,500,000; imports in 1853 \$15,000,000. exports \$17,000,000. The first export of grain was a cargo of wheat in 1838; of beef in 1835. Much of the importation last year was railroad iron.

*Chicago Commerce for 1853.*—Flour from all sources 127,651 bbls; shipments 72,000. Prices in 1852 ranged from \$2.25 to \$4.75; in 1853 \$3.25 to \$5.75. Receipts of Wheat in 1852 937,496 bu; in 1853 1,621,353. Shipments for this year will probably exceed 1,800,000 bu.—Wheat, Spring sold in 1852 from 31 to 60 cents; winter 50 to 80—in 1853 spring 60 to 90; winter 66 to 113. Corn received in 1852 2,991,011 bu; 1853 2,839,887, the decrease owing to low water and other unusual impediments—shipments in 1853 2,521,771; it will probably be 4,000,000 bu. this year. Corn sold for in 1852 from \$26 to 53 cents; in 1853 from 38 to 66; the latter prices being the highest since corn became article of export. Oats last year was below an average crop; received in 1852 2,089,941, in 1853 1,794,567; shipped 1,794,567 bu. Oats sold in 1852 from 16 to 32 cts; in 1853 from 24 to 39 cts. Barley began to be cultivated in N. Illinois in 1850 and the receipts last year amounted to 190,852 bushels, the prices ranging from 38 to 54 cts. Rye received last year, over 80,000 bu, selling at from 55 to 65 cts. Our climate is admirably adapted to this staple, although but little has been raised for export, until within the past year or two.

*Seeds.*—Eastern farmers find our seeds cleaner and more prolific than their own. Three-fourths of the seeds are Timothy. The receipts of all kinds for 1852 were 1,436,119 bu; for 1853, 1,938,527. Timothy sold from \$1.75 to \$2.15; Flax 90 to 1.12; clover from \$4.50 to \$6 per bushel. Most of the Flax seed received was made into oil and oil cake by Messrs. Scammon & Haven of this city.

*Beef.*—Chicago Beef is in high repute in the eastern markets, but last year a large number were driven west to Oregon, California, Minnesota, &c. Our city packers, Messrs. Hough, Brown & Co., Hubbard & Co., Dyer, Reynolds & Hayward, Carpenter, Kent, Tobey, Clybourne and Ellis, slaughtered this season 25,163 cattle, weighing 14,269,427 lbs. Bbls of Beef packed, 56,961; bbls tallow rendered 5,227; hides as above. The number of bbls packed this year exceeds the last by 1,066, besides being heavier cattle. Prices ranged this season from \$4.50 to \$5.75; last year from \$3.50 to \$4.50. The Beef business employs from 500 to 600 hands, requiring a capital of nearly \$1,000,000.

*Hogs.*—Pork has ranged at from \$4 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs; number of hogs packed, 48,156 weight, 10,192,971 lbs, besides 11,900 head shipped without cutting. No. of hogs packed one year ago, 22,036.

"The encouragement proposed is the passage of a law, that shall empower the Regents of the University, who are constituted the guardians of our higher literary interests, and by virtue of office, the Trustees of the State Library, to subscribe for a liberal number of copies, for distribution among public libraries, domestic and foreign, and used in the series of international exchanges, which is being so ably and successfully conducted by M. Vattermae. The admirable system of exchanges, which is in operation through the medium of the Smithsonian Institution, also affords a most excellent means for accomplishing the diffusion of works of this class.

"In collecting the materials for the proposed series, it is designed to embrace a history of land titles, derived from the public records at Albany, the several clerk's offices and the land office of original proprietors, always referring to the volume and page where the more important conveyances are recorded. It is proposed to derive from the original records of counties and towns the details and statistics that may afford interesting facts of history, and from the records of societies and corporations, as well of religious and educational, as of commercial, manufacturing and benevolent associations, such an outline as may present the prominent objects and history of each.

"To give interest and vivacity to the narrative of events, original letters and other documents should be sought, and inserted with suitable explanatory notes. The aged chronicles who still survive in every section of the States, who have witnessed and participated in the feeble struggles of the beginning, and shared in the subsequent and rapid growth, which within the memory of those living has extended the bounds of civilization from the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk over the northern, central and western portions of the State, should be consulted, and the reminiscences procured for the instruction of a future age.

"Biographical notices of those who deserve well of the future, accompanied, when practicable, with engraved portraits, should be carefully collected with due discrimination. Lists of public officers, and representatives in our State and National legislatures; statistics from official and other sources, accounts of the press; of military and civil organizations; commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and mineral resources; topographical details, geological features, and facts in natural history and the physical sciences, should be carefully collected for each county of the State—systematically arranged, and fully indexed.

"Does this plan appear absurd, extravagant, or impossible of attainment? The experience of two years ardently devoted to these labors, has convinced me that in this, as in all other pursuits, one may acquire a facility in the collection and arrangement of materials, by daily becoming more familiar with what he wants, where it exists, and how to obtain it; and that with the aid of one or two intelligent assistants, at least two volumes a year, on the plan of the history of Jefferson County, here submitted, might be produced. There exists in every section of the State a class of men more or less interested in these inquiries, whose aid could be secured, and within the average period of a lifetime, we might realize a series of local histories that would reflect eminent credit upon the State.

"The significant fact, that in the older districts many of these materials have been already lost, should stimulate us to immediate and diligent exertions, to rescue from oblivion, or what is but little better, from tradition, the perishable memorials around us. Let us learn a moral from the mythological tale of the Sibyl, and take the voluminous annals which the present offers, instead of leaving to posterity the blind and difficult task of collecting these much diminished and perverted data, at a greatly enhanced price.

"Let us remember that at the death of every intelligent pioneer, and at every fire, or other casualty that destroys our public records, there is lost a page of history.

"Thus, one by one, and in rapid succession, are we losing, beyond the power of recovery, the materials upon which the future must base their history. Shall we allow this loss to continue? Can no effort be made to seize upon the present and the recent, and transmit them in a permanent and systematic form to the future?

"Can this sacred and responsible trust be faithfully executed in the manner just indicated? Does it deserve, and can it receive, the cordial countenance and support of this Society, in a recommendation to our State Legislature?"

The President suggested that the paper had better be referred to a Special Committee.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, one of the Regents of the University, addressed the Society—arguing that it should, at its present meeting, take such action as it may be determined to take without the delay which would result from the appointment of a Special Committee—as there is no time to be lost if action is to be had by the Legislature on this subject during its present session. Another body—the Regents—between this one and the Legislature, will take this subject into consideration before it comes before that body. There will be a meeting of the Regents next Friday, and it is advisable that the action which this Society may take be taken forthwith. Mr. Wetmore then remarked upon the importance of preserving local history. It is only, he said, within a year that anything approaching a history of the City of New York has been published. Who that has read Lossing's work but thanks him for what he has done, and regrets that such material as his work is composed of has not been more extensively preserved? He spoke also of the obliteration of the old landmarks, and said that those of the Revolution were fast vanishing. He said that he honored the labors of Mr. Hough in such a work as this, and was willing to test the sense of the Society with reference to his proposition. Mr. Wetmore then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society desires to express its cordial approval of the wishes of Franklin B. Hough, M. D., to prepare local histories of several of the interior counties of this State upon the same plan as those already published by him of St. Lawrence and Franklin, and Jefferson; and that in the judgment of this Society the interests of Historical Literature would be promoted to an eminent degree by such action on the part of the Legislature of this State as will secure an adequate compensation for the productions of such works of general public utility.

This resolution passed unanimously, which elicited applause.

D. FRANCIS BACON then read a lengthy paper on cities, in which he embraced ancient and modern cities in general, and the City of New-York in particular.

The Society then adjourned.

Mess Pork, Hams, & Bacon.—Of the last two articles, 5,215,522 lbs. received by canal; of mess pork, 1,191 bbls. Prices ranged for mess pork from \$12 to \$16.50; in 1852 \$12 to \$20.

Lard.—Receipts by canal 836,668 lbs, at prices from 9½ to 12½ per lb.

Butter.—Receipts by canal and rail road, 764,289 lbs

Wool.—Shipped in 1853 879,500 lbs., price last August, 31 to 41 cts.

Lumber.—Chicago is only exceeded by Bangor in this trade. Receipts in 1853 103,271,247 feet—will probably reach 300,000,000 this year.

Shingles and Laths.—Received by lake of the former 125,638,500, of the latter 38,724,363.—For every million feet of lumber cut, there is purchased here of provisions, &c. for the workmen, to the amount of \$2,490. There are 54 lumber yards here. The value of lumber, shingles, lath, cedar posts, ties &c. imported last year, amount to \$3,542,979. No. of vessels in the trade 100. We might stay here, to dilate upon the vast prospective trade in the articles last named as well as of the general commerce of this city in its amazing future, but the *Courant* will duly chronicle all when the time comes.

Receipts by Railroads for 1853.—Flour by Galena & Chicago 34,283 bbls; wheat by the same; and Chicago & R. Island, & Ill Central, 959,751 bush; of corn, 213,980 bushels; oats, 509,217 bu. These are some of the principal articles, deeming it needless to clog our columns with farther enumeration here, but proceed to the receipts by the

Illinois and Michigan Canal.—The receipts by this commercial avenue to the agricultural wealth of other portions of our State, cannot be estimated by any ordinary standard yielded by former years—but as showing that even railroad influences do not affect the permanence of this feature of the trade coming to and departing from Chicago, we propose a brief notice of the canal navigation of last year as contrasted with the freights of the previous year. We of course only enumerate the principal merchandise and cereals. In 1852 the receipt of flour was only 1846 bbls, in 1853 it swelled to 7223 bbls—an increase of 5277 bbls; notwithstanding the accumulation of railroad modes of conveyance. Wheat received in 1852, 108,597; in 1853 the increase was 263,506 bu. We note the increase of oats received by canal as 137,647 bu; barley 16,825; corn 670,504; bacon 2,159,358 lbs; coal 2,250,440; hams 954,294 lbs; lard 798,875; seeds 357,386; sugar 6,020,604; white lead, &c., &c.—making an imposing array of "figures that do not lie," and coupled with the fact that in every other department of shipment all auxiliary relations have vastly increased in bulk and wealth and consequence.

The Shipments by canal for other points than Chicago have grown most startlingly, did we not know how swiftly our growth as a city. In the article of agricultural implements above, there has been an increase of over twenty five per cent within a year—household furniture 657,869 lbs—chiefly of Chicago manufacture—497,206 lbs of castings wrought mainly here—lumber, any quantity of feet—machinery 278,105; shingles 8,972,662, independent of shingle bolts; vehicles, and home work of the Workmen of Chicago. The I. & M. canal is in a flourishing condition. *Esto Perpetua!*

We wish it to be understood that this is only the INCREASE of shipments by canal. The arrivals and departures—shipments and receipts, in bulk, would form a formidable array of figures that *The Courant* thinks it unnecessary to dwell over: When we speak of a Past, it is only to prove the Present.

Incidental to all the foregoing and what may come after it, it is surprising what diversities of human action, energy, invention and Labor, go to make up that which Chicago is doing Industrially. In glancing at the elaborated columns of our cotemporaries, we notice an "olla" in which it is set forth the varieties of design and sources of subsistence of the thousands who make the millions "component" to Chicago. Almost everything that is useful passes through, is made

in, or shipped from our midst. These products of soil and combinations of mechanic talent speed their way by lake and river and canal and railroad—all. The lake trade continues as active as ever—in fact increasing.

RAIL ROADS.—The following rail roads centre in Chicago: Chicago and Milwaukee; Illinois & Wisconsin; Fox du Lac Branch; Galena & Chicago; Fox river Valley; Wisconsin Central; Beloit Branch of Galena; Beloit & Madison; Chicago & Galena Air Line; Lyons and Iowa Central; Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line; Chicago & St. Charles Branch; Chicago & Aurora; Central Military Tract; Peoria & Oquawka; Northern Cross; Chicago & Rock Island; Chicago and Mississippi; Illinois Central; Fort Wayne & Chicago; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana; Michigan Central; New Albany & Salem; making a total of 3,662 miles. In addition to which, there are 17 other rail roads in process of construction, to be completed by December next, making another total of 2,805½ miles.

Now, reader, you have it all, *brevis et dulcis*. "Facts speak louder than words," and we give you the point of the former, without the verbosity of the latter.

### Stoves in the Meeting House.

The New England Society of New York, held their anniversary in Brooklyn, a few weeks since, at which Henry Ward Beecher made a most capital speech, from which we copy the following:—

I have observed sometimes that mountains were exceedingly rugged when we were on them, but when viewed at a little distance, blue in the light of the Autumnal sun, there was no ruggedness; and thus it is that we look back upon Old New England's customs. Her Sabbaths; we shall never have them again. I cannot but think of those Sabbaths, where the clear sunlight illuminated the day, so quiet and still; when the sound of the church bell was the only sound that could be heard. They were pleasant days, though catechized boys may have painful reminiscences connected with the subject. I have had some painful remembrances upon that point; and yet, after all, if I were asked what of all things had made the deepest impression on my memory, I should say a New England Sabbath morning. I do not say that I should relish those old ideas of church-going and sitting for two mortal hours of a Winter's morning without a fire in the room—for a stove in church in those days, was understood to be a desecration, even if such a thing as a stove was then conceived of. But they had what they called a Sabb'day house. I recollect that they had one in Salisbury, Conn. though it has been put to other uses. There after church the members of the flock would repair and eat their gingerbread and doughnuts, preparatory to take a second meal of a sermon.

When it was first proposed to introduce stoves in the church in my native place, Litchfield, Conn. there was violent opposition made to it. A man said to one good old deacon—Trowbridge I call him: 'Deacon Trowbridge why do you object to a stove?' 'Cause its desecration,' said the deacon. 'Well,' said the man, 'but does not Aunt Polly (that was the Deacon's wife) bring a foot stove with her?' 'Well, I never thought of that,' said the Deacon,—the question was settled, and it was agreed that if it was right to have a foot stove it was right to have a stove all over. I can give it as my belief that the descendants of the New England clergy—this company excepted—are worthy of their ancestors.

The Cleveland Herald, after copying the above, gives these additional particulars:—

We have a Litchfield-er right by us who remembers all about that stove and its advent into the meeting house on Litchfield Hill. Deacon Trowbridge was not the only one who opposed that innovation upon the good old ways. There was Mrs. Peck, who was violent in her opposition to a *clius* stove because she knew it would make them all sick. One Sunday, in particular, after meeting, she was bitterly denouncing the stove; it had given her such a head ache she was blind from pain, it was that awful kind of sick head ache which nothing but stove heat could bring on! she felt the hot air plain as day clear over her side. When Dr. Beecher told the old lady that there had not been a spark of fire in the stove all day she 'gave in,' and after said a word about the stoves.

The Hartford Courant remarks in this connection:—

Now, we have a word or two to say on the same matter. Violent opposition had been made to the introduction of a 'stove' in the old meeting house and an attempt in vain made to induce the Society to purchase one. The writer was one of seven young men who purchased a stove and requested permission to be allowed to put it up in the meeting house on trial. After much difficulty the committee consented. It was all arranged on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday we took our seat on the Bass rather earlier than usual to see the fun. It was a warm November Sunday, in which the sun shines warmly and cheerfully on the old south steps and into the naked windows. The stove stood in the middle aisle, rather in front of the Tenor gallery. People came in and stared. Good old Deacon Trowbridge, one of the most simple hearted and worthy men of that generation, had as Mr. Beecher says, been induced to give up his opposition. He shook his head, however, as he felt the heat reflected from it, and gathered up the skirts of his great coat as he passed up the broad aisle to the Deacon's seat. Old Uncle Noah Stone, a wealthy and worthy farmer of the West End, who sat near, scowled and muttered at the effects of the heat of the stove, but waited until noon to utter his maledictions over his nut cakes and cheese at the intermission.

There had been no fire made in it—the day was too warm—and we knew it. We were too much upon the broad grin to be very devotional, and smiled rather loudly at the funny things we saw. But when the editor of the village newspaper came in, Mr. Bunce, who was a believer in stoves in churches, and with a most satisfactory air, warmed his hands by the stove, keeping his great coat carefully between his knees, we could stand it no longer and dropped invisible behind the breastwork.

But the cap-sheaf of the whole, was, as the Cleveland man says, when Mrs. Peck went out in the midst of the sermon! It was the means of reconciling the whole society to the innovation, for after the first day we heard no more of opposition to a warm stove in the Meeting House.

The old burying ground at Marshfield contains not only the tomb of Webster, but the ashes of Perigrene White, the first child born in the Plymouth colony, of his mother and of Governor Winslow, from whom it is called the "old Winslow burying ground." A place so rich in historic associations, should be held sacred in the estimation of Americans. The ladies of Marshfield, in order to surround it with an iron railing, make other improvements, and assist a subscription already commenced to raise a monument to the memory of Perigrene White, will hold a fair some time next summer in the Winslow House, which is still standing on the Webster estate. Marshall Bessey has been appointed agent to receive donations in this city. *Springfield Republican.*

Seven hundred thousand children attend school in the six New England States.

It is said that the first cold cut nail in the world was made in 1777, by Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, R. I. who still lives.

### THE GRAVE OF

BY REV. S. J. ...  
There is at Saybrook ...  
It is in an open ...  
description on the ...  
that arrests the eye ...  
grave is more than ...  
no one has seen an ...  
horizontal arched ...  
rough sandstones ...  
h, for an hundred y ...  
ve of human kind, a ...  
settlement of New ...  
is loneliness. H ...  
d more retired and ...  
a sea-gales break, ...  
North mean over it ...  
nder, or the careless ...  
e fishermen drag the ...  
ented by the gay, th ...  
reat. Yet it is an h ...  
honored it. History ...  
honored it. The red ...  
t. Unless the great ...  
soldiers of the ancie ...  
husband bereft of his ...  
honored it and wept ...  
This grave was ...  
erected, when all ar ...  
when New England ...  
the tribes of the fore ...  
warriors in their glory ...  
chiefs, or sachems. ...  
Saybrook—the whole ...  
towards its mouth, a ...  
East, where were ...  
Narragansetts, and ...  
near to the Hudson, ...  
exercised the chief ...  
battles not unfrequ ...  
and their rivals on ...  
handful of warriors stol ...  
there, with pointed ...  
tomahawks, near ...  
every where, in que ...  
It was then that S ...  
quiet town, was one ...  
settlements of Conne ...  
had its forts, armed ...  
commanding the har ...  
ing the mouth of the ...  
and chivalrous atter ...  
was then planted a g ...  
early dawn the g ...  
oes of the wilder ...  
se life and drum ...  
The sentinel he ...  
arded by night ...  
from the fire ...  
prise Saybr ...  
tent of their ...  
Seal, and Lord ...  
the whole seaco ...  
er west one hund ...  
to themselves were ...  
he name she bear ...  
first proposed to rem ...  
Oliver Cromwell and ...  
den were expected to ...  
strength of the colo ...  
the valorous and hot ...  
concentrated; where ...  
and held some fift ...  
where the SAYBROOK ...  
birth—dignified in p ...  
agent in public import ...  
State, is now a quiet ...  
with its substantial ...  
great aristocracy of ...  
long wide streets far ...  
doubtable fort, whose ...  
far "up town" from ...  
ly sleeper. That bar ...  
Connecticut river at S ...  
his early promise of ...  
The grave, however, ...  
of a nobleman's daugh ...  
the home of her fath ...  
Lady Fenwick, or ...  
accompanied her hus ...  
Esq. to Saybrook, in ...  
fifty tons, in the sum ...  
after the first settle ...  
Fenwick was one of th ...  
day, and his name is ...  
such with honor, in ...  
courts, held at Harf ...  
Mrs. Fenwick, after ...  
rude manner of thos ...  
was taken ill and died ...  
stricken with an in ...  
with pious care saw ...  
and guarded, having ...  
sandstone monument

THE GRAVE OF LADY FENWICK.  
BY REV. S. H. ELLIOTT.

There is at Saybrook, on the Point, an solitary Judge of King Charles I. It is in an open, grass-grown lot, without inscription on the monument that is over it, and its tribes of red men, is the grave of Lady Anne. The forest was cut down around it, that arrests the eye of the passing footman. The grave is more than two hundred years old, red man defended it, the soldiers of the garrison no one has seen any legible inscription on often leaned over it in their armor and read of a horizontal arched slab that covers it, or on her lineage, and virtues, and death. It is a rough sandstones that stand as pillars to the memorial of great names in the history of the h, for an hundred years! And, yet it is a settlement of New England, and of great names. ve of human kind, and as ancient, nearly, as in the history of the world! It is a memorial settlement of New England. It is a grave of itself. Without a living record, it stands un- its loneliness. Hardly could one, be buried broken by time, and solitarily, like the mound a more retired and cheerless place, where the of the perished fort near it, pointing you back to d sea-gales break, and the cold storms from a time when strong men wept there, and a hus- North moan over it; where few but idle feet band, of noble mien and mind, came with shaded nder, or the careless ox grazes; near where brow and features, as chief mourner in her fut- e fishermen drag their nets, but a spot unfre- neral pageant. It is a memorial of the high- ent by the gay, the busy, the rich and the and of the power of Time. More than two hun- treat. Yet it is an honored grave. Time has dred years have rolled away since the Lady honored it. History has honored it. Tradition Anne Fenwick's grave was made, and all the honored it. The red men of the forest honored scenes of those times were enacting. The honored it. Uncas the great Mohegan, honored it. The whole history of New England (nearly) runs soldiers of the ancient fort honored it. The within that period. She came here a bold and husband bereft of his fond and delicate wife, fearless and enthusiastic lady, from the halls of honored it and wept over it. her fathers, and in the rude stockade, or near

This grave was made, and the monument erected, when all around it was a wilderness; then was there nothing of the greatness and when New England was in its infancy. Then riches, and glory of New England; it has all the tribes of the forest were on every side, and arisen since her sun went down. A memorial warriors in their glory battled under their mighty of the power of Time! - Yes, for even in these chiefs, or sachems. All around the vicinity of years, where are the busy actors of those; Saybrook—the whole valley of the Connecticut where the tribes of the forest, where the Judges towards its mouth, and the country far towards of Charles, where is Cromwell, where are the the East, where were the hostile and warlike foot-prints of the first students of Yale College? Narragansett, and the land lying to the West where is the inscription once chiselled on the hear to the Hudson, the Pequots or Mohegans monument of the Lady Anne? It is a grave. exercised the chief sway. But fierce and bloody where man may learn, how soon, even at the battles not unfrequently occurred between them longest, his memorial perisheth with him!

and their rivals on either hand, while small bands of warriors stole along in ambush, here and there, with pointed arrows and with keen-edged tomahawks, near even to this grave—and every where, in quest of blood.

It was then that Saybrook, now a singularly quiet town, was one of the great and important settlements of Connecticut. It was a place that had its forts, armed with two bristling cannon, commanding the harbor, and completely defending the mouth of the river from all the warlike and chivalrous attempts of the Dutch. Here was then planted a garrison of the King. And at early dawn the gun of the fort awoke the echoes of the wilderness, and the stirring notes of the fife and drum called the garrison to its drill. The sentinel here paced his round of duty, and guarded by night the precious lives of his comrades from the fire and faggot of the ambush

prise. Saybrook! in the chosen territory of their mightiness, Lord Say Seal, and Lord Brook, which patent gave in the whole seacoast from the Narragansett to the west one hundred and twenty miles, and who themselves were thought highly honored in the name she bears; where also they at the first proposed to remove from England; where Oliver Cromwell and Pym, Hastings and Hampden were expected to reside; where the armed strength of the colony, sufficient to daunt even the valorous and hot-headed Col. Andross, was concentrated; where Yale College had its origin, and held some fifteen of its commencements; where the SAYBROOK PLATFORM had its public birth—dignified in position and history, as eminent in public importance and the security of the State, is now a quiet, good old-fashioned town, with its substantial churches, its remains of a great aristocracy of learning and wealth, its long wide streets far "up town" from the redoubtable fort, whose mound alone remains—far "up town" from the silent grave of the lovely sleeper. That bar across the mouth of the Connecticut river at Saybrook, cost the town all its early promise of greatness and superiority. The grave, however, remains. It is the grave of a nobleman's daughter. She sleeps afar from the home of her fathers. It was made for the Lady Fenwick, or Lady Anna Butler. She accompanied her husband, George Fenwick, Esq. to Saybrook, in a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, in the summer of 1639, six years only after the first settlement of the State. Mr. Fenwick was one of the proprietors of the Colony, and his name is frequently mentioned as such with honor, in the transactions of the courts, held at Hartford, with the proprietors. Mrs. Fenwick, after residing in the wild and rude manner of those early times a few years, was taken ill and died in 1648. Her husband, stricken with an inconsolable grief for his loss, with pious care saw her grave duly arranged and guarded, having placed on it the very same sandstone monument that now protects it, and

WATAUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

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Petition from  
Ontario respecting  
Sale of Real estate  
at Public Sale

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To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

YOUR Memorialists, Citizens of the County of Ontario, in the exercise of those rights which they enjoy as freemen, respectfully represent; that they have witnessed, under various circumstances, the operation and effect of those laws for the collection of debts, which authorize the sale and transfer of real estate at auction, under execution.

We believe that the distress and ruin of our citizens are, in a measure, to be attributed to those laws.

We believe that however our system may be judiciously calculated for a country like Holland, exclusively commercial, it is illy adapted to a great agricultural and manufacturing people.

We believe the vital interests of this republic are agricultural—though we hold in high estimation our merchants, manufacturers, and all other classes in society; and we regret the necessity of saying, that this all-important interest is exposed to inevitable ruin, under the erroneous opinion, that giving more security and stability to the landed property, will lessen the advantages and security of commerce.

We have hazarded the remark, that the opinion which goes to maintain the necessity of the existing laws, in aid of our commercial interest, is founded in error: Because, according to experience, when our retailers fail, some favorite country creditor, generally holds a previous judgment, which takes the realty of the debtor, and leaves the merchant to suffer.

Because, while the articles of commerce, whether derived from agriculture, manufacture, or otherwise, are transportable in their nature, and may easily be conveyed to the best market, real estate, from its character, is located, and must wait until sought for; and it is unreasonable to apply the same mode to divest a man of properties which are in their nature so essentially different. The laws should be adapted to the nature and character of the property.

Because, when the judgment creditor presses the sale of realty, an incalculable sacrifice (in the country) is generally made, to the loss either of after creditors, or of the debtor; and so thoroughly is this evil felt by society, that good men will not avail themselves of the cruel operation of the law; and bids are given only by the hardy speculator, or some friend of the debtor. Such a state of things surely is calculated to ~~affect~~ *affect* the morals of society, as well as in other respects to put at hazard its best interests.

Because it is impolitic to retain a law, which is calculated, by its severity, to compel men, otherwise honest, to place their property out of its reach; which is easily effected by a judgment sale: This is often done with an honest intention to pay all with the least delay possible; as well as to save a suffering family. And it can hardly be expected, that a debtor, however honest, where not taken by surprize, will allow a single creditor to divest him of the acquisitions of a life of labor and economy, to the injury of his family, and as it may be, to the destruction of his other creditors.

Because the existing laws put the greatest interest of society to such hazards, as to render the very basis of national wealth more insecure, unsteady, and uncertain, than even its annual products: They strike at the root of the tree, which, when withered, cannot bear fruit.

Because, under these laws, the first judgment creditor may hold up his judgment, and thereby deprive after judgment creditors, in moderate circumstances, of the means of collecting their demands; although the debtor has abundant property.

Wherefore we humbly pray that the existing laws may be repealed, so far as they relate to sales on execution, at auction: and that in lieu thereof, the rights of creditors be secured, by allowing the proper officer, in case of a deficiency of personal property, at the request of the judgment creditor, to transfer to such creditor, in such way and manner as your wisdom may direct, so much of the realty of the judgment debtor, as three judicious, indifferent freeholders of the county in which said realty may be located, shall appraise and value in cash, as equal to the amount of the monies due on such execution, and the lawful costs, or in such other way grant relief, as the Legislature may deem best.

MADE BY JONATHAN TAYLOR WITH WHICH...

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ALBANY, N.Y. 2012

Westfield May 17<sup>th</sup> 1837

E J Facka Esq

Not seeing any daily Argos from  
Saratoga you probably would consider it worthy of note  
to learn that a Committee of Citizens from New York together  
with the Bank Commissioners arrived at Albany the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst  
and after consulting with the Albany Committee of  
prominent citizens all repaired to the Executive  
Chamber & there considered a sort of project of Law  
before the presiding officers & Bank Committees of the two  
Houses which was approved by the Governor  
Attorney general & Bank Commissioners & submitted  
to the Senate with the opinion of the Attorney general that  
it was a Majority Bill - The Bill provides for an Exemption  
of the Banks from penalties for a suspension of special  
payments for one year. For a gradual reduction <sup>of the issues</sup> or  
circulation of the Banks After a discussion of the Bill  
until 7 o'clock it was Engrossed for third reading  
to 6 o'clock business after being all the session done  
nothing. The Lockport Bank showed the fate of the  
Saratoga Haven in the assembly with the same rapidity  
as the above Bill in the Senate 105 to 0 in haste  
Ours respects

WESTFIELD, NY 2012

Westfield, N.Y. May 17/1837

Dear Sir

Not being any longer  
in possession of your  
letter of the 11th inst.  
I have the pleasure to  
acknowledge its receipt  
and to inform you that  
it has been forwarded  
to the proper authorities  
for their consideration.  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Jackson Esq  
New York

Wm. H. Jackson  
May 17/1837

WESTFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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To the Honorable Legislature of New York  
in Senate and Assembly, convened.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Chautauque humbly shew that they labour under very great inconveniences for want of roads, which they are unable of themselves to build and maintain owing to the scanty population of most parts of the County. They furthermore represent to your honorable body that the emigrations to this County, (which for a time were very numerous) are now greatly checked by the extravagant prices of the Holland Company's lands; so that the prospect of our being soon relieved from our embarrassments by an increased population is continually diminishing. Enterprising settlers are daily passing through this County to the State of Ohio, many of whom are prevented from settling here, by the exorbitant price of the Company's lands. No sooner do a few inhabitants fix themselves in a town, such and open roads, than such a price is demanded for the unoccupied lands as entirely precludes most settlers from the ability of purchasing. Towns that have been partially settled five or six years, are rendered by this management utterly incapable of supporting such roads and bridges as are absolutely necessary for the well being of the inhabitants, and find themselves in a worse condition in this respect, than they were, even at the first period of their settlement. In this way is the population of the State checked, its enterprise destroyed, and its industry paralyzed. - The

in your petitioners subjected to the greatest inconvenience  
 and drained of their property to support the speculation  
 of the Loring Company. — Your petitioners, therefore, pray  
 that your honourable body would devise some method  
 by which the Holland Company, may be obliged to  
 bear their proportion of the expense of making and  
 repairing roads, and making bridges, the laws now  
 existing being insufficient for the purpose; and  
 that the commissioners of Highways, in each town  
 of this county, be empowered to assess, collect, and  
 expend, as they shall judge to the best advantage  
 the company's proportion. — An act of this nature  
 your petitioners are led to think reasonable, since  
 the company are likely to derive a mutual  
 benefit, their lands being rendered much  
 more valuable by the construction of roads and  
 bridges. — And your petitioners as is in duty  
 bound will ever pray  
 J. Gray Jan 3 1817 E. J. Foster & others

ALBANY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
 ALBANY, NY 12242  
 2012

Petition To The Legislature

for Laying A Comp<sup>d</sup> Road  
for Highways

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1877

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THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Milledgeville, (Ga.) July 26.—Corn, from present appearances, will give one of the best crops ever grown in the State, unless the severe drouth prevents the grain from filling out. We have lots of melons but no peaches.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 25.—I gather the following items about the crops in this State: A severe drouth has prevailed, injuring corn, cotton and potatoes, but a good cotton crop is looked for. Corn will not fill without rain, which does not come in showers here and there. At Savannah, the rice had good showers. Water melons are very large and cheap.

Danvers, (Ill.) July 26.—Weather hot and dry; crops need rain. Harvest over; wheat, oats and grass good.

Columbia Co. (N. Y.) July 27.—This proves a bad year for this County. Wheat, oats, grass, all poor. The winter was hard and the summer dry, and the weevil destructive. Corn and potatoes are both injured by drouth. The showers last Monday will do much good to the pastures.

Milwaukee, (Wis.) July 26.—I fear the crop of wheat estimated at thirty bushels average per acre. Whether it will yield that or not you can judge as well as I can. [Not over one-half, counting all that is sown, winter and spring.] The hot weather and rains have injured spring wheat. Nearly one-third of the time the rain is falling.

Friensville, Susquehanna Co. (Pa.) July 26.—The hay crop is good here, and farmers have a large share of it gathered. We have had a long and very severe drouth, but last Saturday we had a severe storm of wind and hail, which has done much damage over a narrow strip of country each side of the place—since then we have had several good showers.

Chenango, (N. Y.) July 28.—Thermometer at 104° may be very good with the showers that followed for corn, but it was a little too much for comfort. In Broome County the rain made floods in small streams.

Blair County, (Penn.) July 26.—The grasshoppers are terrible. They eat everything, not excepting the mowers garments. The ground in places is covered with these insects.

FLAXSEED.—The Cincinnati Price Current of July 26 says:

"The price of Flaxseed has been reduced to \$1 per bushel in St. Louis. The yield of the growing crops throughout the West will be unusually large, in consequence of which oil has receded in value to a point that does not justify the exorbitance of high prices for seed."

Wabash, (N. Y.) July 28.—We have had copious showers—the spell of the drouth is broken, but hay is light. Wheat good, oats moderate; corn may do well yet with rain.

Washington, (Penn.) July 26.—Col. James Ruple, of this place, has kept a record for a period of 25 years, and at no time in that quarter of a century has the thermometer been by two degrees as high as during one day last week—running up to 100° in the shade. It was so hot in the sun that friction matches ignited.

Brookville, (Penn.) July 22.—It is five weeks since we have had any rain of any account. Of course everything suffers.

Cleveland, (O.) July 26.—The Leader says: For twenty days scarcely a drop of rain has fallen in the interior counties. The earth is parched by the burning rays of the sun. Potatoes are very badly stunted and hurried forward to maturity. The earlier varieties will return but a slight yield. We saw, in several northern interior counties, many fields of corn scarcely knee high; the leaves were shriveled and dry, and the stocks sickly. Pasture, as well as brooks, dried up; the ground looks as if a fire had swept the grass from the surface, leaving the crisped stubble.

CROPS IN WESTCHESTER.—We find the crops in Westchester County far better than we had thought possible after such a drouth. But they have had rain when further north none fell. We saw some very fine fields of corn. Hay is not yet all secured. There are but few mowing or raking machines in that County. Pasture has much revived since the late showers, which will add greatly to the supply of city milk.

New-York, July 29.—The weather to-day is cloudy and cool, compared with the late roasting weather. Notwithstanding the late rains we find the roads in the country quite dusty.

HOT versus COLD SUMMERS.—Let us contrast the present season with the summer of 1816, the great year of frost-bitten corn and "spots on the sun."

Albany, May 14, 1816.—Ground covered with snow. The same at Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 7.—Dry and cold; fires and overcoats necessary.

Geneva, June 12.—Considerable snow. It is very cold.

Onondaga, June 12.—Snow, and 13th ice a quarter inch thick.

Middlebury, (Vt.) June 12.—On the 6th and 7th snow fell on the mountains to the depth of two or three inches.

Quebec, June 12.—From the 6th to the 9th it snowed every day, and the ground froze. Fifteen miles south of the St. Lawrence drifts of snow are two feet deep.

Montreal, July 10.—On Sunday snow fell at the Cedars,

St. David's, (U. C.) July 12.—The cold and dry weather has almost destroyed meadows. Along the Grand River, the corn is almost ruined by the late frosts.

Erie, (Pa.) July 20.—On the 6th we had snow and frost in this vicinity.

Montreal, July 20.—Flour has lately been sold at \$18; now \$20 is asked.

Chambersburgh, (Pa.) July 30.—Frost has appeared every month this year, and on the 17th snow fell in Somerset County.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The last sale of flour in this village was \$15 per barrel. Last evening we believe there was not a barrel of breadstuffs for sale in the place.

Springfield, (Mass.) Sept. 12.—Snow fell yesterday two or three inches in depth, and the Vermont mountains have been covered with snow for some days.

Canandaigua, Oct. 1.—Much corn in this part of the country destroyed by frost.

Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Frosts for several successive nights. About half of the Indian corn is probably destroyed. Beans and most other kinds of vegetables affected by frost are swept down.

*Revised July 31/54*

NEW JERSEY ITEMS.

THE CHOLERA IN NEWARK.—The Newark Daily Mercury of the 28th inst. gives the annexed statistics relative to the health of Newark:

The extreme mortality of our city surprises all who have been accustomed to regard it as one of the healthiest cities in the country. We have for years been without any correct information in this respect, but now the complete and thorough returns of the City Clerk give us intelligence which demands something more than common attention. We learn from them that in proportion to its population, this city has suffered during the past summer beyond any other in the country, and that now the deaths show a greater proportion here than in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. We have prepared the following table of the number of interments reported, by which the proportion of deaths in each city may be determined:

	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths.
New-York.....	832	650,000	1 to 781
Philadelphia.....	317	500,000	1 to 1,582
Baltimore.....	114	200,000	1 to 1,754
Boston.....	137	150,000	1 to 1,111
Newark.....	115	50,000	1 to 435

The deaths for New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Newark are for the last week, and those of Baltimore for the preceding week. This table exhibits an unfortunate array of facts, and when we take into consideration the undoubted statement, that for the last eight weeks we have averaged at least one hundred deaths out of a population of 50,000, it certainly demands a full and complete investigation of the causes in operation to produce this result. The deaths by cholera compare as follows:

	New-York.	Phila.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Newark.
Cholera.....	130	22	6	26	31

It will be seen by this report of the Clerk of the Common Council that the total number of interments during the last week was one hundred and fifteen, of which thirty-one were deaths by cholera. Fifty-two of this number were adults and sixty-three children. In addition to the cholera cases reported there are nineteen deaths by cholera infantum, six from diarrhea, six from dysentery, and two from inflammation of the bowels.

The disease manifested itself in the Fifth Ward on Sunday in an unusual manner. For some days past the epidemic has prevailed in Oxford-st. and its vicinity, but on Sunday it broke out with renewed force, and in one neighborhood there were fourteen cases, two of whom died in the afternoon, and several others were then considered beyond all hope. The houses are here clustered together in a crowded, filthy locality, the rooms are badly ventilated, and the whole place serves but to increase and foster disease and wretchedness. To this locality the attention of the Health Committee was directed some weeks since, and every effort has been strenuously made to stay the progress of the disease. With a view to this a temporary hospital was there established, and every arrangement made for a successful treatment of the cases, but the dread of the hospital on the part of the ignorant residents has prevented its usefulness to any considerable extent. Where the patients could not, by reason of the interference of friends, be taken there, their condition has been alleviated as far as possible. We are informed by one of the Health Committee that in one house in that locality yesterday there were three children in one bed with cholera, and in another house there were four cases, one of which number had already proved fatal.

In Newark on Saturday, out of 24 deaths eight were by cholera; on Sunday there were ten deaths, of which four were by cholera; and yesterday, up to noon, six deaths were reported, of which three were from cholera.



Jamistown Oct 6th 1829

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Dr. E. S. Foose, Sir Yours of the 24th ult is just  
recd. I do not expect you will put yourself to any par-  
ticular trouble to purchase books. It would not by any  
means be compatible with your necessary & proper engage-  
ments - Only that you would embrace such chances as  
might come in your way. Perhaps there may not any  
occur - I shall send the N.E. Journal to you by Mr.  
Plumb, who starts in a day or two for New York - Mr. P.  
has this day started a fine drove of young cattle con-  
sisting of about 25 head, for the Counties of Orange  
and Dutchess - I hope he may do well in this enterprise -  
It is certainly an untaxed business here, but one of much  
interest to the people - It has enabled the farmers to pay  
many debts that they otherwise would have been unable  
to pay. Mr. Plumb will in this way make a fair collection  
at a season that very little payment can be expected here

We have not had our equinoctial storm  
yet. There has been some wet, lowering weather, but there  
has not yet been enough to raise the steams in the  
least. The season has been very good for fall work, & I  
hope the farmers will embrace it, by putting in large crops  
of grain &c

They have commenced building the Steam boat - a good project enough for the country perhaps; but I am of opinion not a very profitable one to the proprietors. Root has not got his job on the street done yet. He has a very hard bargain - It will balance against a good many of his days work, in this plain at 2 Dollars a day; - so the people do not consider him exactly a sufferer - There has been three or four men from Otsego Co. looking the wild Land, in this Co. as I understand with a view of purchase - It is said there is yet 60 or 70 thousand acres of un sold land in this Co. and that if they buy they are to give \$1 an acre for the whole - Whether such an arrangement will be advantageous or not I cannot say - I presume the Company are calculating on effecting something relative to taxation - By this sale they will have less land to be taxed for, and create an additional power opposed to taxation - I do not know as the Company are endeavoring to make sale of their land in any of the other Counties - It has also been said if these Gent<sup>l</sup> purchase, they will exchange with people at the east for improved farms - If this should prove to be the case we

benefitted by such an arrangement. I  
nothing may be done to settle all our wild  
You & I have wandered through the woods  
ugh.

It continues very healthy. This is literally  
up. The girl I mentioned in my last  
- She died soon after I wrote. Owing to  
circumstances, the body was not examined;  
instance I very much regret.

Esq. Brown awoke her last night in  
health and spirits - says he shall return  
immediately after court.

I am, Sir, Respectfully  
Yours,  
S. Nozette

Dr. L. Hazeltine

Oct 6 1870

For attention

West

Five  
L. Hazeltine  
P.M. Hamilton

Dr. L. Hazeltine

Member of Albany

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Some John Deere 2 horses 18 mile creek north 1819  
Black Cateranys some hundred sheep  
1 hog per acre Ohio 35 \$ a barrel - Catta Trotter Onondaga Co  
Q in 1815 3/4 shelling 3/6 to 4/6 per yard by Rice

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