Volume 6
Chautauqua County
By E. T. Foote
259 pp., 18 p. index which covers pages 22-259
9 ¼" x 15 ¼"

This volume contains newspaper clippings, pamphlets, maps and original manuscripts. There are newspaper articles about the 1873 Old Settlers Reunion, and J. W. Bugbee's "Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton," published in the Jamestown Journal 1873.

Account books include:

1. Day book. Jedidiah Prendergast's Mayville store, Sept 20, 1811 to Oct. 1815
2. Day book. James Prendergast's Jamestown store, Nov. 9 1813 to Sept 26, 1814

The Fenton History Center, Jamestown, New York, has other daybooks for these two stores.
The index was prepared by Horace A. Foote.

Blank pages: 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35, 36, 39, 40, 46, 47-54, 59-64, 85, 93-97, 104, 106, 108, 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 123, 125-144, 151, 152, 159, 160, 166, 174-176, 184-240, 251

Attorneys admitted bar of Chaut. Co. and date 15. 18

"Amnui, or who am I" — 71

Alleghany river, navigation of — See Irvine's letter — 114

Ashley, Mrs. Ursula H. — daughter of Oliver Woodcock, Neice of Sophia Williams (see page 56)
Her Experiences in Early days (1806) — 173

A
B

Buffalo Hist Soc & address of
Ira H Marshall Esqr 72.

Burrows William Early Settler 87
Benson Abel " " 87
Brunson Abel " " 87
Boyer John " " 90
Bugbee Jonathan " " } 87B & 88
Family
Bugbee Wyman " " 88
Bugbee Nathan " " 88
Bugbee J L Biographical } 87 to 92
and Hist Sketches
(Interesting)
Broadhead Col: Expedition of - 76
(by Edson)
Bishop Saml D (New Haven Conn)
Comr of Gov't of Conn } 84
as Judge of Probate
ad 1787

Barrett Samuel
Obituary of 157

Brownell S
address at Old Settlers 163
Convention

Busti town of
Scheme for its division 1826
opposed by Daniel Sherman
see his letter - 124

British invasion of
New Haven in Rev. War) 158

Chautauqua Co officers while Niagara County 1,
Cushing Hon Zattu life of 55.
Chautauqua County Officers 1811 to 1822 - 2 to 9
Circuit Courts &c, by what judges held 19, 20.

Coe. Benj. H. (artist) of New Haven
Thomas Pt letter - plans for Temperance) 83
Case Abel (Early Settler in Hanover) 81
Chautauqua Lake - Expedition of British & Indians on, in Rev. war. 75
do do in old French War 75
County Clerk - Should be recompensed by Salary instead of fees) 109

Court House primitive plan and description of 27. 28
Court Rules Chau Co Court, first printed 37
Cushing Zattu, Memoir of, 55
Court of Common Pleas Proceedings of 1811/1812 = 30 + 31 + 34
do do 1814/1817 = 34 + 35
Court of Sessions Proceedings 1811/1812 = 32 + 33
Circuit Court (first) 1817 33
Chautauqua Co. organized 56
Cushing A.C. - address of Welcome at the old Settlers Convention in 1873 161 & 167
Clay Henry - On the admission of California as a State) 117

C

D

Dixon, Rev David R son of Maj Joseph Dixon
Obit notice of — 65

Democratic Party
(What is in a name?) 71

Deerhunting in Early days 91

DeMotte John Early settler 1809 from Chenango Co) 88 & 89

DeMotte Daniel — 89

Edson Obed Esq Army on Chautauqua
1782 & Brodheads Expedition 75.

Enjoyment & Privation of Early Settlers 56

Ellery. Hist & Biographical Sketches of. by Bugbee) - 87 to 92

Erie County Penn - History of - 241/3

Erie Penn - Churches of 244/248
do do map of 255

Edson - John M. Address to the Old Settlers at Convention 1873) 163

E
F

Foote Library & Historic Society Incorporated 78.

Foote Admiral AH, life, services, & death &c 41-45

Foote Dr Charles Cheney (Son of Elial T. Foote) Obituary of — 65

Fredonia - Sketches of, and its Early Settlers (See Life of Lotta Cushing) 55 to 60

Foote, Elial T. - Supervisors resolution of thanks to him 80

do do — concerning the Early Home missionaries in Chaut Co 76

do do Chairman of Committee on — in Legisl. 1820 — to Sheriff of Niagara Co 107

Family names — Origin of — 71

Fenner, Resolved W. Early settler 1819 and family 87A

Foote, Thomas M (of Buffalo) Letter to E.T. Foote (1840) 109

Foote, Elial T address at Old Settlers Convention 1873 163 to 167

Foote Elial T Pastoral list of his Historical Coll's 169

Forbie H. C address at the old Settlers Convention (1873) 163

Fourth of July Celebration in Chaut^a Co. in 1808 173

G

Hamilton Wm Early Settler
& famous hunter) 91

Husk, John (of Auburn N.Y.)
bill for bread in 1814 for
troops guarding British Prisoners
(war of 1812/15) 98

Hill, Wm Early settler 87A

Harris Charles L
Proposals for finishing the
interior of Court House) 29

Holland Land Co. & its troubles
with the Settlers (1836) - 101
Circular. Signed by eight
leading citizens)

Houghton Jacob copy of art.
in his handwriting 103

Hutchins Benj.n (Early settler 1806) 105
by David Knight

Hequembourgh Rev.d C. L
Letter to Old Settlers Convent.n
1873) 171

Indians, Seneca.
Scheme to defraud them by the Ogden Co in proposed new Treaty for sale of their reservations for their removal — Exposed by a petition signed (1840) by Judges Foote and Campbell and other prominent citizens —
Petition & documents) = 145 to 156

Irvine C. letter to E.J. Foote
mostly concerning internal improvements and especially navigation of the Allegheny River
114

Johnson O.W. memoir of Zetta Cushing 55

Johnson Forbes 87 A

Knight David (Soldier War 1812/15) Concerning Early days, & wartimes 105

Lowry Nathiel A. – Trial of J C Newman for stabbing Lowry attempted at assassination 74/75

Love John (of Conn.) Early Settler 87

Log School house in Ellery Description of, and its teachers & scholars with anecdotes of early days 87

Mill Dam Prendergasts 1st effects

Marshall H address Buffalo Hist Society
and valuable letters & documents of history — 72

McMahan Col James —
Return of arms & Equipments
(manuscript) war of 1812/15 — 99

Messenger Stephen (Early Settler) 87 A

Members of Assembly from Chaut Co.
from 1812 to 1873 List of — 38

Mullett Judge James 56

Military Operations on Chaut. Lake 75

McHenry Edward — Early Settler and
Hotel Keeper
drowned - 1808 — 76

Missionaries in Chaut & Co in Early days
Revd John Spencer
Revd John Lindsley
Revd Joseph Badger
Revd Robert Patterson
Elder Joy Handy — 76

McMahan Col John — 100
Substance a/c rendered
in 1874 (war of 1812/15)

McGlashen James (letter to E.J.) 112
Cattaraugus Co

McClurg Alex Jr. (obituary) 177

Names, origin of Family etc etc 71

Niagara County, office residing in Chautauqua county while connected 1

"Names and realities" 71

Newman J C – Trial of for attempted assassination of N. A Lawrence

Nicholson, Capt Jared Early Settler from Conn. of family 91

New Haven Conn. Invaded by the British in war of the Rev.n – 158

New Haven Conn. map of – 253

Nichols, Lovel (obituary) 177

Old Settlers reunion (1873) 161 to 173

do do do (list of most of the Early Settlers who were present) 164 to 168

do do do Relics on Exhibition – 169/170

Privations, (and enjoyments) of Early Settlers 56

Pickard John Early settler 1816 of family 89 & 90

Pier Abram Early settler 87B

Pratt L.L. concerning manuscript of Jacob Houghton 102

Prendergast (Jamestown) Journal & Ledger 1811 to 1814 (Jamestown) - 249/50

do Journal of Sales 1813 - 1814 (Jamestown) 245/6

Prices, in 1811 to 1814 at Jamestown (Prendergast & Co Books) See 245/6 and 249/50

Prendergast, Jedediah Journal of Expenses June 1812 on journey to Catskill & Albany with his wife and daughter 118

Patterson, Gov Geo W. address to Early Settlers in Connecticut - 1873 162 & 167

Rhinehart, Henry (Early Settlr) of family — 87 A & 87 B

Risley William Address at Old Settlers Convention 1873 — 172

Rood Sidney L. Address at Old Settlers Convention in 1873 — 173

Settlers, Early - Privations and Enjoyments of 56/57

Stockton - Hist. & Biograph. Sketches of by J. L. Bugbee 87/92

Stryker John J (Soldier of 1812) South Valley Cattaraugus Co N.Y. 86

Supervisors - Resolution of thanks to Elial T. Foote 82

Shaw, Henry - Early Settler (1814) from Chenango Co 89

Simmons Wm (Rev. Soldier) 87

School Teachers in Ellery in Early days - Sketches & anecdotes 87

Staley John 87 A

Settlers, Old (Reunion 1873) 161 to 173

Stillman Rev Timothy address at old Settlers convention (1873) - 162 + 168

Shearman Daniel Letter to E T Foote (1826) on Scheme for division of Busto 124

Sons of Temperance (Jamestown) Constitution & By laws (1850) - 122

State Road - projected from the Hud Riv. to Lake Erie (1825) Address of Convention to the Legislature 122

Spencer Dr. Silas (Biographical Sketch of) 179

Temperance (Plans of Wyatt for) 83

Todd. Bela of Conn. Early Settler) - 87 A

Tower. Elsha Early Settler (1810) and family) 92

Tower. Sylvanus — 92

Tower Benjamin 92

Travelling in 1812 - Chaut.a Co to Catskill & Albany by Jed. Prendergast with wife & daughter - Journal & Expenses) 118

Transportation Chaut.a Lake to Pittsbg See Journal letter to E & J 114

War of 1812/15 - Remonstrance against the draft in Chaut Co. 38
do do Some items of - by David Knight - 105
do do Incidents of the War. 56
do do Col James McMahan return of arms &c 98
do do Col. John McMahan, Subsistence &c 100
do do bill for baking bread — 98
Williams Mrs Sophia (wife of Richard Williams) adventures of — 56

Wolf hunts - 1824 to 1828 90

Wait Joseph. Letter to E D F at Albany 111

Williams Daniel address at the old Settlers Convention 1873 171

Warren. Judge Emory Jr On E D Fowles Hist Coll's 171

Young A W. (author of Hist. Chaut Co.)
address at Old Settlers
Convention (1873) — 171

Officers appointed (by Governor and Council of appointment) who resided within the present boundaries of Chautauqua County, but before it was organized as a separate County

For Chautauqua, while included in the boundaries of Genesee County, under its jurisdiction.

1805 (Morgan Lewis Governor)

Perry G. Elsworth, David Kirkland, Peter Raine, Justices for the town of Chautauqua

David Kirkland Coroner town

1806 (Morgan Lewis Governor)

Perry G. Elsworth, David Eason, John McMahan Justices for the town of Chautauqua

(Previous to 1808 the entire territory of the present County of Chautauqua was in one legally organized town called Chautauqua, and it was only divided into 2 towns (Chautauqua & Pomfret) by the Legislature 1808)

Niagara County

1808 (Daniel D. Tompkins Governor)

General Commission of Judges & Justices March 26th

Augustus Porter 1st Judge & Justice (Niagara)

Ezekiel Granger Judge (Niagara)

Lutter Cushing

Martin Prendergast } Judges in joint bonds of Chautauqua } Judges

Justices of the Peace for town of

Chautauqua John McMahan Matthew Prendergast Justices

Pomfret John L. Bellows, David Eaton

March 26

Orsamus Holmes Coroner

1809 March 2. Philo Orton, Orsamus Holmes Coroners

(Tompkins Governor) Justices

Pomfret Elijah Risley, John E. Howard, Ozias Hart J.P.

over for Chautauqua County

2/

Chautauque County (organized)

(Daniel D. Tompkins Governor)

1811

General Commission of the Peace Feby 9th 1811.

Tattu Cushing 1st Judge June 4 1811

Matthew Prendergast
Philo Ortorn
Jonathan Thompson
William Alexander
} Judges

Henry Abell
William Gould
Abiram Ortorn
John Dexter
} Assistant Justices

Justices of the Peace

Jeremiah Potter, John Silsbe, Josiah Stoney, Abijah Bennitt, Asa Spear, Justus Hinman, Benjamin Burritt, Daniel Pratt, Silas Picket, John S. Bellows. Tattu Cushing.

County Clerk

John E Marshall

Surrogate

Squire White.

Sheriff

David Eason

Coroners

Daniel S Gould
Philo Hopson

District atty Feby 12. 1811.

William Stuart

This District then comprised the following counties Viz Broo Tioga, Steuben, Seneca, Ontario, Allegany, Genesee, and Niag Chautauque & Cataraugus.

Chautauque County appointments
(Daniel D. Tompkins governor)

AD 1812

Justices

Caspar Rouse, Joseph Brownell, Hiram McCluer Jacob Houghton appointed March 31 & June 18

Coroners

Daniel S Gould, Philo Hopson april 1812
Darius Dexter same office June 18 1812

Notary Public

See Dr. James Montgomery's letter
AD 1858 Name Sheriff & clerk not changed

AD 1813. Sheriff (Daniel D Tompkins gov. 1813)

David Eason (3d year) March 30 1813.

Coroners

Robert Dickson, Rodolphus Lovins, Mar 30 1813
(Federal)

Justices (mostly Federalists)

Jacob Houghton, Robert Seaver, William Gilmore, George Anderson, Jabez Hilbert, Moses Adams, Elisha Wallace, Bethel Willoughby, Nehemiah Angell, Jared Nicholson, Alanson Weed, Thomas Morton, James Rendorgast Isaac Barnes, Farley Fuller (Federal)

Justices Removed

Asa Spear, Abijah Burnett, Daniel Pratt, Caleb Picket April 1813
Democrats by virtue of Federal to

District attorney 1813

Polydore B. Wisner

District composed of Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque Counties Federal

Notary Public March 26 1813.

Dennis Brackett Federal

4

Chautauque County

(Daniel D Tompkins, Govr)

AD 1814 General commission of the Peace

Judges

Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jacob Houghton

Assistant Justices

Henry Abell, William Gould, Abiram Orton, John Dexter, James Prendergast, Isaac Barnes, Farley Fuller,

Coroners

Justices (Entirely Federalists)

Jeremiah Potter, John Selbe, Josiah Hovey Jun: Justus Hinman Benjamin Barrett, Johnd Billings, Robert Seaver, William Gillmore George Anderson, Jabez Hurlbut, Moses Adams, Elisha Wallis, Bethel Willoughby, Nathaniel Angell, Jared Nicholson, Alanson Weed, and Thomas Morton,

Judges & Justices (March 2° 1814) [Exclusively Federalists] 877

Robert Dickson, Oscarnus Holmes, Bethel Willoughby, & James Prendergast

Assistant Justices, March 2° 1814

Ozias Hart, Lemon Averill, Jabez Hurlbut, Anselm Potter,

Justices in addition to above & some date

James Mullett, Solomon Jones, & Jared Nicholson,

Chautauque County

Daniel D Tompkins gov.

AD 1815.

Judges (March 10th)

Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, William Alexander, Erasmus Holmes (erroneous spelling christian name) afterwards Wm Peacock.

1816 Assistant Justices

Abiram Orton, Leverett Barker, John E Marshall, John Silsbe, Henry Abell, Anselm Potter, Elijah Hodgson, Elijah S. Foote, Joseph Brownell, & Elial T Foote,

County Clerk

John Dayton

Sheriff

Jonathan Sprague

Coroners

Martin Prendergast, Samuel J Smith, George McGunagle, Daniel S Gould, Jacob Fritton, Perry G Ilsworth,

Justices of the Peace

Jeremiah Brownell, Ephraim Hall, Thomas Bull, Seth Snow, Thomas Morton, Samuel Picket, Joel Burnel, Abijah Bennett, Matthew Nealy, James Akin Theron Plumb, Calvin Barns, Asa Spencer, Elijah Hayden, Amos Adkins

additional Justices AD 1815.

Gilbert Douglass, Atimus Hazick, Simon Cord, Ephraim Phelps, Palmer Phillips, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, William Alexander, Erasmus Holmes, Abiram Orton, Leverett Barker, John E Marshall, John Silsbe, Henry Abell, Anselm Potter, Joseph Brownell, Ephraim Hall, Seth Snow,

District Attorney (Feby 13. 1815.)

John C. Spencer

District composed of Ontario, Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque Counties

Erie, Orleans, Wyoming Livingston, Monroe, Wayne & Yates counties have since been formed out of the territory of this District.

6

Chautauque County

AD 1816

Daniel D Tompkins Governor
resigned by elect Vice Pres.
John Tayler Lieut Gov.

Sheriff

Jonathan Spragues (2d appointment) Feby 22 1816

Coroners April 2 1816

Jacob Finton, Perry G. Elsworth

Justices

Palmer Phillips, Zephaniah Phelps,

AD. 1817

(Dewitt Clinton elected Governor)

Sheriff, Eliphalet Dewey, (1st appt)

~~Elected~~

AD 1818

Chautauque General Court of the Peace

Judges and Justices (June 15 1818)

Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, William Peacock
Eliel T Foster

District attorney (June 11 1818)

Daniel Green Garnsey, (for Chaut Co)

Coroners (June 15 1818)

Daniel Holbrook, Abiram Orton Jediah Tracy

Auctioneers (June 15 1818)

Ebenezer Stanton, [illegible]

Justices of the Peace in Chautauqua Co

Pomfret John Crane, Thomas Bull, John Walker, Ellis Doty

Portland Foster Deming, Thomas B Campbell

Chautauqua Artemus Hearick, Anselm Potter, Abijah Clark
Ebenezer Tyler

Ripley Amos Atwater, Harry Fairchild, Elijah Hayden, Bur=
=bank Brockway

Hanover Seth Snow, Ezra Puffer, Ephraim Hull

Gerry Silas Picket, Joel Burwell, Stephen Olney

Ellicott Theron Plumb, Samuel A Brown, George W Fenton,

Harmony Palmer Phillips, Daniel B Carpenter Eleager Fletcher

A D 1819 (Dewitt Clinton Governor)

Surrogates (July 6 1819)
Daniel G. Gorsey

Sheriff (Feby 13 1819)
Eliphalet Dewey 2d appt

8/ D 1820 (Dewitt Clinton governor)

County Clerk (April 15)
Thomas B Campbell

Sheriff (February 4)
Elical T. Foote

Judge April 1820
John Frew
John Crane (vice Frew declining)

Coroners
Abiram Orton, Rufus Pier, Abel Case, Samuel Sinclair
David Eason

Auctioneers
Ebenezer Johnson, Abel Willey, Elisha W. Young

Justices
Ellicott James Hall, (John Frew declined)
Gerry Abraham Winsor
Harmover William Dey Jun.
Ripley James P Rogers, Robert Dickson,

Chautauque County

Dewitt Clinton Gov. (elected Apr 20)

A.D. 1821.

Judges (Feby. 13 1821)

William Peacock, Nathan Meyers, Joel Burnell & John Crane. (Ebenezer Stephens vice Peacock resigned)

Clerk

John Dexter vice Campbell superseded.

Surrogate

William Smith Jun.

Sheriff

Gilbert Douglass vice E.T. Foote superseded

Master in Chancery

Jacob Houghton

Justices of the Peace

Ellicott Lucius Davis, Stephen Willcox Jun. James Wheeler

Clymer Amos Noble, John Hatch, Roger Hascall.

1821 March 13th the Legislature passed a law for calling a State convention to amend the constitution providing that the proposition should be approved by a majority of the votes of the people at the ensuing General State election, to be held in April 1821. If approved by the votes of the majority of the electors, delegates to said convention were to be elected at a Special State election to be held on the 3d Tuesday of June 1821.

There was a large majority in favor of the proposed convention. In Chautauque County the votes were 1134 for & 177 against it.

Delegates were accordingly elected & met at Albany the 28th of August 1821 & adjourned the 10 of Nov. 1821.

The new Constitution was submitted to the people for approval the 3d Tuesday of January 1822 & 34,000 majority in the State for its adoption

(over)

1821. By the Constitution of the State thus adopted its various provisions were to become operative at different periods. The commissions of all officers in force on the adoption of the Constitution were to expire on the last day of December 1822. but such officers were to continue to act until others were duly elected or appointed in their stead.

At the November election (fixed under the new Constitution and act of the Legislature after its adoption) there were to be elected members of the Legislature, certain State officers Sheriffs, County Clerks, Coroners.

whose duties were to commence Jany 1st 1823.

1822

Annual Election in April last held under the Constitution

Congress
Albert H Tracy

Justices of the Peace (Feby 4th 1822)

Ellicott - Samuel A Brown, Rufus Pier

1822 November Election in Chaut. Co.

Governor

Joseph C. Yates had all the votes (except 2910 for Solo Southwick)

Sheriff Chaut Co

Gilbert Douglas

County Clerk

John Dexter

Assembly (Chaut Co. a district under this Constitution)

James Mullett Jr.

Chautauque appointments (under new Constitution)

D 1823.

John Dexter County clerk elected Nov 1822
Gilbert Douglass Sheriff " " "

Judges

Elisha T. Foote First Judge

Ebenezer P. Lapham
Joel Burnell
Nathan Meyer } Judges
Isaac Harmon

Surrogate

William Smith Jun.

District or County atty. (appointed by Court Com Pleas)
Dorice G. Gansky.

12

14

Attorneys admitted in Chautauqua Com Pleas & date
June 25 1811

First court (Held at John Scott's tavern in Mayville)

Anselm Potter of Mayville
Caspar Rouse Do
Jacob Houghton Canadaway
} Residents of the county

Dennis Brackett
Alfred Collins
Jonas Harrison
} attys of Niagara County

Daniel G Garnsey Buffalo from Saratoga County
Ralph Marlin (Ex gracia) from Meadville Pa atty at Law
Coe Marlin never removed to Chautq Co. or practiced there

Nov Term 1811

Ebenezer Walden atty of Niagara Co. Buffalo
Daniel S. Houghton Student from Vermont (on his examination)
He was a brother of Jacob Houghton Esqr

D. 1812

Feby Term

John Root atty Niagara & atty Sup Ct.
Bates Cook (Student of J Harrison) (on examination)

June 23

Dudley Marvin of Cattaraugus Sup Ct & atty.

James Mullett Nov 23 1814 on examination
Hiram B. Potter (Buffalo) Feby 1815 Sup Ct License
Hiram J. Redfield (Leroy) June 27 " Sup Ct
Albert H. Tracy (Buffalo) Nov 28 " " "
James H. Price Tray June 27 1815 " "
Daniel A. Brown Hebron Ct. Nov 1816 Examination
Thomas C. Love Buffalo June 1817

16

Attorneys admitted & date

James Sheldon (Buffalo) Feby 1817 . Sup. Ct

Andrew Thompson June 23 1818

Sheldon Smith (Moriches N.Y.) June 24 1818 (Examination)

Edmund Hull (Ithaca) Nov 1818 Examination

Abner Hazeltine (Mayville) Nov 25 1819 "

William Smith (Mayville) Feby term 1819 "

Ernest Mullett (Fredonia) Feby 16 1820

Josiah S Masters (Troy) June 27 1820

Roswell Chapin " June 28 "

Zephaniah Platt (June term 1819) Sup Ct

James P Rogers (Mayville) " " " Examination

Wendell Berry Nov 27 1821 Examination

John Lehaire Mayville 29 "

Thomas A Osborne Troy Feby 21 1822 Sup Ct

Joseph Waite (Jamestown) Feby 8 1825 Examination

Joseph Center Ithaca " "

David Mann June 28 1825

Joseph White Jun (Cherry Valley) Feby 12 1828 Sup Ct

Vernon H Dorsey (Fredonia) June 25 1828 Sup Ct

Eben D. Edson " " 26 "

Richard P Marvin (Vermont) June 23 1829

Chauncey Tucker (Ithaca) Octr 14 "

John Birdsall (Lockport) " " "

Austin Smith (Ithaca) Feby 11 1830

John Dexter (Mayville) June 25 " Chancery
former clerk.

Alfred Hardy Feby 10 1831 Examination

George W. Tew (Jamestown) Octr 7 1831 "

Albert G Burke (Lodi Cat. Co) June 28 1832

George A Green (Mayville) " " Examination

George A Crooker (Canandaigua)

attorneys admitted

[illegible] Ward — Octr 11 1832
Alfred Day Rathbone — Feby 13 1833
Peyton R Cook (Westfield NY) — " " " Sup Ct Licence
Mark W. Fletcher — Octr 8 1833
C B. Leland — " " " Examination
Albert Richmond (Sinclairville) — " " " " "
H Nelson Walker (Fredonia) — June 26 1834 " "
Emory F Warren (Jamestown) — Octr 1834 " "
Sheldon Fish — " " 1835 " "
Dean Edson (Erie Co NY) — Feby 1836 Sup Ct
Carleton B Curtis (Warren Pa) — " 10 " Ex Gratia
George W. Northcomb (Westfield)
Franklin H Waite (Jamestown) — June term 1836 Examine
Ezra Tuis Foote (Norwich NY) — Octr " Sup Ct
William H Seward (Auburn NY) — " " Sup Ct
Chas S H Williams — " " "
Orsell Cook (Jamestown) — " " Examn
E B. Forbush (Sinclairville) — " " "
James J Strang (Mayville) (became Mormon leader) — " " "
Elisha Ward Dunkirk — Feby 1837 Ex
Francis H Ruggles (Fredonia) — June 28 " "
Orson Stiles (Mont Co NY) — " " "
Chester Horton — " 29 "
Ashbel H. Hards — Octr 11 "
Stephen G. Dodge — " " "
Alfred A Williams — Feby 14 1838 Ex
Madison Burnell (Jamestown) — " " " Ex
Hiram A. Tucker — " " " Ex
Amos O. Osborn — " " "
Munn Stope (Forestville) — " " " Exn
Hanson A Risley Fredonia — " " "
H. H. Petit — Octr 11 1839
John M Keep — " 16 "
Charles F Mattison (Fredonia) — Feby 12 1840 Ex
William P Mellen — June 23 1840 Ex
Alonzo Cushing (Fredonia) — " 24 " Ex
John H Pray Panama — " " " Ex

attorneys admitted

J. S. Brown	June 25 1840	
Lewis C. Young (Mayville) "	30 " "	Ex/ examined
George W. Parker (Jamestown)	Feby 11 1841	Ex
Walton S. Hinckley (Fredonia)	June 22 "	Ex
H. P. R. Peck (Mayville)	" " "	Ex
Lorenzo Morris (Mayville)	" " "	Ex
A. Ross	" " "	Ex
Henry Reeves	Feby 10 1842	Ex
John Dixon (son Abram Westfield)	" " "	Ex
A. B. Ferrier (Sinclairville)	" " "	Ex
Benjamin Walworth Fredonia	June 30 1842	Ex Francis Bonnar judge
W. L. Sherman "	" " "	
James Delvin	Octr 14 "	
Richard Smith Junr	Feby 15 1843	
Lysander B. Brown	" " "	Ex
Elles Spencer (Forestville)	" " "	Ex
" Moses Parsons	" " "	

Criers of the Court.

I believe none appointed before I went onto the bench. Some constable had been called on for the time being, & consequently inexperienced and badly done. I accordingly moved that we have one appointed who could know the forms & understand his duty. The mode our appt^s before which the constable was dictated by the Court or clerk or read his proclamations from the book of forms. The criers committed them to memory.

Moses E. Stetson Mayville appointed Crier	Novr 1817	
Otis Dexter (Chautauque) "	" June 1818	
Abel^l Willcox Jamestown "	" Feby 1820	

Circuit Courts & Courts of Oyer & Terminer

By whom and when held

1817

July 9th by Hon Abner Spencer

The first circuit & Oyer & Terminer ever held in the county — considerable business

Samuel Porter Charles B Rouse & others tried

Court marched to the court House under escort of the Sheriff his deputies & Constables & formed to the right & left & the court immediately the Sheriff entered court house

1818

July 7 Court held by Hon Smith Thompson

Court marched to court House as at first circuit

1819

July 12 Held by Hon Jonas Platt

Court marched from Tracy's hotel as in 1817 & 18.

1820

June 12 Held by Hon Judge Van Ness

The sheriff as usual offered him an escort but informed him he chose to go to the Court House as other citizens without parade and no escort was given. Very plain affable and unassuming in his manners & dress & transacted business rapidly

No escort of court by Sheriff & Constables after AD 1819.

1821

No circuit

1822

June 25 Held by his Hon Judge Jonas Platt

This was the last circuit held by the Judges of the Supreme Court under the old Constitution.

New System

1823

Sept 1st Held by Hon Wm B Rochester circuit Judge

An amiable pleasant man polite & with bow & smile

Circuit Courts Continued

1824
June 17 Held by Hon Wm B Rochester circuit judge

1825
Held by Hon Reubin H Walworth circuit judge

1826 Held by Hon John Birdsall circuit judge

Adjournment courts by judges Birdsall Gardner, Ruggles Dayton &c

Gardner judge 1830 and onward to 1835
Ruggles Judge 1835 and onwards until
Dayton Judge 1838 and onwards

Judges Com Pleas under New Constitution

1823
Jan 24
E. J. Foote, Joel Burnell, Nathan Miner, Ebenezer Prentiss
Jamestown Chautauqua Hanover Charlotte
and Isaac Harmon
Fredonia

Judge T. B. Campbell to 1826

General Sessions & Common Pleas

A 1811

First Gen Sessions Nov 26 A 1811

Grand Jury

Justus Hinman Foreman
George Anderson
Joseph Arnold
Isaac Barnes
William Berry

Journal September 19th 1854

44	19	H. R. Beach & Co To 4 ⅝ Thread	Dr	
		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr	
112		Cr		
		By Disct & Exchg on Notes		15
124		M. H. Nathan To Bill Buggies	Dr	
443		A. W. Norwood To Bill Buggy	Dr	
182		Geo Bailey To Bill Buggy	Dr	
157	20	Spaco Mfg Co To Bill Slide Seat	Dr	
149		H. Galbraith & Co By Cash	Cr	40
225	22	Atwater & Barrett To 1 Shuttle	Dr	
142		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr	
104		Galpin & Simpson By Cash & Disct	Cr	14
124		M. H. Nathan By Note 4 mo Sep 3	Cr	12
47		Nichols Leavitt & Co By Bill Sep 19	Cr	
188 239		Freeman & Roberts To Bill Buggy	Dr	
		R. S. Shants To Bill Slide Seat &c	Dr	
397		Cr		
		By Cash		216

Journal September 18th 1854

449	18	Farmer Minard & Fair To Spread & Ready	Dr		1	8 37
49		H. Stalbrith & Co To Note 3 mo Sep 18	Dr		1	400 00
451		S. B. Edgar By Cash & Disch	Cr	155 00		
117		Woodruff & Co By Note 4 mo Aug 15	Cr	135 00		
		S. Topliff To Bill Buggy	Dr		1	150 00
397		By Cash	Cr	150 00		
228		H. Burkee Sons & Co By Bill Sep 17	Cr	53 75		
145		M N. Monson By Bill Sep 17	Cr	249 60		
442		C. S. Kimball By Bill Aug 28	Cr	134 24		
97		N. H. Wheel & Co By Bill Sep 18	Cr	8 75		
225	19	Aurand & Barnes To 1 Mule	Dr		1	12
442		C. S. Kimball To Expense on Oil Carpet	Dr		1	3 45
		H. J. Hopkins By Bill Sep 11	Cr	123 25		
57		To Own Charge	Dr		1	2 50
		J. J. Osborn & Co To Bill Buggies	Dr		1	327 00
		By 21 Covers	Cr	21 00		
191		L. Chapin To Bill Buggies	Dr		1	140 00

1820 Legislature convened in Albany Nov 7
Olcott President
Senate Dist Hart, Wilson, Boston Childs, Evans, Paine
Miller Hardford

1821 Assembly Nicholas Hart & Cata Wm Hotchkiss Judiciary Report
Election disputed

1822 Jany 2d Senators Boston, Childs, Paine Miller, Toward
Jos Hopkins

1822 Assembly David Eason Hiram B Campbell

1823 January 7 Legislature met.
Senators 8th District David Eason, Henry J Redfield Timothy H Porter, & Joseph Spencer
Assembly James Mullett

January 7th 1823 Pursuant to 5 Section of 1st article of Constitution Senators decided by lot their Classification
8th District
1st Class Timothy H Porter
2d " David Eason
3 Henry J Redfield
4 Joseph Spencer
1823 James Mullett Junior Assembly

1824 Legislature met January 6
Senate 8th Dist James McCall, Jedediah Brown & H J Redfield were present
Assembly James Mullett Jun

1825 Legislature met January 4
Senate 8th Dist Redfield, Brownson, McCall Wilkeson
Assembly Nathan Miller

25

1826 election Nov. County election Congress

1820 Jany 4th mt. Oliver Lawrence Clerk Z Cook

1819 Legislature met Jany 5th

Philo Orton Isaac Phelps

1818 Senate (Myron) Hart, Birdsell, Swift, Mallory,
~~Assembly~~ Isaac Wilson, Judah Pardee

1817 Assembly met Jany 27 1817

Isaac Phelps Robert Henry

1816

Assembly met Nov 5 Assembly Phelps Swift Pardee

Senate Bates Loomis was for Ont & Genesee

1816 Jany 30th

Assembly Daniel McLeary Elias Gibson

1814 first session Sept 26

Genesee Jonas Stanton

2d meeting Jany 31st 1815 Jonas

1814 Jany 25th

Assembly Genesee Jonas Gonson,

Allegany Stanton Daniel Cooper

1812 Niagara, Cattaraugus, & Chautauqua Jonas Millerius

1812 Jany 28 Genesee Genesee Jonathan Cole,

1811 Genesee Chauncey Loomis

Niagara Archibald S Clark

1810 Genesee Chauncey Loomis - Niagara Archibald S Clark 12

1808 Ontario Melvin Lucius Rose, Micah Brooks

1808 Ontario Genesee Wyllys

Philetus Swift Archibald Mower Genesee Jonas Hale

Census reported fall 1807 Genesee Co. Chautauqua Cons

Chautauqua 101-67-20-46-Northwest Vale 16

Journal September 10th 1854

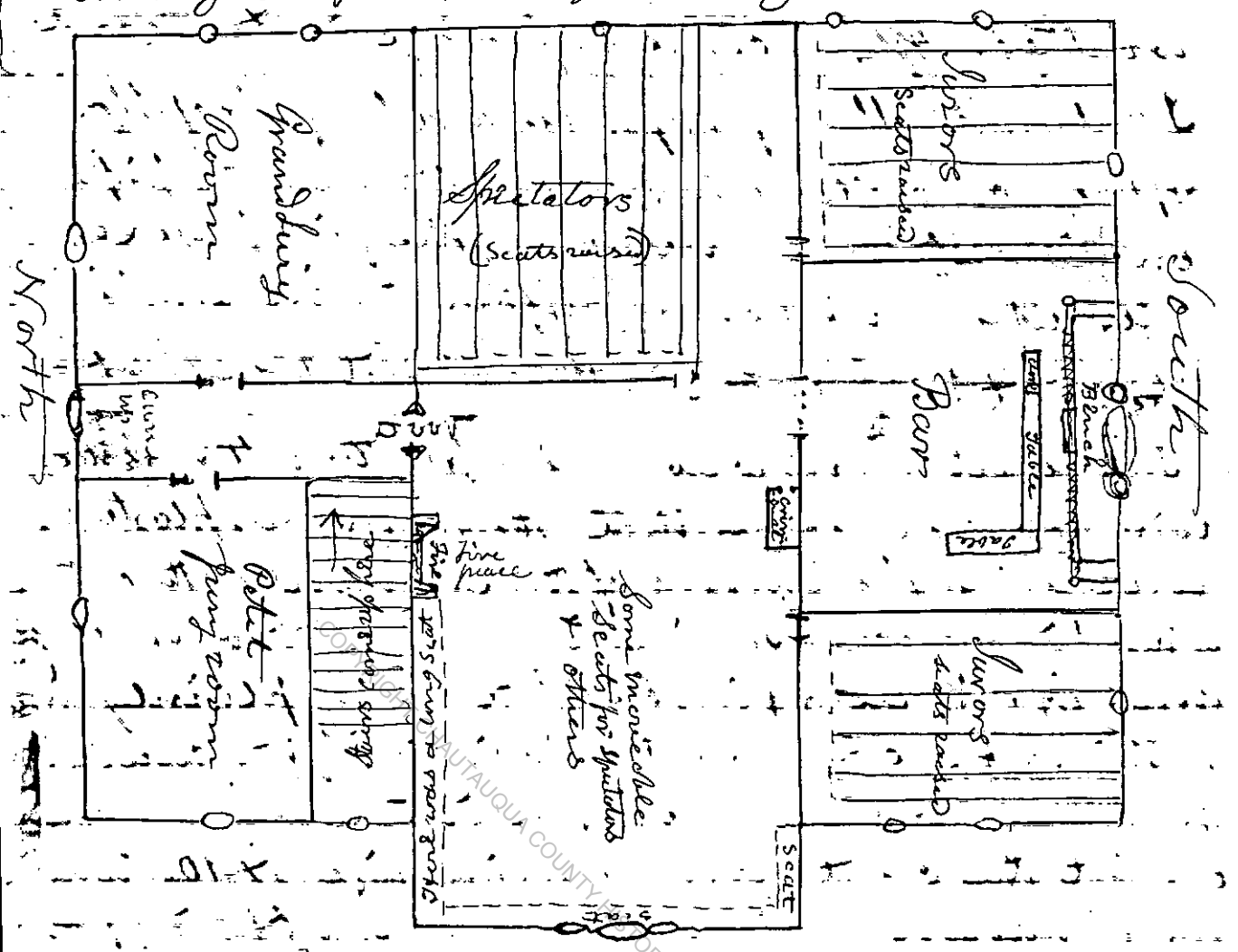
211 J	10	Tradesmen Bank To Cash	Dr		200 00
		J. Brewster & Son By Cash Disct	Cr	129 95	
136 J		To Profit on Buggy			30 0
41 J		New Haven Spring Co To Washing Waggon	Dr		2
448 J		Hilliard & Pardee To 4 Nuts	Dr		1
105 J		D. E. Hall To Bill Buggy	Dr		210 0
104 J		Galpin & Simpson To Bill Buggy	Dr		1
55 J		R. M. Hinsley Jr To Bill Buggies	Dr		348 0
175 J	11	Geo C. Dickerman By Interest	Cr	23 53	
289 138 J		Freeman & Roberts To Bill Buggies	Dr		145 0
132 J		Geo Bailey To Bill Buggies	Dr		170 0
211 J		Tradesmen Bank To Cash	Dr		101
157 J		Isaac Mix Jr To Bill Concord	Dr		1 84
145 J		M. V. Monson By Bill Sep 10	Cr	140 95	
442 J		S. S. Blanding Co By Bill Sep 10	Cr	213 00	
124 J		W. A. Consign By Amt Pd for Aug	Cr	94 47	

Journal September 8th 1854

44 8	Blake Bros	Cr		
	Bill		18 00	
	Bailey	Dr		
	Bill Buggies			170 00
	City Banks	Dr		
	Cash			257 35
	Merchants Banks	Dr		
	Cash			500 00
	Gates & Bassitt	Cr		
	Bill Sep 9		19 23	
	Chapin	Dr		
	Bill Buggies			370 00
	M. Kinstry Jr	Dr		
	Bill Buggies			420 00
	Horsey & Ship	Cr		
	Bill Sep		5 [illegible]	
	Benjamin & Co	Dr		
	Bill Buggies			190 00
	Cary Sues	Cr		
	Bill Sep 8		144 50	
	Cash	Dr		
	Cash pd Cotge			25
	A. Consigno	Dr		
	Note 4 mo July 31			745 85
	Interest	Cr	1 32	
	M. Kinstry Jr	Cr		
	Shutter set & Covers		151 00	
	Wm Pennington	Cr		
	Cash		200 00	
	Hart	Cr		
	Note 4 mo Sep 1		265 00	

Court Room of First Courthouse

Plan of the 2-Story of the original Court-House and Jail of Chautauque County erected in 1812, 13.



Fronting West on Public Square

The North part of the Court room was was straight or level ceiling over the overhead that is, over the Spectators Seats, fire place and vacant room for moveable Seats; While that part of the Court room over the Bench, Bar, & Jurors Seats was arched overhead, the bases of the arches being east and west and the arch pretty deep over the Bench & bar. The bench was raised two steps above the floor. the breast or front of the bench was a plain ceiling boards perpendicular & matched, with a narrow counter on the top, without any ornaments. The bench was sufficiently long for six to sit in it with chairs. No chairs in the court house but plainest chips=wist Windsor, or bark bottom chairs. The jurors seats had perpendicular backs but no cushions on the seats, and they were too narrow to be easy & not room for chairs. The fire place projected with the tunnel of the chimney into the room, & the fireplace was entirely too small for the room, not larger than usual for a room 16 feet square and with

the best dry wood it was impossible to warm the court room sufficiently in very cold weather. After I come to preside in the court I ordered the Sheriff to procure a large box stove & place near the criminal seat with the pipe entering the chimney over the fire place, after which we had no difficulty in making the court house warm in the coldest weather.

The court room was ceiled up to the bottom of the windows; and above that the room was plastered, including the tunnel of the chimney & the outside of the fire place. The inside of the court room was done off with clear pine stuff but very plainly and nothing for ornament. The inside of the court or jury rooms were never painted. The glass used about the court house was in size 8x10. and the windows 24 lights in a window lites in upper and lights in lower sash & all alike except the windows behind the Judges seat had a narrow sash on side of main window & same in reception front door which lighted a part of the court room.

Neither of the jury rooms had a fire place for years without a stove, finally a stove put in the usual petit jury room. The Grand Jury seldom if ever set in their room, but the Sheriff procured one of the ball rooms of one of the taverns for them to occupy exclusively thro the day, where they were warmer & more comfortable in the winter and in the summer more airy & pleasant. The tavern keepers were very willing to have their halls thus occupied free of charge for the business it brought to the house, & the bottles of liquor called for by the Grand Jury & which for many years was kept in their room for their own use. But liquor was banished from the Grand Jury room for some years before the old court house was abandoned. The Ball room was a bad place for Grand Jury sitting as eavesdroppers would not unfrequently learn their proceedings before the Court.

In the trial of causes the Petit Jury usually occupied the seats on the left hand of the Judges Bench, ~~at the~~ West corner of the court. When the court first convened at a term the Grand Jury was called into those seats & after having been sworn received their charge they retired and the Petit Jury were then called into the same seats and sworn in chief & and afterwards come into the 2 front seats (6 on a seat) when called in the trial of a cause.

When the Grand Jury come into court while a suit was being tried they ~~grand jury~~ come into the jurors seats at the right hand of the bench and it was from those seats the G. Jury were usually discharged at the termination of their services.

The clerk had a small desk in his office which he brought into the court room & put it on the bar table (near the east end) during term of court.

The Sheriff had no particular place during the court in the court ~~house~~ Room. His inquests were most usually held either in his office below or, in a room in one of the public Inns. The witnesses while examined before a court & jury generally stood at the ~~West~~ South end of the judges bench between the court & jury. The jurors seats & spectators seats were on an inclined plane, the back seats about 18 in. higher than the forward seats. Still the backs being perpendicular & the seats quite narrow & the space merely enough to clear the knees from the back of the seat next forward rendered them uncomfortable.

I think the court Room & perhaps the whole building was planned by Messrs Philo Orton of Pomfret, & Matthew Prendergast of Chautauque, as they were the only supervisors of the county (2 from each) who controlled the raising of the funds to build the court House & Jail & the disbursement of the money, making the contract, and both these supervisors were Judges of the court and of course would take a deeper interest than others as to form & finish.

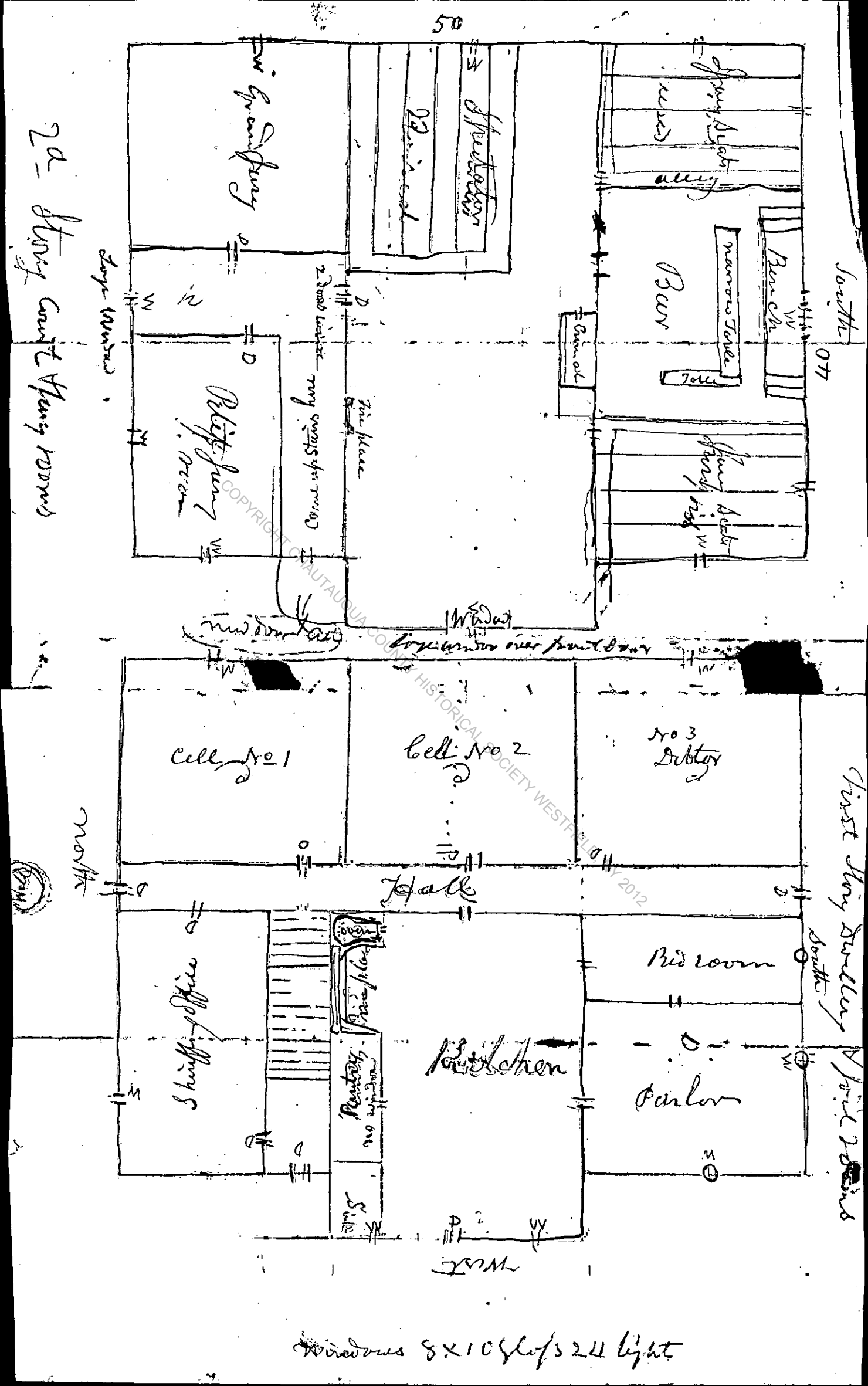
E. J. Foote

Floors heavy timber floor & plank top; many spikes
fair part had a tier of plank perpendicularly fromed
into the sills & girts ~~& in for~~ 3 inches in from the outside
of the timber on the outside of the perpendicular plank
was three inch horizontal plank on the inside of
the criminal room was lined up with 10 inch timber
The inside of the debtors room instead of timber was
lined up with 3 inch plank. The timber of the Court House
was all cut within 10 rods of the house & mostly from
land owned by Holland Land Company

Finkelin had only 12 in indifferent prisoners &
the largest bill he had was a bill of this $500 & kept
jail 4 years

Court House building 40 × 50. Hall between jail & residence only
4 feet. At sixty, and well day by Finkelin & Herick & bricked up
Well scoured dirt out in yard. Circular brick made ~~specially~~
by Campbells in Westfield to brick up the well. Hurst in Mayville
Brown, Boughton & Goodrich bored hole thru floor & escaped
tall escaped. Only ones got away while Finkelin jailor

Old Court House description & plan given by Esq Fitch



Plan of the old Court house & jail in W Hebron Essex County 1852

Large Windows back of Judge's Seat & 2 narrow windows one each side of large Wind

Front door 2 panes wide sash each side of door 8 x 9 glass

Gable end front of Court house, west towards Erie St

8 x 10 glass & 24 lights main Windows, side windows 2 lights wide

Heavy timber frame and 3 inch thick hemlock plank framed into Sills & plates. Timber of frame hard wood which was cut and hewed near where the house was erected. The well near the north of the old Court house was about 25 or 30 feet deep and was one of the best in Mayville. Many of the citizens resorted to it in summer for its excellent water.

Jamestown Apl 30th. 1835

I propose to finish the interior of the Court House according to plans and specifications exhibited at Mayville, and to finish the seats as those in the Court House at Buffalo for sum of three thousand two hundred dollars and any alteration directed by the commissioners to be don, and if the alterations should increase the worke to have pay in proportion to quality and quantity, and if the work is curtailed by them i deduct in proportion as above

Charles L. Harris

C L Harris

Bid for finishing
Court House
1835

First Court Com Pleas

(no Open Sessions until Second Com term)

At a court of Common Pleas held at the Dwelling house of John Scott Innkeeper of the Village of Mayville in the town of Chautauque in Genesee county of Chautauque on the 25th day of June 1811 Present

The Hon Zattu Cushing First Judge
Jonathan Thompson
William Alexander Judges
Henry Abell & John Dayton Esq asst Justices

Ext from Cotton's Court Clk Office

Ordered that Cooper Rouse, Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton Daniel G Forney & James Harrison attorneys & Counsellors in the Court of Common Pleas of Niagara County & Rolph Marlin atty & Counsellor of Pa be admitted Counsellors & attorneys of this court.

ordered that a seal be procured for this court with the following device. a circular seal with an escutcheon in the center surrounded with the following words Chautauque Common Pleas

Ordered that Clerk use his own private seal for all county purposes until above seal shall be obtained

ordered that Dennis Brooks & Alfred Collins attys of Niagara be admitted as attys & counsellors of this court

ordered that Clerk procure Rules of Niagara County which are adopted as rules of this court -

Thomas Barnes made application to keep a ferry over the Chautauque Lake at the Narrows & the licence granted single person 6¼ cts - Man & horse 18¾ wagon & horses or oxen 37½ between 1st March & 1st Oct 1½ may be ordered other parts of the year. to separate toll to be charged for the land of the ferry

Adjourned until 26 q Attest John E Marshall Clerk

June 26

Present Hon Z Cushing First Judge
Philo Orton
Jonathan Thompson
William Alexander Judges
William Gould &
John Dayton Esq asst Justices

First motion has order to be void. first succeeding term

June 27th Present

Thompson Judge

Abell & others asst Justices

(nothing done)

June 28th Present as yesterday

Survey of Jail liberties as made by John Patterson adopted

Ordered that court be adjourned until 4th Tuesday of November next then to meet at same place

Chautauque Com Pleas

Robert Scott
Patrick Jack } vs The Sheriff of the county of Chautauque having returned the writ of Capias issued in this cause ordered on motion of Mr Potter atty for Pltff that the Sheriff forend bring in the body of deft in 20 days after rising of court or be amerced 40 shillings

15. Similar entries of suits

At a court of Com mon Pleas held at Scotts Inn Recpior for 26th Nov. 1811 Present

Lattin Cushing First Judge

Philo Orton
Matthew Prendergast
Jonathan Thompson } Judges
William Alexander

Henry Abell
William Gould
Abiram Orton
John Dutton } asst Justices

Ordered

Ebenezer Wolcott atty of Niagara admitted atty of this court

No other business done today

Nov 27 Present as yesterday

The first trial took place in Com Pleas this day

Charles Forsyth
William Spear } vs

Jurors drawn & sworn

William Martin
Thomas Prendergast
Ebenezer Simons
William Hinds
Israel Lomis
Joseph Thoir
Olivier Lomis
Matthew Scraly
Lawton Richmond
John Miles
William Dickson
Filer Sackett

Witnesses David Earon - Thomas Forrest James Montgomery & Mr Prendergast for Pltff
Silvia Ridal, Daniel Cornwell & Mr Spencer Clair Lewis for Deft
Verdict for Plaintiff $30.

John Mack licensed to keep a ferry over Cotoxen River at his dwelling house near mouth of Creek for one year

Sylvanus Mayhew licensed at his residence for ferry over Cotoxen River

Nov 28th Present as before
nothing done

Nov 29 Present as before

On motion of Mr Stevens ordered that David S Humphreys atty at law in Burnet be admitted to examination & Rouse Patten Esqr be admitted examiner who reported in his favor & he was admitted atty of this court
Joseph Godwin filed his intention to be naturalized

Nov 30th Present ~~as before~~
Z Cushing First Judge
Philo Otis &
William Alexander Judges

Thomas West Jun under Sheriff being arrested during sitting of the court at the suit of John Scott by the Sheriff it is ordered that he be discharged

Ordered that the court adjourn sine die
27 writs returned this term

Court of Common Pleas at house of John Scott Innkeeper in Mayfield 18th February 1812 Present
Matthew Prendergast
Jonathan Humphrey } Judges
Henry Axtell & John Dufty } apt justices

John Root producing licence from Supreme Court & on motion of Mr Humphreys admitted atty of this court

The following allowed at Petit Jurors

31

Silletus Bush — John Potter
Barzilla Barker — Thomas Stebbins
John Bird — William Sprague
Thomas Bull — Wilson Scofield
Richard Douglass — Orson Stoney
Darius Dudley — James Smith
James Dutton — Beba Todd
David Nicholson — Hezekiah Turner
George W Pierce — Elisha Wallis
Moulton W Safety

Bates Cook of Lewiston had certificate of James Barrison as to character, admitted to practice attorney & Brockett, Potter & Rouse appointed examiners & he was admitted

Friday 19th Present as yesterday

Ordered that all attorneys not residing in Mayville have an agent there on whom process may be served

(No trials this court)

Adjourned sine die

June 23d 1812 Com Pleas at John Stott's Innkeeper

Present Zalmon Bartlett, First Judge
M. Prendergast
O Otis
I Hyslop
W Alford } Judges

Dudley Marvin admitted atty & counsellor on licence from Sup Ct

June 24th Present as yesterday

Belden Slosson & Lemon Averill admitted as attys & counsellors

June 25th Present as yesterday & John Dexter appt justice
Court adjourned to the 26th

June 26 Present as before
7 trials this court
Court adjourned sine die

Peter Griffith had licence to keep ferry across outlet of Chautauqua Lake for one year - Required to keep 4 flats & barge & a man to tend

John Babcock had licence for ferry as above

First Sessions 26th Nov. 1811

Grand Jury

Justus Simmons
George Anderson
Enoch Arnold
Isaac Barnes
William Barr
Nephi A. Bates
Arthur Bell
Arthur Cobb
Robert Dixon
Dorius Dufur
Rubin Ellis

Do and Sister
Jonathan Freeman
Orion Hart
John S. Howard
Joel Harrington
Jonas Montgomery
John McCoy
John [illegible]
Samuel Marsh
Samuel St. Clair
Rubin Sharpton

At this court following indictments found
Sylvanus McBee after Battery
Benjamin Ringer do do
Joseph Hall do do
Solomon Alford do do
~~Wm Shear or~~
William Shear Riot
Samuel Porter after Battery
do do do Assault & Battery

Nov. Court Sessions 1812 Judge

James Prendergast } charging Ch. Prendergast Alexander Judges,
indicted for tenths one mile by lose meadow on outlet of Lake

Jury Sworn.

Clark Porter
Moses Tucker
Worthy Allen
William Barrows
Rowe Goldsmith
Walter Young

Obadiah Morley
Joel Lee
Ira St. Cornell
Elias Scofield
John Alden
Andrew Spears

Witnesses

For Defendant
William Forbes
Alanson Weed

For Peoples
Augustus Bennet
John McBee
Shubael Sellards
William Matteson
Simeon Sayres
Dorius Dufur

Verdict Guilty

Fined $15. Costs

33

First Circuit Court of Chaut. County, held by Hon Ambrose Spencer
July 9th, 1817

2d Circuit Ct July 1818 Judge Smith Thompson
3d " July 12 1819 Judge Jonas Platt
4th June 12 1820 Judge Van Ness

Extracts from Court records from Commencement to 1820

Federal Counsel apt in 1813-1814

Jacob Houghton Judge 1814

James Prendergast Justice & Apt Justice appointed in 1813

James Prendergast & other Federalist appointed Judges 1814

May 1814 Court Com Pleas met at Court House

Present Judge Cushing
James Prendergast
Abell apt Justice

Adjourned to Scott Inn after

24 June 1814 Present Jos Prendergast
B Willoughby
R Dickson } Judges

Nov 22 1814 Present L Cushing
Willoughby
Averill JP & Apt J

adjourned at house of Willoughby (Court house not finished & too cold 27)

and admitted

D 1815

21 May 1815 met at Court House
Present L Cushing, & Dickson Judges
& Averill apt Justice

(too cold)

Old Judges removed by Federal Counsel in 1813 & 1814, were restored in 1815

June 1815 Held at Court House
L Cushing First Judge
Philo Orton
M Prendergast } Judges
W Alexander

Redfield admitted as attorney from Sup Ct licence

35

Nov 28th 1815

Court met at Court House
L Cushing Jr
P Porter
M Prendergast } Judges
H Abell, J Tibbe, A Porter, Asst Justices

About 14 Irony admitted as Attorney [illegible]
John Owen licensed to keep ferry across Genesee at the State line

20th May 1816 Court met at Court House
M Prendergast
P Porter
J Tibbe, Asst Justice

25th June 1816 Present
Judge Cushing, Prendergast, P Porter Judges

Nov 26, 1816 Present M P Prendergast
P Porter } Judges
A Potter, Asst Justice

Samuel A Brown Esq admitted atty on examination
Potter, Gorsey, A Houghton admitted atty

28th May 1817 Court met at Court House
Present M Prendergast, Porter, W Peacock Judges
John Sheldon Buffalo admitted an attorney on examination

24 June 1817 Present
L Cushing Jr Judge
M. Prendergast, Judge
Peter Porter
Elias T Potter Assistant Justice

Thos C Love admitted atty. This first time I read Bar on the back
Genesee Rules adopted on motion of Horsin, Potter, & Gorsey

Exhibit from Court

First Court Com Pleas

(no Open Sessions until Nov Com term)

At a court of Common Pleas held at the Dwelling house of John Scott Innkeeper of the village of Mayville in the town of Chautauque in the county of Chautauque on the 25th day of June 1811 Present

The Hon Zattu Cushing First Judge
Jonathan Thompson
William Alexander Judges
Henry Hall & John Dexter Esq Asst Justices

Ordered that Cooper Rouse, Anselm Potter, Jacob Boughton Daniel G Yoomey & James Harrison attorneys & Counsellors in the Court of Common Pleas of Niagara County & Rolph Marlin atty & counsellor of Pa be admitted Counsellors & attorneys of this court

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ordered that Dennis Brooks & Alfred Collins attys of Niagara be admitted as attys & counsellors of this court

ordered that Clerk procure Rules of Niagara county which are adopted as rules of this court

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Adjourned until 26 g Attest John E Marshall Clerk

June 26

Present Hon Z Cushing First Judge
Philo Ortan
Jonathan Thompson
William Alexander Judges
William Gould &
John Dexter Esq Asst Justices

First motion fee ordered to be paid at next succeeding term

Journal August 30th 1854

55 30	R. McKinstry Jr To Bill Buggy	Dr		111 00
463	J. Joslyn To 1 Top Buggy	Dr		165
227	W. L. McDonald To Bill Buggy	Dr		161 00
104	Galpin & Simpson By Cash & Bills	Cr	495.00	
58	S. Bapell By Bill Aug 30	Cr	51 24	
283	E. W. Webster By Bill Aug 28	Cr	144.00	
596	Fields Robotham & Co By Bill Aug 27	Cr	94 22	
153	G. H. Warner & Co By Bill Aug 30	Cr	21 31	
442	L. S. Gladding & Co By Bill Aug 29	Cr	213 00	
195	Henry Ives By Bill Aug 27	Cr	399 75	
165	M. V. Monson By Bill Aug 28	Cr	211 48	
	Dr.			
165	To Error			165
445	Ron & Dare By Bill Aug 29	Cr	4.08	
583	N. Booth & Son By Amt pr Sep 1	Cr	231 87	
187	J. J. Hotchkiss & Son By Bill Sep 1	Cr	138 98	
416	Smith & Barnes By Amt pr Sep 1	Cr	108 50	

RULES

OF THE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

FOR THE

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE,

ADOPTED OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

Is this the only copy in three previous searches?

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

R. K. KELLOGG.....Printer.

ting, signed by the attorney and filed in the Clerk's office, and the Clerk shall keep a catalogue of the appointments filed in his office, alphabetically arranged.

Service of papers on agent.

6th. When the attornies for adverse parties do not reside in the county of Chautauque, services of papers may be made on their agents.

Service when no agent.

Double time.

7th. If the attorney does not reside in the county of Chautauque, and has no agent there, service may be made by affixing the notice or paper in the office of the clerk of the court.—When the service is on an agent, or by affixing in the office for want of an agent, it must be double the term of service which would be requisite if the service was on the attorney in person.

Notices in writing how served.

8th. All notices shall be in writing, and shall be served on the attorney in the cause, or on his agent; and where a party, who is also an attorney of this court, shall prosecute or defend in person, all notices and other papers shall be served on him in like manner, except where the proceeding is by bill, in which case the bill shall be personally served; and where the object is to bring a party into contempt for disobeying any rule or order of the court, the service shall be on such party personally, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

Manner of making service in special cases.

9th. Notices and papers may be served on an attorney during his absence from his office, by leaving the same with his clerk in such office, or with a person having charge thereof; or when no person is to be found in the office, by leaving the same between the hours of six in the morning and nine in the evening, in some suitable and conspicuous place in such office; or if the office be not open so as to admit of service therein, then by leaving the same at the attorney's residence, with some person of suitable age and discretion.

Service on party not an attorney.

10th. Where a party, other than an attorney of the court, prosecutes or defends in person, in a cause originally brought in this court, the service of papers may be on such party personally, or by putting the same into the post-office, directed to him at his place of residence. And no service of notices or papers in the ordinary proceedings in a cause, shall be necessary to be made on a defendant who has not appeared therein, except where the defendant is returned imprisoned for want of bail, in which case a copy of the declaration and notice of the rule to plead shall be delivered to him, or to the sheriff or jailer, in whose custody he shall be; and where an exception is entered to bail, and no notice of retainer of an attorney to defend is given, notice of such exception shall be delivered to the sheriff or one of his deputies.

In what cases service dispensed with.

Time of putting in, excepting to, and perfecting special bail.

11th. The time for putting in special bail and giving notice thereof, shall be twenty days from the day on which the process shall be returnable; the time for exception and notice, twenty days from the day of notice of bail; and the time of justification eight days from the day of notice of exception; and notice of justification shall be given four days before the day of justification. Bail may justify before a judge of this court at chambers, with a right of appeal to either party to the court.

Terms of staying proceedings against bail.

12th. The following shall be the terms on which proceedings shall be stayed in suits on bail bonds:

1. Putting in and perfecting bail above, and paying the cost of the suit on the bail-bond, and of the motion.

2. Pleading issuably, and taking short notice of trial.

If the plaintiff has lost a trial by the delay of the proceedings then in addition to the above, judgment shall be entered on the bail bond to stand as security.

Rule to return writ.

13th. The rule to return writs and process shall be, that the same be returned within twenty days after notice thereof, or that the party required to make such return then cause on the first day of the next term after the expiration of said twenty days why an attachment should not issue, and on the first day of the next term after the expiration of the said twenty days, or on any day during the said term, (provided the twenty days expired before the first day of term;) on filing an affidavit of service of such rule, and of the delivery of the writ or process (if no sufficient excuse be shown) the officer's default may be entered, and an attachment issue of course.

Attachment thereon.

When plaintiff may be ruled to declare.

14th. The defendant, having perfected his appearance, may at any time thereafter, take a rule against the plaintiff, to declare before the end of the next succeeding term, or that judgment of discontinuance be entered against him.

Rule to plead.

15th. The rule to plead, to answer, or to join in demurrer, shall be a rule of twenty days. But the plaintiff shall not be held to accept a plea in abatement after ten days from the day of service of a notice of the rule to plead, and of a copy of the declaration; and the rule to join in demurrer to such plea, shall be a rule of ten days.

After judgment or respondeat ouster, rule to plead in ten days.

16th. Where there shall have been a judgment of respondeas ouster, on a demurrer to a plea in abatement, and the plaintiff shall have served the defendant with a notice of such judgment the defendant shall plead within ten days from the day of service of such notice, or his default in not pleading may be entered.

If notice of re-

17th. Where notice of retainer shall be received before the

tainer before default, copy of declaration and notice to be served on attorney.

defendant's default in not pleading has been entered, a copy of the declaration and notice of the rule to plead, (unless they shall have been served on the defendant personally,) shall be served on the attorney retained, and the rule to plead shall be, from the time of such service, and the service of all other pleadings, papers and notices, to be made after notice of retainer, shall be on the attorney retained.

When default may be entered.

18th. If the plaintiff shall make default in declaring, then the defendant, or if either party shall make default in answering, then the opposite party, may have the default entered in the book for entering common rules; but where the previous service of a notice of a rule, copy of a pleading, or of any other matter, shall be requisite, the default shall not be entered, unless an affidavit of such service shall be filed, neither shall it be entered, until special bail, if required, is put in, and, if excepted to, has justified.

When default to be waived.

19th. Where the defendant's default has been duly entered, and he shall before interlocutory judgment, serve an affidavit of merits on the attorney of the opposite party, pay, or offer to pay the costs of the default and the proceedings thereon, tender an issuable plea, and offer to accept notice of trial if there shall be eight days before term, and the plaintiff does not waive the default, and accept the terms offered, he shall not, on the default being set aside by the court, recover any costs which shall have accrued subsequent to the offer of the terms aforesaid.

Rule for judgment after default.

20th. The party in whose favour default shall have been entered, may at any time in term, subsequent to the first day thereof, have a rule entered for such judgment as is to be rendered by law by reason of the default, and in all actions sounding in damages, where the damages cannot by law be assessed by the clerk, the same shall be assessed by a writ of inquiry.

After default notice of assessment and of inquiry may be given when required. When countermanded.

21st. Notices of executing writs of inquiry, or of assessment of damages by the clerk, (in cases where notices are by law required,) shall be notices of fourteen days. And the countermand of notices of trial, assessment or inquiry, shall be served six days before the day on which the trial was to be had, damages assessed or writ of inquiry executed.

When the plantiff may amend.

22d. The plaintiff may at any time before the default for not replying shall be entered, if the plea shall be a special plea, or a plea in abatement, or within twenty days after service of a copy of the plea, if it shall be the general issue, amend his declaration. After plea, either party may, before default for not answering shall be entered, amend the pleading to be answered; and where there shall be a demurrer to a declaration or other pleading, such pleading may be amended at any time before

When either party may amend.

the default for not joining in demurrer shall be entered. The respective parties may amend under this rule, of course, and without costs, but shall not be entitled so to amend more than once.

The Party to amend but once.

23d. The preceding rule shall be construed to allow amendments to be made, by adding new counts or pleas, but not so as to allow of any amendment to a plea in abatement.

What amendments allowed.

24th. In order to amend, a rule for that purpose shall be entered in the clerk's office, which, however, need not specify the amendments; but a copy of the amended pleading shall be filed.

Rule to amend to be entered.

25th. In cases of amendment, the rule to plead or answer, if notice thereof has been given, shall be from the day of the service of the copy of the pleading as amended and on file.

Rule to plead, &c. on amendment.

26th. If the defendant shall plead the general issue, the cause shall be at issue, unless the plaintiff shall within twenty days thereafter amend his declaration; and if either party shall in pleading in any degree after the plea, tender an issue to the country, and if the opposite party shall not demur to the pleading within twenty days after service of a copy thereof, the cause shall, in each of these cases, be deemed to be at issue.

When a cause at issue.

27th. On the trial of causes at the term, one counsel on each side only shall examine or cross-examine a witness, and two counsel only on each side shall sum up the cause to the jury, unless the court shall otherwise order.

Counsel on trials.

28th. Whenever it shall be intended to move to set aside a non-suit or verdict, except for irregularity, a case shall be prepared by the party intending to make the motion, and a copy thereof shall be served within ten days after the trial, on the opposite party, who may within ten days thereafter, prepare amendments thereto, and serve a copy on the party who prepared the case, who may then, within ten days thereafter, serve the opposite party with a notice to appear within a convenient time before the judge who tried the cause to have the case and amendments settled. The judge shall thereupon correct and settle the case, as he shall deem to consist with the truth of the facts. The time for settling the case, must be specified in the notice and it shall be not less than ten, nor more than twenty days after service of such notice.

Making and settling a case.

29th. If the party shall omit to make a case within the time above limited, he shall be deemed to have waived his right thereto, and when a case is made and the parties shall omit, within the several times above limited, the one party to propose

When the right to make a case waived, and when case considered as

settled.

amendments, and the other to notify an appearance before the judge, they shall respectively be deemed, the former to have agreed to the case as proposed, and the latter to have agreed to the amendments as proposed.

Verdict subject to the opinion of the court on a case.

30th. No verdict shall hereafter be taken subject to the opinion of the court, except when the parties shall agree on the facts proved, or when such facts shall be found by the jury; it shall be the duty of the party in whose favour the verdict shall be taken, to prepare the case.

Cases may be turned into special verdict.

31st. Cases may be made with a stipulation, giving to either party the right to turn the same into a special verdict, but not to turn the same into a bill of exceptions.

Mode of taking exceptions demurrer to evidence, or case subject to opinion of the court.

32d. In cases of exceptions taken, demurrer to evidence, special verdict, or case subject to the opinion of the court, the party shall not be required to prepare at the trial, his bill of exceptions or his demurrer, or statement of the evidence, or special case, or to put in form the special verdict; but shall merely reduce such exceptions to writing, or make a minute of the demurrer to the evidence, and of the facts found specially by the jury, as the case may happen to be, and deliver it to the judge who tried the cause; or the judge shall himself note the points as he may elect; and the bill, demurrer, case, or special verdict, shall afterwards be drawn up, amended and settled within such times, and under the same regulations as are made with respect to cases.

Enlargement of time for preparing case, &c.

33d. The time for preparing a case, bill of exceptions, special verdict, or demurrer to evidence, and the time for preparing amendments thereto, may be enlarged by the judge before whom the cause was tried, or by the court.

Mode of turning a case into special verdict

34th. When there shall be a stipulation in a case, giving either party leave to turn the same into a special verdict, the party to whom that right shall be reserved, shall have thirty days after the adjournment of the court, at the term when judgment shall be given, to prepare and serve such special verdict. The party upon whom the same shall be served, shall have twenty days to prepare and serve amendments; and in case such amendments shall not be agreed to, the same shall be settled by one of the judges of this court, on a notice to be given within ten days after service of such amendments.

When to be done.

35th. In case such special verdict shall not be served within the said thirty days, the prevailing party shall be at liberty to perfect his judgment and proceed thereon. And in case no amendment shall be proposed and served within the twenty days allowed for that purpose, the special verdict shall be deemed assented to, as proposed and served.

Plaintiff may stipulate to try cause after default.

36th. Whenever the plaintiff shall have neglected to bring his cause to trial according to the practice of the court, he may, if he have not before stipulated, tender a stipulation and offer to pay the costs to which the defendant is entitled, up to that time; and if the defendant shall afterwards move for a judgment as in case of nonsuit, he shall pay costs to the plaintiff, except where the plaintiff shall after demand have refused to pay the costs as taxed.

Where plaintiff permitted to stipulate on motion, he shall pay costs and stipulate in twenty days.

37th. Where on motion for judgment as in case of nonsuit, the plaintiff shall be permitted to stipulate, he shall within twenty days thereafter, tender a stipulation to the defendant, and shall also pay the costs ordered to be paid thereon; and if the stipulation be not tendered and the costs paid within that time, the defendant, on filing an affidavit of such omission of tender, and non-payment, may, after the expiration of the said twenty days, enter judgment as in case of nonsuit, as of the preceding term.

When defendant may notice a cause for hearing before referees.

38th. Where a cause is referred by the court pursuant to the statute, if the plaintiff shall neglect to bring the same to a hearing, the defendant after a term has intervened, may, on filing an affidavit of such neglect, enter a rule that unless the plaintiff within twenty days after service of a copy of such rule, notice the cause for a hearing, or elect to discontinue, the defendant shall have leave to notice the same for hearing, and in case of the neglect or default of the plaintiff so to proceed or discontinue, the defendant may notice the cause for hearing, and the referees shall proceed to hear and examine the proofs and allegations of the parties, and to make report thereon as in other cases.

Proceedings before referees when plaintiff does not appear.

39th. Where the plaintiff shall not appear before the referees and exhibit his proofs, and no proof shall be offered on the part of the defendant, the referees shall report nothing due to the plaintiff; but if the defendant shall claim a balance due to him, and the state of the pleadings will admit of the proof, then the defendant may exhibit his proofs and allegations, and the referees shall report such balance as they shall be satisfied is due to him.

Notice to be given of motions and questions for argument.

40th. All questions and motions, for argument shall be brought before the court on a notice for the purpose, and if the opposite party shall not appear to oppose, the party making the motion shall be entitled to the rule or judgment moved for, on proof of due service of the notice and papers required to be served by him.

Enumerated motions.

41st. Enumerated motions are, motions in arrest of judgment, motions arising on a case reserved at the trial, case agreed upon between the parties without trial, demurrer to evidence or plead-

ing, return to a certiorari, and issue of law on appeal, all motions to set aside a nonsuit, verdict, inquisition or report, otherwise than for irregularity exclusively, and all motions to confirm and traverse inquisitions.

Non-enumerated.

Non-enumerated motions include all other questions submitted to the court, and will be heard after the jury are discharged.

Enumerated motions to be for first day of term and to be noticed 8 days previous. Case &c. to be served with the notice.

42d. Enumerated motions, shall be noticed for the first day of term, by a notice of at least eight days, and may be noticed and brought on by either party. When such notice is given by the party whose duty it is to furnish the case, demurrer books, or other papers on which the motion is founded, such notice shall be accompanied with copies of such papers, except in cases of certiorari and appeals.

Note of issue to be given to clerk.

43d. The party noticing an enumerated motion, shall, on or before the Friday next preceding the term, file in the clerk's office at the place where the court is to be held, a note of issue, containing the title of the cause, the nature of the motion, the date when the question arose, together with the names of the attorneys on record, of the respective parties, otherwise the same shall not be entered on the calendar.

Date of the issue.

44th. In cases of demurrer to evidence, cases reserved at the trial, and motion to set aside a nonsuit or verdict, the question shall be deemed to have arisen on the day when the verdict in the cause was taken, or the nonsuit was granted. In cases of demurrer to pleadings, the day when the joinder in demurrer was received by the party demurring, or in cases of motion to set aside inquisition or report, the day when the writ with the return, or when the inquisition or report, was filed.

Points & copy of case, &c. to be furnished.

45th. The party bringing on the argument on enumerated motions, shall, at the opening thereof, furnish the court with two copies of the case, or other papers whereon the motion is founded; and at the same time, a note of the points or questions intended to be made by the respective parties, shall be furnished to the opposite party, and to each of the judges; but in cases of certioraris and issues in law on appeals, instead of copies of the case, the original papers shall be furnished the court.

Non enumerated motions for first day of term on 8 days notice. If for any other day, excuse to appear in affidavit served.

46th. Non-enumerated motions shall be noticed for the first day of term, by a notice of at least eight days, accompanied with copies of the affidavits and papers on which the same shall be made; and the notice shall not be for a later day in term, unless sufficient cause be shown, (and contained in the affidavits served,) for not giving notice for the first day.

Process, &c. not set aside

47th. The court will not entertain a motion to set aside the processor proceedings in a cause on the ground of the misnomer of

the party arrested; but will leave him to his remedy by a plea in abatement.

Order to stay proceedings

48th. Whenever a stay of proceedings may be necessary, in order to make a special motion, the first judge of this court, may grant an order for that purpose; and service of such order, with copies of the affidavits on which it is granted, and notice of the motion, shall operate as a stay of proceedings until the order of the court. But the proceedings shall not be stayed for a longer time than to enable the party to make his motion according to the practice of the court, and if made, until the decision of the court thereon.

When party shall pay costs for not accepting offer.

49th. When a party shall, before motion, offer to comply fully with the terms of the order which it is the practice of the court upon motion in like cases to make, and shall also pay the costs, if any, on the same being thereupon taxed and demanded, he shall be entitled to costs from the opposite party, if the motion shall be afterwards made.

When costs are ordered or condition imposed, compliance must be in 20 days.

50th. In all cases where a motion shall be granted on payment of costs, or on the performance of any condition, or where the order shall require such payment or performance, the party whose duty it shall be to comply therewith, shall have thirty days for that purpose, unless otherwise directed in the order. And where by the terms of any order, an act directed to be performed instanter, it shall be understood to be meant thereby twenty-four hours.

Instanter 24 hours.

Names of attorneys to be on all papers.

51st. On all cases, and other papers, furnished to the court, on motions, whether enumerated or non-enumerated, shall be written the names of the attorneys on record, of the respective parties.

Time of rules, orders and notices, how calculated.

52d. The day on which any rule shall be entered, or order, notice, pleading, or paper served, shall be excluded in the computation of the time for complying with the exigency of such rule, order, notice, pleading or paper; and the day on which a compliance therewith is required, shall be included, except where it shall fall on a Sunday, in which case the party shall have the next day to comply therewith.

Proceedings in replevin.

53d. The proceedings in the action of replevin, in cases not provided for by statute, shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as in personal actions; and when the plaintiff shall be non-suited on the trial, or the jury shall find a verdict for defendant, the damages sustained by such defendant, by reason of the detention of the goods and chattels replevined, may be assessed by the jury impannelled to try the cause.

Agreement relative to proceedings.

54th. No private agreement or consent between the parties or their attorneys in respect to the proceedings in a cause, shall be

ceedings in a cause must be in writing or be entered.

binding, unless the same shall have been reduced to the form of a rule by consent, and entered accordingly in the book of common rules, or unless the evidence thereof shall be in writing, subscribed by the party or his attorney, against whom the same shall be alleged.

Entry of common rules.

55th. Common rules, which are rules of course without special cause shown, and rules by consent, may be entered, in term or vacation, in the proper book in the clerk's office; the day of entering the same being noted therein: And the party may enter such rule as he may conceive himself entitled to, of course but at his peril.

If justice refuse to make return; either party may enter rule that the justice file his return, &c. in 10 days, or that he show cause why an attachment should not issue against him.

56th. If any justice of the peace, to whom a *certiorari* shal be directed and delivered according to law, shall refuse or neglect to file the same with his return thereto, or to file the affidavit on which the certiorari shall be allowed or the bond which shall be served upon him with the certiorari, within the time prescribed by the statute, either party to the certiorari, on filing an affidavit of the due service of the certiorari, affidavit and bond on the justice, as required by the statute, may, either in term or vacation, have a rule entered in the common rule book kept by the clerk, requiring the justice to file the certiorari and his return thereto, and to file the affidavit on which the certiorari was allowed, and the bond served on him with the certiorari, or either of them as the case may require, in ten days after service of notice of said rule, or to appear and show cause to this court at the next term thereof, why an attachment should not be issued against him.

If the justice shall not fully answer to all the facts &c. either party file an abstract, with certificate of a judge &c. and enter rule that the justice make further answer in ten days, or show cause why an attachment should not issue against him.

57th. If any justice of the peace to whom a certiorari, shall be directed and delivered as aforesaid, shall make a return thereto, but shall not therein fully answer to all the facts set forth in the affidavit on which the certiorari shall be allowed, either party to the certiorari, in term or vacation, on filing an abstract of the facts to which he requires an answer, or a further answer, as the case may be, with a certificate of one of the judges of this court, certifying that in his opinion, the facts to which the answer or further answer is required, are material, and such answer or further answer necessary endorsed thereon, may have a rule entered in the book of common rules kept by the clerk, requiring the justice to answer the facts contained in the abstracts so filed, in ten days after service of notice of said rule, and a copy of such abstract and certificate, or to appear and show cause to this court at the next term thereafter, why an attachment shall not be issued against him.

If the justice refuse to comply with common rules, the

58th. Any justice of the peace who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the alternative requirements of the common rule, entered pursuant to either of the above rules, shall be liable to

an attachment; and the party proceeding against him, on proof by affidavit, of the regularity of his proceedings, and due service of the necessary papers, and on motion in open court, may have the default of the justice entered and a rule for an attachment against him—the proceedings under which, shall be governed by the rules and practice of the supreme court in similar cases.

If the justice appear & show no sufficient cause why he has not made and filed his return, the party proceeding against him &c.

59th. If the justice shall appear in court pursuant to the proceedings under rule fifty-six, but show no sufficient cause why he has not made and filed the certiorari and his return, and filed the affidavit on which the certiorari shall have been allowed, and the bond served on him with the certiorari, or either of them, as the case may be, the party proceeding against him, on proof, by affidavit of the regularity of his proceedings, the due service of the necessary papers on the justice, and on motion in open court, may have a rule against the justice, that he file the certiorari, and his return thereto, and file the affidavit on which the certiorari shall have been allowed, and the bond which shall have been served on him with the certiorari, or either of them as the case may be, and pay the costs of the proceedings against him, to be settled by the court, and the amount thereof stated in the rule, and that he stand committed until he fully comply with said rule.

If the justice refuse to make return but appear in court party on proof by affidavit may call upon the justice to amend his return and may also have rule against him &c.

60th. If the justice shall refuse or neglect to amend his return, but shall appear in court pursuant to the proceedings under rule fifty-seventh, the party proceeding against him, on proof by affidavit of the regularity of the proceedings on his part, and due services of the necessary papers, may call upon the justice in open court, to make such amendment to his return, answering the facts required to be answered, as aforesaid, or such of them as the court may deem material, and may thereupon have a rule against the justice, that he make such amendment to his return answering to the facts required to be answered as aforesaid, or such of them as the court may deem material, and pay the costs of the proceedngs against him to obtain such answer, to be settled by the court and mentioned in such rule, and that he stand committed till he shall fully comply with such rule.

If the justice appear pursuant to a rule entered and the proceeding be irregular or unnecessary, the party to pay costs, and if party be a non-resident the attorney, liable therefor.

61st. Any justice of the peace, who shall appear in court to show cause in obedience to the proceedings under rule fifty-six or rule fifty-seventh, before his default shall be entered pursuant to rule fifty-eighth, and the proceedings against him shall appear to be irregular or unnecessary, may have a rule against the party proceeding against him, requiring him to pay such reasonable costs and expenses as shall be adjudged to such justice by the court, and mentioned in such rule, in twenty days after service of a certified copy of such rule, and a demand of such costs, or show cause at the next term after service of such certified copy and demand, why an attachment should not be issued against

When these rules to take effect and former rules abolished. Rules and practice of supreme court

75th. These rules shall commence and take effect, on the 1st day of January, 1831; from, and after which time, all previous rules of this court, regulating the practice thereof, are abolished; and in all cases, not provided for by these rules and the statute, the rules and practice of the Supreme Court are hereby adopted as the rules and practice of this court.

No fee or compensation can be allowed any officer or person, for any service unless actually rendered, except for prospective costs specially provided for. If services are not rendered, they cannot be charged. A violation of these provisions is declared a misdemeanor, and the person offending is liable to the party aggrieved, for treble damages. 2 R. S. 650. §6, 7. Charges to be legally taxable, must not only be for services performed, but they must be necessarily done. 2 R. S. 653, § 5.

PRECEDENTS OF BILLS OF COSTS.

[No. 1]

On Judgments by Default & on Assessment of Damages by Clerk.

Attorney's fees by statute, 13 50

CLERK'S FEES.

Sealing Capias 12 1-2c. filing and entering return 12c.	24 51
Filing narr. 6c. rule to plead 6c. filing affidavit 6c.	18
Rule for default 6c.	6
Rule for interlocutory judgment and asssessment 6c.	6
Assessing damages 50c. filing report 6c.	56
Rule for judgment 6c. filing record 6c.	12
Docketing judgment 12 1-2c. sealing execution 12 1-2c.	25
Filing and ent. return 12c.	12

The following charges are legal if necessarily rendered.

Rule that sheriff return capias 6c. rule for body 6c.	
Judges fees—taxing costs 25c. signing record 12 1-2c. taking affidavit of notice of service 12 1-2c.	50
Crier's fees	21
Sheriff's fees on capias,	
Necessary and reasonable disbursements,	
Affidavit of disbursements,	12 51

[No. 2.]

Costs on judgment by default and damages assessed on a writ of inquiry.

Attorney's fee by statute, 16 00 0

CLERK'S FEES.

Sealing capias, 12 1-2c; filing do. and entering return, 12c	24 5
Filing narr. 6c. returning rule to plead, 6c. filing aff't. 6c.	18
Rule for default, 6c. rule for interlocutory judgment and a writ of inquiry issue, 6c.	12

[No. 5.]

Defendant's costs on trial, and verdict for him.

	$ c m
Retaining fee,	2 50
Copy of writ, (when demanded by defendant,)	19
Notice of ret. 19c. do. of bail on appearanc, 19c.	38
Draft of special bailpiece, fol. 1, 18c. copy, 9c. ack't. 25c. (5)	52
Clerk filing bailpiece, 6c. entry of records, 12 1-2c. (5)	18 5
†Draft of plea, 25c. 3 copies 12 1-2c. each; filing, 6c.	68 5
Draft of special matter, 18c. per fol. (6)	
Copy of do. 9c. per fol.	
Trial fee, $2; brief, 75c.	2 75
Subpœna and service, and attendance of witness,	
Clerk and Crier's fees same as in precedent No. 4.	
Motion and rule for judg't. 31c, record of judg't. $2 25,	2 56
Draft of costs, 25c. copy to serve 12 1-2c. notice, 19c.	56 5
Attendance, 25c. judge taxing costs, 25c. signing record, 12c. filing do. and docketing judg't. 18 1-2c.	80 5
Draft of execution, fol. 4, 72c. copy, 36c. seal, 12 1-2c.	1 20 5
Draft aff't. of attendance of witnesses fol. 1, 18c. copy, 9c. oath 12 1-2c. (7)	39 5
Draft aff't. of disbursements and that services are rendered, fol. 1, 18c. copy, 9c. oath, 12 1-2c.	39 5

[No. 6.]

Costs in replevin, when verdict for plaintiff.

Retainer, $2 50; dr'ft of writ, fol. 4, (8) 72c,	3 22
Eng. do 36c; dr'ft of aff't fol. 2, 36c; eng. 18c;	90
Judge taking, 12 1-2c; draft of notice and copy, 27c;	39 5
Draft of sub. fol. 3, 54c; eng. do. 27c; seal 12 1-2c;	93 5
Draft of ticket and copy,	54
Other copies at 18c; service of subpœna on witnesses, at 12 1-2c; attendance (9) of witnesses before sheriff days each days travel, draft of inquisition (10) fol. at 18c; engrossing, 9c;	
Attorney fee and brief before sheriff jury,	1 75
Sheriff's fee on writ,	
Add costs same as in precedent No. 4, begining at	

[No. 7.]

Costs in replevin when verdict for defendant.

Ret. & notice $2 69; draft of sub. fol. 3, 54c; eng. do. 27c;	3 50
Seal, 12 1-2c; draft of sub. ticket and one copy, 54c;	66 5
Other copies at 18c. each.	

(5) These services must be actually rendered.
(6) See note (4). (7) See note (4.)
[8] See note 1.
[9] See note 4.
[10] This service ought to be rendered by the party in whose favor it is made.

	$ c m
Sheriff's fee for summoning jury and holding court of inquiry,	3 00 0
Attendance of witnesses one day each 25c; days travel, going only,	
Att'y fee and brief on trial before sheriff and jury,	1 75
Draft of inquisition, (11) fol. at 18c; copy 9c. per fol.	
Add costs same as in precedent No. 5, commencing at	

[No. 8.]

Costs on appeal when appellant succeeds.

Retaining fee, and notice of retainer	2 69 0
Drawing affidavit for allowance of appeal, fol. (12) at 18c;	
Copy of affidavit at 9c. per fol.	
Judge's fee for taking affidavit, 12 1-2c; do. for allowing appeal, 50c;	62 5
Drawing bond for appeal, fol. engrossing same,	
Copy of justice's return, fol. at 9c. per fol.	
Justice's fee for making return 75c; costs taxed by justice,	
Costs in justice's court not taxed by justice,	
Cl'ks filing return, 6c; crier's fees, 21c,	27
Notice of trial for judges, 25c; do. for defendant, 25c.	50
Note of issue, 12 1-2c; cl'k ent. cause on calendar, 12 1-2c	25
Motion and rule for leave to try cause, 31c; cl'k ent. appearance and calling and swearing jury, 31 1-2c.	62 5
Cl'k swearing constable 6c; do. receiving & ent. verdict 12 1-2c; calling const. 6c; juror's fees, $3,	3 24 5
Sheriff summening jury,	50
Motion and rule for judgement,	31
Dr. sub. fol. 3, 54c; engrossing same 27c;	81
Clerk for seal, 12 1-2c; dr. sub. ticket, fol. 2, and one copy, 54c;	66 5
Other copies at 18c. each.	
Serving sub. and delivering ticket (13) to witnesses, at 12 1-2c. each; clerk swearing witnesses, at 6c. each;	
Att'ys fee and brief on trial, $2 75, judg't cecord, $2 25,	5 00 0
Crier's fees 33 1-2c; do. calleng witnesses at 6c. each; cl'k swearing witnesses at 6c. each; witness (14) attending days, each at 25c. per day; days travel going only,	
foreign witnesses attending days, each at 50c. per day, days going and returning,	
Affidavit of attendance of witnesses, fol. at 18c. per fol. copy at 9c. per fol.	

If appellant notice cause for trial.

[11] See note 10.
[12] See note 1.
[13] See note 4.
(14) See note 4.

	$ c m
Affidavit of disbursements, copy and oath,	39 5
Dr. bill of costs, 25c; copy and notice of taxation, 31;	56
Attendance on taxation, 25c; judges fees for taxing, 25c;	50
Signing record 12 1-2c; dr, and engrossing ex'n. fol. 3, 81c; seal, 12 1-2c;	1 06
Clerk filing and docketing judgement,	18
Clerk filing and entering return of execution	12

NOTE---When a recovery on appeal shall be in favor of one party, and the cost, according to the statute, shall be allowed to the other party, and it is intended to set of the costs against such recovery, *It is ordered* that the costs shall be taxed and a motion made for such set off during the setting of the court at which such recovery shall be had.

[No. 9.]

Costs on appeal when the appellee succeeds.

Ret. fee, and notice of retainer,		2 69
Copy of justice's return (15) fol. 7 at 9c per fol.		
Costs not taxed by justice,		
Clerk filing ret. 6c; crier's fees, 21c;	27	
Notice of trial for judges 25c; do. for def't: 25c; note of issue 12 1-2c; cl'k ent. cause on calendar 12 1-2c; mo. & rule for leave to try cause 31c. cl'k ent. appearance 12 1-2c;	1 18 5	If cause be noticed for trial by appellee.
Cl'k calling and swearing jury, 19c; swearing const. 6c; ret. & ent. verdict, 12 1-2c.	37 5	
Crier calling const, 6c; juror's fees, $3,	3 06	
Sheriff summoning jurry,	50	
Motion and rule for judgement,	31	
Dr. sub. fol. 3, 54c; entering same 27c;	81	
Cl'k for seal 12 1-2c. dr. sub. ticket fol. 2, & one copy 54c:	66 5	
Other copies at 18c. each, (16)		
Serving sub. and delivering ticket to witnesses at 12 1-2c each; cl'k swearing witnesses at 6c each.		
Crier calling witnesses at 6c, each,		
Crier's fees, 33 1-2c; att'y fee and brief on trial $2 75; judgement record $2 25;	5 33 5	
witnesses attending days at 25c per day; going and returning days each at 25c per day,		
foreign witcesses attending days each at 50c per day; going and returning days each at 50c per day,		
Affidavit of attendance of witnesses, fol. at 18c per fol; copy at 9c, per fol;		
Dr. bill of costs 25c; copy and notice of taxation, 31c;	56	
Attendance on taxation 25c; judges fee for taxing 25c;	50	
Signing record 12 1-2; dr. and eng: ex'n: fol: 3, 81c;	93 5	

(15) See note 1.

[16 See note 4.

	$ c m
Seal 12 1-2c; cl'k filing and entering judgement 18c;	30 5
Clerk filing and entering return of execution;	12
Affidavit of disbursements, copy and oath,	39 5

[No. 10.]

Costs on judgement of Nonpros.

Retaining fee, $2.50; notice of retainer, 19c;	2 69
Dr. special bail piece, and copy, fol: 1;	27
Notice of bail, 19c; judge taking bail, 25c,	44
Clerk filing special bail piece,	18
Mo. and rule that plaintiff declare, 31c; notice of rule to declare, 19c; dr. of service of notice, fol. 1, & copy, 27c;	77
Judge taking affidavit, 12 1-2c; clerk filing affidavit and ent. default, 12c; mo. and rule for judg't. 21c;	45 5
Record of judg't $2.25; judge signing roll, 12 1-2c;	2 37 5
Docketing judgement and filing roll,	18 5
Dr bill of costs, 25c; each copy actually delivered 12 1-2c;	37 5
Notice of taxation 19c; taxation 25c; attendance on do. 25c,	69
Drawing execution, fol. 3, and engrossing,	87
Sealing executian 12 1-2c; cl'k filing and ent. return 12c;	24 5
Dr. affidavit of disbursements &c. fol. 1 copy and taking,	69 5

[No. 11.]

Costs in Certiorari cases.

Retaining fee, and notice of retainer,	2 69
Dr. aff't to lay before judge, fol. at 18c; copy of same, at 9c, fol:	
Judge taking aff't, 12 1-2c; dr. bond, fol: 3, 54c;	66 5
Copy of same, 27c; dr. certiorari, fol: 3, 54c; eng: same 27c;	1 08
Sealing certiorari, 12 1-2c; judge allowing certiorari 50c,	62 5
Clerk filing bond and affidavit,	12
Cl'k filing certiorari and ent. ret. 12c; crier's fees, 33 1-2c;	45 5
Mo. and rule that justice make return, [1] 43c; notice and service of this rule, [1] 19c;	62
Drawing affidavit of service of notice, copy and oath [1]	
Motion and rule that justice amend his return, [1]	43
Dr. abstract of facts and certificate of judge, fol. [1]	
Copy of abstract and certificate, fol. [1]	
Filing abstract, &c. and affidavit, [1]	12
Dr. aff't of regularity of proceeings, fol. [1]	
Copy of same and oath, [1]	
Notice of argument, copy and service,	25
Note of issue and serving same, 12 1-2c; cl'k putting cause on calendar, 12 1-2c; mo. and rule for argument, 31c;	56
Draft of notice of points to be made on argument fol: 1, 18c; 4 copies at 9c. each,	54
Attorney's fee on trial, $2; brief and copy, 75c;	2 75

[1] To be taxed only when services rendered.

Counsel's fee on trial, $5; Dr. costs and copy, 25c. 5 25
Each copy actually delivered opposite party 12 5
Taxation and attendance and notice, 50c; record of judg't. $2 25; signing roll and docketing judg't. 25c; 3 00 0
Dr. execution on writ of restitution, fol. eng. same, fol. sealing same,
Filing & entering return, 12c; amount paid justice, $2 12 12
Costs of plaintiff in error before justice where judg't is reversed,
Costs of defendant in error before justice where judg't is affirmed,
Affidavit of disbursements fol. 1; copy and oath, 39

Costs to be paid by justice when in default.

Motion and rule that justice's default be entered and attachment issue, 34
Drawing attachment, fol. 3, 54c; engrossing same, 27c; 81
Sealing attachment, 12 5
Sheriff executing attachment; Dr. interrogatories, fol. copy of same,
Motion and rule that justice return certiorari, &c. and pay costs, &c. 43
Do. that justice amend return, and pay costs, &c. 43
Costs and copy, 25c; copy delivered to justice, if done 12 1-2c; taxation and attendance and notice, 50c. 87 5

[*No.* 12.]

Costs, when a case is made, to be added to Precedent No. 4, or No. 5, as the plaintiff or defendant shall succeed.

Notice of settlement for judge and party, 38
Drawing affidavit of service of notice, copy and oath, 39 5
Attendance before judge on settlement, 25
Judges fee on settlement of case, 1 00
Three copies of case as settled for judges at 9c; two copies for parties at 9c.
Notice of argument for clerk, do. for party, 50
Note of issue, copy, service and clerk filing, 18
Clerk entering cause on calendar, 12 5
Draft of affidavit, of service, of notice, of argument and copy, 27; oath 18 1-2; 45 5
Darft of points, fol. at 18c; 6 copies at 9c;
Motion for leave to bring on argument, 25
Attorney's fee and brief on argument, 2 75
Clerk entering rule on decission, 18
Crier's fee, attending during argument, 12 5

[*No.* 13.]

Plaintiff's costs in case of a Reference granted on his own motion, in which he obtains a report that entitles him to full costs.

The costs in this case are the same as in case of a trial up to the time of applying for a Reference, then add the following charges.

Draft affidavit on which to apply for a reference, fol. at 18c. per fol. three copies at 9c. per fol.
Judge for taking affidavit, 12 5
Notice of motion and service on opposite party,
Draft affidavit of service of notice, fol. 1,
Two copies at 9c. per fol.
Judge taking affidavit, 12 5
Copy of notice to attach to affidavit of service, fol. 1,
Motion and rule that cause be referred, 31
Filing affidavits and copy of notice, 3 papers,
Attorney's brief and fee on motion, 1 75
A certified copy of the rule to refer cause,
A copy for each referee, at 6c. each,
Service of same, with notice of time and place of meeting, on each referee, at 19c. each, 57
Notice of time and place of hearing, for opposite att'y.
Officers for administering oath to referees, at 6c. each,
Attorney's brief and fee for attending reference, 2 75
Three referees attending days, including expenses, at $3 per day for each,
Drawing report, fol. at 18c. per fol.
One copy at 9c. per fol.
Fees for subpœnas, tickets, subpœnaing witnesses and witnesses attendance and travel, same as in cases of trial.
Filing report,
Motion and fee for final judgement thereon, 31

The subsequent costs are the same as in cases of judgement on a verdict.

[*No.* 14.]

Defendant's costs when the plaintiff obtains a reference, and is the actor in bringing the case to a hearing, as in the last precedent; but the defendant has a report in his favor which entitles him to costs.

The costs in this case are as in trial, up to the time of opposing the motion to refer the cause, then add the following charges.

Draft affidavit to oppose reference, fol. at 18c. per fol.
Two copies at 9c. per fol.
Judge for taking affidavit, 12 5

	$ c m
Clerk for filing affidavit,	6
Attorney's brief to oppose reference,	75
Do. fee to oppose reference	1 00
Fees for subpœnas, tickets, subpoenaing witnesses, and witnesses attendance same as on trial,	
Attorney's brief and fee for attending before referees,	2 75
Subsequent charges as in last precedent.	

[No. 15.]

Fees in Insolvent cases for a Judge of Common Pleas.

Receiving petition $2; insolvent's affidavit, 12 1-2c;	2 12 5
Affidavit of residence, 12 1-2c; attendance, 25c;	37 5
Order for creditors to show cause,	37 5
Deciding on propriety of directing an assignment,	2 00
Attendance, 25c; granting order for assignment, 37 1-2c;	62 5
Acknowledging assignment, 37 1-2c; signing discharge $1	1 37 5
Clerk's fees for filing the papers,	12 5
Subpoena for any witness, 37 1-2c; attendance, 25c;	62 5
Order for adjournment,	37 5
Swearing each witness, 6c.	

In case of trial by Jury.

Attendance 25c; granting precept for jury, 37 1-2c;	62 5
Presiding and conducting trial, entering verdict, &c.	2 00 0

BAR REGULATIONS.

Reasonable and proper charges for the following services as settled by the Court and Bar— October Term, 1830.

	$ c m
For drawing or furnishing a blank and filling up a Warrantee Deed,	1 00 0
Do. a full covenant Deed,	2 00 0
Drawing a Bond and Mortgage, or filling them up,	1 50 0
For closing a Mortgage by advertisement, (See R. S. Vol. 2, p. 652.)	
For drawing papers and proceedings, and counsel fee, (if there is no opposition) to obtain the exemption of the body, from imprisonment, exclusive of disbursements,	10 00 0
Do. under the statute concerning "voluntary assignments, made pursuant to the application of an Insolvent and his creditors," exclusive of disbursements, if the petitioners do not exceed five,	20 00 0
For drawing all papers, counsel fees and disbursements, in superseding defendant, when a prisoner for not charging him in execution or not declaring in common pleas,	10 00 0
For surrendering debtor in exoneration of his bail in common pleas, including disbursements,	3 00 0
For a counsel fee on any indictment for felony, not less than ten dollars, and more according to the nature of the case,	10 00 0
Counsel fee in every disputable or contested cause in the common pleas, not less than 5 dols. and more, according to the importance of the case,	5 00 0
Counsel fee on arguing motion to confirm or set aside or quash an order of sessions,	8 00 0
For surrendering defendant in exoneration of his bail in Supreme court, ten dollars and the postage,	10 00 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE REVISED STATUTES, &c.

TITLE IV. PART III. CHAP. X.

Concerning the fees of officers, &c.

§ 5. No judge, justice, sheriff, or other officer whatsoever, or other person to whom any fees or compensation shall be allowed by law for any service, shall take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for such service, but such as is or shall be allowed by the laws of this state.

§ 6. No fee or compensation allowed by law shall be demanded or received by any officer or person, for any service, unless such service was actually rendered by him; except in the case of charges for prospective costs, hereinafter specified. But this section shall not prevent any officer from demanding any fee herein allowed for any service, of which he is entitled by law to require the payment, previous to rendering such service.

§ 7. A violation of either of the two last sections, shall be deemed a misdemeanor; and the person guilty thereof, shall be liable to the person aggrieved for treble the damages sustained by him.

§ 8. When the same person shall act as attorney and counsel, or as solicitor and counsel, in the same cause, he shall not be entitled to fees in both capacities, in relation to the same motion, hearing, trial, pleading or other matter; but shall elect in what capacity he will receive compensation for such service. But for particular services rendered in a case by an attorney or solicitor, in reference to any matter for which no counsel fee shall be allowed, he shall be entitled to the fees allowed for such services.

§ 9. No fee shall be taxed for any counsel, unless such counsel was actually employed; nor for any services as having been rendered by any counsel, solicitor, attorney, clerk, sheriff, or other officer, in the progress of the cause, unless such service was actually rendered; except when otherwise provided.

§ 10. Prospective costs may be charged and taxed, for filing and docketing a judgement roll or decree, and for one [illegible] tion thereon.

§ 11. No allowance shall be made, for drawing, copying, or filing any warrant of attorney in a suit actually brought; or any plaint; or any *precipe*, for any writ, rule, order, or other proceeding; or any *venire*, unless in cases where it shall have been actually awarded to summon a foreign jury.

§ 12. Whenever an allowance is made for drafting any process, pleading or proceeding, it shall be made for only one draft of the same process, pleading or proceeding, notwithstanding several may have been issued or used.

§ 13. No record, writ, return, pleading, instrument or other writing, copied into any pleading, proceeding, entry, process, or suggestion, shall be computed as any part of the draft of such pleading or other proceeding.

§ 14. The legal fee paid for certified copies of the depositions of witnesses filed in any clerk's office, and of any documents or papers recorded or filed in any public office, necessarily used on the trial of a cause, or on the assessment of damages, shall be allowed in the taxation of costs.

§ 15. No counsel or attorney in any case shall be allowed any fee for attending as a witness in such cause.

TITLE V.

On the taxation of costs.

§ 5. Every officer authorised to tax costs in any court of law or equity, or for services rendered in any proceeding authorised by law, shall examine the bills presented to him for taxation, whether such taxation be opposed or not, and shall be satisfied that the items charged in such bill are correct and legal; he shall strike out all charges for services which, in his judgement, were not necessary to be performed, and for all folios in pleadings, entries or proceedings, which were unnecessarily inserted; and he shall strike out the charges for more than two counts for the same cause of action in any declaration, and the charges for more than two pleas for the same matter of defence in any plea.

§ 6. When a bill of costs shall be presented for taxation upon a judgement rendered upon any bond or instrument having a penalty, before such bill shall be taxed, an affidavit of the plaintiff or his attorney shall be produced, specifying the amount due by the condition thereof.

§ 7. When there shall be charges in a bill for the attendance [illegible] witness, or for copies or exemplifications of documents

or papers, or for any other disbursements, except to officers for services rendered, such charges for witnesses shall not be taxed without an affidavit stating the distance they respectively travelled, and the days they actually attended; and such charges for copies shall not be taxed without an affidavit that such copies were actually and necessarily used, or were necessarily obtained for use; nor shall such disbursements be allowed without an affidavit specifying the items thereof particularly, nor unless they appear to have been necessary and reasonable in amount.

§ 8. If, upon the trial of any cause, the title of land shall come in question, or the plaintiff's claim shall be reduced by set-off, or the trespass shall appear to be malicious, or any other fact shall appear, which will entitle either party to costs, or to double costs, the judge or judges holding the court, shall, on the application of either party, either before or after verdict rendered, cause an entry to be made in the minutes of the court, specifying that such title came in question, or that such fact appeared; and no evidence shall be received by any taxing officer, of such matter, other than a certified copy of such minutes, or the certificate of the judge or judges who tried the cause.

ERRATA.—In Rule 67th, in the 5th and 6th lines, strike out the words, "he shall not be heard," and insert, "or if he shall neglect or refuse to furnish the points agreeably to Rule 45th."

INDEX,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE RULE.

A.

RULE.

ABATEMENT, Plea in, when to be served, 15
not amended of course, 23
to misnomer, 47
Affidavit, when necessary to authorise entry of a default, 18
accompanying bills of cost, 74
Affirmative, by whom had on appeals, 70
Attornies, agents of, 5
if no agent, 7, 9
admission of, 1
clerkship and certificate, 2, 3, 4
service of papers on, when parties, 8
names to be on papers, &c. 51
liable for costs, 61
Appeals, proceedings in, 63, 69, 70
rules of certiorari, applied to, 71
oath, parties noticing, 69
Attachment, for not returning writ, 13
Agreement to be in writing, &c. 55
Amendments, when, of course, 22
new counts or pleas may be added, 23
rule for, must be entered, 24
time to plead after, 25
return to certiorari, 60
if special verdict, 34

B.

Bail, special, putting in, excepting, justifying, 11
Bail bond suits, terms of staying, 12
Bill of exceptions, taking, &c. 32

C.

Case to set aside nonsuit and verdict, how made and settled, 28
whose duty to make up, 30, 32
may be turned into special verdict, but not bill of exceptions, 31
when right to make waived, 29, 35
two to be furnished the court, 45
time for making, how enlarged, 33
when paid by pl'ff. for not [illegible] case to trial, &c. 37

D.

RULE.

within what time to be paid, &c. 37, 50
when paid for not accepting offer, 49
when justice entitled to, 61, 62
when def't. to pay, 36
Counsellors, admission of, 1
number at trial regulated, 27
Countermand, of notice of trial, 21
Common rules, entry of, 55
Certiorari, justice compelled to make return, 56
when to apply for amended return, 63
not to be noticed under 30 days, or while proceedings, &c. 64
how notices served in, 65
when noticed by both parties, 67
Calendar, when and how to be made, 66
how called, 72, 73
no case to be added during term, &c. 66

D.

Default, when and how entered, 18
when waived, 19
rule for judgement after, 20
Demurrer, to evidence, &c. 32, 33
Defendant may notice cause before referees, 38
rule plaintiff to declare, 14
if in prison notice on sheriff or jailer, 10

E.

Evidence, how drawn up and settled, &c. 32

I.

Inquest, 21
Instanter, 60
Issue, when cause at, 26
date of,
note of to be given clerk, 43

J.

RULE.
Justices, when ruled to return, 56, 57
if refuse to comply, 58, 59, 60
attachment against, 58
if unjustly or unnecessarily ruled or attached, party pay costs, 61
proceedings in favor of, 61, 62

M.

Misnomer, only remedy for, 47
Motions, classification of, 41, 42
enumerated to be for first day of term, and to be noticed, 43
non-enumerated, same except, &c. 43

N.

Nonsuit, judgement as in, &c. 14
when plaintiff may be, 68
Note of issue, contents, &c. 43, 44
Non resident, how served with papers, 6, 7, 61
Notices, computation of time in, 52
must be in writing, 8
how served, 8
if attorney is absent, 9
of assessment and inquiry, 21
countermand of, 21
when put in post office, 10
when in clerk's office, 7
when service dispensed with, 10
when on sheriff or jailer, 10

O.

Order, enlarging time to make case, 33
to stay proceedings, &c. 48

P.

Points to be furnished judges, &c. 45
Process, rule to return, 13
Plaintiff in error neglecting to notice, 67
when may be nonsuited, 68
when may take verdict, 68

R.

Reference, proceedings in case of, 38, 39, 40
RULE.
Replevin, proceedings in, 53
Rules in certiorari applied to appeals, 71
Rule to return writ, 13
to declare, 14
to plead, answer, and join in demurrer, 15
for judgement after default, 20
to plead, after judgement of respondeas ouster, 16
common and by consent, 55
for discontinuance, 14
none against justice for amended return except in 30 days, 63

S.

Stipulation, when pl'ff. may, &c. 36
Service of papers on attorney, agents, and in cl'k's office, 6, 7
general rules respecting, 8
manner of in special cases, 9
on sheriff and jailer in certain cases, 10
of papers and notices unnecessary, 10
when double time required, 7
if attorney absent, 9
if party imprisoned, how, 10
Special verdict, turning case to, 34
when to be done, 35

T.

Time, how calculated in service, &c. 52
double required in certain cases, 7
to make case, enlarged, 33
Trial, only one counsel on each side, 27
examine witnesses, 27
two may sum up 27
Term, no cause to be entered on the calender in, except, &c. 66

V.

Verdict turning case into special, 34
when to be done, 34
subject to the opinion, &c. 36
special to be served in thirty days, 35

EIGHTH CIRCUIT—Courts for 1837-8—The Circuit Courts for the Eighth Circuit for the years 1837 and 1838, will be held as follows, viz:—In

Erie county—On the first Mondays in January and July in each year, at the court house, in the city of Buffalo.

Chautauque county—On the second Tuesdays after the first Mondays in January and July in each year, at the court house in Mayville.

Genesee county—On the last Mondays in March and September in each year, at the court house in Batavia.

Niagara county—On the first Mondays in April and October in each year, at the court house in Lockport.

Orleans county—On the second Mondays in April and October in each year, at the court house in Albion.

Monroe county—On the third Mondays in April and October in each year, at the court house in the city of Rochester.

ADDISON GARDINER, Circuit Judge.

In Chancery—At a court of Chancery held for the state of New York, at the city of Rochester, on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six—Present, Addison Gardiner, Vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit.

It is ordered, That the stated terms of this court for the eighth circuit for the years 1837 and 1838, be held at the following times and places, viz:—On the third Mondays in February, May and November in each year, at the court house in the city of Rochester; and on the third Monday in July in each year, at the court house in the city of Buffalo.

Copy. Hiram Leonard, Dep. Clerk.

Common Law—Motion terms at the same times and places with the chancery terms in each year. Notes of issue may be served on Hiram Leonard, Rochester.

96F4

Rule adopted at term 1831

Rule 76. The note of the points or questions mentioned in rule 45 shall, in cases of certiorari, be served by the Plaintiff in error or the attorney for the opposite party if any be employed of not by offering the same in the clerks office at least four days before the term at which the cause shall be noticed for argument by the Plaintiff in error in which case the defendant shall serve his answer to the points on the first day of the term.

If it be noticed for argument by the defendant in error then said points shall be served by the plaintiff on or before the first day of the term at which the cause is noticed for argument

548

Journal August 25

1163 J	25	J. Joslyn To Rep Spring	Dr
1163 J		Elm City Banks To Cash	Cr
47 J		Nichols Leavitt & Co To Cash & Quick	Dr
195 J		Henry Ives To paid In Cige	Dr
429 J		C. & T. Coleman By Bills Aug 16. 21	Cr
225 J		Stivater & Bassett By Bill Aug 22	Cr
		Henry Ives By Bill Aug 22	Cr
195 J		Dr To Boxes & Irons	
47 J		Nichols Leavitt & Co By Bill Aug 18	Cr
121 J	25	James Fountain To Bill Buggy	Dr
219 J		Burr & Haight To Bill Buggies	Dr
456 J		G. & R. Smith To Bill Buggy	Dr
418 J		Johnson & Gregory To Bill Buggy	Dr
597 J		G. Hall To 1 Trotter Buggy	Dr
227 J		Wm L. McDonald To Bill Buggies	Dr
225 J		Stivater & Bassett By 2 Dz pr Check Straps	Cr

38

Chautauqua Democrat.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

OUR MEMBERS—PAST AND PRESENT.

Below we give a complete list of the representatives in the Assembly from this County since its organization in 1811.

During the session from 1812 to 1822, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Niagara, (Erie Co. then belonging with Niagara) constituted but a single district, and were represented as follows;

1812—Ebenezer Walden.
1813 and 1814—Jonas Williams.
1815—Joseph McClure.
1816—Daniel McCleary and Elias Osborne.
1817—Jediah Prendergast and Richard Smith.
1818—Robert Flemming and Isaac Phelps.
1819—Philo Orton and Isaac Phelps.
1820—Elial T. Foote and Oliver Forward.
1821—Wm. Hotchkiss and Jediah Prendergast.
1822—Thomas B. Campbell and David Eaton.

At the session of 1823 we find each of the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara separately represented, —the late Hon. James Mullet, being the first exclusive representative from our county, who was re-elected for the session of 1824.

1825—Nathan Mixer.
1826—Elial T. Foote.
1827—Samuel A. Brown and Elial T. Foote.
1828—Nathaniel Fenton and Nathan Mixer.
1829—Abner Hazeltine and Nathan Mixer.
1830—Abner Hazeltine and Squire White.
1831—John Birdsall and Squire White.
1832—Theron Bly and Squire White.
1833—Nathan Gray and Alvin Plumb.
1834—James Hall and Thomas A. Osborne.
1835—Orrin McClure and John Woodard, jr.
1836—Thomas B. Campbell and Richard P. Marvin.
1837—Alvin Plumb, Calvin Rumsey and William Wilcox.
1838—Thomas J. Allen, George A. French and Abner Lewis.
1839—Waterman Ellsworth, Timothy Judson and Abner Lewis.
1840—Odin Benedict, George A. French and William Rice.
1841—Benjamin Douglass, George A. French and Robertson Whiteside.
1842—Rossiter P. Johnson, Austin Pierce and Emory F. Warren.
1843—Odin Benedict, Adolphus F. Morrison and Emory F. Warren.
1844—Forbes Johnson, Marcus Simons and Elijah Waters.
1845—Samuel A. Brown, Henry C. Frisbee and Jeremiah Mann.
1846—Madison Burnell, Valorus Lake and Elisha Ward.
1847—Madison Burnell and Charles J Orton.
1848—John H. Pray and David H. Treadway.
1849—Silas Terry and Ezekiel B. Guernsey.
1850—John P. Hall and Samuel Barrett.
1851—Austin Smith and Daniel W. Douglass.
1852—Austin Smith and Jeremiah Ellsworth.
1853—Walter L. Sessions and Jeremian Ellsworth.
1854—Walter L. Sessions and Francis W. Palmer.
1855—Samuel S. Wallon and Francis W. Palmer.
1856—Henry A. Prendergast and Smith Berry.
1857—Henry A. Prendergast and Isaac George.
1858—Henry Bliss and Charles B. Green.
1859—Henry Bliss and Sidney E. Palmer.
1860—Ebenezer G. Cook and Hiram Smith, 2d.
1861—Henry A. Prendergast and Hiram Smith, 2d.
1862—Emry Davis and Henry C. Lake.
1863—John Stewart and Henry C. Lake.
1864—John Stewart and Julian T. Williams.
1865—Sextus H. Hungerford and Martin Crowell.
1866—Joseph B. Fay and Orson Stiles.
1867—Joseph B. Fay and Orson Stiles.
1868—Matthew P. Bemus and Winfield S. Cameron.
1869—Matthew P. Bemus and Winfield S. Cameron.
1870—Matthew P. Bemus and Orange S Winans.
1871—Matthew P. Bemus and Orange S. Winans.
1872—Matthew P. Bemus and Jerome Preston.
1873—Francis B. Brewer and John D. Hiller.

Mr. Bemus was elected for five successive session, while Messrs. Foote, White, French and Henry A. Prendergast were each three years in the Assembly. Messrs. Jediah Prendergast, David Eaton, John Birdsall, Elisha Ward and W. L. Sessions subsequently occupied seats in the Senate. Judge Foote is the senior Assemblyman now living, while Judge Campbell, Judge Hazeltine, Alvin Plumb, Judge Osborne and Judge Marvin are among the oldest surviving members.—*Sentinel.*

AN OLD REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE DRAFT.—Mr. Corington Barker has left the following with us, which was among his father's papers, showing the distress apprehended by the draft for the defence of the frontier in 1812:

To Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer, Commanding the Army of the United States at Niagara:—

SIR:—The undersigned inhabitants of the county of Chautauqua beg leave to represent: That the late surrender of the Western Army of the United States at Detroit, together with reports which were circulated relative to the movements and probable intention of the enemy, caused great alarm among the inhabitants of said county in their defenceless state. That application was made to the Major General commanding at Niagara and an order obtained for drafting men from the militia to be stationed at several places on the shore of Lake Erie. Since the issuing of that order arms and amunition which were not expected have been received, and the fears of the inhabitants have now so far subsided that, in the opinion of the undersigned, the exigences of the times do not require a compliance with those orders. The undersigned would further state that to draw so great a proportion of the inhabitants of a new country from their families and homes at a season when crops are to be gathered in and provisions made for the coming year would, when superadded to the hardships and privations attendant on first settlers, induce extreme distress and misery. Those who a short time) since were about to flee with their families from impending danger, now discover the necessity of removing from a country where the necessaries of life cannot be procured should a compliance with orders above referred to be enforced. With a full knowledge of the country and a due regard to existing circumstances, the undersigned are decidedly of the opinion that no valuable end would be answered by the intended draft. They, therefore, earnestly request that the orders above referred to may be countermanded. If other or more particular information is required by the Major General, the undersigned beg leave to refer him to David Eason, Esquire, the bearer hereof.

Mayville, Chautauqua county, September 12, 1812.

JOHN MCMAHAN, Lieut. Col. Com.
Matthew Prendergast, Jonathan Thompson, William Alexander, Philo Orton, John Dexter, Henry Abell, } Judges of Common Pleas, Chau'qua.
Robert Dickson, Captain. } Associate Justices.

Journal August 12th 1854

595	12	L. T. Madden To Cash	Dr		10	00
223		H. Lenker & Son To Accep 4 mo Aug 8	Dr		107	50
		Henry Ives By Bill Aug 11	Cr	87 25		
195		To Cash paid Cige	Dr			25
142		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr		410	00
185		C. J. Brockett To Cash pd Bowditch & Son	Dr		44	25
		Fields Rowlotham & Co To paid Light Draft & Dick	Dr		108	50
596		By Bill May 31	Cr	47 80		
444		W. H. Henderson To Bill Body Buggies	Dr		171	40
149		Sheldon & Little To Bill Thread	Dr		24	75
397		J. H. Tucker To Bill Body	Dr		65	00
461 933		C. H. Webster By Bill Aug 5	Cr	146 00		
149		H. Galbraith & Co To Springs & Axles	Dr			
145	13	M. V. Monson By Bill Aug 2. 12	Cr	444 40		
56		R. M. Henning Jr To Bill Buggy	Dr		156	00
147		E. B. Judson & Co By Amt of fr July	Cr	194 82		

Journal August 9th 1854

191	9	L. Chapin By Note & Cash	Cr	220 75	
124		M. C. Nathan To 1 Bill	Dr		9 00
149		H. Galbraith Co To Bill Star Irons	Dr		15 50
53		J. J. Osborn & Co By Cash & Discts	Cr	383 00	
185		C & J. Brockett To Cash	Dr		50 00
149		H. Galbraith Co To Cash	Dr		254 57
211		Tradesmen Bank By Disct & Exchg on Notes	Cr	90 22	
223		H. Gricker & Son By Bill Aug 8	Cr	53 75	
197	11	Wm L McDonald To Bill Irons	Dr		121 60
157		J. Miz Jr To Bill Shafts	Dr		7 50
119		English Atwater Co By Fund for July	Cr	194 91	
155		D. S. Glenny By Bill for July	Cr	179 85	
142		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr		109 28
48		Dennis & Wifen By Bill Aug 9	Cr	270 84	
185		C & J. Brockett To 6 Set Bands set	Dr		10 50
227		H. L. McDonald To Bill Buggy	Dr		154 00

TO THE

NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM.

Andrew H. Foote.

The death of Rear-Admiral Foote, in the present crisis of our public affairs, is a blow at which the whole country grieves. His name, his achievements, his laurels, are the property of the nation, for all were offered unsparingly upon the altar of patriotism. Through a long period of service, extending over more than forty years, his countrymen have admired the integrity, fidelity, and bravery of this distinguished officer; and during the present war for the maintenance of our liberties, they have learned to rest upon his sagacity, experience, and determination, with more than wonted confidence and hope. His appointment, not quite a year ago, to be one of the four rear-admirals on the active list, was a proof that the Government, like the people, regarded him as one of the chief pillars of our naval strength. He has filled with invariable acceptance, one important post after another, showing a versatility of talent both admirable and rare; and unless we are mistaken, his life is now sacrificed by an extreme devotion to the various trusts committed to his care.

Our own townsmen, while they share in the general loss, lament the death of the Admiral with a sorrow peculiarly their own. Here he was personally known and loved. New Haven was his native place, and the spot to which in the intervals of public service he always turned for repose. He was bound to our citizens by ties of kindred, friendship, and long continued residence. He was honored among us, not only as the public man distinguished in the service of the nation, but as the generous and warm-hearted friend, the public-spirited citizen, the unassuming helper of the destitute and forlorn, the never-swerving advocate of all that was true and good.

Before his body is conveyed to its last resting-place it is fitting to recount the chief incidents of his illustrious career.

Hon. Samuel A. Foote, the Admiral's father, is still remembered by many of our citizens. He was Governor of Connecticut in the year 1834, having previously been for a long period, first a Representative and then a Senator in the United States Congress. His name is popularly associated with the resolutions which occasioned Webster's celebrated speech in reply to Hayne.

Andrew Hull Foote was born in New Haven, September 12, 1806, and entered the U. S. Navy as acting midshipman in 1822. From this position he rose gradually until he attained the highest rank which is known in the service. He was made Rear-Admiral at the conclusion of forty years of service, when that new grade in our Navy was established by Congress after the present war began.

Admiral Foote's sphere of active labor has been more varied than that of most naval officers.

He has seen service on ship and shore,—in distant seas and on inland waters. His earliest cruise was, we believe, under Admiral Gregory of this town, in search of pirates who then infested the West Indian Seas; then he went around the world in the "John Adams," in a squadron commanded by Com. Read; he afterwards was stationed for two years in the naval asylum at Philadelphia; he next made a cruise in the Cumberland and was then for a short time in charge of the Charlestown Navy Yard. He subsequently for two or three years commanded the "Perry," in search of slavers on the African coast. After a brief service again in charge of one of our naval asylums, he was next sent to China and Siam, and upon his return was placed in charge of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Here he was when this war began. He was then sent to Cairo to superintend the construction of an inland fleet, with which he afterwards subdued Forts Henry and Donelson, and Island No. 10. A severe wound then disabled him, and before he had sufficiently recovered for the most active service, he was made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at Wash[illegible]

From these duties he had been relieved, and was about to assume command of the squadron off the Southern coast, when death arrested his honorable career.

The present war has unquestionably afforded the occasions in which his greatest renown has been acquired, but many of his previous achievements are too brilliant to be forgotten. His watchfulness on the African coast to prevent the slave trade was especially praiseworthy. Many of the incidents connected with his cruises in that region are detailed in a volume which he published soon after his return, entitled "Africa and the American Flag."—His promptness, also, in capturing the Chinese forts in the Canton river, was an exploit which added to the respect with which our flag was regarded not only by "the Celestials," but by the English and French. Four granite forts, garrisoned by five thousand men, were attacked by Capt. Foote, in the Portsmouth, assisted by the Levant, and captured. The occasion of the attack was an attempt to interfere with Capt. Foote's protection of the property of Americans during the hostilities of the English and Chinese.

Admiral Foote's services in the outset of the war, by the prompt fitting out of successive squadrons in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, led the government to select him for the charge of the expeditions in the Western rivers. Such a transfer of a naval officer from the seaboard to the interior was unusual. The new duties were extremely difficult, being nothing less than the construction and equipment of a fleet of gunboats, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and incessant embarrassments, but his enterprise overcame all obstacles.

When the fleet was finally ready for action, Admiral Foote took command of it, and proceeded to the reduction first of Fort Henry and then of Fort Donelson, on the 6th and 14th of February, 1862. Our readers have not forgotten the thrill of joy which the tidings of these victories awakened in the nation.—It was the first severe inroad upon the rebellion which had then been accomplished, and to this day few victories have been so important. Although wounded severely in his foot at the first of these actions he did not stop to recruit his strength, but pressed forward to the capture of Island No. 10. This achieved, he yielded to Captain Davis the command of the Mississippi Squadron. The thanks of Congress were voted to him for his gallant achievements.

Our readers will remember the visit which he made in New Haven last summer, and the warm reception which he received from his townsmen in the public meeting at which he presided for the encouragement of enlistments. Previous to his return a letter of congratulation was addressed to him by his fellow-citizens, and a flag was raised upon his residence by the students of Yale College with graceful and appropriate ceremonies. We little thought at that time that his remaining days were so few.

Although far from well after the time of his western service, Admiral Foote has been in charge of his bureau at Washington until a few days since, when he came to New Haven and bade good-bye to his friends, expecting to sail immediately from New York and assume command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. On returning to New York he was prostrated with a fatal disorder, and has been gradually sinking until his death, which occurred Friday evening, June 26, at 10 o'clock. He was nearly fifty-seven years old.

Admiral Foote leaves a widow, the daughter of Mr. Augustus R. Street of New Haven, and two or three children. Death has repeatedly visited his family within the past year.

This brief review of a long and honorable career is all which our present limits will allow. His fellow-citizens will undoubtedly call for a full record of all which he has accomplished, and for an estimate, more discriminating and exact than any which can now be offered, of the character displayed by the lamented hero. Some traits were so conspicuous that we cannot close without a reference to them.

No one ever questioned the bravery of Admiral Foote. His was not rash daring, reckless of results,—it was determined courage, undismayed by any foe, cool in the selection of the best means of accomplishing his ends, prompt in decision, and persevering in action. To physical boldness, he added moral courage. He was unflinching in his adherence to principles, unwavering in his attention to every duty.

He was a humane man. The warlike profession to which he was devoted, never hardened his sensibilities. Few men in the community were more heartily interested in all the great benevolent enterprises of the day. His readiness as a public speaker caused him to be often called upon at the anniversaries in New York and elsewhere, and his voice was often heard in the advocacy of Temperance, in the maintenance of the cause of African colonization, and in upholding the claims of seamen to the Christian public. On shipboard, he was most considerate for the physical and moral welfare of his men, leading them to give up their spirit rations, and exerting himself to promote their interests in every possible way. On shore, he was equally zealous to co-operate in all good enterprises, and whether on land or at sea he adorned the name of a Christian, by an exemplary life, and by personal labors for the religious welfare of all with whom he was associated.

His loyalty was not only unwavering, it was glowing with patriotic fervor. He believed in subduing the rebellion, in establishing the government over every portion of the land. With delays and concessions he had no sympathy. He could not bear to be for one moment inactive. Absolute illness was all which led him to seek repose after his wound at Island No. 10. He regretted to be stationed in Washington last year rather than employed in an active command. His friends and physicians assured him that his strength was not adequate to the new duties to which he was just assigned, but he would not listen to their remonstrances. He felt that his life belonged to his country,—and so long as he had breath he preferred to be at work wherever the conflict was most severe.

Such religion as his life evinced under circumstances of distraction and tumult is the crowning glory of his career. His acquaintance all over the world can bear testimony to the fidelity, the earnestness, the integrity of his Christian faith.

The death of such a man is a national loss.

"God grant our land once more as great a son,
As self-forgetful in his country's cause,
True to her flag, her temples, and her laws,
As he who rests, his race of glory run,
'Mid the one voice of our prolonged applause."

Admiral Foote's Genealogical Record.

The following interesting particulars of the family history of the late Admiral Foote have been kindly furnished us:

Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote was the son of a former Governor of Connecticut, Hon. Samuel Augustus Foote, LL. D., who graduated in Yale College in 1797, and died in Cheshire, Conn., in 1846; and his wife, Eudocia Hull, daughter of General Andrew Hull, of Cheshire, who died at her son's, John A. Foote, Esq., at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, but was interred in Cheshire. His grandfather was the Rev. John Foote, a native of North Branford, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1765, and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Cheshire for forty-seven years, having succeeded his father-in-law, Rev. Samuel Hall, who had been pastor of the same church 53 years. Rev. John Foote died in 1813, aged 71.

Rear-Admiral Foote was born in this city, September 12, 1806, in the two-story framed dwelling-house, No. 43 Union, corner of Fair street, since owned by the late Asa Budington, Esq. He was in the seventh generation from Nathaniel Foote, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1630, and in 1635 was one of the company of emigrants of whom Trumbull in his history says they were fourteen days in the wilderness on their journey from Watertown and vicinity, to commence a settlement on the Connecticut river, at Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor.

Nathaniel Foote settled at Wethersfield, and was one of the proprietors of that town, where he died in 1644. His son, Robert Foote, from whom Admiral Foote descended, emigrated to Branford, and was one of the early settlers and proprietors of that town.

Rear-Admiral Foote was twice married; first to Miss Caroline, daughter of Bethuel Flagg, Esq., of Cheshire, Conn., A. D. 1828, by whom he had two daughters. One of them—Mrs. Josephine Reeves—still survives. His second marriage was to Miss Caroline Augusta Street, (his second cousin,) daughter of Augustus Russell Street, Esq., of New Haven, and of Caroline Mary Leffingwell Street, his wife, January, 1842. His widow, and their son Augustus Russell Street, now aged sixteen, and two young children, still survive. E. T. F.

42

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE

MAY SESSION, 1863.

HOUSE—CONCLUDED.—Saturday, June 27.

EULOGIES ON THE CHARACTER OF REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Mr Bugbee—Mr. Speaker, a great man has departed; a good man has gone from earth. Last night the spirit of Admiral Andrew H Foote, freeing itself from the trammels of the physical organization, ascended to those realms where are gathered the departed of all the earth. No more may he mingle, as we have seen him mingle, in the active scenes of life; no more may he be found in the social circle; no more performing gallant service in the navy of his country. Yet such a mind may not forget the experiences of the past—such a mind may not forget the memories of earth and become indifferent to its passing history. He lives, and from yonder spheres may he not be an intelligent observer of the passing scenes of to-day—watching, with a careful eye and with feelings of truest patriotism, the progress of those great events which so engross the attention of us all, and at which distant peoples stand gazing.

And so it is and thus it is throughout all the eras of time and amongst all the generations of men. And what a panorama is life! To-day we are here, busied in all the active scenes of earth—grasping eagerly for its riches—seeking constantly for its pleasures—reaching forth always for its honors; but to-morrow hearing the muffled tread of the summoning angel, we lay ourselves quietly down, bequeath our riches to others, our pleasures to the dust, our honors to those who bestowed them, and calmly await the hour of our exit to another state of being—to a higher sphere of existence. Oh, sir! life is bestowed for no unmeaning purpose! This eternal progress of things—of matter into the formation of worlds, and of life into all the forms of manifestation, is not for naught, is not for chance! Purpose and plan are everywhere visible throughout all the realms of existence; purposes and plans as benificent toward sentient being as is the goodness of Jehovah. Life is individualized in the intelligent creature man for no transient period, for connected as we are through our physical organisms with the materiality of all the past, these forms of ours, builded up of materials that were once chaos, so through our mental, moral and spiritual natures, we are allied to all the future, that future in which shall be solved more fully, and each for himself, the problems of life.

Yes, we live, and not only we, but our actions live—the utterances of our hearts live—and our thoughts live—registered all indelibly upon the great record book of creation, which God may read, and angels may read, and man may study when he goes up thither.

It was but the other day that this great man was assigned to most important duty. The nation's heart beat high in anticipation of success—of victory, which was always his. But the part, the first part, which it was his to perform in the great drama of life is ended, and he now starts on the other and more important one. Mr. Speaker, these admonitions are scattered all along our pathway, monitors pointing to us the way we must go. And what is the lesson which the going away of this great and good man teacheth to us? Forcibly this—that we, too, must go sometime—and such are the responsibilities we owe to ourselves, to our fellow men, to the future and to the Creator, that we ought in all the duties of life and in all its minor and major transactions, to be governed by highest principles of right, of truth and of justice—never compromising those with the reverse.

The resolutions are resolutions of sympathy with the family of the departed. They will pass.

Brief eulogies were also pronounced by Messrs. Jarvis, Dennison, and Peck of Monroe.

The resolutions passed unanimously.

Mr. Adams of Norwich offered the following resolutions:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1863.

Whereas, The General Assembly has, with profound sorrow, received intelligence of the death of Admiral Andrew H Foote, at the city of New York, on the 27th inst.; therefore be it

Resolved, That while Connecticut mourns over the loss of her distinguished son, it is with pride that she points to his useful and brilliant career, and rejoices that he has furnished for history another name destined to shine in light upon its annals. In the departed hero, she recognizes a man whose heart burned with the purest patriotism, and who never hesitated to obey the call of his country, or of any duty. Fearless, unselfish, steadily aiming at the glory of his country, his whole public life was an illustration of the true gentleman and the gallant sailor. Benevolent, generous, and an example of Christian virtues, his private life will be remembered with affectionate admiration by all who knew him.

Resolved, That this Assembly to the widow and family of Admiral Foote sympathy and condolence, and doubt not that the memory of his virtues will mitigate the poignancy of their affliction.

Resolved that these resolutions be entered upon the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Governor be requested to forward to the widow of the deceased officer an attested copy of the same.

Mr. Adams of Norwich said he had been requested this morning by several gentlemen to draft resolutions of the tenor of those just read. He had hastily complied with the request. In his boyhood he had been a school-fellow of Admiral Foote, who was but two or three years his junior. They had attended school together at Cheshire in this State, and many agreeable hours and pleasant days they had passed together. If there is anything to be looked back upon with pride and satisfaction it is a life spent in doing good. He had said but little in the resolutions about the private life and virtues of the lamented deceased. He was a faithful and kind husband, a man of the most exemplary character in all the private walks of life, a true friend and without guile. In public life he was brave and fearless in the discharge of his duty, and never asked a common sailor to incur a danger he himself was not willing to share, or to go where he was not willing to lead. Mr. Speaker, what a loss we have sustained. I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that it is for our sins that we are to-day humbled in the dust, that we see the flag of rebellion flaunting over so large a section of our beloved land, while we are vainly looking for decisive victories. Great has been our sin, and great must be our punishment. I did not mean to digress. My heart is full at the death of my friend who thought as I do upon our national troubles. And my heart is full too at my country's sad condition. Oh that all men in this country might think alike upon this question, that all might feel as did Admiral Foote.

Mr. Cowles, of Farmington—Mr. Speaker, I have this moment read the resolutions drawn up by the gentleman from Norwich, now on your table. I fully concur in them, and they are ably and well expressed. I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with that gallant officer, but all will agree that his brave defence of his country's flag upon the high seas, during the rebellion, merits our highest admiration. Who does not believe that his heart must have been pained—and I speak of the fact with mortification—that that old flag which he so nobly defended should have been obliged to capitulate to the pirate upon the high seas, an emanation from this miserable rebellion. I believe his whole life, his noble devotion in the service of his country, fully proves that he concurred in the sentiment so nobly expressed by that old Catholic prelate:

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day will win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Mr. Eaton concurred in the resolutions.

Admiral Foote was an honor to his State and to the nation. Connecticut has been rather behind her sister States in extending honor to her illustrious dead. During the sad strife which is now raging between people in this country, who should be brethren, wherever Admiral Foote has been in command, he has waged the war upon the enemies of his country in accordance with the interests of humanity and civilization.

Mr. Colt of New London, Mr. Speaker: I rejoice that these resolutions have been offered, while I mourn at the sad sad event which has suggested them. Last year, sir, the memory of a brave soldier who had fallen. To-day we mourn perhaps our most gallant sailor. I have necessarily been brought much in contact with sailors, Mr. Speaker, and hence feel a special interest in this mark of respect to Admiral Foote. I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, and those who knew him in private life and noticed his quiet, modest and retiring disposition, would hardly expect him to show the boldness and daring in action which he manifested. But when his country called upon him his true character appeared—his bravery and his prudence were at once manifest.

No fear of personal danger deterred him from doing his duty. After he was wounded, and when advised by his physicians that quiet was necessary for his recovery, he paid no regard to himself, but continued in the active exercise of his duties, and when remonstrated with, replied that he would not save his life at the expense of his duty. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that he never entirely recovered from the effect of that wound, and that he as truly and really sacrificed his life for his country, as if he had perished on the battle-field. When the history of this rebellion comes to be written, as I hope it soon may be as a thing of the past, then we shall learn what men are deserving of our commendation. There is no great ill without some corresponding good. However much we may regret the existence of this unholy rebellion—that men can be found so wicked as to rise against their country and try to strike down their government, still we may rejoice in the proof that the fires of patriotism have not entirely died out. We have shown that the present generation are not unworthy sons of their sires. The race of heroes has not run out; and Connecticut now, as in former times, is not behind her sister States. Among the many sons of Connecticut who have earned distinction on land and sea, during the present war, none are more entitled to our respect and honor than Admiral Andrew H. Foote. He has finished his work on earth and has gone to his rest, but his deeds live after him, and his name will be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

Eulogies were also delivered of an appropriate character by Messrs. Bugbee of Killingly, Jarvis of Cheshire, Dennison of Saybrook, and Peck of Monroe.

The resolutions passed unanimously.

Mr. Gallup, from the committee to examine the securities of the School Fund, reported that so far as investigation could be had, the securities were in good condition.

Resolution incorporating the Hazardville Institution, passed.

Resolution incorporating the Nativity College in the city of Bridgeport and the Education of Orphans; passed.

Adjourned to Monday next at 2 p. m.

CONNECTICUT HERALD
AND
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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

Monday Morning, June 29, 1863.

Admiral Andrew Hull Foote.

As we briefly announced on Saturday morning, Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N. died at the Astor House, New York, at eighteen minutes past ten o'clock on Friday evening, June 26th, after ten days' lingering illness with the "Bright disease" of the kidneys.

This sad event, which deprives the country of one of its most illustrious commanders and Christian patriots, has not been unexpected, but has been looked forward to with anxious apprehension since it was announced that he was taken ill on his arrival in New York. He died, surely and truly a martyr to his country's service. Impatient to recover from the wounds and physical prostration which attended his memorable services on the Mississippi, he seized upon the first encouragement of restored health to tender himself for actual service, and when remonstrated with by the Department and informed that his country had no claim on him in his present health, and that it was not by routine, his turn for active duty, he replied that he thought he could do some good, and felt it to be his solemn duty to devote all his energies and abilities to the nation of his birth and which had sustained and honored him. He was assigned to the most responsible and hazardous command in the navy—that of the South Atlantic Squadron—and, delighted with the trust, he hastened his preparations to assume the command, freely saying that there was hard and bloody work in the way, but that he would accomplish everything entrusted to him or yield up his life in the attempt, and counting no higher honor than to die battling against treason. Though his friends said with anxiety that his health was not entirely re-established, and greatly feared the result which has happened, he would not doubt his powers of endurance. In a conversation with us shortly before his last departure from New Haven, he recounted his trials and labors for the preceding week and added exultingly "that does not look as if I was unfit for active duty, does it?" He said he hoped to accomplish one chief object of his mission in a month, and if he could live long enough for that, he would be satisfied. He left New Haven two weeks ago to-day to join his ship at New York, but almost immediately on his arrival he was prostrated by the disease which proved fatal.

Admiral Foote was born in New Haven on the 12th of September, 1806. His father, Samuel A. Foote, afterwards Representative in Congress, United States Senator and Governor of Connecticut, was at that time a merchant in this city, but subsequently removed to Cheshire in this county. Admiral Foote first entered the navy on the 4th of December, 1822, under the present Admiral Gregory also of this city, then a Lieutenant commanding the U. S. schooner Grampus, of Commodore Porter's squadron, sent out to break up the piratical nests among the West India Islands. He distinguished himself by his daring exploits among the keys and reefs of the Gulf, and after an almost continuous sea service of ten years, he received his commission of Lieutenant, May 28th, 1830. His sea service continued almost incessantly. In 1838 he circumnavigated the globe as first Lieutenant of the John Adams, and distinguished himself in the attack on the Asiatic towns of Quallah-Battoo and Arbucloo, whose inhabitants had brutally murdered the crew of an American ship. Subsequently, while stationed at Philadelphia, he succeeded in persuading the sailors to give up their grog rations, and when in command of vessels he persuaded the crews to the same thing with the most happy effects. In 1849 he was sent to the African station in the brig Perry to suppress the slave trade, a business which had been too much neglected by our officers there. But he was most untiring in his exertions to destroy the horrible traffic, and no vessel was more the terror of the pirates than the little "Perry." This cruise was otherwise a most remarkable one; for, though for several months in that tropical and sickly latitude, not an officer or man used grog, or was lost or disabled. The slave trade was driven from the coast, for which the Government complimented him. Returning to the United States in the winter of 1852, he was in November of that year promoted to a commander, and in October following was ordered to the Naval Asylum as executive officer.

On his return he was engaged on shore duty and published his interesting volume on "Africa and the American Flag" one of the best books on the slave trade ever written, and which we have heard cited as authority from the bench of the United States Courts.

In April, 1856, he was ordered to the command of the splendid sloop-of-war Portsmouth, in which he made the celebrated cruise in China and the East Indies.

The Portsmouth sailed from Norfolk, Va. in May, 1856, and in ninety days reached Batavia, in the Island of Java, where the officers were most hospitably entertained by the Dutch authorities and people. From Batavia the Portsmouth proceeded directly to Hong Kong, in China, where, not finding Commodore Armstrong, who commanded the squadron, and the difficulty between the English and Chinese (resulting from the British flag being ignominiously treated) assuming a threatening aspect, which Commander Foote suspected would result in war, he proceeded in his ship up the river Canton to the Island of Whampoa. Leaving his vessel at Whampoa, he took eighty men, with a howitzer, in eight boats, and went up to the city of Canton. In the course of three or four days the English forces arrived, when Commander Foote, on being reinforced by sixty men, whom he had ordered up from the Levant, Commander Smith, advised the American merchants, in view of the threatening state of affairs, to remove their property. After being in Canton, preserving an armed neutrality and guarding American interests for three weeks, Commodore Armstrong arrived from Shanghae, and fully approved his course, and directed him to retire and withdraw his force from the city, and order the Levant to anchor off Canton for the further protection of American interests. While retiring in his gig, on approaching the Canton barrier forts, mounting one hundred and seventy-six guns, the Chinese opened fire upon his boat, which Commander Foote returned only with his revolver. A brisk fire was kept up upon his boat; but after passing the first fort he returned to his ship, rather than have his boat destroyed, as it otherwise would have been, and reported the outrage to the Commodore, urging him to vindicate the honor of our insulted flag by an attack upon the forts. On the following day, November 20, the Portsmouth and Levant moved up the river towards the fort; but, the Levant grounding, the Portsmouth, bearing the Commodore's flag, anchored under a brisk fire four hundred and ninety yards from the nearest fort, and for two hours and twenty minutes withstood, and finally silenced, the fire of the fort commonly known as the "Barrier Fort." The Commodore, who had been suffering from ill health, left the ship the next day and returned to Whampoa, and entered upon negotiations with Yeh, the late celebrated Governor of Canton. The Levant, getting afloat, ran up to the Portsmouth on the following day, and the two ships were kept in position ready to act as circumstances might require.

Early in the morning of the 21st the two ships opened fire upon the remaining forts, which was returned with a deal of spirit for the space of an hour, when Commander Foote, with Commanders Bell and Smith, landed a force of two hundred and eighty men, taken from the ships of the respective captains, and stormed the nearest and strongest fort. The following day the third and fourth forts were stormed and captured. The Chinese defended their forts with five thousand men, and in the first attack had killed and wounded about four hundred, while the Americans only numbered a loss of forty-four killed and wounded. These fortifications were built of granite, nine feet in thickness; but the famous eight inch gun of sixty-three hundred weight, with the eight inch shells, made a breach in the first fort through which the storming party could easily enter and take possession. The English and French were loud in their praises of the squadron for the result of the plucky fight; and as the Portsmouth dropped down the river, the British Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour's ship, as well as his Commodore's vessels, manned the rigging, and gave three rousing

cers for the Portsmouth, while their bands struck up "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle"—a compliment rarely paid to our fleet by rival nations. In China, to this day, Commander Foote is well remembered, as are the other officers of our squadron, for the gallant storming of the barrier forts, the effect of which has been to teach the Mandarins to respects us, to open the way for the late treaty made by Mr. Reed, and to make the American ensign respected among that peculiar people. This cruise of the Portsmouth was marked by its activity and importance to the interests of our country. Siam and Japan were visited as well as the most prominent places in the East. The King of Siam and Governor of Hakodadi were aboard of her, and she well subserved the interests of our glorious Union in her every undertaking. She was absent for two years on this eventful cruise; was in a high state of discipline, and will be long remembered in the East for the timely and efficient aid given to our mercantile and religious enterprises in China and elsewhere.

Returning to the United States in June, 1858, Commander Foote was ordered to the post of executive officer of the New York Navy Yard, and in July 1861, was promoted to be captain. Early in September of the same year he was selected by the administration to take command of the naval forces in the Western waters, and relieve Commander John Rodgers, who so creditably to himself and the navy had commenced the foundation of the river flotilla, and had fought himself into favor even with his slight wooden gunboats when superseded by an officer of higher rank.

In the building up of that fleet Admiral Foote had to contend with obstacles almost insurmountable, the service having been assigned to the War instead of the Navy Department, and consequently, as was natural, suffered for the want of those means which would have been at his command if emanating from the proper source. To fit out a fleet from a Government shipyard, where all the means and appliances are at hand, is not the work of a day, or a week, or month. Then how much does it tax the inventive genius of a commander when he has to extemporize everything needed and create a new arm of the service. Nevertheless, in the face of every obstacle, Admiral Foote carried out his native character of "pushing ahead;" and the victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, the evacuation by the rebels and occupation by the Union forces, of Clarksville, Nashville and Columbus, are monuments of his bravery and skill.

The fleet under Admiral Foote attacked and took Fort Henry on February 6th, 1862, entirely unaided by the land forces; captured the rebel batteries at Donelson on the 14th, hotly engaged for two hours, took possession of and occupied Clarksville, without the presence of a land force, and by its subsequent appearance before Columbus for several days, forced the rebels to evacuate their boasted Gibralter, securing to us a bloodless victory. Gen. Pillow telegraphed to Gov. Harris, from Donelson, on the afternoon of February 14th, 1863, when the gunboat fight was at its height, "The federal gunboats are destroying us. For God's sake send us all the help you can, immediately. I don't care for the land force of the enemy; they can't hurt us if you can keep those iron hellhounds in check."

It is not invidious to say that no other naval officer since the Decaturs and Hulls, has had more or made more opportunities to distinguish himself, and has actually won higher laurels.

Admiral Foote happily combined those irresistable fighting qualities of our old captains who won the reputation of our navy with a pure and devoted Christian character, and the education and refinement of a gentleman. While he fought like a lion and never knew fear, he never fought without a good reason for fighting, and his general character was that of a mild, kind-hearted man, seeking to do good in every position he was placed in, and never hesitating to perform the humblest acts of kindness or of service in the cause of Christ. While at home he was active in the prayer meetings, and while on duty he sought opportunities to inculcate religious truths among those associated with him. He was in fact, a noble representative of the Puritans of New England, modified by the higher polish and broader charity of the nineteenth century.

Admiral Foote was twice married. His first wife is interred in the old Cheshire Cemetery. His second wife is the daughter of Augustus R. Street, of this city, who survives him. He leaves three children, one of whom is a lad of about thirteen years.

Admiral Foote's body was, in accordance with his request, quietly brought to New Haven on Saturday evening, and deposited in the family residence. The wish of the family was to have a strictly private funeral, but it has yielded to the public desire, and the funeral will take place from the Centre Church, of which he was a member, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The nation has lost a good Christian warrior, a pure and a judicious man, a friend of humanity, and a noble example of public and private virtue.

Action of the Common Council in Remembrance of Admiral Foote.

Immediately on the announcement of the decease of Rear Admiral Foote, acting Mayor Tyler called the Common Council together to take proper action.

Mayor Tyler explained the object of the meeting, and briefly and appropriately paid a tribute to the character of the deceased Admiral, after which he offered the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

It having pleased Almighty God to remove by death, our distinguished fellow citizen, Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote, of the United States Navy, a son of Connecticut, whose illustrious services and christian virtues will be recorded in the most lasting pages of her history—

Resolved, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Haven, that while we bear in profound grief and with reverent humility, under this Providential affliction, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our grateful admiration of the conspicuous bravery, the heroic ability, the high-toned patriotism, the self-sacrificing devotion to his country, and the exemplary worth that adorn the life of him who has been taken from us in the midst of his usefulness, and whose loss is a National calamity.

Resolved, That Alderman Marble and Councilmen Fabrique, Woodward, Pardee, Quintard, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to make all arrangements in reference to the funeral that they may deem suitable to the occasion.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these proceedings, certified by the Clerk, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

MORRIS TYLER, Acting Mayor.

William Downes, City Clerk.

Councilman Fabrique and Alderman Marble spoke on the Resolutions, alluding to the pure, patriotic and christian life of Admiral Foote, and the deep loss inflicted by his death upon this his native city, the State, the Nation, and the cause of Christianity.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alderman Edwin Marble, Councilmen Thomas Fabrique, Jas. M. Woodward, Eli S. Quintard and Charles H. Pardee, were appointed the Committee of arrangements.

Alderman M. M. Rounds, Councilmen Charles Fabrique, W. W. Stone, Patrick Ward and Benajah Douglas were appointed a Committee to invite Public Bodies in other cities to attend the funeral.

The action of the Mayor in ordering the firing of minute guns, setting the city flag at half mast, and delegating a Committee to proceed to New York, was unanimously ratified, and the Council adjourned to 8 P. M. in the hope of then hearing the report of the Committee sent to New York.

EVENING SESSION.

Major-General Russell, C. S. M., of the Committee sent to New York, appeared, and by request, stated that he had reached New York just as Admiral Foote's body had been conveyed to the New Haven steamer, and ascertained that his earnest desire was that the funeral should be as private as possible.—Mrs. Foote's own earnest desire was that, at least, the body should be received in New Haven simply by a hearse, and that course had been taken, and the remains were now at Admiral Foote's late residence corner of Chapel and Temple streets. On the further expression of our public feeling, Admiral Foote's family had decided to leave the whole subject in the hands of the city or other State authorities, and it was proposed that the funeral ceremonies should take place at an early day as possible.

The Committee of arrangements, after consultation, reported in favor of the funeral taking place on Tuesday, the body to lay in state with a Guard of Honor until the funeral, which it is proposed should take place at 2 P. M., and it was so ordered.

On motion, Messrs. Sidney M. Stone, Benjamin Noyes, Henry G. Lewis, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Wm. S. Charnley, were appointed a Committee of citizens to act in concert with the Committee of arrangements.

On motion Major-General Russell, Col. Candee, Major Ingersoll, Major W. Osborn and Major Norton were appointed a Committee on the part of the military.

Voted—To meet at the Council Chamber on Tuesday at 2 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

Admiral Foote.

The city on Saturday wore all the indications of grief at the death of Admiral Foote. All the flags were at half-mast, and the Post Office and many other buildings were draped in mourning. At noon the appropriate number of minute guns were fired on the Green, and all the Church Bells were tolled. On Sunday the Admiral's death was the subject of mention in a number of the Churches in the city. We have an abstract of the excellent sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Beardsley, which we have not room for this morning in consequence of the press of other matter. It is to be published to-morrow.

DAILY EVENING MORNING PALLADIUM

DAILY.....Per Annum.....$6 50
TRI-WEEKLY.....Per Annum.....4 00
WEEKLY.....Per Annum.....2 00

CYRUS NORTHROP.....P. W. J. SIZER

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

MORNING EDITION.

Obsequies of Rear Admiral Foote.

The obsequies preliminary to the final interment of the gallant and lamented Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote of the United States Navy, took place at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. Owing to the brief space which intervened between the occurrence of the melancholy event and the time of removing the body, the programme of the naval and municipal authorities was necessarily limited.

The Committee on National Affairs, Alderman Farley in the chair, met at one o'clock, and adopted appropriate resolutions.

From twelve o'clock to three—the hour at which the body was removed, the vestibule and parlors of the Astor House were filled by a large concourse of people, many of whom were distinguished men and intimate friends and admirers of the departed hero. Regret was depicted on many countenances, and expressions of laudation were freely accorded to the noble qualities which had characterized the life of one who had won such golden honors during his career. Visitors poured into the room of death for fully two hours, and all seemed to leave with saddened faces. As the hour approached for the removal of the remains, a large mass of people assembled in front of the Astor House to witness the sad procession. Shortly after two o'clock, two companies of marines, preceded by a band, arrived from the Navy Yard, and took position in front of the hotel, to await the exit of the body. The relatives and friends of the deceased having taken a final and affectionate leave of the body, the coffin was closed and preparations were made to transfer it to the hearse in waiting. The coffin, which was placed in an outer box, was a metallic one, beautifully mounted in silver and covered with silk velvet. It is similar to the case in which Henry Clay was buried, being of the most elaborate workmanship On the lid runs a massive silver face piece, and in the centre a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW HULL FOOTE,
United States Navy,
Aged 56 years.

A little before three, the body was placed in the hearse, the marines presenting arms. The cortege then proceeded, in the following order, to the New Haven boat Continental, foot of Beekman street, East River:

Section of police.
Band and drum corps of the North Carolina,
Platoon of marines, with reversed arms.

PALL BEARERS. { HEARSE. } PALL BEARERS.

Thirty midshipmen from the Naval Academy.
Platoon of marines.
Committee on National Affairs.
Carriages.

The following named persons acted as pall bearers: Admirals Storer and Stringham, Captains Sands, Drayton, Meade, Leslie and Engle, and Dr. Truslow.

The procession moved down Broadway to Fulton street, and thence through South street to the New Haven boat, on which the remains were placed, and the boat started at four o'clock for her destination.

On reaching New Haven the body was conveyed to the late residence of the deceased in Chapel street. The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon's Church, from which the deceased will be finally consigned to the family resting place.

The Common Council and Admiral Foote.

The Common Council convened at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, on a call from Acting Mayor Tyler, to honor the memory of Rear Admiral Foote and to make suitable arrangements for his burial.

The Acting Mayor in a highly suitable manner set forth the cause and objects of the meeting.

The following resolutions were read by the Clerk and adopted:

It having pleased Almighty God to remove by death our distinguished fellow-citizen, Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote of the United States Navy, a son of Connecticut, whose illustrious services and Christian virtues will be recorded in the most lasting pages of her history,

RESOLVED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of New Haven, that while we bear in profound grief and with reverent humility under this Providential affliction, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our grateful admiration of the conspicuous bravery, the heroic ability, the high-toned patriotism, the self-sacrificing devotion to his country, and the exemplary worth that adorn the life of him who has been taken from us in the midst of his usefulness, and whose loss is a national calamity.

RESOLVED, That Alderman Marble and Councilmen Fabrique, Woodward, Pardee, Quintard be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to make all arrangements in reference to the funeral that they may deem suitable to the occasion.

RESOLVED, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these proceedings, certified by the Clerk, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

MORRIS TYLER, Acting Mayor.

(Attest,) WILLIAM DOWNES, City Clerk.

Alderman Marble and Councilman Fabrique, each addressed the Council in an appropriate and feeling manner, on the loss our country, our city and the community sustains in the death of Admiral Foote.

On motion of Councilman Quintard, it was

VOTED, That a Committee of five be appointed to extend invitations to other Municipal Corporations.

Aldermen Rounds and McAllister and Councilmen Stone, Ward and Douglas, were appointed such Committee.

The Council not receiving information concerning the time of the arrival of the remains in this city, adjourned to eight o'clock, Saturday evening.

The Council met at eight o'clock. Henry Kellogg was appointed a Committee to make arrangements for watering the streets through which the procession shall pass.

It was stated to the Council that the appointment of the day for the funeral remained with that body.

The Council voted that the funeral should take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Voted, that a Committee of five citizens outside of the Council, be appointed to act in concert with the Committee of Arrangements.

Messrs. Sidney M. Stone, Benjamin Noyes, Henry G. Lewis, Thomas R. Trowbridge and William S. Charnley, were appointed such Committee.

Voted, that a Committee of five from the military be appointed to act in concert with the Committee of Arrangements.

Major General Russell, Colonel Charles T. Candee, Major C. M. Ingersoll, Major Walter Osborn, and Major Russell W. Norton, were appointed such Committee.

Voted, that the Committee on invitation be appointed a Committee on reception, and that said Committee consult with the Acting Mayor, and invite such bodies as may be deemed expedient, on such conference.

The Council adjourned to one o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, at which time they will meet to attend the funeral of Rear Admiral Foote in a body.

Attention, Horse Guards!

COMPANY ORDER.

2D CO., GOV. HORSE GUARDS,
NEW HAVEN, June 29th, 1863.

By direction of the Commander in Chief,—This Company is hereby ordered to appear, for escort duty, in full uniform, with sabres, and mounted, on the public square, on Tuesday the 30th inst., at eight o'clock, A. M., at which place and time the roll will be called.

The Armory will be open this Monday evening for distribution of equipments. There will also be a meeting of the Company at eight o'clock, this evening.

It is also ordered that the Company flag over the Armory be put at half mast, at meridian, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.; that the Armory be draped in mourning during said day; and that the staff, commissioned and warrant officers, wear crape on the hilt of their sabres while performing escort duty to the remains of our late distinguished fellow-citizen, REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW H. FOOTE of the United States Navy; whose eminent services, heroic valor, and exemplary worth, entitle him to a nation's gratitude and whose death is a national loss.

By order of the Major.

H. H. SNOW, O. S.

Route of the Funeral Procession of Admiral Foote.

The military escort and procession will march out of the Public Square into Chapel street, up Chapel to College, down College to Crown, down Crown to Temple, up Temple to Chapel, down Chapel to State, up State to Elm, up Elm to Temple, up Temple to Grove, and up Grove to the cemetery. The order of the procession will be announced hereafter.

BENJ. NOYES,
Chief Marshal.

Naval Order in Honor of Admiral Foote.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.
[GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.]

A gallant and distinguished naval officer is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; the daring and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla; the heroic Christian sailor who, in the China seas, and on the coast of Africa, as well as in the great interior rivers of our country, sustained with unfaltering fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union—Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote is no more. On his way to take command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron—a position to which he had been recently assigned, and the duties of which were commanding the earnest energies and vigorous resources of a mind of no ordinary character—he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and after a brief illness, breathed his last at the Astor House, at New York, on the evening of the 26th inst.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more pre eminent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman whose loss we now deplore. Appreciating his virtues and his services, a grateful country had rendered him, while living, its willing honors, and will mourn his death.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several navy yards, naval stations, and on the flag ships of squadrons, be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

The Funeral of Admiral Foote.

The solemn honors paid to the remains of the beloved hero and patriot who was laid in the grave, yesterday, were all that deep sorrow for our country's loss, and earnest admiration for a Christian gentleman could call forth from a grateful community. Even in these days of suspicion and foreboding, we never yet listened to a whisper of doubt as to the truthfulness, zealousness, and self-sacrificing heroism of the man whose memory was sanctified with funerial music and soul-felt eulogy, on Tuesday. Never before, in our city, were such evidences of national bereavement bestowed upon a fellow-citizen. Flags drooped from all the public buildings, and many private residences, and Chapel street was draped with mourning festoons, intertwined with the starry banner, almost continuously. Thousands thronged our streets from abroad, all the windows on the line of the grandly sorrowful procession were filled with spectators—and the vast multitude seemed to mingle something of rejoicing with their sadness, because the attributes of a hero mingled with child-like purity of character, were receiving such a majestic token of universal regard.

The name of Andrew Hull Foote is recorded for all time high among those who have devoted their all a willing offering on the altar of humanity. His brave story will have grand results with the young of this and coming generations, and it will be realized that his death—appearing to us so sad and untimely—was a part of the infinite plan for making America the school of a noble manhood in the years to come.

At an early hour the four Admirals, who were to act as bearers, met in the parlor of the late Admiral's house, on the corner of Chapel and Temple streets, where the body lay in its superb burial casket, covered with the richest of black silk velvet, and ornamented with heavy silver plated handles, and air-tight closings, which fitted over the glass that permitted the face of the dead to be seen. The countenance was but little changed in death, still it was thinner from his recent suffering, than those who knew him before his wound had been received, expected to observe. There was upon the face of the cold clay, a look of majesty, and an almost cheerful expression of feature, if it be proper to so describe it. At about half-past ten o'clock, the Admirals and two other officers of the Navy, accompanied the remains to the State House, whither they were carried by the Marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard—a brass band playing solemn music. As soon as the body had been deposited on the bier in the Central Hall, the doors were opened to the public, and throngs of people passed through to obtain a last sight of the lamented officer. The hall was very tastefully draped in heavy black broadcloth, and in the national colors, under the supervision of Mr. Henry G. Lewis, one of the committee.

A cross of white exotics, mingled with green leaves, lay upon the coffin, as it had been placed there in New York, by a little girl, and the Admiral's hat and sword were laid there also The New York undertaker—Mr. E. H. Senior, who came on with the remains, affixed the crape to the officer's swords. And at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Centre Church was filled with mourners, who came to assist in the solemn worship attending a Christian burial of a great man. There was a temporary disturbance, caused by the sudden illness of a member of the Junior Class in Yale College, who was conveyed into the open air. As soon as the church was filled, a voluntary was sung or recited, commencing with the words: "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, &c."

Rev. Dr. Dutton read appropriate passages of Scripture, beginning: "How are the mighty fallen!" &c. Rev. Dr. Bacon then read the 481st Hymn, which was impressively sung by the choir.

I.

"How blest the righteous when he dies;
When sinks his weary soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eyes
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

II.

So fades a Summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave upon the shore.

III.

Triumphat smiles the victor's brow,
Fanned by some Guardian Angel's wing:
O grave! where is thy victory now,
And where, O Death! is now thy sting!"

After the singing, Dr. Bacon spoke of the purpose which had called the people together, saying substantially: "We come into this House of Prayer, not for eulogy, not for historic laudation, but for a higher and more sacred purpose—to assist in the solemn services of Christian burial, and to humbly acknowledge ourselves before God and to confess our obedience to His holy will. The Reverend speaker then gave a short lecture, in which he narrated some of the leading events of the late Admiral's life, running it through hastily from his boyish days, and insisted that a life of Christian principle and virtue, as eminently illustrated in the career of him whose memory was so beautiful in all the hearts throughout this broad land, was sure to win peace and happiness, and true success in this and the next world. We cannot attempt to publish any thing like a report of the discourse, as it would be somewhat imperfect, and it will no doubt be printed in another form Dr. Bacon alluded to the fact that he had been the pupil of Commodore Gregory, and that his teacher and friend was still spared to mourn over the desolation of these times of trial, and over the great loss our Nation has sustained in this early death. One touching story he told about young Foote's conversion while he was attached to the West India Squadron. He wrote a letter to his mother from that distant station, giving her the information of the change of heart, and it was in some such words as these:

"DEAR MOTHER.—You need not be anxious any more about your sailor boy, for he is safe for time and for eternity."

He had been spoken to by an officer, on the subject of his soul's welfare, and he had replied that honor and integrity should guide him. Afterward, that night, when the broad moon flooded all the peaceful sea, he went to the officer, and after some further conversation, he bowed himself unto God, to serve Him for all time. The wayward boy had become the Christian man, he was governed from that time by the holy impulse to act for God. Such resolves hallow all duty, making the soul steadfast against every temptation.

The audience were tearful with the strong feeling of sorrow for the departed and with the exalted enthusiasm for his noble integrity of purpose and singleness of heart. The preacher's voice would tremble and hesitate as he talked, and we saw a good number of strong men crying like women. He said that Admiral Foote's last intelligible words were: "I thank God for all his goodness to me—for all his loving kindness to me. I thank him for his benefits." Dr. Bacon alluded to the august character of the assembled mourners—representing the highest in learning, in power, in religion, and spoke of the universal sorrow among the homes of the far away praries. He said in conclusion, "and when we reflect that the nation is chief mourner today, we should thank God for this illustrious example, stimulating to the love of country, to the love of man, and to the love of God.

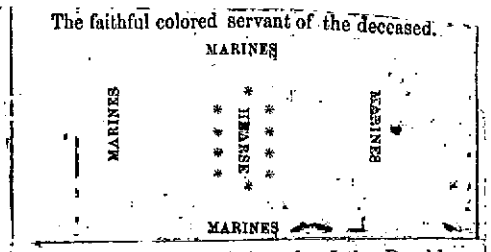
Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Cleaveland. Then the 484th hymy was sang—commencing 'Why do we mourn departing friends?"

THE LINE.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises in Center Church, the great procession commenced to move, as the bells were tolled and minute guns fired, in the following order:

Major-General Russell and Staff.
New Haven City Guard; Capt. Bassermann.
Battalion from Collegiate and Commercial Institute. 2d company under Capt. Goodyear.
1st company under Capt. Gerard, with their drum corps.
Emmett Guard, Capt. Michael Nolan, with martial music.
Norwich Light Infantry, Capt. S. R. Parlin, and Lieuts. J. D. Faring and A. D. Smith.
Norwich Band, F. W. White leader.
New Haven Light Guard, Capt. R. J. Bunce, with drum band.
City Guard of Hartford, Capt. S. P. Conner.
Third Artillery (regulars) Brass Band from the Fort in New London, led by John Stack.
New Haven Grays, Capt. S. E. Merwin, Jr. with drum corps.
New Haven Veteran Grays, Major Osborn, with drum corps.
First Company Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Major L. E. Hunt, with brass band.
Second Company Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, Major Norton, with their company's brass band from Wallingford.
Bridgeport Battery,
First Company, A, under Lieut. R. T. Curtiss in command, and Lieut. Thos. J. Moody.
Second Company, B, Capt. Carlos Curtiss, and Lieut. R. D. Hubbard.
First Company Governor's Horse Guards of Hartford, Major James Waters.
Second Company Governor's Horse Guards of New Haven, Major Colin M. Ingersoll.
Officiating Clergymen, and Pall Bearers in carriages.
Pall Bearers,
Rear Admirals,
Smith, Storer, Gregory and Davis:
Capt. Glynn, Commander Simpson, Lieut J. D. Marvin, Ensign C. McGregor of the U. S. Navy.

The faithful colored servant of the deceased.



The detachment of Marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard were commanded by Lieutenants H. J. Bishop, and C. A. Stillman, and acted as a body guard to the remains, and a firing party at the grave. The hearse was dressed with magnificent black and white plumes and festoons of crape, and was drawn by four splendid black horses. The horses were covered with American flags.

Marine Band from the North Carolina, under the leadership of Capt. Male.

Cadets from Naval Academy.

Midshipmen,

W. C. G. Perry,	D. L. Wilson,
A. L. Post,	A. Classon,
E. L. Jacobs,	D. Edgar,
R. Young,	A. A. Blair,
J. H. Carpenter,	G. Peirce,
L. C. Logan,	J. M. B. Stimbert,

under the charge of Midshipmen Goodrich, Davis and White.

Friends of the family.

Clergymen in carriages.

A delegation of five Directors of the Society for promoting the Gospel among seamen in the Port of New York, commonly called THE NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY, of which the late Rear Admiral Foote was 1st Vice President.

Governor Buckingham and Staff.

Chief Marshal, Benjamin Noyes, Esq.

State Officers and Congressmen.

Ex-Mayors of New Haven in carriages.

Officers of the New Haven City Government—Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, and the Civil Authorities.

Town Officers.

Delegations from the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut.

Committee of Arrangements.

A long line of Carriages containing Clergymen and distinguished strangers who had been invited to attend the funeral.

Mayor and other City Officers from Bridgeport, Waterbury, Middletown and Hartford, and civil magistrates and dignitaries from cities and towns throughout the State of Connecticut.

United States Marshal.

Provost Marshal of this District, and other U. S. Officials.

Convalescent Soldiers from the Knight Hospital 100 men under Sergt. J. F. Hermance.

Hospital Soldiers nearly 100 men under Sergt. Lockim, with martial music.

Major P. A Jewett, Surgeon U. S. A. and Staff.

New Haven Selectmen, &c.

County Sheriff Hotchkiss and his deputies—mounted.

Faculty and Students of Yale College.

Montgomery Benevolent Society, Roger Newman, Marshal.

Lengthy line of Citizens in double and single carriages, and on foot, closing the procession.

AT THE GRAVE.

Dr. Bacon said something in explanation, or by way of correction of some statement made incidentally at the Church.

Rev. Prof. Harwood then read the usual Episcopal prayers and sentences, and pronounced the blessing.

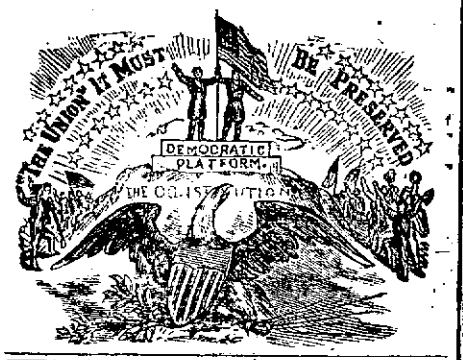
Three vollies of musketry were fired over the grave. It is in Maple Avenue, in the old Cemetery in Grove Street.

Columbian Weekly Register.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY AND DAILY, BY

OSBORN & BALDWIN, 259 CHAPEL-ST.



Saturday, June 27, 1863.

[illegible] Funeral of Admiral Foote.

The ceremonies attending the burial of Rear Admiral Foote, which took place Tuesday, will long be remembered by the people of New Haven, and will fix indelibly in the minds of all who witnessed the proceedings, an event which has arrested the attention of the whole nation, and which will be received with sincere regret throughout the world. Admiral Foote was very appropriately styled by Dr Bacon the Havelock of the American Navy. By his brilliant career he has, for the North, exemplified the character of the heroic Christian warrior, as fully as had Jackson for the South. His loss is a national calamity; for we have far too few leaders with the energy, bravery and fortitude displayed by Foote in every sphere in which he was called to act.

A stranger in the city yesterday could not but have remarked the evidences of esteem in which Admiral Foote was held by his fellow townsmen.—Business was almost entirely suspended, public buildings and private residences were draped in mourning, and the whole population seemed to have come forth to do honor by their presence to the illustrious man who had been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, and in the very crisis of his country's destiny. We cannot attempt a detailed description of the decorations of the different buildings and dwellings, where the taste and skill of the occupants were exhausted in giving proper evidences of the prevalent feeling. Everywhere "the starry flag" which the deceased loved so well, and which he had so bravely defended, and so often borne aloft amid the roar of battle, was displayed in sombre black, betokening that the dark wing of the angel of death had shadowed one of the pillars of State.

At 10 o'clock the body was conveyed to the rotunda of the State House, and the face uncovered. From that time until near 2 o'clock, when the funeral ceremonies commenced, an uninterrupted crowd of people of all ages and sexes, passed through the building to take a parting look at the features of the man who had done so much for his country's honor and glory, and endeared himself to his fellow citizens.—There was many a sad face in that passing multitude, and many a tear was dropped as they moved away from all that remained to us of the veteran sailor.

At 2 o'clock the remains were borne to the Center Church, attended by Admirals Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, and Charles H. Davis, Captain James Glynn, Commander Simpson, Lt. J. D. Marvin, and Ensign C. McGregor, as pall bearers, surrounded by a detachment of Marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as a guard of honor. The splendid Marine Band of the North Carolina executed a solemn dirge. The body was laid in the center aisle of the church—the bearers and guard taking seats on either side. The galleries of the church had previously been thrown open to ladies only, and were filled to their utmost capacity. A large part of the nave was reserved for the family and friends of deceased, the city and town authorities of New Haven, and invited guests. These having taken seats, the remainder were occupied by such of the public as were able to secure them. The services were opened by the singing of a voluntary beginning

"I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me," &c., —the deep-toned voice of the leading singer filling the church in impressive tones. The Rev. Dr. Dutton then read some appropriate passages of Scripture, after which the choir sang—

"How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks his weary soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How quietly heaves the expiring breast."

* * * * * * * *

"Triumphant smiles the victor's brow,
Fanned by some guardian angel's wing;
O, grave, where is thy victory now?
And where, O death, is now thy sting?"

The Rev. Dr. Bacon then delivered a funeral discourse, of which the following is a brief outline:

We assemble on this occasion, not merely for eulogizing the past life of him who lies before us, nor for enjoying a historical sketch of his life and achievments, but for worship accompanying the interment of a hero, for sympathy with those immediately near to him, for submission to the dispensation of Providence, for trust, love and hope in God, and to express our thanks for our victory over death. It is only as related to these acts of worship that a brief retrospect of his life will be given.

The Doctor then gave an account of the life of Admiral Foote—his early residence in this city and Cheshire—his entering the Navy as midshipman and his subsequent expeditions—an account of which has already appeared in our columns. At the time when he was sent to the West Indies, having been disappointed in his expectation of a Mediteranean cruise, his mother received a letter allaying her anxiety regarding him, and stating that he had been led to make his peace with the Lord. A naval officer had taken occasion to speak to him on the subject—he had replied that as long as he discharged his duties honorably, he thought it sufficient, feeling, however, that he had answered in too short a manner, he sought another interview, and that night after the interview on deck under the clear full moon he, for the first time, as he went to his hammock bent his knee in prayer; and that ever since he has had the manly courage to keep up. Soon after, one morning on deck, he made the solemn determination: "Henceforth, in all time, I will work for my God." From the purposes of that hour he never swerved. His brother, who was with him, testified to the great change that had come over him, and on his return home, his mother found her wayward boy a christian man, and in that purpose was the germ of a new and higher life. Thus the young midshipman became the christian hero and patriot, whose funeral to-day a nation attend. His twenty-eight years of naval service, in which he was engaged in the Mediteranean and off the coast of Africa, his circumnavigation of the world in 1838, his services to the Missionaries of the Sandwich Islands, his Chinese cruise, where he vindicated the honor of our flag, not only in the eyes of the Celestials, but of the world; and his appointment over the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, were spoken of at length. His labors on the Cumberland distinguished her as much for morals and discipline as she subsequently was for naval prowess. Especially his labors to suppress the African Slave Trade were spoken of as having been most invaluable.—After these labors, having had a short respite with his family, scarcely enough to recruit his wasted strength, he was again appointed to positions of trust and importance in our naval forces on the Mississippi. We have nearly forgotten amid his achievements the work that there has been done in the organization of our Navy. The defenses of St. Louis; the capture of Island No. 10, Forts Henry and Donaldson have given him an imperishable place on the pages of history and in the hearts of his countrymen. After he had won these laurels, we saw him here among us wounded, pale and worn down, but still indomitable in his courage and will. Having scarce recruited himself, against the remonstrances of friends, he again left for active service, having had the command of the Charleston Blockading Squadron assigned him But before he could there serve his country, Death took him. Where and how he was to die, he cared but little. He had thought much of the privilege of dying among his friends, though he had expected to meet his end in the din of battle. Around his bed strong and warlike men, who had been and soon will be again in the crush of battle, were assembled in tenderness and sympathy. His last words were but few. Once he said: "God is dealing kindly with me; he has brought me through dark hours, but thus far it grows brighter." Again he expressed a wish that his life and character might be blessed to the conversion of many in the navy; "but not only in the Navy," he said "but to all." To an officer who said to him, "you must not leave us, your place can not be supplied," he replied: "God will supply a better one." Throwing his arms around another, he said: "Jesus is my strength, in him is my reward, go to him, go to him." His last words were, "I thank God for all his goodness to me, for all his loving kindness to me, he has been very good to me, I thank him for his kindness." We are all here as mourners, yet this is only a representation of the Government Navy and Army, which together mourn the loss of our Naval Hercules. The Nation is the chief mourner of all. Shall we not in its name bless God for such an example? Such a name on the pages of history—such a stimulus to thousands of hearts yet to be—in love of country, man and God!

—Dr. Bacon spoke with the feeling which becomes a pastor at the loss of an old and beloved parishioner, and in his relation of the scenes witnessed at the bedside of the departed, his voice trembled with emotion.

At the close of the discourse, Rev. Dr. Cleveland offered prayer. The choir then sang the hymn commencing—

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms."

While the services were proceeding in the Church, Chief Marshal Benjamin Noyes and his assistants were busy arranging the line of military that was to escort the corpse to the grave. This was accomplished ed without delay, and as soon as the body and the guard had been assigned their places in the cortege, the bells of the churches commenced tolling, minute guns were fired from the park in Broadway, and the procession moved through Chapel street to College street, down College to Crown st., down Crown to Temple, up Temple to Chapel, down Chapel to State, up State to Elm, up Elm to Temple, up Temble to Grove, and up Grove street to the Cemetery.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Great credit is due the committee who had in charge the arrangements for the funeral of Admiral Foote, for the admiral manner in which the matter was conducted, especially in view of the brief time allowed for the work. Everything passed off with credit to the memory of the deceased officer in whose honor it was conceived, and the patriotism and public spirit of our city. The police deserve special mention for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties on the occasion.

☞ It was probably the finest military pageant ever seen in Connecticut. Conspicuous in the line being the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards, in the old Colonial uniform of scarlet and buff, and black gaiters. It is not the thing for field service, but for civil occasions, nothing could be in better taste. The Hartford Horse Guards looked capable of active duty—and the City Guards, a new corps, we believe, in a very neat uniform, showed excellent discipline. There was no better marching, then by the Cadets of Major Gen. Russell's School—and the General himself looked every inch a marshal of the Republic. Our own military never appeared better, or attracted more general admiration.

OBSEQUIES TO ADMIRAL FOOTE.—At noon, Saturday, salute was fired on the Green, and the bells of the churches tolled. The flags of the city, public and private buildings, and shipping, were displayed at half-mast, and many of the stores were draped in mourning.

☞ Admiral Foote is said to have died from what is called "Bright's disease of the kidneys." His countenance has for some weeks indicated the presence of serious ailment, even before he was fully aware of it; and we were fearfully impressed with the fact the last time he visited our Office.

☞ We were in error in saying that Admiral Foote was born in Cheshire. He was born in the city, in the Budington House, on the corner of Fair and Union streets.

Journal July 1st 1854

42	1	N. C. Spring Co To 1 Top Buggy Pat Spring	Dr			200	00
		Nichols Leavitt Co By Bill July 9	Cr	233	50		
47		To Note 4 mo July 7	Dr			233	50
1/15		M. V. Monson To Note 3 mo July 1	Dr			1000	00
45		L. S. Goodyear Co By Bill	Cr	5	50		
1/15		Munson Morse & Co By Bill July 16	Cr	1	08		
1/15		Allen Vance By Cash	Cr	141	25		
38		Freeman & Roberts By Note and Bill repairs	Cr	523	20		
1/12		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr			185	14
1/15		M. V. Monson By Bill July 10 & Error	Cr	230	74		
		James Brewster To Cash paid Interest on Capital to July 1	Dr			518	57
18		By 6 mo Int on Capital	Cr	518	57		
1/13		B. C. Welch By Note 4 mo July 1	Cr	1285	00		
1/03		F. A. Bradley By Cash	Cr	14	92		
1/12		Elm City Bank To Notes for Discs	Dr			4378	45
		Shonegan & Metzu To Cash	Dr			175	00
44		By S. Heine 2 Notes	Cr	220	00		

Fredonia Advertiser.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1864.

MEMOIR OF JUDGE ZATTU CUSHING.—Our paper has before announced that O. W. Johnson, Esq., of this village, was preparing a Memoir of the late Judge Cushing, at the instance of the Fredonia Historical Society. The production was read by its author at Academy Hall, on Friday evening last, before a large audience, and it will be found in full in our columns to-day.

The Memoir was received with unusual attention and interest. Indeed, it appears probable that no literary production was ever before received there with such unaffected interest and pleasure. It was at times intensely engaging, and throughout an exciting rehearsal.

The reader will find the sketch to appear more like a romance than the sober records of domestic history, but he need nevertheless have no doubts as to the truth of this relation. Mr. Johnson has performed the task devolved upon him with remarkable diligence as a historian, and with fine effect in a literary point of view. We publish it with pleasure, as one of the best documents that has ever graced our columns.

JUDGE ZATTU CUSHING.

Memoir prepared at the request of the Fredonia Scientific and Historical Association, and delivered at Academy Hall, Fredonia, on Friday eve., Jan. 8, 1864, and published by vote of the Association.

BY O. W. JOHNSON, ESQ., OF FREDONIA.

In obedience to a resolution of this Association, I have prepared a biographical sketch of the late Judge ZATTU CUSHING. I realize fully how much better and more appropriately it might have been done by some of the older members of this Association, who could have written with the warmth of friendship, with the accuracy of personal knowledge, and with the enthusiasm which men always throw around the scenes of which they have formed a part. Although I have never seen the subject of this sketch, yet long acquaintance and friendship with members of his family, and particularly with one who had so many of his qualities of head and heart, and who now sleeps beside his father in our old burying-ground, have made it a pleasing task to endeavor to embody in a connected form, such incidents as his family and friends have furnished me.

I realize fully the duty of every one to contribute his mite to promote the noble objects of this Association. It is a duty, it is paying a debt of gratitude which children owe their parents, which a living generation owes to the dead, in keeping fresh the memory of the virtues, the heroism, the sacrifices which laid the foundations of its own blessings and prosperity. Thousands of noble men and women who encountered the dangers, the hardships, the privations of a life in the wilderness, who organized society here, who built the school-house in which you received your education, the temples in which you learned to worship, laid out the roads you travel, planted the trees whose fruits you gather, cleared the fields that bear your harvests, now sleep on your hill-sides and in your valleys. Shall they be forgotten? If we would have our memories and the incidents which make up life to us kept fresh and green by posterity, let us set them the example, by saving as much as possible of the early history of the county from oblivion.—Much of incident which would have been deeply interesting, is now lost forever, and more exists only in the memory of a few who are now on the very verge of the grave.

The biography that tells us when a man is born, the offices he held in his public career, and when he dies, is easily prepared, but is worth little. The real history of a man should reveal the motives and aims which influenced him in his life struggle, his joys, sorrows, hopes, fears, triumphs and disappointments. It should present the moral, the summing up of its fruits, which a man would himself give in the hour of death, with life in the past and the gates of eternity opening upon his vision. A great soul fully unveiled would be a rare picture to the angels, but this we can never have. We can only form an imperfect judgment of man by their acts.

I shall necessarily, in speaking of Judge CUSHING, give something of a sketch of the early settlement and history of this county, with which he is so closely identified. He was born at Plymouth Rock, Mass., in 1770. He was a son of Nathaniel and Lydia Cushing, and was one of a family of thirteen children. During the Revolution, his father disposed of his large real estate, receiving his pay in continental money, the depreciation of which reduced him to poverty. Zattu, in consequence, received no indoor education only such as the district schools of that period furnished, but his education in industry, energy, self-reliance and integrity, in such a community, was worth more than the learning of the schools.

When he was seven years old, and ten miles from home, a messenger arrived in the night, with the news of the Surrender of Burgoyne and his army. He determined to be the first to carry the intelligence home, and starting at the break of day and running most of the way, he was the first to proclaim the glad tidings of victory in his native town. At the proper age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of ship-carpenter. After learning it, he worked some time as a ship-builder in Boston Harbor. He determined to change his occupation to farming, and removed to Saratoga County and took up a piece of land. He was taken sick there among entire strangers, and continued sick for many months. When he recovered his health and paid his bills, he had nothing but his axe left, and with this upon his shoulder, he went on foot to Paris Hill, Oneida County, and there, in company with a Mr. Cowen, took up a large farm in the wilderness. They did their own cooking and washing for two years.—They had no team, but they changed works with a neighbor who had, and by that means cleared their lands and prepared them for crops.

In 1795, he was married at Ballstown to Miss RACHEL BUCKINGHAM. He become acquainted with her during his brief residence in Saratoga County, so that event, which seemed so unpropritious, gave him a companion in every way worthy of his affections.

In the year 1799, he was employed to go to Presque Island near Erie, Pa., to superintend the building of a ship, which he always claimed was the first ever built upon Lake Erie. It was named the "Good Intent," and was lost, with all on board, on the Canada Shore in 1805. He purchased two valuable horses, and with them set out on his journey through the long wilderness which separated him from his home. At night he tied his horses and slept upon the ground. At some point on the Cattaraugus Creek, one of his horses got loose during the night, and he spent several days in the wilderness looking for him before he found him. In this journey he passed the first night at the spot where his house was afterwards located, and the next morning, passed over the very ground where, forty years later, he was to be buried. From that night he resolved to make this place his home as soon as the lands came into market. At that time the only inhabitant of the county was Amos Settle, located near Irving. His log cabin was the only habitation of a white man between Buffalo and Erie.

In Febuary 1805, Judge Cushing started to remove his family to this region. Two yoke of oxen, each drawing a sled, was the means of conveying his family and goods. He then had five children: WALTER, MILTON, ZATTU, LYDIA, (now the widow of the late Doct. White,) and LUCINDA (the widow of the late William Barker.) They were three weeks in performing the journey, which is now accomplished in ten hours. When they arrived at Buffalo, they started upon the ice, designing to go on to the shore before dark, but night and a terrible tempest came unexpectedly upon them. They feared to move, as there were points that the water was not covered by the ice. They put the oxen upon the side to break off the winds as much as possible, and covering themselves up upon the sleds, as they were able, undertook to pass the night. They had an old-fashioned dinner-horn along, and the Judge blew that at intervals, thinking it might attract the attention of some settler. About one o'clock in the morning, two men who had heard the horn and taken it as a signal of distress, came to them with lanterns, and piloted them ashore near the Eighteen-mile creek. Before day-light the ice was so broken up, that escape would have been impossible. He brought with him a barrel of salt, and a half-bushel of apple seeds, and two men to assist him in chopping; he also drove along four cows. Seth Cole and his family accompanied him on this journey.

On arriving here, he was disappointed to find that the lot on which he designed to locate, had been taken up by Thomas McClintock. The snow was deep and the weather cold, but he fortunately found a partly built log house near the present residence of David J. Matteson. The logs had been put together and the roof put on by Low Minegar the previous year, but there was no door, no doors, no chinking between the logs. They covered the ground with hemlock boughs and remained there until he got an article of the farm now owned by Samuel Marsh, and constructed a log house. He could furnish no food for his cattle only by falling trees for them to browse.

At this time there was no other families except those of Thomas McClintock, and David Eason, (who occupied what is now known as the Sheppard farm,) within the present limits of Pomfret and Dunkirk. The nearest neighbor west was John Dunn, ten miles off. The nearest neighbor east, a Mr. Stedman, was eight miles.

In the spring he had great difficulty in procuring potatoes to plant, but finally succeeded in obtaining six bushels of the Cattaraugus Indians. He commenced a nursery from his apple seeds and set out the orchard now on the Marsh farm, which is probably the oldest orchard in the county. He was soon able to furnish others with trees, and almost all of the oldest orchards in this vicinity have sprung from the seeds which he had the thoughtfulness to bring into the wilderness. He also planted pits for peach trees, and the third year had plenty of that delicious fruit.

Later in the season after his arrival, Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Geer and Benjamin Barnes settled near enough to him to be called neighbors. Timothy Goulding settled one mile west of Dunkirk Harbor, in 1808, and Solomon Chadwick settled upon the present site of Dunkirk in 1809. From him the place derived the name of Chadwick's Bay which it retained for years. In 1836 when Dunkirk so suddenly sprung into importance, when the maps of it were larger than other cities, when it had a street laid out and named after every animal and every bird, known to the naturalist, and seemed, it was so easy to make them on paper, not to have had more only because names were exhausted its enemies and rivals who were enraptured by the brilliant prospects of Van Buren harbor, used to delight to call it Chadwick's bay. In 1809, Stoughton Gaylord, Daniel Pier and Luther Goulding located at Dunkirk. In 1810, Samuel Perry brought the first vessel into it harbor.

For the first three years after Judge Cushing arrived here, there was no mail. He could occasionally learn from a traveler something of the events transpiring in the great world from which they seemed exiles, and something of friends and kindred they had left behind. Each winter some one would go with a sleigh to Utica and purchase medicines, such luxuries as they could afford, and indispensable clothing for the settlers. There was no licensed physician in the County. There was an uneducated man assuming to practice at Mayville; he claimed that he was to live forever, but his practice showed he had not the art of conferring the boon of perpetual life upon his patients. Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo, was the nearest regular physician, and he was frequently sent for. They had to go to Niagara Falls, or Canada, to get their grain ground. They usually went to Canada, starting when the Lake promised to be calm, and rowing their boat across. Three stout men were required for the task. On one occasion, the Judge and his companions were wrecked on the Canada shore, losing their boat and grain, their families having given them up for lost, as they were absent ten days. At times they would be out of meal and flour, and would live for weeks upon hulled wheat and meal pounded out at home. Mrs. White says her father scooped out the top of a large block so that it would hold about half a bushel of corn, then fixed a spring-pole over the rafters, attaching a wooden pestle to the end of it by a rope, and with that pounded the corn fine enough for use. This was a common device of necessity among the early settlers.

Judge Cushing had cleared about fifty acres upon his farm prior to the fall of 1806. He then sold out to Mr. Marsh, the father of the present occupant, and succeeded in buying Mr. McClintock's chance, as it was called, for $100. At last he had secured the place he had picked out for a home in his solitary journey years before.

He went immediately to Batavia, paid the Land Company the entire consideration for his land, it being $2.50 per acre, and received his deed Nov. 7, 1807. The land conveyed to him was five hundred and fifty-seven acres. It not only covered most of the present corporation of the village west of the Dunkirk road and south of the Main road, but stretched far beyond its limits. He erected a log house not far from the present residence of A. F. Taylor, on Eagle street. The Main road from the east to the west then passed his door, and although it could only be traced then by the marks upon the trees, he foresaw the swarm of emigrants that were to throng it in the future on their way to the great west.

Judge Cushing was emphatically a pious man. He was an uncompromising Baptist. His first thought when he came into the wilderness, was to establish a church. He looked to this even before Schools. A. Z. Madison, Esq., the present clerk of the Baptist Society, furnished me a copy of its earliest records, from which I collect the following facts:

Nov. 1805 is this record:

"A number of Baptist brethren having removed to this wilderness, where we have no knowledge that there was ever a religious assembly before, whose number was small, consisting of only five brethren and four sisters, thought proper to meet on Sunday to recommend the cause of Christ and confirm each other in the faith."

The next entry is:

"The Lord blessing their labors, 1806, one more was added to the church."

"March 14, 1807. The members agreed to meet every last Saturday in each month to renew the covenant."

"Oct. 12, 1808. At a meeting at Brother Zattu Cushing's, the brethren agreed to send for a council to see if they could fellowship us as a church in sister relations. Accordingly a letter was sent to Elder Joel Butler, Elder Hezekiah Eastman and Elder Joy Handy."

"Oct. 20, 1808. The brethren met at brother Cushing's, were examined by the before-mentioned elders and received in fellowship."

This meeting was in fact held in Judge Cushing's barn. This barn was for years the most spacious edifice in town. It has been removed and is now standing upon the place occupied by Mrs. Hubbard, on the south side of Main street. With one exception, this was the first church ever organized within the limits of the county. [A few months before, a Presbyterian Church had been organized at Westfield.] The first members were Zattu Cushing, Wm. Gould, John Van Tassel, Benjamin Barrett, Eliphalet Burnham, Rachel Cushing, Rhoda Burnham, Sept. Williams and Silence Bartoo. Judge Cushing was licenced to preach occasionally about this time. Almost every Sabbath for years he held meetings in the back settlements, men coming for miles on foot and with ox teams to listen to him.

In 1806, emigration poured rapidly into this region. In the fall of that year, Hezekiah Barker came here. Our ample and beautiful Common was his gift to the village. Doctor White came here in 1808. He was the first educated practitioner in the county, and for half a century held a high position in the county as a physician, and exerted a wide influence as a citizen. Leverett Barker came in 1809, and established the first tannery in the county, and for forty years his business capacity and energy contributed largely to the public good.—Gen. Elijah Risley came here in 1806, commenced his business career by opening a store in 1808, the first in this county. He has outlived all of his early associates and competitors in business, and now for fifty-five years, [illegible] able business man, and [illegible] been honorably and prominently associated with the history of the county.

The whole vote of the County in 1807 was 69. In 1810 the entire population had increased to 2,381. In 1807, the first clearing of any extent on the limits of the Corporation, was done by Hezekiah Barker. It was this square on which this Academy and the Meeting-Houses stand. In 1808 Israel Lewis and Samuel Geer (the former still living) chopped and logged the common: they were employed by Hezekiah Barker. At a later period, after it was given to the village, a "Bee" was made to dig up the stumps and finish clearing it up.

Up to March 1808, the whole of the present county was included in the town of Chautauqua and was a part of Genesee county, which also included the present counties of Erie, Niagara and Cattaraugus. The town meetings were held at the "cross roads," now Westfield. Judge Cushing rallied every voter in this region, and they succeeded, as was said at the time, in "bringing the town meeting home with them!" This led to a division of the town, and Pomfret, which comprised about one-half of the county, was organized in 1808. The first town meeting was held at a barn nearly opposite the old stone school-house on the Main road (now Sheridan,) April 9, 1808. It was opened by prayer by Rev. John Spencer. Philo Orton was elected Supervisor, Mr. Cushing Overseer of the Poor. About the same time he was appointed Justice of the Peace.

In March 1808, an act was passed providing for the formation of the counties of Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. Niagara embraced the present counties of Niagara and Erie, and Chautauqua was to be united to Niagara until it had five hundred taxable inhabitants. The county seat of the new county was fixed at Buffalo. This made it proper that Chautauqua should be represented in the Judiciary of Niagara County, and in 1808, Mr. Cushing was appointed one of the Associate Judges. He attended all the terms of the Court at Buffalo, until this county had an independent existence. His ability made him the leading member of that Court, and he presided at the most important trials. The first criminal ever convicted and sentenced to state prison at Buffalo, was tried and sentenced by Judge Cushing, for three years. He was a boy about 17 years of age. His offence was stealing.

In 1811, the organization of this County was completed, and Mr. Cushing was appointed First Judge, and Mathew Prendregast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, Associate Judges. David Eason was the first Sheriff, and John C. Marshall the first County Clerk. The only members of the bar then in the county, were Potter and Brackett of Mayville, and the late Judge Houghton of this place. All the Judges and officers of the Court, all who were then members of the bar, are gone, and the memory of most of its incidents have perished with them. Several attorneys from Buffalo, attended every term of the Court. They would come up on Saturday, stay with the Judge over Sunday, and early Monday morning all would set out on horseback through the woods for Mayville.

The first Grand Jury had the second story of a log-house for their secret deliberations. They had to get into it by the aid of a ladder: the last one would draw the ladder up after him, so that no one could enter their august presence unbidden.

In 1815, James Mullett received from the hand of Judge Cushing a licence to practice in the Chautauqua County Courts. We can well imagine the satisfaction with which Mr. Mullett, who had pursued his studies under so many difficulties and discouragements, received this document, and the pleasure with which the Judge welcomed a young man of so much genius and promise, and for whom he entertained the warmest personal friendship, into his court. Twenty-five years later, Mr. Mullett again appeared before Judge Cushing, but upon a more solemn occasion. The Judge was no longer upon the bench: he lay upon his death-bed. Mr. Mullett was no longer the diffident youth just commencing his profession, but he was in the prime of manhood, in the enjoyment of conscious power and established fame. The Judge, who always stood by him as a father, had sent for him to talk with him upon the subject of religion, to exhort him to prepare to meet him in a better world. He implored him with the warmth of affection, with the earnestness of a dying man, to become a Christian. Mr. Mullett could not cavil around the death-bed of his old friend; he could not ridicule the hope which for him was arching with the bow of promise the dark valley of the shadow of death, and robbing the grave of its terrors. He wept like a child. Mr. Mullett communicated these facts to my informant, and said to him: "Never has such an overwhelming appeal been made to my feelings: it almost brought me on to my knees." Late in life, Mr. Mullett, with all the sincerity of his nature, embraced the faith of his old friend. What effect this death-bed scene had upon his great heart in after years, we can never know.

In the war of 1812, the frontier settlements were exposed to incursions of the enemy. For a long time the British had the command of the Lakes. The Buffalo and Cattaraugus Indians were then more numerous than the frontier inhabitants. The same enemy who in the Revolution paid a bounty to the Indians for the scalps of women and children, was endeavoring by every device to arouse them to destroy the settlers. The great Indian orator and statesman Red Jacket, had pledged to us the faith that was never broken, but he might be overruled in council. Safety at best lay in the tenure of a single life. In this vicinity, many a mother has pressed her infant closer to her bosom as she imagined she heard the shrill whoop of the savage above the moaning of the night winds. A great many families fled from the county.

Judge Cushing, who was a brave man, used to tell his family that there was great danger, but that he should trust in Providence, and never abandon his home, come what would. He had some salt stored near the mouth of the creek, in an old log-house, and went after it with an ox team, accompanied by one of his neighbors. They had loaded the salt, when a British officer, with 13 men, landed upon the shore. His companion left to notify the inhabitants. The enemy approached the Judge and informed him that they had landed to restore some goods which had been improperly taken. He did not believe this, and knowing that help would soon come, managed in every way to entertain them and pass away time. Twelve of the British soldiers having so good an opportunity, deserted. A Frenchman was all that remained to the officer. Some of our men arriving and not appreciating the situation, fired upon the red-coats and broke the Frenchman's leg. Judge Cushing now offered to help row the officer back to the ship, if he would pledge his honor as a British officer, that he should be safely returned. He declined to do this, not knowing what his superior officer might do, and he rowed himself back with the aid of the wounded soldier. In Perry's battle, this officer was taken prisoner, and on his way to Buffalo was kept over night at the hotel of Richard Williams, on west hill. He enquired who the man was with the ox team, and was told it was Judge Cushing. He said the Judge was too long-headed for him; that he intended to have taken him a prisoner, and to have taken the salt of which they were in great need; but that he delayed them by pleasant conversation and various devices until our forces arrived.

Judge Cushing served as a private in the battle at Buffalo. He was deeply indignant at the result, as he believed the enemy would have been repulsed if we had had a competent commanding officer. He went to Buffalo on horse-back, and before leaving, filled his portmanteau with provisions which he had no occasion to use. On his return, he found the family of Moseley W. Abell and others who had fled from Buffalo, in the wilderness, almost famished. He thought of his well-filled portmanteau. The children then, since grown to gray-headed men and women, relate now the relish with which they ate the food the Judge gave them.

I can not let this opportunity pass without mention of Major William Wilcox, of Arkwright. In the Battle at Buffalo, after the rest of our forces had fled, he stood long enough to get five or six deliberate shots at the red-coats with his trusty rifle. I do not know how they fared, but he would have killed a squirrel every time at the same distance. At last he came to the conclusion that he was out-numbered, and that his lines were not so extended but that he was exposed to a flank movement from the British army, and as has so often been done in the present war, he withdrew in good order with all of his materials and supplies.

On the fourth of July, 1812, a fourth of July Celebration was held at the barn of Judge Cushing. The stars and stripes were raised above the ridge pole the night before, to be in their place to greet the morning. The Judge was designated as the orator of the day. All the men, women and children of the surrounding country, were there except a company on guard at the mouth of the creek. In the midst of the oration, the roar of artillery and musketry announced that a battle had commenced at the mouth of the creek. The orator stopped. Something was now to be done besides praising their fathers; they were required to imitate them. Every man seized such weapons as he could find, and hastened to repel the invader. I will not attempt to describe the scene: the whole audience brought at once from the joys of a holiday face to face with the sad realities of war; men tearing themselves from their wives and children, so soon to rush upon the the battle-field. There was nothing said about bounties, and I will state as a novelty for these times, that the orator was at the scene of danger as soon as any of the audience.

I can not in this connection omit several incidents of Mrs. SOPHIA WILLIAMS, who I have before mentioned as one of the first members of the Baptist church. She will illustrate the character of the women of that day. During the year 1813, her husband carried the mail weekly between Erie and Buffalo. He arrived with it from Erie, sick and unable to sit upon his horse. She gathered Hemlock boughs and gave him a sweat, then took the mail and set out on horse-back with it for Buffalo. It was in the breaking up in the spring, when all the streams were swollen by the freshet far beyond their natural limits. She plunged her horse into the angry flood, swam him across the Cattaraugus, the Eighteen-mile and the Buffalo creeks, holding the Mail above the waters, and delivered it at Buffalo in time. She passed through the territory of two tribes of Indians suspected of hostility. Wild beasts still hovered around the path she traveled. A few years later, a daughter of hers, who had married a Dr. Whaley, and had emigrated to Southern Indiana, wrote home that herself and husband and children were all sick; that there was no chance for them there but death. This brave woman took a span of horses and a lumber wagon, and set out alone to rescue them. Her journey was hundreds of miles through an almost unbroken wilderness. Sometimes she found a house at night, sometimes she slept in the wilderness, with no shelter but the Heavens, with no protector but the God who always watches over his saints. She crossed rivers where the horses had to swim and draw the wagon after them, but she returned in safety with her idols. When the names of the heroines of history are collected and assigned their places high on the roll, Justice with a pencil of light will write the name of SOPHIA WILLIAMS, the Chautauqua heroine. Some of our modern female equestrians, were she to appear in our streets now with the same attire and surroundings as when she set out with the mail for Buffalo, might ridicule her appearance, but her energy and heroism were worth more than a great deal of modern finery.

In August, 1816, a great sorrow fell upon Judge Cushing's family. The mother of his children, who had been the light of his home and shared his toils, his joys, his sorrows and his hopes so long, had finished her earthly career.—Her character had endeared her to all the early settlers; the latch-string of their log cabin had always hung out: all had been welcomed to their generous hospitality; their house was always thronged. She used to remark humorously, that if they were to put up a sign, they should have less company. The funeral was attended at a large building which had just been erected by Risley & Fellows, where the Woleben Block now stands.—The funeral sermon was preached by Elder Handy. Never before in the history of the village, had so large an assemblage been gathered together. On foot, and on horse-back, and with ox-teams, they came from remote towns to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead. The long procession which followed her remains to the grave, had none of the pomp of modern funerals, no carriages, no gilded trappings, none of the contrivances by which grief is now fashionably expressed, but it was to be seen where the heart speaks in the tearful eyes of men and women, youth and age. Almost fifty years the good woman has rested from her labors, yet three of her daughters now in our midst, seem to remind the old settlers of her worth and virtues.

After the close of the War, came the cold season of 1816, in which crops were almost a failure. The privations and sufferings of most of the settlers were very great. Many families were months without bread. An old resident informs me that many a man who has since become wealthy, passed his house carrying not more than a peck or half bushel of corn on his back to mill, and that one man passing with a bushel or more in his bag, he said to him, "You have a good supply." The man replied, "I should have if it was all mine, but when I get home it is to be divided among three families."

After 1816, the tide of emigration poured in with wonderful rapidity from the poor and enterprising of Eastern communities. A poor man, by paying $5 down, could get an article of a farm, and a long pay day, and might hope ultimately to secure a home. The population from 1814 to 1820, increased over 11,000.—Villages sprang up; schools and churches were established; the comforts of life gathered around every home. Still there was a great shadow resting over all.—There was no market. Flocks and herds multiplied; fields waved with golden harvests; orchards were burdened with fruit; the sugar-maple dispensed its sweetness; the bee laid by his stores for man in the forest. Still there was nothing that could be converted into money. It required the utmost efforts of all to pay their taxes, and the debts necessarily made at stores. Had it not been for ashes, and black salts into which they were made, even this would have been impossible. The debt at the Land Office was increasing with compound interest. By the strict terms of their contracts, their rights were forfeited. As their farms grew more beautiful and dearer to them from association and toil, they feared that after they had worn out the strength and vigor of manhood upon them, they might be compelled to give place to the stranger, and seek a new shelter for their gray heads. Thousands abandoned what seemed a hopeless struggle, sold out, for a mere pittance, the fruits of years of toil and suffering, and with heavy hearts sought a new home among the cheap lands of the West.—The Land Company took cattle in payment, but it appointed its own appraisers, and whole herds disappeared in the mazes of compound interest. This state of things continued until 1836.

While there was among the pioneers much of hardship and privation, they also had their peculiar enjoyments.—Health rewarded their toil. Nature spread her unwasted charms around them. Every blessing was prized in proportion to the sacrifices it cost. The letters from friends and kindred left behind, were no less welcome because long on their way. Every new comer was greeted as a friend and brother. The latch-string of every cabin door hung out. Mutual dependence formed the strongest and warmest ties of friendship ever known among men. If a man was sick, his neighbors watched over him, and made a "bee" and secured his crops. If one died, he was missed and sincerely mourned. What funerals were ever so solemn, as when one was borne from his log cabin by his few sorrowing neighbors, through the solitude of the forest, and tenderly laid to rest beneath the shadow of the great trees.—As men congregate in great masses and become independent of each other, the warmth and glow of social feelings and sympathies die out. One man is of little consequence in the busy throng. Forms are substituted for feeling, money repre-

Judge Foote portrait

...ts every thing. It even purchases pompous funerals, and above the grave of the veriest scoundrel, at so much a letter writes inscriptions upon marble which contrast strangely with the record kept by the recording angel. Take an occasion now, when the devotees of fashion are whirled with flashing equipages through paved streets to marble palaces which wealth has grown weary in decorating with all the charms of art—where silks and satins and laces rustle, and diamonds flash from jeweled hands and fair brows—and all climes contribute their luxuries to the feast—and will you find as much rational, heartfelt enjoyment, as you could have found here in many a log cabin fifty years ago, when the neighbors had assembled for an evening visit, those near coming on foot, those more remote upon their ox sleds; when the blazing fire in the great fire-place threw its radiance over the room, where the floor was split by the axe from ash logs, where chairs were only blocks of wood, where it mattered not how the guests came, or, how they were dressed; when the haunch of venison, or the wild turkey, or spare-rib, suspended by a string from the rafters, roasted before the blazing fire, and the short-cake, properly crossed, baked in the bake kettle, and apples and cider and dough-nuts passed around; when the guests from their solitary life had a keen relish for social enjoyments and conversation, and when they talked of the friends and scenes they had left behind, and revealed in all sincerity their joys and sorrows and hopes. Judge Cushing had a keen relish for all the enjoyments of pioneer life. At all the bees and raisings, which were the holidays of those times, he was distinguished for his strength and activity, and for the relish with which he entered into the athletic sports which always closed the scene.—In the fall of 1817, he was married the second time, to Miss EUNICE ELDERKIN, of Burlington, Otsego County, an accomplished lady, destined to be the light and ornament of his home for the remainder of his life, and to survive him and be a blessing to his children for almost twenty years.

When the first law was passed for the organization of County Agricultural Societies, in 1817, it provided that they should be organized at the Court Houses of the respective counties. Two or three days before the time, he rode from house to house, going as far as the Cattaraugus creek, and notified every man to rally for Mayville. He headed the array of several hundred on horseback. They managed to arrive together at the appointed hour, dismounted in the old court-yard, filled the Court House to overflowing, organized at once by electing officers, and voted the Fair here and adjourned.—Mayville was too late. The Judge had once before "brought home from the west a town meeting;" this time he brought a county fair. Many of the exhibitors at the first fairs giving their premiums for that purpose, they purchased the nucleus of the Library of the Fredonia Academy, which has since grown to thousands of volumes.

In 1822, he retired from the bench with the reputation of an upright, dignified, clear-headed Judge. His intuitive perception of justice and his strong common sense had well supplied the place of extended legal learning. He had never adjourned a term of his court leaving any unfinished business.

In 1826, just after the opening of the Erie Canal, he, in company with Joseph Sprague and others, built a boat for the Erie Canal. It was built upon the low lands west of Fort Hill. He worked upon it with great zeal and animation, and with the same ship-carpenter's tools which had been laid by for thirty years, and which were associated with memories of early toil and of his youthful home by the shores of the great deep. The boat was named "The Fredonia Enterprise." It was hard work to tow it to Dunkirk. But a hundred yoke of oxen accomplished the task. It was launched, loaded with wheat by Todd & Douglas, of Fredonia, and towed to Buffalo by the steamer Lake Superior. This was the first wheat ever sent from this county to the New York market.

In 1828, the Fredonia Academy, in which Judge Cushing, in common with all the citizens of the place, took a deep interest, was established. The original subscription shows the scarcity of money in those times. The greater part of it is in labor, grain, cattle, material, and almost every species of property. One man subscribing $40, to be paid in whiskey. Gen. Barker and Col. Abell were appointed to collect and apply the subscription.

In 1817, the first newspaper in the county, called the *Chautauque Gazette*, was published for a brief period. In 1821, the *Fredonia Censor*, the oldest paper now in the county, was established by H. C. Frisbee; its original subscription list was forty. Mr. Frisbee has lived to see it have a prosperous existence of forty-two years.

The improvements, changes and accessions now become too great for me to attempt to follow them.

Perhaps the character of Judge Cushing already appears fully enough in the incidents of his life, but I prefer to speak somewhat more of it. In person he was tall and commanding. He had a bright blue eye, and a countenance in which benevolence and firmness were singularly blended. With the warm social qualities which commended him to the affections of others, he had the personal dignity which commanded respect. He was born to be a leader among men. He was from his youth a zealous active Christian working in his Master's cause, and making all his exhortations doubly forcible by the example of a Christian life. He was an energetic earnest speaker and his efforts in the Pulpit at an early period were wonderfully effective. He illustrated all the Christian graces in his life. The needy never went empty handed from his door. Blessed with ample means at an early period and surrounded by poverty he was able to dispense to thousands. In years of scarcity he never sold his grain he would lend it to those who had not enough to carry them through the season and receive the same quantity again when they could spare it from their harvests. His name was spoken with blessing around hundreds of humble firesides by those who were indebted to him for their daily bread. When his family remonstrated with him for his indiscriminate benevolence, sometimes aiding those who were unworthy, he told them it was better to aid ten hypocrites than to turn away one who was needy, and that he ever wished them to act upon that maxim.

In the cold season of 1816, a man whose family was destitute was in the Judge's barn, and they discovered a barrel full of corn which had been overlooked. The man said, "You must give me some of that." He replied, "Take it all, your family needs it more than mine."

He was emphatically a peace-maker. He used to say that he had as arbitrator settled more difficulties than he did in the 14 years he was on the bench.—Such was his ascendency over the minds of men, that his decisions were always acquiesced in. Men came to him to settle their controversies and for counsel when he was upon his death-bed. He well earned the blessing promised to the peace maker. He was an ardent patriot and used to talk with enthusiasm of the glory and promise of the republic. He loved the pursuits of agriculture, and by importing from abroad did much to improve the races of domestic animals. He never sought or desired official position. The most prominent trait in his character was his restless energy and indomitable will. He was ever at work, and although he had an iron constitution, he wore himself out by labor, fatigue and exposure. He converted over six hundred acres of wilderness into cultivated fields. When clearing land and burning it, he seldom went to his house at night; he would take a nap upon the ground, then arise and resume his toil.

On the 13th of January 1839, after years of physical suffering patiently endured, Judge Cushing breathed his last. With him the conflict was over and the triumph commenced. He had fought the good fight and had kept the faith.

At the next term of the Court, upon the motion of Judge Walworth, the bar of this county procured his Portrait to be suspended in the Court House above the bench where the Judges sit. Guarded with tender care, it still remains there and will for ages to come, as a proper memorial of as pure a man and upright a Judge as ever dispensed justice in any tribunal. A few years ago the Board of Supervisors of this County, made an appropriation, and had he portrait of Judge E. T. Foote, who succeeded Mr. Cushing upon the bench, and presided over our courts with distinguished ability for twenty years, hung by the side of that of Judge Cushing. This was a well deserved compliment to a man who has for almost half a century, watched over the interests and honor of the County, and who has done more than all other men to preserve its early history from oblivion.

Judge Cushing lived in the most eventful period of human history. Wonderful were the changes he witnessed. As a boy he shared in the excitements and anxiety of the revolutionary struggle. He saw the commencement of the national life of the republic. He beheld its banner when first unfurled, when only thirteen stars illumined its field of blue; he saw thirteen new stars dawn upon it when each star represented a state. He saw the population of the republic increased from three millions to twenty-one. He came westward to the verge of civilization, he lived to see millions sweeping past him, and the centre of population and empire removed to a point between him and the father of waters. He had laid the keel of the first ship on lake Erie; he had crossed in his row boat when hardly a sail disturbed its waters; he had been in the vicinity of Dunkirk ten years before a ship entered its harbor; he had lived to see the lake whitened with the sails of commerce, which traversed the whole extent of our inland seas and Dunkirk daily receiving magnificent steamers, which far surpassed any thing that entered the harbor of Boston when he toiled there as an apprentice, and impelled by a new power more reliable and mighty than the winds. He had heard the project of a Canal to unite the waters of the lakes and the Ocean stigmatized as the wild dream of an enthusiast; he had seen the great enterprise accomplished, and had constructed a boat on his own lands in the forests of Chautauqua, which had found its way through that Canal to the sea. He had lived to see the track for a railway laid most of the way from New York to his home, and foresaw that the iron horse was soon to traverse it.—He had been here years before there was any mail; he had afterwards seen the carrier, who once in two weeks passed through on foot, carrying all of it in his pocket handkerchief; he had lived to see daily mails weighing tons, and carrying most of the correspondence between the millions of the east and the west. He had been at Buffalo when it hardly contained a habitation; he had attended Court there when it was a thriving village, he had walked over its ashes in the war of 1812; he had seen it spring up from its ruins and become almost as large a city as Boston was in his boyhood.—He had to go abroad among savages to get seed for his first crop; from the enterprise of the Ridgeys, he had seen in his own neighborhood the largest seed gardens in the world, annually sending their products from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Bubbling up from the waters of the creek passing through his land, an inflammable gas had early been discovered. He had lived to see it used to light the village and attracting the attention of scientific men throughout the world. In 1807 he had helped bear to the grave the mangled remains of a little girl, the child of Mr. Woodcock, killed by the falling of a tree. This was the first death in town and the first interment in the old burying ground in which he lived to see thousands buried. He had lived to see the county which only had a single log house in it, the first time he visited it, containing 45,000 inhabitants, 250,000 acres of cultivated lands, and more than ten thousand happy homes. He was almost the first agriculturist in the county; he lived to see 7,000 engaged in his favorite pursuit, each making the county more fruitful and beautiful. At the first election 69 votes were cast; he had seen the number increased to 10,000. He had been here years before there was a district school in the county; he had lived to see 315 organized, and eighteen thousand happy children annually receiving in them such educational advantages as his youth had never known. At first a book was a novelty in the wilderness, now twenty five thousand graced the shelves of the district school libraries. He had driven here through almost 300 miles of wilderness, four days, almost the first; he had lived to see twenty thousand cattle grazing upon the hills and valleys of this county. He had seen the time when there were only a few sheep here, carefully folded from the wolves; he had lived to see two hundred and fifty thousand adding to the wealth of the people. He had helped organize the first church in the wilderness; he had seen seventy more organized. He had welcomed Dr. White the first physician to the County; he had lived to see one hundred educated physicians engaged in practice here. On his invitation, Elder Handy, the first clergyman in the county, had come; he had lived to see one hundred watching over the spiritual interests of the people. To come nearer home, he had lived to see a beautiful and thriving village grow up under his eyes and partly on his own lands. He had seen the church he loved increase from nine members to four hundred. He had seen the Academy he helped to found taking a high rank among the educational institutions of the land, and in one year students from nine States congregating in its halls. He had reclaimed from the wilderness and had in cultivated fields, five hundred acres of land. One thousand apple trees upon his farm, annually burdened with fruit, reminded him of the apple seeds he brought into the wilderness. The log cabin had been exchanged for the luxurious home. The five little children he brought here on his sled had grown to manhood and womanhood. Before the death of his first wife, three more children had blessed his home, one of them, Catharine, now Mrs. Philo H. Stevens, being the first child born in the limits of the present town of Pomfret.—After his second marriage, four children had been added to his family; one of them, the only daughter, had been borne to the grave. His oldest sons were seeking fortune in the great West. His daughters, all pleasantly situated, were settled around him; his three youngest sons, Judson, Addison and Frank, were at home to solace his old age. Grandchildren gathered around his old arm chair to gladden his sight. Sustained by the Christian's faith and hope, cheered by the general prosperity which surrounded him, respected and honored by his fellow men, reverenced and loved by his family, surely he must have felt that he had not lived in vain.

In conclusion, permit me to say that progress in wealth, in all the physical means which can add to the elegance and luxury of life, is apparent, but it is not certain that men and women filling their spheres in life with as much industry and energy, with as pure aims in as self-sacrificing a spirit, exist now as in the generation which preceded us. Without public and private virtue, wealth and the pomp of life and the splendor of achievements will not save a people from such Judgments of Heaven as are now falling upon us; they will only be as the garlands which adorn for the sacrifice.

We must return to the virtues of the fathers, and they are not born in the light of prosperity, but in self sacrifice, suffering and agony, or we shall from age to age only furnish another illustration of the poet's saying:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Journal May 17th 1856

	17	J. J. Osborn Co To Bill Buggy	Dr		151 00
53		By Cash & Disct	Cr	151 00	
195		Henry Ives To Bill Slat Irons	Dr		19 13
596		J. M Bonnor By Cash 140. Error 2.99	Cr	42.99	
107		W. C. Dickerman By Cash & Disct	Cr	333 49	
604		R. Ross By Cash & Disct	Cr	99.75	
161		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr		1143 75
		C. Potter To Bill Buggy	Dr		175 00
398		By Cash	Cr	175 00	
189		B. F. Harrison To Bill Buggy	Dr		110 00
		L. H. Goodyear By Bill May 17	Cr	22 17	
45		To Axles returned	Dr		17 21
188	19	C. Cowles Co To Cash	Dr		985 00
458		Wm Sinnie To Bill of Buggy	Dr		124 04
100		Burr & Haight To Bill Buggy	Dr		110 00
211		Mechanics Bank To Cash	Dr		1316 82
1127		J. B. Jaques & Bro To Bill Buggy	Dr		114 56

Journal May 8th 1856

46	8	Doremus & Nixon To Note 4 mo Mch 28	Dr		356 0
455		H. J. Hopkins To Note 4 mo Feb 28	Dr		316 3
		Nichols Leavitt & Co To Note 4 mo May 5	Dr		184 8
47		By Amt Bill May 5 not Cr	Cr	152 90	
		E. M. Webster To Bobbins & Snt	Dr		3 1
401		By Note 3 mo May 8	Cr	141 41	
		James T. Mitf To Bill Child Chaise	Dr		45 0
422		By Note 4 mo May 9	Cr	145 00	
456	9	G & A Smith By Note 4 mo Apr 8	Cr	110 91	
149		Shelton & Tuttle To Bill Thread & Sewing Needles	Dr		1 47
		J. J. Osborn & Co To Bill Buggy	Dr		151 00
53		By Cash & Disct	Cr	151 00	
398	10	Pardee Minor & Mix To Sundries	Dr		1 1 6
211		Tradesmens Bank By Disct & Exchg on Notes	Cr	92 04	
110		B. Mayer By Bill May 8	Cr	16 75	
448		A. W. Norwood By Note 4 mo Apr 25	Cr	160 00	
454		H. H. Hall & Co By Note 4 mo Mch 20	Cr	190 00	

Journal May 6th 1856

6	J. B. Nichols & Co By Bill Apr 28	Cr	32.	
	Elm City Bank To Cash & Draft	Dr		350 00
	Shilley & Perkins Manf Co By Bill May 6	Cr	2.39	
	Plants Manf Co By Bill May 6	Cr	51.38	
	J. B. Jaques & Bro To Amt of Lockyer & Co Bill	Dr		26 25
	Henry Ives To 9 Books	Dr		4 50
	W. & C. G. Fitch By Bill May 6	Cr	32.59	
7	Phoenix Co To 6 ⅌ Ans Thread	Dr 137½		8 25
	L. Chapin By Notes & Disc	Cr	915.00	
	B. Mayer To 4 Gals Amt Long Varnish short	Dr		1 16 00
	H. Hooker Co To Bill Buggies	Dr		1557 00
	C. G. Warner Co By Bill May 6	Cr	37.70	
	N. H. Wheel Co By Bill May 7	Cr	10.50	
	Denman Co To Bill Buggies	Dr		1100 00
	James S. Mip To Bill Trotter	Dr		1135 00
	John S. Cannon To 1 Grocery Waggon Fat Spring	Dr		1150 00

Journal April 26th 1856

425	26	Atwater & Fleing To 6 ⅌ Thread	Do 12½	8 25
401		E. W. Webster To Bill Sewing Machine	Do	158 25
107		W & C. Dickerman To 5 Needles	Do	62
44		H. R. Beach By Cash & Disc	Cr	162.041
195		Henry Ives To pdia Edge & 12 Boxes ret Cr By Bill April 25th	Dr 542.50	6.50
161		C. City Bank To Cash	Dr	150
135		S. G. Miles To Bill Buggy	Dr	115 00
121		James Fountain To Bill Buggy 2	Do	175.35
191		L. Chapin To Bill Buggies	Do	298.80
165		M. N. Monson By Bill Apr 26	Cr	315 67
47		Nichols Leavitt Co By Bill Apr 24	Cr	31 651
165		M. N. Monson By Bill Apr 25	Cr	15 84
127	29	J. B Jagues & Bro To Bill Buggy	Dr	340
197		A. D. Barlow To Bill Buggies	Do	220
112		New Haven Spring Co To Cash	Dr	500 00

Journal April 23rd 1856

53	23	N. H. Co Bank To Cash	Dr	1435 90	
138		Denman Co By Cash & Disc't	Cr	1090.00	
185		Hanover Advance Co To Cash & Disc't	Dr.		185 00
113	24	D. A. Benjamin Co To Bill Buggy	Dr.		245 00
142		L. S. Gladding Co To 4 Boxes Silver Nails	Dr		
		R. McKinstry Jr To Bill Buggies	Dr.		589 00
4		Denman Co To Bill Slide Seat	Dr.		190 00
37		J. B. Jaques & Bro To Bill Slide Seat Buggy	Dr		200 00
8		Hubbell & Mallory To Bill Buggy	Dr		335 00
9		H. Hooker Co To Bill Buggys	Dr		418 00
43	25	A. W. Forward To Bill Buggy	Dr.		140 00
24		M. H. Nathan To Bill Poles	Dr.		114 00
53		J. J. Osborn Co To Bill Buggies	Dr		252 00
94		Galpin & Simpson By Cash & Disc't	Cr	185 72	
98		Lawrence Ricketts By Cash	Cr	175 00	
3		N. H. Co Bank To Cash	Dr		2129 62

Journal April 12th 1856

149 ✓	12	Shelton & Tuttle To 1 ℔ 5 Cord Thread	Dr		1
127 ✓		J. B. Jaques & Bro To Bill Buggies	Dr		255
398 ✓		Blake Bros By Bill Apr 12th	Cr	13 50	
	14	H. Page & Co By Cash	Cr	147 42	
398 ✓		Do To Thread & Needles			2
53 ✓		J. J. Osborn & Co By Cash & Disct	Cr	202 00	
90 ✓		Wm Orthout & Bro To Cash	Dr		32
75 ✓		Hubbell & Morton By Cash & Disct	Cr	1245 00	
141 ✓		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr		1317
195 ✓		Henry Ives By Bill Apr 12	Cr	221 50	
399 ✓		S Parsons To Cash	Dr		103
58 ✓		S. Barnett By Bill Apr 14	Cr	42 00	
601 ✓		Shelton & Co By Bill Apr 14	Cr	1 00	
153 ✓		G. F. Warner & Co By Bill Apr 11	Cr	3 00	
570 ✓	15	Atwater & Barnett To 8 Needles	Dr		1
443 ✓		Tomlinson Carriage Co To Bill Thread	Dr		11

Journal April 10th 1856

78	10	Hubbell & Morton To Bill Buggies	Dr	1 280 00
127		J. B. Jaques & Bro To Bill Buggies	Dr	250 00
456		Miller & Grill To Bill Ship Top & Seat	Dr	55 00
165		M. H. Monson By Bill Apr 9	Cr	340.24
422		James S. Mix By Disct J. S. Mix Co	Cr	20 00
42		James S. Mix Co To Disct J. S. Mix	Dr	20 00
457	11	S. C. Scripture Co By Bill Apr 9	Cr	17 00
58		S. Baptie By Bill Apr 10	Cr	20.50
195		Henry Ives To Bill Apr Boxes net	Dr	3 88
179		J Dikeman & Son By Cash	Cr	3996
426		Gruing & Bruce To 2 Notes given up & Interest	Dr	181 15
448		Hillard & Sardee To 1 ℔ 6 Cord Thread	Dr	1 37
53		J. J. Osborn Co To Bill Buggies	Dr	202 00
398		J. M. Collins Co To 1 Child Chaise Ew 1 20. 1 25	Dr	45 00
	12	S. A. Blake To Cash paid De Forest & Overshiff	Dr	30 88
434		By Bill Apr 9	Cr	30 88

Rev D R Dixon son of Maj Joseph Dixon & brother of Abram Dixon of Westfield NY

65

DAILY JOURNAL.

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

Obituary.

Died in New Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 9 1871, Dr. CHARLES CHENEY FOOTE, of that city. Dr. F. was a native of Jamestown, attained his majority here, became a successful practioner of medicine, and was one whose whole life has been a credit to his birth place, and it seems fitting that here where he was so well known, something more should be said than a bare announcement of his untimely death. He was born in the Foote homestead where the Union School house now stands, on the 5th day of September, 1825. Charles early determined upon the practice of medicine as a profession, and to avail himself of the advantages of a collegiate education. He fitted for Union College at Jamestown Academy and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. At our Academy Charles was under the tuition of Lysander Farrar Esq., now of Rochester, George W. Parker Esq., now of New York city, and Edward A. Dickinson. He was a good scholar, energetic and persevering and had plenty of physical strength and vigor to endure any amount of mental application. Although not inclined to be mischievous or troublesome, he was by no means deficient in what might be called strategy, and we recollect well an instance. He had a cousin from Indiana who came out here to attend school and was a pretty wild boy. His influence for a time upon Charles was bad, and the two for some reason incurred the displeasure of the teacher of the Academy at the time, Mr. Parker, who called them up one day upon the stage to receive punishment, repeated notice of which had been previously given.

Charles and his cousin walked upon the stage, and the teacher administered what he supposed and designed for a severe whipping with a beech gad. Both the boys took the punishment with great stoicism, which we attributed entirely to grit, but at recess Charles and his cousin each unloaded from their pants four or five copies of Olney's Atlas! As Charles said, "it never hurt a bit!"

After a course of study at Williston Seminary Charles entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in the class of 1849. After taking his degree at Union College, he attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1851. His father Judge E. T. Foote, at that time had become a resident of New Haven, Conn., and was practicing medicine in that city. In the spring of 1851, Charles commenced the practice of medicine at New Haven in company with his father. In the spring of 1852 Charles was married to Miss Amelia L. Jenkins, (a daughter of his father's second wife,) and who before her marriage was a resident of Jamestown, and is well known to many of our citizens. In his domestic relations he was peculiarly fortunate. He was a most kind and affectionate parent, of a genial disposition, and he devoted to home life all the time he could snatch from a large and successful practice. He leaves three children living. He has left his family in easy pecuniary circumstances, but overwhelmed with grief from his sudden and unexpected death.

In relation to the manner of his death, and as illustrative of the regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens, we copy the following from the Daily papers of his place of residence.

The Elm City *Press* says:

"Again devolves upon us the sad duty of announcing the death of one of our most prominent and respected citizens, Dr. Charles C. Foote, which occurred at his residence, in Temple st. yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock. In the forenoon he was engaged as usual in visiting his patients, and returned home at noon in his usual cheerful manner and apparently in sound health. After sitting down, he rose from his chair and went into another room where he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, followed by a fearful hemorrhage of blood, caused as it is supposed, by bursting a blood vessel. Drs. Rodman & Skiff were immediately summoned, but were unable to render any assistance to the suffering man, and almost instantaneously death ensued. Taking into consideration his regular habits and apparent perfect health, the news of his decease carries with it a shock to all his acquaintances. As a physician he succeeded to the extensive practice of his father, and with a steadily increasing business, attended with great success, had gained reputation as a skillful physician, and the confidence of all with whom he was connected. As a christian, a gentleman and a physician, he has a record enjoyed only by the honored few.

Although he never made a public profession of faith, yet he was a man of the strongest christian character. Liberal in his views he never desired, nor would ever enter into a religious controversy, acknowledging the right of every man to his own opinion, and all he desired from others was to enjoy at their hands the same privilege. The testimonial offered to his memory, by a sorrow stricken community is, that his loss can not be replaced. The warmest sympathy of all is with the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased in their great affliction."

The New Haven Daily Morning *Journal* and *Courier* says:

"Dr Foote was a prominent homœopathic physician in New Haven, enjoying a large practice and a high reputation. His loss will prove a serious one to many families, to his professional brethren and to the community."

The New Haven Daily *Palladium* says:

"Dr. Foote has a large reputation as a practitioner of homœopathy in this city and State, and had an extensive practice. As a man he was greatly esteemed and honored in the community, and his death will be a severe loss to the community and a sad bereavement to his family, which was so recently afflicted by the death of a son and brother.

The Daily *News* says:

"Dr. Foote has had great success as a practitioner of medicine of the homœopathic school, and was much trusted by all to whom he was called upon to minister, and was a gentleman of very sterling principles and peculiarly gentle manners."

Of the three children left by the deceased, the eldest is a daughter, aged 16; the next a daughter, aged 12, and the youngest a son, aged 9. He had buried three children, two daughters and a son, the latter, four years old, was buried just eight weeks before his father.

In person the doctor was nearly six feet tall, had dark blue eyes, was quite muscular, and his usual weight was about 210 pounds. He showed few gray hairs, but on the top of his forehead the hair began to be thin. He walked quite erect and was rapid in his movements. He had never had but little sickness, although occasionally troubled with rheumatism about the breast and shoulders. Upon the sudden attack which terminated so fatally, he had only time to call for some salt, and to say to his friends "do not be alarmed," and his spirit was summoned hence.

Thus from time to time opens the grave to which we are all hastening. His summons, though sudden, found him ready. Though his ashes are mouldering in the grave, as one who worthily finished the first stage of existence, he has but lain down to pleasant dreams.

The Republican.

Homer, Thursday, August 8, 1861.

Obituary.

In Unadilla, Mich., on the 24th day of June last, Rev. DAVID R. DIXON, aged nearly 78 years.

Mr. D. was a native of Vermont. His youth was passed in Sherbune, Chenango county, N. Y., where he became a hopeful subject of renewing grace. While Hamilton College was only an Academy, he was there fitted to enter the Junior Class of Yale College where he graduated in 1807. Several of the succeeding years were spent by him as a teacher of an Academic Institution in Utica and in the study of Theology. He was licensed to preach the gospel, and about the year 1814 he was sent as a missionary to labor in Oswego county. He was soon ordained a pastor over two Presbyterian churches in the town of Mexico,—a relation which subsisted for about twenty years. Time will never fully disclose the results of his labors in that newly settled county. Possessing a vigorous physical constitution, he was enabled to do a great amount of such pioneer missionary labor as the spiritual wants of that region demanded. His form and voice were familiar to almost all of the inhabitants of the county. Several precious revivals of religion seemed to be the result of his continued earnest labors. In 1835 he removed to Tipton, Mich., and a few years later to Unadilla where he remained till his death. For nearly all of the last twenty years of his life he was employed as a Colporteur by the American Tract Society. In this capacity he was faithful and for one of his years, efficient. Many a humble hamlet as well as many a larger residence in Central Michigan had learned to welcome his advent as a bearer of the messages of salvation contained in the myriad pages issued by the American Tract Society.

Although he generally enjoyed good physical health, he had a peculiarity of nervous temperament which made him at times somewhat gloomy and caused him much suffering from depression of spirits. It is believed, however, that he never permitted this infirmity to diminish his labors in the vineyard of his Master.—And many of his former friends will rejoice to learn that as he drew nearer to the end of his "appointed time," he seemed to enjoy more and more of the light of his Father's reconciled countenance. His illness was brief and the prospect of death was rendered pleasant by the glimpses which he was enabled to catch of the better land beyond the grave.

Journal March 31st 1857

446	31	Dollner Potter & Co	Cr	
✓		By Bill Mch 27		2 25
		H. Berkey & Sons	Cr	
		By Bill Mch 26		53 75
408			Dr	
✓		To our acceptance 4 mos Mch 26		1 107 50
55		R. McKinstry Jr	Cr	
✓		By 8 Covers set		8.00
398		Elias Howe Jr	Dr	
✓		To Bill Repairs		1 28 75
181		Denman & Co	Dr	
✓		To Bill Buggies		1 630 00
171		N. H. Saddlery Co	Dr	
✓		To 2 ⅝ White Silk	850	1 17 00
191		S Chapin	Cr	
✓		By Notes & Disc		380.00
41		N. H. Spring Co	Dr	
✓		To 1 Set Wheels G. Cook		1 3 00
68		Doremus & Nixon	Cr	
✓		By Bill Mch 28		354 06
		M W. Monson	Cr	
		By Bill Mch 31		91 49
145			Dr	
✓		To Errors		1 1 88
596		Fields Rowlotham & Co	Cr	
✓		By Bill Mch 27		45 50
595		L. T. Maddux	Cr	
✓		By Note 4 mo Feb 25		440.26
		James T. May & Co	Cr	
		By Amt Sav Book Apr 1		
62			Dr	
✓		To Note 3 mo Apr 2		1 62 07
449		De Forest & Hotchkiss	Cr	
✓		By Amt Bill Apr 1		241 81

Glorious Vetoes

GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE CROSSTOWN RAILROAD BILL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 26, 1867.

To the Senate:

I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher street and other streets and avenues in the city of New York."

It is proposed by this bill to create a railroad corporation by the name of the "Crosstown Railroad Company," and to give it authority to construct and operate a railroad with a double or single track, commencing at the North river at the foot of Christopher street and thence along that street to Ninth street; along Ninth street to First avenue; along First avenue to East Tenth street; along East Tenth street to the East river, and thence returning through East Tenth street to West Tenth street, and along West Tenth street to Washington street, and along Washington street to Christopher street; thence to the place of beginning.

It also authorizes the corporation created to construct another road commencing at the foot of Duane street, North river, and running through West street to Chambers street; along Chambers street to James Slip; along James Slip to South street; along South street to the ferry at the foot of Catharine street; thence returning through South street to James Slip; along James Slip to Chambers street; along Chambers to Duane street, and thence along Duane street to the North river.

The bill also provides for the construction of a third railroad commencing at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, North river, and along Twenty-eighth street to Second avenue; along Second avenue to Thirty-fourth street; along Thirty-fourth street to First avenue; thence returning through Thirty-fourth street to Second avenue; along Second avenue to Twenty-ninth street; along Twenty-ninth street to Ninth avenue; along Ninth avenue to Twenty-eighth street, and along Twenty-eighth street to the North river.

I have been thus particular in referring to the scope of the bill in respect to the territory which the corporation is empowered to appropriate to its own use, in order to call attention to the fact that the franchise granted is of very great magnitude, and that grave considerations are involved in the question whether such a bill should become a law.

Without considering the important interests to be affected by the proposed enactment, or the objections that are urged against legislation of this character, I should feel constrained to withhold my assent from the bill upon the ground that it is in conflict with article three, section sixteen of the Constitution, which provides that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and shall be expressed in the title."

As I understand the provisions of the bill under consideration, it provides for the construction of *three* distinct lines of railroad, in no way connected with each other; and, therefore, would seem to embrace three subjects instead of one, as enjoined by the Constitution; for it can hardly be claimed that three distinct railroads are one and the same thing, even if owned by one Corporation.

In addition to this, the sixth section of the bill authorizes the proprietors of the Tenth street, Broadway and Eighth street line of stages, to change their route, so as to allow them to run up Avenue C, two blocks to Twelfth street; through Twelfth street to Broadway, and through Broadway to connect with the old line of Eighth street. This provision is obviously a different subject than the construction of a railroad, and for this reason the bill is obnoxious to the section of the Constitution to which I have referred.

Doubtless, the policy in confining the grants of a local or private bill to one subject, is to prevent combination of diverse interests; also, that the title of the bill may express the object, was obviously to attract the attention of all parties interested to the proposed measure, to the end that any objections which might be deemed tenable, could be made known to the Legislature, and that the infliction of an injury to the right of any private party, or to the interests of locality.

It is entirely clear that the title of this bill does not, in any essential degree, disclose or indicate the character of its provisions. It purports to be "An act to authorise the construction of a railroad in Christopher street and other streets and avenues of the city of New York," and it confers authority to construct at least three railroads, and for the transfer of a line of stages from the streets they now pass over to others in which they have hitherto possessed no rights. If this bill can be sustained, it would be equally valid if it authorised the construction of a railroad in every street and avenue in the city of New York. It is hardly possible to see what objections may exist to the transfer of a line of stages from Tenth street to avenue C, Twelfth street and Broadway, and it is quite probable that no person immediately interested in those streets had notice of this intended enactment. Certainly the title of the bill does not convey the slightest intimation that it was the purpose to interfere with any of the established stage routes in the city. Nor from the title would any of the residents or owners of property on Ninth street, Tenth street, Washington street, Duane street, Chambers street, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and the other streets and avenues named in the bill,—not including Christopher street,—have any definite understanding that it was the purpose to construct a railroad over those particular thoroughfares. I am clearly of the opinion that, regarding my constitutional duty, I should not approve of this bill for the reasons already assigned.

I cannot, however, omit to mention some other features of this bill, which in my judgment are open to grave objections.

There is no provision fixing the amount of the capital stock to be issued; for the payment in of any capital stock, nor for the duration of the corporation. The company is not required before commencing operations to raise one dollar of money, or give any evidence whatever that it is intended in good faith to construct and operate the road. There is, therefore, no provision affording any security for the creditors of the company, or to those who may sustain any injury by its operations; and there is no personal liability upon its corporators or stockholders. It would seem to be reasonable that an act conferring a franchise so important and extensive, and granting power to exercise the right of eminent domain, should contain some provision for the security and protection of creditors, even if it did not seem practicable to to provide in respect to those who may sustain injury by reason of the construction of the road.

It will not be inferred that I question the great pecuniary value of the franchise proposed to be granted. Its value, however, does not obviate the importance of guarding enactments of this character with all the restrictions and conditions which are usually deemed essential to the protection of the public interests and the rights of the individual citizen. In a former message relating to New York city railroad grants, I referred to their admitted value, and suggested that the public treasury should therefore be benefitted by the gains accruing from these gifts. If this object is sought to be carried out in the bill under consideration, I must think the provision very indefinite and possibly wholly inadequate.

"And said Company shall pay five per cent. of the nett receipts of the Company to the city for each car run thereon," is the language of the second section. If the purpose and scope of this requirement should be understood by anybody, the time for payment, the manner, and under what form of accounting or statement, will still remain unexplained by anything contained in the bill.

The various provisions confer very extensive powers upon the corporation in respect to entering upon streets and taking property for the purposes of the Company, and the restrictions in the bill are very few. It is true that the second section directs that the running of roads shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the Common Council of the city of New York may from time to time prescribe; but the fourth section perpetually enjoins the corporation of the city from allowing any other railroad to be constructed upon the streets and avenues named, "or from doing any other act to hinder, delay or obstruct the construction or operation of said railroads." Furthermore, the city corporation is commanded to give its aid to the Railroad Company, to promote the construction and protect the operation of said railroads, and any act or thing done in violation thereof shall be void. I cannot doubt that the provisions of this section confer upon the Railroad Company the entire control of the streets and avenues named, at least, during the construction of the road, and the corporation of the city is forbidden to do anything that shall interfere with or impede their operations. In fact, the corporation of the city is excluded from all police government over the streets, if it shall interfere with or in any way impede the operations of the Company.

The owners of property on the streets, or those having peculiar interests in them, and the citizens generally, are left, as it appears to me, without adequate protection against the possible annoyances of the acts and conduct of those who, it may be, are stimulated to an equal or greater degree by the hope of private gain, than the discharge of a public duty, and who may not at all times be entirely careful to respect and protect interests which may come in collision with their own.

The important interests involved in every such extensive grant of a railroad franchise, require the most careful and attentive consideration.

The city of New York has grown to such magnitude, its interests are so various and complicated, that in respect to its streets and avenues, it is not easy to see what policy is the best adapted to subserve the convenience of the public, and at the same time protect the rights of private individuals, when stern public wants demand innovation. It follows, of course, that mere private interests must yield. Yet, they are nevertheless to be respected; and it is perhaps not too much to say, that, as a general rule, the views of the owners of property upon streets and avenues should have great weight in determining whether a given street should be converted into a railroad track for the use of a private corporation, or preserved open and free to all classes of vehicles, in accordance with the theory of its original dedication to public use. As before remarked, private interests must give away to the public necessities, but it rarely happens that a community thus situated and thus interested, array themselves in unbroken opposition to a just and needed public undertaking. In the case under consideration, no petition has been presented in its favor, while large numbers of remonstrances have been made by the owners of property along the proposed routes, and by other citizens residing in the city of New York. In fact, from my information, the opposition along the streets and avenues designated in the bill, is almost unanimous.

It has been held by the Court of last resort that the running of a railroad upon the streets of a city is not a use of it contemplated when originally dedicated as a public highway. It is probable that this rule is not altogether applicable to the city of New York; but I regard it as just in cases where a public thoroughfare is, by a special act, to be converted to purposes not originally contemplated; that provision shall be made as far as practicable, for the protection of rights which may be directly invaded by any operation deemed essential to public convenience. At least, it has seemed to me that some general law could be safely and judiciously enacted, with proper safeguards to protect the public, placing this subject it may be, in the hands of proper local authorities, to bestow grants and franchises of this description, in such manner as would cause the least injury to individual rights and a fair return to the treasury for the privilege enjoyed.

I always regret to be obliged to differ with the Legislature, but upon careful examination I do not find that the bill before me is framed upon the general principles I have indicated, or indeed, that particular attention has been paid to interests that may be largely affected by it. I, therefore, respectfully return the bill for your further consideration.

R. E. FENTON.

GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 11, 1867.

To the Senate:

I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An act regulating the carrying of passengers and property on the New York Central and other railroads of this State."

Section first of this bill declares that "it shall be lawful for the New York Central Railroad Company hereafter to demand and receive two and a half cents per mile for each and every passenger transported on their road, with his or her ordinary baggage." The second section provides that "it shall be the duty of every railroad company in this State to carry freight offered to it from this State with as much dispatch as possible; and all freight offered at any freight station of any such road, to the extent of the capacity of the company's warehouses at the place where offered, shall be sent therefrom within ten days after the receipt of such freight, unless prevented by accident, the direction of the consignee, or unavoidable causes; and no discriminations in regard to dispatch shall be made in favor of freight from other States."

In 1853 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the consolidation of the "Albany and Schenectady Company, for shipment on its road, and Troy, Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Rochester and Syracuse, Buffalo and Lockport, the Mohawk Valley and the Syracuse and Utica direct, Buffalo and Rochester, Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Companies, or any two or more of them."

The passage of this act was urged upon the ground that it would facilitate the transit of passengers and freight between the seaboard and the West. The charter of some of these roads, when first incorporated, restrained them from carrying freight of any description. This restriction was, from time to time, removed by the Legislature, until the right to transport freight throughout the entire year, was conferred, upon the condition, however, that such freight should pay to the State tolls equal in amount to which they would have been subjected had they been transported on the canals. The supposed necessity of protecting the State revenues, by preventing competition with the Erie canal, was the declared justification of this restriction. In accordance, however, with a more liberal and progressive policy, in 1851 the Legislature passed a law removing this condition, providing that "it should not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the Treasury of the State on account of the transportation of property on any railroad on and after the first day of December in the year 1851,"—thus removing all restrictions of this character upon internal commerce, and, in obedience to the demands of trade, allowed this withdrawal from the revenue of the canals, that the people might enjoy, in a larger degree, the advantages of cheap intercommunication.

The act of 1853, above referred to, provided that when two or more of the railroad companies named in this act are consolidated, said consolidated companies shall carry way passengers on their road at a rate not to exceed two cents per mile. Thus it will be seen, that while pursuing the wise policy of making every concession which could facilitate and lessen the cost of transportation, the Legislature was careful to protect the rights of the people by limiting the price which should be exacted of the traveling public.

Relief from this restriction is sought through the provisions of the bill herewith returned.

A bill containing similar provisions was, after careful consideration on my part, returned to the Honorable the Senate, without my sanction, on the 28th day of April, 1865. The reasons for withholding my signature then, as well as in the case at the close of the last session of the Legislature, press upon me with super-added force at this time, and impel me to like action. It was then urged in favor of the proposed increase of fare, that the inadequateness of the compensation did not afford the stockholders a proper return upon the capital invested. In my message to the Senate, referred to, I used the following language:

68

"Should the enhanced prices complained of continue to prevail, and the managers be thereby forced to forego the declaration of a dividend, the stockholders would not be then called to endure a burden more oppressive than has been sustained by many corporations and interests which have not had relief extended to them by legislative enactment." * * * * *

"If experience shall not prove the embarrassments, under which it is said to labor, to be but of a temporary character; and if the proposed reforms in its future management shall not secure to capital an ample recompense, I shall then be most willing to co-operate with the Legislature in affording such relief as may be wise and necessary."

Has this contingency occurred?

Up to the time relief was first sought and the subject brought to the attention of the Legislature, it was not claimed that the Company, from 1853, had not had a period of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The revenue of the Company for the year ending September 30th, 1854, from passengers, freight and other sources, was $5,918,384 50, and for the year ending September 30th, 1864, from the same sources, the receipts were $12 997,889.83, being an increase of $7,079,555.33. During this period dividends were paid to the stockholders averaging above seven per cent.

An examination of the annual report of the Company made to the State Engineer and Surveyor, shows that the net earnings for the year ending September 30th, 1865, amounted to the sum of $1,609,302.81—equal to 6 24-100 per cent. on the amount of the capital stock; that the value of the road and equipments was $33,711,919.56, being more than nine millions of dollars in excess of the capital stock of the Company. In addition to which it had other assets, being cash on hand, stock and bonds of other companies, bills receivable, and supplies on hand amounting to over three millions of dollars more.

For a more full understanding of the average prosperity and condition of this Corporation, I respectfully submit a comparative statement of the passenger and freight business for different years since the consolidation:

Earnings from passengers for year ending September 30, 1853, upon the roads consolidated under the act of April 2d of that year $2,829,668
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1866 4,360,248
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1858 2,532,646
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1861 2,315,932
Earnings from freight for year ending September 30, 1853, upon the roads consolidated under the act of April 2d of that year $1,835,572
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1866 9,671,919
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1858 3,700 270
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1861 4,064,448

From the above it will appear that the earnings of the road from passengers in 1866 over 1853 have increased 54 1-11 per cent.; 1866 over 1858, 72 1-6 per cent.; 1866 over 1861, 88¼ per cent, and that the earnings from freight have increased in 1866 over 1853 426 11-12 per cent.; in 1866 over 1858 161 5 10 per cent.; in 1866 over 1861, 107 9 25 per cent., so that the increased income of the road seems to be fully equal if not in considerable excess of the increased price of materials and labor for running the road. The comparisons hold good in the result of the operations of the road for the year 1866. During that year the road has paid for all repairs and expenses of every kind, including National, State and local taxes, and $1,377,915.38 for fuel, a large provision for the future, with six per cent. dividend to stockholders, leaving $486,630 cash on hand as surplus earnings of the year—equal to nearly two per cent. on the capital.

The report of the Company shows the net earnings for the last fiscal year to have been $2,039,014.21—equal to 7 83-100 per cent.; and that the total receipts of the road were $14,596,785.68, being an excess of $621,261 29 over the receipts of 1865. It thus appears that at the height of extravagant cost in running the road, the net earnings—although not fully distributed in dividends—equal more than ten per cent.—being more than in most other permanent investments which subject the individual owner to taxation. It is clear that the income on the nominal capital invested, is more than the interest paid by the National and State Governments, which with the advantage of the geographical position of the road and the general prosperity attending it, justifies the high market value of the stock as exhibited during the past year.

It must be admitted that this road is a great and important interest, in which the public feel a laudable pride, and I cannot doubt, would respond promptly and cheerfully to any just demand for its protection and prosperity. It is not enough to say that the road passes with easy grades over the most densely populated portion of the country, reaching thriving villages, large towns and populous cities, through well cultivated agricultural districts, studded with extensive manufacturing and milling establishments, which furnish an immense freight and passenger business at all seasons of the year. To these, the road is indebted for large and increasing patronage, and in return is supposed to give regular, speedy and economical transit to passengers and freight. It is a case of mutual advantage; and mutual protection should be given and secured. I will not urge that experience has demonstrated the impracticability of organizing an incorporated company with unrestricted power to make demands on the public, that would not take undue advantage of the privilege. Organized or associated capital—so important to enterprize and advancement—may thus wisely be restrained from the tendency to encroach upon the rights and interests of the people. The protection of privilege on the one hand, and [illegible] on the other, is the true function of legislation.

With the large income of the Central Railroad Company, which [illegible] fail to be greatly increased without increasing the fare—when prices fall to something like their former standard—the propriety of raising the fare at this time is not apparent. It will not be denied that there has been some falling off in the price of labor and materials—not so rapidly, however, as was expected. Very few doubt that this decline will continue—it is to be hoped moderately—until stable rates are reached based upon specie value. Heavily laden as the people are with burdens, it may well be doubted whether they will sanction additional taxation to augment the very respectable profits of this prosperous corporation.

If it were susceptible of demonstration that the company had been suffering for a period from temporary and extraordinary causes, it might still be questioned whether it would be wise to grant relief unless the loss were greater than to other similar investments of capital, or such as threatened to impair the usefulness of the road, and then for only a limited period. It is certainly well that we should feel a joint and common interest in returning as rapidly as may be, to a normal condition of business and values. It is evident, however, if the policy of relieving every interest adversely affected by the unusual causes of the past few years, prevails, that the public will lose one great incentive to efforts which are necessary to restore us to the natural and ordinary conditions which we all deem so desirable. Many have suffered in diminution of business or profits,—perhaps no class of persons more than those who, from inclination or habit, have confined themselves to operations which only permitted legal rates of interest. Capital invested on bond and mortgage has hardly paid—after deducting National, State, municipal, county and town taxation—more than four per cent.; and the same is true of capital employed in many other ways. It may be asserted of agricultural investments generally, that the net income in the more favorable periods can hardly boast of the profits derived by the Central Railroad Company.

It must be borne in mind, that this valuable franchise was granted by the State, not less for the public accommodation, than for private gain. It is believed by many persons of good judgment, that the managers of the road could, in the exercise of rigid economy, reduce expenditures to an extent which would enable them to increase their present dividends without prejudice to the public good.

With these views earnestly entertained, and these reasons respectfully submitted, I return this bill to the Senate without my approval.

R. E. FENTON.

The Governor's Veto of the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 16, 1867.

To the Senate:

I respectfully return, without my approval, the bill entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, Lexington avenue and certain other streets and avenues in the city of New York."

It is proposed by this bill to confer upon certain persons, named therein, and their assigns, authority to construct and operate a railroad with double or single track; commencing at the South Ferry, at the foot of Whitehall street, and running thence through and along Whitehall street and Broadway, with a double or single track, to the upper side of the Bowling Green; through and along Broadway, with a double track, to Union Square; thence, with a double track on the east side of Union Square, to and through Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street; through and along Twenty-third street, with a double track, to Lexington avenue, through and along Lexington avenue, with a double track, to its northeasterly termination, to be extended to such northerly termination as fast as said avenue is opened, graded and paved; with branches therefrom, with double track, through and along Sixtieth, Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, to the Central Park; also connecting, with a double track in Broadway, at the upper side of the Bowling Green, to, through and along Broadway, State and Whitehall streets, with a single or double track, to the said South Ferry, together with the necessary turnouts, switches and convenient stands for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said route or routes.

The city has grown to such proportions, and its power and attractiveness as a seat of trade, surround every question which relates to its expansion and convenience with general interest. To extend its commercial capacity; to add to the economy of time and money, and to afford to those who labor or do business within its limits, access to the less crowded portion of the Island, are matters which should be carefully considered.

The necessity for more rapid transit, upon some well devised plan, from the lower to the upper part of the Island, is unquestionable. The benefits to accrue not only to the city residents, but to all persons doing business in this commercial metropolis, are so apparent, that I need not refer to them. It seems to me plain that this bill does not meet the requirements of the case. Owing to the large and constantly increasing business centering in Broadway, with an immense throng of vehicles, no surface railroad could secure the rapid transit, or operate with that ease and safety which would justify its construction. Indeed, it may well be questioned if it would not contribute to yet greater delay, and add to the embarrassment, confusion and obstruction of that already greatly crowded main artery of city travel.

The bill under consideration is subject to the specific objection, that it compels all actions relating to, affecting or arising under the bill, to be commenced in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district. There can be no good reason why persons whose rights may be effected by this bill, or the operation of the road it authorises, should not have the privilege to bring their actions to protect or enforce their rights in such Judicial districts as, under the laws of the State relating to actions, is now secured to such persons, and not be confined to the First Judicial district.

It is a further objection, that the consideration declared to be provided is wholly disproportionate, to the conceded value of the franchise. Indeed, no provision is made for the payment into the treasury of any sum whatever except "the same license fee annually for each car run thereon, as is now paid by other city railroads in said city," a sum, it is believed, altogether too small. It is not a sum regulated according to the value of the franchise, nor according to what the city authorities may hereafter deem just, but the bill simply provides that the *present* license fee shall be the measure of equivalent for the valuable privilege bestowed on the grantees by this bill.

In further discussion of this important measure, and as applicable thereto, I venture to renew the suggestions in my message to the Senate on the bill to "authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher street and other streets and avenues in the city of New York":

"The important interests involved in every such extensive grant of a railroad franchise require the most careful and attentive consideration.

"The city of New York has grown to such magnitude, its interests are so various and complicated, that in respect to its streets and avenues, it is not easy to see what policy is the best adapted to subserve the convenience of the public, and at the same time protect the rights of private individuals, when stern public wants demand innovation. It follows, of course, that mere private interests must yield. Yet, they are, nevertheless, to be respected; and it is not perhaps too much to say, that, as a general rule, the views of the owners of property upon streets and avenues should have great weight in determining whether a given street should be converted into a railroad track for the use of a private corporation, or preserved, open and free to all classes of vehicles, in accordance with the theory of its original dedication to public use. As before remarked, private interests must give way to the public necessities, but it rarely happens that a community thus situated and thus interested, array themselves in unbroken opposition to a just and needed public undertaking. In the case under consideration, no petition has been presented in its favor, while large numbers of remonstrances have been made by the owners of property along the proposed routes, and by other citizens residing in the city of New York. In fact, from my information, the opposition along the streets and avenues designated in the bill, is almost unanimous.

"It has been held by the Court of last resort that the running of a railroad upon the streets of a city, is not a use of it contemplated when originally dedicated as a public highway. It is probable that this rule is not altogether applicable to the city of New York; but I regard it as just in cases where a public thoroughfare is, by a special act, to be converted to purposes not originally contemplated; that provision shall be made as far as practicable, for the protection of rights which may be directly invaded by any operation deemed essential to public convenience. At least, it has seemed to me that some general law could be safely and judiciously enacted, with proper safeguards to protect the public, placing this subject, it may be, in the hands of proper local authorities, to bestow grants and franchises of this description, in such manner as would cause the least injury to individual rights, and a fair return to the treasury for the privilege enjoyed." In addition to the advantage to be derived from thus referring the whole question to the local authorities, the Legislature would be relieved from one of the perplexing subjects that annually comes with power to excite and disturb the public deliberations.

The reasons which impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill referred to, operate with equal force to restrain me from giving my approval to this. They have been submitted to the Senate and have received careful consideration, and my own conviction of their soundness has been confirmed by the unanimous approval of your honorable body. In view of the sanction which these suggestions have thus received, and the firm conviction of their correctness resting upon my mind, arising from a patient reconsideration of them, as well as for other reasons appropriate to this bill, and to which I have referred, I am compelled to return it for your further consideration.

R. E. FENTON.

AID TO STATE RAILROADS.

Disapproval of Governor Fenton.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 15, 1867.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State:

Dear sir: Near the close of the recent session of the legislature the bills herewith submitted were presented for my approval, in which provision is made for extending the aid of the state to railroad corporations in modes not hitherto adopted. In view of the novelty of the forms of relief proposed and the importance of the interests involved, I think it due to the public to make a brief statement of the considerations which control my action in regard to these bills.

I transmit to you without my signature the bill entitled "An act to encourage and aid the building of railroads."

This is a bill appropriating public moneys to an undefined amount—not exceeding $500,000—to encourage and aid companies duly organized in the construction or completion of railroads, and adding to the state tax one-third of a mill for that purpose. Its important provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any railroad company or companies duly organized under the laws of the state, shall within two years hereafter build and complete twenty continuous miles of railroad in any part of the state, where a parallel road is not already built or in process of building within an average distance of ten miles thereof, the said railroad company or companies shall receive from the treasurer of the state from the general fund, to be paid upon the warrant of the comptroller, five thousand dollars per mile for each mile so constructed; provided that no such appropriation shall be paid, unless accompanied with the certificate of the State Engineer and Surveyor, that the said road is complete and in good running condition for at least twenty miles; and the provisions of this section shall apply to all such portions of any railroad now organized and in process of construction, as may hereafter be constructed or completed.

SEC. 2. A state tax of one-third of a mill upon every dollar of the valuation of the real and personal property of the people of the state for the year 1867, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to raise a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act, but not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, shall be levied, assessed and collected by the collector of taxes for the several counties, and all the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury by the county treasurers to the credit of the general fund, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for the work designated by this act, and the said sum is hereby appropriated for public purposes, to aid in the construction of railroads. The Comptroller shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, from time to time, for the proceeds of such tax as the money shall be required to pay for the work herein authorized.

SEC. 3. Every railroad company that shall apply for aid under this act shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, file with the State Engineer and Surveyor a general description of the road and the number of miles to be constructed during the year, and on the first day of June, 1868, and in 1869 (meaning 1870) the State Engineer and Surveyor shall certify to the Comptroller the number of miles of road completed according to the terms of this act, and if the sum hereby appropriated is insufficient to pay five thousand dollars per mile, the Comptroller shall divide pro rata to the said roads according to the number of completed miles, according to the terms of this act."

The practical effect of the bill is to direct the levy of a state tax for half a million of dollars, and to offer that sum as a bounty to any and all railroad corporations which may choose to comply with its provisions by constructing or completing the construction of twenty continuous miles of railroad. The amount to be paid to any particular company, as well as the amount to be paid to the companies in the aggregate, is not determined. It is not, however, in any event, to exceed the sum of $500,000. The corporations to whom the gift is to be apportioned are not ascertained. The sums to be given to them respectively are contingent, and the amount of the tax to be levied on the people of the state is uncertain, except as to its maximum limitation. The assistance is tendered without reference to the locality or utility of the roads, the necessity of state aid in building them, or the wealth and resources of the corporations engaged in their construction.

The bill in my judgment is in conflict with the provisions of our state constitution. The eighth section in the seventh article of that instrument provides that no money shall be paid out of the treasury "except in pursuance of an appropriation by law;" and that every law making such an appropriation "shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to 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." The thirteenth section of the same article provides that every law which imposes 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."

The intention of these restrictions is illustrated by the language in the twelfth section prohibiting the contracting any debt in behalf of the state, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein.

It was obviously the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to prohibit appropriations from the treasury, unless by virtue of a law fixing the particular sums appropriated, and distinctly specifying the particular objects to which they are to be applied.

They declare that it should not be enough even that the specific object or sum be distinctly defined by law, unless so defined in the particular act making the appropriation. In this case there is not only no such distinct specification, but there is none in any other law. The particular sums to be paid and the particular objects to which they are to be applied depend on the future pleasure of the various railroad corporations, and not on a precise declaration in the bill, of the present will of the legislature. It is not sufficient to say that the sum appropriated by the bill, though now indefinite, will be made definite by the subsequent action of the several railroad companies; this would be to defeat the actual purpose of the prohibition. It is not even an answer to the objections to say, that though the specific objects to which the particular sums are to be applied are not distinctly stated in the bill there is a statement of the general purpose of the legislature "to aid in the construction of railroads." The mischief it was intended to guard against by the constitutional provisions, was the appropriation of public moneys for general objects, not specifically defined in the body of the proposed act; and the remedy was to require the particular objects to be stated and submitted, each upon its own merits, to the deliberate judgment of the legislature. Entertaining these views, I cannot affix my signature to the bill.

The bills in aid of the construction of the Oswego and Midland, and of the Southern Central railroads, respectively, provide for the exemption from local taxation, for a limited period, of the town, city and village bonds issued in aid of those objects, when held or owned by those residing in the counties through which the roads are to be constructed.

It may well be questioned whether it would be wise to adopt the policy of exempting securities of this class, under ordinary circumstances, from liability to taxation in common with other property; and it is not without some hesitation that I have concluded to affix my signature to those bills. The enterprises which they are designed to aid are meritorious, and the early completion of the roads is of great importance to the districts which they are to traverse. They will doubtless add largely to the valuation of property subject to general taxation, and there seems to be entire unanimity in the counties to be effected by the bills in favor of the local exemption proposed. No exemption is asked in regard to state taxation.

In view of these considerations, and without committing myself as to any future action in cases not presenting the same special aspects, I think it my duty to approve these bills.

R. E. FENTON.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

From the London Spectator.

A paper we published last week, headed "The Concentrated Progress of the World," raises very naturally an oft-mooted question—whether the next fifty years can by possibility witness as great a change, political, social, and material as the last fifty have seen? Old people who were just of age when Waterloo was fought tell us constantly that we can scarcely imagine the difference in every department of life between 1818 and 1868; in manners, modes of living, means of locomotion, and social tone; and ask if it be possible that an equal difference should exist between 1868 and 1918. Can there be another mechanical discovery equal to steam, an increase of wealth like that introduced by manufactures, a social change like the decease of feudalism, a political advance in Great Britain like that which has substituted for the sovereignty of fifty families the sway of public opinion? Steam, the factory, the press, and philanthropy have all, they say, been born, or at least have all reached manhood within that period, and they ask if it is possible that other powers, at once so new and so effective, should again be discovered by the world. Shall we not for the next half-century be engaged in exhausting their effects, till the fifty years to come will seem alike to ourselves and our posterity only a somewhat tiresome conclusion to the fifty years which have preceded them, till the world has once more in a manner stereotyped itself, and men have again come to believe that that which has been and is shall always be? What is the ground for believing, as most men do believe, that we are only on the threshold of change greater than any we have yet seen, for denying that we may be on the threshold of one of those long lulls, those periods of immutability of which the world has seen and endured so many. What is there in steam, or electricity, or the rise of America, or the spread of Republican and free-thinking opinion which should indicate that new forces will be speedily at work, that things will change, that we shall not in 1968 be doing very much what we are doing now? Apart from individual influences, the seventeenth century was very like the eighteenth; why should not the twentieth be like the twenty-first, the ninteenth being as exceptional a cycle as the first?

There is, of course, and can be, no final answer to that question any more there can be a final answer to the question what any to-morrow may bring forth; for such final answer could come only from a faculty not belonging to man. There have been stationary periods, and some of them have followed short cycles of advance, and it is no doubt true that we all forget too completely the slowness of human affairs, the time it takes a new creed, or a new idea, or a new invention to influence mankind. It is probable that Paganism in its classical sense survived in corners of Italy till the tenth century, printing had been invented a hundred years before its result was felt by any large section of mankind, and gunpowder took centuries to kill the practice of wearing armor as a defence. The next fifty years may be years marked by almost infinitesimal change, by mere applications of the ideas already in existence; developments, for example, of steam communication without the discovery of any motor capable of superseding steam, of social changes so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, of political changes which the historians of the future will scarcely deem worthy of record. The question refers, however, rather to possibilities than probabilities, and the limit of possibilities is not so easy to fix. Listen to Sir James Simpson, the Edinburgh surgeon, discoursing upon a single division of them, the possibilities discerned as probabilities by mediciners with imagination.

"But that day of revolution will not probably be fully realized till those distant days when physicians—a century or two hence—shall be familiar with the chemistry of most diseases; when they shall know the exact organic poisons that produce them, with all their exact antidotes and eliminatories; when they shall look upon the cure of some maladies as simply a series of chemical problems and formulæ; when they shall melt down all calculi, necrosed bones, &c., chemically, and not remove them by surgical operations; when the bleeding in amputations and other wounds shall be stemmed, not by septic ligatures or stupid needles, but by the simple application of hæmostatic gases or washes; when the few wounds then required in surgery shall all be swiftly and immediately healed by the first intention; when medical men shall be able to stay the ravages of tubercle, blot out fevers and inflammations, avert and melt down morbid growths, cure cancer, destroy all morbific organic germs and ferments, annul the deadly influences of malaria and contagions, and by these and various other means markedly lengthen out the average duration of human life; when our hygienic condition and laws shall have been changed by State legislation, so as to forbid all communicable diseases from being communicated, and remove all causes of sickness that are removable; when the rapidly increasing length of human life shall begin to fulfil that ancient prophecy, "the child shall die an hundred years old;" when there shall have been achieved, too, advances in other walks of life, far beyond our present state of progress; when houses shall be built and many other kinds of work performed by machinery, and not by human hands alone; when the crops in these islands shall be increased five or ten fold, and abundance of human food be provided for our increased population by our fields being irrigated by that waste organic refuse of our towns which we now recklessly run off into our rivers and seas; when man shall have invented means of calling down rain at will; when he shall have gained cheaper and better motive-powers than steam; when he shall travel from continent to continent by submarine railways, or by flying and ballooning through the air."

Sir James is a bit of a poet, but apart from his dream of a grand change in the average duration of human life, a dream connected rather with his theological beliefs than his scientific convictions, there is nothing whatever in those sentences beyond the range of fair scientific conjecture, and they imply a vast change, nothing less than the general healthiness of Western humanity, a disappearance of typhus, and cholera, and scrofula, and many another scourge of the day, as complete and final as that of leprosy, or the black death, or scurvy. Why should not one disease vanish as well as another till the human race lives its allotted time in health, perhaps the greatest swift advance that could possibly be made. Any system of hygiene which approached perfection would end infant mortality, and with it the greatest direct loss of power which now checks the progress of humanity. Half the human race dies under three, perishes, that is, uselessly. There is no absolute reason, again, why man should not master electricity, or discover some other motor the control of which would restore individualism, which could be used, that is, by the solitary worker, without so tremendous a disparity between his strength when alone and his strength when combined with others under a more than military discipline. The discoveries of the last thirty years which have so indefinitely increased the power of men, have but slightly increased the power of each man considered in his hermitage by himself. He can when seated alone get little out of steam or electricity, and anything which increased his power when alone as much as when in combination would probably change the whole aspect of society, would restore, for example, to the worker, what it took from the capitalist. The change would be almost as great as that which in the sixteenth century destroyed the superiority previously exercised by physical strength in battle. Again, we hardly know, we can scarcely guess, where the application of powers already used may end. Suppose it true, as many men of mark in science believe, that the next great step may be in sea-going steamers, that international communication may be accelerated as internal communication has been, that we may yet see New York brought within two days' journey of Liverpool. The probability is that in ten years every social condition now existing in Europe would have ceased to exist, that the millions who toil for others and on whose toil modern society is built would choose to toil for themselves, would precipitate themselves in a rush to which all the movements of mankind have been trifles upon the New World. Suppose the population of Britain and Germany reduced to ten millions each—a change less in magnitude than that which has occurred in many countries—and those ten millions only retained by advantages as great as the New World can offer, what would all the changes of the past half century be to that? This may happen, even without any application of Stephenson's great idea, the one idea he never worked out, that if engineers, instead of trying to increase the power applicable to driving ships, were to reduce the friction which retard ships, the world would speedily be one great parish. This writer, who has seen many countries and lived among many races, seriously believes that of all the dangers to which Europe and European society are exposed none is so formidable as the passion for emigration; seriously doubts whether, if education once spreads in Europe, it will be possible to retain its population cooped up in their narrow and half exhausted corner of the world. We think, we English, that we know what emigration is; but we know nothing about it, have no idea of the changes it would involve if aided by the whole force of the masses then in possession of the supreme political power. Suppose those five-sixths of Englishmen who now work for others choose to go elsewhere and work for themselves. The change between Waterloo and Sadowa would be very slight compared with the change between 1868 and 1918, and there is not a sensible man in England who will declare that alteration beyond the reach of thought. Why should not emigration in England and Germany attain the height it has reached in Ireland, and the masses insist on aiding it through the national fleets. The Irish would if they had the power, and the British have this year the power conferred on them. We say nothing of a discovery which, if it is ever made, will remould all human society, slowly pulverize all differences among nations, fusing the world into one people, and immediately destroy all existing political arrangements, the discovery of a means of maintaining and guiding a raft ten feet or so in the air, for we cannot resist a totally unreasonable impression that the discovery will not be made, that progress will not in our time make that astounding leap. Apart altogether from that, there are physicial forces now at work strong enough to change the whole face of the world, by shifting its populations.

The political and social forces are nearly as strong. Old people say the changes of the last half century are almost revolutionary, but after all they have hardly affected the body of the people. A Somersetshire laborer or a Northamptonshire maker of shoes is very much where he was in 1800—less oppressed, perhaps, and more nearly independent, but wonderfully little changed. He uses a lucifer where he used flint and steel, but that is nearly all the advantage he has derived from the "concentrated progress" of the half century. In the next fifty years he may be as little like what he is now as a county member is like Squire Western. We write and chatter, but none of us know what a community in which the majority was sovereign, and each man was as competent to form an opinion as an average county member now is, would be like. That is an advance conceivable without revolution, and no change we have yet encountered could so completely transform Western society, its conditions, its ways, and it may well be its objects. A happy life might become the ideal instead of a progressive life, and half the existing social motors cease to act. All the new experiments in living tried in America have had that for ultimate end, and have had as chiefs men above the uncultivated class, men usually who have just emerged from the uncivilized stage. Society as it is is not the ultimate outcome of human thought—if it be the best thing men can do is to give up the struggle to improve others, and go in for self-cultivation alone, as the highest Americans seem disposed to do. But without dreaming of social revolutions, let us think what universal and tolerably equal education really implies. Well, this, for one thing, that work shall be paid for in proportion to its disagreeableness, a very prosaic and undeniable proposition, which of itself and by itself would grind all existing arrangements into powder. Imagine the man who carts muck better paid than the man who sells tapes! a change actually visible in full work in Illinois and Michigan. There is no need to talk about possible republics and impossible equalities, about the effect of household suffrage or the decay of the feudal idea; education, if we get it, will of itself be a sufficient solvent; and getting it, though improbable, is far less impossible than the extinction of feudalism once appeared.

NAMES AND REALITIES.

A few unreflecting persons expressed their surprise yesterday that we should announce the grand political results of the day, both on our bulletins and in our columns, as "a glorious democratic triumph." But a little thought would have taught them the propriety of the phrase. Our government, representing our society in all that it has distinctive and peculiar, is pre-eminently democratic. It not only originates from the people, but it looks exclusively towards the people. In its inspiration, form and end, in the idea which creates it, in the structure which constitutes it, in the objects for which it lives and works, in its animating spirit as well as its material embodiment, or, in short, in its total principle and purpose, it is democratic. That is its worth, if it has any worth, and that is its glory, if it is entitled to glory.

We cannot consent, therefore, that a name which characterises our inmost being and virtue as a nation should be usurped and worn by an inconsiderable and temporary faction, and particularly when that faction, so far from expressing the peculiar national life, is at war with it in nearly every particular. The old democratic party, headed by General Jackson, had vitality in it once, but is now dead. All the objects for which it was organized have passed away with the circumstances of the day—have been either accomplished in the past or superseded by the rapid changes of time. But the pretended heir of that party, which took its name but not its spirit, is a spurious claimant, who has no more right to the inheritance than Perkin Warbeck had to the throne of England, or that clever old Indian half-breed, Mr. Eleazar Williams, to the sceptre of the Bourbons. Even in its later shapes it no longer exists in a state of integrity. Of those who were its acknowledged leaders three years since, one-half at least are in arms against the nation, leading a desperate revolt; [illegible]er and better half, like Butler, Dix, Grant, Rosecrans, Dickinson, &c., disavow and deny its present management; while their places have been supplied by renegades from other parties, like Reed, Brooks, Oakey Hall, Thayer and what not. At the same time the rank and file of it, who did the voting and marching for their leaders, have gone off to the war, leaving the residuum to be formed of the seekers of spoil and office, and of the scum and refuse of other broken-down organizations.

It is no less than a desecration of an honorable and significant name, in which all genuine Americans delight, to apply the word democratic to the remains of a party already in a state of corruption. What is worse, however, than that misuse of terms is the essential untruth conveyed, the fundamental infidelity to our institutions indicated, by the practice. We not only tell a swinging lie every time we call this faction by the name it appropriates, but we slander our country and degrade what is best in her constitution and history. For if a party which more or less openly approves the efforts of an insane oligarchy to preserve its power, be democratic; if a party which looks with secret favor upon the attempts of those oligarchs to induce foreign monarchs to intervene in the affairs of the republic, be democratic; if a party which, in the face of the most imminent national dangers, prefers its own interests to those of the people, be democratic; if a party which denies the frontal truth of our political system, namely, that "all men are created equal," and are entitled to equal rights before the law, be democratic; then there is no meaning in the word as applied to our general structure of government and to our peculiar ideas as a nation. In a word, if a party which is inimical to all the distinctive traits of our national character, and destructive of all the best tendencies of our national life, be democratic, then we have wholly misconceived our place among the nations, assumed a false designation, and imposed ourselves upon mankind under false pretences.

But it is not so; we are heart and soul a democratic people; and the only party entitled to the democratic name is the party which best embodies and carries out the popular inspiration. That party just now is not the one which is in sympathy with the wicked insurrection formed to destroy our institutions (and which on that account ought to be called the party of the Destructives), but the one which is earnestly struggling, at the cost of so much blood and treasure, to preserve whatever is good and valuable in those institutions. The Union War party, therefore, composed of the sincere men of every previous party, which does not keep its voters at home to divide the pickings of office, but sends them in a stalwart phalanx to the field, to defend the menaced life of the nation, is the true and only democratic party. It alone expresses those great popular truths which lie at the foundation of our system; it alone, as it appears by the late elections, possesses the popular confidence or the hearty good will of the people; and it alone promises for the future to bear up that noble inheritance of freedom which we received from our ancestors, and to apply in all its justice and beauty that magnificent theory of equal human rights which has been the source of our prodigious growth and prosperity heretofore—of our unexampled development of the finest and highest power of civilization—and which is certain to lead us onward in a career of wealth, of strength, and of glory—of popular content and happiness, and of national grandeur—which the great historic nations of antiquity, at the summit of their fame, but dimly foreshadowed and prophesied.

Am I Ammi, or Who am I?

Worthy Deacon Porter, the blacksmith of our village, and his equally excellent wife, gave to their only son the euphonious and scriptural name of Ammi. Under their faithful care he grew up to be a nice young man, whom his fond parents believed to be all that their hearts could wish. He was too intelligent, and too genteel, they thought, to be put to his father's trade, and so, at a proper age, they procured him a situation in the metropolis, where they expected he would rise to honor and worth as a city merchant. Unfortunately, the mother, by her fond indulgence to her boy, had nourished in him a love for the pleasures of appetite, and, in her anxiety to make him genteel, had taught him to be vain; and these qualities are a dreadful snare for young men who come to the city to live. So turning politician, he, as a consequence, fell an easy prey to evil associations; forgetting the honor of his parentage, forsaking the law of his mother, disregarding the principles in which he was educated, he went rapidly from bad to worse, until place and character, purse and wardrobe, were lost, and one night he was kicked out of a low rum-hole, too drunk to stagger further than the gutter, where he lay insensible until the morning.

The first policeman who came by of course stirred him up to consciousness, and as he rubbed open his bleared eyes he exclaimed in stupid wonder. "What's up? Who am I? Am I Ammi, or am I not Ammi? If I am Ammi, where am I? And if I am not Ammi, then who am I?" He was too far gone to return to his native village as he then was, and a few short weeks of squalid misery consigned his bloated and dishonored carcase to the dust of Potter's Field.

The moral of this legend is appropriate to the present condition of the so-called "democratic" party. The democratic party of Jackson's day, as the successor of the republican party of Jefferson's time, was a political organization formed with patriotic purpose to bring the administration of our government into more strict accordance with the democratic principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions—the principles of equal rights and equal justice to all men, demanding legislation for the greatest good to the greatest number, and not allowing precedents to be made for emergencies where the public safety was in peril and the constitution was silent or doubtful.

But, unhappily, success intoxicated some of the managers into the error of giving to the party organization the consideration which belongs to its sacred principles. They yielded by degrees to the seductions of the slave-mongers, who never were real democrats, as it was impossible they should be, and finally they sank to the condition of mean office-seeking and venality, and so from bad to worse, until they lost honor, principle, patriotism and self-respect; and now, after the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, we see them staring at themselves in stupefied amazement, and crying one to another: "Am I Ammi, or am I not Ammi? If I am not Ammi, then who am I?" One thing is clear: the party which has Fernando Wood and Vallandigham for its leaders, and George Lunt and James Brooks, Cyrus Mason and Professor Morse for its counsellors, will never again be recognised by the American people as the representatives of the democratic principles of our fathers. Let the memory of the glorious deeds of former days be duly honored, while the now degraded organism goes to rot among the wicked.

ORIGIN OF FAMILY NAMES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Shakespeare has put into the mouth of the lovesick Juliet the interrogatory, "What's in a name?" Surely no one but a lovesick girl could ask "What is in a name?" The names of persons are an interesting study. Disraeli has remarked, in the "Curiosities of Literature," that monosyllabic names are less imposing than polysyllabic names. We shall be convinced of the truth of Disraeli's remark by referring to the practice of dramatists and novelists. We shall find that they, who are true to nature though not to fact, almost invariably give to their heroes and principal characters long names, while their subordinate characters are turned off with shorter names. Richardson is more imposing than Richards, and Richards more imposing than Rich. Johnson is a great improvement upon Johns. Jenkinson and Higginson have in like manner the advantage of their fathers, Jenkins and Higgins. The origin of names is, in general, obscure. Many books have been written on the subject, but a large majority of names are conjectural, and there is [illegible] in all these books more learning than wisdom. True, most families of distinction have a tradition of the origin of their names, but the tradition is often little better than a myth, and the families of the middling and the lower classes, who cannot trace back their ancestry beyond the third or fourth generation, have not even a tradition of the origin of their name or family. By attending to the name, however, we can often trace the origin. This will hold good in several classes of names, and first, *in the names appropriated to certain trades, occupations or professions*—as farmer, cooper, tinker, weaver, miller, carpenter, baker, brewer, hunter, butler, mason, cook, carter, sawyer, shepherd, waterman, gardener, potter, draper, clerk, fowler, tyler, shipman, archer, fisher, taylor, dean, bowman, bishop, wright, smith, with the branches of the last two, wainwright, cartwright, goldsmith, hammersmith, arrowsmith, and the like.* These are each evidently to be traced to an ancestor who excelled in some art or handicraft, or who received the name of his trade to distinguish him from another of the same name in that remote age, when family names were just coming into use.

A second class of names are indicative of color—as White, Black, Green, Brown, and Gray—nearly all of which, like the preceding, have their equivalents in all the modern languages of Europe. Each of these families, I conclude, had an ancestor whose color was marked.

In the third class, the suffix *son* indicated a simple manner of distinguishing the son from the father. To this class belong the numerous families of the Williamsons and Wilsons, the Gilbertsons, the Gibsons, the Hutchinsons, the Smithsons, the Robertsons, Robinsons and Robisons, the Morrisons, the Jamiesons, the Jacksons, the Bensons, the Dodsons, the Hobsons, the Hodgsons, the Thomsons, the Dickiasons, Dickisons and Dickersons, the Davidsons, the Petersons and Parsons, the Adamsons, the Dicksons, the Fergusons, the Watsons, and others which will occur to every reader. The word *Mac*, which is both Scotch and Irish, and the word *Fitz*, which is Irish, signify *son*. MacGregor is the son of Gregor, MacIvor the son of Ivor. Fitzsimmons is the son of Simmons, and Fitzgerald is the son of Gerald. The word *fitz* evidently has a common origin with the French *fils*, and, what is quite remarkable, considering that there is not the most remote resemblance between the two languages, the Russian *vitz* or *vitch* at the end of words has the same signification. Czarovitch is the son of the Czar, Nicolaevitch is the son of Nicholas, Pawlovitch is the son of Paul.

The fourth class includes such names as express personal qualities, either mental or physical, as Long, Short, Little, Littlejohn, Strong, Stout, Wise, Wiseman, Armstrong, Fox, Winfield, Makepeace, Drinkwater, Doolittle, and several others.

The fifth class includes names which may be regarded as local; that is, family names which are derived from localities of residence. Among these may evidently be ranked such names as Lower, Underhill, Townsend, Greenfield, Hatfield, Ford, and Fairbanks. Other names have been ranked under this head, such as Lamb, Lion, Partridge, Buck, and some others. Lamb, for example, is supposed to have been painted upon the sign of an inn or coffee house, and John or James, who kept it, was first John at the Lamb and then John Lamb. But this seems rather fanciful, and is, at least, doubtful. The origin of such names as Wood and its compounds, Greenwood, Packwood, Blackwood, Wedgwood, Haywood, Rockwood, Boltwood, is evidently traceable to ancestors who bore names descriptive of the places where they lived, or of their estates, their estates having previously received names descriptive of the trees which grew in the greatest abundance upon them.

We doubtless owe the multiplicity of our family names, in part, to the ignorance of our unlettered ancestors. We shall find by reference to letters written in the fifteenth century that the same individual did not always spell his name in the same manner. Proper names, like common names, had a capricious orthography, and the same terminating sounds had various terminating letters. We shall illustrate this remark by the orthography of the French language, in which *o, aud, auld, oz, at, au, aux, eau, eaux*, are all pronounced *o*, and it would require a skilful scribe to spell names ending with these terminations without a fault. There is no question but notaries public and baptismal registers have multiplied proper names fourfold.

Persons often change their names on settling in foreign countries. This change is made from various motives. Most noblemen on taking up their residence in republics change their names, either to ingratiate themselves with a people who treat these names with a want of respect bordering on contempt, or simply because they have so little family pride as willingly to destroy the proof of a nobility which can no longer serve them. Hence, De Blanc becomes Blanc, De La Fayette becomes Lafayette or Fayette. Examples need not be multiplied.

Another reason for changing names on removal to foreign countries is a desire to accommodate the orthography of the name to the language of the land. Hence, on settling in England or America the Dane Erslev becomes Erslew; the Swede Gustaff becomes Gustavus, the Frenchman Le Roi becomes Roi or Lerow; the German Müller becomes Miller, and Schmidt becomes Smith. A curious case of this kind occurred in the person of a Frenchman named Pierre, who landed at New-Orleans, and was there told that Pierre, in English, means stone, and he forthwith assumed that name. He afterward went to Tennessee, and was informed that Stone was a mis-translation, and that Pierre means flint. Wishing to be accurate, Pierre alias Stone became Flint; and on claiming a succession which fell to him, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could establish his identity as the veritable Pierre that came from France to New-Orleans.

Affectation, caprice or false pride has caused many persons to change their names. Murphy changes his name to Morphy, and thus, from a son of Erin, he transfers himself into a native of "la belle France." Fitzsimmons and Fitzgerald become Simmons and Gerald, and imagine that their names will no longer give a clue to their nationality. O'Conner and O'Brien become Conner, and Brien, Bryan or Bryant, but, having aimed at disguising their origin, they have only destroyed the proof of their noble blood, the O being an abbreviation of *of*, and corresponding with the French *de* or *de la*, the Spanish *del* or *de la*, the German *von*, and the Dutch *van*.

The certainty with which we can ascertain the nationality of any individual, or, at least, of his ancestors, by his name is almost incredible. It would not be practicable to give lists of names belonging to each nation; but to one skilled in tracing the origin of proper names, it is just as easy to tell a man's nationality by his name as by his features. In either case it might be difficult for us to give the reasons of our decision, for these reasons are often founded upon a certain combination of letters or certain traits of the features, which, though easily distinguished, are not easily described or classified. These hints are thrown out not as a complete classification of family names, but as guides to such as have leisure to pursue this interesting subject.

E. E.

* Some of these families are proverbially numerous. Passing by the families of the Smiths, who are innumerable, we will instance the Millers. I counted thirty-nine *John Millers* in the New-York City Directory for 1854.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Report of the Board of Managers—Address by O. H. Marshall, Esq.—Election of Officers &c.

Pursuant to adjournment, the annual meeting of the Buffalo Historical Society was held at its rooms last evening, the President O. H. Marshall, Esq., in the chair. The reading of the annual report of the Board of Managers being in order, the same was submitted, as follows:

REPORT.

To the Buffalo Historical Society.

Article ten of our by-laws provides that the Board of Managers shall annually, on the second Tuesday of January, make a report to the society of its acquisitions and transactions for the preceding year. In compliance therewith the Board submits the following annual report:

The fiscal report of the treasurer shows that our receipts during the year have been $1,150 35, and our expenditures $747; that the permanent fund, securely invested, is $3,155, and that the cash balace in the treasury is $1,103—an increase of $403 10.

The additions to our library by donations, have been 38 bound volumes and 527 public documents, periodicals and pamphlets. We have received 72 volumes and 9 pamphlets in exchange for other books.

The principal donors are: Lewis F. Allen, Mrs. Samuel T. Alwater, Peter Barker, F. N. Blake, Hon. John T. Bush, Arthur Burtis, Brainard Ball, Hon. John A. Bingham, Prof. S. G. Brown, George R. Babcock, R. N. Brown, Mrs. George R. Babcock, D. S. Bennett, Hon. Thomas B. Butler, S. M. Chamberlain, Chicago Historical Society, Rev. A. G. Chester, Connecticut Historical Society, George W. Clinton, Brt. Maj.-Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, E. P. Dorr, Hon. Edward C. Delavan, Essex Institute, E. D. Efner, Thos. Farnham, Daniel Francis, Julius E. Francis, Joseph Farthing, Franklin Society of Chicago, Fire Lands Historical Society, A. T. Goodman, Dr. Samuel A. Greene, Georgia Historical Society, S. S. Guthrie, James S. Gibbs, Hon. Hiland Hall, Mrs. R. W. Haskins, John T. Hudson, Henry Herr, Mrs. Lewis L. Hodges, Dr. George E. Hays, Ethan H. Howard, N. K. Hall, Mrs. Morris Hazard, M. M. Jones, Library Company of Philadelphia, Winslow Lewis, M. D., Cyrus P. Lee, Joel Munsell, G. H. Marshall, Eurotas P. Marvin, Mrs. B. A. Manchester, Massachusetts Historical Society, W. T. R. Marvin, Charles J. Mann, Hezekiah Mosher, Mrs. P. S. Marsh, Minnesota Historical Society, A. T. Patchin, Frank Presbrey, Public Library of Boston, Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, Alonzo Richmond, Henry W. Rogers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, L. G. Sellstedt, Spencer Stone, Dr. W. K. Scott, James M. Smith, O. G. Steele, Horatio Shumway, Smithsonian Institution, William Thurstone, C. P. Turner, Dr. C. C. Wyckoff, Western Reserve Historical Society, Prof. Charles E. West, Prof. James P. White, Hon. Joseph Williamson, Charles F. Wadsworth, Messrs. Warren, Johnson & Co., Gibson T. Williams, C. E. Young.

The whole number of volumes in the library is 3,720, including 782 duplicates. The number of indexed pamphlets in cases is 5,415, besides a large number of duplicates not indexed, but reserved for exchange.

The number of volumes of bound newspapers is 242, and of unbound, 38.

The Portraits in Oil, of life size, number twenty-five, five having been added during the past yearly donation, including those of William K. Scott, Julius E. Francis, R. W. Haskins, William Peacock and Edward C. Delavan.

Photographs of Cabinet Size—Of these we have 84, of which 14 were added during the year. Photographs in Album, total number 238.

Maps on rollers, 60, and a large number in sheets, all arranged and indexed.

Coins and Relics—Of these our collection is small; no additions during the year.

Autographs—We have 235 signatures and 53 letters, all carefully arranged and indexed.

Obituary Record—This has been completed during the year, and embraces a period from 1811 to the close of 1870.

Marriage Record—This has been brought down to 1836 and will be finished this year.

Club Meetings—Seven have been held during the year, at which papers of interest and value were read.

Membership—Six resident and three corresponding members were added during the year, and two have died, viz; Andrew J. Rich and Henry A. White,

The value of our property, exclusive of funds invested, cash on hand, books and other printed matter, is estimated at over $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000.

The total number of members is now 500, as follows: 314 resident (including 58 life), 222 corresponding and 21 honorary.

O. H. MARSHALL, President.

WM. C. BRYANT, Rec. Sec'y.

Buffalo, January 10, 1871.

After the report came an address by the President of the society, as follows:

ADDRESS BY O. H. MARHALL, ESQ.

Gentlemen of the Buffalo Historical Society:

In the absence of any arrangement for the delivery of an annual address before this Society at its present meeting, I have thought it would not be inappropriate to give a more detailed account than is furnished by the report of the Board of Managers of the transactions of the Society for the past year, and to offer a few suggestions which have occurred to me during my official term.

The operations of the Society have not been marked by any unusual activity during the past year. Its monthly meetings, and those of the Board of Managers, have been regularly held, and the usual routine of business has been transacted.

It appears from the report of the Treasurer that our finances are in a satisfactory condition, the amount of the permanent fund, securely invested, being $3,155, and the balance of cash in the treasury $1,163, making in all $4,258—there being an excess of $403 10 over the amount in the treasury, at the close of the last fiscal year.

Although the additions to the library have not been as large and varied as in some of the past years, yet the deficiencies are made up, in a good degree, in value and interest. Among the donations to this department which deserves special mention are:

"The Atmospheric System Developed," presented by its author, the Hon. Thos. B. Butler.

"The History of Franklin, Conn," presented by the Rev. Anson G. Chester.

"The Personal and Military History of Gen. Kearney," from Gen. Watts De Peyster.

"Stephens' History of Georgia," from the Georgia Historical Society.

"Sumner's History of Boston," from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

"Simms' History of Schoharie County," from Hezekiah Mosher.

"The colonial records of Connecticut," from Chas. J. Hoadley, Esq.

The annual reports relating to the Public Schools of Buffalo—21 numbers—from 1838 to 1856 inclusive, forming a well bound volume, presented by Mr. Ephraim F. Cook.

"The Life and Times of Bishop Timon," from Mr. Charles G. Deuther.

Among the manuscripts received during the year is a bound volume, from the Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, Maine, containing the original journal of Major James Norris, who served under General Sullivan in his famous expedition against the Senecas of the Genesee country in 1779. This journal bears internal evidence of its having been written from day to day, as the invading army advanced from its starting point at Easton, Pennsylvania, to Little Beardstown, on the West side of the Genesee river.

It contains, in minute detail, the daily transactions with which Major Norris was connected, and a general account of all the important events which transpired during the campaign. The various encounters and skirmishes between the invaders and the Senecas are graphically described, as well as the destruction of the Indian villages along the track of the army, and in the fertile valley of the Genesee.

The manuscript is among the most valuable of our acquisitions, and well worthy of a place in the first volume of the "Collections of the Buffalo Historical Society," which it is to be hoped, will ere long be published.

We have also received during the past year, a copy of the now very scarce map of the Phelps & Gorham purchase, as surveyed by the late Augustus Porter, in 1789, and published soon after. Our society had long been in search of a copy, but none could be found. Judge Porter had reserved a number when first published, but they were burned at the time his dwelling was destroyed by the British in war of 1812. Letters of inquiry were written to the various parties living on the original Phelps and Gorham purchase, but no one seemed to be in possession of a copy. It was finally ascertained that the heirs of the late Gen. Wadsworth, of Genesco, had one, in good preservation among their papers, and Charles Wadsworth, Esq., of this city, very generously consented that the valuable and unique relic should be added to our collections. The history of this map presents one of the many instances of the almost complete disappearance of historical documents in the lapse of a few years, and demonstrates the importance and necessity of organizations, like our own, for their collection and preservation.

Another interesting donation is an engraving from Charles E. West, L. L. D., published in London, in 1811, which embraces a view of Lake Erie, Fort Erie and the Buffalo Creek, as far up as the confluence of the little Buffalo. This rare gift is the earliest view of our harbor which has come to my notice, and bears evidence, in the wooded banks of the creek, of having been sketched long prior to the date of its publication.

The Holland Land Company, at the time it closed its office and disposed of its effects, was in the possession of papers and records which should have been secured by us for historical use and reference. Many of them are now so scattered as to be beyond our reach. We may possibly be able, by prompt action, to obtain the donation or deposit of some that still remain in individual hands. Those we have already secured are of great interest. Among them may be mentioned fourteen large volumes of original letters, written to the agents of the Holland Company by the settlers on the purchase from 1802 to 1819.

Among them may be found autograph letters from William Johnson, the interpreter, from Alexander Ren, the surveyor who laid out and run the lines of the village of New Amsterdam, from Erastus Granger, the first resident Indian agent, from Ebenezer Walden, Samuel Wilkeson and other pioneers. They form interesting records of those early days, when the foundations of our city were laid by a generation that has passed away. One of the letters written by Louis Le Couteulx, the French Emigre, dated July 12, 1803, informs Mr. Ellicott that he had just arrived, with his family, in Buffalo and makes application for inner lot No. 2, on which the Mansion House now stands. He adds, that "there is a possibility of making a good harbor in Buffalo in spite of the bar, which he is sure the Yankees can remove if the Hollanders will not."

The value of this collection will be much enhanced when there shall be added to it the corresponding letters written by the agents of the Holland Company to the settlers, and which have recently been promised to the society by a gentleman in this city.

The land contracts of the Holland Land Company, known among the early settlers by the familiar name of "articles," which relate to our city and county, have also fortunately been secured for the society. These include the originals which had been retained by the company, and the duplicates issued to the settlers, and which were surrendered by them on receiving their deeds. Those which include the inner and outer lots of the old village of New Amsterdam, form an interesting collection, curious as showing the prices originally paid for some of the most valuable portions of our city, and the various hands through which they passed, by assignment, before deeds were taken. From one of them it appears that inner lots 44 and 45, known as the "Kremlin Block," bounded by Main, Eagle, Niagara and Pearl streets were sold to William Peacock in 1805 for $220. Another shows that outer lot No. 104, extending from Main street eastward to the Hydraulics, and bounded on the north by Eagle street, and on the south by Swan street, comprising 100 acres, now nearly covered by stores and dwellings, on the northwest corner of which the building in which we are now assembled is located, was articled by the Holland Land Company to John Brannan, on the 20th of November, 1804, for $750, $150 cash down, and the remainder in five equal annual instalments. The article was assigned on the [illegible] date by Brannan to Joseph Ellicott.

[illegible] files of the early newspapers published in Buffalo, are very valuable, embracing, in some instances, the only copies extant. Those of the current years are carefully preserved. By a simple and inexpensive arrangement, devised by our secretary, those of any date among the unbound copies, can be conveniently consulted, without disarranging the others. I would recommend, however, that such valuable material should be bound from time to time, as often as a volume is completed, to guard against loss or injury.

Our gallery of oil portraits is continually receiving additions. Among those of non-residents which have been added the past year, may be mentioned that of the Hon. William Peacock, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety. This portrait was the gift to the society of Mrs. L. L. Hodges. We are also indebted to the distinguished philanthropist, the Hon. E. C. Delavan, for the possession of his life-like portrait, which now adorns our walls, and to the liberality of a few members of the society for that of the late R. W. Haskins.

Many of our older citizens have deposited with us their photographs, of cabinet size, and more are promised. These already received, eighty-four in number, have been arranged by the secretary, and form an interesting department of our collections.

Our photographs of citizens and others are quite numerous, numbering nearly three hundred, and are constantly increasing.

Our collection of autographs is valuable and interesting, embracing many letters of distinguished characters. With a little effort on the part of individual members of the society, this department might be considerably increased. We have recently had the promise, from a distinguished ex-governor of our state, of a number of autograph letters of Presidents Adams and Jefferson, as well as other papers of interest.

The autographs in our possession have all been carefully arranged and indexed during the year.

Our maps have also received similar attention. Those on rollers have been so arranged on a frame as to be examined with great facility, and those in sheets have been numbered and placed in their proper order, in large books, so that any one desired can be readily found by the aid of the index.

Among the facilities for reference, afforded by the Society to the public, our "Obituary Record" is deserving of special notice. This has just been completed by the Secretary to the close of the year 1870. It commences with the publication of the first Buffalo newspaper, in 1811, and embraces the names of 8,222 citizens of Buffalo, of the age of twenty years and upwards, who died here or elsewhere during the above period, with their ages and dates of deaths alphabetically arranged. It is the intention of the Society to continue this valuable register, thus keeping a book of necrology, at all times written up, for consultation by its members and others interested, and so arranged in alphabetical order is to be of easy reference.

The Secretary is still engaged upon the "Marriage Record," and will probably finish it the present year. It was commenced many years ago by Mr. Ives, librarian of the Young Men's Association, and brought down to 1833. Dr. Armstrong has revised the work from the beginning, and continued it the year 1836

When finished, it will embrace a record of all the marriages which have been announced in the Buffalo newspapers since the year 1811, including the names of the parties in alphabetical order, the dates of marriage in chronological order, and the names of the journals in which they were published. Every entry is necessarily repeated, so as to be alphabetically arranged under the surname of each party. These two records, of deaths and marriages, will, at all times, be accessible to the public without charge, and often save hours of perhaps fruitless search among voluminous files of papers.

Our collection of pamphlets, carefully arraged in over one hundred cases, and indexed, is quite extensive and valuable, for a large portion of which the society is indebted to its first president, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, it being the accummulation of his entire political life.

Several club meetings have been held since our last annual meeting, at which papers of interest were read. In the "Annal's of Avon," by Hon. W. H. C. Hosmer, we had a valuable contribution to the history of Western New York, in which the scenes and incidents of Indian life, border warfare and pioneer adventure, partaking more of the character of romance than of sober history, were graphically delineated.

The humorous sketches, by Henry W. Rogers, Esq. of those wits of the bar, John Root and Horatio J. Stow, occupied two of our evenings, and were valuable contributions to our biographical department.

Peter Barker's sketch of the town of Evans was the first in order, of a series of town histories, which we hope will be continued in due season. The biographic papers read by Judge Clinton and L. G. Selsted, Esq., were faithful delienations of character, and just tributes to the memory of two of our departed members.

In the course of the past year, many inquiries have been instituted, and efforts made, for the collection of manuscript relating to the history of the western part of our State, but as yet without much success. We have been promised access to the valuable papers in the possession of the descendants of John and Joseph Brandt, who long resided at Niagara, and exercised such a controlling influence over the neighboring Indian tribes. Arrangements have been made for their examination, and for taking copies of such as may be found of sufficient importance.

We have been promised, and expect to be able to secure three valuable journals of Joseph Ellicott, kept by him during the early part of his residence on the Holland purchase, and which, if obtained, would be useful in the preparation of the history of the Holland Land Company, a work not yet written, but which should be undertaken before all those connected with that company have passed away. I know of no one more competent for the task than the son of one of its agents. His ripe scholarship and accomplished pen would be a guaranty of its faithful and satisfactory performance.

A plan has been proposed within a few months, and some progress has been made in its development, which if faithfully executed, will add a large amount of valuable biographical material to our archives. I allude to the autobiographies, or personal sketches and reminiscences of the Society and others, to be furnished in a form convenient for preservation and reference. Such contributions from the Pioneers of Buffalo, and of western New York, would add much to the interests of our collections. We have the promise of several, from prominent members of the Society, and we hope soon to see them on our files. The one now in course of [illegible] by Orlando Allen, Esq., extracts from which were read by him at our last Club meeting, ma[illegible] ly recommended as a model for such papers.

We expect soon to receive, from a competent [illegible] biographical notices of prominent Indian chiefs, known in the history of the Iroquois confederacy; we have the promise, from another party familiar [illegible] the subject, of a detailed amount of the late tre[illegible] which the titles of the Indians to their reservatio[illegible] Western New York were finally extinguished. O[illegible] members of the society have promised papers o[illegible] Patriot War, the Cholera in Buffalo, the Middag[illegible] and biographical notices of Charles D. Norto[illegible] Lorin Pierce, and which we hope will soon b[illegible] nished.

It gives me great pleasure, before closing, to [illegible] witness to the faithful manner in which our Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Armstrong, has seconded the wishes and views of the Society, in the rearrangement of all our historical material. A thorough examination of all our collections has been made during the past year, and everything of interest or value has been assigned to its proper place, and so indexed as to be readily referred to. This includes all letters, autographs, maps, biographical sketches, papers and manuscripts of every description, and has involved a vast amount of patient labor and investigation.

The constitutional duties of our society are, to discover, collect and preserve whatever relates to the history of Western New York in general, and the city of Buffalo in particular. Since our organization, in December, 1863, we have [illegible]dily kept our mission in view, and have annually added to our historical stores. We found ourselves at the commencement, in the occupation of an interesting and important field. The relics of a peculiar people existed near at hand, with no time for delay in gathering for preservation its traditions and history, and in recording its customs, manners and language. To aid us in these duties, we numbered among our members those who were familiar from their boyhood, with the character and customs of the Indians, and could converse fluently in their native tongue.

In the next place the foundations of our city had been laid and the subjugation and settlement of Western New York had taken place, within the memory of few still living, and by whom alone the marvelous story of pioneer toil, privation and enterprise could be correctly told.

Our self imposed and difficult task has been to collect and preserve such memorials of our aboriginal predecessors as should be deemed worthy of a place in history, and to record, with pious care, the labors of those who had gone before us and prepared our way by leveling the forests, opening channels of commerce and communication and planting the germs of the civil, religious and benevolent institutions which are now flourishing among us.

What we have already done our records will show. Much yet remains to be accomplished. Let us [illegible] hoping for the co-operation of our fellow c[illegible] and that, ere long, some generous gift, from am[illegible] many who have grown rich among us, will ena[illegible] arrange our library, display our gallery of porta[illegible] deposit our historical treasures, with ample acc[illegible] dations for their convenient use, in a building th[illegible] at the same time, preserve our collections fro[illegible] ravages of fire and be an ornament to our city.

The Society proceeded to the election [illegible] cers for the ensuing year, and the foll[illegible] gentlemen were selected:

President—Hon. N. K. Hall.

Vice-Prest.—William H. Greene.

Rec. Secretary—William C. Bryant.

Cor. Secretary—George S. Armstrong.

Treasurer—Oliver G. Steele.

Councillors—O. H. Marshall, William Ketchum, T. Chester, James Sheldon, Warren Bryant, Fleming, Nathaniel Wilgus, William A. Bird, Allen.

Judge Hall, taking the chair, acknow[illegible] the honor done him in handsome terms, soon after the meeting adjourned.

[illegible] Nabbed.

Journal February 13th 1856

41	13	Elm City Bank	Dr		
✓		To Cash			589 72
183		C. Cowles & Co	Do		
✓		To Bill Slat Shoes			7 65
120		Dunham Alling & Co	Dr		
✓		To Note Thread & Interest			326 75
432	14	Jonah Rogers	Cr		
✓		By 12 13/16 ℔ Chickens	16	2.05	
161	15	Elm City Bank	Dr		
✓		To Cash			1000 00
183		C. Cowles & Co	Cr		
✓		By Cash		1000.00	
107		W. C. Dickerman	Dr		
✓		To 7 ℔ Thread	137½		9 62
181		Denman & Co	Dr		
✓		To Bill Baby Chairs			43 75
398	16	Pardee Minor & Wix	Dr		
✓		To Bill Sewing Machines			152 75
145		M. N. Monson	Cr		
		By Bill		208.88	
136		Lawrence & Bradley	Cr		
✓		By Cash		195.00	
161		Elm City Bank	Dr		
✓		To Cash			1950 00
155		G. J. Miles	Cr		
✓		By Cash & Discount		215.00	
41		N. C. Spring & Co	Dr		
✓		To Discount G. J. Miles			2.00
426		Grimm & Bruce	Cr		
✓		By Cash & Note		500 00	
183		C. Cowles & Co	Cr		
✓		By Note 11 mo Jan 17		985 00	

THE MESSENGER.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1846.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Winter Term of the Circuit Court for this County, held at Mayville last week, Judge Dayton presiding. The only trial on the criminal calendar was that of Jeremiah C. Newman, for an assault and battery with intent to kill, on N. A. Lowry. The testimony, owing to the number of witnesses, was very voluminous—quite too much so for our columns—and we therefore condense it as much as possible, publishing the testimony of such witnesses only as the most important, and omiting the others, or giving them only briefly; yet we have endeavored to embrace every leading or important fact.—We should state that, not being present the first day of the trial, we have been permitted by Mr. Phelps of the Sentinel, to make use of his notes of the testimony of Messrs. Lowry, Marsh, and others.

In empannelling the Jury, several were excused because they had formed an opinion. At length the following persons were accepted and empannelled:—Harvey Putnam, Perrin Strong, Lorenzo Gass, Geo. Richland, James Pratt, Moses Ferrin, Harmon Pangle, Henry Ferry, Nicholas Kesler, Harvey Collins, Lorin Chapin, and Edward Brigham.

R. P. Marvin, Esq., opened the case on the part of the people, by stating the nature and grounds of the prosecution, and the facts the counsel for the people expected to prove.

N. A. Lowry, Esq., was then called as witness. Resides at Jamestown. On the evening of the 4th of Nov. 1844, left his store for his house, at about 11 o'clock. Called at Post Office on the same side of the street, when he passed along towards home till he came in front of his yard, where he met a person going east. Saw him before they met.—As he approached him, he made a motion by which he (witness) supposed the person to be carrying some weight. As they met, witness partially turned out, and the person said "Goodevening," to which witness replied, and at that instant felt a severe blow in the side. Witness had his right hand in his pocket, and on receiving the blow he drew his hand from his pocket, and at the same time saw the person make a motion, and heard something strike the fence. Up to that time he supposed he had received a blow only, but on hearing the sound from the fence, clapped his hand upon his left side and found the blood flowing. He then turned round to him and stood face to face—when the person turned and fell partially down, but gathered and ran towards the city. The man was thick set; described him then, and still now, as a little taller than N. Eddy,—had on dark clothes, and cap or low crowned hat; had something about his face, but did not get as good a view of him as if he had been in ordinary dress. Thought he had on an over-coat of some dark color. He supposed he knew the man, and that it was Jeremiah C. Newman, and he supposed so still. On going into the house, requested his wife's sister to call his hired man and send for a physician, and in a short time Esq. Parker and some others came in. I told them I heard the instrument thrown against the fence, and requested them to search for it, which they did, and soon returned with it. It had blood on it upon the wood on the handle, but not on the blade. Had been acquainted with Newman 16 or 18 years. Had previous to the stabbing there had been some suits between them, but no very hard feeling. Newman had been once rejected as a witness in his (witness's) suit at Warren. He resides in Pine Grove Lower Village, known as Irvingsville, and is a merchant, sometimes having in charge Mr. Irving's business. Witness had had some doubts about Newman's being the man, as he had thought N. lacked the nerve for such a deed.

Cross examined.—Witness took no measures against defendant until he went to Warren to have him arrested.—Next morning after the stabbing a man asked me if I knew the assassin, but he did not choose to answer directly, but asked him if he had seen a man with such a cap. The person was Mr. Williams. Witness resolved not to give any definite answers in this respect.—Witness had seen a man stopped, when he stayed about an hour and a half, be[illegible] just before twelve o'clock. It was usual for him to stop there, and be there pretty late, but did not know that he had ever before stayed so late as he did that night. It was not usual for him to state where he was going, though he did that time, and of his own accord. Had not been at his house since then.

Hiram W. Curtis—lives in Jamestown, near Mr. Lowry's. On the night in question, while in his own back yard saw a man in front of Mr. Lowry's barn. The man passed away, but he saw him again, near the same spot, in a few minutes, when the man again went away. He was a largish man and had on a cap, he should think. At first thought he was Mr. Lowry's ostler, but was confident, on a second look it was not him, for the man was a largish man, while the ostler was a small man. The night was pretty dark but not as dark then as it had been earlier in the evening.

Philo Blackmer, of Pine Grove, bought some butcher knives of Mr. Newman. He examined those which were shown him, and identified them as the same he had bought of Newman. Could not tell when he got them, any thing about it—it might be one, two or three years, or more—could not say. Did not know when the knives came from Jamestown, who came into his store, but made no business—supposed him to be stopping at Harris's hotel. Did not see him in connexion with any one.

Direct resumed.—Witness could not tell whether it was before or after day-light that he first expressed the opinion to Mr. Marvin, in private, that Newman was the man. He then supposed his wound fatal.

Cross examination resumed.—His suspicions were drawn out from him by Mr. Marvin, who suggested that Newman was the man.

Direct.—His impression was entirely independent of the suggestion of Mr. Marvin. Here witness exhibited the knife, and explained how it was used. It is a small butcher knife, blade 6 or 7 inches long, and the blow was struck home. The knife was new, but the blade had been filed narrow towards the point, and the makers name carefully filed out.

G. W. Parker, Esq., and Wm. Lowry (son of N. A. Lowry,) both testified to the finding of the knife, and identified that shown be Mr. L. as the one found.

Rufus W. Pyre.—On the evening in question, about 11 o'clock, witness was returning home from Hawley's building, and saw Mr. Lowry at the Post Office, and heard him speak to the Clerk. He followed Mr. L. thence towards home, till he (Mr. L.) crossed the street. When opposite Mr. Seymour's, the house next east of Lowry's, he heard some one running, and looking up, saw a man running from front of Lowry's house, and he took the first street running south. Heard the man fall. In the morning, he examined the ground, and found in the dirt marks as if a man had fallen—the print of almost a whole hand was there. It was a smallish one in size.

Mr. Lowry, *recalled.*—Knew Newman from his voice, (with which he had been acquainted for years,) and from the general appearance of the man. He saw Mr. Lincoln pass the Post Office and knew him. The night was dark, but irregular in this respect. At 11 o'clock was not so dark as it had been at an earlier hour. Should think he could identify a person to his satisfaction at 20 feet distance.

Cross examined.—The name of Newman occurred to witness when the man said "Goodevening," and the blow was given. Had the best view of him on his approach.

Moses Marsh.—Lives at Jamestown. On the morning after Mr. L. was stabbed, he went to Mr. Lowry's and saw the tracks on the side-walk, and in the street and ditch, and examined them. He followed the tracks from the wagon-box in the street across the ditch down Washington to Second; down Second to Main street; down Main to the bridge; went across the bridge, and found the track again at the foot of the hill, which he went up and found the tracks of a horse in the woods. These he traced out in the woods. Did not see that the horse had been hitched, but think he was not. They went into the woods some few rods. He returned to Jamestown and made his discoveries, when he followed the same tracks after they came out of the woods. The horse had three smooth shoes, and one with corks upon the nigh fore foot. He followed them to within two miles of Sugar Grove, or about seven miles from Jamestown. He went to Sugar Grove and got a man to go with him in the search—one took one road, and the other the other road—himself went to Pine Grove. He had never heard of Newman at the time. Saw Mr. Wheeler and gave him an account of what he had discovered. Saw the tracks in the county road after parting with Langdon. He got off his horse to examine the tracks, and measured them.—The man's tracks were made by a boot from a six or seven last; they had square toes rounded at the corners, and square across the fore part of the heels. They indicated that the person who made them was running; and also the tracks of the horse showed that the animal was going very rapidly.

Peter Berger. Saw Newman pass his house on the night of Nov. 4, on the County road about midway between the two places. He was on his brown horse Pat. Witness was milking, and Newman stopped and asked him if he had seen his mare which was strayed. Replied he had not but thought she had probably gone to Sugargrove where she was raised, and he said he would go and see. Newman had on a blue over coat, and tall black hat, and looked larger than usual. The tracks of his horse showed three smooth shoes and one sharp one. He saw the tracks made where Newman came back, and these were just like those made before dark.

V. Thompson—On the 4th, about 4 o'clock, saw Newman towards Sugar Grove. On the 7th rode with him to examine his horse's tracks, and on the 8th examined those in Jamestown, and they corresponded.

Wednesday Morning.

Nathan Eddy—Examined the tracks in Jamestown [illegible] after the stabbing. He traced them back from the woods [illegible] horse had been hitched, and near the foot of the hill behind some pine stumps he discovered some tracks of a horse which corresponded with those in the woods, three of the shoes being smooth and one sharp, and appeared of the same size. The fence had been bitten by the horse. Discovered the spot by noticing some horse dung there. The horse had also been hitched in the next corner of the fence. The tracks were plain particularly one was very distinct—and those in the woods were quite plain. He corroborated the other witnesses as to the man's tracks in Jamestown. On Thursday, at Sugar Grove, had a talk with Newman, who said he had nothing to fear if Mayborn did not swear falsely, and said that he, Newman, had heard a man ride by his house on the night of the 4th for a physician, and heard him when he returned.

Cross examination.—Since the stabbing, had been active to ferret out the assassin; had been to Fredonia to ascertain at the store there and on the road if they had such knives to sell as the one Lowry was stabbed with and could find none. He also went to inquire after John Arnold, who is a little larger than witness. He did not go, however at the instance of Mr. Lowry or Mr. Marvin.

Wm. F. Wheeler, who lives with Mr. Lowry, was with Eddy and Marsh when they discovered the tracks by the fence, and corroborates their testimony fully, and said the horse had been turned round to be led out from behind the stumps. Marsh returned from his examination about the time the polls opened, which was about 9 o'clock.

Samuel Garfield, Jr.—Is a blacksmith and resides in Jamestown. He corroborated previous testimony as to the horse tracks, and thought from appearance of the prints of the nail heads in the sharp shoe, that that shoe must have been recently set. It was a longish narrow shoe, rather longer than the other fore shoe. At the examination in Jamestown before Judge Ruggles, witness described to Newman about the tracks, and Newman said that in some particulars they corresponded with those of his horse, but that they were never made by his horse.

Joseph Pool, examined the tracks in company with Marsh and it was done immediately after sun-rise. He confirmed the statements of the other witnesses in regard to the appearance of the tracks, their direction, &c.

Joel Scudder, resides in Carroll, and keeps tavern. On the evening of Saturday, Nov. 2. Newman stopped at his house between sun down and dark, and stayed half or three-quarters of an hour, and said he was going to Jamestown. He was on horseback; after ten that night, he returned and passed his house. Dr. Sherman went to his house when he was gone, and exchanged some other knives for the two belonging to him (the third he had bought for a Mr. Humphrey) and told her they wanted them to kill hogs with, or some other such story. This was after Lowry was stabbed.

H. P. Langer—sheriff of Warren county, arrested Newman on Thursday after the stabbing. Arrested him at his store, which he searched. He discovered a saddle recently used and muddied for three or four inches on the lower part of the skirts; and a long over-coat was hanging in the counting-room, which was considerably muddied, though not so much so as he had seen over-coats. Found no muddy pantaloons. He searched for knives like the one exhibited, but found none. When he told Newman he had come to arrest him, Newman said it did not frighten him—he was not alarmed; and said two or three times he was cool. He took Newman to Sugar Grove, but he was discharged without examination.

N. A. Lowry—*recalled.*—Went home from his store about nine o'clock on the Saturday evening before the 4th of Nov. On the evening in question, walked down with Wheeler till opposite his house, and stopped and talked there a short time in a loud tone, when they separated and witness went towards his house, and Wheeler towards the house in Second street where he boarded.

Cross examined.—He had never suspected but one man to the present time. Was asked if he told Mr. Waite, the day after his hurt, of any one he suspected—and thinks not, but may have mentioned some persons whom others had named as perhaps the perpetrator; and the name of Mr. Hemmerston was thus named in the conversation, but he did not say he should like to see him face to face, for he could make him wince if he did. His intention was from the beginning, not to make known his suspicions, as he thought he could better succeed in exposing the truth to the light than any body else without him; and when interrogated on the subject, he gave evasive answers. He recollected that Mr. Waite called as a committee from a meeting of citizens held in reference to the matter.

Carlton B. Curtis—resides in Warren. Heard of the injury to Mr. Lowry on the morning of the 5th of Nov. and went to Jamestown where he stayed till the next day, and then with Mr. Mayborne, a young man then in Marvin's office, went to Pine Grove in order to ascertain what [illegible] o'clock, and on Thursday Newman was [illegible] first saw him at Sugar Grove, where I [illegible] after dark and Newman sometime after, [illegible] who had gone after the sheriff, arrived a little before Newman. Witness had two conversations with Newman at the tavern, and told him his business. Newman complained of being the only one arrested, thus throwing suspicion on him alone, but said he did not fear from proper testimony; but inquired who Mayborne was, and said he appeared very officious and he was afraid he would swear falsely. This he repeated several times. Newman did not say where he was on Monday night, but said he heard a man ride by his house that night for a physician.—Witness was present at a trial in Warren, about 4 years ago, when Mr. Lowry was under indictment, in which Newman was rejected as a witness, on account of his religious belief.

Mr. Lowry again took the stand and said that on Wednesday he did communicate his suspicions of Newman to two others, besides Mr. Marvin—he made this explanation because the fact had just come to his mind.

James M'Pherson—had been a clerk for Newman previous to the fall of 44, and during the fall was occasionally in the store to assist in bringing up the books. In 1843 Newman had several packages of such knives [as the one exhibited and identified as having been found in front of Lowry's house]. In the fall of 44 witness was certain he saw a similar kind of knife there—did not notice them particularly, but they were close by the door of the counting-room, and

on that account, probably, noticed them. Did not recollect whether there were any shears, scissors, case knives or razors. He had nothing to do with the goods, then. His attention was first called to the fact, during the examination in Warren. Is now clerk for Taylor & Mead in Warren, who have no such knives. The bread knives they have, have handles made in two pieces, but the handle of this was a single piece with a saw calf for the haft of the handle.

DUDLEY STUYVESANT—lives in Pine Grove 5 miles from the village, towards Sugar Grove. On the 1st Nov. '44, saw Lowry at the polls, and conversed with him about the farm on which witness lived, on which Newman and Lowry both had judgments. Newman said if he could get the farm into his hands he would give witness time to redeem it that the only difficulty in the way was Mr. Lowry, whose judgment was out-lawed, and he said it would be just like the damned rascal to bid off the farm to save his judgment; and added, if Lowry had served him as he (Lowry) had others, he (Newman) would have stabbed him off before this, and said to witness, "wouldn't you?" Witness replied, he didn't know, he wasn't acquainted with Lowry, and got up to go away, when Newman said, "I suppose you don't know him as well as I do?" It was said in the bar-room in Pine Grove village, while they two were sitting together in one corner.

R. P. MARVIN, Esq.—Mr. Maybourne was a young man in witness's office, at the time of the injury to Mr. Lowry. He has since gone to Rockford in Illinois, but was expected to be here at the trial, and he might yet be here during the day.

The counsel for the people asked the privilege of bringing him forward in case he should arrive, although they should have closed their testimony, and the court reserved its decision in the matter till he should arrive.

The counsel for the People here rested.

THE FREDONIA CENSOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

W. McKINSTRY & SON,

AT FREDONIA, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

MARCH 15, 1871.

Farther Particulars of Military Operations in this County and Vicinity Prior to the Revolutionary War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREDONIA CENSOR—SIR: I read in your last issue a very interesting letter from Judge Foote, with reference to the early occupation of this County by the French, and the opening by them of a wagon road from Barcelona, on Lake Erie, to Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake. The letter from Gen. William Irvine to Gen. Washington, which is referred to in Judge Foote's communication, may be found in Craig's history of Pittsburgh, published in 1851, at page 163. I think it may also be found at length in Sparks' writings and correspondence of Gen. Washington. The following is a copy of a portion of the letter relating to Chautauqua County:

"The following account I have from a chief of the Seneca tribe, as well as from a white man named Matthews, a Virginian, who says he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Kanawha, in 1777. He has lived with Indians since that time, as far as I could judge. He appeared to be well acquainted with this part of the country. I employed him as an interpreter. He stated that from the upper end of Jadague, (Chautauqua) Lake, that it was not more than nine miles, along the path or road to Lake Erie, and *that there was formerly a wagon road between the two lakes.*

"The Indian related that he was about fourteen years old, when the *French went first to establish a post at Fort Pitt*; that he accompanied an uncle who was chief warrior, on that occasion, who attended the French; that the head of Lake Jadague was the spot where the detachment embarked; that they *fell down to Fort Du Quesne without any obstruction, in large canoes, with all their artillery, stores, provisions, &c.* He added that French Creek was made the medium of communication afterwards, why he could not tell, but always wondered at it, as he expressed himself, knowing the other to be so much better. The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of his truth. He stated that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, that he had the rank of Captain, and that he commanded the party which was defeated on the Alleghany, by Col. Broadhead; that in the year 1782, a detachment composed of 300 British and 500 Indians was formed, and actually embarked in canoes on Lake Jadague, with twelve pieces of artillery, with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition was laid aside in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt, carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort.

"They then contented themselevs with the usual mode of warfare, by sending small parties on the frontier, one of which burned Hunnastown. I remember very well that in August, 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes which had drifted down the river, and I received repeated accounts in June and July from a Canadian, who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians of this armament, but I never knew before then where they had assembled."

This letter, and the deposition of Coffin which Judge Foote has brought to light, are of great local interest, and go far to show that our County, although then a deep solitude, distant from the most advanced outposts of permanent settlements, was more often the scene of warlike demonstrations than it has ever since been; that in that early day, martial sounds were often heard in the depths of its forests; fleets of boats filled with armed and veteran Frenchmen passed along our lake and creeks, and that such gallant men as Beaujeu, who led the handfull of Frenchmen at Braddock's defeat, St. Pierre, La Force and Joucaire, names that are now famous in history, were once familiar with these wild regions, and that the war path of veritable savage warriors, armed with tomahawk and scalping knife, led through these forests.

These documents also throw some light upon events of perhaps greater moment than any that transpired on this continent from the year 1752 to the year 1755, and which may be here briefly referred to. For many years previous to 1753, the boundary line between the French and English possessions in America, had been the cause of earnest contention. The French claimed dominion over all the country lying west of the Alleghany mountains. The English also claimed the territory westward of their colonies, to the Pacific ocean, as early at least as 1678. La Salle suggested to the French Government the importance of the close union of Canada with the valley of the Misissippi, by a line of military posts, and which for a long period the French Government contemplated carrying into effect. In 1722, the English established a trading post at Oswego; this caused the French in 1725 to re-occupy, and re construct Fort Niagara, and to put into execution their long considered plan of uniting Quebec and New Orleans by a chain of forts. It is probable that the first step towards carrying out this design was taken by the French in organizing this very expedition, an account of which is givin by Coffin. It appears by his deposition that M. Barbeer, in April, 1753, led 300 Frenchmen from Niagara, with the purpose of building a fort at the head of Chautauqua Lake, considering it a favorable sitution by which to open communication between Lake Erie and the Allegany and Ohio rivers, and thence to the Mississippi river and New Orleans, in which he was, however, prevented by the arrival of M. Morang with 500 Frenchmen, who differed with him as to the feasibility of this route, and caused the route by the way of Presque Isle, (Erie) and French Creek to be finally adopted. Frenchmen in those early days were masters in wood craft, and were wonderfully familiar with the geography of this remote wilderness. It would be difficult for us, even at this day, familiar as we are with the premises, to determine which of these would have been the better route. Other accounts inform us that the French, in 1753, built forts at Erie, Le Boeuf, Venango and Franklin.

The great importance that the English attached to these operations on the part of the French is evidenced by the fact that Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, immediately upon receiving information thereof, dispatched George Washington in the fall of the same year, (1753) to ascertain the designs of the French in thus establishing

these posts, and he on this errand penetrated into this remote wilderness as far as Waterford, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he remained five days within fourteen miles of the town of French Creek in this county; It then returned to Virginia. The English also made haste to build a stockade where Pittsburgh now stands, which they commenced as early as February, 1754; they were driven from it in April following, however, by Captain Contrecoeur, who had descended the Alleghany river with a large French force. *This was the first expedition sent by the French against Pittsburgh*, and was a very important one. These Frenchmen built Fort Du Quesne, and first established French dominion there, and was undoubtedly the same expedition referred to in Gen. Irvine's letter, which passed over Chautauqua Lake in canoes, with artillery and military stores; the same expedition also which it appears the French were preparing for by cutting the road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, and which it appears by Coffin's deposition they contemplated forming the Spring of 1754, after Coffin deserted. (He deserted in November, 1753). The French having thus secured the position at Pittsburgh, the English in the succeeding year, 1755, made a formidable attempt to regain it, resulting in the disastrous defeat of Braddock.

I may here mention that the chief who led the Indians at the burning of Hunnastown, and probably the Indian in the expedition which passed over Chautauqua Lake in 1782, which is referred to in General Irvine's letter, was named Gugasatha, sometimes called Kiasola, and was a very distinguished character. He accompanied Washington in his youth, in his journey from Logstown to Le Boeuf, and was an important personage in the conference with Boquet, on the Muskingum. He died near Pittsburgh, and left his name to a beautiful plain on the Alleghany River.

I intended in this communication to have called attention to some interesting facts respecting the expedition of Col. Daniel Broadhead against the Seneca Indians in 1779, also referred to in Gen. Irvine's letter, but find I have already exceeded the proper limits of a communication of this kind. I shall therefore merely add that Col. Broadhead, in August, 1779, with 600 men in boats, left Pittsburgh and ascended the Alleghany River to the mouth of the Mahoning, where they took pack horses and marched to Buckaloons, an Indian town at the mouth of the Brokenstraw, where a breastwork was thrown up, and forty men left; they then proceeded on to Yokroonwago, probably Cornplanter's residence. They then destroyed all the Indian towns on French Creek, and others on or near the Alleghany River, up which they ascended as far as Olean Point. Broadhead, in this expedition, destroyed 500 acres of corn, and ten Indian villages, one of which was an old town called Conowago, and it is not unlikely that some of Col. Broadhead's detachments may have come within the limits of our County. Respectfully yours,

OBED EDSON.

Feb. 25th, 1871.

The Westfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1873.

To the Editor of the Westfield Republican:

SIR:—Since I was last in your beautiful village, I have found a copy of the Rev. Joseph Badger's Missionary Journal, embracing the year 1803, and have examined the Erie, Pa., Presbytery reports, from which I am able to write more definitely about items of early history of this town, and the calamity that fell upon the small settlement at the ancient Cross Roads, in this town, in that year—which completes all I have to say about the X Roads.

The Messrs. John and James McMahans, after their preliminary purchase by wholesale contracts for wild lands in this town and Ripley, desired to have some one open a house of entertainment at the Cross Roads, on their purchase, for the accommodation of travelers seeking land, and emigrants endeavoring to make their way from Buffalo through the wilderness of this county to Erie, and New Connecticut. In the spring of 1802, Col. James McMahan induced Edward McHenry with his family, with whom he was acquainted, to remove to X Roads, and open a house of entertainment [illegible] far from his own residence [illegible].

By the [illegible] 1803, many eastern emigrants were pressing their way with their families through the wilderness from Buffalo, by cutting underbrush, roads through the wood in some places, and crossing streams on rafts where too deep to ford, and camping out nights for want of houses. Hence McHenry's house was a great accommodation to travelers and emigrants.

In the latter part of August, 1803, Mr. McHenry, being desirous of procuring necessary supplies for his house, embarked with two men in a small boat for Erie, from the mouth of Chautauqua Creek. To facilitate their passage, they set up a pole for a mast with a blanket for a sail. After sailing up the lake about four miles, the boat was struck by a flaw of wind and capsized. McHenry, being a good swimmer, told his companions, who could not swim, to cling to the boat, and he would swim to the shore, about a mile distant; but he sank before reaching the shore and was drowned, but the two men that clung to the boat were saved. McHenry's body was never recovered.

The distress of Mrs. McHenry with her children—the youngest of which was the first born white male child in the county—may be imagined, but cannot be described. The, then few settlers in the county, all residing near her, deeply sympathized with that excellent woman in her affliction and dependence.

The Erie, Penn., Presbytery was constituted at Mount Pleasant, Penn., April 13, 1802, embracing that portion of Pennsylvania west and northwest of the Allegany and Ohio rivers, with a portion of the Western Reserve in Ohio, and Chautauqua County, N. Y. The first meeting of said Presbytery, in Erie county, was held at Lower Greenfield, (now North East) on Wednesday, August 31, 1803, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Samuel Tait, and then adjourned until the next day. Thursday, Sept. 1, Presbytery met pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Robert Patterson was examined, which was sustained, and he was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Greenfield. Rev. Joseph Badger preached the sermon, and the Rev. Samuel Tait made the ordaining prayer and gave the charge.

News of the death of Mr. McHenry at the X Roads, and the severe affliction of his family and the infant settlement there, being received, the Rev. Mr. Badger, a missionary and a member of the Erie Presbytery, was sent to visit the bereaved family and the small settlement there and offer the consolations of the gospel.

Friday, Sept. 2d, 1803, Rev. Mr. Badger visited the bereaved family at the Cross Roads and united with the pioneer settlers in their condolence with the afflicted family. Mr. Badger preached a funeral sermon from Eccl. ix. 12—"For man also knoweth not his time," &c. Mr. Badger was an able and eminently pious man, and the sermon and exercises were no doubt a consolation to the family and people.

It was most unquestionably the first gospel sermon ever preached within the bounds of Chautauqua county.

Mr. Patterson became pastor of the Greenfield church for about four and a half years, but by arrangement with the early settlers he preached one-fourth of the time at the Cross Roads and vicinity.

In 1807, the Rev. John Lindsley, a Presbyterian missionary, visited the district, lately supplied by Mr. Patterson. In 1808 he formed a Presbyterian church at the Cross Roads of eight or nine members, which was placed under the care of the Erie, Pa., Presbytery, and remained so for years. This church was the foundation of the present Presbyterian church of Westfield, and I apprehend the first Presbyterian church formed in this State west of Genesee river, except perhaps the Scotch Presbyterian church at Caledonia.

The second church organized in this county was the Baptist church at Canadaway, now Fredonia.

The Presbyterian church at the Cross Roads was without a settled pastor for many years, but was visited by missionaries from the Erie Presbytery and the Rev. John Spencer and others. The old members of this church, even in declining years, acknowledged with gratitude the services of those early missionaries.

How much the early settlers of this county in their pioneer poverty and destitution were indebted to the devoted, faithful labors of Rev. John Spencer, Elder Joy Handy, and other missionaries from different Christian denominations.

We owe a debt of gratitude to God for early missions, which we can only repay by faithful and liberal contributions to send the gospel to the destitute in other places. Thousands of new settlements in the United States and Territories are as destitute of the gospel as we were in early days. Shall we repay the debt? Each individual must answer this question on his own responsibility to God.

To render the history of the old X Roads more complete, I should mention that widow McHenry married Major James Perry, who within two years left home to go to Buffalo, for supplies, but mysteriously disappeared, and was never heard from. Mrs. Perry kept her inn for many years, and I believe sustained an unsullied reputation. She ultimately retired from her inn, and died in Ripley, aged about 90 years.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. T. FOOTE.

Westfield, N.Y., July 22d, 1873.

Journal January 14th 1856

14	Henry Ives By Bill Jan 12	Cr	98 50
	N. H. Allen & Co By Bill Jan 14	Cr	3 75
	James Leigh By Bill	Cr	65 00
		Dr	
	To Note 6 mo Dec 22		105 62
	Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr	1 99 00
	J. B. Jaques & Bro To Bill Buggies * 31, 32	Dr	340 00
	S. Hand To Bill Buggy * 30	Dr	90 00
	James T. Mix & Bro To 1 Shift Top Buggy & Pole * 23	Dr	325 00
	16th		
16	L. B. Judson & Co To Bill Buggy	Dr	140 00
	D. A. Benjamin & Co By Disc L. B. Judson & Co	Cr	25.00
	T. C. Dayton To Bill Buggy	Dr	125 00
	James Fountain To paid Freight on Baby Carts N.Y.	Dr	1 25
	17		
	N. H. Co Bank To Cash	Dr	250 00
	M. N. Monson By Bill Jan 16	Cr	173.48
	Hiram & Pardee To 1 Shaville & Rep Spring	Dr	3 [illegible]
			1005 35 1455 [illegible]

78

State of New York.

No. 330.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 12, 1864.

Introduced on notice by Mr. STEWARD—read twice, and referred to the committee on colleges, academies and common schools—reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the committee of the whole.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Foote Library and Historical Society in Jamestown, New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The following persons, to wit: Richard P. Marvin, Chauncy
2 C. Burtch, Augustus F. Allen, De Forest Weld, Levant B. Brown and
3 William H. Tew, of the village of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New
4 York, and their successors shall be a body corporate by the name of "The
5 Foote Library and Historical Society," by which name they and their suc-
6 cessors in office may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract
7 and be contracted with, and be known in all courts and places whatever;
8 and also have a common seal and change and alter the same at pleasure.

1 § 2. The corporation hereby created shall be capable of purchasing,
2 leasing, or receiving by donation, taking and enjoying any real or personal
3 estate not exceeding in value ten thousand dollars exclusive of the libra-
4 ries, furniture, specimens of natural history and the collections or sub-

scriptions for library purposes. The trustees shall have power from time to time to make such by-laws as they shall deem necessary to sustain and perpetuate the institution, and to regulate the use of the libraries, and for the election of the officers, and prescribing their duties, and for the management of the concerns of said corporation, as they shall deem proper, and not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state and the United States.

§ 3. The objects and purposes of this society shall be to erect, complete and maintain a fire-proof library building in the village of Jamestown, and to collect by donations or purchase, and preserve such books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, maps, plans, charts, paintings, engravings, lithographs, wood-cuts, photographs, photograph letters, autograph letters, curiosities and antiquities of every kind: also manuscripts and books calculated to preserve the early history of the county and its pioneer settlements and settlers, churches and societies; to accumulate and preserve a valuable library for reference, and also one for circulation, and such specimens of natural history, and agricultural implements, and such other articles as may be deemed by the trustees important to preserve the history of the country. The libraries and collections thus made shall never be broken up or disposed of by sale or division among its members or contributors, nor shall it ever be removed from the village of Jamestown, but remain inviolate for the purposes contemplated by this act, and this act shall be construed benignly and favorably in all courts and places to attain the objects contemplated by this act.

§ 4. The business and affairs of said society shall be managed and conducted by not exceeding eleven trustees as follows: There shall be a meeting of the contributors to the funds of said society at the library building in Jamestown, or such other place as the trustees by ten days public notice may appoint on the first Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and

1867

6 sixty-five, when six trustees shall be chosen by ballot, who shall without
7 unnecessary delay be divided by lot into three classes, number one, two
8 and three and the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated
9 at the expiration of the first year; of the members of the second class at
10 the expiration of the second year, and the members of the third class at
11 the expiration of the third year, to the end that one-third of the trustees
12 to be chosen by the contributors shall be elected every year as well as
13 persons to fill vacancies of trustees caused by deaths, resignations or
14 removal.

1 § 5. In addition to the six trustees to be elected by the contributors
2 and members, there may be five additional trustees, to consist of the pas-
3 tor, preacher in charge, or rector, of the following churches in the village
4 of Jamestown: The First Congregational church, the First Methodist
5 Episcopal church, the First Baptist church, the First Presbyterian church,
6 and St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, who, by virtue of their
7 respective pastoral or official stations over their respective churches or
8 societies, and while residing in the village of Jamestown, and while actu-
9 ally discharging and performing their ministerial duties to their said
10 churches, shall, for the time being, be ex-officio trustees of said society,
11 with all the rights, powers and privileges of the trustees chosen by the
12 contributors and members. The trustees named in the first section of
13 this act shall be the trustees of the society until the first Tuesday of May,
14 1865, ~~and~~ during which time ~~not~~ not less than ~~six~~ five trustees shall be a quorum for business. The
15 trustees and officers shall not receive any compensation for their services
16 except the librarian.

1868

Judge Dean should be in circuits

1 § 6. The library shall be divided into two departments; one depart-
2 ment for a reference library exclusively, and shall include all books,
3 newspapers, maps, charts, manuscripts, historical or genealogical papers,
4 and such other works or manuscripts as may be contributed for a refer-

ence library or purchased for that purpose, which shall never be used for a circulating library, but forever remain in the apartment of the library alloted to it, and it shall not be in the power of the trustees to transfer to the circulating library, any books, newspapers, manuscripts, or other matter contributed or given as a donation to the reference department of the library. There shall be a department for a circulating library, including such books, papers, magazines and periodicals, as may be contributed or purchased for a circulating library, and they may be lent out for short periods on such terms and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the trustees.

§ 7. It shall and may be lawful for the corporation hereby created, to make an arrangement with the trustees of the Jamestown academy, or with the trustees of the Union school district in Jamestown, or both, to erect a fire-proof library building, and to convey land upon which to erect the same for the accommodation of said societies or district, and such arrangement so made shall be valid and binding when entered into by the trustees of the respective bodies, entering into such arrangements on such terms as may be agreed, and shall be binding on them and their successors in office. The real and personal property of such corporation shall be exempt from assessments or taxation as are other public libraries in this state.

§ 8. Any person contributing one hundred dollars to the funds of the corporation shall have the use of the libraries agreeable to its by-laws, and the right of giving twenty-five votes in the election of trustees during his or her natural life. Any person contributing twenty-five dollars to the said funds shall in like manner have the use of the libraries and the right of giving ten votes for election of trustees for a period of ten years from the date of payment. And any person contributing two dollars to the said funds may in like manner have the use of the libraries one year,

9 and the right of voting for trustees one year. The trustees may permit,
10 at their discretion, indigent and worthy persons as they may deem pro-
11 per, to enjoy the use of the libraries under such regulations and restric-
12 tions as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

1 § 9. Neither the trustees nor any officer of said corporation, shall
2 have power to create any debt against the institution, and they shall be
3 individually liable to the creditors for all debts contracted by themselves
4 respectively; and the library building and its site, and the libraries and
5 furniture shall be exempt from all liens or sales by mortgage, execution,
6 judgment or decree.

1 § 10. This act shall take effect immediately, and the legislature may
2 at any time alter, modify or repeal this act.

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The Annual Meeting of the Chautauqua County Bible Society was held in the M. E. Church, Westfield, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 8th, 1873; and it will be seen by the resolutions adopted, that labors involving a considerable outlay have been decided on in the supply of our public institutions with copies of the Holy Scriptures, as well as those of our citizens found to be destitute of them.

The officers of the Society hope that early information of collections and liberal subscriptions will warrant them in carrying out the decisions of the Society without delay, and will be thankful for information if there is anywhere in the county a blind person who can read print in the raised letter, and who is destitute of a Bible in that character.

Collections and subscriptions should be sent to John H. Towle, Treasurer and Depositary.

JOHN FRANCIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1st, That we have undiminished faith in the American Bible Society as a Heaven-approved instrumentality in furnishing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment to the inhabitants of earth.

Resolved, 2d, That we will increase our efforts to aid it in accomplishing its God-given mission.

Resolved, 3d, That we earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of all the Protestant churches, philanthropists and lovers of good order within the bounds of this Auxiliary in this noble work.

Resolved, 4th, That we respectfully request the other Auxiliaries in this county to unite with us in the re-exploration and supply of this county during the coming year.

Resolved, 5th, That the Secretary of this Auxiliary be instructed to correspond with the other Auxiliaries in the county, and secure their co-operation in carrying out the above resolution.

Resolved, 6th, That we recommend the supply of our county jail, county poorhouse, and all the hotels and public schools in this county with copies of the Holy Scriptures.

Resolved, 7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the village papers, and a copy be sent to the Parent Society, and one also to the District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for Western New York.

Resolved, 8th, That we unite in a vote of thanks to our venerable friend, Judge E. T. Foote, for his attendance with us at this Anniversary, and we remember with gratitude his long and arduous labors for the Bible cause in our county.

The Early Records of the Society have been lost. Any person who can give any information to the Secretary in regard to them will confer a favor.

Office of the Clerk of the Board
of Supervisors of Chautauqua County
Fredonia November 26, 1866

Hon E. T. Foote
My Dear Sir

I take great pleasure in transmitting to you the following copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County, November 13, 1866; transcribed from the Journal of said Board.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servant
S. Hulburt, Clerk
of the Board.

"On motion of Mr A. F. Allen,"

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the Hon. Elias T. Foote, for the great interest taken in the preservation of the early records of the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and the general History of the early Settlers of the County"

Journal December 31st 1855

411	Smith & Barnes	Dr		
	To Note 3 mo Dec 31			1245 09
	English Dikeman & English	Cr		
	By Amt Sales Book		508 93	
	Dr			
434	To Note 6 mo Dec 9			1295 93
439	A. Hepplemann	Dr		
	[illegible]			1 20 26
	[illegible]kerman	Cr		
	[illegible] mo Dec 7		1058 71	
	[illegible]	Dr		
	[illegible] Sheet Oct 20		5 00	
	[illegible] Dec 9 Jan 7		1000 00	1005 00
	Cr			
	[illegible] Jan 1 not Cr		12 65	
	[illegible] Hotchkiss	Cr		
	[illegible] Jan 1		941 18	
	Dr			
	[illegible] mo Jan 4			1 95 79
		Dr		
				1 31 52
	[illegible]hkiss & Son	Dr		
	[illegible] mo Jan 8			338 88
	Cr			
	[illegible]nny 1		938 88	
	[illegible] Merton	Cr		
	[illegible] Disct		225 00	
	[illegible]kerman	Cr		
	[illegible] Disct		763 88	
	[illegible]d	Cr		
	[illegible] Disct		628 83	
	[illegible] Co	Cr		
	By Note & Bill		1563 00	
	Dr			
	To Note 6 mo Dec 4			1 208 00

81

Hanover the 12 January 1820

Dear Sir

Perhaps you May Recollect My mentioning to you at Mayville the Summer Past the Subject of the Marshalship for taking the Census of this County if Sir it is Consistent with your feelings and Arrangements to Carry my Name forward for that Appointment I should be Much Obliged to you if you would take the trouble of Doing so

I am Sir With Sentiments of High Consideration your Obedient Servant Abel Case

Hon Ethan G. Sprat

Mr Case was a pioneer Settler of Hanover & Constable of that town &c &c

Franked
June 12

1872

Hon. Ethel G. Foot

Assembly Room

Albany

Journal December 31st 1855

31 Geo Cook — Dr
To Dict with D. Cook — 51 50

— Cr —

141 By Sundries — 21

David Cook — Cr
By Sundries — 29

— Dr —

203 To Dict do

Denman & Co — Dr
To Bill Buggies

— Cr —

131 By Cash & Dict — 10

Randolph Ross — Cr
By Cash & Dict

— Dr —

104 To Dict Nc. Nc. Spring Co

Marble & Foster — Dr
To 2 Notes

155 D. S. Glenney — Dr
To Note 4 mo Dec 5

159 Sanford & Allwig — Dr
To Note 4 mo Dec 12

E. N. Thomson & Son — Cr
By Amt Bill on Geo Cook

— Dr —

575 To Note 3 mo Jan 3

564 Winship & Barney — Dr
To Note 4 mo Dec 13

James Brewster — Dr
To Cash & Lumber

— Cr —

85 By 1/2 Amt of Profits

116 Stevens & Humphrey — Dr
To Cash

119 N. Galbraith & Co — Dr
To Cash

Planing Mill
Jan - 12

Bloss

1800 00

New Haven 8 July 1890

Dear Doctor,

Intemperance in this city is leading thousands away from the house of God to become scoffers, infidels or atheists. Many boys leave our Sabbath Schools for workshops, are put under the supervision of Rum men, and soon become acquainted with all the vices of the city, and try to outdo their masters in vulgar and profane talk. Says one of the men "I don't believe there's a God, or a heaven, or a hell, and your religion is a damned humbug". Do you believe the drinking saloon is a humbug, I asked him? "No I don't said he.

I remember when cider was a common drink, and all without exception used Ardent Spirits. I remember how the active labors of Pastors and people in using the pledge compelled the swine Liquor-Sellers in town to abandon the traffic and no intoxicating drink was to be found in the place except in two jars on the shelves of a temperance Physician.

I remember while this work was in progress, how a blessed revival of religion took place, how large numbers were added to our churches, and how the morals of the community were improved.

Other organizations have barely kept the subject alive, but Temperance as a vital active principle, has been on the decline since the churches left the field more than twenty years ago. Shall sin and Satan triumph, or shall he be resisted? Where should the work begin but at the house of God? Not doubting you think on the subject as I do, will you not use your influence with our city pastors to take the pledge of all church members prepared to give it, as was done two years ago, and thus prepare the way to circulate it from house to house, and from shop to shop through the city. I would not trouble you with this, but I called twice at your house & found you absent.

Sincerely Yours Benj. H. Cox
35 Dwight Place

Journal Decem 31st 1855

159 31	Samford & Alling By Bill Last Book Jan 1	Cr	183 66	
	Bank	Dr		1121 75
	Ives Dec 29	Cr	120 75	
	Taylors 4 mo Dec 20	Cr	340 70	
	Warren & Co & Disct	Cr	100 00	
	Fountain & Disct	Cr	449 80	
	Bros & Disct	Dr		144 31
	Cr			
	Bills	Cr	154 81	
	Warren & Co Bill Jan 1 not Cr	Cr	2 88	
	Bros Cmo	Cr		
	Thomson & Son Bill	Cr	22 88	
	& Barney Bills Jan 1	Cr	295 43	
	& Kittle Jan 1 $33 Int $3.23	Cr	4 55	
	Dr			
	3 mo Jan 1			218 44
	Cooley & Son Bills $18.33 Int $1.83	Cr	20 16	
	Dr			
	3 mo Dec 30			368 01
	& Son Jan 1	Cr	171 37	

Journal Decemo 21st 1855

41h	20 N. C. Saddery Co By Bill Dec 20th	Cr	10h 00	
141	Geo Cook To Cash	Dr		4 00
434	English Dikeman & English To 10 plain Rails	Dr "		5 00
59	H. Cooker Co To Bill Buggies	Dr		345 00
	Lawrence & Bradley To Note & Cover	Dr		5h5 00
13h	By Cash & Discount	Cr	200 00	
147	McKee & Roberts By Note 4 mo Dec 10	Cr	215 00	
78	Hubbell & Morton To Bill Buggies	Dr		25 00
138	Freeman & Roberts To Bill Buggies	Dr		50
14h	Henry Ives By Bill Dec 20	Cr	41 00	
	22nd			
149	22 H. Galbraith Co To Cash & Disc " Discount	Dr	272 03 51 69	323 72
83	Lacher Roll By Cash & Disc	Dr	15 00	
135	Freeman & Roberts By Note 4 mo Dec 13	Dr	298 00	
101	Marble & Foster By Bill Dec 1 & Sun Book	Cr	251 87	
204	David Cook To Cash	Dr		15 00

68

86

From the Cattaraugus Republican.

A Veteran of 1812 Gone--Death of John J. Stryker, of South Valley.

Another one of the soldiers of 1812 is gone. John J. Stryker, of this town, passed quietly away on the evening o' Jan. 25th, in the eighty second year of his age, leaving his wife, with whom he had lived for over sixty years.

Father Stryker, as he was generally called, had lived in South Valley since the Spring of 1835, at which time only three families, those of Cornelius Hart, Stephen Hadley and Ephriam Morrison, were living in this valley. This was then an almost unbroken forest, in which were to be found plenty of deer, bears and wolves, and now and then a panther. Mr. Stryker bought ome four hundred and seventy acres of land covered with pine timber, on which was a clearing of eight acres, a saw mill and a log house, (this log house fell only a few weeks ago) moved his family, consisting of two sons (still living) and four daughters (all dead,) and wife, into the woods, and began lumbering. Pine lumber, one-thirc "clear," brought om four to six dollars per thousand, on the bank of the river, and No. 1 shingles then sold for $1 per thousand. He hauled his supplies, &c., from Carroll village (now Kiantone) and Jamestown, with oxen, taking three days for the trip. Sometimes night found him many miles from a house, when he would have to "camp out," for he could not travel in the night with a load, for the woods were not then opened enough for night traveling. He generally had wolves for companions, and the stars for covering. One time when his wife was with him, night overtook them about five miles from a house, when together they passed the long night in the woods. Father Stryker and family used to fare sumptuously every day on johnny-cake and potatoes. Once, for four weeks, they had nothing but potatoes and salt to eat. At another time, Mr. Stryker went to Jamestown, about 25 miles, to get some provisions, and all he could get was the meal from half a bushel of corn. There was nothing at home to eat, and the meal was he could get in Jamestown, for the time, (corn was on the way, however, and would be there in a day or two.) Mr. S. had to turn towards home where his loved ones were, to give them the little he had to keep them from want. The next day he had to go after more.

The pine timber on the Stryker estate is nearly all cut off, and in its place is now a farm of two hundred acres, having on it a saw mill, a grist mill, a large farm house, several barns, etc.

Mr. S. was a very industrious man, believing in the commandment, "Six days shalt thou labor," etc. One week from the day he was buried, he was at work all day in his grist mill. He w a a strictly honest man, to which statement all the inhabitants of South Valley will testify. For about thirty-five years Mr. Stryker was a member of th M E. Church, living, at all times, a life above reproach, and strictly to the spirit and letter, according to his belief of right and wrong. His simple "Yes," or "No," spoken in his quiet manner, was an en to all controversy—was final.

To us he has ever been an old gray-haired man. Our earliest recollections are bright with the many happy hours spent under his roof, when a mere child of five or six years, Father Stryker would give us the privilege of "making all the racket we wanted to," in running all over his big house for hours, only stopping now and then to hear a story, or to see the old gentleman's eyes fol ow our forms, with an expression of approval of our antics, mingled with so much love, happiness and contentment. Our enjoyment was his happiness. Many are the rides he has given us, when he had to go out of his way to get us, always taking as good care of us as a parent would, when we were in his care. From childhood to manhood he has ever been "Father Stryker" to us. He has ed a simple, honest, industrious, christian life, but has now gone to try the realities of the home of his Master, dying in the full possession of reason, and passing away with the full assurance of a happy future. His was a happy death, his faith through a long life bein turned into knowledge, when it was "finished." He is missed by a large circle of friends. We feel the loss of a good man, of an honest christian, and his children mourn the loss of a aithful, kind and loving parent, ever their guide and counselor in all business transactions. All will feel the loss. But our loss is his gain, for he has gone, we doubt not, to the home of Jesus May we ever live lives of purity from all wrong, as he has lived, and finally meet him in the home of Him who died for all, for we expect that Father Stryker will be one of the first to bid us "kindly welcome" to the presence of God.

A. O. STONE.

ESTOWN JOURNAL, 1

FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

From the Democrat.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

Early in the year 1866, Samuel S. Crissey, of Fredonia, informed me that he was preparing a history of Stockton, embracing the period from its first settlement in 1820. Mr. Crissey very cordially invited me to assist him in gathering facts and statistics for the south part of the town, which I cheerfully granted. In July of the same year, Crissey's History of Stockton was published in the Fredonia *Censor* and also in the *Advertiser and Union*. After more mature reflection, and comparing notes with the few remaining inhabitants of the early settlers in this part of the town, I have become convinced that we have made a few errors in date, which will appear by comparing notes with the following sketches.

It is the design of this communication, to give a concise biographical sketch of the early settlers, along the south bounds of Stockton, beginning with William Barrows, on the Casadaga Creek, in the north part of Ellery.

William Barrows was born in New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 25, 1788. He was left an orphan while quite young, and went to live with his maternal grandfather, William Simmons. At the age of twenty-two, he came on to Chautauqua, called at Maj. Sinclair's, on Mill Creek, for a few weeks, and in the month of Oct. 1809, located on lot. 6, in the 3 t. and 12 r. A beech tree, about eight rods south of the grave yard, on the old farm, still marks the place where he erected his first shanty. By the request of Barrows, when he left the premises, this beech tree was never to be molested, that it might remain a perpetual monument to mark the place of his first home in the wilderness, on the enchanting "openings" of the Casadaga Creek. The next year he built quite a commodius block house, on the site now occupied by the residence of H. S. Kibbe, familiarly known as the "Red Bird," while occupied as a tavern. In June 1811, Edward Hovey, now of Hartford, erected for Barrows a frame barn, 30x40, which is now standing on the premises, and believed to be the first barn built in the town of Ellery.

Barrows was not yet married, and his house was still kept in order by his grandmother Simmons, while grandfather Simmons kept and made his garden, the pleasure and admiration of all who beheld it. Simmons was a Revolutionary soldier, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was wont to make the children both laugh and wonder at his marvelous exploits in war, and his work on the tallest steeple in the city of Providence, R. I.

I remember grandfather Simmons, as a short, trim built man, with blue eyes, a pleasant countenance, and the accepted friend of all the children that knew him. his wife died about 1818, and he about 1823, and both are buried in the grave-yard before mentioned, with no humble stone or monument to mark their last resting place.

In January, 1813, Barrows married Sallie, oldest daughter of Maj. Sinclair, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. William, the oldest son, died at Chicago, of cholera, in 1848; his wife and child followed him in a few weeks, leaving a property of about $3,000, which fell to the father. Of the other children I have not been able to gain definite information.

Barrows was an active, energetic man, and in a few years he had converted more than a hundred acres of the wilderness into smiling fields of grain and grass. His house was upon the great highway, opened up through the wilderness by the Holland Land Company, from the Genesee River to the head of Chautauqua Lake. In 1812, he opened a tavern for the accommodation of the public, but which well nigh proved the ruin of himself. A few days previous to his removal to Perry, Lake Co., Ohio, while standing upon the Casadaga bridge, near his old home, he remarked to a friend by his side, as he gazed upon his broad fields and his home, the work of his hands, with tears in his eyes, "White, I do not know as I should feel so bad after all at the total loss of my property, for the whole of it has gone down my throat, and I have tried to enjoy every inch of it." In the spring of 1834, Barrows, with his family removed, as above stated, to Lake County, Ohio, where by economy and temperate habits, he bought a small piece upon the North Ridge road, where I visited him in 1853,—glad to find him and his wife and his youngest daughter in the enjoyment of such a pleasant home, and he sober, social, temperate, and "clothed in his right mind."

Soon after this, Mr. Barrows received the money from the estate of his deceased son in Chicago, which partially unstrung his good resolution, and renewed again that dormant appetite, which had for so many years led him at will.

Sometime about 1862, Barrows moved from Ohio to Warren, Jo Davies Co., Ill. where he died, March 14, 1869. Willi Barrows was a slim built man, over six et in height, light hair, blue eyes, a stright nose, a wide mouth, thin lips, a long harp chin, and in weight about 180 pounds. He had a loose, rolling gait in walking, and while standing and conversing would wriggle all over, and "wink" with his eyes.

THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

In the winter of 1816, six or eight families moved into the vicinity of the Barrows settlement, and in the fall of 1817, their united strength, erected a log school house, about sixty rods south of the residence of Mr. Barrows, and near the dwelling of John DeMotte. This was the place where the writer of these lines learned his A B C's, and graduated in Webster's Spelling Book as far as "Crucifix." This school house was about 20x24, and about seven feet between the floors; a large Dutch fire-place in the north end, three nine-lighted windows of the smallest pattern; desks or writing tables against the walls, and pine slab seats with wooden legs. The furniture consisted of a plain cross-legged table, a splint-bottom chair, and a pine log about two feet in diameter and one foot high, called a "dunce block," and a pair of leather spectacles. It is presumable that the last two articles were contributed by the teacher, and hence omitted when not thought necessary for the good of the school.

William Gilmore, residing at that time about one half mile south of the village of Sinclairville, became the first teacher in this primeval institution of the wilderness. James B. Lowry, afterwards clerk of Chautauqua County, was his immediate successor. These were followed by Lewis C. Todd, who afterwards became a noted Universalist preacher, then by Lewis P. Thorp, Hull and Alphonso Nicholson. Damaris Shepardson, afterwards the wife of Willard Bucklin, Esq., taught the first summer school.

A word of explanation may be necessary, to show the use of the "dunce block," and the leather spectacles, as these appliances have become nearly or quite obsolete in the schools of the present day. The scholar who failed to get his lesson perfectly, was pretty sure to mount the block with the spectacles across his nose; and as odd and droll as he looked, with his eyes in the great holes in the leather belt, no one would dare to laugh, for fear of taking the same place, with perhaps an additional "switching" about the neck by those ominous looking beechen whips carefully stored in a crack in the floor overhead. Young men and young women frequently mounted this dreadful block, who were too tall to stand erect, because their heads would come in contact with the ceiling above. This would occasionally bring a suppressed titter from the other scholars; but a blow with the great whip in the hands of the teacher, would restore gravity, and make us all feel thankful that it was the table and not our backs that received the beating. It is believed that every patron and every teacher of that log school house, have passed from the shores of time. A few of the scholars are yet among us. Of these I remember: Sylvanus Pickard, Abram Pickard, Royal Putnam, Lorenzo DeMotte and Susan, his sister, wife of Robert Lenox Esq. Doubtless there are more—some are known to be still living in the West.

John Love, born in Green River, Ct., 1769; while a young man he came to Chenango County, and in Feb. 1811, removed to Chautauqua; bought out Josiah Hovey, who had just erected a log cabin, on lot 13, 3 t, 12 r. In 1866 he sold his possessions on this place, to Lawrence Stone and removed to lot 14, on the Holland Purchase road, where he resided until 1825; when he sold out to his son Frederick, who resided there till 1834, when he removed to De Kalb County, Ill., where he served for several terms as County Judge, and died sometime in Jan. 1812. John Love's family consisted of four sons and three daughters, John, jr., Frederick, Henry and Christopher, Sally, Milla and Ellis. John Love, jr., was extensively known, having kept a tavern for more than thirty years, about one mile south of Sinclairville. Henry Love died in the town of Ellery, in 1838. Christopher is still living in Illinois, where he has been a neighbor of his brother Frederick, for about twenty years. John Love died at the residence of his son Frederick, in Ill., in 1859, in his ninety-first year. In the strength of manhood, very few could surpass him, and he very much delighted in the "manly sport" (?) of defending himself with his fist and his own strong arm. In the early days of the settlement of this country, this kind of amusement was considered not only right but honorable.

It is related that Love was in the habit of going up frequently to Maj. Sinclair's, once accosting him in this manner:

"Good morning, Maj. I have a little leisure, and I have come up to whip you, if you have time to attend to it. Whereupon the Maj. would tell him unless his business was very pressing, that he would see whether it could be done in the course of two or three hours. When business and matters of the day were properly adjusted about the premises, these two gentlemen would step out upon the green and let each other understand what he knew in this line of diversion. A bloody nose or a blackened eye was a thing of course, but anger or harsh words were in no case allowable.

John Love was about 5 ft. 10 inches in height, square built, large light blue eyes, regular features, and in old age became very corpulent, and would weigh full 270 pounds.

Able Benson was a son-in law of John Love, having married Sally Love, January 15th 1809. He came into Chautauqua with his father-in-law, and settled on Lot 15, 3 t. 12, r., taking an article of 120 acres on the beautiful interval made by the deposits of a clear front brook, near its union with the Casadaga creek. At the time of his settlement, his family consisted of his wife and two children, Horace and Huldah; ten more were added in the process of time, two of whom died in early childhood. Alfred P. Benson, the fifth son, and a man of sterling integrity, now owns and occupies the old homestead of his father.

Abel Brunson, son of Barnabas Brunson, was born in Green River, Conn., March 25th, 1786. In early life he removed to Galway, then to Manlius, N. Y., and married in Bridgewater, as before stated. Mr. Brunson used to relate that for a number of years after he began work on his farm, he plied his ax with such unremitting stroke, that he knew nothing of Sunday, nor hardly the day of the month. He was owing for his farm, and his hands and economy must pay for it, and support a fast increasing family. As often as he obtained five dollars, he would go on foot to the Land Office, and make a payment. On the 10th of January, 1831 he made his last payment, and received his deed from the hand of Wm. Peacock. To accomplish

this, he had labored twenty years, when the original debt was but $300, having articled the land at $2.50 per acre. This may surprise many of the present day, but Mr. Brunson was one in a hundred, among the first settlers who were even able to pay for their lands according to contract.

Mr. Brunson with his oxen worked on the first dam at the Rapids in 1812, and in the building of the first bridge across the Casadaga creek, near the residence of William Barrows, in June, 1811. His milling was done at Kennedy's mill, on the Conewango creek, in the present town of Poland. There was no road for full half the way, but with the grist slung across the yoke of the oxen, they proceeded over logs and around the tops, keeping the direction by "blazed" trees, returning the following day to be greeted with love and joy by the wife and children from the log cabin in the wilderness. In 1824, Mr. Brunson built—for that day—a commodious frame house, about forty rods north of his log cabin, and opened a tavern, and continued in that business till 1838 when he, took down his sign, and built a saw mill on the brook before mentioned. The tavern had not effected his temperate habits, but the sawmill, like all of its kind, on dry brooks proved a failure. Eight of the children of this numerous family are still living. Horace is in Buffalo, Sedgwick in Silver Creek, Lorenzo in Ellicott, George in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and Abel O. owns and occupies the old farm of his grandfather Love, and his uncle Frederick, Abel Brunson died on his old farm, Sept. 30, 1861, having resided there a little over fifty years. His wife died in the same place, Dec. 25, 1867. Mr. Brunson was a kind hearted man, remarkable for his kindness and attention to the sick and afflicted among his neighbors.

Resolved W. Fenner, a native of Rhode Island, came into Chautauqua in November. 1819, from Madison County, N. Y., and took 120 acres, adjoining Abel Brunson, and on the same lot. His family, beside himself and wife numbered four sons and two daughters. Christopher C., the oldest son was a young man and able to render material aid in hewing a home out of the wilderness. Lydia, the oldest daughter and now the wife of Hon. Forbes Johnson, was one of our early school teachers: and Eliza, the wife of Lorenzo Johnson, was long a resident of Jamestown. She is now living in Nebraska.

Mr. Fenner was a cooper by trade, and always carried on this businesss but not to the exclusion of his farm. In 1824 he and his son Christopher built a saw mill on the Cassadaga creek, about forty feet above the present grist mill. Three years later (1827) the first grist mill was erected by Fenner and Forbes Johnson. The mill had but one run of stone, but we never heard any fault as to the quality or quantity of the milling. About 1835, these mills passed into the hands of Henry Love and they were run in his name until 1838, when Love died, and the whole mill property passed again into the hands of Forbes Johnson and John A. Fenner. In 1839 the saw mill was torn down and a new one built about forty rods east of the first one and on the site of the present mill of James Austin.

About 1856, E. J. Spencer became a partner in the grist mill with Osmand Johnson and John A. Fenner. Machinery was added for planing and matching boards, in which they drove a heavy business. In 1868 the old grist mill was torn down and a new one erected by Osmand Johnson and E. J. Spencer. This mill has two runs of burr stone, with all the modern improvements and does an extensive business. It is seldom there is a lack or surplus of water and of course it draws a wide and extensive patronage. In 1869, Mr. Spencer sold out and withdrew from the partnership, leaving Fenner and Johnson, who are the present owners of the grist mill.

From 1856, Forbes Johnson and his two sons, Owen and Edwin owned the saw mill, till 1869 when they exchanged the property with James Austin for a large dairy farm on Dry Brook in the town of Ellery. In going to Sinclearville in March 1869, to make out the papers for the exchange of property, the horse became frightened, the carriage upset, which partially dislocated the hip joint of Forbes Johnson, from which he has not yet fully recovered. This never affected his social qualities, but he seems more than ever to enjoy the sweets of home and the "converse of friends."

It is now forty-eight years since the erection of the first saw mill by Resolved W. Fenner, and forty-six since the first grist mill by him and Johnson. They are still known as Fenner and Johnson' mills, and seem quite likely to immortalize their names for all time to come. Mr. Austin, recently informed me that the saw-mill, during the past year had turned out over 750,000 feet of lumber, besides a large amount of lath and wood manufactured from the slabs. He has also made large quantities of pine and hemlock shingles. R. N. Fenner, a grandson of Resolved, has become famous for the manufacture of butter firkins, having made and sold the past year, about 5,000. Wallace, his brother runs the South Stocton grocery of Putnam & Fenner, and is the polite and genial Postmaster of that place. Another grandson is M. M. Fenner, who was a soldier and surgeon in the war of the great rebellion, and is at present a noted physician in Fredonia. James Fenner, a son of Resolved, is the pet physician of Sherman, where he has been located for about thirty years. Arthur B. Fenner his brother, and the youngest of the family, owns and runs the grist-mill in that place, and may yet claim the "belt" as having and owning the place of Fenner's Mills.

The reader will please pardon any seeming digression, while the writer has been trying to give a sketch of but one individual. Perhaps the stretch from grandfather to grandson may tend to mistify the narative, but if we are correctly understood, we should be satisfied.

Resolved M. Fenner was born May 29, 1775. He was about forty years of age when he settled on his farm in Stockton. He died Feb. 22d, 1848, lamented by his neighbors, and leaving a numerous family connection to perpetuate his memory. Prudence Crandall Fenner, his wife, a most amiable lady, died April 15, 1864, in her 85th year; both are buried in the Oregon grave yard, and over their remains their living children have erected a beautiful marble monument to their memory.

William Hill settled on the west part of lot 6, about one-half mile west of William Barrows, in 1812; removed to Lake Co., Ohio, in 1829. He had four sons and two daughters. At the time of his removal to Ohio, the boys, Oren, William, Henry and Charles were all young men. Mr Hill had made large improvements on his farm, but was unable to pay for it, and it passed into the hands of Luke Tefft, who still owns the premises.

[To be continued.]

From the Democrat.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

Stephen Messenger, from Manlius Square, Oneida Co., came into Ellery in the Fall of 1828, and took the west part of l. 15, 100 acres adjoining the lands of R. W. Fenner. He had in his family three sons and five daughters, all fair and promising young men and women. Messenger was a blacksmith by trade, and did a good deal of work in the shop, while the boys were engaged in clearing the farm.

In 1836, he sold out to C. C. Fenner, and removed to Chestnut Ridge, in the town of Ellicott, where the whole family died in about ten years, with the exception of Mr. Messenger and his son George. Messenger died about 1860, near Ashville, in the town of Harmony, and all are buried in the Fluvanna graveyard. George the only surviving member of the family, is now living in Rigeway, Pa., engaged in lumbering, and where he is familiary known as Judge Messenger, having served as County Judge for a number of years. A strange fatality seemed to follow this family. William, the oldest son, married and settled in Williamsville, below Buffalo. On his return to his father's house, on a visit, he was taken sick and soon died. The same happened with three of his sisters. Another sister came home to her father's house on a visit, and while her little girl was at play on the wood pile in the yard, she was crushed to death by a heavy log passing over her body. George, who had been engaged in lumbering on the Tionesta, came home, was taken sick, and he afterwards said he was thoroughly alarmed, feeling that the fates had also marked him as their victim, should he tarry there another day.

Summoning all his energies, he arose from his sick bed against the protestations of his parents, and started for his home in Pa. He assured me that his recovery began from the moment he arose from his bed; and in a few hours he was in as good health as ever before in his life.

John Staley from the town of Gerry made the first settlement on the east part of lot 23, 3 t, 12 r, now the residence of Mrs. Burns. In 1833 Staley sold out and removed to Grand Island in the Niagara river. Seymour Wilbur from Ellery and Jeremiah Pierce took the east part of lot 24. Wilbur in 1833 and Pierce in 1837. Present owner, N. T. Bargar.

Bela Todd, son of Caleb, born in North Haven, Ct., Nov. 3, 1785, removed to Fairfield, N. Y.; thence to Chautauqua, and settled on Westport, 33, 4, 12, in April, 1811. He came on the lot the year before (1810,) and erected a small cabin, about sixty rods west from the place where he located in 1811; and this was the first house built on the road between Hartfield and the residence of Wm. Barrows, before mentioned. Todd was a remarkably industrious man, clearing away the forest at the rate of ten acres each year. He raised a family of fifteen children, a majority being boys; Ora B., the oldest of the family, and its only representative in town, still resides near Cooper's Mills, near the residence of his father, to which place he removed in 1824. Mr. Todd died at the residence of his son Ora B. in Stockton, 1862, aged 77 years. He was of the sanguine temperament, and his almost uncontrolable passions were, at times, a great affliction to his better nature. In his death we note the loss of one who knew well the toil and hardships of the pioneers of the wilderness of Chautauqua.

Henry Rhinehart, son of Tatlock, was born in Phillipstown, Putnam Co., May 13, 1789. The father of Mr. Rhinehart was a native of Holland and emigrated in early life to Ireland; thence in a few years to Putnam Co., N. Y., where he raised six children, two boys and four girls. The latter married and three of them settled in the city of New York, where their numerous families are known under the name of Warren, Mosier, and Bunton. The father of Mr. Rhinehart was drowned in the North river, while his children were in early childhood. The wife soon died leaving the children without sufficient means for their support. Henry, the subject of this narrative, found the days of his youth full of sorrow and the most abject toil. March 3, 1818, he married Ann Maybe, also an orphan, who was born in Peekskill, Westchester Co., Oct. 29, 1797. In the Spring of 1824 Mr R. came on to Chautauqua, bought out Bela Todd, who still held an article of 100 acres, had built a good barn 30x40; a small horse barn and a large log house, and had cleared away about 75 acres of the heavy forest. For this property he paid Mr. Todd $300, which was considered at the time, a very good sale. At the present date, the premises are owned by Philo Barnes, for which he paid $5,000 in June 1865. Mr. Rhinehart and his excellent lady have reared fifteen children, nine boys and six girls. Their second daughter wife of Pliny Smith, Esq., of Delanti, died Oct. 20, 1849, and George W. was a soldier under Capt. Harmon J. Bliss in the 72d Reg. but soon died of camp fever and was buried at Camp Wood, Nov. 27 1861. Of the thirteen remaining children Joseph and Henry are residents of Warren County Pa. Cornelius of Salem, Mo.; Amos of Busti, N. Y., and the remainder of Stockton, the place of their nativity. John the oldest son, was for several years a sailor, engaged a part of the time in whaling in the North Pacific ocean, and

the Kamtschatka sea. In 1845, his hardships had so prostrated his health, he visited the Sandwich Islands, where he remained several months, and during the time explored the entire group, visiting the burning mountain and the many natural attractions of these interesting Islands. Since that time he has made two trips across the Plains to California, and returned in 1867 to take the care and oversight of his parents, who are still living in serene old age in the village of Delanti.

I know they will pardon me for alluding to a few incidents which have come to our knowledge. In her girlhood, Mrs. R. was required by her foster parents to attend to a large stock of cattle, chop wood, reap and bind grain, dig potatoes, harvest apples, carry heavy baskets upon her shoulders, and deposit their contents in the crib and cellar, and perform all the labor on the farm now required of the most robust young man. Soon after their settlement on the Todd farm, the writer remembers visiting the "sugar bush" of Mr. R., and finding this good lady engaged in boiling the sap and chopping the wood; while a young baby lay quietly in a sap trough, wrapped in its warm flannel, near the fire, as comfortable as a lamb, on the warm hillside in the month of May. Mr. R. was seen at the same time, away off among the great maple trees, gathering the precious sugar water, and bearing it to the kettles on his neck yoke over the deep snows, when the good wife would convert it into that luxury, unsurpassed by any other sweet in the known world. Let no lady of the present age be alarmed. Mrs. R. is still able to thread her needle without the aid of spectacles, keeps her house in the best of order, and hold her end with most of the young ladies of the present day. About thirty years ago, we remember, while teaching school at West's Corners, that Mr. R. sent eleven of his children during the entire winter term, and for a few days at the roll call the answer would be twelve. Is there another family in Chautauqua county that can equal this? Until this can be surpassed, Mr. and Mrs. R. must hold the belt and continue at the head of the list, among the supporters of the great common school system. Among their neighbors, for more than forty years, they dwelt at West's Corners, reared a family remarkable for sobriety and industry, and always known among them as, "Uncle Harry," and "Aunt Nancy."

[*To be continued.*]

THE JOURNAL.

D. H. WAITE - - - EDITOR.

Friday, February 21, 1873.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

Jonathan Bugbee: We think it is generally conceded, that men seldom talk about themselves without showing a certain amount of egotism. Guarding this point, as best we can, we trust the reader will permit us to proceed.

Hon. E. T. Foote, to whom we are indebted for a large amount of information in tracing these sketches, has furnished us with data, from which we gather some of the following facts:

"Richard Bugbee was admitted as a freeman, into the Colony of Massachusetts, at Boston, in the year 1631, and was probably the first of the name, in this country." Edward Bugbec admitted in Roxbury, Mass., in 1642. Both of these men died in Boston in 1703. There is no doubt, but that they emigrated from Scotland. In tracing the genealogy of this name, we are aided by the possession of a "Pine tree shilling," which has passed from father to the oldest son, for over two hundred years. Upon one side of this shilling is a course unique representation of a pine tree, closely encircled with a dotted line. Outside of this, and on the margin we read "To Massachusets," omitting one t from the present method of spelling the name of that State. On the reverse side we read upon the margin, AN. D. O. New England; and within another dotted circle, 1652; and underneath the date XII. Should any one care to know the origin of the Pine tree shilling, he is referred to Sander's Fourth Reader, where he will will find that this money took its form from the dies of Captain John Hull, who received one-twentieth for his labor, being furnished with the material by the inhabitants from their broken silver spoons, and other silver ware. This was undoubtedly the first silver money coined within the territory of the United States.

Pardon this digression. Jonathan Bugbee, son of Jonathan, was born in Woodstock, Windham Co., Ct., May 11, 1789; removed with his father to Madison Co., N. Y., in the Spring of 1808; the next year came to Chautauqua, and at Bemus Point made the acquaintance of Amos Adkins, a young surveyor, who with a pocket compass piloted him to lot 32, 3 t, 12 r, in the south part of the town of Stockton. Mr. Adkins had marked this lot on his "field" notes, as in many respects superior to any of the adjoining lands. Mr. Bugbee was not only pleased, but charmed and delighted with the prodigalities, with which nature adorned herself with flowers and tall waving herbage amid the dense forest of Chautauqua. In a few weeks, on his return to Madison Co., he called at Batavia at the Land office, and had "booked" to him 305 acres of this lot at $2.50 per acre. It is not our intention to repeat what Mr. Crissey has so ably written in his history of Stockton, excepting as far so will enable us to keep the chain of the narrative. In the latter part of Feb. 1811, Jonathan Bugbee with his father and mother, two brothers, Wyman and Simeon, arrived at the residence of William Barrows, before mentioned. His teams consisted of two yoke of oxen, which with two long heavy sleds had conveyed the household goods and the old lady, while the men came on foot most of the way from Madison county. The snow had been thawing for several days, and on arriving at the Cassadaga Creek, opposite to the residence of Mr. Barrows, they were brought to a sudden halt. Mr. Barrows saw their dilemma, and came with his canoe to their rescue. The teams swam the creek; the goods were brought over the following day. They had with them a large potash kettle and this was too heavy for the canoe, and after consultation, and expending all the philosophy with which they were possessed, they decided the kettle would swim and carry one of the men over. Wyman, the most daring of the company, volunteered to go on board and paddle it across the creek. Soon the kettle, by the aid of chains, was safely lowered into the water and Wyman immediately went aboard. This iron-clad swayed "to-and-fro," careened, and the hatchways all being open, the celebrated navigator was obliged to abandon the ship and strike out for land without the aid of the small boats. After the water had subsided the kettle was raised from the bottom of the creek and made to do duty for many years, and bring money into the hands of its possessor, when black salts was almost the only commodity within the reach of the early settlers, that could be sold for cash.

It was now the first day of March; the snow had nearly all disappeared, and Jonathan, with his father and two brothers, and the teams, struck out into the wilderness, with Barrows for a guide, cutting and removing obstructions in the way so as to admit the sleds, and arriving on the ground about one, o'clock P. M., near the bright, clear trout brook, which he so much admired in his first visit to the place two years before. The distance through the woods, was about three miles, from the cabin of Mr. Barrows. The Spring of 1811, was a remarkably early one, and the oxen were enabled to subsist mostly upon the herbage in the woods, that grew with wonderful vigor and profusion, all over the interval known by the early settlers, as the Bugbee "flats." In a short time a log cabin was erected, with such timber as could be easily handled by the help at hand, and the old lady, the mother, went into her bark covered cabin, and was duly installed as house keeper, Jonathan was the oldest son, and by common consent, was foreman, directing in all the various duties, of chopping and clearing away the forest, and in building up the general interest of the family. In the early part of 1812, Nathan Bugbee, the oldest brother of Jonathan, came on, and added another member to the family. Nathan was a great reader, and quite a student for those days, and was known in the family as Elder; and Jonathan, by his commanding position took the title of Commodore. In the logging fallow and in all the requisite tactics, of clearing away the forest, the Commodore was said to be a brilliant commander.

In the summer of 1813, the boys built two substantial log houses, nearly opposite to each other, on each side of the road, about fifteen rods west of the first cabin, and on the first of January 1814, the Commodore moved his wife into the one on the south side, and his father, mother and youngest brother Simeon took the one on the north side. These two houses, so near together, were very convenient in the social parties and gatherings of those early days, when neighbors were counted in, ten and fifteen miles away. While on a visit at the house of E. H. Jenner, Esq., in 1859, the writer had the pleasure of meeting Abram Pier, who related with much interest a visit at the house of Jonathan Bugbee, in the winter of 1816. He informed me that he and his wife came with the oxen and sled, using blankets and a good quantity of straw in the place of fur robes, and calling on the way for Elisha Tower and wife, Barrows and wife, and Brunson and wife, making, when all were aboard, as gay a company as ever rode on an ox sled to attend a New Year's ball. The cooking was mostly done across the road, at the residence of the old folks, where spareribs, dressed turkeys and geese, were dangling and roasting before the huge fire-place, suspended by tow strings. The supper was thought to be hardly surpassed by anything the world has ever afforded. Then came the dancing, consisting of single jigs, French Fours, the Money Musk, and a few Reels. Music by John Aker, known far and near as "fiddling John." Love and war songs were very popular in those days, at such parties, and a good song singer was sure to be "lioniz'd." The "Stage Dream," "Six Kings' Daughters," "Banks of the Dee," and "Wicked Polly," would do to repeat should the party be short of a greater variety. The party continued until the next morning, when all returned to their homes, feeling that they had enjoyed the "sweets of friendship, and the unalloyed joy of kindred spirits." Mr. Pier said, with much feeling, "These were among the happiest days of my life;—talk not of your fine carriages and horses, all of which I have tried to enjoy, but none ever surpassed the oxen and sled, winding among the tall trees, in the dense woods, over the smooth snow path to visit a congenial friend, by the blazing log fire of his cabin in the wilderness." Although a little foreign from the design of these sketches, I am tempted to record Mr. Pier's name with the others of that company, who met in such glee in the winter of 1816. Three of the company named are living at this date. (Jan. 1, 1873.) Mr. Pier, who is in his eighty-fourth year, and the widow of Jonathan Bugbee, who is in her eighty-first year, and Mrs. Barrows. Abram Pier was born in Great Barrington, Mass., April 30, 1789. The maiden name of his wife was Olive Marsh. She died April 5th, 1855. Mr. Pier came into the County about 1812.

Much has been written of the hardships and privations of the early settlers, when salt was four dollars a bushel, and men would lug it on their backs ten and twenty miles from the rapids on Canadaway; when the log cabin 16x20 would shelter a family of a dozen children and still have room for a loom and spinning wheel; when kitchen, dining room, parlor and bed room were all embraced in one; when milling was far away and bread was unknown in many families for weeks together; when a calico dress once in two years was satisfactory to our most aristocratic ladies; when men and women went barefoot six months in the year; and when our roads were mere

paths in the woods, over roots, through mud-holes, and over corduroy bridges. Let us not be deceived: the few remaining settlers of those early days point to those trying times as among the most pleasing recollections of their lives.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar."

A few yet remain who will remember the ramblings in the woods, and the breathless pauses, as they listened for the tinkle of the cow bell. And then the tracing of the well beaten cow paths along the devious winding way, but showing at the same time the most marvelous engineering skill. Sometimes we can but look with regret on the advancement of civilization and the seeming defacement of the adornments of nature.

The interval of the Casadaga Creek, was most charming when "nature reaped and sowed her crop." The butternut, the wild plum, the crab apple and the creeping vine were arranged in such tasty and delicate profusion, that to recall them is "sweet but mournful to the soul." At the confluence of the Bear and Casadaga creeks the valley is three miles in width. The lands upon either side rise in easy grade into gently rolling hills to the height of about four hundred feet, dotted all over with neat and tasty farm houses, apple orchards, and smiling fields; forming a grand amphitheater unsurpassed in loveliness anywhere in the United States.

But to return, in the winter of 1813, Wyman Bugbee, married Milla. Love, and settled on West part of lot 33 adjoining land of Rufus Todd. The following year, he sold his possessions, (100 acres), to John West, and in 1815 located near Simon Lawrence, in the valley of the Clear Creek, in the town of Ellington, where he resided till 1832, when he removed to Ashtubula, Co., Ohio. About 1858, he removed to Monmouth Ill., where he was still living as late as 1871. His wife died fifteen years ago. He raised fifteen children, a majority of them boys, and all but two are still living. Arthur and Henry in Ashtubula Ohio, Milla, in Cleveland, and the others are scattered all over the Western States. Wyman is still remembered, as a man who was always full of fun, and at "General Training," was the center of attraction, amongst the boys. He also delighted in the chase, and in driving the coons from the cornfields. His battle with a large bear, soon after his settlement in Ellington is within the remembrance of a few of the early settlers. Wyman, with two of his neighbors, had started out on a deer hunt, and very soon his dog discovered a bear, and was bold enough to make an attack. The outcry of the dog, soon brought the hunters to the rescue. Wyman boldly advanced and made a pass at the bear with his ax, when Bruin with a dextrous movement with his paw knocked the ax from his hands, dropped the dog, and with his strong jaws, laid hold of Wyman's leg, just above the ankle. Then came the tug of war, and for sometime the result was doubtful. His comrades dare not shoot, as the tussle changed the position of the combatants, nearly every moment, and the bear still holding his grip on Bugbee's leg. His friends seemed still undecided as what was best to do. Evidently they did not wish to hazzard too much, in the probability of becoming the chief, in the struggle for life, with this shaggy and fearful monster. However they were continuously maneuvering, and doing what could be done, looking well to every dangerous position. Bugbee soon gained the battle by the aid of his jack knife, cutting the bear's throat, but it was six months before he was able to leave his house again.

Nathan Bugbee married Sally DeMotte in 1819, and settled on lot 25, about a half mile north-east of the residence of his brother Jonathan, and about 1822 sold out to his brother Simeon, and located on lot 20, in the town of Ellington, at present owned by H. Shepardson. About 1825 he removed to Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he died, in the Spring of 1860, leaving his wife and children in easy circumstances. He has three boys, Dean, Dobbins and John, all I believe residents of Saybrook.

Simeon married Naomi Searls, in 1825, and began housekeeping on south part lot 25, about eighty rods north of his brother Jonathan, and on the ground now occupied by the tasty residence of Joseph A. Brevoort. In 1827 he sold out his possessions to Rice Arnold, from Niagara Co., and removed to Saybrook, Ohio, where he is still living, surrounded by his six children.

About 1821 Jonathan Bugbee raised his sign, and began the business of keeping tavern. Some will remember the large flashing sign, suspended between two upright posts at the corner of the horse barn. Upon one side was a fine painting, representing a sheaf of wheat, and on the other a triangular nine-tooth drag. But it would have been better, had he chosen the design of the celebrated Vermont sign, with the "horn," and the landlord represented as coming out of the little end of it. Mr. Bugbee had made large improvements and was considered for many years as a thrifty farmer. About 1821 or 1822, he planted on the "flats" twenty-eight acres of corn, which was all killed by the frost about the middle of July. This circumstance is noted, because it was made the source of much comment, on account of the thoughtless blasphemies of several young men, who tried to censure. One whom they called the "Old Man," for permitting such a waste of property. Soon after this the health of Mr. Bugbee began to decline. To retrieve his misfortune, he bought a drove of cattle and took them to Philadelphia, where he sold them for very much less than the original cost. In settling with his creditors, he parted with his last cow. He also sold thirty acres of his land to his father-in-law, Andrew Putnam; and one hundred and five soon after to George Smith, from Delaware Co., and then fifty to Olvin Putnam, leaving him still one hundred and twenty acres. These sales enabled him to satisfy all of his creditors, but his health and ambition were gone, and he felt that he would be unable to rise again to the plane of his former prosperity. After much hesitation and doubts of its propriety, we give the reader an incident in the life of Mr. Bugbee, which can be taken with all the modern appliances of science and philosophy.

In the latter part of October, 1828, Mr. Bugbee had obtained of Judge Peacock the privilege of making pine shingles on the Land Office land, on the grounds of the great "wolf hunt," in the Cassadaga swamp. While at work alone at his shingles, on a rainy day, so peculiar in this season of the year, when light and darkness seem contending for the mastery, he suddenly found himself surrounded by the darkess of night. His guide to the forks of the creek was the "blazed" trees of the wolf grounds; the distance to the creek was about one mile, when he would be able to reach home with little difficulty. For a few minutes however he found himself unable to trace the line of blazed trees, and he found he was lost in the dismal swamp. Feeling somewhat alarmed he pressed forward amid the drenching rain, encountering obstacles of various kinds at nearly every step. About 9 o'clock, as nearly as he could judge, he paused a moment to rest and quiet his nerves, that he might be better prepared to settle his course and gain his home. Suddenly there sprang up around him a bright light, apparently about forty feet square and extending twenty feet above his head. He declared that the lines of darkness were well defined, and that previous to this it was impossible to "see his hand before his face." He stood awhile to search out the cause of this wonderful phenomenon, then took his axe from his shoulder and read upon the head "Dexter Barnes," the name of the maker. A few yards in advance was a blazed tree, which gave him renewed courage to make another trial, to gain his home. Starting immediately on the course indicated by the blaze on the tree, his *light* left him, and again he wandered about in darkness, as he supposed, for an hour or more. Being greatly fatigued, he again made a pause, and in a moment the same *light* sprang up around him. He was still upon the line of blazed trees, one of which was easily seen about twenty feet distant from him. Mr. Bugbee was not considered a superstitious man, but he said he was willing to take this, as an indication of providence that he was to be delivered unharmed, at his home again. With this quieting thought, he sat down by the roots of a tree, the darkness closed around him and he soon fell asleep, from which he did not awake until daylight, the next morning. After several efforts, he was able to arise, and was soon at home, to the great joy of the family, who had been held in suspense, whether he was lost in the woods, or had gone to the house of a friend, on the other side of the swamp. As a specimen of the superstition of the time, we will here add that after Mr. Bugbee arrived at home, he related to a serious old Vermonter, who was a neighbor of his, and had dropped in to see him, the incidents of the past night.

The neighbor replied, Mr. Bugbee I do not wish to alarm you, but these things assure me, *that you will not live more than a year longer.* Jonathan Bugbee died Oct. 19, 1829. As regards the ominous *light*, we are inclined to think, it was a mirage, or some phosphorescent display, not fully understood, by the scientific researches of the present day.

The father of Jonathan Bugbee had no brothers, and only two half-sisters, this accounts for the distant connection of many, by that name, whom we have met in different parts of the country. The old gentleman was noted for his aptness in rhymes and the large amount of doggerel, which which he was able to produce on short notice. He was born in Winham Co. Conn., July 1, 1750, died June 30, 1820. His wife whose maiden name was Mary Dean, died at the residence of her son Wyman, in the town of Ellington, about the 20th of June 1829. Grandfather Bugbee was about 5 ft. 10 inches in height, black hair and bright black eyes, a straight nose, a small mouth, a long upper lip, a narrow chin, complexion dark, and in weight about 170 pounds. His son Jonathan was almost an exact copy of the father, in complexion, eyes and features, but about one inch less in height, and ten pounds less in weight. We may have wearied the reader in the length of this article, which is given not so much by design, as because we happened to know more about this family than any other about whom we have been trying to make a faithful record.

By an oversight in our notes, we have located Nathan Bugbee in his first settlement on lot 25, 4t, 12r., in 1819. During this year, he was on the east part lot 40, 3t. 12r., having taken an article of 100 acres, erected a log house, and cleared off about six acres of the woodland. The following year he sold his "chance," and removed to lot 25 as before stated.

John DeMotte was born January 1, 1777. The maiden name of his wife was Susan Skanner, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. From the best information I have been able to obtain, Mr. DeMotte was born in the city of New York, where he learned the shoemakers trade, and in early manhood went to Dutchess county where he found and married his wife. He soon removed from this county to Chenango, and in the fall of 1809, with his ox team and sled, wife and five children, removed to Ellery, on the Cassadaga creek, and located the north half of l. 5, about 60 rods south of William Barrows, before mentioned. There is some doubt which of these two men made the first settlement, both being upon the ground about the same time. Lorenzo, the youngest son of Mr. DeMotte, says he remembers distinctly hearing his father say that Stephen Jones, of Gerry, was his nearest neighbor for some time after he came into Ellery. There was no bridge across the Cassadaga at this place, and the creek was forded or crossed in a canoe whenever he was obliged to go to Canadaway for supplies or milling. Mr. DeMotte was at this time nearly thirty-three years of age—just in the prime of life, and with his family to support, with supplies far away through the wilderness, over roads

little more than mere bridle paths, required much of his time, and drew heavily upon his rather feeble constitution. However, the following spring he was able to clear off the grounds around his log cabin, and plant a few acres of corn and a large patch of potatoes. When these crops had matured the family thought themselves comparatively independent.

The present generation can but poorly understand the early settlers, when they relate their joyousness of heart and thankfulness to a kind Providence, for the first hill of ripe, full grown Irish potatoes. But for this excellent root, and almost luxury of the present age, much of this county might still have remained a wilderness. With good mealy, roasted or boiled potatoes, and milk or even with salt only, many thousand of meals have been enjoyed in the log cabin in the woods, equal to that of the king in his palace. Mr. De Motte brought from Chenango a quantity of apple seeds, and immediately planted a nursery, from which in a few years he set out his orchard, and about 1822, began to harvest a few apples. Those trees are now looking old with years, and although some of them continue to bear fruit, they are evidently in the "sere and yellow leaf." About 1821 De Motte erected quite a large two story farm house, a few rods north of his cabin, and nearly on the site now occupied by the residence of his youngest son, Lorenzo, but his feeble health, which soon threw him into consumption, prostrated all his plans, and the house was never completed.

A TAME TROUT.

A few rods north of the house, is a beautiful, clear, never-failing spring. The log school house before described, was near by and the younger scholars were in the habit of going thither in the Summer to drink; but more perhaps, to play with a large speckled trout, which sported in its waters. This fish had evidently become tame and apparently had lost that shyness, so notorious among his brethren, and so annoying at times to the angler. A grasshopper held in the fingers, a foot above the water, he was sure to take the first jump. Sometimes he would land outside the spring, but he was quickly returned to the water by some of the nimble hands of the children. Trouty seemed to understand this part of the play, and was never disconcerted, never refusing to make a good jump on the sight of a live, kicking grasshopper.

John DeMotte died Dec. 24, 1832, his wife in April, 1838.

Daniel, the oldest son of Mr. DeMotte, at the time of his marriage took the south half of the old farm, where he resided until his death, March 19, 1851. He was in many respects a very peculiar man. In early life he had learned to play the fiddle, and not a few are still living, who have tripped the "light fantastic toe" to the music of Daniel DeMotte. He was, with all, quite a philosopher, and very much delighted in tracing cause and effect. In his younger days he spent much time in trying to construct a "perpetual motion," and never abandonded the project until he had demonstrated by his own theories that such a machine was an impossibility. He then turned his attention to the construction of a grist mill, which he built in a ravine, on a small spring brook, making the mill stones, with his own ingenuity, from rocks on the farm, and feeding the mill with such precision that three kernels of corn only were admitted at a time. But it would run day and night with a very small quantity of water, and grind about three bushels of corn, in twenty-four hours, into excellent meal. The mill stones were about eighteen inches in diameter, and instead of being placed the one above the other, as is usual, they were hung in a perpendicular position, and discharged themselves like a common coffee mill. Daniel's dwelling house was the upper story of the grist mill, and as it was only calculated for his own use and convenience, he did not seek the patronage of his neighbors, but was always willing to accommodate them after he had done his own milling, and this without fee or toll.

He had another most ingenious contrivance in his fire place, which was a large, deep, stone furnace, with a hole in one jamb about two feet in diameter. The house, standing in a ravine, or rather against one side of it, he constructed a carriage with rollers, upon which he would easily roll a log sixteen feet long and two feet in diameter, which he would shove through the hole in the jamb for a "back log," and as often as it burned off he would advance it with his lever until it was entirely consumed. Those acquainted with the old fashioned fire place will readily see that this was quite a labor-saving machine, in the one item of chopping back logs.

Henry Shaw, was born in Stonington Ct., Dec. 20, 1775. At the age of twenty-one he went to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., when he became acquanted with Miss Anna Phelps, whom he married in Feb., 1796. He emigrated to Chautauqua, in the Winter of 1814, arriving at the rapids, with his wife and six children, all boys, about the first of March, having travelled the entire distance from Germantown, Chenango, Co., in the dead of winter, bringing their household goods, with one horse, on a temporary sled, called a "jumper." In 1815, Mr. Shaw labored considerably for James Prendegast, in the building of the first Grist Mill at the Rapids; and brought the mill stones from the head of the lake, on a scow assisted by Henry, his oldest son. The following Spring, (1816) Mr. Shaw located on the Tower brook, on the middle part of lot 60, in the town of Gerry; and the following year erected a saw mill at the foot of the hill, about 60 rods South East of the residence of John A. Almy, conveying the water of the brook to this place in a ditch, full one-hundred rods in length. The fall obtained, was so great, that it was found difficult to control the water in the bulkhead, which was continually giving way, and in a few years the mill was abandoned and Mr. Shaw turned his attention to tavern keeping. In those days, the traveler soon learned to be satisfied with the accomidations of almost any tavern, that gave him shelter for the night. Mr. Shaw's hotel, consisted of a log cabin 20x25, and a log stable for six horses, his furniture a few splint bottom chairs and a cross legged table, also one spare bed. With these and a barrel of whiskey he was permitted to receive license, and hoist his sign to invite the weary traveler to rest, refreshment and repose.—During 1817 and 1818 Shaw's hotel was one of the places o public resort, enlivened once or twice a year by a turkey "shooting match." Closing his tavern at the end of two years Shaw turned his attention to making splint bottom chairs, for which he found a ready market among the early settlers. About 1824, Mr. Shaw removed to the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, where he died about fifteen years ago.—Henry Shaw. Jr., is the only living representative of this family remaining in this county. He resides on Chestnut ridge, in the town of Gerry—is an old man, having been born Dec. 6, 1797.

We have traveled thus far out of our bounds to give a sketch of this family for the benefit of our excellent friend and author, Obed Edson, Esq., of Sinclairville, who for years has been on the alert in gathering facts in the early history of Gerry and other towns in the county.

Not wishing to appear invidious we will here state that Mr. Shaw's hotel, though perhaps not of the first order of those days, was, nevertheless, a very fair sample of the log cabin taverns of Chautauqua.

[*To be continued.*]

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

Pickard Hill.—On the first day of March 1816 John Pickard with seven sons Peter Adam, John Sylvanus, James I. Henry Adam and three daughters; Adam Van DeWorker, and Lawrence Stom, also with large families arrived in Ellery and settled as follows; John Pickard bought of John DeMott, 100 acres of the south part of lot 5, 3 T. 12, R. DeMott had articled the whole of this lot, and sold his chance on this 100 acres, to Pickard, for a horse valued at $50, or less. A log house was soon built upon the premises, on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the residence of the late Cyrus Ballard. This was the first residence of the Pickards, in the town of Ellery. Peter, the second son, was a young man and; at the time a widower, soon bought of his father 50 acres, and settled south of him. Adam Pickard another son of John, settled on lot 3, near Dry Brook, and north of Adam Van De Worker, before mentioned, each taking 50 acres of adjoining lands from the land office. Adam Pickard had a wife and one or two children at the time he came into town.

Lawrence Stom, bought out John Love, and John Love, jr., on lot 13, known at that time, as the Josiah Hovey lot, containing 200 acres. Hovey had made a small beginning on this lot, in the Spring of 1811, and soon sold to Love, and removed to Mayville, where he died more than thirty years ago. Edward Hovey, now of Hartfield, owned the remainder of the lot west of Stom. In the Spring of 1819 James Pickard, known in after years as "Esq. Jim," came into Ellery, and located on the middle part of lot 21, west of Stom. He was a man of sterling good sense, and was elected as one of the board of Justices, for the town, on its organization in 1821. He was afterwards re-elected, holding the office of Justice of the Peace, for the term of twenty years. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and soon after his arrival in town, was ordained a local preacher in the Methodist Church. In those early days, the clothing for the family was mostly manufactured by the women at home, who would "rock the cradle with the foot, and spin a pound of tow." Sheets, shirts and pants, were made of flax for summer use; and also dresses for the females, which were made in small checks, and when starched, ironed and new were nice enough for a queen.

The first religious meetings in this part of the town, were held at the house of John Pickard in 1819. Preaching by Rev. John Haskins, from the west part of the town, assisted by James Pickard, at that time an exhorter. A few are yet living who still remember the stirring appeals of James Pickard to his hearers, to "flee from the wrath to come and lay hold on Eternal Life." So earnest was he for the cause of his Master, that he was not deterred from what he thought his duty, though frequently obliged to stand before the people bare foot, and in his tow frock and pants. He died on his old farm, where he first settled I think, about January 1860. Early in the spring of 1819, John Pickard Jr., and James I. his brother, bought out the possessions of Edward Hovey, dividing it equally between them, north and south; John taking the east part. There was on these lands a few acres of improvements, but no buildings. Log houses were soon erected upon both places, and the families were now prepared to begin the battle of the wilderness. About 1821, Sylvanus Pickard settled west and adjoining his brother James I., on the premises now owned by Gen. Harrison Piersons. Still west of him was "Esq. Jim," a cousin of these boys, and adjoining him on the west, was Adam Pickard who had sold out on Dry Brook, to take a place nearer his brothers on the hill. Stom had married Charity Pickard, a sister of the Esq. connecting then all together by the ties of consanguinity. I will here state that Sylvanus Pickard, Adam Pickard and James Pickard Esq., settled the east part of lot 21. About 1824, Henry Pickard, since known as the Major, married a daughter of Adam Van DeWorker, and settled about forty rods west of his brother Adam, on the opposite side of the road, on lot 22, and on the premises now owned by John Pickard and Wm. Rookar. I will here state on the authority of Abram Pickard, the youngest brother of the family of Pickards, and a gentleman held in high esteem by all who know him, that at one time, there was residing on the Hill, in one neighborhood, twelve families of Pickards. At the present writing, I do not make but half that number. Abram still lives on the place, east part of lot 21, where he first settled with his widowed mother, after the death of his father, in the fall of 1829. Sylvanus Pickard is now is

90

a resident of Sinclairville, living in easy circumstances, with his excellent wife, daughter of Adam Becker, with whom he has been permitted to live, a little over fifty-two years. They seem strong and healthy, and good for many years to come. Peter Pickard died in the town of Busti, in Oct. 1872. At the time of his death, he was living with his fourth, perhaps his fifth wife. Major Henry Pickard, father of Col. A. C. Pickard, our late worthy school commissioner, is now a resident of Busti. John Pickard, Jr., died in an early day, and Adam Pickard died in the fall of 1834 from injuries received in falling from a staging, while at work on the first house west of the hotel in the village of Sinclairville.

This family of Pickards, all sprang from Nicholas Pickard, who fled from Germany during some of the late religious persecutions, to England; thence to Little Falls, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; and in 1793, to Madison Co.; thence to Ellery as before stated. In coming to Chautauqua, the whole company designed to go by the way of Great Valley, before mentioned in these Sketches as the Holland Purchase Road. But on crossing the Genessee river their stock, consisting of 12 cows, and a flock of sheep, somewhat bewildered the party, and they took the wrong road, which led them to the Lake, about eight miles west of Buffalo. Arriving at Conolloway, they took the road opened up by Maj. Sinclair in the fall of 1809. The company had, in all, three span of horses, with sleighs, and two yoke of oxen and one sled.

All but Stom, had nearly exhausted their purses of money in making the journey from Madison Co. But the boys were young, full of life and courage, and with health, there could be no such thing as a failure.

The year 1816 was known as the "cold season." Nothing like it, is in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, with the exception of 1859; when we had snow in June, and no corn ripened in the towns back from the Lakes. This made it very trying to these new immigrants. But potatoes were never better, and with a plenty of these there could be no fears of starvation. The cattle subsisted on the herbage of the woods, full seven months in the year, and were thrifty and healthy. The milk of the cows, during three or four months was highly tinctured with leeks, and the butter would hardly pass for No. 1, under the test of the butter buyers of the present day. During the period of "leeky" butter, it was customary for the good housekeeper to place within the reach of all at the table, during the time of their stated meals, a few cives, garlics or onions. After taking a mouthful of either one of these, the milk became sweet and the butter would pass for "gilt edge."

But to return. These Pickards were all carpenters by trade, and were all remarkably active men; especally was this the case, with the sons of John Pickard. Perhaps they were never surpassed, by the same number of men in the county, for strength and activity, at the raising of frame buildings, running about on the frame, walking up and down the rafters, with the agility of squirrels. These boys were, all but one full six feet in hight, and in weight about 175 pounds.

James Pickard Esq. was a strong thick set man, about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, light hair; blue eyes, a round well balanced head, fair complexion, and considered by all as a "good looking" man.

The reader will readily perceive the origin of Pickard Hill, by the frequent occurrence of the name during this narrative.

In approaching this place from the east, take the road due west from the Cassadaga bridge, near the "Red Bird," ascending by easy grade, you will enter the lower end of the settlement in about three-fourths of a mile, at the residence of Marion Pickard. Passing onward the next is Joseph Pickard, then Adam Stom on the old homestead of his father; still further west is Abram Pickard, Benjamin and John his two sons, and between them is Frank Wappole, just at the height of land, and full four hundred feet above the bed of the Cassadaga Creek. From this place the view in summer is most enchanting. To the northeast, nestled in at the foot of the hills, and at the head of the valley of Mill Creek, you see the neat and tidy village of Sinclairville, with its church spires, and the windows glistening in the rays of the sun. To the northwest is the village of Delanti, about seven miles distant, as the bird flies, but impressing you with the realization of the city of the fairies, hid in a beautiful valley, enlivened by the music of waterfalls, perfumed by flowers, and shaded by wide-spreading trees. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." To the east and south-east are the Gerry Hills, with their broad fields, and sheltering woodlands—all forming a most lovely picture, for the pencil and brush of the painter. To the west about one hundred rods distant, is the neat and tasty Methodist meeting house, completed in the fall of 1871.

John Boyer, from Herkimer Co., made the first settlement on the south part of lot 5, south of De Mott, taking 100 acres of this lot, also the same amount on the east side of the road. This was in the spring of 1813. Boyer had made quite large improvements, built a log house and a barn. In the spring of 1818, Adam Becker came on from Herkimer Co. and bought out Boyer, who removed to Sugar Grove, Pa. Mr. Becker had a family of five boys and seven girls. Abram, the oldest boy, died a few years since, and James, the youngest son, occupies and owns the old homestead of his father. This family were of German descent, and it was with reluctance, that Mr. Becker made use of the English language. At the present writing I do not recall but two living members of this numerous family, James Becker and the wife of Sylvanus Pickard.

I think that Boyer resided on the east side of the road, afterwards the residence of the father of Dexter Barns, late of Hartfield. Mr. Barnes was a blacksmith, and died on this place in 1826.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

D. H. WAITE - - - EDITOR.

Friday, March 28, 1873.

Written for the JOURNAL.

Historical Sketch in the Early History of Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

WOLF HUNT.

From the time of the first settlement in this county wolves were very annoying in their nightly attacks upon the sheep fold. The writer distinctly remembers their dismal and startling yelpings and howlings, as they congregated just in the edge of the woods, not over sixty rods from the dwelling house of the family. This would continue every night, for several months during the spring and fall of the year. No one who has never heard the hungry howl of the wolf can form any conception of the effect upon the nerves of childhood, and even manhood itself when these ferocious brutes gather in large packs, intent upon their prey. At times there seemed not less than a score of them, all howling at the same time, and then again you would hear them snarl and whine as if engaged in deadly combat with each other. To guard against their intrusions the sheep were gathered into the fold, near the dwelling house, every night, but even this precaution did not always prove successful. Capt. Andrew Putnam lost by these thieves eight or ten sheep one night from his barn yard, just across the road, not over eight rods distant from his dwelling house. About the same time Gilbert Putnam lost several sheep in the same manner from his yard, not over four rods from his house. Perhaps no town in the county suffered so severely as Stockton. The deep recesses of the Cassadaga swamp, in this town, formed for the wolf a secure retreat, where during the day time he could quietly digest his mutton of the night before.

At length, the inhabitants became deeply exasperated and resolved on the extermination of the wolf. Meetings were held and a plan devised. For a good description of this the reader is referred to Crissey's P[illegible] of Stockton. The battle ground w[illegible] selected nearly east of the fork of the Cassadaga and Bear Creeks. The plan of battle was a simultaneous attack upon all sides of the swamp at once. On the east the line was formed on the town line, between Stockton and Charlotte—on the north by the line of lots near Cooper's mill; on the west by the Cassadaga Creek, and on the south by another line of lots near the Swamp road, east of the residence of Abel Brunson. The plan for concentrating the forces was by converging lines, very aptly illustrated by Mr. Crissey, as not unlike the board for "Twelve men Morris." The ground was prepared under the supervision of Col. Charles Haywood, of Ellery, assisted by Return Tabor, Bela Todd, and Royal Putnam. These lines were rendered very plain by blazed trees and lopping brush.

By previous arrangement, the forces met on the second day of Oct., 1824. The north line of attack was commanded by Gen. Leverett Barker, of Fredonia, assisted by Elijah Risley and Walter Smith as Lieutenants. Col. Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, with Judge M. Edson and Joy Handy, commanded the last division; Majer Asael Lyon and Gen. George T. Camp on the west, and Col. Charles Haywood on the south, with Elias Clark of Ellery, as his Lieutenant. These commanders all wore pistols in their belts to designate their office, and were assisted by the four men as guides, who had prepared the lines a short time before. Before going into the swamp each division had chosen its place of rendezvous: The east at Sinclairvills, the north at Cassadaga village, the west at Delanti, and the south at the residence of Newell Putnam, Esq., in the south part of Stockton. Dr. Waterman Ellsworth, of Delanti, was the captain of the men from Stockton, and very active in getting up the "hunt."

Early in the forenoon the men were all upon the ground, forming a continuous line and encircling a goodly portion of the swamp. Mr. Royal Putnam, who assisted in marking the lines on all sides, thinks the square was full one mile and a half upon each side. The number of men upon the lines were sufficient to be within easy speaking distance from each other. The signal for advance was "Boaz," being given by Gen. Barker, and as it returned, the lines moved forward in splendid order, growing more compact until they arrived on the battle grounds, forming a square about one mile in circumference, or eighty rods on a side. Of course every man came as well prepared with fire arms as he was able to obtain; but no man was to fire his gun until he received the pass-word from the General, and it was known that the lines were closed up. The men now stood shoulder to shoulder. "Jachin," the pass-word, quickly made its round, and the signal gun was discharged, and in a moment the firing became general. The excitement was intense, but orders had been strictly obeyed, and not a gun was fired until the signal was received. After the first discharge of firearms the deer and rabits within the lines became frantic with fright, making the rounds and seeking an opening through which to escape. Bang, bang, went the old muskets and rifles of the men, but not one in a hundred seemed to take effect. One stately buck, making the rounds, gallantly charged the line, by forcing his head between the legs of Abel Lockwood, from Ellery, and carrying him several rods astride his neck, then bounding away, unharmed, into the free wilderness, save perhaps a few sore ribs, from the numerous punches received by the muskets in the hands of the men, before they had time to reload their pieces. After all the game had been dispatched that could be seen, a committee of three or more was sent within the inclosure, to search under old logs and fallen trees to ascertain if any game had fled to any of these places for safety. Dr. Ellsworth is the only man remembered as being upon that committee, and of him it was very currently reported that he received a bullet hole through the skirt of his frock coat by a

107

good marksman, and was sure he saw a bear about forty rods distant, making his way over the body of a fallen hemlock.

After the return of the committee, the men, by orders, moved towards the centre of the inclosure, bringing in the game, consisting of two large wolves, one bear several deer and a large number of rabbits. The men were evidently disappointed in the number of wolves captured, but after speeches from a number of the officers, the woods rang with their hearty cheers, and they resolved for another hunt, which took place in about three weeks, killing one wolf and several deer and other small game. The third hunt was in May 1825; but no wolves were found, and only a few deer. The fourth and last hunt under this organization was in June, 1828, but like the two former, caught no wolves.

The county had offered a large bounty for the scalp of the wolf, fifty dollars or upward, and by resolution, Gen. Barker Elijah Risby and Walter Smith were elected a committee to forward the scalps, and obtain the money, and expend it in ammunition, provision and whiskey to assist the men in future hunts. From this date wolves ceased to be troublesome in this part of the county, and very soon left our borders for more secure quarters. Their disappearance was a great relief to the people, as very few flocks of sheep had escaped their depredations. When they made an attack upon a flock, they would frequently kill a dozen or more in one night, seldom injuring the carcass, more than making a small wound in the side of the neck, sufficient to obtain the blood.

During these wolf hunts several incidents occurred that might be of interest to a few of the readers of these sketches. Let the following suffice. It was an established rule among the hunters that all the game killed should be equally divided among them. But as the esult showed, those who played sharpest obtained the "lion's share." A fine buck had been killed within the enclosure, and a couple of sharp-eyed hunters had noted the place where he fell and tarried behind to skin and dress him, with the view, as it was supposed, to appropriate the whole to their own special benefit. Having dressed the deer each shouldered a portion and started for home. It was now after sundown, and darkness soon overtook them while they were yet in the thick jungles of the swamp. Soon they began calling for others, who had gone before. They were responded to only by the yelp and howl of the wolf which had slipped through the lines or had secreted himself during the day and had now come forth to claim his share among the slain of the battle field. The near approach of the wolves soon compelled the hunters to drop their venison and take to the trees for safety. In climbing the tree, Hazard, one of the hunters, dropped his gun and the other had left his rifle with his venison. In a very short time the wolves were growling and quarreling over the venison so hastily dropped by these hunters. The fiery eyeballs of these brutes could be easily seen, and they made the night hideous by their constant howlings. In the course of a couple of hours they became quiet, and Hazard began to descend for the purpose of obtaining his rifle, but was glad to hasten up the tree again, his enemies showing unmistakable signs that they were watching an opportunity to finish their scanty meal from the game in the trees. Several times afterwards attempts were made to obtain their fire arms, but with no better success, compelling the hunters during the long night to remain in their very uncomfortable position in the tree tops. No doubt Hazard and McNitt always remembered this incident of the wolf hunt, as not among the most pleasing recollections of the chase. I think these men were from the town of Ellery, both residing at that time on the Barrows place, near the Cassadaga bridge.

At the time that Dr. Waterman Ellsworth received the bullet through the skirt of his coat, a warm friend said to him that "he thought it a most providential escape from death, and that the town could better spare a half dozen others as he was the only doctor in town. At this distant day we cannot ascertain exactly how many towns in the county participated in the hunt, but we know that the most prominent among them were Stockton, Charlotte, Gerry, Ellery, Arkwright, Pomfret, Portland, Chautauqua, Cherry Creek and Ellington. It was estimated at the time of the "hunts," that there were not less than twenty-five hundred hunters in the field during the campaign. A very small proportion of these are yet on the shores of time, and doubtless these will be able to detect some errors in this statement. I have relied principally upon the statements of Mr. Royal Putnam, who is the standard for dates in town, as much as Hon. J. Q. Adams was in Congress, while he was a member of that body. Some are quite certain, that only one watchword was used during these hunts, while others opine that there were two as given in this narrative. The incident of the two hunters, who were "treed" in the swamp, is from the recollections of David Sinclair, and were obtained by W. W. Henderson, and courteously forwarded to the writer to be recorded among the fast fading events, in the early settlement of this county.

Written for the JOURNAL.

Historical Sketch in the Early History of Stockton.

BY J. L. BUGBEE.

[*Continued from last week.*]

DEER HUNTING.

While upon this subject, I am tempted to say a few words upon deer hunting. Obed Edson Esq., before mentioned, in a lecture before several literary societies in the county, in the winter of 1871, mentioned the fact that this county was originally included in the territory of the Eries, a powerful tribe of Indians, but who became exterminated in wars with other tribes. Afterwards this territory was occupied by the Neuter nation, which may have been the same as neutral grounds. If this be so, no hunting would have been permitted within its borders; and this would in some measure account for the large number of deer on the advent of the white man in the wilderness of Chautauqua. In our early days it was no rare circumstance to see a dozen, or even a score of deer congregated in a flock, and evidently under the supervision of a leader, usually an aged buck, who gave an alarm on the approach of danger. During the severe storms of winter these animals would be found upon the hills, and on warm dry ridges under the friendly shelter of the hemlock. To these places the hunter would resort, and was quite sure of his game during the winter months. The deer also had his "runways," leading from the hills to the creeks, swamps and salt "licks," usually found in the low lands or ravines of the country. One of these "licks" was on the lands now owned by Alonzo Flagg, in the Bear Creek Valley, and in an early day was a great resort for deer. It was nothing more nor less than a small spring brook; and no person has ever been able to detect by the taste the least appearance of salt. But the deer seemed to find something in its waters most agreeable, partaking of it abundantly with a seeming relish. Upon each side of the lick are several excavations or holes, three or four feet deep, and large enough to admit a man, which are supposed to have been the hiding place of the Indians who resorted thither, as the more easy method of capturing this kind of game.

In the early settlement of the county, nearly every man seemed a blood descendant of Nimrod; but I will mention only a few of the most successful among them.

William Hamilton, with his wife and one child, came into Stockton from Genesee county in the fall of 1826, and located on lot 40, about twenty-five rods west of West's Corners. He soon erected a log shanty, with a single roof slooping back from the road. The building was about 12x24, with no chamber, but it was round large enough for the family, and also to carry on the business of a spring pole turning lath and a factory for making splint bottom chairs. Hamilton was a tall, trim built man, with piercing grey eyes, very quick in all his motions, and would trot from morning till night, over and through the snows in the woods and shoot more deer than any other man. His theory was that deer were seldom found alone, and on shooting one of the company he could so well imitate their bleat, that he he was enabled to attract their attention, until he has been known to kill four or more without leaving his tracks. In the winter of 1826-7 this man killed seventy-two deer within two miles of West's Corners. We also remember Gen. Harrison Piersons, Coonrod Decker and Peter Wilbur, on the north part of Ellery, as being successful hunters. Gen. Piersons is still living on Pickard Hill, and although an old man, he still stands in his boots, full six feet and a half in height, and very recently informed me that he expects to follow this spring his favorite business of piloting rafts of lumber down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. Since about 1840 very few deer have been captured in Ellery or Stockton, and it is believed none within the last twenty-five years. They are a most beautiful animal and we can but mourn their loss among us.

Capt. Jared Nicholson, son of Ambrose, was born in Wallingford, Ct., about ten miles from New Haven, January 26, 1770, married Hannah, daughter of Aaron Hall, at New Hartford, N. Y.; removed to Ellery in February, 1811, and took an article of lot 29. 3. 12, on the west bounds of Pickard Hill, and now the residence of J. M. Overocker. Mr. Nicholson was a man of some wealth, for those days, but preferred to keep his money for improvements on his new farm, rather than obtaining a deed of it. The result was that he died without obtaining a full title to his lands. He had an interesting family, of rather delicate constitutions, but of more than ordinary mental capacity. The names of the boys were Hull, Alphonso, Francis, Frederick, and William—the last two were twins. The girls were Mary, Laura and Caroline. Mr. N. was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was said to be a very ingenious workman, and by this means was enabled to assist the boys in clearing the farm. Within fifteen years he had cleared away nearly one hundred and fifty acres of the heavy forest, set out a large apple orchard, and erected very good buildings, for those days. He raised the first crop of currants, plums and apples in this section of Ellery, and the visits to Capt. Nicholson's of his neighbors for many miles away, were said to be quite frequent, especially during the season of ripe fruit. About 1828, his health began to decline, and in February, 1832, he died, on his farm in Ellery, of consumption, and was buried under a favorite sweet apple tree in his orchard at his especial request, where his remains still rest for the morn of resurrection.

About 1833, the widow and family sold out the old farm to James Mattison, from Washington county, N. Y., and Mrs. N. went to live with her son Alphonzo, in Westfield. Hull was a surveyor, and while engaged in this business made the acquaintance of Clarissa, daughter of Sylvanus Crissey of Stockton, and married her about 1830. The last known of Hull he was a resident in California. Mary Nicholson was the first Summer school teacher at West's Corners in 1825. Soon after she married Sylvanus Crissey, Jr. We believe they are both now living in the State of Iowa. Laura married Benj. Mallory and settled in Westfield, and Caroline became the wife of Albert Langworthy, and many years ago removed to a place near Chicago, where we believe they still reside. Alphonso removed from Westfield to Panama, in Harmony, near twenty years ago, since which time we are not posted as to his whereabouts. If our recollection serves us, he married for his wife a Miss Lake, from the town of Ellington. Francis was a tailor, and settled in Joliette, Ills. Frederick

married Sally, daughter of Joseph Green of Stockton, and being also a tail trade, settled in Warsaw, N. Y.; an became a farmer, and settled in Cra county, Pa., more than thirty year

I will here mention that Capt. Nicholson, Josiah Hovey and E Hovey, (the last named now livi Hartfield,) opened the first road fr Cassadaga Creek to Tinkertown, (De ville), beginning at the residence of Barrows, on the creek, and which is the same road in use, over Pickard to the County Poor House.

AT, MAY 21, 1873.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Early Settlers of Ellery and Stockton."

BY. J. L. BUGBEE.

Elsha Tower was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 10, 1788. He was the oldest child of Isaiah Tower, a ship carpenter, of that place, and the maiden name of his mother was Sylva Toby. Soon after the birth of Elisha, his parents removed to Duanesbury, Schenectaday Co., N. Y., where they bought a farm, and in the process of time eight boys and two girls were added to the family.

In the summer of 1810, Elisha Tower, with his knapsack on his back, well filled with provisions, and a change of clothing, and an ax on his shoulder, started for Chautauqua. At that time the country was an almost unbroken wilderness, west of the Genesee river. He described Buffalo at that time, as scarcely worthy of the name of a village, being only a small collection of log huts. Making his way along the beach of Lake Erie, to Canadaway; thence to Mayville, by way of X Roads, he tarried a few weeks at the head of the Lake, where he labored for different persons at such jobs as he was able to obtain. Like most of the early settlers of this county, his rather scanty purse of money was nearly exhausted in making the journey. But he was rich in courage, muscle and ambition, looking forward with bright hopes to the future, when the wilderness should yield to the tramp of civilization, and he the owner of one of its pleasant homes.

In November of the same year, having heard of the settlement of Maj. Samuel Sinclair, on Mill Creek, he made his way thither and labored a few days for that gentleman in husking corn.

Soon after this he took a job of chopping several acres at the Inlet, (Hartfield) which he completed about the first of April, 1811. In the bargain he was to have the use of a log house and board himself. While at his work his employer took possession of the house, leaving Tower to choose between litigation, or seeking for other quarters.

Erecting a hasty shelter by the side of a large prostrate tree, and covering it well with bark, in a few hours, with a borrowed blanket, and frying pan he was ready to proceed with the job. His board consisted of very little diversity, making his breakfast of johnny cake and fried pork, dining and supping on pork and johnny cake.

In December 1811, by his industry and economy, he had saved from his earnings a sufficient amount in money to obtain an article of a whole lot of land. On applying to Judge Peacock for lot 4, 3, 12, he was induced by that gentleman to change his purpose, and he took only the east half of that lot, amounting to one hundred and seventy-six acres.

The following year he was engaged the most of his time in making improvements on his farm, boarding with Jesse Dexter, who joined lands with him on the east. During the summer Mr. Tower built a log house on his place, and began keeping "bachelor's hall," accompanied part of the time, by his brother Benjemin, who came into the county about the first of June, 1812.

In the fall of 1813, Elisha Tower was drafted into the service of the U. S. and under the command of Capt. Winsor, of Charlotte, participated in the battle of Black Rock, and in the "leg-bail" retreat of our army, sent for the defence of Buffalo. Cornelius Delong, a comrade of Mr. Tower, being wounded in the head, by a spent grape-shot, was placed under his care, in a building near the road, between Black Rock and Buffalo. Very soon our army of backwoods militia were seen retreating in wild and frantic disorder up the road, shouting "every man for himself," and spreading the alarm in all directions, that the bloodthirsty Indians were close upon their heels. Delong, though faint and weak with the loss of blood, with the aid of Mr. Tower, made an effort to escape with their comrades, the horrible death of the fire and fagot, and scalping knife of the savage. Pausing to rest occasionally, they were as often routed by the cry of "the Indians are coming," but in due time they arrived at Canadaway. Leaving Delong in charge of the landlord, at the hotel Mr. Tower continued his retreat, till he arrived at his home in Ellery.

Nearly every house, on the road between Buffalo and Canadaway, had been deserted by the inhabitants, who had fled from the dreaded tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian.

It is well known that a large number of the militia, composing this army, were returned as deserters to the War Department at Washington. The men from this county, were required to drop their axes, and with very little discipline or drill to face the veteran soldiers of the British army. The result was as might have been expected. A few rounds of grape and canister, thrown among them, threw them into confusion; they soon became totally demoralized and every man fled for his life. Buffalo was burned; and at roll call, the next day, very few were present to answer to their names. Sylvanus Tower, a brother of Elisha, had heard that his brother was in the army, on the frontier, and had left his home in the east to search him out, and he happened to be present at this first roll-calling after this celebrated retreat (?) before the British army, at Black Rock. As the Orderly Sergeant called the name of Elisha, hearing no answer from his brother, Sylvanus responded to the name, and took his place in the ranks. This lucky hit saved the credit of Elisha Tower, and his name is enrolled among the honorable soldiers of the war of 1812.

In the spring of 1814, Benjamin Tower, another brother of Elisha, came into Ellery, making his home with him. Soon after his arrival, while crossing the Cassadaga bridge, near the old Burrows place, he discovered a sturgeon in the creek near by, and just above some flood-wood, evidently trying to force a passage down stream, in the very low stage of water prevailing at that season of the year. With the aid of a pitchfork he succeeded in capturing the fish, although its weight was over seventy pounds. We are not aware that another fish of this specie has ever been seen in the waters of the Cassadaga.

Some time in the autumn of 1814, Elisha Tower returned to Duanesburg, and on the first day of June following married Filenah, daughter of Simeon and Rhobe Morgan, of Berne, Albany County, N. Y. This family of Morgans are of honorable, national notoriety, being held in high estimation by the great and good of the earth.

Early in the summer of 1817, Mr. Tower, with his wife and one child, made the journey from Albany with a horse team and wagon to Canadaway; thence, on account of the bad condition of the roads, on horseback to his home in Ellery. On the road their child was taken ill, compelling them to stop at the residence of William Barrows, about one mile north of their final destination. The child died soon after, on the 21st of July, being a little over one year of age. Soon after this event, Mr. Tower and his wife moved into their log cabin, but they soon built a very commodious frame house, obtaining the lumber at Shaw's mills, before mentioned. The great and tall pines upon his own land furnished the logs, from which were manufactured the best of clear stuff boards. At the present writing only two or three remain upon the premises, which in their majestic loneliness lift their heads above the surrounding forest, and sing to the winds a requiem over their dead and almost extinct companions. As the traveler passes over the County, his eye will here and there catch the towering top of a solitary pine, reminding him of the rich and beautiful pineries which once adorned the forests of Chautauqua. Like the red man, they seem destined to extermination; and the yellow and wilted tassle of the last pine is likely to be a proper adornment at the grave of the last lingering red man of the American Continent. If I have wandered from my subject, the kindness of the reader will please go to the pine lumbermen for sympathy, who have been sounding the death knell with the heavy strokes of the ax for more than half a century.

But to return: On the first of January, 1818 the new house was so far completed, that the family moved into it, where they lived till 1834, when Mr. Tower built a large two story house, which still adorns Tower Hill, and from which the eye, with one sweep, takes in an extended view of the Cassadaga Valley, and the gently rolling hills on either side, for many miles away.

At this place was born into the family, three boys and three girls. Elisha, jr., is at present a resident of Portland, in this county. Simeon M. owns and occupies the south part of his father's old homestead; having the past year built a fine and costly residence, near the Almy school house, in the town of Gerry. Corydon L. Tower, esq., the youngest of the family, lives on the old homestead, and has honored his parents and family, by kindly furnishing the writer with the facts for this hasty sketch, of one of the early settlers of Ellery. He has also furnished me with many other important items of others, which is hereby acknowledged, and which will appear in due time for publication. Should a half dozen more citizens of that town take the like trouble, the history of the early settlers of Ellery might soon be completed. Rhobe A., the oldest daughter of Elisha Tower, is the wife of E. Moon, of Moon Station in the town of Stockton, on the D. W. & P. R. R. Her honored husband was one of the efficient workers in the construction of this flourishing Railroad. Emily M., the youngest daughter, is the wife of B. Frank Denison, who was also very active in the construction of this Road. Clarissa D. is yet in her maidenhood, and listens with more pleasure to the singing of the birds, than to the conversation of the opposite sex.

In 1827, Elisha Tower and Jesse Dexter built a saw mill, near the highway on the old Shaw ditch. This mill was a good one, and was so constructed, that a small quantity of water would keep it running. In the fall of 1829 it was burned down. Mr. Tower soon built another, and in June 1835, Holden Moon, who was running the mill that season, caught his heel in the carriage which necessitated the amputation of his leg, which was performed by Dr. Walworth of Fredonia. In 1839 Mr. Tower rented his farm, and removed with his family to Jamestown, for the purpose of giving his children better facilities for education. The next year he bought fifteen acres near the lower dam, in that portion of the village known as Pionsville, and built a house on that place. 1842 he returned to his old home in Ellery, where he lived until his death which took place at the residence of his son-in-law E. Moon, January 3, 1866. His wife died at the old home on the hill in Ellery Dec. 17, 1860.

Elisha Tower was an associate assessor with James McConel and Thomas Parker in 1821, on the first organization of the town of Ellery. McConel and Parker are both living, at this writing, the former in the town of Chautauqua, and the latter on the place where he first settled, east of the Centre of Ellery, nearly sixty years ago. Mr. Tower also served his town, for the term of four years as Justice of the Peace, besides filling several other town offices; and all with honor to himself and the satisfaction of his townsmen.

For a number of months previous to his death, his lower limbs had become palsied and entirely useless in locomotion; but he was remarkably cheerful, looking with confidence and Christian hope to the bright home beyond the "River." The Book of Hebrews seemed to be his favorite, repeating it from memory from beginning to end. A few are still living who will remember him in the prime of manhood. Remarkably erect in his step, he was nimble, his full blue eyes beaming with the pleasures of life, his early brown hair on a head of manly form, his height about 5 feet 10 inches, were sure to attract attention wherever he moved among his fellow men.

Journal November 10th 1855

141	10	Geo Cook To Cash	Dr		7.27
107		Mr R. Foote To 1 No Top Concord	Dr		85.00
91		L. Chapin To 1 No Top S. D. Buggy	Dr		105.00
141		Geo Cook By 2 Stoves	Cr	8.25	
399		P. P. Sanford By Cash $114 Disct $6	Cr	120.00	
121		Mr. C. Nathans To Bill Rims	Dr		57.00
		12th			
78	12	Cambell & Morton By Cash $237.50 Disct $12.50	Cr	250.00	
157 161		Elm City Bank To Cash	Dr		351.50
41		N. H. Spring Co To 7/12 gr Boards	Dr		15
107		Mr R. Foote To 1 No Top Concord	Dr		85.00
113		Wm Warner To 1 No Top S D. Hickory A N Body 110 00 " 2 " " " " $105 210 00	Dr		320.00
121		James Fountain To 1 No Top S D. Hickory Flat Back 135 00 Sep Expenses 1 56	Dr		133.44
131		Denman Co By Note 4 mo Nov 7 1601 27 Expenses 16 81	Cr	1618.08	
203		David Cook To Cash	Dr		300.00

Journal November 9th 1855

427	9	Co J. Brockett	Cr			
J		By Amt Pur Book Nov 1			773.08 ✓	
93		Plants Mf Co	Cr			
J		By Bill Aug 8			10.45 ✓	
429		M N. Monson	Cr			
J		By Bill Sep 14			✓	
138		Freeman & Roberts	Cr			
J		By Note 4 mo Oct 31			267.00 ✓	
597		Shelton & Tuttle	Dr			
J		To 85½ ℔ Mall Iron	12½	10.69		
		" 12 Sets 4 Bow Slat Irons	150	18.00	✓	28.69
416		N. H. Saddlery Co	Dr			
J		To 1 ℔ White Silk		8.00		
		" 4 Needles	12½	.75	✓	8.75
53		J. J. Osborn Co	Dr			
J		To 1 Shift Top Buggy $150. Cover $1			✓	151.00
		10th				
605	10	Bunce & Hammonds	Dr			
J		To Dif Exchange Sewing machines		10.00		
		" 4 Needles	12½	.75		
		" 4 ~~℔~~ 4 Cord Thread	137½	8.25	✓	19.00
112		R. H. May	Dr			
J		To 1 No Top J. D. Buggy hickory			✓	130.00
98		N. H. Wheel Co	Cr			
J		By Bill Nov 10			257.50 ✓	
47		J. B. Nichols Co	Cr			
J		By Amt Bill Nov 8 not Cr			230.00 ✓	
		S. A. Martine	Cr			
		By Bill Oct 10			354.77 ✓	
398		Dr				
J		To Note 4 mo Oct 10				354.77
36		N. H. Co Bank	Cr			
J		By Disct & Exchg on Notes			135.10 ✓	
						balance

Journal November 8th 1855

34	8	N. H. Co Bank	Dr		
		To Notes for Discount see Blotter			7029 84
141		Geo Cook	Dr		
		To Cash			1 10 00
208		David Cook	Dr		
		To Books of G. B. Bapetto Co			1 7 10
444		Geo B. Bapetto Co	Cr		
		By Amt Bill Nov 8		61 48	
41		N. H. Spring Co	Cr		
		By Disct Geo T. Newhall		53 28	
138		Freeman & Robinson	Dr		
		To 1 No Top S. D. Buggy			1 105 00
124		M. H. Nathan	Dr		
		To Bill Buggies &c			1 269 50
429		M. W. Monson	Cr		
		By Bill Nov 7 $108.23 Less 3/4 pr 12		108 23	
123		Reynolds Co	Dr		
		To 1 No Top S. D. Buggy			1 104 50
34		N. H. Co Bank	Dr		
		To Cash			1 500 00
		J. Rawling & Co	Cr		
		By Amt Pass Book Nov 1		61 12	
433		Dr			
		To Cash			1 61 12
58		Sharon Bassetto	Cr		
		By Bill Nov 8		1 82	
429		M. W. Monson	Dr		
		To 1 pr Springs			1 7 80
		N. H. Spring Co	Cr		
		By Amt Bill Nov 1 $3944.74 Less Error $312	3943 62		
141		Less Amt before Cr	1815 97	2147 65	
		Dr			
		To Order chg L. S. Gladding			1 20 72

Return for Arms, ammunition, & Equipments for Capt. Mc Mahon's Company in Lt. Col. Mc Mahon's Regt. N. York Militia (Gen. Hopkins's Brigade)

Stands of arms	Cart. Boxes & Belts	Musket Cartridges	Flints
37	37	740	74

The Dep. Comy U.S. Ordnance will issue arms, Equipments & ammunition agreeably to the above Return

James McMahon Capt.

John McMahon
Lieut. Col.

Received from Capt. Jas. Dalton Dep. Comy of Ordnance thirty seven Stands of Arms thirty seven Cart. Boxes & Belts and Seven hundred & forty Musket Cartridges & Seventy four Flints on the above Return

Duplicate

Buffalo 6th Augt. 1814

James McMahon Capt.

Receipt for Stores ~~for~~ August 8th 1814

Buffalo

Journal November 7th 1855

7	Geo Cook			
	Cash			00
	Cash			
	H. Wheel			
	Bill No			
	inship			
	Bill Nov			
	idgeport			
	Bill Nov			
	man			
	Bill Bri			8
	H. May			
	1 On Sop			
	1 " "			
	R. Goo			
	1 On Sop			
	H. Saddl			
	Amt Bill			
	Henry Ives	Dr		
	1 Apple Boxes net			3 00
	8th			
	n N. Monson	Dr		
	Note 1 mo Aug 12			1011 88
	r. C. T. Fitch	Co		
	y 24 ~~lb~~ Small Iron	8½	2.04	
	T. Hotchkiss & Sons	Dr		
	Note 3 mo Nov 7			400 00
	eo T. Newhall	Dr		
	Note 1 mo Nov 2		174 56	
	Amt On. Ch. Spring Co 2		53 28	
	Interest		4 16	2 00

Received payment
Thos T. Augustus 8th 1854
Buffalo.

Subsistance Account of James McMahan, a Captain in the Regiment of Militia Commanded by Lieut. Col. John McMahan, in the Service of the United States, from the first Day of August 1814, to the thirtieth Day of Sept. 1814.

Commencement.	Expiration.	No. of Days.	No. of Rations per Day.	Total No. of Rations	Post or Place where due.	Price of Rations Cents.	Amount. $	Amount. Cents.	Remarks.
August 1st 1814	Sept. 30th 1814	61	3	183	Buffalo	20	36	60	Whole Amount
				23		20	4	60	Drawn in Kind
							32	00	Amount Due

I certify, on honor, that the above Subsistence account, amounting to thirty two Dollars is accurate and just, and that I have not Drawn rations in kind from the United States, or received money in lieu thereof, for the period herein expressed. Signed Duplicates hereof.

$ 32.00

I certify, that the Calculations of this Subsistance account have been by me examined, and that the sum of thirty two Dollars appears due thereon. Signed Duplicates hereof.

John McMahan Lt. Col. Comdt.

$ 32.00

Received of District Pay Master, this Day of the sum of thirty two Dollars in full of payment for my subsistence from the first Day of August 1814, to the thirtieth Day of September 1814. Having Signed Duplicates.

$ 32.00

Journal Petition Dec 30th 1855

H L Co Land troubles and the Settlers

MAYVILLE,
2d June, 1836.

SIR—Having observed in the public papers a call of a County Convention on the 15th inst. at this place, to take into consideration the situation of the settlers, and to come to some general conclusion as to the measures to be taken concerning their lands, we take the liberty of addressing you in relation to what, we consider, its *public* importance.

We feel no disposition to interfere with the measures taken to originate the meeting. It may as well be done in the manner it has been, as in any other. That manner, for aught we discover, is respectful and proper. Much less are we disposed to forestall, or unduly to intermeddle with a fair expression of public opinion upon the matters proposed to be submitted to the meeting. But it may readily be supposed that, owing to events which have heretofore transpired in connexion with Land meetings at this place, independent of the deep interest which *all* have in the future measures to be taken concerning the Lands in the county, the proceedings of another meeting upon this agitating subject would be looked to by us with more than usual solicitude; and this, we trust, if any apology were needed, would be deemed a sufficient one, for the liberty we have taken in addressing you this Circular.

We regard the action of the proposed meeting of the very highest importance to the welfare of the whole county. No interest, and no section, and scarcely an individual, in the county can fail to be affected by its influences. The value of *all* real estate, whether deeded or not, and the business resources of the county of every description, may be essentially affected by the measures of the meeting. Its results may go far to establish peace and good order or be the fruitful source of continued outrage and misrule.

All that we desire is, that wise counsels may prevail, and the best measures be adopted. That the various interests to be affected by the meeting, may be awake to it, and have their due representation in it, and that the delegates may be men of character, intelligence, and candor. If the convention is thus composed, we confidently predict that instead of agitation and mischief, order and much good will come out of its proceedings. Permit us, therefore, earnestly to request your personal attention and influence with your neighbors and townsmen in the selection of the Delegates from your town and to have a full representation in the Convention.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

John P. Bidwell
G. M. Tew
William Smith
J. A. Osborne
S. W. Allen
A. B. Burrows
E. P. Isham
G. G. Cook

Journal October 29th 1855

93	29 Plants Mg Co	Cr				
	By Bill Oct 27				31 05	
576	S. Wickens	Cr				
	Oct 26				9 75	
	mstock & Son	Cr				
	Oct 27				20 50	
	Pat Lea Mf Co	Cr				
	Oct 27				316.89	
	Screw Co	Cr				
	ll Oct 23				79.52	
	May	Dr				
	No Top W. D. Buggy		$110			220 00
	Finch	Cr				
	ict L. B. Judson Co				130.00	
	Judson Co	Dr				
	Concord Top Buggy L R Finch					130.00
	Brewster & Sons	Cr				
	sh $142.50 Disct & Cover 8.50				151 00	
	30th					
	Co Bank	Dr				
	h					611 50
	Blakeslee	Dr				
	Thread		137½	5 50		
	po 1½ Fin Screws		3.00	1 50		7
	Finch Co	Dr				
	l Slab Irons as Below					114 12
	lis Co	Dr				
	b 4 Bow Flat Slat Irons		150	33 00		
	" 4 " Mall " "		37½	3 75		
				36 75		
	15%			5 51		31 24
030	James Brewster & Sons	Dr				
	To 1 Top Buggy $150. Cover $1					151 00

Jacob Houghton Esqr atty &c (102)
autograph and handwriting and will

Advertiser Office, Fredonia, N.Y.
July 19, 1853.

Hon. Eliel T. Foote,
New Haven, Conn.

Sir —

Allow me to present to you, a specimen of the penmanship of our venerable mutual friend Judge Houghton. It was written, as you will perceive, in 1849, and when he was in his 73d year, and exhibiting very unusual grace and vigor for the work of one of such advanced age.

I have never enjoyed the frequently wished-for pleasure of an introduction to yourself, and therefore must present as my apology for appearing before you epistolarily, the consideration of youngest interest in such relics. I trust the enclosed will be of sufficient value to merit your attention, and am glad that its accidental possession has given me the opportunity to do at least a slight favor.

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
L. L. Pratt.

In the name of God, Amen – I, Jacob Houghton of Fredonia, in the County of Chautauqua in the State of New York, Counsellor of law, now in the 73d year of my age, do make this my last Will and Testament, this 30th day of October, 1849 –

Whereas by an Instrument bearing date this day, my Wife, Lydia Houghton, and myself, have conveyed to our Son, Jacob Houghton Junior, so much of our Real property, as will enable him to share equally as a Joint tenant with Lydia D. H. Bradish and Alexander Houghton, our other surviving Children – Now I do hereby ratify and confirm the said Instrument – and subject thereto, I do hereby give, bequeath and devise to my said Wife, Lydia Houghton, all my Real and personal Property and Estate whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, and by these presents I do constitute and appoint her Executrix of this my last will and testament, in full confidence that she will do Justice to all concerned – And I charge my Children to pay that reverence and respect to her, which is due to the Kindest and best of Mothers –

Given under my hand and Seal, October 30th 1849 –

Jacob Houghton,

Journal October 22nd 1855

444 J	22 McKee & Bennetto	Cr		
	By Note 4 mo Oct 18			220 00
123 J	Reynolds & Co	Cr		
	By Note 4 mo Sept 24		141 50	
	" " 4 " Oct 1		111 50	253 00
194 J	Henry Ives	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 20		124 50	
	Less 1 Sett Short		3 00	121 50
598 J	Geo Francis	Cr		
	By Cash			
153 J	G. F. Warner & Co	Cr		
	By 72½ lb Mall	10		
	23rd			
447 J	23 McKee & Roberts	Dr		
	To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy			
124 J	Mc. & Nathan	Dr		
	To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy			
451 J	A. Roulain	Dr		
	To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy			
420 J	Wyman & Darrow	Dr		
	To 2 No Top I. D. Rich Buggies	@125	250 00	
	" 1 Pole		15 00	
597 J	Shelton & Gustle	Dr		
	To Bill Thread & see Blotter			
51 J	Quin Mall Iron Co	Dr		
	To 79 lb poor Mall set			
131 J	Dennison & Co	Dr		
	To 1 Shift Top N. D. Buggies	@155		
130 J	J. Bennetts & Sons	Dr		
	To 1 N. D. Top Buggy		155 00	
	1 " " " "		150 00	
	2 Covers		2 00	

Journal October 20th 1855

103 J	20 F. A. Bradley By Cash	Cr		752 75	
398 J	Van Blankenstein & Heimmerand To Cash paid Sight Draft	Dr			1 144 94
420 J	Hyman & Darrow To 2 No Top S. D. Buggies Quick	Dr @ 125			250 00
123 J	Reynolds & Co To 1 No Top W. D. Buggy # 9 " 1 S " " " " # 6	Dr	111 50 166 50		278 00
401 J	L. Sarpe To 1 No Top S. D. Buggy Quick " 1 Quick Pole " 1 Shift Seat Rail Plated " 1 Harness	Dr	130 00 15 00 5 00 35 00		185 00
203 J	David Cook To Cash	Dr			10 00
145 J	H. S. Kimball To Cash	Dr			10 00
	22nd				
75 J	R. McKinstry Jr To 1 No Top S. D. Buggy 1 Cover	Dr	100 00 1 00		101 00
440 J	B. C. Welch By Note 4 mo Sept 8	Cr		199 08	
58 J	S. Bapetto By Bill Oct 19	Cr		10 50	
573 J	Carhart Bacon Clark & Co To Note 8 mo Sep 4	Dr			1 301 98
124 J	M. C. Nathan By Reynolds & Co Accep 4 mo Sep 29	Cr		398 25	
77 J	S. Herrd By Note 4 mo Sep 14	Cr		184 04	

From David Knight Esq. of Westfield (War of 1812)

In the summer of 1814 there was a call for the militia men to defend the frontier near Buffalo and Blackrock. I turned out with the rest, on the 3d of August 1814, and we reached Buffalo in two days. And the Chautauque militia were commanded by Col. John McMahan. They drew arms at Buffalo in the night, and the next day we went to Blackrock. We were consolidated into two Companies. Captain James McMahan, with his subordinates, Lieutenant Charles Bemus & Ensigns Ingersol & Alexander, had the command of one, and Captain Tubbs commanded the other. We were stationed near blackrock. I was with them near two months, and like many others, came home sick and broken down with the fever and ague. The next summer I drew my pay $15,70 cts. and under the law of 1850, I obtained a U S Warrant for 40 acres of Bounty Land, which is located in Iowa west of the Mississippi river.

We felt some of the hardships that are incident to the settlement of new countries. Provisions were sometimes scarce and the necessaries of life dear. My neighbours and myself paid $1,50 cts. a bushel for damaged corn at Silver Creek, and transported it to Westfield with my oxteam. We paid 31 cts. a pound for butter, and 15 dollars a barrel for flour in Erie, and 3 dollars more for transporting it to Westfield, making 18 dollars a barrel for flour. And as for pork we lived for a month or two without it, because we could not get it. Salt was generally about 15 dollars a barrel, but in one instance, I was under the necessity of paying four dollars at the Stateline for a bushel, and then I had it conveyed to my house for seven shillings more, making $4,87 cents for a single bushel of salt. But these hard times did not last long, and our privations were few and small, when compared with the hardships that some of the more early settlers had endured before us. Those who were here first, and in a little better circumstances, were friendly and kind to those who followed them, and as a general thing, we lived happy together.

Among the first settlers of Westfield who have passed away and gone to their long home, may be reckoned, in addition to your list in the Memoir of Mr Eason, Mr. Dull, Nathaniel Dickey, Jabez Hulbert, Pelatiah Rice, William Thurston, and Mr. Branan. Col. Nathaniel Bird, I think, came here in 1815. John Brewer was also here before I was. He died in the western country. I have written you a pretty full account of myself and family connexions; perhaps more than was necessary. And I have endeavored to be as correct as I could under existing circumstances. But there may be errors in it; for I am 69 years old, My memory and hearing are failing, and I find myself on the downhill of life. But if I can throw any light on the first settlement of this county, I would most cheerfully do it. I should like to have you come out with a correct history of the early settlers of Chautauque County, and hope that I shall live to see it published.

I am with respect your most obedient,

David Knight

To The Honorable E. T. Foote

It is perhaps but an act of justice, that I should here say a word or two of Uncle Ben Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins came here about 1806. He was a man of much natural and mechanical ingenuity, and necessity seemed to force him to the use of his skill & mechanical genius, and he soon became a very handy, tho self-taught workman. ~~And I~~ He could make and repair our harrows, plows, and sleds; and finish off a log-house, and lay up a stick-chimney, in very short order; and in the absence of more regular and better instructed mechanics, he was in fact one of the most useful men of his time. He is now in his 87th year, I think, and Resides with with his son in law John C. Minegar.

D. K.

For your information I will add a word or two more of myself. I have for many years, occasionally scribbled a little, and dabbled in poetry, sometimes for the amusement of myself and neighbours; and in writing I have been somewhat inclined to satire and sarcasm. I now, in my old age, regret, that I have not kept more full and regular memorandums of political, business, and family concerns, and other important transactions, that would probably be of more use than what I did write.
I have generally been industrious, and led rather an active and busy life. And considering my limited education and moderate abilities, I have enjoyed a liberal share of the confidence and suffrage of those who knew me.
I have acted as an Assessor some eight or ten times, and been a Commissioner of common schools about as many.
I was one of the Coroners of the County six years; and last, if not least, I acted as clerk of our school district 21 years in succession.

David Knight

Hon. E. T. Foote.

David Wright
Westfield
Historical

Journal October 19th 1855

420	18 Myman & Darrow	Dr		
	To 1 Shifs Top N. D. Buggy			1 160 00
	19 N. H. Saddlery Co	Dr		
	To 1/6 ~~th~~ White Lich		8 00	
416	Cr			
	By Bill Oct 19			
203	David Cook	Dr		
	To Cash			
	Freeman & Roberts	Cr		
	By Note 4 mo Oct 8			
138	Dr			
	To yr Note 4 mo Oct 8 net			
91	L. Chapin	Cr		
	By Note 4 mo Oct 5			
55	J. J. Osborn Co	Dr		
	To 1-5 Bow Shifs Top Buggy Lich		155 00	
	1 Cover		1 00	
47	J. B. Nichols	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 19			
429	M. H. Monson	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 18		101 28	
	Lep 9 ft Sht		1 48	
98	N. H. Wheel Co	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 18			
	20th			
87	20 C. Cowles Co	Dr.		
	To 30 Set 4 Bow Slat Iron	37½	11 25	
	" 1 " 4 " " " Slated	150	9 00	
			20 25	
	10 %		2 02	
115	G. F. Warner Co	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 19			
98	N. H. Wheel Co	Cr		
	By Bill Oct 19			

Journal October 18th 1855

431	17	S. B. Edgar	Dr.				
J		To 2 No Top Concord Buggies	$85			170	00
399	18	Wm Shields	Cr				
J		By Sight Draft on C. A. Wetmore & Co			140 00		
425		Atwater & King	Dr.				
J		To 2 ℔ Thread	137½			2	75
83		Lucher Roll	Dr.				
J		To 1 pr Front Scrolls Plated		2 50			
		" 1 " Dash Rodl		1 25			
		" 1 " Seat "		1 25		5	00
202		David Cook	Dr.				
J		To Cash				10	00
141		Geo Cook	Dr.				
J		To Cash					94
53		J. J. Osborn & Co	Dr.				
J		To Sticking Curtains					50
398		Gillam & Sardee	Dr.				
J		To 1 A Machine		150 00			
		" 2 ℔ Thread	137½	2 75		152	75
		Co					
398		By Cash $149.70 Disc 305			152 75		
J							
444		M'Nee & Bennett	Dr.				
J		To 2 No Top S. D. Buggies	$110			220	00
426		Guinn & Bruce	Dr.				
J		To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy				110	00
138		Freeman & Roberts	Dr.				
J		To 1 Shift Top H. D. Buggy				160	00
126		M. C. Nashand	Dr				
J		To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy		111 50			
		" 1 S " " " "		161 50		273	00
77		S. Sand	Dr				
J		To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy				110	00
511		B. C. Johnson	Cr				
V		By Cash			35		

Assembly Chamber, Albany 17 Jany. 1820

James Cook Esq
Sheriff of Niagara

The Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor relative to the expedition on Grand Island in closing your report to him request me to state that they deem the items in your bill of expences for that expedition require in many instances to be made more specific & others to require explanation

3 Item - No time or price stated for lodging cash

4.5.6.&7. Items - What necessity for 6 days being actually consumed by them?

9 - The quantity of whiskey used appears unnecessarily great

14 No account of the sale of powder & lead, as it does not appear to have been used

18 No time or price for the lodging soldiers at Buffalo The amount appears large provisions being furnished

Letter to Jol. Cronk
Shff of Niagara Co
1820
on Grand Island
business.

James Cronk Esquire
Sheriff &c
Clarence Niagara Co
New York

Pl Mail

384

185

Journal October 11th 1855

399	10	Wm Shields	Dr	
		To 1 No Top I D. Rock Buggy		1140 00
41	11	N. H. Spring Co	Dr	
		To 320 1/2 × 5/16 Bolts		1
91		L. Chapin	Dr	
		To 1 Top H D. Buggy		1160 00
121		James Fountain	Dr	
		To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy		
444		Mc Kee & Bennetto	Dr	
		To 2 No Top I D. Buggies	4105	
135		G. J. Miles	Dr	
		To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy Plate Back		115 00
		" 1 " " " " "		110 00
101		C. Webster	Dr	
		To 1 Set Tools		1 37
		" 1 Pro Knobs & Cyclets		2 25
		N. H. Spring Co	Cr	
		By Cash of Geo Hall		90 31
		" "		190 09
41		Dr		
		To Cash		
149		H. Galbraith & Co	Dr	
		To Note 4 mo Sep 20		
141		Geo Cook	Dr	
		To Cash paid See Bill		
		Davis Cook	Dr	
		To Cash		
203		Cr		
		By amt Tickets chg Workmen		
145		H. I. Kimball	Co	
		By 1 Buggy 4140 Lep 50		90 00
		" 1 Set Harness Co 4 20 4 23		43 00
		" 1 Horse		150 00
		" Welch & Mendsen Note 4 mo Aug 4		2 75 37
		" Note of M Crowley Dft of 4500		490 00
		" Services in Pennsylvania		120 00 1168 37

L01

G L Brown

Journal October 10th 1855

604 J	J. Mc. Muswell	Dr					
	To 1 No 1 Sewing Machine		150 00				
	12 lb 6 Cord Thread	12½	16 50			166	50
602 J	Batchelder & Goodwin	Dr					
	To 2 No 1 Harness	@15				30	00
196 J	Henry Sues	Cr					
	By Bill Oct 6			89	00		
	J. B. Nichols & Co	Cr					
	By Bill Oct 5			440	71		
47 J	Dr						
	To Note 4 mo Oct 5					440	71
447 J	Bridge Tat Lea Mf Co	Cr					
	By Bill Oct 6			419	12		
570 J	Isaac Thomson	Cr					
	By Bill Oct 1			429	89		
201 J	J. Blackman	Dr					
	To 9 Set o Harness @13		117				
	10%		1170 105 30				
	Cash 4 lb Stamps 39¢		6 39			111	69
58 J	S. Bapette	Cr					
	By Bill Oct 10			52	08		
91 J	L. Chapin	Cr					
	By Note 4 mo Sep 23		221 50				
	" " 4 " Oct 4		220 00	441	50		
399 J	Geo Hordley	Dr					
	To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy					100	00
203 J	David Cook	Cr					
	By Cash			200	00		
147 J	L. B. Judson & Co	Dr					
	To 2 Top H. D. Buggies	@155				310	00
75 J	R. M. Kinsley Jr	Dr					
	To 1-5 Bot H. D. Buggy Gilt		155 00				
	" 1 " " "		150 00				
	" 1 No Top " " "		100 00				
	3 Covers		3 00			1408	00

In my effort to reform County Clerks fees for recording deeds & mortgages. See my correspondence. 278

Buffalo, Jan 21. '40

Dear Judge -

The death of my father and the consequent journey to Clinton, and the melancholy duties incident to ~~which an early, & precedence an earlier reply to~~ your letter. All the abuses you speak of as existing in the Clerk's office of your county, are rife in this county, in a ratio corresponding to the business of the two offices. The printed record book system has prevailed for many years. The annual amount of the Clerk's bill against the county, I am unable to state precisely, but if my impressions are correct it considerably exceeds $1000. Petitions in favor of making the office a salaried one, are in circulation in the city and in various parts of the county, and from what I know of public sentiment on the subject I should think would be signed by every man. The opinion is nearly unanimous that there is no reason or propriety in giving the Clerk a handsome fortune for three years' services which could easily be commanded for $1500 a year. At the last annual session of the Board of Supervisors a committee was raised for the purpose of drawing up a petition and the draft of a bill, ~~to be~~ presented to the present Legislature, providing the

delay to be paid to Clubs, the mode of paying it, the checks to be imposed upon him &c. &c. You may possibly have seen a sketch of the plan in my paper. Whether this committee has yet commenced action I have not learned. I write this now as an acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter and as an apology, then as an excuse. I will endeavor to ascertain the facts more fully and make you advised of any proceeding hereafter.

Yours Truly

Thos. McCook

Dr. Thos. M. Foote
of Buffalo on this
1840

BUFFALO
N.Y.

Mr. E. I. Foote P. M.
Jamestown,
Chautauqua Co
N. Y.

Journal October 2nd 1855

112	R. H. May	Cr			
	By Note 6 mo Aug 21		149 50		
	" " 4 " Sep 22		150 00	299 50	
436	S. R Blake	Dr			
	To Cash				1 33 40
141	Geo Cook	Dr			
	To Cash				5 00
	3				
603	F. A. Bradley	Dr			
	To 1 No 1 Sewing Machine		150 00		
	" 2 # 6 Cord Thread	137½	2 75		
399	Laban Pardee	Cr			
	By Bill Oct 3			10	
138	Freeman & Roberts	Cr			
	By Note 4 mo Sep 24			10	
141	Geo Cook	Dr			
	To Cash paid for Warner Bill				
424	S. H. Danforth	Dr			
	To 1 Top Buggy Cumbert		150 00		
	2 pr Ct Ins on $140		2 80		
	2 " " " $444 Ins Sep 26		8 88		
416	N. H. Saddlery Co	Cr			
	By Bill Oct 3			17	
75	R M. Kinsley Jr	Dr			
	To 1 - 5 Bow Arch Buggy trimd Green Cl		210 00		
	" 1 - No Top " "		135 00		
	" 1 " " W D " extra		130 00		
	3 Covers		3 00		
59	H. Hooker Co	Dr			
	To 1 Deep Side Top Buggy		175 00		
	1 No Top Concord do		40 00		
141	Geo Cook	Dr			
	To Cash $10 Cash $75				1 85 00

Jamestown Oct. 13th 1827 11

Dear Sir,

I received your favors both from Esq Hall & Dr Hall & I feel under many obligations to you for your attention. As it respects your remarks in respect to politics I have had much reflection on the subject and do not consider that I am committed. You inquire about our course in this county. I am unable to answer you particularly I have just returned from Court and did not hear so much about the Morgan affair as I expected. The Hayettites have made much fuss here and indeed to set the county on fire. You have probably run the foundings and must know what the whole pose is made of. Sister Spencer takes a lively interest in the matter. As to the progress of all their labours, I think it doubtfull. It may be that a stronger excitement exists than I am aware of.

Should you come in by order of the I am informed that W. H. Fenton has entitled but so it is that a love of office drives men from their senses. Col Fenton must have a lonesome journey and I hope our that will bring him to his senses. He was made Supervisor by the regulars and now in return he wishes to shine as if our tides will make ropes to drag him to Albany. The most scandalous slanders are reported about brethren of the church and yet all go to communion. I am entirely discouraged. The minister is afraid, the members stand still & all looks gloomy. I am minute tried on the subject. Ought every thing even religion & common honesty to bend to political intrigue? I do think that it is time to recollect ourselves and remember our covenant to watch over each other. I admit that I do not do my duty in that respect nor any thing as I ought. I need not dwell upon this topic you and myself have I think similar feelings on this subject. The town of Carroll is yet but little excited. Harmony Busti & part of Ellery rages very bad. I wish that a more happy spirit prevailed us. I think that the nominations for justices will

put a damper upon them. I find that the failure of being nominated to the assembly or of seeing their friends nominated has made some discord and jars. that wanted to be assembly men were. Dr W. Prendergast. Seth Spencer, Alanson Ives, Abner Hazelton, Jos. Burwell, Dr Dix, & C. & C so that you see a large number claim possession and right to the premises when in fact John Dow & Rich Ron stepped in just before them. And now for justices in this town W. H. Hunter, Nath. Hunter J. W. Savery, J. Colson, A. H. Cole. Now after nomination be made & some will be disappointed and a disappointed man is always a verrtiff discontented creature. James Shaw & A. H. go hand in hand and as many other discordant materials are uniting as you can count. I prophesy an explosion.

I have just returned from court have no time to write. Intend but will endeavor to collect a little more & send it on to you, but I think that it had better be after election.

As for justices of the peace I do not think that A. H. can be elected but do not know. the meeting for the choice of delegates is fixed for monday next & perhaps something may then transpire which will give a better clue to the minds of the people.

As for assembly I have heard your name mentioned frequently & Mr Mullett. J. Dexter is quite busy and also quite sanguine in the belief that the proscription men will fail. there has nothing been done yet that looks like a combination of masons and I think will not be. care has been taken in every town that I can hear from to exclude them from being delegates at least to not have more than one mason from each town. The busy bustle of the leaders of the mason thoughts has singular and much disturbance among many professors and I fear will end in long church labours. Brethren say that masons are guilty of hugging to their breasts a black hellish institution and at the same time are willing

to come to the Lords table and partake —
In fact if they said directly what they say indirectly it would be legal slander — Now there is a falsehood in the business, and is it to man or is it to the holy Ghost? If I believed it in the power of man to overturn all religious institutions I should despair but the Lord is the shepherd and he will burn the straw hay wood and stubble — However I ask is it an excuse to let such things exist because the Lord is able is there not a duty for the members to do? —

I do not exactly know S. A. B.'s meaning in being at home he says he means to set off to day if he can. he yesterday denied wanting to be justice but I have some doubts he seems pretty busy in some planning or other — I intend to keep aloof from any thing except my duty as a member of the board after I take my seat — I look for a warm election in this county — R. Pier has been mentioned as being continued a justice — I am in haste & must conclude as the bearer is waiting —

Mr Atkins is not returned we are trying to do all we can on that business —

I am Sir yours &c

J. Waitt

Hon. E. D. Foote —

Do write me often —

Jas Mott Esqr
Poletical &c Oct. 13 1827
Come by S A Brown

Allen & Lyons
Albany

By Stephen A Brown

Journal October 1st 1855

1	Freeman & Roberts	Dr		
	By Note 4 mo Sep 20		225 00	
8	N. Ch. Wheel Co	Dr		
	By Bill Sept 29		255 00	
11	N. Ch. Saddlery Co	Dr		
	By Bill Sept 28		21 00	
15	G. F. Warner Co	Dr		
	By Bill Sept 29		11 60	
29	Co & S. Coleman	Dr		
	By Bill Sep 24		69 15	
	~~Cash Mercantile~~			
6	~~Henry Stock~~	Dr		
	By Bill Sept 28		106 00	
11	N. Ch. Spring Co	Dr		
	By Amt Geo Hull Bill $34.85 Disct 1%		33 11	
15	~~N. Ch. Co~~ Bank	Dr		
	~~Cash~~			250 00
	~~Cash~~			
	Thomson Bros	Dr		
	To Note 3 mo Oct 1st			105 00
	Cr			
28	By Amt Bill vs Geo Cook	60 59		
	" " " " To D. Cook Co	9 88	70 47	
1	Geo Cook	Dr		
	To Amt Thomson Bros Bill			60 59
1	Wm H. Nathan	Dr		
	To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy	111 50		
	" 1 Cab	5 00		
	" 1 Gig	8 75		125 25
28	Reynolds Co	Dr		
	To 1 No Top H. D. Buggy #2			111 50
49	H. Galbraith Co	Dr		
	To Note 4 mo Sep 15			500 00
49	Theo Milkens	Dr		
	To accep 6 mo Sep 1			309 49

Dear Sir

Cassadaga Oct 5th 1826

I had contemplated visiting Dunkirk before this time & calling upon you, but hurry of business has prevented – I intend yet this fall to give you a call

The Western part of this County are anxious that I should again be a candidate for Member, and an effort will probably be made at our convention this week for my nomination –

I had the satisfaction on my return last spring to find my friends generally pleased with my course at Albany, but Mr Beach of this place was at Ellicottville last week and was informed that currency was given to a report by some designing persons that I was thirty miles from Albany when the last question was taken on the State Road bill and was requested by my friends there to write you on the subject, which he has done

You will recollect the question was called in the morning instead of the third reading of bills, which was the regular order of business at that stage of the session – I was at the time in the Secretary's office in company with G. L. Norton of New York who owned land at Clean Point – he was to use his influence in procuring the appointment of Doct Mead of Olean as agent to prosecute the squatters on the Canal Lands in this County and had gone with me that morning for that purpose – I was in the house within three minutes after the question was taken and expressed my regret for the circumstance to Woodcock & others, and think I told you the cause of my absence – I should not be able to get an answer from Norton (who would well recollect the matter) before election should I write him and you will do me a favor to state in your answer to Beach the above facts – Your letter will be used to contradict the report if I should be a candidate – please write me if convenient

Hon E. F. Foot

I am Sir
Your
Obt. servt
James McFlarham

N B We have had a large meeting here on the subject of our Canals

This is Confidential

Journal Sept 25th 1855

570	John Pinson To paid your Order Sept 6 favor B. Hall	Dr	150 00
59	Hooker & Osborne By 30 yds Carpet at	Cr 144	
	S. Blackman By Sundries see Blotter	Cr	
201	Dr To Sundries see Blotter		
141	Geo Cook To Note 3 mo Sept 24 S. E. Merwin & Son	Dr	
100	Burr & Haight By Note 4 mo Sep 20	Cr	
	S. P. Baldwin To Cash	Dr	
404	Cr By 50 Seats some time ago sold Dibble & Bro		
397	Shutton & Steele To 1 Gro 1½ Finishing Screws " 1 " 7/8 " " " 1 " Bases	Dr	2 1
145	H. J. Kimball To Cash	Dr	
203	David Cook To Cash	Dr	
145	Geo Cook To Cash	Dr	
	26th		
444	26 C. S. Rockwell By Note 4 mo Aug 13	Cr	
399	David Wilcopson To 3 ℔ 6 Cord Thread	Dr	137½
442	L. S. Gladding & Co By Note 3 mo Sep 25	Cr	

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1887.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the Governor's Message which you kindly sent me. It is generally a very interesting document, & I perused it with much satisfaction. I cannot however, but regret that Gov. Cleveland touched upon the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to appropriate money for the purchase of internal improvements, "with or without the consent of the States." I regret it, because the opinions of such a man will always carry weight with them. It is fortunate however, that Mr. Cleveland was not entertained a different opinion, & expressed it freely, giving at the same time the grounds upon which that opinion was founded. I am happy to find that Gov. C. recommends so strongly to the consideration of your Legislature, the propriety of constructing the road so long talked of, which is to pass from the Hudson, through the Southern Counties of the State.

I have learned that the Citizens of the Western Counties of N. York recently held a meeting at Lodi, for the purpose of getting up a memorial to the Legislature, praying that a water communication may be made, from some point on Lake Erie, to Warren on the Allegheny River, at least to the line of the State, under

an expectation that Penna. will complete it from there to Warren. I have also heard that the Citizens of Warren County must be expect their friendly feelings for the proposed measure, and connection of its practicability; also be given assurance that, in the event of the communication being effected they would transport all the goods that might arrive at Warren, destined for the Ohio, to Pittsburg, at 25 cts. pr hundred, at all times, unless when the Rivers navigation might be impeded by ice. From my knowledge of the Allegheny River, having passed down it from Warren to Pittsburg more than once in Canoe, many years since, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that the people of Warren County will run no risque in obligating themselves to deliver goods, as above, at Pittsburg for 25 cts pr hundred. There are no falls or rocks in the bed of this River to endanger its navigation. It is made up of dead water, so called, and gently running ripples. In the Spring, early, until midsummer, there is an abundance of water for Boats of from ten to twenty tons burthen, from that period until the rainy season on the fall, it would be necessary to channel or deepen the ripples in places, which can be readily done, as the bottom is very generally constituted of small stones & gravel. The Channels in these ripples are changed by the Spring freshes - sometimes you find them on one side of the River, the next year on the other side. I mention this fact to satisfy you that there are no immovable impediments to the navigation of the River. Surely I should desire no more profitable pursuit than to transport goods from Warren to Pittsburg, if there was enough of them, at 25 cts pr hundred weight. Warren is in the

Journal Sept 22: 1855

93 √	22	Plants Manf Co By Bill Sept 21	Cr		38.25 /	
416 √		N. H. Saddlery Co By Bill Sept 21	Cr		302.12 /	
		J. B. Nichols Co By Bill Sept 22	Cr		341.41 /	
47 √		Dr To Note 4 mo Sep 22				/ 341 41
58 √		S. Bassetto By Bill Sep 17	Cr		/	
		24th				
481 √	24	A Roulain By Note 4 mo Aug 25	Cr		160.00 /	
401 √		L. Sayre To Bill Harness see Blotter	Dr			/ 335 12
110 √		B. Mayer By Bill Sep 22	Cr		11.00 /	
138 √		Freeman & Roberts To 1 No Top T. D. Buggy	Dr			/ 105 00
75 √		R McKinstry Jr To 2 No Top W. D. Buggies Gilt 2 Covers	Dr	210 00 2 00		/ 212 00
98 √		N. H. Wheel Co By Bill Sep 24	Cr		476.50 /	
58 √		S. Bassetto By Bill Sep 24	Cr		8.40 /	
115 √		G. F. Warner Co By Bill Sep 24	Cr		10.75 /	
599 √		Bristoll & Hall By [illegible]	Cr			5 00

an expectation that Penn^a. will complete it from thence to Warren - I have also heard that the Citizens of Warren County met to express their friendly feelings for the proposed measure, and conviction of its practicability; also to give assurance that, in the event of the communication being effected [illegible] the [illegible] that might accrue at

113

Sorene
Yours Genly
P. S.

Doctor C. J. Foote

Member of the Legislature

Albany, N. York.

heart of a heavy country - all the materials for Boat building are on the spot, and at the cheapest rates - a Boat can be built at a trifling expence, with a flat bottom, that will be sufficient to carry goods safely, (from 30 to 50 tons). & any Vessel on the Ohio River, the loads in W. on reaching its destination, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville &c as the case may be, will sell for more money, than then cost at Warren - that of putting them into the form of a Boat - The Conewango & Allegheny Rivers are the natural, & will always be the easiest & cheapest, route or communication from the City of N. York, with the Country on the Ohio River & its tributary Waters -

Yours dear Sir
very respectfully Yours
D. Allen

P.S. I send you, by this mail W. Cashes Pres. the report of the Canal Commrs. of Penna -- You may discover something in it that will interest you -

D. Allen

I have forgotten whether of the Senate or House of Representatives

Dr. C. L. Veale

Journal September 15 1855

145	15	H. S. Kimball To Cash	Dr		10.00
196		Henry Ives By Bill Sept 15	Cr	209.50	
98		N. H. Wheel Co By Bill Sept 13	Cr	237.50	
		17th			
419	17	B. P. Harrison To 1 W. D. Shift Top Buggy	Dr	160.00	
83		L Roll By Cash $385.75 Disct 19.25	Cr	385.00	
57		Dibble & Bros By Cash	Cr	300.00	
415		Isaac Miy Jr By Note 4 mo Sep 1	Cr	875.00	
399		Dibble & Bruce To 1 Shuttle	Dr		
149		H. Galbraith & Co To Note 4 mo Sept 3	Dr		
35		N. H. Co Bank To Cash	Dr		
77		Stiles Hand To paid Sight Draft	Dr		
131		Denman & Co To 1 W D. Top Buggy Lich rum part 1 D.D No " " " " "	Dr	155.00 110.00	
144		Geo Cook To Cash	Dr		
98		N. H. Wheel Co By Bill Sept 17	Cr	22.00	
117		Woodruff & Co By Note 11 mo Sept 8	Cr	55.00	

365

Journal September 14th 1855

132 √	Geo Bailey	Cr		
	By Cash $306.13 Disct & Int $13.87			320 00
145 √	H. J. Kimball	Dr		
	To Cash			3 00
138 √	Freeman & Roberts	Dr		
	To 1 No Top W D. Buggy Plat^d Back		115 00	
	" 1 " " " " " " " Extra		120. 00	
	" 2 Doz 5/16 Plat^d Collars			
75 √	R McKinstry Jr	Dr		
	To 2 Top W. D. Gilt Boot Buggies $155		310 00	
	2 Covers $1		2 00	312 00
442 √	L S. Gladding Co	Dr		
	To 7½ lb Thread	137½	10 31	
	" 1 Sewing Machine A no1		150 00	160 31
35 √	New Haven Co Bank	Dr		
	To Cash			113 40

15th

130 √	J. Brewster & Sons	Cr		
	By 1 Cover ret			1 00
97 √	A. W. Mervin	Cr		
	By Cash $36.08 Disct $45.92			82.00
91 √	L Chapin	Dr		
	To 1 Shift Top W. D. Buggies		160 00	
	1 No " " "		110 00	
	1 Set Cw A. B. C. D. G. Bands (250 250 175 175 212)		10 63	
	1 Gro Bands		75	
	1 Screw Driver		37	281 75
35 √	N. H. Co Bank	Dr		
	To Cash			564 64
93 √	Plants Manf Co	Cr		
	By Bill Sept 13			6 38
436 √	S. R Blake	Cr		
	By Bill Sep 14			33 60

115

Journal Sept 8th 1855

35	8 N. Co. Co Bank To Cash	Dr			235.00
101	J. Dikeman & Son To Cash 1 Needles	Do 12c			.75
35	N. Co. Co Bank By Disc on Notes Sept	Co		293.49	
147	E B Judson & Co To 1 Nr D. Top Buggy	Do			155.00
138	Freeman & Roberts To 1 N. D. No Top Extra	Dr			120.00
443	A. M. Gorwood To 1 N D. Top Buggy	Do			110.00
75	R M. Kinsley Jr To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy Bill 1 Cover	Do	105.00 1.00		106.00
430 149	H. Galbraith Co To ½ Doz 5th Wheel Scrolls	Do			
441	B. C. Welch To 1 No Top I D. Buggy	Dr			105.00
107	Geo C. Dickerman To 1 Shift Top Deep Side Buggy on Wheels	Do			175.00
117	Woodruff Co To 1 No Top Concord Buggy	Do			85.00
135	G. J. Miles To Cash paid C & D & for Name Plates	Dr			6.00
424	S. W. Danforth By Cash $42.00 Sep Exchg 8th	Co		42.14	
49	C. A Comstock & Son By Note 4 mo Aug 9	Co		745.00	
203	David Cook To Cash	Dr			12.00

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the recent Treaty with Brazil.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill granting land to refugees who took part in the struggle for Independence in Hungary and other European countries.

Mr. UNDERWOOD submitted a resolution which he would propose at a proper time as a substitute for Mr. Cass's, on the Hungarian question. This proposition is, that, while we sympathise with the movements of reform in other countries, and would be glad to see them all adopt our Republican form of government, we disclaim the right, and repudiate all attempts to intermeddle with the internal affairs of other countries, as we would resist all attempts by others to intermeddle with ours.

Mr. CLAY said, Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, which I desire to present to the consideration of the Senate. Taken together, they propose an amicable arrangement of all the questions in controversy between the Free and Slave States, growing out of the subject of the Institution of Slavery. It is not my intention at this time to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of the resolutions, as proposing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, for the purpose of placing them fairly and fully before the Senate and the country;—and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion of my remarks, some general observations about the state of the country, and the questions to which the resolutions relate, whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate, as I most earnestly hope they may—as I sincerely trust they will. I trust that, at least, some portion of that time which I have devoted with careful deliberation to the preparation of these Resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of national compromises and harmony,—I hope, I say, that some portion of that time will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition. These Resolutions are preceded by a preamble, as follows:

It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of Slavery, upon a fair equality and just basis, therefore—

1st. *Resolved*, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction to the exclusion or introduction of Slavery within those boundaries.

It must be acknowledged that there has been some irregularity in the movements in California, which have resulted in the formation of her Constitution. It was not preceded by any action of Congress authorizing a Convention, and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the cases of the admission of new States into this Union, which were admitted prior to that of Michigan. If I am not mistaken, which, unauthorized by Congress, undertook to form for herself a Constitution, and to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. I was myself at the time, I recollect, when Michigan presented herself, opposed in consequence of that deviation, from the early practice of the Government, to her admission. The majority determined otherwise, and it must be in candor owned, by all men, that California has much more reason to do what she has done, unsanctioned, and unauthorized, by a previous act of Congress, than Michigan had to do what she did. Sir, notwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the Union, it has been a happy event. She forms now one of the brightest States of this glorious Confederacy. She has sent here to mingle in our councils Senators and Representatives so distinguished that we may all associate with them with pride, pleasure and satisfaction; I trust that if California, irregular as her previous action may have been, in the adoption of a Constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michigan, if she also shall be admitted, as proposed by this first resolution, with suitable limits, she, too, may make her contribution of wisdom, patriotism and good feeling to this body, to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless Republic. The resolution proposes her admission when she applies. There is no intention on my part to anticipate such an application, but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan of which I propose the adjustment of this unhappy question. The second resolution is as follows:

2d. *Resolved* That as Slavery does not exist by law and is not likely to be introduced into these territories acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient to provide, by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established, by Congress, in all of the said territories, not assigned as the boundaries of this proposed State of California, without the abolition of any restriction or condition on the subject of Slavery.

Sir, it proposes the declaration of two truths, one of law and the other of fact. The truth of law which it declares is that there does not exist at the present time Slavery within any portion of the territory acquired from Mexico. When I say what that truth is I speak my own deliberate and solemn conviction. I am aware that some gentlemen have held a different doctrine, but I persuade myself that they themselves, when they come to review the whole ground, will see sufficient reason for a change or modification of their opinion; and if they adhere to it they will compose a very small minority of the whole mass of the people of the United States. The next truth which the resolution asserts is that Slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that Territory. That is a matter of fact, with all the evidence upon which the fact rests, which, I suppose, is as accessible to other Senators as to myself. I must say that from all I have heard or read, from all the witnesses that I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do believe that not within one foot of the territory acquired from Mexico will Slavery ever be planted; and I believe it could not be done by the force and power of public authority. Facts are daily transpiring to justify this conclusion. I invite Senators, from the Free States especially, to consider what has occurred since the last session, and ever since we have left our respective constituencies, without an opportunity of our consulting with them upon that great and momentous fact. The fact is that California herself, although it was asserted and predicted that she never would establish Slavery when she came to be a State, has in a Convention, by a unanimous vote, declared against the introduction of Slavery within her limits. I think, Sir, taking that leading fact into consideration, with all the evidence which has reached me, I am warranted in the conclusion which constitutes the second truth, that I have stated in this resolution, that Slavery is not likely to be introduced in any of the Territories acquired from Mexico. The latter part of the resolution asserts that it is the duty of Congress to "establish appropriate Territorial Governments within all that territory, exclusive of California, not embracing in the acts by which these Governments shall be constituted, either a prohibition or an admission of Slavery. Much as I am disposed to defer to high authority, anxious as I really am to find myself in a position which would enable me to coöperate heartily with other Departments of the Government in conducting the affairs of this great people—I cannot concur in the propriety of a derelection of those Territories—of an abandonment of them, leaving them without Government to all those scenes of disorder, confusion and anarchy, which, I regret to say, with respect to some of them, there is too much to anticipate will arise. It is the duty—the solemn—I was going to add, almost the sacred, duty of Congress—to legislate for them and give them the benefit of law, order and security. The next resolutions, Sir, are the 3d and 4th, which, having an immediate connection with each other, should be read together:

3d—*Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the Southern line of New-Mexico, thence with that line Eastwardly, and continuing in the same direction, to the line as established between the United States and Spain, not extending any portion of New-Mexico, whether lying on the East or West of that river.

4th—*Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the U. States will provide for the payment of all that portion of all the legitimate and *bona fide* public debts of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of ——— dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged, having been no longer applicable to that object, after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also, that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New-Mexico.

Mr. CLAY did not intend to go into the complex question as to what were the due limits of Texas. His opinion was that Texas had not a good title to any portion of what is called New-Mexico; but he was free to admit that looking at the ground which her Senators assumed, the law of Texas of 1836, the treaty with Santa Anna, and so on—looking to all these facts, but not yielding to them all the force which gentlemen claim for them, he must say that there was plausibility in the claim which she sets up. He proposed then, that whether the Nueces or the Bravo is, or is not, the boundary of Texas, that her Western limit shall be on the Del Norte, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sabine. He proposed also, in connection with this decision of the question of boundary, that Congress shall pay the debts of Texas for the liquidation of which the duties on foreign goods imported into Texas were pledged prior to annexation. After some remarks relative to the circumstances connected with the contraction of these debts, by Texas, Mr. Clay said, in his humble opinion, he thought if there was justice or truth, we owe to the creditors of Texas the duty of Texas, the duty of reimbursing them for money loaned upon the pledge of those revenues, which were cut off by annexation. He proposed also, that Texas should, for the consideration mentioned, relinquish any claim she may have to any portion of New-Mexico. He was willing to give something for even an imperfect claim of this kind for the sake of peace. The fifth and sixth resolutions were as follows:

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, while that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th, *Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein, as merchandize, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

The first of these, said Mr. CLAY, simply asserted that Slavery ought not to be abolished in the Federal District, except on the conditions named. The 6th resolution expressed the expediency of prohibiting the slave trade in the District. He did not mean to interfere with the sale of slaves from one family to another in the District; the slave trade which he proposed to prohibit was that which Mr. Randolph, forty years ago, pronounced an abomination. It was a mistake on the part of the North, if they supposed that the people of the South generally looked upon the slave-trader, or his occupation, with complacence. The slave-dealer was frequently excluded from association with the respectable and worthy in the South. He proposed that the slave-trader should go to other parts to pursue his calling—that he should not be permitted to erect his prisons here, and put on his chains, and sometimes shock the feelings by their trains of manacled beings through our streets and avenues. Neither should they bring them here.—There was no necessity for it, and it ought to be prohibited.

The 7th resolution related to a matter now under discussion in the Senate, and he would refrain from any general remarks upon it. It was as follows:

7th—*Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law according to the requirements of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor, in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory of this Union.

The eighth and last resolution provided that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between the *States*. It was as follows:

8th—*Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in Slaves between the slaveholding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

It was obvious that no legislation was intended as a consequence of the resolution: it merely asserted a truth. He had thought that, in looking at this whole subject, it was fit and proper to resort to great and fundamental principles, to keep them before the mind, that they might not violate them. These resolutions involved no sacrifice of any principle; they were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession—a concession, not of matters of principle, but matters of feeling merely. He thought, in view of all the circumstances, a more liberal concession might be expected from the Free States than could be asked of the South; and, truly, with gentlemen from the North this question was an abstraction, while with the people of the South it was a principle involving their property, and, as a large portion of them believed, of their prosperity and peace.

The North, too, was numerically more powerful, and greatness and magnanimity should always go together. Mr. CLAY concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, mutual concessions, and forbearance for the sake of the Union. In the course of his remarks he exhibited a sacred relic—a piece of the coffin of Washington—presented him this morning, and submitted some thrilling observations relative to the distinguished dead, and the spirit which he, if upon the stage of action, would urge in the settlement of the momentous question under discussion. He moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. RUSK regretted that the Senator from Kentucky had thought proper to offer up a portion of the rights of Texas, as a peace-offering to the spirit of aggression upon the rights of one-half the States of the Union. He would only say now, when the question comes up he would undertake to prove that the boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande; and that any attempt on the part of Congress to take from her any part of the territory this side of that limit, would be as dishonorable as an attempt to deprive her of her whole territory.

Mr. FOOTE, in the course of a few remarks, said that there were certain views of Constitutional law, expediency of certain actions, and so forth, suggested in the resolutions, to which he could not assent. For one thing, he was not satisfied with the resolution which asserts that it is not expedient to abolish Slavery in the District. He believed it to be more than inexpedient—that it would be a gross fraud upon the people of the entire South. As a compromise, however, he would agree to the proposition to receive California into the Union as a State. He protested also against the assumption that there is any doubt of the title of Texas to all the territory which she assumed in her organic law.

Mr. CLAY said his proposition was not to take absolutely from Texas the territory which she claimed; it made a proposition to Texas for her consideration. He had expressed, it was true, his own opinion that the title of Texas was not good to the territory in question, and at the same time he would be happy to discuss that question.

In the course of a conversation which ensued between Mr. CLAY and Mr. FOOTE, Mr. FOOTE asserted that the faith of Congress was pledged to all the Southern States and not Maryland alone for the preservation of Slavery in the District.

Mr. CLAY—Suppose Slavery be abolished in Maryland tomorrow, have we no power to abolish it here?

Mr. MASON could not allow the resolution of the honorable Senator to pass unnoticed on his part. He regretted that the Senator had felt himself authorized to offer such a scheme of compromise. The proposition to organize a territorial government at once, was the only one to which he could lend his countenance. He denied that Slavery is now abolished in the newly acquired Territories; that proposition was submitted here at the last Congress, and so far from being conceded, was denied, and, as he thought, proved to be untenable. The doctrine had never before been conceded by any Senator from a Southern State; on the contrary, so confident were they that this legal proposition was not true, that they voted in favor of a compromise bill, leaving the whole question to legal decision. Assent to the proposition would concede the whole controversy.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss. in conclusion of a few remarks, said he would never consent to any compromise except that which extends the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. He also threw out a reflection upon the course of Mr. CLAY as a Senator from a Slave State.

Mr. CLAY replied briefly, premising by saying, in answer to the reflections cast by the Senators from Virginia and Mississippi (Mr. MASON and Mr. DAVIS,) I tell those gentlemen that I know my duties, and I mean to express my opinions, fearless of all mankind. He also said—Coming from a Slave State, as I do, no earthly power can ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery, either North or South of the Missouri Compromise,—*No, Sir*—No! (Great applause.)

Mr. DAVIS of Miss. submitted a few words in reply, stating his readiness at any, and at all times, to meet Mr. Clay in argument on the question under discussion.

Mr. KING complimented the motive which had induced the submission of the Resolutions by the Senator from Kentucky. He depreciated agitation, and exhorted Senators to maintain a spirit of courtesy and kindness in debate. He also submitted a few remarks against the general tenor of a portion of the Resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish Territorial Government.

Mr. RUSK arose to submit some further remarks, in which he spoke of the agitation of measures for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. CLAY—Does the honorable Senator impute to me such motive?

Mr. RUSK—*No, Sir!*

Mr. RUSK proceeded with a few words, to show that the title of Texas to the Rio Grande, was recognized by the Treaty with Mexico.

Mr. DOWNS rose to enter his protest against the propositions of the resolutions. He objected, specially, to the assertion that the Slave trade should be abolished in the District; he considered the whole proposition a compromise entirely on one side.

Mr. CLAY desired to say that these were not abstract propositions, but designed for positive action, by their reference to the several subjects requiring legislative action

Mr. BERRIEN yielded every consideration of respect to the spirit of patriotism and consideration in which, he knew, the resolutions had been conceived; but he would not have it for a moment supposed he could acquiesce in the propositions which they contained

Mr. BUTLER also expressed his objection to the resolutions. They proposed no compromise.

Mr. CASS made a few suggestions comparative of the circumstances of the admission of Michigan, and the proposition to admit California.

After some further conversation, the motion to make the resolutions the special order for Tuesday next, was adopted—and soon after, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STRONG, from the Committee on Elections, reported the resolutions adopted, authorizing Robbins and Little, of the fourth district of Pennsylvania—the latter contesting the right of the former to his seat in the House—to take testimony according to the laws of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BURT, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to regulate the brevet rank, and for the relief of retired disabled officers of the army.

A bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MCLANE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles of the growth of Canada free of duty in the United States, provided she reciprocates. All of which were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SWEETZER, from the Mileage Committee, reported a resolution that they be instructed to compute the mileage by the nearest mail route from the residence of members to Washington.

Mr. FITCH said that the law was defective, and should be clearly defined. It was thought proper to offer resolutions to get a fair expression of opinion of the House. A refusal to adopt it will leave the Committee no other course than that heretofore established.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. presumed that the House would continue the old practice. For one he was not willing to serve here for a less sum than those who had preceded him, nor did he believe that they who were serving received one solitary cent too much for their services. There is evidence to show that numbers have gone home impoverished. To obtain an expression of opinion of the House on the subject of the rule, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, with hopes it would be regarded as a test question.

Several gentlemen asked him to withdraw the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON said if he should do so he had no doubt there would be an indulgence in an extra amount of Buncombe, and as he had a perfect contempt for this when it came in conflict with matters of right and justice, he would stick to his motion.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. wanted to know whether it was intended to give it construction to affect both branches of Congress.

The SPEAKER said it was not in the nature of a joint resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were not laid on the table.

Mr. GORMAN moved to amend, by computing mileage in the express language of the law, namely, by the most usually traveled route.

The preamble to the resolution was read, to the effect that the answers of members to the Chairman of the Committee, asking for information and the number of miles traveled, was indefinite.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. thought that the preamble reflected on the honesty of the members. There was a vested right, and no law could be made restrictive in its character.

Mr. ——— offered an amendment, to instruct the Committee on Mileage to report a bill to equalize the pay for travel, as to actual time employed by the members. He spoke of the members from Texas receiving over two thousand dollars, while gentlemen from New-York did not get more than one-twentieth part of that amount. So long as there was inequality there would be agitation, and when it is asked what the representative from Texas do for so much money, the answer is, he rides in a steamboat on the Mississippi and smokes his cigar.

Mr. SWEETZER said that no man could doubt that there was an inequality in the case. He did not anticipate that any gentleman would charge that the preamble was a reflection on any gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON—Did not the Committee call upon the members to comply with the law, and state how far they traveled?

Mr. FITCH—They did not.

Mr. SWEETZER replied that something should be done to remedy the inequality. The attention of the country has been called to this abuse of mileage.

Mr. ROOT contended that a sufficient allowance should be made to pay a reasonable compensation for the time that is, or would be, necessarily employed by him, by the most expeditious route. He regarded the resolution as intended to repeal a law which has been standing for thirty years.

Mr. BROWN of Miss asked why it was said that members answered indefinitely as to the travel. The Committee has no right to ask such questions, and would have no right to complain if answers were not given. The members are entitled to pay under the present law.

Mr. GORMAN inquired whether the resolution was not reported by the Committee for the express purpose of putting the responsibility on the House.

Mr. FITCH—No such thing. I hope the gentleman is answered.

Mr. GORMAN—Did you not state so to me?

Mr. FITCH—No, nor any such thing. The Committee conceived that they had no right to curtail the mileage of one of the members. Mr. Sweetzer, having doubts, obtained the consent of the Committee to introduce the resolutions without committing the others of the Committee for or against. The proper course is to introduce a resolution to amend the law, which is in fault, and not those who draw their pay under it.

Mr. BURT offered an amendment, and said heretofore he had regarded the agitation on the subject as an unnecessary and harmless excitement.

Mr. EVANS of Md. replied to Mr. Root. He denied that those who live nearest to Washington are most away. Gentlemen living at a distance were some of those who draw six thousand dollars a year mileage, which is a small matter. He did not know who gets too much money, but he knew who gets too little. If all money was put in a heap and divided, it would be more fair.

The morning hour expired before the question was disposed of.

Conversation ensued, regarding the delay in the public printing, and the neglect to lay the public documents on the tables.

The Chairman of the Committee on Printing proposed to look into the matter.

Mr. VENABLE said he could account for the difficulty; the election of Doorkeeper was held over, and, consequently the documents and everything else were also held over.

Mr. PRESTON KING learned that the contractor was a mere man of straw, and was not able to do the printing; and expected that the contract would be broken, and the old prices and system restored. He hoped the committee would look into this.

Journal Sept 6th 1855

141 J	6 N. H. Spring Co By amt J. S. Hoyt p	Cr		14 40	
45 J	L. F. Goodyear Co By Bill Sept 6	Cr		50 00	
62 J	James G. Mix Co To 1 No Top I D. Hickory	Dr			125 00
432 J	J. Rogers By 3549 ft Hickory Plank	Cr 3¾		133 83	
	Dr				
432 J	To Cash				44 90
143 J	S. Gilbert By Note 4 mo Aug 16 " Disct for Wheels	Cr	302 50 15 00	317 50	
430 J	H. Galbraith Co To Note 4 mo Aug 15	Dr			400 00
580 J	Sharon Barnes To Note 4 mo Aug 20	Dr			189 74
441 J	B. C. Welch To 1 No Top I D. Buggy " 1 " " " " " 1 Ship " " "				
445 J	Alfred King To 1 Ship Top W. D. Buggy				
77 J	S. Hand By Cash $130.80 Disct 1.88				
35 J	N. H. Co Bank To Cash				
77 J	S. Hand By Cash				
415 J	Isaac Mix Jr To 1 W. D. Ship Top Buggy " 1 Cover				
35 J	N. H. Co Bank To Sundry Notes see Blotter				

Economy Pill Times

Estimate of Sales & Amount of Profit on Sales in the Summer of 1852 from Mechanics Institute, Middletown, Conn.

1. Sale of Brighton Cloth	7
2. Manufacture of Carpets	10
3. Manufacture of Mahogany	13
4. Manufacture of Chairs & Tables	14
5. Manufacture of Carriages	9
6. Manufacture of Hardware	7
7. Manufacture of Cotton Goods	11
8. Manufacture of Woolen Goods	13
9. Manufacture of Paper	12
10. Manufacture of Iron	5
11. Sale of Cutlery	8
12. Sale of Leather	4
13. Manufacture of Boots & Shoes	6
14. Manufacture of Hats	12
15. Manufacture of Pottery	9
16. Manufacture of Glass	6
17. Manufacture of Cordage	2
18. Sale of Drugs & Medicines	10
19. Sale of Stationery	8
20. Sale of Jewelry	5
21. Sale of Clothing	10
22. Sale of Groceries	15
23. Sale of Dry Goods	20
24. Sale of Furniture	12
25. Sale of Hardware & Cutlery	10
	250

Economy of Pill Times in Advertising.

Cotton Goods at Bowers

Cards at do

Saw Mill Saws at

Batting Cloth

Gang Crank

358

Journal Sept 6th 1855

141 ✓	6 N. H. Spring Co By Amt J. S. Hoyt p	Cr		14 40	
45 ✓	L. F. Goodyear Co By Bill Sept 6	Cr		50 00	
62 ✓	James T. Mix Co To 1 No Top S D. Hickory	Dr			125 00
432 ✓	J. Rogers By 3569 ft Hickory Plank	Cr 3/4		133 83	
432 ✓	To Cash	Dr			44 90
143 ✓	S. Gilbert By Note 4 mo Aug 16 " Disct for Wheels	Cr	302 50 15 00	317 50	
430 ✓	H. Galbraith Co To Note 4 mo Aug 13	Dr			400 00
580 ✓	Sharon Bank To Note 4 mo Aug 20	Dr			189 74
441 ✓	B. C. Welch To 1. No Top S D. Buggy " 1 " " " " " 1 Shift " " "	Dr	105 00 105 00 155 00		
445 ✓	Alfred King To 1 Shift Top W. D. Buggy	Dr			
77 ✓	S. Hurd By Cash $130.80 Disct 6.88	Cr		137 6	
35 ✓	N. H. Co Bank To Cash	Dr			
77 ✓	S. Hurd By Cash	Cr		350 0	
415 ✓	Isaac Mix Jr To 1 W. D. Shift Top Buggy " 1 Cover	Dr	155 00 1 00		
35 ✓	N. H. Co Bank To Sundry Notes see Blotter	Dr			11561 85

118

Economy of early days in travelling –

Goods at Bowens
at the
ll Saws at
Cloth
ank

Journal September 5th 1855

141 J	5	Geo Cook To Cash	Dr			1 300	00
441 J		B. C. Welch To 1 No Top S D. Buggy	Dr			1 105	00
445 J		A. Kenny To 1 Shift Top W D. Buggy	Dr			1 60	00
75 J		R M. Kinsley Jr To 1 - 5 Bow S Top W D. Bill Boot " 1 No. " " " " " 2 Covers	Dr	160 00 105 00 3 00		1 268	00
582 J		J. B. Borcuitch & Son To 26 3/4 ft Green Cn° Lea	Dr 22			1 5	88
196 J		Henry Ives To Close Plating 1 Dz Set Nut Washers	Dr 75			1 12	00
439 J		S. Wilkens By Bill Sept 4	Cr		233 88	1	
98 J		N H. Wheel Co By Bill Sep 5 " " " "	Cr		9 00 300 57		
145 J		H. I Kimball To 1 Set Wheels	Dr			1 9	00
181 J		Denman Co By Cash & Disc	Cr			1 450	00
416 J		New Haven Saddlery Co By Bill Sep 1	Cr		33 00	1	
595 J		L T. Maddux To 2 1/4 pr N Ins on $192 Inv Aug 31	Dr			1 4	32
592 J		J. M. Kimball By Bill Sep 1	Cr		5 00	1	
429 J		M. W. Monson By Bill Sep 4	Cr		188 53	1	
594 J		J. S. Hoyt To Amt M H. Spring Co 7	Dr			1 [illegible]	

Journal August 30th 1855

98 J	30 N. H. Wheel Co To our Note 4 mo Aug 1 they to pay	Dr		1 410.00
147 J	L. B. Judson Co To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy	Dr		1 105.00
434 J	J. P. Whitten By Note 4 mo June 5	Co	280 88 1	
443 J	A. M. Forward To 1 Ship Top M. D. Buggy	Dr		1 160.00
445 J	Alfred Haing To 1 Ship Top M. D. Buggy	Dr		1 160 00
141 J	Geo Cook By cash	Co	47 50 1	
591 J	Hayden & Leichworth By Cash 171.34 Disc 8%	Co	71 70 1	
203 J	David Cook To cash	Dr		1 22.00
130 J	James Bennett & Son By Cover set	Co	1 00 1	
35 J	N. H. Co Bank To cash	Dr		1 170.00
196 J	Henry Ives By Bill Aug 29	Co	74 00 1	
135 J	G. F. Miles To 1 No Top N. D. Buggy Extra	Dr		1 115 00
41 J	New Haven Spring Co By 1 Top Buggy	Co	110.00 1	
	31			
81 J	Geo Hall To Bill Maze	Dr		1 63 00
91 J	L. Chapin To 5 Balls Black Japan Gum	Dr 275		1 13 75

Journal August 28th 1855

5401	28	J. Dikeman & Son	Dr			
		To 2 ℔ Thread	137½			2 75
10		B Mayer	Cr			
		By Bill Aug 28			11 00	
		29th				
1441	29	B. C. Welch	Dr			
		To 1 Ship Top W. D. Buggy				165 00
		Jenkins & Allen	Dr			
		To 2 - Top Buggies	@115	230 00		
		" 2 No 1 Buggy Harness	@15	30 00		260 00
99			Cr			
		By Draft on A. & A. Todd			260 00	
98		Hubbell & Morton	Dr			
		To 2 Ship Top W. D. Buggies Lich & un paint	@162 50			325 00
438		Freeman & Roberts	Dr			
		To 1 No Top W. D. Buggy				110 00
75		A M. Kimsey Jr	Dr			
		To 1 No Top W. D. Gill Boot		105 00		
		" 1 " " S D. Lich		125 00		
		" 2 Boot Covers		2 00		232 00
131		Denman & Co	Cr			
		By Cash $170 Disc $10			180 00	
195		N. H. Wheel & Co	Cr			
		By Bill Aug 29			252 00	
90		Wm Cothoud & Bro	Cr			
		By Bill Aug. 22			152 89	
93		Plants Manf Co	Cr			
		By Bill Aug 27			9 90	
		30th				
425		Atwater & King	Dr			
		To 4 ℔ Thread	137½			5 50
220		D. A. Benjamin & Co	Cr			
		By Note 4 mo Aug 29			245 00	

Address of Convention on State Road 1827

ADDRESS

OF THE

CONVENTION,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ON THE SUBJECT

OF THE

GREAT STATE ROAD,

HELD AT NEWBURGH,

OCTOBER 19, 1825.

NEW-YORK,
PRINTED BY S. GOULD,
(AT THE COKE LAW-PRESS,)
Corner of Broad and Wall Streets, opposite the Custom House.

1827.

ADDRESS

OF THE

CONVENTION,

&c.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

THE committee appointed by a convention, held at Newburgh, on the 19th of October, 1826, relative to the contemplated State Road, respectfully address themselves to your honorable body.

The project of a great State Road, running through the southern tier of counties, near the Pennsylvania line, is one which has already excited the favorable notice of the Legislature, and which, it is confidently hoped, will at the present session receive that additional support, which the importance of the object, and the beneficial consequences expected from it, seem to demand from enlightened and liberal men.

In the selection of the route, it will be seen by the resolutions of this convention, that they unanimously coincide with the report of the State Commissioners, and also with the Convention of Delegates held at

Oxford, in one very essential point, that is, the *preference of branches to a continuous route.*

The convention at Newburgh considered that the most eligible route would be, to locate a State Road commencing in the county of Chatauque, and passing to some proper place in the county of Steuben; and from thence that one branch proceed by the way of the village of Deposit, to the town of Liberty, in the county of Sullivan; and the other to the head of the Delaware. From those latter points, it is presumed that good roads would be made by the inhabitants, so as to continue the routes to the river.

By an inspection of the map of the State, it will be perceived how great a range of country will be accommodated by this route. And another important feature is, that it will accommodate several great sections of country, which at present have no direct or convenient communication with the navigable waters of the State. From the difficulty of transportation, these sections of country have long suffered, and will continue to suffer, unless they can receive legislative aid. This difficulty has also retarded its population, and checked the enterprize and industry of its settlers. It is in vain to raise produce and cattle, if the means of transporting them to market are so difficult and expensive, as to yield little or no reward to the farmer. It has also already been the cause of a vast destruction of valuable timber; whole forests have been prostrated and burnt, or suffered to rot, which would have been turned to great account, if an easy mode of transportation to the seaboard had existed. It is thus that the resources of wealth, which nature has lavishly bestowed upon our State, have been suffered to disappear without

advantage to individual proprietors, or to the State itself, and only for the want of adopting and establishing, years ago, a wise, beneficent and liberal policy.

Every settler coming into our State, endeavors to locate near some navigable communication, well knowing that the transportation of produce over land, at all times difficult, would in a country where the roads are bad, and more than 100 miles from navigation, render his industry unavailing, reduce him to poverty if he was rich, and keep him perpetually poor if he commenced without capital. This is the principal reason why these sections of country have progressed so slow in their population. The lands for the most part, are rich and fertile, and would yield abundantly under proper cultivation; but fertility of soil is no object, when the produce is of no value. Every farmer knows that he wants something more than the mere products of his own farm. Let an easy channel of communication be opened, and population will swarm in those vast tracts of excellent lands, which are now comparatively mere forests.

It may be asked or objected by those whose interests are confined to other quarters of the State, why should the State interest itself in making this road, more than any other road, through the newly settled parts of the state? why make a road through the southern tier of counties, and not in the northeastern? we answer, We admit the good policy of making good roads at the public expense, in all such parts of our state, where the results which will follow in the increased population, the enhanced value of property in the vicinity of the road, and the con-

sequent great increase of additional wealth, annually extracted from the land itself, outbalance in a great ratio the expence laid out upon the road. It is good policy, whenever a large tract of country is so circumstanced, that its resources cannot be brought into activity, without legislative aid. It is the duty of the legislators of a State to look carefully at its great natural advantages, to bring forward as fast as possible, its rich and fertile lands into a state of cultivation. The population, the strength, the wealth, the consequence and importance of the State itself, is vastly enhanced by it. The money expended in such enterprizes, is only sowing the seeds of wealth, to be repaid in rich and abundant harvests. No jealousies ought to interrupt a judicious and liberal appropriation of money to objects of this nature. But little advantage is derived from uncultivated forests. They may serve in some countries as a barrier against bad neighbours, but no extent of forests or uncultivated lands, are wanted in the interior of our State. Our State has taken the lead in great improvements. It has atchieved wonders. The great advantages resulting from her efforts are felt and acknowledged; but much remains to be done.

The great objects proposed to be accomplished by the contemplated road are,

First, To form a great land thoroughfare between the western states and the ocean.

Secondly, To accommodate the inhabitants of those parts of our own State, who have now no good direct communication with each other, or with the city of New-York, or with the town or landing places on the Hudson river.

As a great thoroughfare, it will command the travel, and facilitate the trade of the immense territory bordering on the western States, viz. the northern part of Pennsylvania, a great part of Ohio, the state of Michigan, most of the Northwestern Territory, and a part of Upper Canada.

In summer, travellers to and from those places, will prefer a good road to canals; and for droves of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. it is indispensable at all seasons of the year.

In winter, it will be the only means of communication.

We may also notice the accumulating population of the western countries, and the consequent increasing intercourse with New York—the obvious advantages of such a road in case of a war—the increase of the trade from the seaboard to the interior—the influx of strangers emigrating to the west, and the monies expended by them and left in the country while passing, and in addition to the general prosperity of the State, the honor attached to such an enterprize, and the increased wealth, gratification and happiness conferred on a vast portion of its industrious and enterprizing population.

With regard to the second object, we may fairly urge that the road is required by the present wants, and future convenience of a large portion of our population. Their situation is peculiar, arising from the difficulty, if not impossibility of making sufficient roads, without assistance from the State, across the Catskill mountains, and the hilly and broken country connected with them, reaching from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, nearly to the Mohawk river. The resources of the inhabitants

are inadequate in every respect, to so heavy an undertaking. They have strong claims also for assistance, on the grounds of equal justice, and a participation in the State bounties for internal improvements; and it may be observed that the grand canal, although acknowledged to be a great general benefit, has operated injuriously to their interests.

The State will also be benefited in this—It will be the means of improving a vast tract of wild land, of an excellent quality, wanting only a good road for the transportation of its products, as an inducement for settlers to locate upon it, thus yielding in a few years, a great addition to the wealth, population and importance of the State.

If canals should ever be made near the line of the proposed route, it would not supercede the necessity of a road. The canals would necessarily be extremely circuitous, remote in their circuit from many large districts, where the conveyance is most wanted, and neither an expeditious nor eligible mode of conveyance for travellers, and in winter, affording no facilities whatever.

It may be asked, why do not the inhabitants and proprietors undertake to make this road? We regret to say, it is easily answered; the inhabitants settled in the line of the route, are in many parts of it, few in number, and totally unable by any combination of means or exertion on their part, to accomplish so great an undertaking. The most uncultivated parts are held by a variety of proprietors residing at great distances from the land itself, and from each other, so that however greatly their interests are concerned, nothing is to be expected from their joint efforts, and very little from individual exertion. The object of the proprietors, is *to sell*, not *to settle* themselves on their lands; and as the taxes, and other charges, are continually pressing upon them, most of them, so far from feeling disposed to hazard any more money upon them, appear desirous to get rid of them, even at a sacrifice. This region of country has therefore long ceased to be an object of profitable speculation to its owners, and still less in its present situation, does it hold out inducements to settlers.

It may also be inquired, whether the finances of the State are adequate to the undertaking? To this we answer. The grand canal was undertaken at a time when the resources of the State were far less than they are at present; that the capital which the state employed to accomplish this immense work was raised upon *its credit*. The incidental resources made use of, served only to keep down the interest of the capital; and now that the canal is in successful operation, it will not be many years before the debt incurred for it will vanish, and a new and great revenue be poured into the treasury by the avails of the canal itself. But the future revenue to be derived to the treasury, great as it is, is far from being the greatest of the advantages which have accrued from making the canal. If it had been an object of direct cost to the whole amount of the capital employed, without the expectation of any return, that capital would have been well and judiciously employed. The great results from making the canal, are the increase of the population, and commerce of the State, the vast enhancement of property, and the diffused interchange of all the substantial necessaries, conveniencies, and luxuries of life, not only on the

line of the canal itself, but diverging and extending to a population scattered over an area of thousands of miles in circumference. That the resources of the State, with its unlimited credit, are adequate to this and far greater enterprizes, will heardly at this day be questioned.

If the legislature are convinced of the wisdom and policy of the undertaking, the means to carry it into effect will not be wanting. In either house there are financial talents capable of suggesting the ways and means for this and greater projects, without any inconvenience to the ordinary revenues of the State. Great appropriations are not immediately necessary, and even should a loan, and the creation of a stock be necessary, it is not apprehended that such a measure would excite alarm in the most scrupulous guardian of the public treasury.

Upon the ground of dispensing equal justice to our whole population, we found our strongest claim for assistance. Those who reside in the vicinity of the canal, or who have direct communication with it, are now in the full enjoyment of a permanent, safe, cheap and easy mode for the conveyance of their produce to market. The consequence is, they can afford their produce at a far cheaper rate than in former years. When the markets are favorable they return home enriched; when the markets are bad, they return without loss.

But the situation of those who cannot use the navigable waters, is far different. It is in winter only, through storms and bad roads, they can venture to convey their produce to market. If the snows fail, which they often do in our variable climate, the surplus of their husbandry is lost, the toil and labour of

the past year goes for nothing. If transportation in waggons is attempted, it eats up not only the expected profits, but the capital itself. They see their neighbours, in other counties, growing rich, and living in affluence; they see their own families doomed to incessant toil and incessant disappointments. It is not wonderful, that under such discouragements, they cease their labours on such ungrateful locations, sell out at any sacrafice, and remove before they are entirely destitute, to other regions, less fertile, but more advantageously situated in their means of access to a market.

The wisdom of the legislature should here interpose its protecting arm, and by a judicious display of its beneficence, recall the energy of the husbandman, stimulate his industry, and extract from the prolific earth, those treasures of subsistence and wealth, with which the bounty of providence has enriched the land.

The plan of two branches, in preference to one continuous route, is honestly urged, not for the mere purpose of reconciling conflicting interests, but from a conviction that it is the most eligible, and that an additional expense will be more than amply compensated by the accumulated benefits. The expense of constructing the road upon the plan of the *branches*, is estimated by the State Road Commissioners at $634,547. This will very little exceed the expense of one route. By this plan a far greater number of inhabitants will be accommodated, and travellers may choose their route.

Roads will be made by individual enterprize, from Dunkirk and Portland, on Lake Erie, and from Athens or Catskill, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, New-

burgh, Nyack, and perhaps New-York, to unite with the State Road at its commencement and the termination of its branches. Thus, no exclusive advantage will be given to any town or landing place, and those parts most benefited will bear a proportion of the expense, before they can avail themselves of its advantages. It is only asked of the State to lay the *Great Trunk*, from which the branches may diverge to the respective landing places. The route which is now principally used from several sections of country, is by the way of Albany very circuitous, and on roads passing over a loose and gravelly soil, and easily affected by the weather. The State Road, on the contemplated route, will be more durable, and will pass over a country admirably calculated for a good and hard road, at all seasons of the year.

The southern branch of the contemplated route will be about 190 miles in length, to commence at some proper point in the county of Stuben, and proceed along the vallies of the Tioga and the Susquehannah rivers, to Russell's tavern, about 4 miles east of Binghamton, in Broome county, a distance of about 107 miles. This part of the Road will be as level, or nearly so, as the river along which it passes, and with comparatively little expense, may be made as good a road, for the distance, as any other in the United States. From Russell's tavern, eastward to its termination in the town of Liberty, in Sullivan county, this branch will pass along the vallies of rivers nearly its whole distance, and over a soil admirably calculated for the best of roads. It will also pass through an immense tract of land, at present uncultivated, but capable of sustaining a population equal to most other parts of the State. From the

termination in Liberty, there are good routes for roads to the river, either at Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, or Nyack.

The northern branch of the State Road will pass along the heads of Senaca and Cayuga Lakes, and will greatly accommodate the inhabitants of a large extent of country, and from its termination at the head of the Delaware, good roads already exist both to Catskill and Athens, on the Hudson river.

The following are the distances of the several routes, from New-York to Portland, including the distances on or along the Hudson river.

By the Nyack route,	431 Miles.
By Newburgh,	443
By Poughkeepsie,	456
By Kingston,	476
By Catskill,	498

If it should happen that the legislature should decide in favor of one continuous route, and reject the proposition for two branches, we must then be permitted to urge our preference in favor of the southern route. It is evident from an inspection of the map of the State, that the inhabitants of the great district of country through which the southern route will pass, have not, and cannot have any facilities of the navigable waters, until they arrive at the Hudson. On the northern route, the inhabitants have those advantages, partially, by their communication with the heads of the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. And we may also, with propriety suggest, that the great objects for which legislative aid ought to be afforded, will be effectuated to a far greater extent

by adopting the southern, rather than the northern route. But our sincerest wishes coincide with what we consider the best public policy, and that is, the adoption of the two branches, as suggested by the State Road Commissioners.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
HENRY I. WYCKOFF,
TRACY ROBINSON, } *Committee.*

STATE ROAD.

At a Convention of delegates from several counties, interested in the construction of the State Road from the Hudson river to the Lake Erie, held at the Orange Hotel, in the village of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, on the 19th day of October, 1826, pursuant to an adjournment of the Convention, held at Monticello, on the 12th day of September last.

Gamaliel H. Brastow, Esq. the former President not being present, Gen. William Paulding, of the city of New-York, was called to the chair, and John P. Jones, was continued as Secretary.

The following persons presented credentials, and took their seats, as members of said Convention.

From New-York—William Paulding, Peter Sharpe, Samuel St. John, Henry I. Wyckoff, Eleazer Lord, Garret Storm, Pierre C. Van Wyck.

From the county of Queens—Peter Griffin, and William Sands.

From the county of Rockland—Josiah G. Pierson.

From the county of Orange—George D. Wickham, Frederick J. Betts, Isaac Otis and David Crawford.

From the county of Ulster—Lucas Elmendorf.

From the county of Sullivan—Randal S. Street and John P. Jones.

From the county of Delaware—Thadeus Mather, and James Munself.

From the county of Broome—Tracy Robinson.

The proceedings of the Convention held at Oxford, on the subject of the State Road, together with the proceedings of the Convention held at Monticello, on the same subject, having been read, and explanations having been received relative to certain resolutions passed at the said Oxford Convention.

On motion of Mr. Robinon, Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to draft and submit to this Convention resolutions on the subject of the contemplated State Road.

Messrs. Street, Van Wyck, Robinson, Elmendorf and Wickham were appointed for the above purpose.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.—at which time having met, Mr. Street, from said committee, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, that this Convention concur in the opinion expressed by the Convention at Oxford, relative to the importance, necessity and justice of constructing a great land communication through the southern counties of this State, between Lake Erie and the Hudson river; and in the expediency of adopting a subsitute of branches, on fair and liberal principles, in preference to one continuous road.

Therefore, Resolved, That it will be expedient to apply respectfully to the next legislature, for the passage of a law, appointing Commissioners to locate a State Road, commencing in the county of Chatauque, and passing to some proper place in the county of Steuben; and from thence, that one branch proceed by the way of the village of Deposit, to the town of Liberty, in the county of Sullivan, and the other to the head of the Delaware;—

and for the appropriation of the necessary funds to carry the above object into effect.

Which resolution were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That Pierre C. Van Wyck, Henry I. Wyckoff, of the city of New-York, and Tracy Robinson, of the county of Broome, be a Committee to prepare an Address to the People of this State, in conformity with the views of this Convention.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, viz.

City of New-York—Pierre C. Van Wyck, William Paulding, Peter Sharpe, Eleazer Lord.

County of Richmond—James Guion.

Kings—Leffert Lefferts, Brooklyn.

Queens—John I. Schenk, North Hempstead.

Westchester—Pierre Van Cortlandt, Peekskill.

Putnam—Walter Todd, Carmel, and Governeur Kemble, Cold Spring.

Dutchess—Henry A. Livingston and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Poughkeepsie.

Columbia—Elam Tilden, New Lebanon, and Oliver Wiswal, Hudson.

Green—James Powers, Catskill.

Ulster—Lucas Elmendorf and Charles H. Ruggles, Kingston.

Orange—George D. Wickham, Goshen—Samuel S. Seward, Florida.

Rockland—Josiah G. Pierson, Ramapo-Works.

Sullivan—John P. Jones, Monticello.

Delaware—William Wheeler, Deposit, and Ezra May, Hancock.

Broome—Joshua Whitney, Binghamton.

Tioga—James Pumpelly, Owego—Grant B. Baldwin, Newton.

Steuben—J. Brown, Bath—John E. Evans, Painted Post.

Allegany—Samuel S. Haight, Philip Church, Angelica.

Cattarugus—Joseph M'Clure, Franklinville.

Chatauque—William Peacock, Mayville.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

WM. PAULDING, Chairman.

JOHN P. JONES, Secretary.

Estimate of making State Road, with branches, compiled from the documents accompanying the Report of the State Road Commissioners.

From the head waters of the Delaware to Bath, 180 miles,	$262,751
From Gray's, in the town of Liberty, to Bath, 179 miles,	180,068
From Bath to St. Clairsville, in the town of Gerry, 122¾ miles,	181,728
Miles 481¾.—	$624,547

Southern branch cost $82,683 less than the Northern branch, ought not the Southern branch to be extended through the new and thinly settled parts of the country, as well as the Northern, provided such extention shall not cost more than the Northern branch ?

ESTIMATE

Of the distance and expense of the principal routes surveyed for the State, collected from the documents accompanying the Report of the State Road Commissioners.

Northern Route, intersecting the Hudson at Athens or Catskill.	M. Ch. L.	M. Ch. L.	Expence of constructing the road as per estimate of engineers.	Highest elevation to be overcome on the respective routes.
From Athens or Catskill to Bath, is		229 61 79	$322,065	Above tide.
" Bath to Angelica	45 78 46		75,008	
" Angelica to St. Clairsville, in Gerry	76 60 00		116,720	2143 ft.
" Gerry to Portland, on Lake Erie	21 13 92 is	143 72 38	21,910	
Whole distance from Athens to Portland—miles		373 34 17	$525,703	
Southern Route, intersecting at Kingston.	M. Ch. L.			
From the Hudson (near Kingston) to Gray's	53 55 82		$63,690	
" Gray's, in Liberty, to Shehockin (station 105)	41 52 98 is	95 28 80	60,420	
Thence to Deposit	12 38 98		12,500	
" to Owego	52 62 60			
" to Painted Post (junction of Canestea route)	53 6 15		107,148	2080 ft.
" to Bath	19 10 30 is	137 38 3		
" to Portland (as above)		143 72 38	213,638	
Whole distance from Kingston to Portland—miles		376 59 21	$457,396	
Southern Route, intersecting at Nyack.				
From the Hudson, at Nyack, to Shehockin, as per reported survey, is	126 31 96			
From which deduct distance short'n'd by adopting northern route, surveyed by engineer, from Otis Still-house, to Monticello, not reported	M. Ch. L. 6 43 42			
Also by interrecting Delaware at the mouth of Basket Creek, as per a resurvey	2 60 00			
It is supposed that at least 10 per cent. would be saved by a resurvey on the same principles as the other routes were surveyed, and it is fair to deduct at least 5 per cent. in this estimate	5 68 00 is	14 71 42		
Which leaves the distance from Nyack to Shehockin		111 60 54	$142,950	
Thence to Bath, (as above)		137 38 3	119,648	
" to Portland		143 72 38	213,638	
Whole distance from Nyack to Portland—miles		393 10 95	$476,236	1678 ft.
From which deduct for Ramapo Turnpike, from Suffrens to Monroe-works, say ten miles, which is an excellent road, and may be incorporated with the State Road, free of expense—say			12,800	
Whole expense			$463,436	

Note.—The expense from Nyack to Shehockin is estimated at the average of that from Kingston to Shehockin, deducting only $3,000 for less bridges.

Distances from New-York City to Portland, by annexed routes.

From New-York City to Athens, 130 miles; thence to Portland, on Lake Erie, 373, is 503 miles.

From New-York City to Kingston, 100 miles; thence to Portland, 376, is 476 miles.

From New-York City to Nyack, 24 miles; thence to Portland, 393, is 417 miles.

A TABLE.

Shewing the principal elevations and depressions of the annexed routes.

On the Athens or Catskill route.

	Height above tide water.	Principal elevation in attaining the summit	Principal depessions to the valleys.
Summit of pass on Catskill Mountain	1912.72	1045,00	742,38
Height of the head waters of the Delaware	1886,09	716,55	502,61
" at the Village of Delhi	1384,28		
" between Delaware and Susquehannah	2143,39	759,11	1143,13
" " Unadilla and Chenango	1629,81	657,27	669,50
" " Onandaga and Owego Creeks	1379,82	445,00	285,35
" " Owego and Valley of Cayuga	1369,55	275,58	961,96
" " Cayuga and Catherine Landing	1256,25	848,66	800,77
1. " " Senaca aud Mud Creek	1482,64	1027,16	201,00
2. " " do. do.	1644,43	362,79	527,86
" " Mud Creek and Conhocten	1579,57	462,98	475,97
" " Village of Bath	1103,58		
" " Conhocton and Canestco	1840,34	736,76	645,95
" " Canesteo and Genesee	2062,07	867,68	634,02
" at the Village of Angelica	1428,05		
On the Kingston route there is no hill of consequence, till the line leaves the valley at Wawasink, where there is an assent of 294 feet, in 73 forty-eight of a hundred chain, to the top of Hunk-hill, which is	605,00	294,00	
Summit between Roundout and Neversink	1668,00	1063,00	353,00
" first west of Neversink	1725,00	413,00	dep. not given.
" at Mongaups Gap—line runs both sides of this ridge at more than three degrees	2080,00	355,00 above last ridge.	
Depression from do. to Gray's not given—from thence a gentle depression to Shehockin, to station 105, which is	915,00		
Summit between Delaware and Susquehannah	1689,00	697,00 ab. Del.	
" " Susquehannah and Russell's	1557,00	664,00 above Susquehannah.	
On the Nyack route the highlands are wholly passed along the valley of the Ramapo Creek, and there is no hill worth noticing till it reaches the low Gap of Shawangunk mountain, where there is but 25 feet on the east, and 398 feet on the west, thence to station 1029, at Clawe's Mills, is	1111,15	514,69	
Summit west of Monticello, (7 miles)	1429,50	318,35	265,70
" between the Mongaup and Kallekoon	1348,33	210,90	[illegible],51
" " Kallekoon and Bulkbrook	1389,17	405,86	395,98
" at station 160, (highest point on this route)	1678,16	684,27	859,58

There is no hill of consequence on Southern route from Russell's to Bath.

The last assent is gentle along a Creek 6 miles, and depression is along Brower's Brook, about 7 miles to Delaware, thence nearly level to Shehockin, 20 miles.

CONSTITUTION,

CONSTITUTION,

BY-LAWS,

AND

ORDER OF BUSINESS,

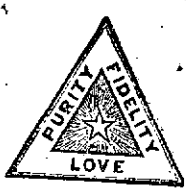
OF

HYDOREAN DIVISION,

No. 354,

Sons of Temperance.

Located at Jamestown, Chaut. Co., N. Y.



JAMESTOWN:
PRINTED BY F. W. PALMER.

1850.

PREFACE.

Convinced that the exercise of virtue, and of the sympathies which it inspires, is the true source of happiness, the members of Hydorean Division have united to cherish and promote temperance. They regard it as the chief of the virtues, without which few of them can exist and none can flourish. It gives to the body health, and to the mind vigor—to industry wealth, and to worth influence; it elevates the habits, refines the feelings, casts incense upon the altar of *home*, and blessings upon the destinies of nations.

Yet, such is the weakness of man, no virtue is so subtly and successfully assailed, or, when lost, so painfully recovered. Intemperance is the canker of the finest minds and noblest hearts; but, remorseless as the death to which it ministers, its curse falls upon the high and humble, the just and unjust alike. Its triumph is the eclipse of Hope, its breath that of the pit. In its career all that is sacred is overturned, all that is lovely is lost, all that is blest is blasted; the fireside is left desolate, the arm nerveless or nerved alone by frenzy, the heart unstrung or stirred by the fingers of guilt, the day without a sun, and life without a solace.

But its empire has been disputed. A reform which is the glory of the age has gone forth, whose pathway has been like that of the spring time; it has visited the desolate spots of human nature, and left them verdant. It has lifted the bowed brow, lighted the extinguished hope, and reared the crushed altar. The smile of God has been upon it.

To promote such a triumph is a privilege worthy the ambition of angels; yet one of which the humblest may be a partaker. It is due from every man to himself, for the wisest have erred and the purest have fallen. It is due to our relatives and friends, to

our country and race, to all that the heart clasps and the pestilence menaces. It is due to our God,

"For the good God who loveth us
He made and loveth all,"

and time can know no joy like that reflected upon the heart by such a benevolence, nor eternity rejoice over a truer triumph than a brother and a victim saved.

A duty so sacred should be approached only in a spirit of gentle and enlightened fraternal love, "unmixed with baser matter," and it will, therefore, be the aim of the members of Hydorean Division, to avoid, with most anxious caution, every act, word, or thought, tending even in the most remote degree, to taint the cause by connecting it with any existing excitement or issue, religious, political or otherwise. Regarding the human family as their brethren, knowing no superiority over others, and cherishing no feeling of illiberality in relation to any class, their course will be humble, tranquil, and unexciting, satisfied to be known, if at all, as is the brook which irrigates the parched meadow, only by the brighter verdure that marks its latent current. You will endeavor to incur no reproach, and to utter none. Harshness and acerbity, persecutions and denunciation, are, and shall continue to be, unknown to us. If our example shall demonstrate that the true luxury is found in abstinence and not in indulgence, if by the influence of reason and kindness, we can win others to share the happiness we rejoice in, are we not rewarded? Nor is the virtue we would cherish a solitary one; it is but an orb in the constellation, giving and receiving light, blessing and blessed. The true Son of Temperance is vowed to all the virtues, his heart is a temple for all, his life a labor for all, his happiness the triumph of all. With these sentiments, with the consciousness of rectitude of intention and the hope of divine approbation, have the brothers of Hydorean Division united.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a Society to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws:

ARTICLE I.—Name.

This association shall be known as "Hydorean Division, No. 354, of the Sons of Temperance, of the State of New-York."

ARTICLE II.—Pledge.

No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine, or Cider.*

ARTICLE III.—Officers.

The Officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T., C., A. C., I. S., and O. S., all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz: last regular meetings in September, December, March, and June; and installed the first regular meetings in October, January, April, and July.

ARTICLE IV.—Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and Usa-

* The following resolution explanatory of the Pledge of the Order was unanimously adopted at the recent session of the National Division.

"*Resolved*, That the National Division hereby declare that the true intent and meaning of the Pledge is to prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, and use of all alcoholic or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, whether enumerated by name in the Pledge or not." M. W. S.

ges of the Order; to see that all officers perform their respective duties; appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for; give the casting vote on all matters before the Division when a tie may occur; inspect and announce the result of all balloting or other votes; direct the R. S. to call special meetings when application shall be made in writing by five members of the Division; draw upon the T. for all sums necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws, and other appropriations made by the Division. He shall on the night he vacates the chair see that the Quarterly Returns are prepared for the Grand Division, and the per centage appropriated, and forward the same in time for the Quarterly Session, certified by him, with the seal of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge shall require of him.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the W. A. to render the W. P. such assistance as he may require of him, and in the absence of the W. P., the W. A. shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3.—The R. S. shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Division; write communications; notify all subordinate divisions not more than ten miles from its place of meeting, within one week after, of the name, occupation, and residence of every person suspended, rejected or expelled from this Division. He shall fill up certificates; notify meetings when ordered by the W. P. attest to all moneys ordered to be paid at a regular meeting and none other. He shall make out at the end of his term for the Division, a full report of the proceedings during his term; and also the Quarterly Returns for the Grand Division, which shall embrace the number of members initiated, admitted by card, initiated by dispensation, suspended, re-instated, and who have withdrawn during his term, together with the names and occupations of those suspended, expelled and rejected, with the dates and causes of expulsion, the number who violate the Pledge, how many sign over, and how many violate it the second time, the number of deaths, and the whole number of actual contributing members, the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues, with the per centage due the Grand Division, the amount for benefits, with the amount on hand, and with the W. P. certify to the same. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the

Division or his charge; and deliver up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, papers, or other property in his possession belonging to his office.

Sec. 4.—The A. R. S. shall be an aid to the R. S., under whose direction he shall act. He shall render such assistance to the R. S. in the performance of his duties as he or the Division may require of him.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of the F. S. to keep just and true accounts between the Division and its members; credit the amounts paid and pay the same over to the T. immediately, taking his receipt. He shall just previous to the close of his term, notify every member who is two months or more in arrears, of the amount due by him to the Division, adding 12½ cents to each notice. At the end of his term he shall make out for the Division a full report, and furnish the R. S. with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his term, with any other information connected with his office necessary to enable the R. S. to prepare correct returns for the Grand Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge may require of him. He shall deliver up to his successor all matters appertaining to his office in his possession.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the T. to pay all orders drawn on him by the W. P. attested by the R. S., and none others; he shall receive all moneys of the Division, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the Division. He shall keep a full and correct account of all moneys received and expended. He shall give the Division a monthly statement of the funds; and deliver up when legally called upon, all moneys, books, papers, and other property of the Division to his successor in office, or to whom the Division may specially appoint. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge.

Sec. 7.—It shall be the duty of the C. to introduce for initiation persons who have been previously elected. He shall also introduce visitors and furnish them with suitable regalia. He shall with the aid of the A. C., examine those present at the opening of the Division. He shall see that the officers' regalia are in their proper places at the opening of the Division, and take charge of the same at the close. He shall

have charge of such property of the Division as may not be otherwise provided for, and render a full report to the Division at the end of his term.

SEC. 8.—It shall be the duty of the A. C. to render such services as the C., or Division may require of him.

SEC. 9.—It shall be the duty of the I. S. to attend the door, to admit none but members of the Order, and candidates for initiation.

SEC. 10.—The O. S. shall guard the door outside and keep off intruders.

ARTICLE V.—Eligibility for Membership.

SEC. 1.—No person shall be initiated into this Division, under eighteen years of age, nor for a less sum than two dollars.

SEC. 2.—No person shall be admitted into this Division, who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support.

SEC. 3.—The name of a person offered for membership, must be proposed by a member in writing, stating age, residence, and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three brothers for investigation, who shall report in writing at a succeeding meeting, when the candidate shall be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than four black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected; but if five or more black balls appear, he shall be rejected and so declared. No person so rejected, shall be again proposed in any Division of the Order under six months.

SEC. 4.—A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

SEC. 5.—A vote of rejection may be reconsidered within three meetings, exclusive of the meeting at which the vote was taken. But a vote that has resulted in an election, shall not be reconsidered.

SEC. 6.—The name of a candidate or brother constitutionally suspended, rejected, or expelled, shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to Divisions.

SEC. 7.—Any brother applying for membership by deposit of card, shall be subject to the same ballot as a new applicant.

ARTICLE VI.—Contributions and Benefits.

SEC. 1.—The regular dues to this Division shall not be less than 5 cents per week.

SEC. 2.—Every *bona fide* member, who shall be qualified as required by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Division, shall in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to, and receive weekly, not less than one dollar, except it be shown that such sickness or disability be brought on by his own improper conduct.

SEC. 3.—No brother residing within five miles of the Division of which he is a member, shall be entitled to benefits for more than one week previous to his case being reported to such Division. No benefits shall be granted for a less time than one week. All arrears, either for dues or fines, shall in every case be deducted from the first payment.

SEC. 4.—In case of the death of a brother, entitled to benefits, the sum of not less than fifteen dollars shall be appropriated as a funeral benefit. The W. P. in the absence of competent relations or friends, shall take the charge of the funeral, and keep an account of the disbursements.

SEC. 5.—On the death of the wife of a brother also beneficial, he shall be entitled to the sum of not less than ten dollars, as a funeral benefit.

ARTICLE VII.—Offence.

SEC. 1.—Any member who shall offend against these articles or the By-Laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled as two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting may determine.

SEC. 2.—Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence involving reprimand, suspension, or expulsion; but no member shall be put on trial, unless charges, duly specifying his offence, be submitted in writing by a member of the Division.

SEC. 3.—When charges have been preferred against a brother in a proper manner, or any matters of grievance between brothers are brought before the Division, they shall be referred to a special committee of five members, who shall with as little delay as the case will admit, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question; and if their decision does not involve the suspension or expulsion of a member, and no appeal be taken from it to the Division, it

shall be final without other action. Should the committe be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member, they shall submit a motion for the purpose to the Division for action.

SEC. 4.—When a motion for the expulsion or suspension of a member shall have been submitted in due form, it shall be announced at one regular meeting previous to action being taken; and the accused shall be summoned to be in attendance at the Division at the time when it may have been determined to consider the question—at which time whether the implicated member be present or not, the Division may proceed to consider and determine it. Two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the motion, it shall be carried; but the Division shall be fully competent while such motion is under consideration, to vary the penalty from the original motion.

SEC. 5.—When the decision of a committee appointed under Sec. 3, of this Article, otherwise final, shall not be satisfactory to all parties, either of those interested shall have the privilege of an appeal to the Division, and at the time appointed for trying the appeal, the committee shall present to the Division, in writing, the grounds on which their decision was founded; and the parties shall have the privilege of being heard before the Division—and the Division shall determine the correctness of the decision of the committee by a majority of the votes present.

SEC. 6.—Any member having been expelled, shall not be proposed for membership under six months from the date of expulsion.

SEC. 7.—The provisions of this Article shall not extend to violations of Article 2.

ARTICLE VIII.—Terms.

REGULAR Quarterly Terms shall commence on the first of October, January, April, and July. Officers elected previous to the expiration of half the Term shall be entitled to the full honors of the Term; those elected after half the Term has expired shall not count the honors, except where they may be elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, suspension, expulsion, or death, in which case the brother who serves the residue of the Term shall be entitled to the full

honors, and he who resigns, or is suspended, or expelled, shall forfeit his claim.

ARTICLE IX.—Eligibility for Chief Offices.

SEC. 1.—After a Division has been instituted three Terms, no brother shall be eligible to the office of W. P. unless he has served a regular quarterly term as W. A., nor shall any brother be eligible to the office of W. A., unless he has served two terms in a subordinate office or offices.

SEC. 2.—No brother shall serve two terms in the same office, during the term of one year, except in the offices of R. S., F. S., and T.

SEC. 3.—No brother shall be eligible to the offices of W. P., W. A., or T., who is under twenty-one years of age.

ARTICLE X.—Violating Article Second.

SEC. 1.—Any member who knows a brother to have violated Article 2, and neglects to prefer the charge and specify the offence to the Division within three weeks after the violation shall have come to his knowledge, shall be fined one dollar.

SEC. 2.—The charge for violation of Article 2, shall be presented in writing, duly signed, when it shall be referred to a committee of five members who shall, as soon as practicable summon the parties, and investigate the matter.

SEC. 3.—The committee shall organize by appointing a chairman and secretary. The secretary shall make a correct record of the proceedings, with such testimony as may be presented, which record shall be produced to the Division on the call of any member, after the committee have reported.

SEC. 4.—If the committee agree that the charge is sustained, they shall report the fact to the Division, by resolution, with a second resolution to the effect, that the brother be reinstated or expelled, as the case may be—which report and resolutions shall lie upon the table at least one week, and the offending brother shall be notified of the character of the resolutions by the R. S., and requested to be present at the time appointed for considering the same, with a view of giving him an opportunity to make a defence.

SEC. 5.—If the committee agree that the charge is not sustained, they shall report a resolution to that effect, and if the resolution be adopted, the charge shall be dismissed.

ship of the same, through the brother who proposed him, if practicable ; and shall furnish the F. S. with a list of fines incurred at the previous meeting.

SEC. 4. A. R. S.—Duties prescribed in article 4, Section 4, of Constitution.

SEC. 5. F. S.—In addition to his duties as prescribed in Art. 4, Sec. 5, of Constitution, he shall receive of the candidates the amount of Initiation Fee, previous to their reception.

SEC. 6. T.—It shall be the duty of the T. to receive all monies of the Division, giving receipts for the same, and retain in his hands a sum not exceeding fifty dollars to meet at all times drafts made upon him. He shall keep a full and correct account of all monies received and expended, keeping the W. & O. fund separate from the Division fund. His books shall be open for the inspection of members at every regular meeting. Previous to his installation, he shall execute bonds to the W. P. and W. A. in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be appointed by the Division, for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 7. C.—Duties prescribed in Sec, 7, Art. 4, of Constitution.

SEC. 8. A. C.—Duties pescribed in Sec. 8, Art. 4, of Con.

SEC. 9. I. S.—Duties prescribed in Sec. 9, Art. 4, of Con.

SEC. 10. O. S.—In addition to Art. 4, Sec. 10, of Constitution, he shall be allowed six dollars per quarter for his services, provided however, that in case of his absence, the brother who officiates shall be paid in the same proportion for each night of service, which amount shall be deducted from the bill of the O. S. at the end of the quarter.

SEC. 11. P. W. P.—It shall be the duty of the Junior P. W. P. to act in the capacity of P. W. P.

SEC. 12. The seat of any officer may be declared vacant, for neglect of duty for three successive meetings by a vote of

two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, after one week's previous notice has been given.

SEC. 13. All officers must be clear of the books at the time of installation, and be eligible as prescribed by Art. 9, of Constitution.

ARTICLE III.—Committees.

SEC. 1. Finance Committee.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to audit all the accounts of the Division and report at the next meeting.

SEC. 2. Sick Committee.—The Sick Committee shall consist of four members of the Division numbered from one to four, with the W. P., W. A., and T., whose duty it shall be to visit all brothers reported sick, and render them such assistance as they may require, except the brother is sick with some contagious disease. They shall visit the sick in the following order : The W. P. on the first day after the report is made ; Committee No. 1, on the second day ; No. 2 third day ; No. 3 fourth day ; No. 4 fifth day ; the W. A. on the sixth, and the T. on the seventh day. If any of those reported sick are entitled to benefits, the W. P. shall be empowered to draw upon the T. for the same.

SEC. 3. Corresponding Committee.—All communications from distant members of this Division, or from the Grand or Subordinate Divisions of this or other States, involving matters of special or general interest, requiring special reports in answer thereto shall be referred to the Corresponding Committee who shall report thereon at the next meeting.

SEC. 4 Committee on Charges.—It shall be the duty of the R. S., when charges against a brother are preferred, to serve on the implicated brother a copy of the charges and specifications, under the seal of the Division ; and the min-

utes of the proceedings shall be kept for the use of the Division, and for no other purpose, which shall be filed with the R. S. The evidence of persons not members of the Order, who may be in good standing for truth and veracity, shall be received in any case of charges against a brother.

SEC. 5. All Committees appointed for special purposes shall report their proceedings in writing to the Dvision. No brother shall be appointed on any Committee, except the Sick Committee, unless he be present at the time of appointment.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. All candidates elected shall be allowed four weeks, after which time none shall be initiated unless re-proposed and elected.

SEC. 2. Every member on being admitted shall sign the Constitution and By-Laws, and thereby agree to support the same and pay all legal demands against him, so long as he remains a member. He shall furnish the F. S. with his residence, and in case of removal, he shall notify him thereof within two weeks thereafter, under the penalty of twelve and a half cents per week, for three weeks, and six and a quarter cents for each succeeding week.

SEC. 3. When any member of this Division wishes to dissolve his connection with it, he shall signify his desire by letter, or in open Division, and if he is clear of the books, and a majority of the members agree thereto, he shall be entitled to his card on paying for the same twenty five cents. And when any brother desires a visiting card, he shall, if clear of the books, and a majority agree thereto, be entitled to it on paying up his dues to the end of the time for which it is given, and paying for the same twelve and a half cents.

SEC. 4. No member of this Division shall bring charges against a brother on account of any matter of grievance between them, or for any other matter, unless he shall have previously privately conversed with the brother so offending, and endeavored to remove the cause of grievance, without bringing the matter before the Division for judicial action.

ARTICLE V.—Dues and Fees.

SEC. 1. The initiation fee shall be as follows: From the age of eighteen to twenty-one, three dollars; from twenty-one to forty-five, four dollars; and all over forty-five, five dollars.

SEC. 2. All applications for membership in this Division shall be accompaied by the sum of one dollar, which sum shall be credited on the initiation fee; and in case the candidate fails to come forward after his election for initiation, it shall be forfeited to the Division. Should the candidate be rejected, said sum shall be refunded.

SEC. 3. Brothers admitted by card shall pay one dollar as an initiation fee.

SEC. 4. The regular dues to this Division shall be six and a quarter cents per week, and six and a quarter cents per month to the W. & O. fund, payable quarterly.

ARTICLE VI.—W. & O. Fund.

SEC. 1.—This fund shall be known as the W. & O. fund of Hydorean Division No. 354, S. of T., the object of which shall be the relief of widows and orphans of qualified members of the Division, and for no other purpose, under any pretext whatever.

SEC. 2.—This fund shall be formed by the regular contributions for that purpose, by all fines collected, together with

such donations as may be made for that purpose: and it shall be held separately from the funds of the Division by the T., and pledged sacredly and entirely for the benefit of those for whom it is created under such regulations as may be determined on by the Division."

SEC. 3.—On the death of a qualified brother leaving a widow and children, or either, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to register the names, ages, and residences of such, to visit them at least once a month as long as they are under the care of the Division, to report their condition and circumstances whenever deemed necessary, and pay over for their assistance such sums as the Division may from time to time direct, from the W. & O. fund.

ARTICLE VII.—Division Fund.

SEC. 1. Should the funds of the Division at any time be exhausted, there shall be an equal assessment upon every member for the relief of sick brethren, provided that in every such case the subject shall not be acted upon by the Division until after two weeks' notice shall have been given and two thirds of the members agree to the same; nor shall more than twenty-five cents be levied at any time upon each member of the Division.

SEC. 2. The surplus funds of this Division may be loaned to any member of the Order applying for the same, and giving his note therefor, payable in Bank, with at least two sureties not members of the Division, and to be approved by the Division.

ARTICLE VIII.—Benefits.

SEC. 1. No brother of this Division shall be entitled to benefits until he shall have been a member *six months*, and is less than thirteen weeks in arrears or who has not paid up

his dues four weeks previous to the time of being reported sick or disabled.

SEC. 2. Every qualified member, shall, in case of being rendered incapable by sickness, or accident, of following his usual occupation, be entitled to receive three dollars per week provided such sickness does not proceed from any bodily infirmity or constitutional disease, which shall have been wilfully concealed at the time of his admission into the Division.

SEC. 3. No brother shall be entitled to benefits until his case shall have been referred to the Sick committee, and reported upon favorably by a majority thereof.

SEC. 4. In case of the death of a qualified brother, the sum of twenty dollars shall be appropriated to defray his funeral expenses, and on the death of a qualified brother's wife, the sum of ten dollars shall be appropriated.

SEC. 5. Residence at a distance from Jamestown, whether temporary or not, shall not disqualify a brother from receiving benefits, provided he is not otherwise disqualified. It will be necessary for a brother so circumstanced, to send to the W. P. a true statement of his case, signed by a regular practitioner of medicine, and certified by a Justice of the Peace, that such person is according to law a regular Physician, and if it be satisfactory to the Division, the benefits shall be forwarded, as by order of the member applying.

SEC. 6. When a member shall apply for sick benefits, and the Visiting committee find that he is not under medical treatment or advice, they shall require of said member a certificate from his family Physician, or, some other Physician appointed by the Division, of the nature of his disease, and whether proper measures are resorted to, to recover his health.

SEC. 7. No benefits shall be granted for a less time than one week, and in all cases the amount of arrears, either for dues or fines, shall be deducted from the first payment.

ARTICLE IX—Penalties.

SEC. 1. Any member convicted of felony, fraud, or any other disgraceful crime, or who shall follow any wicked or notorious practices, or use any unlawful means in procuring a livelihood, shall upon proof thereof be expelled.

SEC. 2. No brother who is in arrears for dues, fines, or assessments, over thirteen weeks, shall receive benefits of this Division.

SEC. 3. If a member neglect to pay his dues for one year, his membership may be declared forfeited by a two-thirds vote of the Division.

SEC. 4. When a member is one year in arrears for dues, it shall become the duty of the F. S. to prefer a charge to that effect to the Division, which shall be referred to a committee of five for investigation.

SEC. 5. A person who forfeits his membership under this article, shall only be re-admitted to the Order as a new member, by ballot and initiation—and such person shall not be eligible for admission until the expiration of six months after the time his membership is declared forfeited.

SEC. 6. A member suspended for the period of six months or longer, for non-payment of dues, may be admitted on the same terms as a new member.

SEC. 7. Any member who shall accept an appointment on a committee, and not discharge its duties, shall be subject to a fine of 12½ cents.

SEC. 8. Any member who shall make use of any profane or indecent language in the Division, or refuse to obey the

commands of the W. P. when called to order, or use disrespectful language towards the officers or members, shall be subject to a fine of at least one dollar, and shall not be excused from paying it.

SEC. 9. Any member receiving benefits from the Division who may be found imposing thereon, by feigning sickness or disability, or by receiving benefits for sickness, brought on by improper conduct, shall be suspended, or expelled, as the majority of the Division may determine.

SEC. 10. Any member who shall divulge the name of a brother who has voted against an applicant for admission, or shall misrepresent the discussion of the Division, so as to produce disturbance or angry feelings among the brethren, or reveal any of the business of the Division to persons not associated with and a member of a Division of the Sons of Temperance, to the injury of the Order or its members, shall be fined not less than one dollar, suspended or expelled, as a majority of the Division may determine.

SEC. 11. When difficulties arise between members, and are brought before the Division for investigation, the W. P. shall appoint five brethren as arbitrators in said case, before whom the parties shall appear, and if they can settle the difficulty without a formal trial they will do so, but if it be found by the arbitrators impracticable to settle without a trial, they shall organize as a committee of trial and shall appoint the time and place for the parties and their witnesses to appear before them, and should any member of the Division, after due notice by either party to appear before the Committee or the Division in such case, to testify to all he knows of the matter in dispute, refuse or neglect to obey the summons, he shall incur a fine of not less than one dollar—sickness or absence from the town excepted.

SEC. 12. Any member notified to sit up with a sick brother during the night, who shall neglect to do the same or send a substitute, shall be fined fifty cents, provided the disease is not contagious.

SEC. 13. Should any of the Sick Committee fail to visit the sick on their respective days, or should any of them not be present at the next meeting thereafter to give their report, or neglect to send the same, they shall be fined twenty-five cents each for neglect of duty, unless excused by the Division.

ARTICLE X.--Funerals.

SEC. 1. In case of the death of a brother, the W. P. shall order a meeting of the members at the Division Room one hour previous to the time appointed for the funeral, and they shall proceed from thence to the funeral, in due form, without music.

ARTICLE XI.--Trustees.

SEC. 1. At the last regular meeting in June of each year there shall be elected by ballot a board of Trustees, consisting of three members, to serve for one year and to be denominated "Trustees of Hydorean Division No. 354, S. of T."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to hold in trust for the Division, all the property belonging thereunto, and shall have the charge of the Division Room. They shall make a written report of the property under their charge at the first regular meeting in each quarter.

SEC. 3. Each of the said Trustees, for neglect of duty or misconduct, may be removed from office by a vote of the Division.

SEC. 4. The Trustees shall deliver to their successors, or whosoever the Division may appoint, all property in their possession, under the penalty of suspension or expulsion, as the Division may determine.

ARTICLE XII.--Elections.

SEC. 1. At all elections for officers, it shall be the duty of the W. P. to appoint two tellers, neither of whom shall be candidates for office, who shall canvass the votes given and declare the result to the W. P., by whom it shall be announced to the Division. A candidate, to be elected, must receive a majority of all the votes polled. If there be no choice on the first ballot, the selection shall be made from the two highest candidates. Previous to balloting, the F. S. shall call over the names of all the brothers entitled to vote. The Division by a vote of two-thirds may dispense with the calling of the roll, after it has once been called by the F. S.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the elective offices shall be made only on the two meetings preceding an election, except when the nominees for an office all decline, or a vacancy occurs; and all vacancies shall be filled at a regular meeting.

ARTICLE XIII.--Relief.

SEC. 1. If any member of a distant Division apply to this Division for relief, on the presentation of his card his case shall be referred to a committee of three members, who shall investigate his circumstances and make a report thereon, when a sum not exceeding five dollars may be voted for his relief.

ARTICLE XIV.--Amendments.

SEC. 1. No part of these By-Laws shall be repealed, annulled, altered, or amended unless a motion to that effect shall have been presented in writing one week previous to be taken up for action, and only then by a two-third vote of the mem-

bers present; but any part of them may be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting.

RULES OF DEBATE.

1. The presiding officer shall see that the members treat each other with becoming dignity and respect, and promptly put a stop to wanderings from the point of debate, and permit no member who shall have made improper personal allusions, or used improper language, to proceed without a retraction of the words, and an apology for the same.

2. When a member wishes to speak, he shall rise in his place, and address the presiding officer by his title. When more than one rise together, the W. P. shall decide who has the floor, when the others shall be promptly seated.

3. The W. P., or any member, may call a brother to order while speaking, when the debate must be suspended, and the brother take his seat, until the question of order shall be determined. Should the W. P confirm the call, the brother can appeal to the Division, which appeal must be decided without debate, and the objectionable words shall, if required, be taken down in writing.

4. While a question is before the Division, no other question shall be entertained except to amend, to divide, to commit, to postpone, to lie on the table, the previous question, and to adjourn, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. The previous question, to lie on the table, and to adjourn, shall be decided without debate.

5. When the previous question is moved and seconded, the W. P. shall say: "The previous question is called for; those in favor of the motion will signify," &c. If a majority vote in favor of the motion, the main question shall be put without farther debate.

6. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or number, and the longest time proposed.

7. Any five] members calling for the yeas and nays, they shall be ordered by the W. P. and recorded by the R. S. on the minutes. Each one when his name is called, shall answer distinctly, yea or nay, without farther remark, unless excused by the Division. No member shall retire, or be permitted to enter, while the names are being called.

8. All questions, unless otherwise fixed by law, shall be determined by a majority of votes.

9. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement, has been decided, any two members who voted with the majority may, at the same time or at the next meeting, move for a reconsideration thereof, but no discussion on the main question shall be allowed unless reconsidered.

10. In all cases when a tie occurs, the W. P. shall give the casting vote.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Opening, Calling Roll of Officers, and Reading of the Minutes of the Preceding Meeting.
2. Consideration of previous proposals for membership.
3. Candidates admitted.
4. Is any brother sick or in want?
5. Has any brother been known to violate the pledge?
6. Has any Brother a Friend to propose to become a Member of the Order?
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business, including Special and Standing Committees, Communications and Bills, and the Good and Welfare of the Order.
9. Adjournment.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that is is expedient and proper that the officers and brethren of Hydorean Division, No. 354, S. of T., be actively engaged for the advancement and promotion of the cause of Total Abstinence out of our Division Room, and as far as practicable, attend public Temperance meetings, and where a drunkard can be found, use all our diligence to reclaim him.

Journal August 21

21 Joel Blakeslee — Dr.

407 To 1 No Tin Lamps — 7
" 1 Sewing Machine — 140 0
" 3 ℔ Thread — 137½ — 4 1
" 8 Extra Bobbins — 12½ — 1 0
" 1 Emery Wheel — 3
" ½ Dz Jr Shafts — 7 5
" 4½ ℔ Malleable Iron — " — 5

Cr

407 By Over chg on Cap' Nut Mch 14

22

131 22 Dinman & Co — Cr.
By Cash — 152 2
" Disct — 7 7

L Chapin — Cr.
91 By Note 4mo July 27 — 340
" " 4 " Aug 1 — 300

121 James Fountain — Cr.
By Cash $148.11 Disct $35.69

Thorning Co — Dr.
To Bill Sewing Machine see Blotter

Cr

399 By Cash $148.00 Disct $8.84

R McKinstry Jr — Dr.
75 To 2 No Top N.D. Buggies on Wheels Gilt $105 — 210
" 1 " " " " — 100
" 3 Set Cloth Covers — $1 — 3

141 Geo Cook — Cr.
By Traveling Expenses

194 Henry Ives — Cr.
By Bill Aug 21 & 22

41 New Haven Spring Co — Dr.
To 1 Waggon by Hand — 100
" Axle Springs set — 19

434 S. R. Blake — Cr.
By Bill Aug 20

Journal August 20th 1855

445	20	H. D. Smith	Dr		
		To paid Freight on Waggons			3.00
141		Geo Cook	Dr		
		To cash			50.00
41		New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
		To cash			100.00
445		Alfred King	Dr		
		To 3 No Top W. D. Buggies	$110		330.00
		J A & G. Weed	Cr		
		By Bill Aug 20		127 42	
437		Left Amt before Cr		13 40	114.02
			Dr		
		To Note 6 mo June 8			127 42
		New Haven Spring Co	Cr		
41		By Amt Bill Aug 1		4519 36	
		Left Amt before Cr		2741 02	1778.34
		L L Bishop	Dr		
43		To Rep Springs May 31		3 00	
		" " " July 20		1 75	4.75
598		G. Lesch Jr	Dr		
		To Disch No. H. Spg Co June 30		25 81	
		" " " July 11		49 00	74.81
561		A. G. Whittemore	Dr		
		To amt No. H. Spring Co % June 30		261.71	
		" " " " " Aug 1		37 33	299 04
41		New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
		To Error Cr Disch C. Cowles			10.05
		21			
112	21	R. H. May	Dr		
		To 2 No Tops Blacking	80	160 00	
		" ½ Doz No 3 Spring Bars	750	3 75	
		" ½ " " 5 " "	550	2 75	
		" ½ " " 6 " "	600	3 00	169 50
35		New Haven Co Bank	Dr		
		To Cash			147

Harmony Sept. 1826

To the Hon. Elias J. Fort. Sir at the suggestions of a number of the inhabitants of of this town who generally feel a deep interest in preventing the town being divided I take the liberty to represent to you the underhanded and unjustifiable means made use of by certain individuals living in the town of Harmony to carry their designs into effect as follows on Saturday last week Mr. Marsh and others from the south West part of Harmony came to Gaos creek and prevailed on Mr. McClallen, Titus Hallagg and Dan. Alter to accompany them to Capt. Bushes Tavern their next move was to send for Mr. Andrews, J. Frank. S. Wilcox and D. Hatch Esq. without letting them know for what purpose they were wanted Hatch refused to attend it was then represented to the remainder (who did attend) as being the wish of many inhabitants living on the two west tier of lots in the town of Busti to be set of to Harmony and that we who live on the west part of the town were all willing they should be that all had been consulted and given their consent as aforesaid being influenced by these false representations Mr. Andrews, Frank Bush & S. Wilcox signed a notice for the purpose of petitioning the present Legislature to divide Busti in such a way as to annex the 2 Western tier of lots in said town (containing 20 lots) to Harmony and left the notice with Capt. Bush who agreed to get another signer to it and have it stuck up on his door. They then went back to Atwell and put up a similar notice at J. M. Clallens on Monday last I called at McClallens for my papers and then learn (for the first time) what had been calculated upon: I was there resultingly told by those who had managed the concern that they had got the business so well started that we could not help ourselves and a division they could and would have. On Tuesday last in company with Mr. Bentley & J. Palmerton I went to Capt. Bushes and there chanced to meet Mr. Andrews & J. Frank (Mr. Bush being present) we stated to them the impropriety of dividing at all in such a way as to make our territory any smaller that our views of the subject were that if we must have a division it might

to be made by putting it on the old town line and thus to divide Harmony as it originally stood by taking two tier of Lots from Elymer which they are willing to spare. They stated to us that at the time they signed the notice they supposed it to be by the wishes of the inhabitants in the west part of the town as had been represented that they had since seen a number of them and found they had been deceived. That falsehoods and evasions had been resorted to to prop a cause calculated to injure many and benefit but few. The notice for the division was then produced which had not been set up their names blotted out and Capt. Bush agreed to see S. Wilcox next morning that he might see it in the same way. This last move has put a damper upon the Harmonites for I do not think they can get the requisite number of freeholders of the town to sign another which if they do not we shall take no further trouble about it. They now say they shall make no further attempt but give it up. Yet we find that those who would sacrifice the true interest of the people by dividing towns already to small for the sake of making more writers and also probaly for the purpose of increasing their chance of holding town office are not to be trusted — Should they finally succeed in getting up another notice within the time prescribed by law and forward their petition we would request that it may not be acted upon untill we can forward a remonstrance in which we will endeavour to convince the Hon. Legislature that the public good requires no division —

With much respect I am Sir
Yours &c
Daniel Sherman

Buffalo Feb the 25th 1826

Journal August 18th 1855

	18 John Pinion	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 18			
	Dr			
570 ✓	To Cash			
141 ✓	Geo Cook	Dr		
	To Cash			
101 ✓	Marble & Foster	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 18.			
412 ✓	English & Tuttle	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 16			208 09
	Lep Error			20
	A. Kepplemann	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 15			
	Dr			
439 ✓	To Cash			
196 ✓	Henry Ives	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 15			
41 ✓	New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
	To 12 ft Boards		f2	24
	" 2 hours Time		1/-	33
145 ✓	H. J. Kimball	Dr		
	To Cash			
439 ✓	J. Wilkins	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 18			
198 ✓	New Haven Wheel Co	Cr		
	By Bill Aug 18			

20th

415	Isaac Mix Jr	Dr	
	To 1 Shift Top N. D. Buggy on Wheels		155 00
	" 1 Cot Cloth Cover		1 00
	L. S. Gladding & Co	Dr	
	To lb Mall Iron		
442 ✓	2 Gro Finishing Screws		
	1 " Basis		
	1 Small Screw Driver		

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25 35/

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of Lots from t
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by the mishe
town as had be
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produced whe
and Capt Bu
might sure it
dampen upon
the requisite
which if they
it. They now s
yet we find th
the people by
making more
their share o
Should they f
the time pre
would request
on forward a
to nominee th
requires no D
Burke File the

Journal August 17th 1855

126	17 Mr. H. Nathans	Dr		
	To 1 Trotting Buggy # 21		111 50	
	" 2 ℔ Drop Lake	4/3	6 00	
	" 1/2 Dz 1 3/4 Stump Joints	1125	5 63	
	" 1 Black Smith Drill		9 00	
	" 1 Set of Drills		3 00	135 13
399	Asa Miller	Dr		
	To 1 Sewing Machine		150 00	
	" 6 ℔ Ea 5 & 6 End Thread	137½	16 50	
	" 1 Extra Shuttle		2 75	
	" 8 Bobbins	12½	1 00	
	" 8 Needles	"	1 00	
	" 2 Spools	"	16	171 41
35	New Haven County Bank	Dr		
	To Cash			1015 00
197	A. D. Barlow & Co	Cr		
	By Note 4 mo June 23		443 25	
	" Interest		40	443 65
53	John J. Osborn & Co	Dr		
	To 1 Shift Top H. D. Buggy on Wheels		150 00	
	" 1 Lot Cloth Covers		1 00	151 00
	Cr			
53	By Note 4 mo July 20			511 50
	18th			
118	18 J. F. Stone	Cr		
	By Note 2 mo Aug 10			324 24
	Cr			
118	To Interest & Old Note given up to balance			11 61
1	L. S. Gladding & Co	Dr		
442	To Note 4 mo July 19		490 00	
	" Over chg June 29		5 00	1495 00
	Cr			
442	By Bill Aug 14			140 00
	Dr			
	To 24 Gro Nails	25	6 00	
442	" 4 Set 4 Bow Flat Slat Irons	150	6 00	
	" 2/3 Dz Sil Emb Nuts	200	1 33	13 33
203	David Cook	Dr		
	To Cash			5 [illegible]

Journal August 15th 1855

	15 David Cook	Dr		
	To Cash		29 00	
	1 " "		52 00	81 00
27	Shadriff & Co	Dr		
	To 1 H. D. No Top Buggy		110 00	
	" 1 S D " " " Hickory		130 00	240.00
	L Parmlee	Dr		
	To 1 Ship Top S D. Buggy			
399		Cr		160.00
	By Cash		160.00	
141	Geo Cook	Dr		
	To Cash			11.00
145	H. S. Kimball	Dr		
	To Cash			25.00
	16th			
143	16 Stephen Gilbert	Dr		
	To 1-4 Bow Ship Top Buggy		155 00	
	" 1-5 " " " " Extra		162 50	317.50
41	New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
	To Cash			50.00
131	Denman & Co	Dr		
	To 1 Ship Top M. D Buggy on Wheels			160.00
430	H. Galbraith & Co	Dr		
	To Note 4 mo July 29			400.00
81	Geo Hall	Dr		
	To Chaze for Bill see Blotter			117.89
430	H. Galbraith & Co	Dr		
	To 1/12 Dz Dam Screw Drivers		$2	1.17
427	C. J. Brockett	Dr		
	To Cash			150.00
85	17 James Brewster	Dr		
	To Note 6 mo Aug 15			1000.00
		Cr		
	By Cash $965. Disc $35		1000 00	

Journal Aug 14th 1855

59	14	Hooker & Osborn By this Amt chg. J. J. Osborn Co	Cr		511 50	
572		Atwater & Baptte By Bill Aug 13	Cr		11 04	
81		Geo Hall By Note 4 mo July 24	Cr		171 82	
35		New Haven Co Bank To Cash	Dr			323 00
		James Brunson By Cash " Disc	Cr	965 00 35 00	1000 00	
85		Do To Note 6 mo Aug 14				1000 00
580		S. Burritt By Bill	Cr		8 40	
		15th				
75	15	R M. Hamstreet Jr To 1 J. D. Shift Top Buggy Cotton " 1 Cor Cloth Cover	Dr	165 00 1 00		166 00
444		M. Hoe & Bennett By Note 4 mo Aug 11	Cr		315 00	
35		New Haven Co Bank To Cash	Dr			1185 00
424		S. M. Danforth By Note 4 mo May 25 " " 4 " June 21	Cr	160 00 627 50	787 50	
44		L L Bishop To your Check dated Dec 26/54 not paid	Dr			300 00
101		Marble & Foster By Bill Aug 14	Cr		284 62	
		J. B. Nichols Co By Bill Aug 9	Cr		215 43	
47		Do To Note 4 mo Aug 13				210 [illegible]

Journal February 1855

	5 New Haven Spring Co			Co.	
	By Springs to		Jan 25	214 72	
	"	"	" 30	165 02	
	"	"	Feb 21	240 82	
	" Cash Kochnote		Mch 20	88 00	
	" Maze		" 23	333 17	
	"	"	" 31	103 23	
	"	"	Apr 17	241 81	
	"	"	" 21	93 55	
	"	"	May 26	241 76	
	" Cash		" 13	150 00	
39	" Maze		" 31	131 05	
	"	"	June 3	38 67	
	"	"	" 21	174 53	
	"	"	" 29	172 79	
	"	"	July 25	504 23	
	"	"	Aug 22	305 75	
	"	"	Sept 29	287 72	
	"	"	Oct 27	379 63	
	"	"	Nov 25	160 11	
	"	"	Dec 8	19 91	
	"	"	" 16	19 23	
	"	"	" 26	15 93	
	"	"	" 30	6 61	4088. 23
433	6 Shortman & Hill			Cr	
	By 3 Dz 3/4 Gurney Collars			75	2.25
137	6 N. P. Thomas			Dr	
	To Cash Check			75 00	
	" our Note 3 mo Feby 1			275 00	350. 00
	6 Geo Cook			Dr	
	To Cash paid F Mansfield & Co Bill Jan 12			3 75	
140	" " " Wm Sies " " 1			8 87	
	" " " Whittlesey & Co " " 1			12 11	24 73
	David Cook			Dr	
	6 To Cash paid Whittlesey & Co Bill Jan 12			18 56	
	" " " Bristol & Hall " " 1			9 88	
129	" " " Do C. C. Foote " "			14 00	
	" " " H. N. Whittlesey			14 83	
	" " " J. N. Bishop & Co			2 65	
	" " " F. Mansfield & Co			6 75	66 66
434	6 English Dikeman & English			Dr	
	To 1/3 Dz Whole Iron Dashes			$18	100
117					

Journal February 1855

		2	Geo Cook	Dr			
	140		To Amt of O O Woodford Bill Jan 1				7 38
		2	A. G. Whittemore	Cr			
	581		By Bill Feb 2 2 Slide Seat Buggies				270 00
		2	Geo Hall	Dr			
131 60	81		To 2 Slide Seat Buggies	$150	300 00		
			Less 5% cash		15 00		285 00
		2	Kimball Brothers	Cr			
4 25	427		By Bill Jan 30				4 60
		3	L. B. Judson & Co	Cr			
	418		By D. A. Benjamin's Note 4 mo Jan 4			738 00	
44 60							
	417	3	Samuel Co. Stone	Dr			
			To Cash paid Express				50
	433	3	Sherman & Hill	Cr			
8 00			By 5 Doz 7/16 Collars	87½		4 37	
	140	3	Geo Cook	Dr			
			To Cash				5 00
	124	3	M. A. Ensign	Cr			
4 45			By our Order favor G. J. Heine			35 35	
	589	5	Barney McLaughlin	Dr			
19 24			To 446 lb Hay				4 46
		5	New Haven Spring Co	Cr			
			By 63 lb Spring Steel	6½c	4 09		
	39		" 6 pr 1½ x 3 Springs 230 lb	13½	31 05		
			" Cash of A. A. Fratto the 3d		33 71	68 85	
125 00			Dr				
	39	5	To Cash for Hands				60 00
		5	Stephen Gillett	Dr			
1 25	43		To 10 Set 4 Bowie Slat Irons	37½			3 75
		5	New Haven Spring Co	Dr			
54 97			To 48 lb Springs Feb 10	13½	6 48		
	39		" Cash Feb 6		23 15		
			" " pd E. Hourkheimer Apr 15		13 00		
119 00			" " to Balance July 31		10 27		
			" By D. Cook & Co Note 3 mo Dec		125 00		677 99

Journal February 1855

	1	N. H. County Bank	Dr		
		To A. Shelton's Note 4 mo Jan 9		800 00	
		" L. Sayre " 4 " " 8		408 00	
		" Kimball " 4 " Oct 13		310 00	
33		" Reynolds & Co " 4 " Dec 26		225 00	
		" Alvarado & King " 4 " Nov 9		330 00	
		" S. H. Burtlebow " 3 " Dec 25		320 00	
		" D. A. Benjamin " 4 " Jan 4		738 00	3131.00
		New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
39		To Engraving 5 Wood cut Springs		6 00	
		" Cash for Saw Dust		25	6.25
	2	L. B. Judson & Co	Dr		
118		To 518 ft Springs (Cutting)	6	19 08	
		" 29 1/6 Dy Shuffleboard	87½	25 52	44.60
	2	Brown Baker & Co	Cr		
		By Bill rend Feb 1		8 00	
576		Dr			
		To Cash sent by Mail			8.00
	2	Jonah Rogers	Cr		
432		By 110 ft Brick Wood	@ $7.50	6 45	
	2	O. C. Woodford	Dr		
		To 110 ft Brick Wood	7.50		6.45
568		Cr			
		By Bill Jan 1 for Shop		11 86	
		" " " " " Geo Cook		7 38	19.24
159	2	Hiram Mansfield & Co	Cr		
		By Cash		5 00	
573	2	Bissell & Meserve	Dr		
		To Cash			125.00
417	2	Samuel C. Stone	Dr		
		To Cash paid Express			1.25
(596)	2	Barker & Beckler	Cr		
		By Bill Jan 31			56 97
	2	New Haven Spring Co	Dr		
39		To 15 Tons Cumb Coal	7.50	112 50	
		" Disc 5 p ct Amt of A. S. Whittemore p $129.90		6 50	119 00

The Westfield Republican.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 7, 1877.

LORREL NICHOLS.

Lorrel Nichols, whose death and burial was noticed in our paper last week, was one of the pioneers of this county. He was born in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., Feb. 9th, 1794, and died Jan. 29th, 1877, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, lacking a few days. He moved into this town in November, 1813, accompanied by his father and family. He "articled" the farm on Lot 2, Town 4, Range 14, on which he resided until he moved to this village in 1869; moving thence to Albany with his son's family in 1874. He cleared with his own hands the farm on which he first located, living, as did all the early settlers, without any of the necessaries of life, as now considered, but which were then the rarest luxuries. As an instance of the conditions of living at that time, it may be stated that he worked out by the mouth, threshing wheat with a flail, the first winter he lived in this county, and it took just half a month's wages to pay for a bushel of salt for family use.

After the burning of Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1813, by the British, he was called out, together with his neighbors, for defense of the frontier. He was in Col. John McMahan's regiment, and stationed at Black Rock. His position was that of non-commissioned officer, and the few months spent there were mostly occupied in daily drilling. As a consequence of spending the summer of 1814 at Black Rock, he contracted intermittent fever, or ague, from which he suffered more or less for several years.

He grew up with the county, filling many positions of trust, both public and private; was justice of the peace for many successive terms; also having held the offices of town clerk, highway commissioner and other town offices, many times. Being a man of strict business probity, and prompt in all matters with which he had anything to do, his services were in constant request until within a few years, as executor, or administrator of the estates of his neighbors, and at his death he was still acting in such capacity. In politics he was a strong partisan, and had never missed voting at an election from the town meeting in 1815 to the Presidential election in 1876, except the single town meeting of 1866, when rheumatism prevented his going out.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Westfield, previous to the organization of the First Church in Ripley, which he helped to success. He was strongly Puritan in his habits, owing to his early education in New England. When he moved to this village in 1869, he brought letters from Ripley to the First Presbyterian church, from which he again took letters to the Second Presbyterian church of Albany, where he remained till his death.

Mr. Nichols kindly disposition and upright and Christian dealing and intercourse made for him a wide circle of friends, among whom were numbered those of all ranks and classes. He was a man of extended information, and one with whom it was always a pleasure to hold converse. While he was prudent he was generous to the poor, and was ever ready to use his means in a worthy object. His memory will long be cherished, and he will be remembered as one of the noble pioneers who did so much toward making this community what it is morally and socially.

For many years he had been troubled with a cancerous affection, which finally caused his death, after some months of severe suffering. Except for this he was healthy and comparatively vigorous up to within a few days of his death. He retained his interest in public affairs to the last. His wife and two sons had been buried by him, and only one of the family was left to follow his remains to their last resting-place, and but few are left of the friends of his youth and middle age.

Death of a Former Resident.—The intelligence of the death of Mr. Alexander McClurg, son of the late Mr. James McClurg of this place, will be received with deep regret by many Westfield friends. He had been for many years a resident of Racine, where his unexpected death occurred.

We copy the following from a Racine paper, giving a few particulars concerning the sad event:

"On Sunday morning, the 21st inst., the whole community were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Alexander McClurg, one of the most prominent of our citizens. The circumstances were particularly sad, as he was found dead in his room about 9 o'clock in the morning, death resulting from a clearly defined case of apoplexy. He was in perfect health just before his death, and was preparing to dress himself, when the summons came and he fell dead upon the floor. Alexander McClurg was born at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1812, and was a member of the family of that name so well known in Pittsburg and Philadelphia. He came to Racine nearly 25 years ago, was president of the City Bank, and director of the old Racine and Mississippi Railroad. He afterward founded the manufacturing house of Miner & Co., and contributed toward the building of Racine College, when it was in its infancy. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at his residence, and was attended by a large number of citizens."

Journal January 1855

	18. Geo Cook	Dr			
140 J	To R & J. M. Blair Book Case				26 00
	David Cook	Dr			
129 J	To Amt R & J. M Blair Bill				77 50
	C. B. Burnell	Dr			
128 J	To Amt R & J. M. Blair Bill				15.50
	J. W. Bishop & Co	Cr			
	By Amt of Bill to date			157.77	
	Dr				
399 J	To our Note 3 mo Dec 30th to balance				157.77
	Stephen Gilbert	Cr			
13 J	By Cash on a/c of Note $450.75 lent him dated Sept 15th 4 mos			251.15	
	A. H. Whittemore	Cr			
581 J	By 1 No Top Buggy Jan 8		87 00		
	" 2 Slide Seat "		@135 270 00	357.00	
	Vanganic Wheel Co	Cr			
	By 2 Sets Wheels June 5			16.50	
	Dr				
344 J	To Check N Co. Bank				16.50
	20. Sherman & Hill	Cr			
	By Bill Burnid Collars			7.50	
	Dr				
399 J	To Cash				7.50
	Stephen Gilbert	Cr			
13 J	By Note 4 mo Dec 1			410.00	
	New Haven Spring Co	Cr			
39 J	By Cash Amt of J. M Kimball &			135.10	
	Geo Cook	Dr			
140 J	To Cash putting in Coal				37
	Cr				
	By Cash			150 00	
	A. N. Morrow	Cr			
97 J	By Cash on a/c				35

129

From the Westfield Republican Feb. 7 1877

Biographical Sketch of the Late Dr. Silas Spencer.

Dr. Silas Spencer, whose death we noticed in our last week's issue, has been so closely identified with the early history of the settlement of the town of Westfield, that we have thought the following incidents of his early life might prove interesting to those of the early settlers, who remember kindly the old Doctor's genial, pleasant and kind-hearted ways and dealings professionally with his neighbors during the fifty years of his practice in Westfield. These incidents we have gathered from a Journal kept by himself, and kindly furnished us by his family.

We observe one singular fact, gathered on examination of his old account books—that of more than $5,000 charged, not more than $150 appear ever to have been collected, paid or asked for.

DR SILAS SPENCER was born in the town of Hampton, Windham Co., Conn; on the 16th of December, 1788. He was the fifth of a family of eight children. His father was a farmer, owning forty acres of land, which his children assisted in cultivating during the spring and summer. They attended a district school in the winter months, and here at the age of 17, Dr. Spencer learned all that his instructors were competent to teach him, and without any assistance or instruction had perfected himself in the art of surveying, and had solved all the problems in "Flint's Surveying," the standard text book on that subject. At this age he was chosen teacher (from a large number of applicants, all older than himself) in the district where he lived, and he taught in that vicinity five winters in succession.

In the spring of 1809, he joined his brother, Dr. John Spencer, who had settled at Governeur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., three years before. He crossed the intervening country, mostly a wilderness with occasional sparse settlements, on foot and alone, and accomplished the journey without accident in nine days. Here he taught school and followed surveying, and commenced the study of medicine with his brother.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he volunteered to join the service, and was elected sergeant in a company commanded by Capt. Griffin, which was stationed at Ogdensburg to protect the frontier. The forces were all under command of Gen. Brown, who afterwards fought at Chippewa and Lundy's Line.

On the evening of the 3d of October, a long train of British troops in batteaux, bound to Lake Ontario, made their appearance in the river, and stopped opposite Ogdensburg, to lie over night. They appeared to be about 1500 strong, and presented a brilliant sight with their flags, their red uniforms and gold lace, and they were watched admiringly by those who gathered on the shore; but no suspicion was entertained of an intended attack from them, and no precautions taken to be ready for one. At sunrise the following morning, the fleet of boats began a slow movement up the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. Suddenly there came a sound of firing from Fort Wellington at Prescott on the Canada side, and a cannon ball came crashing through the room where Dr. Spencer and two others were standing, while at the same time, the drums beat an alarm and the soldiers hurried into line. The cannon balls now came thick and fast whistling through the air, and the women and children retreated into the woods for safety.

Meanwhile the boats were steadily approaching the American side, intending to land at Ford's Point, a long narrow strip of land extending for nearly half a mile out into the river. It was fortified with cannon, but had been carelessly left unguarded. Capt. Brown seeing the danger of the situation, called for six volunteers to man that gun. Dr. Spencer was the first one who offered to go—five others joined him and all ran with speed to their post, which they reached just as the boats were about half way across the river and directly abreast the point. At starting Dr. Spencer had seized a burning brand from the fire, which he carried in his hand while running nearly half a mile, and with this they fired the cannon as fast as they could load it; and with such directness and execution that every ball struck among the boats, knocking many of them in pieces and sending the fragments flying in the air. As the boats approached nearer, the six men double-loaded the cannon, using grape and canister. The British perceiving the impossibility of landing, gave up the attempt and dropped down the river a quarter of a mile, passing in front of the main batteries, which opened fire upon them with such effect that they retreated suddenly and in great confusion. The next morning, the colonel of the regiment called out and complimented the six men, and appointed Dr. Spencer Sergeant Major in his regiment.

After the close of the war, he finished the study of medicine and commenced practice in St. Lawrence Co. In 1816 he married Elizabeth Clark. In 1817 he set out with his wife for Indiana, intending either to settle there or in Southern Ohio. They sailed from Ogdensburg to Lewiston; from that point to Niagara Falls, they were carried in wagons. They proceeded from the Falls in a flat-bottomed boat, towed by boatmen most of the way, to Black Rock; the point from which all boats on Lake Erie set sail, as Buffalo Creek at that time admitted no craft, on account of shoals at its mouth. He engaged passage for Erie in a small schooner, named the "Commodore Perry," which was one of the vessels afterwards engaged in the battle of Lake Erie. This schooner encountered a storm when within a few miles of Erie, and was beaten back and finally obliged to enter Dunkirk harbor, (then called Shattuck's Bay.) There was but one small house in the place which was used as tavern, and here the passengers found shelter. Half a mile down the lake was a new log house belonging to Mr. Brigham. Passing through Fredonia, then a small village, he reached the house of Judge Zattu Cushing, to whom he brought a letter of introduction. He was cordially received and kindly entertained by Judge Cushing, who gave him information in regard to the country, and from this acquaintance arose a friendship which lasted as long as he lived. The next day he came up to the "Cross Roads," stopping on the way at the house of Elijah Fay in Portland. He removed with his family to Westfield; boarded in the family of Dr. Fenn Deming. Taught school here through the winter of 1817–18, in a log house situated opposite the present residence of Jasper Harrington. Among his scholars were Mr. Thomas Knight, Mr Lester Stone, the Minegar boys, Isaac Mallory's daughter, Mr. Harmon's daughter, Sally Hutchins, afterward Mrs. Geo. Hall, &c.

In the spring his wife died; and he concluded to spend the following summer in traveling in the Southwest, the portion of country to which he had first designed to emigrate. He proceeded down the Alleghany and Ohio river to Louisville; thence through Southern Indiana to Fort Harrison, on the Wabash. In order to reach this point it was necessary to travel fifty miles throug a dense trackless forest. He set out in the morning with two other travelers, each one provided with two days provisions of dried venison and biscuit. They had neither axe nor gun, and were armed only with their pocket knives.

They traveled in a northwest direction until dark, having accomplished twenty-five miles, without stopping to rest. At night they camped out with no fire, no blankets, no bed, only some pieces of bark to keep them from the wet ground. The next morning they resumed their journey, and soon reached the banks of Eel river, a deep and rapid stream ten or twelve rods in width. They were astonished at the size of the river, which they had expected to find a small stream, easy to be forded. The following notes from his diary will give an idea of the difficulties encountered and of the state of the country:

"May 24, 1818.—Reached Eel River at 10 a. m.; river ten feet deep; current five miles an hour. My companions believed it impossible to cross; proposed an immediate return to our starting point, before our provisions should be exhausted. I determined to persevere, and proposed building a raft, which we finally succeeded in doing by bringing driftwood logs to the edge of the stream; cut wild grape vines with our jack-knives, and bound the logs together; then launched our raft and poled ourselves over by means of dead saplings. Reached Fort Harrison at five o'clock."

From here they proceeded to the spot where afterwards was built the village of Terre Haute, in order to attend the sale of public lands; thence down the Wabash and across the country to St. Louis, a small city at that time. They visited the different places of interest, among others a fine brick house which was building by Gov. Clark, formerly Capt. Clark of the Pacific Exploring Expedition sent to Oregon, over the Rocky Mountains, by President Jefferson in 1804.

He walked unaccompanied from this point to Cincinnati and up to Columbus, which last place had been designated as the seat of government for the State of Ohio. They were then building the state house and preparing to erect other public buildings. In his diary he gives the following account of his journey north from this place:

"Sandusky, Friday.—Reached this place at 2 p m. Found a small tavern kept by a half-breed. Thankful to get out of the woods, even though every bed here is a pile of raw dried deer skins, and my food pork and boiled corn. Walked from Columbus, meeting no one in the three days journey except Indians. I mentioned in conversation with my landlord that I was a physician, and in a few moments the room was filled with Indians, curious to see a Yankee doctor. One of them showed me his defective tooth and indicated by signs his desire to have it extracted, which operation was no sooner performed than eight or ten others followed suit, and I had soon drawn twelve teeth. They paid me by shaking my hand heartily and saying 'Good Yankee—good Yankee,' and I was willing to quit even."

On his way home from here he passed through what is now the city of Sandusky, which at that time consisted of a solitary log-house. He sailed from here to Erie in a small schooner, and arrived at Westfield in the latter part of summer.

On the 20th of October he married Harriet Goodrich, the only daughter of Col. Gideon Goodrich of Ripley, and the only sister of eleven brothers—of whom the Hon. Grant Goodrich of Chicago is the only one living.

He soon after purchased the house then owned by Dr. Marcus Simons (afterwards of Portland), and here he resided till the death of his wife, April 10th, 1855, with the exception of six years; during which time he lived in the house that he built which is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Reuben Tinker.

In September, 1818, he entered into partnership with Dr. Deming for the practice of his profession. At this period the road had been opened from Canadaway to the State line, and the country thinly settled along here, by farmers, most of them living in log houses. Among the few framed buildings at or near the Cross Roads, were the old Presbyterian meeting-house, (now a dwelling-house on Mr. Holt's lot), and the house of Deacon Stone near the gristmill; Mr Atwater and Mr. Reuben Wright lived a little above Mr. Stone's mills, on the west side of the creek; Jas. Whitehill built near the Ward farm, west of the creek. Mr. David Eason had a frame house on the spot where John

—Continued on next page

Biographical Sketch of
Dr Elias Spencer
Continued

Eason's house now stands. A Mr. Knowlton kept a tavern in a log house standing in the edge of the woods near the (now) western end of the iron fence in front of the McClurg homestead. John McMahan had a log gristmill near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, at which all the flouring was done until Dea. Stone and Judge Campbell completed their gristmills at and above the place where now stands the "Westfield Mills." Stephen Foot, father of Gervis Foot, was settled on the Rumsey farm, and owned the Glen Mill water privilege. Stephen Prendergast and Beman Brockway settled six miles west of the Cross Roads. Mr. Hall, father of Mrs. Cass, Asa, David and Geo. Hall, lived at Mayville, and Mr. Cass occupied a store which stood back of the large tree in front of the stores on Main st. his dwelling was a log house standing on the lot where G. W. Holt's residence now is. There were two small houses near the present residence of Mrs. Alpheus Baldwin, and Mr. Ludlow lived where the stone store on Main St. now stands. Mr. Wm. Sexton lived in a log house at the mouth of the creek, and Col. McMahan on his farm one mile west of the village. There was a log house on the place where Judge Campbell now lives, and a block house two stories high, made of hewn logs, on the corner of Main and North Portage streets, where the Spencer Block has since been built, in which Judge Campbell kept a hotel. Dr. Deming lived in a log house nearly opposite the residence of the late Abram Dixon. General Farnsworth and Abram Dixon came about this time, and Judge Campbell and David Knight came the year before; Col. McMahan in 1802, and Low Minegar, David Eason, James McClurg and Edward McHenry in 1806-7. Norman Kibbe, John McWhorter, J. R. Babcock, A. U. Baldwin, Larned Gale and Joshua Tinker—all contemporaries in society and business—came a few years later.

In 1820 Dr. Deming relinquished the practice of medicine and opened a drug store, and for three years Dr. Spencer was the only physician in the town. His rides, extending from the State Line down to Salem Cross Roads, at which latter place he used frequently to meet Dr. White of Fredonia in consultation.

The prices for professional services at that time were very little compared to those charged at the present day—*no pay down*, and very frequently *no pay words*; of the latter Dr. S. always had his full share. It was very difficult to obtain ready money. The farmers' debt for portions of their land—*money* they could raise was due to the Land Office, while other debts were paid in the products of their farms. All these articles were useful in families, but they would not always pay store bills, nor buy groceries; and often those who had taken as pay more grain than they could make use of, would carry it to Fredonia where Walter Smith would buy it for his distillery and give in exchange dry goods and groceries, and sometimes a little whisky.

Several years subsequent to 1820 Dr. Spencer entered into partnership with Dr. Richmond, who afterwards removed to Meadville, Pa. Their relations and intercourse were extremely pleasant to both, and they were warm friends till the death of Dr. Richmond many years later.

He spent the years 1859 and 1860 in Whitewater, Wisconsin, in the family of his son-in-law, Butler G. Noble. On his return he has always resided in Westfield.

As a man, Dr. Spencer was honest and upright; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; as a citizen, patriotic and public spirited; as a physician, industrious, always ready, humane and sympathetic, extremely kind to the poor and faithful and always faithful.

At the time of his death he was the oldest man in the town of Westfield with the exception of Hon. Thos. B. Campbell who is a few months his senior.

Journal January 1855

43	8	Stephen Gilbert	Dr			
J		By Note as pr cash pd op Page			475 00	
595	9	Geo C. Hubbell	Dr			
J		By cash rec on Note $ 498 29 protested over			425 49	
401		Lewis Sayre	Dr			
J		By Note 4 mos Janry 8th			408 00	
		Hotchkiss & Lewis	Dr			
403		By Amt of Bill			14 97	
J		Do				
403		To Cash (Check)				14 97
J						
101	10	Marble & Foster	Dr			
J		By Bill Carpeting			140 83	
129		David Cook	Dr			
J		To Cash		5 00		
		" Amt Minship & Barnes Bill		95 99		100 99
140		Geo Cook	Dr			
J		To Cash		2 00		
		" Amt of Minship & Barney Bill		8 63		10 63
128		C. B. Burnell	Dr			
J		To Cash				5 00
544		Minship & Barney	Dr			
J		By Amt of Bill rend to date			234 41	
		Dr				
544		To our Note 3 mo Jan 10				234 41
J						
421	11	A. S. Bryon	Dr			
J		By Cash			110	
129		David Cook	Dr			
J		To Cash paid B. S. Kilham Bill				30 09
140		Geo Cook	Dr			
J		To Cash paid B. S. Kilham Bill				18 42
67		Tibbits & Brothers	Dr			
J		To paid your Note due this day				281 00
75		R Mc Kinstry &	Dr			
J		To 2 No Top W. C. Buggies on Hands				200

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

No. IX.

Written for the Erie Gazette.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP.

This township is the nearest square of any of the old townships, and the lines still remain as originally laid out, except that the borough of Wattsburg has been taken out of it. Venango is bounded on the east by the State of New York, and on the south by the old State line, on the forty-second degree of latitude, in the triangle. It contains 23,520 acres of assessed land, and now has 346 resident taxables. The two branches of French creek unite at Wattsburg—one from the north, and the other from the east, which make quite extensive and fertile valleys. The first clearing was made in 1796, and a storehouse built by Wm. Miles the same year where Wattsburg now stands. This became a depot for provisions for the surveyors and settlers. Watts, Scott & Co. took up 1,400 acres of land in this township. The same year Adam Reid and Zalmon and Burrell Tracey located two miles up the creek east of Wattsburg, and became permanent residents. Gen. John Phillips located near the western edge of the township in 1797, and made a very fine improvement, residing on the place till his death in 1846. Thomas Smith came the same year and located near French creek with a large family, who also became a permanent resident. Some of his children are still living in this township. Among those who soon followed, and may be ranked as some of the earliest settlers we may name John Yost, John and James Donaldson, Wm. Allison, John B. Jones, Wm. Scott, Samuel Barker and Thos. Davidson. Robert Davidson came in 1801; Francis Davidson and Andrew Norcross in 1802. These men all located in full faith of holding their lands by virtue of actual settlement, but were disappointed. They were all industrious and enterprising citizens, and nearly all of them when they discovered that they were mistaken, purchased of the real owners and thus saved their improvements. They soon found, however, that the soil was not as good as they expected, and several early sold out, namely—Norcross, the Davidsons and Smith, and perhaps a few others. They then made purchases in other portions of the county, where they remained.

We believe no township in the county had as early a population as Venango that was so isolated from mills, stores, markets, etc. At Union and North East were the nearest mills for many years. Erie and Waterford the nearest places with stores.

General Phillips became quite a prominent citizen, and during his active life mixed in party politics and was rewarded with office.

The first bridge over French creek in Wattsburg was made a county bridge in 1822; a few years later it passed into the control of the Plank-road Company, but now it is a township bridge.

About the year 1822 Lyman Robinson opened a tavern in Wattsburg, and remained in the business until quite recently. He is still a resident of the borough. He served one term as County Commissioner, and was member of the Legislature two terms.

The first church erected in this part of the county was in Venango township, about three miles north of Wattsburg. It was called the Middlebrook Church, and was built in 1801, of fine hewn logs. It is still standing, though in a very delapidated condition, not having been used for religious worship for the past forty years. The pulpit, seats and floor (which were hewn, puncheons, so-called), have long since been removed. On inquiry, we were informed that many of the floor timbers had been taken to be used as meat benches. Many of the old fathers who helped build it, sleep in the shade of what is left of the venerable pile. Some of these bodies have since been removed by surviving members of the families to the new cemetery at Lowville. Reverends Tate, McLaren, and Patterson occasionally called the early settlers together in this meeting house for religious worship. In 1827, Rev. Absalom McCready was settled as pastor of the Middlebrook congregation; but soon after a new church was built in Wattsburg, and the congregation went thither to worship. The old building was seldom used afterwards.

A beautiful little sheet of water, covering about 100 acres, lies in the south-west corner of the township, and is called Lake Pleasant. The Allison family and their descendents have been permanent residents on the east side of the lake.

John Hunter, David McNair, Moses Brown and John Warren, were the early settlers in the northern part of the township. The last named, was progressing finely in the improvement of his farm when unfortunately he met with a severe accident which crippled him for the rest of his life. His foot was cut with a sickle. Shortly afterwards he removed to Erie, and built the first brick house opposite the Ellsworth House (formerly Brown's Hotel), and lived in it several years, but during the speculative year 1836 he sold it for $25,000. The corner is now covered by a large brick building known as Rosenzweig's Block. Mr. Warren then purchased a place on Eighth street, near Sassafras, where he resided till his death in 1847. He was the father of the late Wm. C. Warren, and had served the people in the capacity of County Treasurer.

The farmers of Venango township have for many years given their attention principally to dairy farming and stock raising, to a greater extent than those of any other township in the county. There are quite a number who have very successfully managed this branch of farming and become wealthy. Of the cereals, oats seems to be the only one that can be cultivated with any degree of certainty in securing average crops in this township. Considerable success is now being met with by those who give attention to fruit culture.

An immense amount of timber has been cut and sent to market from this township, but the woods are rapidly thinning out. Hemlock bark is still secured in abundance from the remaining forests and shipped to Erie and other places.

It is among the people of Wattsburg and Venango township that the most energy has been exhibited in endeavoring to secure the extension of the Union & Titusville Railroad to Erie, through the French creek valley. If the road is built, and we hope it will be, it will greatly enhance the value of the property and give the people better facilities for communication with their neighbors and the country at large.

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

No. X.

Written for the Erie Gazette.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

Union township was divided in the year 1826, and the name Amity given to the northern portion. It contains 16,032 acres, with 235 resident taxables. One branch of French creek (the Wattsburg branch) runs diagonally across the western half of the township making a series of fertile flats, and affording good water privileges. Our readers will bear in mind that we gave the leading events of the early history of this section under the heading of Union township in a former number, hence they need not now be restated.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The name of this township was originally Beaver Dam, but in 1840 was changed to Green. The western boundary line has been two times changed. First, by being extended westward and taking in a part of McKean; and second, in 1854, when Summit township was formed out of territory taken from Green and McKean.

Green township contains 21,446 acres. The dividing ridge runs across this township, thus causing the waters to flow both northward and southward. The early settlements were not as numerous in this township as in several others; and even many of the early settlers soon abandoned their lands and sought homes elsewhere.

Peter Himebaugh was nearly the only one of the early settlers that became a permanent resident and finally died in the township, much respected.

"WALES."

Thomas Henton emigrated from Wales in the year 1802, and located in the northeast corner of Green township, bringing with him five sons and two daughters. They set to work with energy, and in a few years made considerable improvement on the farm. In 1818, Mr. Henton's eldest son, with his family, also came hither from Wales. Captain Thomas Wilkins married a daughter of the latter. Other families came here also from Wales and settled in this neighborhood, hence the appellation "Wales," a name which it bears for this day. Of the numerous original family, but one remains—Griffith Henton, of Harborcreek. Captain William Henton, for many years pilot of the U. S. steamer Michigan, was a grandson of Thomas Henton. The Henton family were industrious and enterprising people. They cleared up a good deal of land, and assisted largely in making new roads. Some of the younger members of this family were in the employ of Mr. R. S. Reed, getting out ship timber and building vessels, and one or two were engaged on board his vessels or steamboats.

Captain John Richards was also a native of Wales. Soon after coming to this country, he partially abandoned his sailor life, and became a permanent resident of Erie as a ship carpenter, working on the schooners for Mr. Reed, and subsequently in the building of the steamboats Pennsylvania and James Madison. He too married into the Henton family, and died in this city in 1845.

The late Capt. Wilkins commenced navigating the lake for Mr. Reed as early as 1819, and remained in the employ of the Reeds for nearly thirty years.

Thomas Henton, Jr., started out as fireman on a steamboat in 1835; and in a few years became quite a prominent engineer. Wm. Henton commenced as a sailor and soon became a mate, and was subsequently master of a steamboat for many years.

Thomas Richards commenced his marine life on the deck of the steamer Pennsylvania in 1833, and by constant promotion the year 1846 found him master of the Niagara, the largest boat on the lake. He died in 1849, in the prime of life, esteemed by all who knew him. His brother, John S., was also master of a steamboat for several years, but for seven years past has been a member of the firm of Rawle & Co. They were more or less in the employ of the Reeds, and always proved faithful to their trusts.

The first Dutchman to settle in this township was Conrad Wineman. He came hither from Berks county about the year 1800, and settled on the head waters of LeBœuf creek, where he resided until his death only a few years since. It may be said of him—"there has been no one like him in the county since." In some some measure he filled the place among our rural people of shows and circuses before their advent. His buffoonery will long be remembered by the older inhabitants, especially on election days, at trainings, raisings, &c. His many antics and performances would always excite more laughter than a clown in the circuses of to-day. Henry Strowman, another Dutchman, located near him about the same time, but in Venango township. Strowman gained some notoriety for originality, but Wineman vastly more.

Samuel and Jacob Brown located on LeBœuf creek, bringing their families with them, in 1805. Their places were in the south-west corner of the township, in which they built mills. They were as hardy and persevering men as ever came to this county.

The Coovers located south of the Browns, and cleared up large farms at an early day.

Probably the oldest man now living in the county is Thomas Bonnell, of Harborcreek. He first settled near the Browns and Coovers in Green, and remained there several years; thence he removed to his present residence.

Cyral Drown and sons came here from New Hampshire in 1818, and located on the north side of the township. These families became permanent residents, and have been known as industrious citizens. From Connecticut, came Martin Hayes and sons, about the same time, and settled in the same vicinity. Their descendants still occupy the same land.

William B. Weed and Wm. Yaple located in the midst of a dense forest in the year 1828 and the locality has since been known as Weed's Corners. The forest has largely disappeared, and churches and school-houses have followed rapidly upon the industry and thrift of these pioneers. The township is favored with good mail facilities.

A large proportion of the additions to the population of this township has accrued from emigrants mainly from Germany. They have displayed great industry and economy. The face of the land has been cleared, and the wood hauled to the city and sold—much of it having been sawed in the various saw-mills in the township. There is not a grist mill in Green. LeBœuf creek drains the greater portion of this township southward. The Four Mile, Six Mile and Walnut creeks have their sources in this township.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

This is the last organized of the townships, and is appropriately named.

THE ERIE GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

No. XI.

Written for the Erie Gazette.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original townships, and remains the same as at first laid out, except that the north line has been changed to give a large slice of territory to North East township. It now has an area of 19,320 acres, with 240 resident taxables. Greenfield was one of the first settled townships in the county, and for many years made rapid progress, but for the past thirty years has not increased in wealth as much as several other townships.

Judah Colt, Esq., was appointed Agent of the Population Company in Erie County. Soon after he came here he had a road cut from the lake to the centre of this township for giving better facilities to the transit of supplies for the surveyors and incoming settlers. The terminus of the road in Greenfield was called Colt's Station. In 1798, Mr. Colt brought his family, and also induced several persons to migrate, who became the pioneers of this locality, viz: Elisha Marvin, Enoch Marvin, Cyrus Robinson, Henry Loomis, Dyer Loomis, Chas. Allen, Joseph Berry, John Wilson, William Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, Joseph Shattuck and sons, Silas Smith, William Smith, John Daggett and son, and Joel Andrews. Nearly all these came from New England. Mr. Elisha Marvin remained till his death in 1829.

Journal January 1854 "February"

20 ✓ Sundries Dr to Bills Payable
565 ✓ Sanford & Allen
1st For Note 3 Mo. Jany due Apl 10 — 81 95
115 ✓ G. F. Warner
1st " Note Oct. 13th 6 M. due Apl. 16 — 305 69
564 ✓ Winship & Baring
1st " Note 90 days due Apl 3 — 283 09
566 ✓ G. H. Clinton
1st " Note Nov 17/53 6 Mo. due May 20 — 182 37
91 ✓ William Oothout & Bro
2d " our Note 6 Mo. Jany 18th — 309 65
25 ✓ Labor Acct.
8th " Our Note to Kimball Bro 4 Mo — 200 00
99 ✓ T. Luthop & Son.
14th Note 6 Mo Jany 21 due July 24 — 222 75
82 ✓ Cannon & Brother
16th " Note 4 Mo Feby 16 due Jun 19 — 362 18
560 ✓ Asa T. Cooper
16th " Note 3 Mo. Feby 16. due May 19 — 380 87
101 ✓ Marble & Foster
17 " Note 6 Mo. Sept 12th due Mar 15 — 1823 14 2510 89

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20 ✓ Bills Payable Dr to G. F. Warner
115 ✓ 1st For our note Oct. 13th 6 Mo not used — 292 83

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400 ✓ Sundries Dr to James Winship
637 ✓ New Brick Building (State St)
2d For Amt of his contract for building 4673 00
" " " Charge for extra work — 943 — 4682 43
16 ✓ Interest Acct.
2d " Int on S. Gilbert Note 5 Mo — 24 75 4707 18

---

400 ✓ James Winship Dr to Sundries
25 ✓ Labor Account
2d For Stumping tools &c — 10 00
4 ✓ Merchandise
2d " 47½ lbs Anchor Iron 10 — 4 75
637 ✓ New Brick Building (State St)
11th " Discount on Bill to Bal — 72 19 — 86 94

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82 ✓ Sundries Dr to Cannon & Brother
637 ✓ New Brick Building
2d For Amt of Bill fixtures &c — 436 00
94 ✓ George Cook Jr
2d " Amt of his Bill — 4 82
129 ✓ David Cook
2d " Amt of their Bill — 41 36 — 482 18

Journal January 1854 "February"

637 ✓	New Brick Building Dr to	Sundries		
571 ✓	New Haven Iron Railing Co			
	3d For Amt of their Bill Railing		40.09	
571 ✓	Edmund Pendleton			
	3d " Amt Bill Rope		511	45 20
18 ✓	Bills Receivable Dr to	Sundries		
126 ✓	M H Nathan			
	4th For Dft on Reynolds 46. 4 Mo Dec 10th		263.00	
1115 ✓	D. E Hull			
	4th " Seis Note Jany 1 4 Mos.	470 00		
	" " do " 3d 6 "	98 00		
	" " do " 6th 4 "	105 00	673.00	
402 ✓	P. J. Weaver			
	6th " Dft 4 Mos Nov 23 on J Mathews Mo		390.00	
114 ✓	Isaac Wells			
	7th " Note 4 Mos Jany 11th due May 14	328 12		
	" " 4 " " 20th " " 23	328 13	656 25	
123 ✓	Reynolds & Co			
	7th " their Note 4 Mos Nov 11 due May 23		268.00	
118 ✓	J. F. Stone			
	7th " Seis Note 4 Mo Feby 7 due Jun 10		310.00	
413 ✓	P. P. Pick & Co			
	9th " their Note 4 Mo Jany 25 due May 28th		625.00	
1311 ✓	James Brewster & Sons			
	9th " Their Note 4 Mo Feby 6th due Jun 9		255.00	
72 ✓	J. De Loach & Co			
	14th " Their Note 4 Mo Nov 15 due Mar 18th		310.00	
91 ✓	Leonard Chafin			
	14th " Seis Note 4 Mos Feby 6th due Jun 9th		220.00	
				3970 25
25 ✓	Labor Account Dr to	N. P. Thomas		
	4th " 9 Buggy Bodies @ 4.75		42.75	
	7 " 10 do do "		47.50	
	11 " 6 do do "		28.50	
95 ✓	17 " 18 do do "		47.50	
				166 25
16 ✓	Interest Acct Dr to	Sundries		
565 ✓	J. Gilbert & Sons			
	7th For Additional Int. on a/c		13	
33 ✓	New Haven County Bank			
	8th For discount on Notes		54 39	
				54 52
511 ✓	E. H. Quinby Dr to	Interest Acct		
	16 For Balance of Int.			
16 ✓	on a/c settled this day			5 60
				664

Journal January 1854. "February"

33 ✓	New Haven County Bank Dr. t. Bills Rec.ble			
	8th For Wm Warner Note 4 Mo Nov 4		260 00	
	" Reynolds & Co " 4 " " 11		268 00	
	" P. J. Weaver " 4 " " 23		390 00	
	" Wm Warner " 4 " Dec 8		310 00	
	" M H Nathan " 4 " " 10		263 00	
	" D E Hull " 4 " Jany 1		470 00	
	" Isaac Willey " 4 " " 11		328 12	
18 ✓	" D. A Benjamin " 4 " " 13		325 00	
				2614 12
10 ✓	Cash Acc.t Dr. t. Sundries			
127 ✓	J. B Jaynes & Bro			
	1st For check on Am Ex Bank		200 00	
33 ✓	New Haven County Bank			
	1st " Check	35 00		
	" do	74 04		
	" do	80 00		
	" do	25 00		
	" do	54 75		
	3d " do	140 09		
	" do	35 00		
	4th " do	83 95		
	" do	208 51		
	" do	269 14		
	" do	300 00		
	" do	56 00		
	6th " do	100 40		
	" do	50 00		
	7th " do	150 00		
	" do	119 00		
	8th " do	300 00		
	9th " do	11 00		
	" do	25 37		
	" do	346 82		
	10th " do	60 00		
	11th " do	300 00		
	" do	292 68		
	" do	350 00		
	" do	30 00		
	14 " do	437 00		
	13 " do	75 00		
	15 " do	200 00		
	" do	95 00		
	" do	280 00		
	16th " do	26 60		
	17 " do	40 00		4540 35

Continued

Colt removed to Erie in 1802, where he resided till his demise in 1832. Mr. Enoch Marvin did not remain a great while before removing to Beaver county, where he died.

Cyrus Robinson was a native of Massachusetts, a blacksmith by trade, and was in the employ of the company for three years, but in 1801 he returned to his native State. Lyman Robinson, son of Cyrus, thus describes their journey from Springfield, Mass., to this county: "In February, 1802, my father started with his family in a sleigh with two horses for Greenfield. He came as far as Bloomfield, N. Y., when sleighing was exhausted. We packed a bed on one horse, and mother mounted that one. We then filled a bag with clothing and placed on the other horse, and I, then a small boy, was put on, father traveling on foot. In that way we came to where the city of Buffalo now stands, and found a small log tavern kept by Jack Palmer. Close by were about a dozen Indian wigwams. This constituted the whole town at that time. We came up on the beach of the lake, fording the streams. When we came to the mouth of the Cattaraugus, it was about dark; we undertook to ford it, and came very near being all drowned, but fortunately succeeded in getting out all safe on the side we started. We then went up the creek a mile and a half, where a man named Skinner lived and kept a ferry. We succeeded in getting him out, and he brought us safely across the stream [illegible] at 12 o'clock at night. The next day we came on to where [illegible]ield now stands—(not a [illegible] we had then been built be[illegible] Cattaraugus creek and the [illegible]sylvania line)—and camped for the night, by putting up some crotches and covering with brush. We built a large fire in front, hoppled the horses and left them to browse. The next day (April 1st, 1802), we came on to Tuttle's Mills, south-east of the present village of North East, and the travel of one day more brought us to Colt's Station, where we found a comfortable log house, which my father had prepared before he left for the East. We were from the middle of February to the 2d of April in making that journey which can now easily be made in 20 hours. Our goods left at Bloomfield (about 20 miles east of Rochester), did not reach here until about the first of July."

Cyrus Robinson resided at Colt's Station till 1813, and then removed to North East, where he remained till his death in 1843.

In 1820, Joseph Selden purchased a large tract of land at Colt's Station, and cleared about 100 acres in one year. He opened a store with a large stock of goods, but in a short time he failed, and since then the place has been on the decline.

Greenfield township is not touched by a railroad, neither has it a plank-road. French creek runs diagonally across the south-eastern part, and a number of mills have been kept in running order on that stream for many years. This township has at all times been deficient in mail facilities, though they have a post-office at the Mills. The mail route is established exclusively for that office, as there is no other place near by to warrant an extended route.

William E. Marvin, son of Elisha, resided in Greenfield for several years, but he is now a resident of the Marvin farm in North East township. In fact, but few of the descendants of the first settlers remain, and probably no township in the county has made less progress in building mills, opening roads, or has less factories than Greenfield.

The land is more elevated than the rest of the county, and is better adapted for grazing than grain growing. There is a great difference in the value of the farms between this and the adjoining township of North East.

Greenfield has the credit of being the first township in which the people [illegible]ted for the worship of God. [illegible]t, Esq., in his manuscript [illegible]n Sunday, July 2d, 1797, [illegible]hirty persons assembled at Colt's Station making a decent and becoming audience. A sermon was read from Dr. Blair's collection, on the text 1st Cor. 14: 4: 'Let all things be done decently and in order.'"

THE ERIE GAZETTE

HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

NO. XIII.

Written for the Erie Gazette.

NORTH EAST—PART II.

Last week mention was made of the brothers, Joseph and John McCord. They were among the earliest settlers, became noted as very useful citizens, and remained the rest of their lives. There is an anecdote related that will bear repetition in this connection, as it serves to show the difference in judgment among the pioneers as to the prospective value of the land in different locations. Two young men from Northumberland county "footed" it out here, and both took up a tract of land in Venango township (in a section now regarded as a very hard location), built a cabin, and set to work with indefatigable industry to clear the land, cheered in their labor by flattering hopes of the future. Knowing that their friend John McCord was located somewhere on the lake shore, they started off one Saturday afternoon to visit him. They reached his house about dark. Mr. McCord was very glad to see them, and persuaded them to remain with him till Monday, entertaining them to the best of his ability. In the morning they started for home, accompanied for a short distance by Mr. McCord, who acted as a guide through the woods. As soon as they were safely on the road, he bade them good-by and returned homeward. The two visitors being alone, one says to his companion: "Andy, isn't it strange that a man like John McCord, with as good judgment as he shows, should have been such a d—d fool as to locate in this barren white oak region, when all Venango—so much better—lay open before him?" Mr. McCord lived to see his two friends abandon their first location, thus throwing away many years' hard labor, and come and purchase lands near the lake shore, not a great distance from his farm. A few years' experience proved that they had reason to reverse their opinion of his sagacity in original selection of location.

Last week we also referred briefly to the organization of the first Presbyterian Church in the county. John McCord and Thomas Robinson were the first Elders of that church, and both were zealous and useful christians. The solemn ceremonial of ordaining the Rev. Robert Patterson, the first Presbyterian minister in the county, was conducted in Mr. McCord's house, on the 1st day of September, 1803. Here Mr. Patterson labored faithfully and with the practice of much self-denial until the 22d of April, 1807, when at his own request the pastoral relations with the congregations of Greenfield and North East were dissolved.

Francis Brawley located in 1798, about three miles west of the present village of North East, on a 400-acre tract, which he subsequently divided among his four sons. He was early appointed a Justice of the Peace, and his decisions were conscientiously and carefully given, hence the esteem he won from his fellow citizens. Mr. B. continued his residence on the farm the rest of his life. One son was honored by the offices of Justice of the Peace and Associate Judge. Since his death the land has nearly all passed into other hands.

Another of the pioneers of '98 was Thomas Crawford. He became a useful and prominent citizen, and his sons practical and sagacious business men.

Lemuel Brown was one of the first tavern keepers in North East township, and remained in the business for many years, in which he was followed by his son, H. L. Brown, who subsequently removed to Erie, established Brown's Hotel, and died in the city in 1853.

Jas. Barr came from Juniata county with his family in 1803, and settled on the east bank of Twenty-mile creek, near its mouth, and resided there until 1813, when he removed to Harborcreek. He was among the very best men of those days. By his energy and good judgment he became comfortably circumstanced. He selected lands for all his children. To his eldest daughter, Mrs. Wilson, he secured the place known as Wilson's tavern in Harborcreek. Subsequently he bought two tracts in the Erie Reserve. Two of his sons moved on to this land, where they died. Most of this property is now within the city limits. The old gentleman was one of the first Elders of the Associate Reformed Church, organized in 1811, as the First Church of Erie, Rev. Robert Reid pastor. Mr. Barr died in 1823, aged 86 years.

James Barr, Jr. (son of the above), was a captain of militia when the war of 1812 broke out. He and his men bristled with patriotism, and were ready at a moment's notice for active service. Having volunteered for the campaign, they were ordered up west to Sandusky, where they spent the winter. Returning in 1813, he changed his residence from North East to Harborcreek, and thence to Millcreek in 1830, where he survived till 1835. Matthew R. Barr, of the well known firm of Barr, Johnson & Co., is a son of Jas. Barr, Jr. For three generations have the members of this family in direct succession proved themselves useful citizens, and as such they have been and are now honored.

Philetus Glass started the first furnace and plow manufactory in the county, at the mouth of the Sixteen-mile creek, at what is called Freeport.

A few months since North East lost by demise a gentleman who resided within her borders for about half a century. He had been variously occupied as tavern keeper, merchant, farmer, etc. His name has been identified with the development of the township, he having been a leader in very useful enterprise. Our readers will have no difficulty in recognizing that we are here referring to the lamented Bester Town.

Later (in 1830) came from Scotland a poor boy named John Scouller. At first he commenced working by the month at Neeley's mill; then he rented the same mill; and a few years subsequently he removed to North East, where he finally settled, dying in 1867. He was a man of thorough business habits. In managing the flouring mill, the paper mill, or the farm, he seemed equally at home, and alive to the utility of introducing improved methods or machinery. He secured the reward that usually falls to such men—success.

A paper mill was early established near the borough of North East. This mill has been a decided success to its various owners and a great credit to the county.

We cannot close this rapid sketch of North East without referring to its reputation as a grape growing region. The culture of the grape of several varieties has been prosecuted by a few ardent devotees, who have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the soil and the climate are alike adapted to this luscious fruit. Moreover, by the efforts of the South Shore Wine Company, many varieties of wine manufactured in North East have won favor in all parts of the United States.

This township has furnished two Associate Judges, several members of the Legislature, and many County officers, besides we know not how many candidates for nomination for the several offices of honor and profit.

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

NO. XIV.

Written for the Erie Gazette.

HARBORCREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original front townships, with the lines about the same as first adopted. It contains about 20,000 acres, and 450 resident taxables. In intelligence, improvements, and increase of wealth, it ranks among the first in the county. The township as a whole is not equal to North East or Fairview for farming purposes. Yet its progress in establishing schools, churches, etc., attest the sterling character of the residents.

The Rees Reserve was selected by Wm. Rees for himself, in '95. William Saltsman came here in 1797, and selected his location on the west line of the township. He cleared a large farm, built mills, and died on his place in March, 1829. Andrew Elliott located near the present Railroad station in 1797, where he remained until his death. His sons and their families are still on the same grounds. In 1800, Hugh McCann located near the south-west corner of the township. He was an industrious, persevering citizen. His death occurred in 1827. Alexander Brewster located next north of McCann about the same time. He cleared thirty acres, then abandoned the place to remove to the Erie Reserve, and afterwards to Erie, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He died in 1826, respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

The Moorhead family removed from Lancaster county, about the year 1801, and located in this township. Thomas, the eldest brother, came first with his family, and took up his residence on the bank of the Twelve-mile creek, where the Buffalo road crosses. On coming hither he had three children, of whom Colonel James M. Moorhead is the most widely known. He married Miss McCord. They are both living on the old place. Joseph Y. Moorhead married Miss Blaine. He kept tavern for many years in Erie and in Harborcreek. Thomas Moorhead, Jr., was born in this county. He early became a merchant in Erie. He entered public life in 1845 to serve the people as Register and Recorder, and was subsequently re-elected. He also served as County Treasurer for one term. He died in this city a few years since. His wife was the daughter of Moses Barnett. His eldest son, Isaac Moorhead, was one of the first appointed Conductors on the original railroad running through Erie county, and has been on the road (now called Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad) ever since, with the exception of the two past winters, which he has spent in Harrisburg as one of the engrossing clerks of the House of Representatives.

James Moorhead came here with his elder brother Thomas, and located in Fairview, where he died a few years since. There were five brothers that came to Erie county, viz: James, Thomas, John, Robert, and George. Of these Robert is the only survivor.

The father of these young men came to this county in 1805, and lived the rest of his days among this people. Robert Moorhead, the surviving brother, was a sergeant of Captain Barr's company of militia, and was out with the men whenever they were in active service.

The Moorhead family in this county at one time polled 22 votes, divided politically in this manner: Whigs, 20; Democrat, 1; Anti-slavery, 1. Now they poll 19 votes, all Republican.

Two brothers, Ezekiel and Benjamin Chambers, with their families, came here from Central Pennsylvania in 1802. Their descendants occupy the original farms in this township at the present time. Jno. Riblet, sen., located in Harborcreek in 1801. The Backus family were from New England, and came the same year, locating in the south part of the township. Amasa Prindle was another of the early settlers. Robert Scott and Robert Jack, from Lancaster county, located on the bank of the lake, and became permanent residents. Thomas Greenwood with his family was also an early settler. The farms occupied by all these remain in the families to the present day. In fact, there has been less change in the ownership of the real estate in Harborcreek than any other township in the county.

The success which has been achieved by the inhabitants in the develop-

ment of the agricultural resources of this township is a source of pride to them. They have shown considerable enterprise and sagacity and been rewarded with prosperity and constantly increasing wealth. Moorheadville, the location of the Moorheads, has become a wealthy section of the county. The first Sabbath School established in the county was in a school-house in this neighborhood in the year 1817, Col. Jas. M. Moorhead was one of its founders.

A grist and saw-mill was built at an early day on the Twelve-mile creek near its mouth. The location has been known for over half a century as Neely's Mills. The mills have been run very successfully for the benefit of the neighborhood and their owners. They have not yet outrun their usefulness and profitableness.

John Shattuck located on the Four-mile creek, and in 1823 he built a grist mill on the land, and two years subsequently put up a saw-mill. He laid out his farm into town lots, built a brick church in the midst, and named the place Wesleyville, in honor of the Rev. John Wesley. The Methodists have had a large and flourishing society there ever since. Mr. Shattuck died in 1834.

Thomas Rees was the first Justice of the Peace of the township. Thomas Greenwood and Myron Backus were also early Justices. James Chambers was appointed to that office about forty years ago, and has continuously held a commission as Justice of the Peace ever since. He has also served one term as County Treasurer and one term as County Commissioner. Dr. Ira Sherwin located here to practice his profession in 1825. He soon became a prominent citizen, and remained a practicing physician till his death in 1859. Aaron Hoag was an early resident of Harborcreek, who died at an advanced age in 1858. During life he was noted for his constant appearance before Justices, and in Court. He was probably mixed up in more cases of litigation than any other man in the county. Henry Clark came from New England, and early located near the centre of the township. He left a large family of sons in that location. Andrew Culbertson first located in Washington township in 1878, when he came from Lycoming county. He remained there only a short time, and then removed to the Moorhead settlement, and married into the Moorhead family. Here he remained, and his descendants occupy the old farm.

Several brothers named Caldwell, with their families, early came hither and settled on the bank of the lake in the western part of the township. They were very industrious, and made extensive improvements, but were compelled to abandon the farms by the decision of the Court calling their title to the land not valid. Like many others, they lost the fruits of their hard toil. All of this class, we believe, should have been protected in their claims by the State authorities, or reimbursed for their outlay and labor from the State treasury.

Probably no township in the county has such a large proportion of churches and places of worship as Harborcreek. The Presbyterians early organized themselves and erected a house of worship near the centre of the township. The organization is maintained to this day, and preaching is very regular. The Methodists have several places where they hold regular services, and other denominations have churches and Sabbath schools.

The Harborcreek Woolen factory is located in the southern portion, and is one of the chief manufacturing establishments in the township.

Thomas Bunnell is one of the oldest citizens of the county. He first located in Green, but many years ago he removed to Harborcreek. The late Joseph Grant, of Wesleyville, had been a resident there but a few years, although he had been in the county since 1817. He originally settled in Wayne, where he long resided, and then removed to Erie, and thence to Wesleyville.

The Erie Observer

ERIE, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1873.

THE CHURCHES OF ERIE.

History of the First Presbyterian Church.

BY REV. A. H. CARRIER, PASTOR.

Presbyterianism gained a foothold at an early day in Northwestern Pennsylvania. A large proportion of the early settlers came from south-eastern Pennsylvania and the borders of Virginia and Maryland. Many of these, being of Scotch-Irish descent, had been brought up under the most careful Presbyterian nurture. At different points in Erie county churches of this faith were organized at the beginning of the century; for instance, at Fairview, Springfield and Upper and Lower Greenfield, (the latter place being now North East.)

As early as 1802, at Presque Isle or Erietown, as it was variously called, a Presbyterian congregation, not then organized into a church, sough ministerial services from the Presbytery of Erie, which had been organized the year before. In 1803, in connection with Upper and Lower Greenfield, it extended a call to the Rev. Robert Patterson, although, for some reason, the call seems not to have been prosecuted, or, at least, his services not secured for the congregation at Erietown.

Rev. Johnston Eaton, who had been licensed to preach, August 22d, 1805, came in 1806, into Erie county, and preached his first sermon "in a small log tavern, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, kept by Captain Swan." The fragment of an old journal recites something of his early experience: "Preached three months in the congregations of Fairview, Springfield and Mill Creek, (probably near Erie), beginning July, 1806, at ninety dollars per quarter." After this we have no account of regularly sustained services at Erietown for several years.

In 1814 an engagement was made with Rev. J. Eaton to give one-third of his time to the congregation at Erie. The remainder of his time was divided between Fairview and North East.

In September, 1815, the church was regularly organized. Services were then held, and for a while subsequently, in the old Court House, which was situated on what is now West Park, just beyond the site of the Soldiers' Monument. This was the general rendezvous for public services of all kinds. Judah Colt, who was a prominent member of the church and one of its elders, had erected, on Sassafras street, where is now the residence of Wm. Bell, Esq., a frame building which was used in part for school purposes. This became the first regular place of worship for the new church, and was familiarly known for many years as "the yellow meeting house."

Among the most prominent of the early members of the church and congregation were Judah Colt, Giles Sanford, Robert McClelland, Thomas Laird, John Evans, John Grubb, William Arbuckle, George Selden, Robert and George Davison, Samuel Hayes, Geo. A. Elliot, Thos. H. Sill, Joseph M. Sterrett. Other leading citizens, such as P. S. V. Hamot, had sittings in the church and contributed to the support of worship.

In 1818 Rev. J. Eaton gave one-half of his time to the church at Erie, the other half being devoted to the church at Fairview. This arrangement continued for five years.

April 13th, 1825, Rev. David McKinney, a graduate of Jefferson College, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was ordained and installed pastor of the First Church of Erie. Rev. Timothy Alden preached the sermon and Rev. Samuel Tait delivered the charges. This relation continued until April 22d, 1829, when, at his own request, it was dissolved. In 1824 a brick edifice, large and commodious for the existing wants of the society, was built upon the site of the present edifice.

Judah Colt, whose interest in the church was unflagging, gave the society the use of a room in a block owned by himself on French street, for evening prayer meetings. After his death a building, known as the session room, was built adjoing the church and used for social worship.

Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, of Dickinson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie and installed pastor of the First Church on the 9th day of September, 1829. Rev. Giles Doolittle, of North East, preached the sermon; Rev. Wells Bushnell and Rev. Thomas Anderson delivered the charges.

Large accessions were made to the church during 1831–32—years which were marked by great religious interest throughout the country. In 1857, more than a hundred were received at one time, as the fruits of a revival, and, in 1865, ninety were added in the same manner.

At the great division in the Presbyterian church, in 1838, the First Church attached itself to the New School Assembly.

Several colonies have proceeded from the original hive, viz: the church at Belle Valley; the Park Church of Erie, June 28th, 1855; and, more recently, the Central Church, February, 1871, together with the colleague pastor, Rev. C. C. Kimball.

"In June, 1859, the corner-stone of the present elaborate and beautiful church edifice was laid." The building committee consisted of D. S. Clark, Joshua Folkansbee, P. G. Finn, Samuel Davenport. The building was not wholly finished until nearly three years from its commencement. The basement, meanwhile, was occupied for services. The upper audience room was dedicated the latter part of February, 1862, the sermon on the occasion having been preached by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.

The first elders of the church were Judah Colt and Geo. Selden. In 1832 there were elected Jno. Dunlap, Alexander McClelland, Samuel Love, Wm. Arbuckle. In 1857, Wm. Himrod, J. D. Clark, Robert Davison, David S. Clark. In 1865, David Shirk, Samuel Selden, Joseph A. French. In 1871, Jas. Lytle, Pressly Arbuckle, J. F. Downing.

March 24th, 1871, Rev. Dr. Lyon, who had completed nearly forty-three years of ministry to the same congregation, and whose labors had been marked by signal ability and success, died, greatly beloved and greatly lamented.

The present pastor, Rev. A. H. Carrier, who had been called to the associate pastorate just previously to this event, began his services April 30th, 1871, with a discourse commemorative of his esteemed predecessor. He was installed December 7th of the same year. The church has under its charge a large and flourishing mission enterprise, and includes upon its roll of communicants about three hundred names.

ERIE OBSERVER.

ERIE, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1873.

THE CHURCHES OF ERIE.

Park Presbyterian Church.

BY REV. A. T. FULLERTON, PASTOR.

I have been requested by the editor of the Observer to give a sketch of the history of Park Presbyterian Church in this city. My recent connection with the Church, and my meagre acquaintance with its history, must render the sketch little more than a dry statement of dates and prominent events, copied in great measure from the records of the Church.

The history of Park Church may date its commencement in April, 1855, as the various attempts which had previously been made to establish an "Old School" Presbyterian Church in Erie had proved unsuccessful. The first service was held in a room in the fourth story of the building known as Cadwell's Block, on State street, April 20, 1855. The services were conducted by Rev. William Wilson and Rev. S. J. M. Eaton. There were about thirty persons present.

After a few weeks the congregation secured Gensheimer's Hall; a convenient and commodious room. Here, on the 28th of June, 1855, the Church was organized by a Committee apppointed by the Presbytery of Erie, consisting of Rev. James W. Dickey and Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, with Elders William Campbell, of Washington, and James L. Reed, of Mill Creek. The names enrolled at that time as members of the Church, were William Arbuckle, S. S. Spencer, D. B. McCreary.

Dyer W. Fitch and Mrs. Julia A. Fitch, his wife; Mrs. Mary Shattuck, Miss Sarah Ward, Mrs. Mary W. Fleury and Miss Catharine Mason. Of these, all sis ing except Mr. Arbuckle and Mrs. Fita ca

On the third Sabbath of July, drie Sabbath School was organized The twenty-five or thirty scholars. com

Rev. William Wilson and other the plied the Church till May, 1856, whin t permission of the Presbytery, Rev. dre M. Blackburn, then of the Presbyterei Lake, was invited to become "and ted Supply" of the Church for one ard Mr. Blackburn accepted the invitatret and began his labors May 25, 1856. m that time the Church numbered 24 me of bers. During the following year, und t Mr. Blackburn's efficient care, the Churc and Sabbath School grew rapidly. A large Bible Class was organized. The congregation increased. The benevolent operations of the Church were carried on with regularity and energy.

February 21, 1857, Mr. Blackburn was elected Pastor of the Church, and was installed May 27. At that time there were 35 communicants.

During the Summer and Autumn of 1857 the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated December 22, with thanksgiving and gladness. Rev. Fred. T. Brown, then of Cleveland, now of St. Paul, Minn., preached the sermon on day.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remembrance, that during the year 1857, the Church, then so weak, contributed $350 to the Assembly's boards, in addition to nearly $17,000, raised for the erection of the house of worship and other congregational expenses. It was not strange that God should bless a people who thus "honored Him with their substance," and that, during the following year, the number of communicants should have been doubled. Forty-six persons were added upon profession of their faith; the largest harvest, with one exception, which Park Church has ever enjoyed.

After seven years of faithful and fruitful labor, Mr. Blackburn was called to the pastoral care of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., and, for the sake of his health, accepted the call, to the great regret of his loving flock in Erie. He has since been called to the chair of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the North-west, at Chicago, which post of duty he now holds.

On the 22d of February, 1864, Rev. Geo. F. Cain, then of Stroudsburg, Pa., was unanimously chosen to be Pastor of Park Church. The call was accepted, and Mr. Cain was installed shortly afterwards. At that time there were 127 communicants. There had been many added to the Church, but there had also been frequent removals, and some had "fallen asleep" in Jesus.

In April, 1864, the Parsonage, on the corner of Sassafras and Seventh streets, was purchased, the congregation joining with great zeal and unanimity in thus providing a beautiful and comfortable home for their Pastor.

The year ending April, 1866, was marked by a gracious effusion of the Holy Spirit. Ninety-two communicants were added to the Church, of whom sixty-eight professed, for the first time, their faith in Christ.

In April, 1870, the singularly happy pastoral relation between Mr. Cain and the Church, was dissolved, in order that Mr. Cain might accept a call to the Alexander Church in Philadelphia. The resolutions in which the congregation assented to Mr. Cain's request for a dissolution of his Pastorate, expressed a deep and heartfelt regret, and were not, as is too often the case, a mere formality.

When Mr. Cain left the Church it was composed of 242 communicants.

December 7, 1870, Rev. James Otis Denniston, of Matteawan, N. J., was called to the Pastoral charge, which office he fulfilled with earnestness and fidelity till April, 1872.

September 9, 1872, Rev. A. T. Fullerton was elected Pastor, and entered upon his work in October. There are now 218 members in Park Church.

The Ruling Elders of the Church have been: S. S. Spencer, elected June 28, 1855; David Agnew, elected June 28, 1856; D. W. Fitch, elected June 4, 1859; Thomas Taber, elected June 4, 1859; Edward J. Cowell, elected December 9, 1865; Andrew H. Caughey, elected December 9, 1865; William Himrod, elected January 4, 1868; N. J. Clark, elected January 4, 1868; H. S. Jones, elected January 4, 1868.

Of these, Messrs. Agnew and Taber have removed from Erie: the others now constitute the Church Session.

It is pleasant to add to this sketch, that an unusual degree of brotherly kindness and unanimity in action has always characterized Park Church. May its future history be still brighter and more pleasant than its past. And, surely, all of our brethren who love the Lord in this city will join with us in the prayer: "Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish now the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it."

The Erie Observer

ERIE, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1873.

THE CHURCHES OF ERIE.

History of the Congregational New Church.

BY REV. W. M. GOODNER, PASTOR.

New Church meetings for worship in Erie were first held at the residence of E. H. Stearns, No. 117 West Ninth street, in April 1869. They were continued each Sabbath with few exceptions until October 1st, 1871. The services were usually conducted by Mr. Richard De Charms. Many books, tracts and periodicals were sold, loaned and given to citizens from the library of E. A. Stearns; several volumes were donated to the Y. M. C. A. and some left on sale at the principal book stores. These and other means were used to spread the doctrines of the New Church, until the services of Rev. E. S. Hotham were secured as pastor, who entered upon his duties about the first of Oct. 1871. A pleasant hall with adjoining rooms in the second story of McGrath's new building, No. 721 State street, were then leased, fitted up, and furnished for worship, where services were conducted morning and evening. Morning attendance from 30 to 50, evening from 60 to 100, increasing steadily from commencement. Agreeable to an invitation, given at public services the preceding Sabbath, to all in any measure interested in organizing a society of the New Church in Erie, a meeting was held on the 18th of November, 1871, in the hall above named.

Rev. E. S. Hotham was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles Rose appointed clerk of the meeting. After a short address from the Chairman, Rev. E. S. Hotham, E. H. Stearns and Thomas Birch, were appointed a Committee to draft Articles of Association for the proposed New Church, which were reported on the evening of November 25th, and unanimously adopted. Rev. E. S. Hotham was elected pastor, A. Griswold and E. H. Stearns, Deacons, W. R. Stearns, Treasurer, and Charles Rose, Clerk.

About the 1st of June, 1872, Mr. Hotham's resignation, as pastor, was accepted, and the society were without a pastor from that time until in October, of same year, though the Rev. Mr. Barrett, of Philadelphia, spent a number of weeks here during the interim, preaching and lecturing with great acceptability. In October the Rev. W. M. Goodner, of Chicago, Ill., accepted a call to the pastorate, and is now preaching every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday evenings during the present winter is engaged in the delivery of lectures on the leading doctrines of the New Church.

Since entering upon his pastoral labors, Mr. Goodner has received eight applications for church membership, has baptised two adults and four children, and four additional names have been added to the Society Record.

Up to October 1872, Mr. H. Stearns had borne the entire financial burdens of the church; but at this time the church, in its corporate capacity, agreed with Mr. Stearns to purchase of him the entire furniture and outfit of the hall, and also assumed all other pecuniary responsibilities pertaining to its legitimate business. It is but just that we be allowed to state that this church transacts all its business in its corporate capacity, as fully as any other church in this city, although Mr. Stearns has done, and is still doing, a liberal part in sustaining it.

In addition to the public services already mentioned, we have Sunday-school at nine a. m., and also a sociable at the hall every alternate Wednesday evening, at seven and one-half o'clock, which are well attended, and to which all well disposed persons are made welcome.

Our motto to all other religious bodies is, "*Friendship to all, ill will to none.*"

We are glad to know that the age in which we live is doing much towards the intellectual, moral and religious elevation of almost all Christian denominations. We rejoice especially to witness the gradual declension of the spirit of narrow sectarian bigotry, intolerance and persecution. We are glad to see that the old theological theories, peculiar to each denomination are less earnestly insisted upon; while there is more disposition to dwell upon and exalt the essence of all genuine religion, which is *to live good lives, according to our several and honest convictions of religious duty.*

In a word, there is evidently more *charity*, more brotherly *tenderness*, and less *dogmatism* and *selfishness*, than formerly, among the denominations in this land of Liberty; and the so-called Swedenborgians, hail these blessed indications as so many harbingers of that age of light and love, so long foretold in the Word of God. These are some of the influences and consequences of the Lord's Second Coming, which is, as we claim, a *spiritual*, rather than a *Personal* Coming.

We invite the public to attend our services and learn for themselves what we believe, how we teach, and what our true spirit is.

The Erie Observer

ERIE, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1873.

THE CHURCHES OF ERIE.

History of the First German Baptist Church.

BY REV. HENRY KOSE, PASTOR.

The commencement of the First German Baptist Church was in the month of February, in the year 1860, by Rev. A. Von. Puttkammer, who preached here two weeks and baptised sixteen, who then belonged to the English Baptist Church, until October 1861. At that time—Oct. 22d—there being twenty-two members with the pastor, a German Baptist Church was officially organized. The first services were held on Peach street, above the depot, in a small hall, then called Judson Hall, and were conducted by Rev. Henry Koeler, and also the Sunday-school numbered from thirty to thirty-five scholars. In July, 1863, Rev. Anthony Haeusler was unanimously chosen pastor of the church, and accepted the call. In the spring of 1864, the present church was erected, and was dedicated on the first Sunday in July of the same year. Rev. Mr. Shulte, of the second Baptist Church of Buffalo, preached a German dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Elder Hayes, of the English Baptist Church of Erie, preached in the afternoon. In the spring of 1866, the congregation built the parsonage back of the church, furnishing a neat and comfortable home for their pastor. In May, 1865, Rev. Anthony Haeusler accepted a call from Attica, N. Y. June, 1865, Rev. John Eisenmenger, of the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., was chosen pastor, accepted the call, and was ordained in the fall of the same year. During his stay there were about thirty five persons added to the church upon profession of faith. In August, 1868, Rev. Mr. Eisenmenger accepted a call to Canada. In the same month the church accepted Rev. Adolf Ginius, also from the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., who was ordained a few months after. During his stay with us fifteen persons were added to the church. October, 1871, he accepted a call to Scranton, Pa. The present pastor, Rev. Henry Kose, accepted a call in December, 1871. The church now has sixty members.

The Erie Observer

ERIE, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1872

The Churches of Our City

History of the Church of The Cross and Crown.

BY REV. BOYD VINCENT, RECTOR.

This little church has but a short history, yet one full of events of the greatest interest and encouragement to itself—a history full of rapid growth, and promise of success in the work which it is set to do. The origin of the church is mainly due to the wise foresight and unwearied energy of the Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, who has done so much to carry religious privileges to the outlying portions of our city. Under his direction, in May 1868, a small Sunday school of six teachers and eight scholars was organized at the public school-house on East Tenth street, near Beech Lane, and placed under the Superintendence of Mr. Boyd Vincent. The neighborhood was thoroughly canvassed for scholars by visiting from house to house, and a Men's Bible Class soon started.

In October following lay services on alternate Sundays, with the reading of a sermon, were began, and attended by a dozen or fifteen persons. These services and the Sunday school were soon found to be mutually productive of benefit. At Christmas there was an average attendance in the school of sixty scholars and eleven teachers. Soon after a Women's Bible Class was added, and mainly from the members of this and the Men's Bible Class the attendance at the now weekly church services was increased to thirty or forty persons. About this time the whole work was given fresh character by assuming the unusual but beautiful name of "The Cross and Crown Mission." By May 24th, the first anniversary of the school's organization, the average attendance of scholars was eighty. In June, the lay services were superseded by an afternoon clerical service by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding. This, of course, was a great improvement, again giving greater reality and promise of permanence to the work. The confidence of success which this new feature inspired and the value of thus at once associating mission schools in peoples minds with church authority—and that as integral parts of church life and work,—was shown very soon. From the beginning the expenses of the mission had been partly met by the contributions of the members themselves, though they were mainly defrayed by donations from St. P[illegible] Sunday school and from a few interested friends, as also by subscriptions in the mother parish. But in October of that year (1869), only 18 months after the mission was started, the number of adult members in the congregation and Bible class was such, that they spontaneously proposed and proceeded to make the work actually self-supporting, although still formally connected with St. Paul's parish.

In November the original superintendent being called away from town, Mr. Wm. F. Smith was unanimously elected to fill the place. The average attendance of the school reported at Christmas was ninety; and in April following four persons from the Men's Bible Class were confirmed at St. Paul's church—thus realizing the first fruits of the work of love in this mission. In January $317 had been raised by subscription for the purchase of a cabinet organ and a [illegible] library, and soon after steps were taken for the erection of a chapel. Out of five lots generously offered for the purpose, that of Mr. Wm. M. Watts, of Carlisle, and situated at the corner of Twelfth and Ash streets, was accepted. The corner stone was laid in July, and in February 1871, the whole edifice, ready for use, and free from debt, was consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God.

The building, as it now stands, cost $4,000, of which $800 were contributed by the members of the mission, and the balance by members of St. Paul's parish. It is sixty feet by twenty, interior measure; has a chancel sixteen feet by fourteen, and a class-room on either side, sixteen feet square.

In April following, thirteen persons more, mainly from the classes of the Sunday school, were confirmed, the latter thus realizing its true character as a training school for the church. In July of that year, the Rev. Boyd Vincent, as assistant minister of St. Paul's church, was placed in charge of the work here. In July of the current year "The Church of the Cross and Crown" was admitted into union with the Convention of the diocese, as an entirely independent and self-supporting parish,—Mr. Vincent becoming at the same time its full pastor.

The following is about the present condition of the parish:

Number of communicants,	65
Whole number of souls connected with parish,	300
S. S. Teachers,	14
S. S. Scholars,	250
No. baptised within the year,	22
Confirmed,	8

God's hand seems clearly manifested in the unbroken harmony and steady prosperity which have marked the work of this little church; and yet, besides being a monument of gratitude to Him who thus delights to make man's good His own glory, this parish does speak most eloquently of the power and efficiency of laymen and laywomen in the co-operative work of building up the church of God on earth, if they will but give themselves to the cause in a spirit of real love self-sacrifice.

No 5-183

Nov 9, 1813

			£	s.	d
	1	Josiah Prendergast Dr for Phinias Palmiter			
		To 1¼ yds Mixd Broad Cloth 32/	2	–	–
		" ¼ lb Powder 12/	–	3	–
			2	3	–
	2	James Prendergast Dr			
		To 1 Dollar Cash Paid Capt Dealon	–	8	–
		" 2½ " " " a Blacksmith	1	–	–
			1	8	–
	3	William Forbes Dr for Clark			
		To 3 yds Cotton Shirting 4/	–	12	–
		" 2 Skeines white thred /3	–	–	6
			–	12	6
		10th			
	1	James Prendergast Dr			
		To 2 Brass Bound Candlesticks 3/6	–	7	–
		~~Jediah Prendergast for Dealon~~			
		~~To 1 Double Blade Penknife~~	~~–~~	~~5~~	~~6~~
	2	James Prendergast Dr by Morley			
		To ¼ lb Snuff 5/	–	1	3
Papers	13	" 1 Quire Paper self	–	3	–
		" Wafers	–	–	6
		Nov 4 13			
	2	James Prendergast Dr for Nathan Blowers			
		To 1½ yds Grey Cloth 32/	2	8	–
		" ½ " Shirting 4/	–	2	–
		" 7 Large Buttons 2/6 Doz	–	1	5
		" 2 Small " 1/6 "	–	–	3
			2	11	8
		for Wm Clark			
		To 6¼ yds narrow Cloth 22/6	7	–	8
		" 7 Large Buttons 2/6 Doz	–	1	5
		" 2 Small " 1/6 "	–	–	3
		" 14 Moles	–	–	7
		" 2 yds Check 4/8	–	9	4
Sewing Silk		" 3 Skeines Cold Silk 1/	–	3	–
			7	15	3
		" for Mr Lamman Dr			
		To 1¼ yds Grey Cloth 32	2	–	–
		" 4 Small Buttons 1/6	–	–	6
		" 7 Large " 2/6 Doz	–	1	5
		" 2 yds Cloth 35/6	3	11	–
		" 14 Large Buttons 2/6 Doz	–	2	11
Check		" 1½ yds Check 4/8	–	7	–
		" 1 Double Blade Knife	–	5	6
		" 1¼/8 yd Check 4/8	–	1	9
			6	10	1½
		£	16	17	0

		£	s.	d.
	Novr 10th 1813			
1	Jediah Prendergast Dr.			
	for Phineas Palmiter			
	To 3 yd. Shirting — 4/	—	12	—
	" 4 Dollars Cash	1	12	—
	" Payment to Capt. Deaton for work Done on the Store	3	4	—
	November 16 Dr. for Phineas Palmiter			
	To 1 Sett Farmers Cutlery	1	4	9
	" 1 Dollar Cash	—	8	—
	" 1/2 lb Copperis — 3/	—	1	6
	" Novr 18 Dr. for Deaton	7	2	3
	" 1 Pen knife	—	4	—
	" 1 Sett Shoe tacks	—	1	—
	Novr 19th			
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	for Wm Morgan			
	To 1 lb Snuff	—	5	—
	" 1/4 Pepper 6/8	—	1	6
	for yr Self			
	To 1/2 lb Hyson skin Tea 16/	—	8	—
	20	—	14	6
1	Jediah Prendergast Dr.			
	for Phineas Palmiter			
	To 1 Pair Pumps	—	16	—
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	Wm Morgan			
	To 1 Thimbel	—	—	9
	for Lamman			
	To 3 3/4 yd Cloth Navrs 22/6	—	15	—
	" 1 1/2 " Flannel — 7/	—	10	6
	" 1 Doz Small Buttons	—	1	6
	" 1 Scarr Silk	—	1	—
	" Cash seven dollars	2	16	—
	for V. Blowers Dr.			
	" 10 Dollars Cash	4	4	—
	22.	4	—	—
	For Lamman Dr.			
	To 1 yd Bedticking	—	6	6
	" 2 " Tape 12	—	—	4
	For Sinas Fish Dr.	—	6	10
	To 1/4 lb Indigo 18/	—	4	6
	" 1/2 " Tea 16/	—	8	—
	" 1 " Coperis	—	3	—
	" 2 1/4 setts Shoe Tacks 1/	—	2	6
	" 1 Doz Awls	—	3	—
	£	1	6	10
		—	8	4
	£	9	17	7

Nov. 23, 1813

		£	S.	d.
23	William Forbes Dr.			
〃	To 2½ yds Mixd Kersimere 20/	2	10	—
〃	" 1½ " Red Flannel — 8/	—	12	—
〃	" 1 Skein Silk	—	1	—
		3	3	—
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To Payment to Stephen Frank	1	8	—
	For Isaac Martin			
〃	To 1 Pare Pumps	—	16	—
	" Cash Two dollars	—	16	—
	" 1 Pen knife	—	4	—
	For William Morgan Dr.			
	To 1 Pare Cotton Cards 13/6		13	6
	For self			
26	To ¾ 1/8 yds Bedtick King 6/6		2	6
	" Payment Wm Martin	2	3	—
		6	3	—
	30			
4	Mr. Henry Babcock Dr.			
〃	To Payment to G. Gilston Eighteen dollars 12½c	7	5	—
5	William Sammons Dr.			
	To Payment to Lot Shaw	1	12	—
〃	" By R. Slayton 1 Whiskey	—	1	2
		1	13	2
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	For Wm Morgan			
〃	To 1 Wool Hatt	—	12	—
	" 5 lb Cotton wool 2/9	—	13	9
	" ½ " Tea 16/	—	8	—
	" 1 2nt Whiskey	—	2	6
	" 18 Lites window Glass 7 by 9	—	18	—
	" To Payment Isaac Martin	1	4	6
	" Cash five dollars	2	—	—
	" " " Seven "	3	4	—
	" Contra Cr.			
	" By Cash four dollars 25	1	14	—
	By Cupine Dr.			
	To Cash Ten dollars paid to James Bemus	1	—	—
	To 6¾ lb Sugar 1/8	—	13	3
		13	16	—
	Dec. 2, 1813			
3	William Forbes Dr.			
〃	To ½ yd Mixd Kersimere 20/	—	10	—
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	For Wm Morgan 1 Blowers	1	2	2
	To 7 lb 6 oz Tobacco 3/2			
	" 2 Gall Whisky self 10/			
	For J. Blowers			
	To 2 gall Whisky 12/	1	12	—
	" 1 Wool Hatt 12/			
		3	14	2

		£	s	d
57.	Dec. 5th 1813.			
11 3	William Forbes Dr.			
	By Bentley four dollars 25	1	14	—
	James Brewster Dr. for Cyrus Fish			
	To 1 Pr cotton cards	—	13	6
	" 3 ℔ cotton twine 2/6	—	8	3
	" Payment to William Baker & Richard Coville Cash	3	0	16
		1	17	9
3 11	[illegible] Dr. for [illegible]			
	[illegible] Hall 25.50	1	16	—
	[illegible] Dr. for William Morgan	—	12	—
	" Payment to Nichols			
	" Cyrus Hunt			
	" 1 pr of Kirkey 2/6	—	10	6
	" 4 ℔ Butter 16/			
	" 4 ℔ Williams Forbes	6	6	3
	" 10/ Nelson 1			
		7	8	9
	11 James Brewster Dr. for			
	Elias Hunt	—	2	6
	" 1 pr of Kirkey 4/ for Nichols			
	" 1 pr of Kirkey 10/	—	10	—
	" William Morgan			
	" 10 pr Kirkey 4/	—	2	0
	" 3 pr " " 16			
	" Nathan Brown	—	2	6
	" 1 pr Kirkey 2/6			
		—	17	—
3 11	William Forbes Dr.	—	5	2
	To Payment to Bentley			
	" William Smith			
	To 2 Pr Kirkey 5/			
	" " Brimstone 4/	1	10	2
	" 3 pr Stockings 4/			
	" 1 pr & 1 pr Kirkey Hall			
	[illegible] Commissioner			

(6) Dec.r 11th 1813

			£	s	d
	3	Amount brot forward	1	10	2
11		To 1 Gill Whiskey -- /6 " 3½ oz Indigo --- 2/2 " ¼ lb Tobacco 3/ " 1½ yd Callico --- 4/ " 1 Small Hatt -- 8/	~	19	4
			2	9	6
		Contra Cr.			
		By Cash	~	1	6
		Ballance Due £	2	8	~
	2	James Prendergast Dr.			
11	11	To Cash Paid Elvin Hunter	4	~	~
		13			
	2	James Prendergast Dr. For Cyrus Fish By Mr Santen To 3 Pints Whiskey 2/	~	7	6
11		" Contra Cr. By Cash for 1 Pair Socks	~	6	~
	2	James Prendergast Dr. For William Morgan To 12 pt Whiskey 2/6 " 1 Ham Venison --- 2/ " 2 " " 1 Saddle " 6/	~	10	6
11					
		16			
11	1	Jediah Prendergast Dr. To Paymt to B. Balmiter	3	15	~
11	2	James Prendergast Dr. For Elvin Hunt To 4 yds White Flannel 7/	1	8	~
11	3	William Forbs Dr. To Cash one dollar	~	8	~
11	2	James Prendergast Dr. For William Morgan To 4 Skanes thread — /3 " 5 yds Striped Factory -- 4/10 " 1 Candlestick - 3/6 " 6 yds White Shirting 4/	2	12	8

Amount Carried

		£	s	d
1)	Dec. 16th 1813			
2	Amount Brot forward	2	12	8
	To 1 ℔ Raf	~	4	6
	" 1 "	~	6	6
	" ¼ ℔ Coffee 3/	~	~	9
11	" ¼ " Allspice 6/	~	1	6
	" ½ " Pepper 6/	~	1	6
	" 8 Pains Broken Glass 1/6	~	4	~
	" 1 ℔ Shot	~	2	~
	" 1 Cake Soap	~	1	~
	" ½ Gal. Whiskey	~	1	~
17	" Thimble	~	~	9
	" 1 Skeine Thread	~	~	3
	" 1 Gill Whiskey	~	~	6
	17 £	3	16	19
23	William Forbs Dr.			
	for William Smith			
	To Payment to Willeo4	~	11	4
	for Bently to Payment			
11	to Mr Brown	1	4	6
	For Nichols			
	By Mr Morgan	~	10	~
	To 1 Gall Whiskey £	2	5	10
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	For Elven Hunt			
11	To 4 yd Camebrick muslin 10/6	~	2	8
	" 12 Qt Whiskey	~	2	6
		~	5	2
3	William Forbs Dr.			
	To 1 Paire Mittens	~	8	~
	for Phebe Morgan			
11	To ½ ℔ Tea 16/	~	8	~
	" 1½ yds Check 4/8	~	7	~
	for Will Hunt			
	To Cash one dollar	~	8	~
	£	1	11	~
1	Jedidiah Prendergast Dr.			
11	for Johon Blowers			
	To 2 qrts 5 gills Whiskey 2/6	~	6	7

2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	for William Morgan			
11	To 1 Qt Whiskey	~	2	6
	" 4 lb 10 oz Nails 2/	~	5	~
	21	~	11	6
8	William Barnes Dr.			
	By James Barnes			
11	To Wool Hatt	~	12	~
2	James Prendergast Dr.			
	for Calvin Hunt			
11	To 1 Paire Shoes	~	16	~
	" 1 Pt. W. Whiskey	~	1	6
	" for William Prendergast			
	To Payment to Mr Hoes	~	10	~
	" 1 Paire Shoes for my self	~	13	~
	" 14 ye Cambrick. Muslin 10/6	~	2	8
	" Payment to Sammon Cash	1	18	8
	" 14 lb Powder for Sammon 14	~	3	~
	" Cash for your self	~	12	~
	for Sammon			
	To 1 Paire Mittens	~	1	~
	" Cash Twenty dollars	8	~	~
	" for Cyrus Fish Dr.	8	4	5
	To 3 Qrts W. Whiskey 2/6	~	7	6
	Contra Cr.			
	By 1 Paire Socks	~	6	~
	for William Morgan Dr.			
	Cash Two dollars	~	16	~
	1 Qt W. Whiskey	~	1	6
11	" 1 " Whiskey Self	~	1	6
	" Payment to Mr Marsh	2	~	~
	" " To Deacon P.	~	2	11
	" " " Mr Davis 3/75	1	10	~
	£	17	10	3
3	William Forbs Dr.			
	To Cash fifty dollars	3	200	0
11	" go to Buffalo			

Decr 22 1813

	£	s	d
3 William Forbes			
for Phebe Morgan			
# To 1 Skane Thread	~	~	3
for William Clark			
To ½ yd Cotton Shirting 4/	~	2	~
23	~	2	3
4 Henry Babcock Dr			
To 3 yds Cloth 32/	4	16	~
" 1 Skane Silk	~	1	~
11 " 14 Button Moles	~	~	7
£	4	17	7
Smiley Dr			
To 1 Plug Tobacco	~	~	6
" ½ bl Whiskey	~	1	~
" 1 Thimbol	~	~	9
" 1 Hatt	~	12	~
" 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	6
" 1 lb 8d Nails	~	2	6
	~	16	11
2 James Prendergast Dr			
11 Cash Paid to Mr Landon	4	~	~
2 James Prendergast Dr			
For Willes			
11 To 2½ gall Whiskey 10/	1	5	~
For John Blowers Cask	2	~	~
" Nathan Blowers "	~	2	~
" Alba Cheney "	~	10	~
" Self 1½ yd Cloth 35/6	2	12	3
£	6	10	3
For William Morgan			
To 2 Hams venison 2/	~	4	~
" Cash Elisha Ring	~	16	~
" Cash to Doct Thompsons Jack	1	4	8
11 Tax " Cash paid your Tax in Chautauque	~	11	6
	2	16	2
January 3d 1814			
James Prendergast Dr			
for Mr Landon			
To 1¼ yd Cord 7/6	~	9	5
11 " 1 Seanes Silk silk	~	~	6
" ½ Doz Small Buttons 1/6	~	~	9
" ½ lb Brimstone 4/	~	2	~
" 1 Silk H kf (Silk)	~	11	~
amount carried over	1	3	8

January 5th 1814

			£	s	d
	Amount brot over		1	8	8
//	To 1 Flag Hkf		—	12	—
	" 1 lb 10d Nails		—	2	—
	" ½ gall Whiskey	10/	—	5	—
Willcox	" 2½ galls Whiskey	10/	1	5	—
	To Cloth		1	4	—
Alex Cook Breckingers	" 1 lb Nails		—	2	—
C Fish	To ½ gall Whiskey	10/	—	5	—
~~yourself~~	~~To 1 skein silk~~				
Nichols	To Cash paid Nichols		—	14	—
Willcox	To 4 lb Lead	2/	—	8	—
Janry 5	To 3 pts Whiskey		—	3	9
E Hunt	" 1 Pair Shoes		—	14	—
	" 1 quire Paper		—	3	—
	for Henry Lamman to payment				
	to Simmons 1 Hkf		—	12	—
King N. Blowers	To Cash		—	8	—
C. Blowers	" "		—	8	—
Cupper	" "		—	16	—
W Morgan	" 1 lb Snuff		—	5	—
C Fish	" 4 " Cotton wool	2/9	—	11	—
Janry 7	" 1½ yds Doe Cloth	4/	—	6	—
E Hunt	" Contra Cr.				
//	" 1 Muskrat skin			2	6
	" 1 " supr Do		—	1	6
William	" ¼ lb Pepper	6/	—	1	6
Morgan	" 1 Ham venison		—	2	—
	" Payment to Nichols		—	10	—
	" 1 qrt Whiskey		—	3	—
N. Blowers	" Payment to N. Blowers		1	8	—
C Hunt	" 2 lb 6 oz English Blister Steel 5/6		—	13	2
	" ½ lb Powder	12/	—	6	—
	" 1 gill Whiskey		—	—	6
H Lammon	" Payment to H Lamman Cash Twenty dollars		8	—	—
Wm	3 Hams Venison	2/	—	6	—
Morgan	" 1 pt Whiskey		—	1	—
14th Mrs	" 4 yds Fine Cord	7/6	1	10	—
Landon	" 2 Skanes Silk	1/	—	2	—
	" ½ pt Whiskey		—	1	—
	" ½ lb Hysonskin Tea	16/	—	8	—
Mr Landon by your Son	" 1 yd Cloth Doe		—	4	—
	" 6 Buttons		—	2	—
	" 1 Skein Thread		—	—	6
Wm 15th	" ½ pt Whiskey		—	1	—
Morgan	" 1 gill		—	—	6
	Amount carried over		24	12	7

Muskrat

			£	S.	d.
	10	January 15th 1814			
11	2	James Prendergast Dr.			
		To Amount brot over	24	12	7
Henry Lamman	"	Payment to Henry Lamman for Clark		3	
Michael Frank 11		Cap. Ten dollars paid to Michael Frank paid on an order on Board the Supervisors	4		
Mr. Landon		To 3 qts. W. Whiskey 1/6		4	6
C. Hunt		To 1 qt. W. Whiskey		3	
W. Morgan 18		To 1 gill W. Whiskey			6
		£	4	11	7
		18			
11	1	Lediah Prendergast Dr.			
		To 4 saddles venison 6/	1	4	
Wm. Morgan		James Prendergast Dr. for			
		To ½ lb. Tea 20/		10	
		" 1 gill W. Whiskey			6
		" Payment to Mr. Marsh		8	
Wm. Morgan 11		" 6½ lb. 4 Nails 2/9		17	11
		" 3 " 8 " 2/2		6	6
Dr. for Mr. Kelly		" 1 Gimblet		1	
		" ½ Doz Awls 13 pence		1	6
11		" 1 Sett Tacks		1	
		" 1 Almanack		1	
		" 1 gill W. Whiskey			6
C. Fish 11		" ½ lb. Tobacco 3/		1	6
H. Lamman		To 1 qt. W. Whiskey		1	6
Wm. Morgan		To 1 qrt ½ pt. W. Whiskey		4	
C. Fish, Lt. Stewart		To 1 Cake Chocolate		2	5
		Contra Cr.	2	17	4
H. Lamman		To 3 y Cash by Henry Lamman		1	6
C. Hunt		To 1 Saddle venison		7	
4		" 1 Ham "		2	
24					
Wm. Morgan		To ½ qt. W. Whiskey		1	
		" 1 gill "			6
11				10	6
		24			
		4 Henry Babcock Cr.			
		by 3000 feet pine Boards 32/	4	16	
		Supra Dr.			
11		To 1 qrt W. Whiskey		3	
		" ½ lb. Tobacco 3/		9	
				3	9
25		25			
for Benj. Carvile		2 James Prendergast Dr.			
		To 5 lb. Cotton wool 19		13	9
11		" 1 oz Snuff		2	3
				16	

January 15th 1814

			£	s	d
11	28	James Prendergast Dr.			
for Wm Morgan		To ½ Pt. Whisky	~	1	~
		" ½ Saddle Venison	~	1	~
		" 1 Saddle Venison	~	1	6
Elvin Hunt		" To 1 Pt. Whisky	~	1	6
		" " 1 " "	~	1	~
			~	11	~
11		3 William Potts Dr.			
for Chas. Hoy		To 5 yds Calico 5/6	1	7	6
your Sly		" To 1 lb nails	~	2	~
26		" 3 yds Black Cloth 35/6	5	6	6
		" 1 " Fine Cloth	~	4	~
11		" 1 " Shirting	~	4	~
		" ½ Doz Buttons 2/6	~	3	9
		" 2 Skeins silk 1	~	2	~
			7	9	9
11		James Prendergast Dr.			
for Alex. man		" 1 gill W. Whisky	~	~	6
17		To ½ gall W. Whisky ½ pt W. Whisky	~	18	9
Elvin Hunt		" 5 lb 10d Nails 2/	~	10	~
by Meeds		" 1 gall W. Whisky	~	12	~
Hunt for		" ½ gall W. Whisky 12/	~	6	~
F. Smith		" 1 Almanack	~	1	~
			2	8	3
		Henry Babcock Dr.			
11		To 1 Spelling Book	~	2	~
11	28	James Prendergast Dr.			
Wm Morgan		To 1 qt W. Whisky	~	3	~
		" 1 " "	~	3	~
		" ½ lb Brimstone 4/	~	2	~
		" 1 yd Shirting	~	4	~
	28	To 3 yds Shirting 4/	~	12	~
		" 3 Skeins Thread 13	~	~	9
C. Wing		To 3 gills W. Whisky 16	~	1	6
			1	6	3
11		Contra Cr.			
		By Cash Dr.	~	2	6
	30				
for Henry		To 1 gill W. Whisky	~	~	6
Lamson		" 1 gill "	~	~	6
Wm Morgan		To 1 Pt. W. Whisky	~	1	6
		" 1 Pt. "	~	1	6
11		Contra Cr.	~	4	~
		By 2282 feet Boards 32/	3	13	~
C. Hunt		To 1 Hatt	1	16	~
11					

January 30th 1814

		£	s.	d.
	1 Brewer James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To 1 Key for Seas	—	8	6
Brewer	To ½ pt Whiskey	—	1	—
yourself	To ½ lb Shelled Beaver 24	—	1	—
January	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
E. Hunt				
E Hunt	// 1 gall Whiskey for Pope	—	12	—
	// ½ pt Whiskey Pope	—	1	—
		1	15	—

January 2, 1814

	1 Nichols & Daniels Dr. by Nichols			
//	To 1 Bottle Whiskey	—	2	9
	// 1 // //	—	2	9
	// 1 // quart Whiskey	—	3	—
		—	8	6
	Indian Prendergast Dr. by pt Beaver			
	To 1 Broom	—	1	—
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
Wm Morgan	To 1½ pt Whiskey	—	2	3
	// 1 lb Snuff	—	5	—
Lammon	To 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
		—	7	9
	3 William Forbes Dr. by Bentley			
// Bentley	By Payment & By Meals	—	8	—
	// 2 doz Buttons 4/6	—	9	—
		—	17	—
	3			
Wm Jeffs	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 pt & 8 quills	—	2	2
E Hunt	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
Wm Morgan	To ½ pt Whiskey	—	1	—
E Hung	To 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
		—	5	2
	4 Nichols & Daniels Dr. by Nichols			
//	To 1 Bottle Whiskey	—	2	9
	// 1 // //	—	2	9
		—	5	6
	3 William Forbes Dr. by Bentley			
// Bentley	To payment by Strunk	—	8	—
	4 Nichols & Daniels Dr. by Nichols			
//	To 1 Bottle Whiskey	—	2	9
	// 1 // //	—	2	9
	// 1 // //	—	2	9
		—	8	3
	4 Henry Babcock Dr.			
//	To 1 Vest Pattern	—	4	1

		£	S	d
	February 4th 1814			
//	4 Henry Babcock Dr.			
	To 1 doz Button Molds	~	~	6
	" ½ gall Whiskey 12/	~	6	~
		~	6	6
Bently	3 William Forbs Dr. for Bently			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
	5			
	4 Nichols & Dannels Dr. by Nichols			
//	To 1 Bottle Whisky	~	2	9
	" 1 " "	~	2	9
	" 1 " "	~	2	9
		~	6	3
Morgan	2 James Prendergast Dr. for Morgan			
//	To 1 Qt Whiskey	~	3	~
Cyrus Fish	To ½ yd Cashmuslin 8/	~	4	~
	" 1 lb Tobacco	~	3	~
	" 1 Qt Whiskey	~	3	~
	To 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	6
Elisha Wing	" 2 dressed Deer Skins 11/	1	2	~
	" 2 Skeins Silk 1/	~	2	~
	" 1 Skein Flax Thread	~	1	~
	" ½ doz Small Buttons 1/6	~	~	9
//	" 7 Large Buttons 2/6 doz	~	1	6
	" 4⅛ yds Bedticking 6/6	~	2	6
Wm Morgan	To ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
	" payment Bases Children	~	4	~
Henry Lamon	To Cash paid Wm Lammain	~	4	~
	" payment " for Hays	~	4	~
J Babcock	To payment to Bases Chil	~	4	~
E Wing	To payment to Bases	~	4	~
N Blower	To payment to Bases	~	4	~
		3	8	3
your self	Contra Cr. [illegible]			
	By Cash	3	2	5
Shartleto	To ½ lb Tea 20/	~	10	~
W Dealon	To 9½ yds Bedticking 6/6	3	1	9
		3	11	9
//	9 Nichols & Dannels Dr. /		Cole pit	
//	2 plugs Tobacco Burning		1	~
	The Cole pit for parmenter			

		£	S.	d.
1814 February 8th				
Morgan	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 2 pt Whiskey	~	3	~
	" 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
		~	4	6
"	1 J. & M. Prendergast Dr. by Fenton			
	To 1 Saddle Venison		6	~
	9th			
Wm Morgan	2 James Prendergast Cr. by Morgan			
	By 1622 feet Boards 32/	2	11	10
Morgan	To ½ gill Whiskey	~	~	3
	" 1 Plug Tobacco	~	~	6
	" 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	6
		~	1	3
"	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
	To 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
	" 1 pt "	~	3	~
		~	4	6
"	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
Phenias Parmiter	To 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
	" 3 yd Shirting 4/	~	12	~
Elving	To 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	6
N. Blevens	" 1 " "	~	~	6
	10			
Wm Morgan	To ¼ bu Oats 4/	~	1	~
	" 1 pt Whiskey	~	3	~
E. Fish	To 1 Almanack	~	1	~
		~	19	6
"	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
	To 1 Bottle Whiskey	~	2	9
	" 1 " "	~	2	9
	" 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
	" 8 lb 10d Nails 2/	~	16	~
		1	3	~
	11			
" Phenias Palmiter	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To Cash paid P. Palmiter Junr	~	2	6
"	7 William Bemis Dr.			
	To 10 martin Skins 4/ by Order	2	~	~
	Samuel Cheney Dr.			
	To Cash £10,6s. See Cash Book	4	5	6

House

February 12th 1814

		£	S.	D.
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
11 Elisha Hunt	To 1 pt W hiskey	~	1	6
	" 1/4 lb Powder 12/	~	3	~
	" 1 Bottle W hiskey	~	2	9
		~	7	3
14 Daniel Bowers	To 1 lb 8 d Nails for Daniel Bowers	~	2	2
John Bowers	" Cash paid John Bowers	1	4	~
E. Hunt	" 3 pts W hiskey 1/6	~	4	6
Wm. Morgan	To Cash paid Wm. Morgan $5,00	2	~	~
	" 1 gill W hiskey	~	~	6
C. Fish	To payment to Cyrus Fish	~	13	2
N. Blowers	To 3 gills W hiskey	~	1	6
N. Morgan	" 1 pt 1 gill W hiskey	~	2	~
Given Self	To 1/4 lb Hysons kin Tea 20/	~	5	~
	" 1 Flag H.K.	~	12	~
	" 1 Shawl for Tribe	~	4	6
E. Hunt	To payment to Lis Boys	1	12	~
	15	7	8	7
11	3 William Forts Dr.			
	To 1 H.K.	~	4	6
	16			
Daniel Bowers	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 6 lb 10d Nails 2/	~	12	~
Truman Landon	" 1/2 pt W hiskey	~	1	~
	" 2 1/2 pts W hiskey 1/	~	2	~
Philing	To 1 gill W hiskey	~	~	6
C. Fish	To 1/2 gill W hiskey 12/	~	6	~
Yourself	To 1 pt W hiskey	~	1	6
Nichols	" Cash paid Elisha Hunt $5,25	2	2	~
	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.	3	5	~
	By payment by N. Hunt	~	18	~
	Supra Dr.			
	To 1/2 lb Speeds Steel 3/6	~	1	9
	" 1 pt W hiskey	~	1	6
	17	~	3	3
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
Yourself	15 3/4 lb Iron 1/3	~	19	9
Truman	To Cash Twenty dollars 25 Cents	8	2	~
Daniels	To 3 lb 10d Nails 2/	~	6	~
House	1 & 3 " 8d " 2/	~	6	6
		9	14	3
	2 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
	To 1 pt W hiskey	~	1	6

		£	S.	D.
	2 February 17th 1814			
11	Mr James Prendergast Dr			
Landon	To 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	" 1 Corse Comb	—	1	—
11			1	6
	18			
11	9 Nicholas H Daniels Cr			
	by payment by Fenner	—	2	—
	" Cash by Daniels	—	8	—
		—	10	—
11	3 William Forbes Dr			
	To Cash three dollars	1	4	—
Cushing	2 James Prendergast Dr			
Wing	To 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	To payment to Mr Palmiter	—	10	—
11	" 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	" 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
	Contra Cr	—	12	6
	by Cash	—	5	—
	Supra Dr To Cash	—	16	—
Godwin	To Cash paid Godwin	—	16	—
Blaven	To payment Stimmin	—	3	—
Morgan	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	3	—
Lamman	" 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
Daniels	To 1 lb Nails for Daniels	—	2	—
Morgan	To payment Patience Atkins	2	8	—
	To 2 3/4 yds Kersimere Cloth 27/	3	14	3
Nathan	" 3/4 " Sleeve Lining 4/6	—	3	5
Blaven	" 7 Large buttons	—	1	6
	" 4 Small "	—	—	6
	" 2 Skeins Silk 1/	—	2	—
Knight	To Cash paid Knight	—	5	—
L. Landon	To Cash paid Luman Landon	2	—	—
		10	15	2
11	9 Nicholas H Daniels Dr			
	To 1/2 pint Whiskey	—	—	9
	" 1/2 " "	—	—	9
	" 1 1/2 days work by L Landon	—	12	—
	Contra Cr	—	13	6
	~~by payment by Knight~~	—	8	—
	Supra Dr			
	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	3	—
	Contra Cr			
	by payment to Old Landon	—	6	—

(18)

		£	s	d
	February 21st 1814			
	James Prendergast Dr			
//	To 3¼ lb Steel —— 5/6	~	4	2
Wm	To 1 Kittle for Morgan	2	8	~
Morgan	" 1 Cheese	~	5	6
Elvin	To on Whisky	~	1	~
Hunt	" 2½ yds Cloth —— 27/	3	7	6
	" 1 Skein Silk	~	1	~
	" 1 —— " —— "	~	~	6
	" ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
	To 1 piece Shirting Factory 4/28 yds	5	12	~
Old	" 1 Cheese —— 4½ —— 1/	~	4	6
Sandon	" 3 Silk Hkfs —— 8/6	1	5	6
	" ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
	" ½ " —— "	~	1	~
	" 1 Shaw Mole —— 14¼ lb 15c	~	18	2
	" payment to Nichols & Dan	~	6	~
Nichols	contra Cr by Cash by Nichols	~	16	~
Knight	3 William Forbes Dr			
#	To Cash paid Knight	~	15	~
Phebe	To 2½ white Factory —— 4/	~	10	~
Morgan	" 2 Skeins thread —— /3	~	~	6
	" 1 Thimbel	~	~	9
yourself	To 2½ yds Cotton Check —— 4/8	~	11	8
		1	17	11
//	2 James Prendergast Dr			
William	To ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
Morgan	" ½ " —— "	~	1	~
	" 5 yds Callico —— 5/6	1	7	6
	Contra Cr	Boards		
	By 661 Feet Bords 32/	~~1~~	~~1~~	1
	" Cash	~	15	6
E Hunt.	To 3 pts Whiskey —— 1/6	~	4	6
Dannels	To 20 lites window glass —— /2	House		
House		~~1~~	~~3~~	~~4~~
	" 1 Nail Rod 9 lb	~	~	11
Lasedel	To Cash paid Lasedel $11.25	4	10	~
		9	4	10
//	9 Nichols & Dannels Dr			
	To 5 lb Iron —— 15c }	~	13	6
	" 6¼ " —— " —— 15c }			

February 24th 1814

		£	S.	D.
Wm	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
Morgan	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" 3/4 lb Steel 5/6		4	2
Rose	To 1 pt Whiskey		3	
Elvin	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
Hunt	" 2 lb. 3 oz Steel 5/6		15	1
		1	05	3
	4 Daniel & Nichols Dr.			
	To 1/2 pt Whiskey			9
	Contra Cr.			
	By Cash		29	
	4 Henry Babcock Dr.			
	To 3/4 lb Steel 5/6		4	2
	" 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
			5	8
	25			
Wm Morgan	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" 1 Plug Tobacco			6
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		1	
Elvin Hunt	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" 3 1/2 lbs "		2	3
			6	9
	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
	To 1 gall Whiskey		12	
	26			
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 1/4 lb Iron & Steel Rod 20c		2	
C. Daniels	" Cash paid C. Daniels			
	Seventy two dollars fifty Cents	28	14	2
Wm Morgan	To 1 lb Snuff		5	
	" 1/2 " Tea 20/		10	
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey			9
C. Hunt	To 1 Pair Socks		6	
	" 1 Saddle venison		6	
Deelon	To 1 Large Kettle	2	8	
Morgan	To 1 pt Whiskey to take Jane Kettle		1	6
		32	13	5
Clark	3 William Forbes Dr.			
	To Whiskey by Lamman		1	
Bently	To Whiskey " "		1	
Lamman	To Whiskey " "		1	
Bently	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
			4	6

Venison

August 16th 1874		£	S.	D.
Wm. Simmons	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 4 Small Buttons — 1/			3
	" 1 Plug Tobacco			6
Self	To 1 lb Souchong Tea		14	
William Morgan	To 2½ yds Striped — 5/		12	6
	" 1 Pair Suspenders		5	
		1	12	3
	12 Jacob Fenton Dr.			
	To Striped Cotton		9	6
	17			
Self	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 3 yds White Flannel — 4/		12	
	" 4 Skeins Blk Silk — 16		2	
Indian Root	To payment to Indian		2	
	" Cash paid Root		10	
N Blowers	To 1 lb Tobacco		3	
	18			
Wm Morgan	To 1 Skein Thread			3
	" ½ yd Ribbon — 2/6		1	3
	" 1 Pair Shoes		12	
	" 2½ yds Muslin — 4/		10	
	" 1 lb Snuff		5	
N Blowers	19 To Cash paid Early $4.00	1	12	
C Wing	To Cash C Wing fifty cents		4	
John Dagget	To Cash paid John Dagget Twenty dollars	8		
	" Payment to J Dagget	1	7	
C Wing	" Cash paid C Wing		8	
Wm Morgan	" Nails Sixty cents		4	10
	" Cash one dollar fifty cents		12	
Wm Simmons	To 1½ lb Powder — 12/		18	
	" 1 Plug Tobacco			6
	" ½ lb Shott — 2/6		4	3
Ly Tilly	Cash Twenty dollars (1 from Dollopp)	8		
Palmiter Jun	To 1 Pair Suspenders		5	
	To Cash five dollars	2		
Patrick Campbell	" 8 yds Muslin — 4/	1	12	
	" ¼ lb Powder — 12/		3	
	" ½ lb Shott — 2/6		1	3
	" 1½ lb Lead — 2/		3	
		28	10	4
	3 William Forbes Dr. for Mrs Clark			
	To 3½ yds White Factory 4/		14	

August 25th 1814

		£	S.	D.
Pl. Cannel	James Prendergast Dr.			
"	To Payment to Stephen Willcox		14	6
"	Nicholas Dolby Dr.			
	To Cash one dollar		8	
	26			
"	James Prendergast Dr.			
	9 1/2 lb 10d Nails 2/		1	
	" 3 " 8d Brads 2/		6	
	" Cash for Whiskey		16	
		1	3	
"	Nathan Meads Dr.			
	To 1 1/2 Doz Fishhooks 2/		3	
	" 1 lb Shott		2	6
	" 1/8 " Powder 12/		1	6
			7	
	27			
"	2 James Prendergast Cr.			
	To Cash Seven dollars by Knight	2	16	
W. Simmons	To 1 2 lug Tobacco Dr.			6
Dix	To Cash Six dollars	2	8	
C. Knight	To Cash		2	
	Dr.	2	10	6
"	16 Israel Knight Cr.			
	By Cash five dollars sixty five	2	5	4
X	Henry L. Frank Dr. by the Boy			
	To 1/2 Lee Small Book			
"	31 Jonas Simmons Dr. by Peter			
	To 1 lb Powder		12	
	" 1 lb Shott		2	6
"	17 Peter Simmons Dr.			
	To 1/2 lb Tobacco 3/		1	6
"	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 1/4 yds Velvet 7/		10	6
Patrick Cannell	" 1 1/4 " Muslin 4/		5	
	" 2 doz Small moles 1/6		1	
	" 2 Skeins Blk Silk 1/6		1	
	" 1 Pair Dispensers		5	
	" 1/2 lb Ginger 4/		2	
	" 1/8 " Tea Hysonskin 16/		2	
	" 10 yds Calico 6/	3		
	" 1 Skein Blk Silk			6
		4	7	

		£	S	D
	August 29th 1814.			
	22 John L Frank Dr for Wife			
	To ½ 18 yds Blk Silk 14/		7	6
	" 1 " " Crape		4	6
	" 1½ " wire 12			3
	" ½ Shut Pane Bord 1/6			9
	" ¼ lb Ginger 4/		1	
			14	
	30			
	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To 1 lb Chocolate		4	
Elvin Hunt	" 1 Plug Tobacco			6
	" 2 " " 16		1	
	" 1½ yds Muslin		3	
J Fenton	6 To Cash five dollars	2		
		2	8	6
	28 Clement Dolloff Dr			
	To Cash five dollars	2		
	Sept 31st			
Patrick Camil	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To ¼ lb Indigo by Palmiter Bog 18/		4	6
	" Cash for borax		6	
	" "		1	9
Ching	To Payment to John McMickel		16	6
Elvin Hunt	To Payment to Mrs Meads five dollars	2		
		3	8	7
	4 Henry Babcock Dr			
	To 1 lb Tobacco		3	
	Sept 1st			
Ching	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To 1 lb Tobacco		3	
	" Cash		7	6
	2d " 1 lb Tobacco		3	
Self	To 6 lb English Steel by Patrick Cammel 6/	1	16	
Mash	To Payment to Old Mrs Mash		7	
Old Mrs Palmiter	11 Cash five dollars Twelve & half cents	2	1	
P Palmiter	To Cash paid Phin Palmiter for		16	
N Blowers	To Cash paid Nathan Blowers		7	6
		6	1	
	29 John Griffith Dr			
	By Cash		15	
	12 Lewis Fenton Dr			
X	To ¼ lb Powder 12/		3	

(41)

Sept. 20 1814

		£	s.	d.
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Penknife	~	5	~
Patrick Carnell	" Cash thirteen dolls	5	4	~
	" Cyd White Fustoney for Willcox 4/	1	4	~
	" 4 Skeins White thread for Willcox 3/	~	1	~
	" 1 lb Powder	~	12	~
	" 1 " 7 oz Lead 2/lb	~	1	6
	" 3 Flints /3	~	~	9
	" 6 Awls & Collins Blades /6	~	3	~
	" 3 " /3	~	~	9
	" 1 Pair Suspenders	~	5	~
	To 1 lb 8d Nails by Dis 2/	~	1	~
Self	" 4 " 8 " by Dollop 2/	~	8	~
		8	6	~
	14 John Blowers Dr.			
Lunan Landon	To ½ lb Tea 16/	~	8	~
	" 2 yd Fustoney 4/9	~	9	6
		~	17	6.
	3			
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
Wm Morgan	To ¼ lb Powder 12/	~	3	
	" ½ " Hyson Printed 16/	~	8	~
	" 1 " Shott	~	2	6
		~	13	6
	32 Lebe Smith Dr.			
	To Cash five dollars	2	~	~
	12 Noah Fenton Dr.			
	To 7¼ lb Bell Salts /5	~	3	~
	" ¼ " 8d Brads /2	~	~	6
	Contra Cr.	~	3	6
	By Cash three dollars	1	4	~
	18 John Numan Dr.			
	To Payment Wm Hunt	~	14	~
	" " to James Ray four dollars forty sixcets	1	15	9
		2	9	9
	4 Henry Babcock Dr. for Mr Gilston			
	To 3¾ yd Muslin 3/	~	10	2
	" 1 lb 9 oz Lead 2/	~	3	2
	" ½ " Hyson Printed 16/	~	8	~
		1	1	4
	4 John Blowers Dr.			
	To Payment to N Meads	~	10	~

Sept. 4th 1814

			£	S	D
J. McMillen	2	James Prendergast Dr. for J. McMillen			
"		To Cash Six dollars	2	8	—
Indian		Cash for John Mohawk	—	2	—
		To ¼ lb 8d Broads — 2/	—	—	6
July		" 2 Pair A Hinges for Grist Mill 2/	—	4	—
			2	14	6
	8				
"	27	Nicholas Dolloff Dr. by J. Smith			
		To ½ lb Imperial Tea 26/	—	13	—
"	23	John Frank Junr. Dr.			
		To 1 Basket	—	4	—
		" 4 lb Cotton wool — 3/	—	12	—
		" 10 yd Courtain Calico 4/	2	—	—
		" 1 Thimbol	—	—	9
		" ½ lb Brimstone — 4/	—	2	—
			2	18	9
J. Landon	14	John Blowers Dr. for J. Landon			
"		To ½ yd Factory — 4/	—	2	—
"	2	James Prendergast Dr.			
		To 1 Small Basket	—	2	6
July		" ½ lb Hysonskintea	—	16	—
	9	" 1 Basket	—	6	—
Wm Morgan		To ½ lb Brimstone — 4/	—	2	—
			1	6	6
	10				
X	12	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
		To ½ lb Pepper — 6/	—	3	—
J. Palmiter Junr.	2	James Prendergast Dr. for J. Palmiter Junr.			
"		To Cash fifty Cents	—	4	—
		To 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
Wm Simons		" ½ lb Shott — 2/6	—	1	3
		" Cash fifty Cents	—	4	—
A. Blowers		To Cash	1	—	—
E. King		To Cash	1	—	—
Kies		To 1 Pair Shoes for Kies	—	12	—
			3	1	9
	12				
X	12	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
		To 1 lb 13 oz Nails — 2/	—	3	8
J. Palmiter Junr.	2	James Prendergast Dr.			
		To 4 Skeins Thread — 13	—	1	—
Patrick		To 4 Skeins Thread — 13	—	1	—
Carmel		" 3 Flints — 13	—	—	9
		" 2½ yd Muslin — 4/	—	10	—
"		" 1 Corn Basket	—	6	—
		" 1 oz Indigo	—	1	2
			—	19	11

(144)	Sept.r 12th 1814		£	s	d
	29 John Griffith Dr				
//	To 2 Pair Morocko Shoes		—	7	6
	2 James Prendergast Dr				
//	To Cash Twenty Six dollars		10	8	—
	13 Ephraim Morrison Dr				
//	To Cash paid Wm Morgan		—	8	—
	13				
Ruben Landon	2 James Prendergast Dr				
//	To lb 6 of Nail Rods	1/8	—	4	—
C Hunt	To ½ lb Shot	2/6	—	1	3
W Morgan	" 1 lb Snuff		—	5	—
W Dealon	To ½ lb Tobacco	3/	—	1	6
15					
W Simons	To ½ lb Tobacco	3/	—	1	6
P Camel	To ½ lb Snuff	5/	—	2	6
Phin Jun Palmiter	To 2 Handsaw files	2/6	—	5	—
			1	—	9
	25 Peter Frank Dr				
//	To 2 lb Tobacco	3/	—	6	—
	" 2 yds Muslin	4/	—	8	—
			—	14	—
	20				
	13 Ephraim Morrison Dr				
//	To Payment to N Meeds		1	6	6
	23 John Franklin Dr by Stephen				
//	To 1 yd Stamped Cambrick		—	4	—
	" 6 Needles	/2	—	1	—
	" 1 yd Whitehead Calico		—	4	6
			—	9	6
	21 Stephen Frank Dr				
//	To ½ yd Stamped Calico	4/	—	2	—
	" 2 " Factory Stripe	5/9	—	11	6
	" 2 " Muslin	3/	—	6	—
			—	19	6
	31 Jonas Simmons Dr by Peter				
//	To 1 Paper Pins		—	4	—
	17 Peter Simmons Dr				
/	To Payment to J Brown		—	12	—
	12 Jacob Fenton Dr				
#	To 14 Coat Buttons 4/doz		—	4	8
	" 1 Skein Silk		—	1	—
	" 1 Stick Twist		—	1	—
	" 3 Table Spoons	1/6	—	4	6
			—	11	2

K Brown

741 Sept. 22d 1814

Self	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
	To Cash three dollars	1	4	
Phebe Morgan	To 2 Skeins Silk 14/		2	4
	" 1 Stick Tape		1	6
	To Goods paid Sam Griffith		14	3
C. Fish	" 1/4 lb Imperial Tea 26/		6	6
		2	5	7
"	20 Cebazar Daniels Dr.			
	To 2 Towels 2/		4	
	" 1 Paper Pins		4	
	" 4 3/4 yd Muslin 4/		14	6
		1	5	6
"	27 Nicholas Dollof Dr.			
	To 1 lb Coffee		5	
	" 2 Pocketing awlblades 16		1	
			6	
"	29 John Griffith Dr.			
	To 1 Pair Slips		11	
	23			
C. King	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
"	To 1 Jack knife		4	
	To Cash paid J. Mohawk		2	
			6	
"	13 Ephraim Morrison Dr.			
	To Payment to W. Meads	1	1	7
P. Palmiter Junr.	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
"	To 1 Gimblet		1	
"	16 Israel Knight Dr.			
	To Payment to Mr. Meads		16	
"	14 John Blowers Dr.			
	To Payment to Mr. Meads		4	
"	3 William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1 Pair Shears		4	
	" 1/2 yd Ribbon 2/		3	
	" 1/2 " Jaconet Muslin		7	
			14	
"	4 Henry Babcock Dr.			
	To 1 lb Scotch Snuff		5	
	24			
"	3 William Forbes Cr.			
	By Cash		16	
	John Hunt Dr.			
	To 1 Measure		6	
	Corner Changed page (78)			

(26)

		£	s.	d.
Wm Clark	January 26th 1844.			
	Dr William Forbes Dr.			
"	To Cash paid Wm Clark $5.50	2		
March 1st S Minnis	To payment to S Minnis	13	13	
	March 1st	15	13	
Seth	Dr James Prendergast Dr.			
Isaac Martin	To 4 yds Cloth 27/		6	9
"	Cash paid Isaac Martin $5	2		
Minnis	To Cash paid S. Minnis $11.13	4	8	3
Eives	To 1/2 gall Whiskey 14/		6	
Fish & Co	To 1/4 lb Sea Mysonskin 20/		5	
Wm Morgan	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" 1 " "		1	6
	Contra Cr	8	9	
	By Cash		10	
Wm Stiles	Dr Thomas & James Dr.			
	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
Old Mr Stewart	Dr James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
"	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		1	2
	" 1/2 " "		1	
	" 1 lb Cotton		2	9
	" 1 Hat		6	6
	" 1 Qt Whiskey		3	
	" 1 Pair Sleeve Links			6
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		1	
	" Contra Cr		17	3
	By 1 Bell	1		
Nichols	By Cash by Nichols		8	
	Supra Dr	1	8	
Will Hunt	To payment to Stewart for Bell	1		
	" 1/2 Gall Whiskey 14/		6	
	To 1/2 pt "			9
	" Cash five dollars	2		
Elisha Wing	To payment to Will Hunt		6	
	To Cash Elisha Wing		2	
			8	
Silas	Contra Cr by Cash		8	
	Supra Dr			
Seth	To 4 2/4 Iron 1/3	2	13	2
Old Mr Stewart	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" 1/2 gills " 16		1	
	" 1/2 "			6
		7	2	5

		£	s.	d.
Elisha Wing	March 12th 1814 — 2 James Prendergast Dr. To 1 lb Tobacco	—	3	—
"	To 1/2 gall Whiskey 12/	—	6	—
Ebr Wm London	" 1 gall "	—	12	—
Self	To 1/4 lb Nail Rod 1/8	—	—	5
E Fish	To Ballance in Buck by Gracy	—	—	6
"		1	1	11
"	9 Nicholas Dannels Dr. To 1/2 lb Nail Rod 1/8	—	—	10
Ezra Knight	3 William Forbs Dr. To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	5
"				
Henry Lammann	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
"	" 1 gill "	—	—	5
16 Ezra Knight	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
	" 1 gill "	—	—	5
		—	4	3
	15 — 9 Nicholas Dannels Dr.			
"	To 3/4 lb Steel for Simmons Axe	—	4	2
	" 1/2 " " your selves 3/6	—	1	9
		—	5	11
15 Wm Smith	2 James Prendergast Dr. To 1/4 gall Whiskey 14/	—	15	—
"				
E Hunt	To 1/2 pt Whiskey	—	—	9
E Wing	To Whiskey	—	3	2
Wm Morgan	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
		1	0	5
16 Richard Coville	3 William Forbs Dr. To 1/2 pt Whiskey & Sugar	—	1	—
"				
Ezra Knight	To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	5
	" 1/2 pt "	—	—	9
		—	2	2
	16 — 2 James Prendergast Dr.			
"	To 1 Large Kettle	2	8	—
	" 5 bu Oats 4/	1	—	—
		3	8	—
	17 — 3 William Forbs Dr.			
Richard Coville	To Cash paid Benj. Coville	4	—	—
"				
Ezra Knight	To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	5
		4	—	5
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr. To 3 Gill Whiskey 15/	—	1	3
"				
E Noyes	To Cash	—	4	—
		—	5	3

March 18 1814

			£	s.	d.
Elvin	2 James Prendergast Dr				
Hunt	To 1 pt Whiskey			1	6
"	" 2 lb 9 oz Sugar	1/2		2	10
				4	4
Ob Mc	Contra Cr				
Stewart	By Ob Mc Stewart			2	8
O'Neal	2 William Forts Dr				
Knight	To 2 Gills Whiskey	5			10
Nathan	2 James Prendergast Dr				
Blevens	To 1 lb Tobacco			3	
Isaac	To Cash paid Isaac Martin				
Martin	Forty one dollars Seven=		16	13	8
	ty one cents				
H Lamman	To 1 Gill Whiskey & Sugar				6
	To 1 lb Shott			2	
Elvin	" 1/2 pt Whiskey				9
Hunt	" 1/2 " "				9
	" 1/2 " "			3	
H Lamman	To 1 Eggnog			1	
			17	4	8
O'Neal	3 William Forts Dr				
	To 1 pt Whiskey			1	6
Knight	Contra Cr by Knight				
"	By Cash			4	9
Wm Clark	To Cash for Clark			16	
	" 1 Pane Stocking Cotton			12	6
	To 1 Pane Shoes			14	
			2	2	6
Nathan	2 James Prendergast Dr				
Blevens	To 1 pint & Eggs			1	
Elving	To Whiskey & Eggs			1	
Ob Mc	To 7/4 lb 8d Nails	9p		16	
Landon by	" 2 " Tobacco	3/		6	
Lamman	" 6 oz Snuff			2	
Morgan	To 1 Gill Whiskey				6
	To 1 pt " Sift			1	6
" Elving	To 3 Gills Whiskey	5		1	6
			1	9	6
"	3 William Forts Dr				
Covill	To 1 Plug Tobacco				6
Knight	To 1 Gill Whiskey				5
					11

		£	S	d
Signed	March 21, 1814			
Knight	William Forts Dr			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
//	" 1 Gill "	~	~	5
V. Hunt	22 To 1 pt Whiskey V. Hunt	~	1	6
Signed Knight	To 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	5
	" 1 pt "	~	1	6
	" 1 pt "	~	1	6
		~	6	10
	22			
Elvin Hunt	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To Cash paid Elvin Hunt 9	3	14	~
//	Nine dollars Twenty five			
	" 2 = ½ pts Whiskey 19	~	1	6
	Contra Cr by Nichols	3	15	6
Nichols	By Cash for a note in = 9	~	18	~
	full Due Co. Skin $29.75			
	4 Henry Babcock Dr			
	To Cash Twenty five dolls	10	~	~
//	" ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
	" Cash Lent	~	2	~
		10	3	~
//	2 James Prendergast Dr			
Lammon	To Cash paid H. Lammon	~	8	~
	2 Nichols & Dannes Dr			
//	To 1 lb 1 oz Steel 3/6	~	9	3
23	" 1 pt Whiskey	~	1	6
	23	~	4	9
Signed	3 William Forts Dr			
Knight	To 1 gill Whiskey	~	~	5
	" 1 pt "	~	1	6
//	" 1 " "	~	1	6
	" 1 " "	~	1	6
John Hunt	3 To Cash Six dollars paid 9 James Hay 3	2	8	~
		2	12	11
//	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To ½ pt Whiskey	~	1	~
	" 11 lb Sugar 1/	~	11	~
Wm Morgan	To 2 Gills Whiskey	~	~	10
	" 1 pt "	~	1	6
		~	14	4

		£	s	d
	March 23, 1814			
	3 William Forbes Dr.			
//	To 3 lb 6 oz Iron ____ 14c		3	10
	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To 1½ bu Corn ____ 8		12	
E Daniel	To Cash paid May ____ $1360	5	4	
Lyneal Knight	3 William Forbes Dr.			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
	" 1 " ____ "		1	6
			3	
Wm Morgan	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To 9 Gills Whiskey ____ 15			10
your Self	To 2½ bu Corn ____ 8/	1		
		1		10
Lyneal Knight	3 William Forbes Dr.			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey ____ 25		1	6
Wm Morgan	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To 1 Gill Whiskey ____			5
// Lyneal Knight	3 William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1 pt 1 Gill Whiskey ____		1	11
	9 Nichols & Daniels Dr.			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
	Contra Cr.			
	By 6 Shaves ____ 16/ (Shaves)	4		
	Supra Dr.			
	To 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
	" 1 " ____ "		1	6
	26		4	6
R Coville & Clark	3 William Forbes Dr.			
//	To Cash paid R Coville		2	6
	Contra Cr.			
	By Cash by Wm Clark		1	6
Lyneal Knight	To 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
	" 1 lb 3 Sugar ____ 14			11
28	" 1 pt Whiskey ____		1	6
//	" 1 " ____ "		1	6
	" 1 Gill " ____ "			5
			5	10

Nathan	March 28, 1814			
Blowers	James Prendergast Dr			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	1½ " "		1	
Wm Morgan	To 1 Gill Whiskey			5
	1½ pt "			9
			3	8
//	Henry Babcock Cr			
	By Cash		2	
// Lamon	William Forbs Dr			
	To Cash paid Lamon		4	
	" " " " $4,00	1	12	
	To payment Joseph Brown		1	
Knight	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
McEwille	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
		2		
//	Henry Babcock Dr			
	To sugar			5
	1½ pt Whiskey		1	
			1	5
	29			
Nathan Blowers	James Prendergast Dr			
	To 1 Gill Whiskey			5
//	1½ pt " 19		1	6
Self	To Cash Twenty dollars	8		
	" 1 Pare Shoes		14	
Wm Weeden	To 1½ Doz Buttons 4/6		6	9
	" 1 pt Whiskey		3	
	" Contra Cr " Nail Iron		1	2
	" 1 ~~Nail Rod 1/3~~	9	6	10
	By 9 lb Sugar 1/		9	
	upon Dr			
E. Hunt	To 2 ½ pts Whiskey 19		1	6
	" 1½ pt " 1/6		2	3
Chling	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
		9	12	1
John Dent	William Forbs Dr			
	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
//	1½ pt "		1	
Lyman	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
Wm Wright	1 pt "		1	6
	1½ pt "		1	2
Steward	To Cash paid Mr Stewart three dollars & 1/6	3	3	6
		2	10	2

March 30, 1814

Alex.	1 James Prendergast Dr				
Morgan	To 1 lb Snuff		–	5	–
//	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
	" 1 gill "		–	–	5
	To 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
Erwin	" 4 lb 2 oz Sugar	1/2	–	4	10
Hunt	" " 5 " Lime	2/	–	2	7
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
//	" 1/2 " "		–	–	9
	" 1 pt "		–	1	6
E. King	To 6 lb Sugar	1/2	–	1	–
Chs. Landon by Luman	To 1 Fine Comb by Luman		–	1	–
	" 1 gill Whiskey		–	–	6
			1	5	10
	3 William Forbes Dr				
Israel	To 1/2 pt 1 gill Whiskey		–	1	2
Knight	" 14 oz Sugar		–	1	2
//	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
			–	3	1
	31				
	2 James Prendergast Dr				
Erwin	To 1 Qt Whiskey		–	3	–
Hunt	" 1 plug tobacco		–	–	6
//	" 1 Qt Whiskey		–	3	–
	To 3 darning needles	2	–	–	6
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
			–	7	9
	contra Cr				
//	By cash $1,65		–	13	2
	" 1 lb 5 oz Iron	1/3	–	1	7
			–	14	9
Ishmael	3 William Forbes Dr				
Knight	To 1 pt Whiskey		–	1	6
//	" 1 " "		–	1	6
[illegible]	To 1/2 pt Whiskey		–	–	9
			–	3	2
//	4 Henry Babcock Cr		Boards		
	By 1790 Feet Bords 32/		2	17	3
	April 1				
Henry	3 William Forbes Dr				
Luman	To 1 pt Whiskey		–	1	6
//	" 1 Qt "		–	3	–
	" 1/2 pt "		–	1	–
Jos. Lent	To 1 pt Whiskey		–	1	6

		£	s	d
Richard Carlile	April 1st 1814 William Forbs Dr.			
	To 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
	" Cotton for Tatt	—	6	—
		—	6	6
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr. To 2 Gills Whiskey	—	—	10
Fish Cy Bay	To ½ Gall Whiskey 12/	—	6	—
	1¼ lb Tea 20/	—	5	—
Old Mr Landon	To 2 oz Indigo 1/2	—	2	4
	1½ pt Whiskey	—	1	—
	1 Shave	—	10	—
Mr	50½ pt Whiskey	—	—	9
Morgan	2 1/1 Gill "	—	—	5
Old Mr Landon	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	1	6
	1½ " "	—	1	—
	1 2 " "	—	1	—
	1½ lb Tea 20/	—	10	—
		2	5	10
	R Nichols & Daniels Dr. To 1 pt Whiskey	—	3	—
	3 William Forbes Dr.			
Israel Knight	To 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
	" 3 Gills Whiskey 15	—	1	3
	1½ pt " "	—	—	9
Henry Lamman	To 1 pt Whiskey	—	3	—
	" Cash five dollars 5/	9	2	—
	" Payment to Wm Morgan	1	—	—
Israel Knight	To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	15
	1/1 " "	—	—	5
	1 1 pt " "	—	1	6
	1 lb Sugar	—	1	4
Richard Carlile	To 4 yds Cord Velvet 9/6	1	18	—
	1½ Gross Buttons	—	2	7
	1 4 Small "	—	—	6
	1 3 Skeins silk 16	—	1	6
	1 ¾ yd Stripe Cotton 4/6	—	3	15
Sent	To ½ pt Whiskey	—	1	—
		5	18	—
Bailey	James Prendergast Cr. By 3 Cash by Mr Bailey	1	3	3
Mr Landon	To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	1 1 lb Shot	—	2	—
		1	5	9

		£	s	d
Old Mr	April 4 1814			
Landon	2 James Prendergast Dr			
by Lumas	2 of Gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	26			
Henry	3 William Forbes Dr			
Lamson	To 4 lb 10 oz Twist — 2/	—	—	6
Ignatius	To Cash five shillings	—	5	—
Knight	" 1 Gt Whiskey	—	3	—
	Supra Cr	—	8	—
your	By Cash	—	14	—
self				
Nathan	2 James Prendergast Dr			
Blowers	To Cash one dollar	—	5	—
	To Cash six dollars	2	8	—
self	" " Thirty two dollars	12	16	—
	Contra Cr	15	12	—
	By Cash one Hundred dollars	40	—	—
	Supra Dr			
Cushing	To Cash paid Cushing fifty cents	—	4	—
	6			
Ignatius	3 William Forbes Cr			
Knight	By Cash by Knight	—	1	6
	Supra Dr			
Charles	To 1 Pare Mittens	—	8	—
Bemis				
	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To 28¾ Linen — 5/6	1	16	—
E Hunt	To Payment to J Brown	—	8	—
	8			
Ignatius	3 William Forbes Dr			
Knight	To 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
Elisha	2 James Prendergast Dr			
	To 2¼ yds Striped Factory 4/10	—	13	4
Wing	" ½ " Tow Cloth — 4/	—	2	—
	" 7 Large Buttons — 2/doz	—	1	2
	" ½ Doz Small " — 1/	—	—	6
	" 1 Skein Thread Twist	—	1	—
	9			
Wm	To Cash Twenty dollars			
Clark	Should been charged the 28th January 1814	8	—	—
E Hunt	To 1 Tong Comb by J Smith	—	1	—
Old Mr	To 1 Chamber Mug	—	3	—
Landon	" 1 Bell by Swiss Bird	—	18	—
		10	—	—
	William Forbes Cr			
	By Cash forty two dollars 22 cts	17	1	10
	" Work Done on the Store	2	—	—
		19	1	10

		£	s.	d.
	April 15th 1814			
Apl	1 Jedwith Prendergast Dr.			
Wm Forbes	To Payment to Wm Forbes for Workdone on Store 3	Store		
//				
Self	3 William Forbes Dr.			
//	1/2 lb Nails 6d 8d	~	1	3
	To 5 3/4 yds Bedticking 6/6	1	15	~
J. Neal	// 1 Doz Large Buttons	~	2	~
Knight	// 1 Doz Small //	~	1	~
	// 6/4 1/8 yds Cotton Strip 4/9	1	10	3
//	// 1 Plug Tobacco	~	~	6
		3	10	~
Do Mr	2 James Prendergast Dr.			
J Lamson	To 2 Bells 18/	1	16	~
Daniel	To Cash Dendollars	4	~	~
Self 16	To 16 lb Iron 1/3	1	~	~
Edm Landon	To 1/2 lb Tea 20/	~	10	~
Self	To 2 Pr Vanteen 12/	1	4	~
	Contra Cr for Wm Morgan	8	10	~
Wm Morgan	By Cash by Col Kelly	1	8	~
Dannel 16	By Cash by C Dannels four dollars	1	12	~
Brown	// — // // Brown Eleven dollars 21	4	9	9
	Suppose Dr.	7	9	9
Chung 16	To 1/2 lb 6d Nails 2/6	~	1	3
Clark	// 1 Slate Pencil by Clark	~	~	3
//		~	1	6
	16			
Mr Knight 17	2 William Forbes Dr.			
//	To 1 lb Sewen Thread	~	1	~
	18			
James Prendergast	Contra Cr. By Payment by J Prendergast One hundred dollars	40	~	~
	18			
Wm Forbes	2 James Prendergast Dr. To Payment to Wm Forbes One hundred dollars	40	~	~
//				
Self	To 4 1/4 yds White Factory 4/	~	18	~
Wm	// 2 1/4 yds Check 4/8	~	11	8
Morgan	Contra Cr.	41	9	8
	By Indigo by Morgan	~	6	~
Wm Smith	// Cash // Wm Smith	~	15	~
	~~Suppose Dr.~~ Cr.	1	1	~
Do Mr Landon	To 2 lb 10 1/2 Iron by Changing Shear Moles 1/3	~	3	3
		1	4	3
Self	Suppose Dr. by Forbes			
//	To 1 lb 10d Nails	~	2	~

		£	s	d
Apl 18	April 18th 1814			
	Joliah Prendergast Dr			
	To ½ lb Nails to make Chest	—	1	1
Wm Simmons	James Prendergast Dr			
	To 1 Pare Cards No 6	—	12	6
"	" Remnant of Calico Mr Dam	—	2	—
		—	14	6
	19			
	William Forbes Cr			
"	By Cash seventy dollars	28	—	—
	Supra Dr			
	To 5¼ yds Factory Cloth 4/10	1	5	3
Wm Simmons	James Prendergast Dr			
19	To 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
Silverhils note	To Cash paid Ben Cornelie for note of N Silverhils	1	3	3
		1	3	9
	Nichols & Dannels Cr			
"	By Miller James	—	10	—
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr			
20	To 3 lb Cotton wool 2/9	—	8	3
Dannels	To Cash paid E Dannels			
	Twenty nine dollars seventy six	11	18	1
Self	To ½ yd White Factory 4/	—	2	—
	" ½ lb Chocolate 4/2	—	2	5
Ruben Landon	To Payment to Price	—	6	—
"		12	16	9
	20			
	Nichols & Dannels Cr			
	By Payment by Price	—	11	11
	21			
	James Prendergast Dr			
	To 1 lb Nails by Wm Simmons	—	2	—
E Fish	To ¼ lb Indigo 18/	—	4	6
Willcox	To Payment to S Willcox	1	11	—
"		1	17	6
Lieut Knight	William Forbes Dr			
"	To Cash one dollar	—	8	—
22	" 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
		—	8	6
	22			
by Dannels	James Prendergast Dr			
"	To ½ lb Iron Nail Rod 20c	—	2	6
N Blowers	To 4¼ yds Bagging 3/	—	13	6
	23			
	The Commissioners of highways of Ellsworth Dr		16	—
	To Payment to Ruben Landon $12.18	5	13	6
	Outlook of Tailes			

Pd

(33)

		£	S	d
	April 23d 1814			
	James Prendergast Cr.			
Stephen Willcox	By Note of Willcox by the Hand of Nathan Meads $449	~	8	9
//				
	Supra Dr.			
C. Hunt	Do 1 Plug Tobacco by Will Hunt	~	~	6
Wm. Dealor	Do 6 yds White Flanery 4/	1	4	~
John Piter	" Cash to Pay an Indian	~	4	~
		1	8	6
	Contra Cr.			
Henry Morgan	By 33½ lb Sugar 1/	1	13	6
25	" 14½ " " 1/	~	14	6
//		2	7	~
	25 Dr.			
Peter Morgan	Supra Do 2 Skeins Blk silk 1/6	~	1	~
	Do ¼ yd Gingham 6/6	~	1	8
		~	2	8
//	25			
	Nathan Meads Dr.			
//	Do Account brot forward from Bill and Book untill this date four hundred ninety three doll four 44 cents	197	4	4
	Contra Cr.			
	By Account of Bonds brot forward seventy two dollar 39	28	19	2
	James Prendergast Dr.			
Old Mr. Landon	Do 2 Pane Sluice Links 1/6	~	1	~
//	To 1 lb 10d Nails by Wm. Simmons	~	2	~
		~	3	~
	William Forbes Dr.			
John Kent	To 1 Wool Hatt	~	12	~
//	26			
	James Prendergast Dr.			
C. Blowers	To 1 lb Tobacco	~	9	~
	To Cash paid Thad. Meads	~	2	~
	" " " John Lofs for Shilling Coin	~	1	~
//		~	2	9
L. Landon	To 1 lb Cotton wool for Luman Landon The Commissioners of Highway of Elliott Dr.	~	8	7
L. Landon	To Cash Twenty dollars Collector's Receipt	8	~	~
	William Forbes Dr.			
Isaac Knight	To Cash one dollar	~	8	~
//	27			
	James Prendergast Dr.			
C. Hunt	To 3¾ Sugar for C. Hunt 1/2	~	4	5
	To ½ lb Tobacco by Mr. Balmiter's Boys	~	1	6
C. Fish	To 1 Penknife	~	5	~
Old Mr. Landon	" 3¼ yd Cord velvet 1/6	~	5	8
	" 5 " Cotton Stripe 5/	1	5	~
//	" 1 Canthan pot	~	2	6
	To 1 lb 10d Nails by Wm. Simmons	~	2	~
	" Do Cash one dollar		8	~
C. King	" Do ½ yd Tape by Luman Landon	~	~	3
Old Mr. Landon		2	14	4
April 30	Commissioners of Elliott Dr. To Cash three dollars & 82 Cents Collector's Receipt Page 79.	1	10	7

				£	s	d
		April 27th 1814				
		William Forbes Dr				
	//	To ½ lb Chocolate	4/9	—	2	5
		Nathan Reeds Dr				
	//	To 2¼ yds Cotton Stripe	4/	—	10	—
		29				
[illegible]		James Prendergast Dr				
Morgan	//	To 1 lb Snuff		—	5	—
Old Mr Landon		To 1 lb 3 Oz Sweeds Steel	4/	—	4	9
		3				
Wm Morgan		To 1 lb Shott		—	2	—
L Landon		To 2¾ yds Cotton Stripe by Lumen	5/	—	13	9
				1	5	6
		May 2d 1814				
		William Forbes Dr				
	//	To ¾ yd Fine Linnen	6/9	—	5	1
		" 1½ " Cotton Plaid	4/10	—	7	3
				—	12	4
		4				
Lutheran Landon	//	James Prendergast Dr on a/c Mr Landon				
		To Payment to J Brown		—	4	—
Old Mr Landon	+	To 14 Oz Nail rod	20c lb	—	1	6
Self		To 8 lb Sugar	1/	—	8	—
Lum Landon		To Payment to Mr Stewart		—	2	—
Wm Simmons		To 1 Plug Tobacco		—	—	6
Old Mr Landon		To 1 lb 5 Oz Tobacco		—	4	—
				1	0	—
Israel Knight		William Forbes Dr for Israel Knight				
	//	To Payment to Mr Steward		—	4	—
		5				
John Pierre		To Tobacco for Ben Moe		—	3	6
Charles		Contra Cr		—	7	6
Bemus	//	By Cash by C H Bemus		—	8	—
		5				
		William Bemus Cr by Charles				
	//	By Cash thirty shilling		1	10	—
Charles Bemus		William Forbes Dr				
	//	To Payment to Ben Moe		—	3	—
		6				
Wm Simmons	//	James Prendergast Dr				
		To 1 Thimbol		—	—	9
Nathan Fenner		To Payment to Nathan Fenner five dollars six cents		2	—	6
Self		To 2 lb 6d Nails by Wm Simmons	2/6	—	5	—
Old Mr Landon	×	To 6 pains window Glass 8 by 10	1/2	—	7	—
		Contra Cr		2	13	3
		by 4 lb Sugar	1/	—	4	—
Self	//	William Forbes Dr				
		To 1 Skein thread		—	—	3
J Kent		To payment to Mr Newman		1	—	—
				1	—	3

35

			£	S.	D.
	May 6th 1844				
Cinerton	~~Charles~~ William Forbes Dr				
Bennett	To 3 yds white Factory	4/	~	12	~
by the Boys	Nathan Meeds Dr				
	To 2 Fish hooks	12	~	~	4
	" 1/4 lb Powder	12/	~	3	~
			~	9	4
	9				
Elisha King	James Prendergast Dr				
	To 6 yds Tow Cloth	4/	1	4	~
	" 2 Skeins Flax thread	1/	~	2	~
	" 1 Large Buttons	2/ doz	~	~	4
	" 1 Small "		~	~	4
Elisha Hunt	" 5 yds Tow Cloth	4/	1	~	~
	" 2 Skeins flax thread	1/	~	2	~
	" 3 " White "	13	~	~	9
	" 7 yds White Factory	4/	1	8	~
	To 1/4 lb Imperial Tea	26/	~	6	6
Mr Morgan Morrison	To Cash forty dollars paid Morrison		16	~	~
			20	5	11
	Commissioners Dr to the Town of Elliott				
	Blotter No 1. Page 32.				
	To Cash Paid Rebb " Lanson 34		13	12	~
	By an Order on the County Treasurer		33	12	11
	James Prendergast Dr				
E King	To Cash paid Elisha King Eighteen dollars		7	4	~
	J & M Prendergast Dr				
	To 62 Lites window Glass 8 by 10		3	12	4
	" Cash by Martin Prendergast one hundred & fifty dollars		60	~	~
Jamesville	" Cash paid Elijah Prendergast at Manville one hundred & sixty six dollars 11c		66	8	11
	" Cash paid Jedidiah Prendergast at Jamesville forty dollars 72c		16	5	10
	" Cash paid Jedidiah Prendergast at Manville one hundred & fifty dollars		60	~	~
			207	7	1
	10				
	Jacob Hunton Dr				
	To Account brot from Small Ledger		~	19	9
	Contra Cr				
	By Account brot from Small Ledger		3	18	~
Elisha King	James Prendergast Dr				
	To Account brot from Small Ledger		~	15	~

(36)

			£	s	d
	May 11th 1814				
Nathan Blowers	James Prendergast Dr.				
"	To Account Brot from Small Ledger			2	
	Jacob Fenton Dr. by Anny Fenton				
"	To 3/4 yd Cullico 6/			4	6
	13				
Wm Simmons	James Prendergast Dr. for Wm Simmons				
"	To 1 Pluy Tobacco				6
James Miller	To Cash five dollars ninetien cents		2	1	7
"	" Goods Paid James Ray		1		
Wm Morgan	To Cash for to Gin of the boat			2	
"			3	4	1
	13				
	Nathan Meeds Dr.				
"	To 2 lb Shott 2/			4	
	13				
Ch Bennis Clark & John Fent	William Forbes Dr. for Clark Ch Bennis & John Fent				
"	To Cash for Cider oil			2	
	14				
John Fent	To Payment to Charles Bennis			9	
Wm Clark	To 4 3/4 Yd Cloth 4/ 19/			19	
John Fent	To Cash for C. McGinn			2	
"			1	12	
	14				
Nathan Blowers	James Prendergast Dr. for N Blowers				
"	To Cash Twenty two Shilling Paid John Steward		1	2	
C King	To Cash Paid Charles Bennis			10	
C Fent	To 1 lb 143 Sugar			2	
"	" 1 " Chocolate			4	
L Landon	To Payment to old Mr Palmiter		1	2	
Wm Morgan	To per order to payment to Mr Nash			10	
"	" 1/2 lb Shott on the above order			1	
Wm Simmons	To 1/8 lb Gunpowder Tea 26/			3	3
J Fent	To Cash paid John Fent			2	
"			3	16	3
	Jacob Fenton Dr.				
"	To 1 lb 8d Nails			2	2
	Ephraim Morrison Dr.				
"	To Pair Shoes			14	
	" 1 " Sock			6	6
	" 1 Gill Gill				6
			1	1	
	16				
	James Prendergast Dr. by Mr Forbes				
"	To 1 yd Book Muslin			11	
	" 2 1/2 lb Sugar by Alexander			2	11
	Commissioners Dr. of Elliott			~~13~~	~~11~~
	To Cash Mr Order by Davis $30.			12	
	See Blotter No 1 Page 84.				

	May 16th 1814			
John Kent	William Forbes Dr. by John Kent			
//	By 1 Blk Silk Shawl returned	1	—	—
	John Blowers Dr.			
	To Account on Small Ledger	4	16	9
//	Contra Cr. by old account on the Small Ledger	1	3	5
	Supra Dr.			
	To Cash for Gin	—	2	—
		4	16	9
	18			
	Ephraim Morrison Dr.			
//	3/4 yd Doe Cloth 4/	—	3	—
	To 2 3/4 " Tape 2/	—	—	6
	" 1/2 pt Gin	—	1	—
		—	4	6
	James Prendergast Dr. for Wm Dealon			
Wm Dealon //	To 3 ℔ Snuff 5/ ℔	—	1	—
P. Palmeter Jun.	To Cash three dollars	1	4	—
Wm Simmons	To 1 Pair Slippers	—	7	6
	" 1 Plug Tobacco	—	—	6
//	Contra Cr.	1	13	—
	by 1 ℔ Sugar	—	2	—
	Amos Bird Dr. by verbal order by Phineas Palmeter Jun.			
//	To 2 ℔ Shot 2/	—	6	—
	" 1/2 " Powder 12/	—	6	—
		—	12	—
Ch. // Bemus	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1 pt Gin for Ch. Bemus	—	2	—
	19			
Wm Morgan //	James Prendergast Dr. for Wm Morgan			
	To 1 pt Gin	—	2	—
W. Blowers	To Do Gin	—	1	6
//		—	3	6
	Ephraim Morrison Dr.			
//	To Sugar	—	4	—
	" 1 pt Gin	—	2	—
		—	6	—
	Contra Cr.			
//	By 1 Tumbler	—	1	6
//	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
	To 1 ℔ 8d Nails	—	2	2
Wm Simmons //	James Prendergast Dr. for Simmons			
	To Cash Ten dollars	4	—	—
Ch. King	// To Gin four Shilling	—	4	—
		4	4	—

(38)

		£	S	D
	May 19th 1814			
John Hunt	William Forbes Dr. for John Hunt			
	To Cash Two dollars fifty cents	1		
//	// — // One Shilling for Gin		1	
		1	1	
//	John Blowers Dr.			
	To 2 Gills Gin — //		2	
For Sell // & 20	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Pair Slips		7	6
Wm Morgan //	To 1 pt Gin		2	
	20		9	6
//	Signal Knight Dr.			
	To Cash fifteen dollars	6		
//	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 pt Gin to Build the Dam		4	
Old Mr Landon //	Contra Cr. by old Mr Landon			
	By Cash one Shilling		1	
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr.			
	To 1 pt Gin		2	
	21			
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1 pt Gin		4	
Wm Smith //	Contra Cr. by Wm Smith			
	By Cash three dollars	1	4	
John Hunt //	Supra Dr. for John Hunt			
	To 2 Gill Gin — 1/		2	
	// 7 yds Striped Cotton 5/	1	15	
	// 2 Doz Buttons 2/		4	
	// 1 1/4 Yd Doe Cloth		4	
	// 1 Skein Blue Thread		1	
Wm Clark //	2 3/4 yds Cotton Stripe 5/		13	9
	3/4 // White — // — // 5/		3	9
	7 Buttons 2/ doz		1	2
		3	4	8
//	James Prendergast Dr. by Wm Simmons			
	To 2 lb 6d Nails 9/6		5	
Elvin Hunt	To 1 Gill Gin		1	
	// 1/2 pt Whiskey		1	
Wm Morgan	To 1 1/2 yd Ribbon 2/6		3	9
	// 1/2 lb Coperas 9/		1	6
Wm Simmons	To 2 Gills Gin 1/		2	
	// 1 Gill — // —		1	
//			15	3

nails

39)

		£	S.	D.
	May 21st 1814			
	Jacob Fenton Cr			
	By 1 Earthan Pot	—	3	—
	" 1 — " — Pan	—	3	—
	Supra Dr	—	6	—
	To Cash	—	3	6
	Contra Cr			
	By 3 Bottles — 2/	—	6	—
		—	12	—
	Ephraim Morrison Dr			
	To 1 Gill Gin	—	—	6
	J & M Prendergast Dr			
	By verbal order by Mr Fentons Son Jeffwool Hatt	—	12	—
	John Blowers Cr			
	By Cash fifty cents	—	4	—
	Supra Dr			
	To 2¾ yds fine Linnen — 6/9	—	18	7
	" 2 lb Copperas — 3/	—	6	—
		1	4	7
	23			
	James Prendergast Dr for Wm Simmons			
Wm Simmons	To 1 Qt Whiskey	—	3	—
	" 1 Gill — "	—	—	6
Wm Morgan	To ½ Qt Whiskey	—	1	—
	" 1 — " Gin	—	2	—
Daniel House	To 1 lb 8d Nails	—	2	2
		—	8	8.
	Nathan Meeds Dr for Shaws Boy			
Shaws Boy	To 6 ℥ Powder	—	4	6
	" 2½ lb Lead — 2/	—	4	—
	To 1 Gill Gin	—	1	—
	" ½ Qt Whiskey	—	1	—
	" 1 lb Powder	—	12	—
	" 4 " Shott — 2/	—	8	—
	" 2 " — " — 2/	—	4	—
	" 10 ℥ Powder — 12/lb	—	7	6
	" 1 Doz Flints	—	3	—
		2	5	—
	Peter Simmons Dr			
	on Powder	0	2	—
	¼ lb " Shott — 12/	—	3	—
	" 1 " Shott	—	2	—
	" 1 " "	—	2	—
	" 2 " Powder — 12/	1	4	—
	" 1 Gill Gin	—	1	—
		2	14	—

			£	S.	D.
	May 23 1842				
	Jacob Fenton Dr.				
X	To ½ pt Whiskey		—	—	9
	Contra Cr.				
X	By 3 Jugs	3/	—	9	—
	" 2 Earthan Pans	2/6	—	5	—
	" 1 — " — "		—	3	—
			—	17	—
	Lyneal Knight Dr.				
	To 12 yds Cotton Stripe	5/6	3	6	—
	" 1 — " Bonnett Silk		—	18	—
	" 2 " — " Wire	6	—	1	—
//	" ¼ lb Hyson Skin Tea	20/	—	5	—
	" 4 Skeins Blk Silk	6	—	2	—
	" 1 Gall Gin		—	16	—
			5	8	—
	24				
X	Jacob Fenton Dr.				
	To 14 lb 9 oz Butter	1/2	—	17	—
	Butter				
Wm Simmons	James Prendergast Dr. for Wm Simmons				
	To ½ pt Whiskey		—	1	—
//	" 1 Plug Tobacco		—	—	6
	" 1 Gill Gin		—	1	—
			—	2	6
//	Lyneal Knight Dr.				
	To 1 Gill Gin		—	1	—
	25				
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To ½ pt Gin		—	1	6
your self	To 1 Earthan Pan		—	3	6
Nathan Blowers	To 1 pt Whiskey		—	3	—
	" ½ Jug	3/	—	1	6
Chring	To ½ Jug	3/	—	1	6
//			—	11	—
	Lyneal Knight Dr.				
	To ½ Gill Gin		—	—	6
//	" 1 Plug Tobacco		—	—	6
	" 1 pt Gin		—	4	—
			—	5	—
Mr. Daniels	William ~~Fenton~~ Dr. for Mr. Daniels				
	To 1 lb Cotton wool		—	2	9
John Blower	Jacob Fenton Dr. for John Blowers				
X	To ½ Gall Whiskey	12/	—	6	—
your self	" 6 lb 12 Brads	2/	—	12	—
			—	18	—

(43)

			£	S.	
	May 27th 1814 Elliott				
//	Peter Simmons Dr.				
	To 13¼ lb Powder	10/ 2/9		15	
//	Jacob Fenton Dr.				
	To 1 pt Gin	29		2	
//	William Forbes Dr. by Wm Simons				
	To 1 pt Gin			4	
Elisha Wing //	James Prendergast Dr. for Elisha Wing				
	To Payment to John Franklin		1		
	" 1 lb Tobacco			3	
	" Gin by Nathan Blowers			1	4
Morgan N. Blowers	To ¼ pt Gin			1	6
	To Gin			1	4
//	To 3 yds White Factory	4/		12	
	" 2 Skeins thread	13		6	
			1	19	8
//	Nathan Meads Dr. by the boys				
	To ½ lb Powder	10/		5	
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr.				
	To 1 pt Gin			2	
	" Payment to James Willson			7	
	" 1 pt Gin			4	
				13	
	~~Dott. Wm Prendergast Dr.~~				
	~~To Payment to Amy Atkin~~			19	
//	Eleazar Daniels Dr.				
	To 6¼ lb Sugar	1/3		7	6
//	Israel Knight Dr.				
	To 1 pt Gin	30		4	
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr.				
	To 1 pt Gin			2	
	" Payment to Mr. Sharlito			4	
	" 2 pts Gin	2/		4	
	" 1 qrt "			4	
	" Cash			2	
June 7	" 1 pt Gin			2	
	" Contra Cr.			18	
	By Cash four dollars		1	12	

44)

	Elliott May 30th 1814	£	S.	d.
//	James Prendergast Dr			
Lamphrie	To Cash paid Jonas Lamphrie			
& Philips	Seven dollars — 3	2	16	—
//	" Cash paid Zephiniah Philips	—	16	—
	To 14 lb Powder — 10/	—	2	6
William	" 1 pt Gin	—	2	—
Morgan	" 11 ½ Lead — 2/lb	—	1	6
	" 1 pt W Whiskey	—	1	6
	Contra Cr	3	15	6
//	By 854 feet Boards — 32/	1	7	6
Wm Smith	To Gin for Wm Smith Dr	—	2	6
W Simons	To 1 qrt Gin for Wm Simmons	—	4	—
Wm Deaton	To ½ lb Tobacco by the boys 3/	—	1	6
N. Blowers	To 1 pt W Whiskey by Will Hunt	—	3	—
E. King	To 1 pt Gin	—	4	—
Elvin	To Payment to Mrs Meeds	1	10	—
Hunt	" 1 pt Gin	—	2	—
your	Contra Cr	2	7	—
Self	By Cash three dollars Twenty pence	1	6	—
Wm	William Forbes Dr			
Smith				
//	By Wm Smith Cash	—	19	4
//	Peter Simmons Dr			
	To 14 lb Shott per order 2/	1	8	—
	" ½ Powder — 10/	—	5	—
//	John Blowers Dr			
	To 1 lb Shott	—	2	—
by your Wife //	Nathan Meeds Dr — Unpaid			
	To ½ lb Hyson & Skin tea — 20/ June 1	—	10	—
//	William Forbes Dr by Mr Simons			
	To 1 pt Gin	—	4	—
J. Hunt	To 1 Gill Gin	—	1	—
		—	5	—
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr			
	To 1 pt Gin — 9d	—	2	—
//	Lyneal Knight Dr			
	To 1 pt Gin	—	4	—
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr			
	To 1 pt Gin	—	4	—
	" 3 pt " — 24	—	6	—
	" Cash one dollar	—	8	—
		—	18	—

		£	S	D
	June 1st 1814			
//	James Dunderdart Dr by Wm Simons			
	To 2 lb 10d Nails 2/		4	
Phebe Morgan	To ½ yd Bookmuslin 11/		5	6
			9	6
	John Bowers Dr			
//	To 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
	" Cash three dollars	1	4	
		1	5	6
	Jacob Fenton Dr			
//	To ½ pt Whiskey			9
Wm // Morgan	James Dunderdart Dr			
	To 1 lb Snuff		5	
	Peter Simmons Dr			
//	To 3 gills Whiskey 16		1	6
June 3	" ¼ lb Powder by Shaws Boy 10/		2	6
			4	
	3			
Wm Simons //	James Dunderdart Dr			
	To 1 qrt Gin		4	
E. Hunt	To 1 qrt Whiskey by Will		3	
Nathan Bowers	To 1 qrt Whiskey by Will Hunt		3	
	" 1 " "		3	
E. Fish	To ¼ lb Hyson Tea by the Boy		5	
Phebe Morgan	To ½ yd Ribbon		3	9
//	To 1 qrt Whiskey self		3	
		1	4	9
Ch Benus //	William Forbes Dr for Ch Benus			
	To Cash five dollars	2		
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr			
	To 1 qrt Whiskey Gin		4	
//	Israel Knight Dr			
	To 1 pt Gin		2	
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr			
	To Cash on Shilling		1	
	" ½ pt Gin for Willson		1	6
	" ¼ lb Tea " 20/		5	
	" 1 " Coffee		5	
	" 2 Skeins Thread 13			6
	" 1 Hoe		8	
		1	1	
John Fent	William Forbes Dr for John Fent			
	To Cash paid Knight $5,12½	2	1	
	" 1 qrt Gin by E. King		4	
//	" 1 Pair Childs Slips by Vanam		6	
	" 1 pt Whiskey		1	6
Sept 9 //	To 20 Lites glass 7 by 9 — 11/		18	4
		3	10	10

(46)

4 June 1814

			£	s	d
Nathan Blowers	James Prendergast Dr. for N B Blowers				
	To Cash one dollars			8	
W Morgan	To 1/2 yd Fine Cloth	4/		2	6
C Hunt	To 1 pt Whiskey			1	6
				12	
	John Blowers Dr.				
	To 2 gills Whiskey	16		1	
William Simons	James Prendergast Dr. for Wm Simons				
	To 1 qrt Gin			4	
	Jacob Fenton Dr. by C Hunt				
	To 1 pt Whiskey			1	6
	" 2 lb 12 oz Brands	2/		4	
	Contra Cr.	Cr.		5	6
	By payment by Mr Newman			2	
	John Newman Cr.				
	By 15 yd Fine & Linnen Cloth	4/	3		
	" Cash			2	6
	Supine Dr.	Cr.	3	2	6
	To Payment to J Fenton			2	
	" 1/2 lb Tobacco				6
		Dr.		2	6
	Stephen Frank Dr.				
	To 1 pr Mankeen			12	
	" 1 yd "			2	5
	" 2 yd " Cotton Check	5/		12	6
	" 2 lb Indigo	1/2		2	4
	Contra Cr.		1	9	3
	By 6 Hoes Left for sale	10/	3		
	Lemuel Knight Dr.				
	To 1 pt Gin			2	
	" 1 " "			2	
				4	
Calvin Hunt	James Prendergast Dr. for C Hunt				
	To 1 pt Gin			2	
6	" 1 " Whiskey			1	6
	" 1 pt Gin			2	
	" 1/2 gall Whiskey	12/		6	
W Morgan	To 1 pt Gin			2	
William Simons	To 1 Qt Gin			4	
	" 1 Plug Tobacco				6
				18	

June 6th 1814

		£	S	D
//	Ephraim Morrysson Dr.			
	To 1 qrt Gin	—	4	—
	" 1 Leaspot for P Wilson	—	7	—
	" 1 Pair Childs Shoes	—	6	—
		—	17	—
//	Israel Knight Dr.			
	To 1 Pint Gin	—	4	—
	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
//	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
	" 1/2 lb 12. Broad 2/	—	1	—
		—	2	6
Wm Morgan	James Dennengport Dr.			
	To 1 Gill Gin	—	1	—
	" 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
Wm Blowers	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
Wm Deaton	To 3 yd Ribbon 2/6	—	7	6
	" 1/4 lb Tobacco 3/	—	—	9
Simons	To 1 qrt Whiskey by Wm Simons	—	3	—
C Fitting	To Cash three dollars 5/	1	8	—
		2	9	3
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To Cash three dollars	1	4	—
//	Elezar Daniels Dr.			
	To 1 qrt Whiskey	—	3	—
	" 1/4 lb Tea 20/	—	5	—
		—	8	—
Wm Simons	James Dennengport Dr.			
	To 1 qrt Gin	—	4	—
//	" 1 " " by Daniels	—	4	—
C Fish	To 1/2 lb Tobacco by your son 3/	—	1	6
Wm Blowers	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
Wm Morgan	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
	" Order by the Washington	—	3	—
		—	15	6
//	Amos Bird Esq Cr.			
	By Cash by P Palmeter	—	12	—
//	John Blowers Cr.			
	By Cash by Mr Berry	—	2	—
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To Cash paid Mr Hartleton Thirteen dollars	5	4	—
	To 12 Lites Glass 7 by 9 — 11/	—	11	—
	" 20 " " 7 by 9 — 11/	—	18	4
		6	13	4

June 9th 1814

			£	s	d
Dannels House	James Prendergast Dr for Dannels House				
	Do 12 Lites Glass 7 by 9	/11	—	11	—
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr				
	Do payment to Stephen Frank		1	8	—
//	Stephen Frank Cr				
	By payment by E Morrison £10		1	8	—
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr				
	Do Cash thirty nine dollars 88c		15	19	10
	" Selling 1 Bbl Gin		2	8	—
			18	7	10
	Contra Cr				
	By 1 Bbl Gin for Sale 31½ gall 16/		25	4	—
	" 1 Gin Bbl		—	8	—
			25	12	—
X	Jacob Fenton Dr				
	Do 1 lb 6d Nails		—	2	6
//	Isreal Knight Dr				
	Do ¼ lb Tea	20/	—	5	—
	" 8 yd White Factory	4/	1	12	—
	" Cash five dollars		2	—	—
			3	17	—
//	William Forbes Cr				
	By Eighty five dollars 55c		34	4	5
	[illegible]lipne Dr				
	Do 6 yd White Factory	4/	1	4	—
Elisha Wing //	James Prendergast Dr				
	Do 3¼ yd White Factory	4/	—	13	—
	" 2 Skeins thread	/3	—	—	6
	" 3 Shirt Buttons	1/4	—	—	4
Wm Simmons	Do 1 qt Whiskey		—	3	—
	" 1 Plug Tobacco		—	—	6
			—	17	4
//	Eleazer Dannels Dr				
	Do 1 pt Whiskey		—	1	6
Wm Morgan //	James Prendergast Dr				
	Do 1 pt Whiskey		—	1	6
	Do payment to H Babcock		1	4	—
P Hunt //	Do 1 pt Whiskey		—	1	6
	" 1 " "		—	1	6
A Blowin //	Do 1 pt Whiskey		—	1	6
			1	10	—
/	Charles Bemus Dr				
	Do 10 Lites Glass 7 by 9	/11	—	9	2

	11 June 1874	£	S	D
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 26 Lites Glass 7 by 9 /11	—	18	4
X	Geo. Fenton Dr.			
	To 1 lb Nails 2/2	—	2	2
//	John Newman Dr.			
	To 2 3/4 yd Callico 4/	5	11	—
	" Whiskey	—	—	6
	Contra Cr.	5	11	6
	By Cash three dollars		14	—
	14			
July 7 //	James Prendergast Cr.			
	By Cash	—	6	6
	Supra Dr.			
H. Morgan //	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
Cyrus Tiffin //	To 1/2 yd Ribbon 2/6	—	3	5
	" 2 lb Cotton wool 2/9	—	5	6
W. Blow //	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
E. Hunt //	To 1 pint Whiskey	—	1	6
	15			
		—	13	5
//	John L. Franch Dr. by Wife			
	To 2 1/2 yd Striped Cotton 5/	—	12	6
	" 1 Pint	—	7	—
	" 1/4 lb Tobacco 16/	—	4	—
		1	3	6
//	Eleazar Daniels Dr.			
	To 1/2 lb Steel 4/	—	2	—
	15			
July //	James Prendergast Cr.			
	By Cash fifty dollars	20	—	—
	Supra Dr.			
	To 1 lb Chocolate	—	4	—
	" 2 3/4 yd Shirting 57	—	13	9
P. Patterson //	To 3 qts Whiskey by Willow	—	9	—
Wm. Morgan //	To 1 Gill Whiskey	—	—	6
	" 3 — " — " 16	—	1	6
		1	8	9
//	J. & M. Prendergast Dr. Martin			
	To Cash three hundred dollars	120	—	—
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1 yd Cotton Plaid 5/	—	1	6
X	Jacob Fenton Dr. by Wm. Fenton			
	To 1/2 pint Whiskey	—	—	9

(50)

	June 16th 1814	£	s	d
Phebe Morgan //	James Prendergast Dr. for Phebe Morgan			
	To 5 yds Blue Shambry — 5/	1	5	—
	" 1 Skein thread	—	—	3
Wm. Morgan	To 1 qrt Whiskey	—	3	—
Elisha King	" 1 gill Whiskey	—	—	6
		1	8	9
//	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
	To 24 Lites Glass 8 by 10 — 1/2	1	8	—
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 5¼ yds Shambry — 5/	1	6	3
	17			
your Self //	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Qt Whiskey on the Road	—	3	—
Wm. Morgan	To Payment to William Martin	1	10	10
		1	13	10
//	Charles Bemus Dr.			
	To 3 Ps Nankeen — 12/	1	16	—
	18			
X	Jacob Fenton Cr.			
	By 1 Bbl Whiskey 34 galls 12/	20	8	—
//	Israel Knight Dr.			
	To 1 Plug Tobacco			6
Wm. Simmons //	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Plug tobacco	—	—	6
John Frew //	To Cash paid John Frew Eleven dollars seventyfive c }	4	14	—
X	Nathan Mead Dr.			
	To 14 oz Lead by your Son — 2/lb	—	1	9
	0-1-9-0 20			
Mr. Shartetto	William Forbes Cr.			
	By Cash ~~Lent~~ for Cash lent to Mr. Sharlito thirteen dolls }	5	4	—
//	Suprie Dr.			
	To 1 Skein thread	—	—	3
	21			
Elisha King //	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 lb Tobacco	—	3	—
old Mr. Landon //	To Cash paid old Mr. Landon	6	—	—
	22	6	3	—
//	John Blowers Cr.			
	By Cash Two dolls	—	16	—

		£	s.	d.
	June 22nd 1814			
	Nathan Meeds Dr.			
#	To ¼ lb Powder — 10/		2	6
	"			
"	Peter Simmons Dr. by verbal order by Ben Moe			
	To 1 lb Tobacco		3	
	Jacob Fenton Dr.			
#	1 Cake Chocolate		2	
	To 1 lb 12 Bread		2	
	25			
	James Prendergast Dr.			
your Bill	To 5 lb 12 Bread to saw mill 2/		10	
Clothes	To Payment to Wm Dealon		3	
Thing	" Cash one dollar		8	
C. "	" Cash one do		8	
Hiss	To Cash one dollar		8	
C Fish	To 2¼ yd Cotton Stripe — 5/		12	6
"	" 4 " Shambery — 5/	1		
"	" 14 Large Moles — 6 d		7	7
		3	10	1
	John Franks Jun. Dr.			
1814 May 24	By payment by C Thing		5	5
	Supra Dr.			
Brot	To on Changing Shawls		4	
forward	" 2¼ yd Stripe Cotton 5/		3	9
up to the	" ½ quire Paper — 9/		1	6
date 4	" Lace Bord			6
June	" Carthan Pins		3	
June 4	" by verbal order by Stephen		4	6
	1¼ lb Indigo — 18/	1	2	6
25	" 4½ yd Blue Shambery 5/		2	
	" 4 Skins Blk Silk — 6	2	1	9
	26			
	John Blowers Dr.			
	To 2 lb 3 oz Tobacco — 3/		7	
	William Martin Dr.			
	2 Skins Flax Thread 9/		1	6
John Trent	William Forbes Dr.			
	To Cash paid John Trent		13	
	Peter Simmons Dr.			
	To 1 Hoe		10	
	" 1 lb Tobacco		3	
	27		13	
	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 5 yd Muslin 3/		15	
	" 3 Skins Thread 3/		9	
			15	9

June 27th 1814

			£	s	d
	Jacob Fenton Dr				
//	To 3/4 yd Nankeen	2/5	—	1	11
	" 3½ yd Blue Callico	3/	—	10	6
	" 2 yd Tape	/2	—	—	4
			—	12	9
	28				
Wm Morgan //	James Prendergast Dr				
	To 1 lb Snuff		—	5	—
Wm Simons	To 3½ yd Cotton Stripe	5/	—	17	6
	" 14 Large Moles	/6 doz	—	—	7
P Palmiter //	To ½ lb 12d Brad by P. Palmiter Junr		—	1	—
			1	4	1
//	William Forbes Dr				
	To 1 Pare Scissors 29		—	3	6
//	Jacob Fenton Dr				
	To 2¾ yd Shambrey	5/	—	13	7
	Peter Frank Cr				
	By 1 Bbl Salts Supposed to be 300 lb be be Weighed when Convened to	32/hd	4	16	—
	Suffix Dr				
	To 12 Plug Tobacco		—	—	6
//	" Cash three dollars		1	4	—
			1	4	6
	30				
//	William Forbes Dr				
	To 1 lb Ousong Tea		—	16	—
//	John Blowers Dr				
	To 12 lb 6&12 Brads	2/	1	4	9
	" 24 " 6d Nails	2/6	2	—	6
			3	5	3
	Jacob Fenton Dr				
//	To ¼ yd Nankeen	2/5	—	—	8
	" 1 lb 8d Nails		—	2	2
	" 1 " Ginger		—	4	—
	" 24¼ lb 8d Nails	2/2	2	16	7
			3	3	5
	Peter Frank Dr				
//	To Goods for a Bbl. Salts Supposed to weigh 300 lb to be weighed when Convened		3	14	6
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr				
	To 6 yd Cotton Factory	5/	1	10	—
	" 1 Pocket Hankf		—	3	6
			1	13	6

6 — // — To Cash Paid Reuben Landen $14.18 Page 23.

53

June 30th 1842

	James Prendergast Dr.				
Phineas Palmiter Cont.	To 2½ yd Shambray	5/		12	6
	" ½ Dz Buttons	1/			6
	" 1 Pair Pumps			16	
	" Cash three dollars		1	4	
P. Palmiter Jun.	To 1 Pair Cuirasses			2	6
			2	15	6
	July 1st 1842				
	Eleazar Daniels Cr.				
	By Cash by Palmiter Bows			1	4
	James Prendergast Dr.				
Wm Morgan	To ½ lb Hysons Tea 20/			10	
S. Blowers	To 2¾ yd Jean Cloth	4/		11	
Cyrus Fish	To ¼ lb Ginger	4/		1	
	" 1 Pair Blk Silk Gloves			9	6
	" 1 Small Piece Blue Ribbon			1	
M. Morgan	To 3 lb Cotton wool	2/		8	3
Wm Simpson	" To 12 Plug Tobacco				6
			2	1	3
	Jacob Fenton Dr.				
	To Cash paid		4	8	
	J. & M. Prendergast Dr.				
	To Cash paid Prendergast for the 22d day of June one hundred dollars		40		
	Lyman Night Dr.				
	To Cash five dollars		2		
D. Parker	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To Cash paid D. Parker			10	
Lyman London	John Blowers Dr. for L. London				
	To 2 Pair Pumps	16/	1	12	
	" 2 " Silk Stockings	22/	2	4	
	" 2 " Suspenders	5/		10	
	To 1 Pair Pumps			16	
	" 1 " Slips			7	6
	" 10 lb 8 Broads	2/	2		
			6	9	6
Chas Hunt	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To 2¾ yd Cotton Stripe	5/		13	9
	" " ½ " "	4/6		2	3
				16	

54) July 5th 1814 £ S D

Elvin	James Prendergast Dr		
Hunt	To 7 Large Buttons	4/6 doz	— 2 8
//	" 4 Small " 4	"	— — 2
	" 1 Sk Thread		— — 1
		4/	— 4 4
#	Jacob Fenton Dr		
	To ½ quire Paper	3/	— 1 6
Cr yourself	James Prendergast Dr		
//	To Cash fifteen dollars		6 — —
N Blowers	To 1 Plug Tobacco		— — 6
	" Ballance on Cloth		— 3 —
//	" 4 Small Button	1/ doz	— — 4
	" 1 Skein thread		— 1 —
yourself	To Cloth by N Blowers		— 12 —
			6 16 10
//	Peter Simmons Dr		
	To Cash paid at Independance		1 5 —
//	Eleazar Dannels Dr		
	To 1 lb Lead		— 2 —
//	John Blowers Dr		
	To ¼ bushel Salt	32/	— 8 —
	John Putnam Dr		
	To Cash Ten dollars		4 — —
//	" By order by Clark Parker for 56 lb Salt		1 12 —
			5 12 —
	Contra Cr		
Salt	By 224 lb 5 oz Salt for sale at 32/ per bushel		8 8 6
//	Israel Knight Dr		
	To Cash Three dollars		1 4 —
	Elleazar Dannels Dr		
//	To Account Brot from Small Ledger thirty four dolls 66c		13 17 4
	Contra Cr		
	By Account Brot from Salt Ledger		1 15 3
	6		
S Cheney	Nathan Reeds Dr		
#	To Payment to Samuel Cheney		— 9 —
yourself	To 1 lb 5 oz Lead	2/	— 2 4
#	Commissioners Dr of Ellicott To Cash Paid Reuben Lamon $14.18	Blotter No 2. Page 25.	5 13 6

55) Ellicott July 7th 1814

	Charles Bemus Dr.		
//	By Cash	2	3
	Jacob Fenton Dr.		
X	To 1 Hoe	10	
	James Prendergast Dr.		
Tying the Cask //	To 1/4 the Swords Steel 14/	7	
//	" 1 " — " — "	4	
		1	12 6
Betsey Seymour	To 5 yds Gingum — 6/6		
//	" 1 Small Shall	4	6
		2	8
	8		
	Charles Bemus Dr.		
//	By Cash	17	
	Jacob Fenton Dr.		
X	To Cash twenty dollars	8	
	9		
Betsey Seymour	James Prendergast Dr.		
	By Cash by B Seymour	2	
	Supple Dr.		
N Blowers	To 1 lb Tobacco	3	
	Nicholas Dollof Dr.		
	To 1 lb Hyson Skinned 20/	5	
//	" 1/4 " Coperas — 3/	1/2	
	" 6 Lits of Cloth & big 10 — 1/2	7	
		12	9
	Charles Bemus Dr.		
//	By 1/2 piece Nankeen 12/	6	
	" Cash four dollars 5 Cents	1	12 5
		1	18 5
	10		
Jeff	William Forbes Dr.		
//	To 1/4 lb Pepper — 6/	1	6
	To 1 Pair Pumps	16	
John Rent	" 1 Pair Stocking	12	6
		1	10
//	Capt Abraham Morrison Dr.		
	To Cash paid Thos Hull seventeen dollars	6	16
X	Jacob Fenton Dr.		
	To Cash twenty dollars	8	
N Blowers	James Prendergast Dr.		
	Cash four dollars	1	12
E Hunt	To 1 Plug Tobacco for Horse		6
E King	To Cash one dollars		8
		2	4 6

Ellicott July 10th 1814

		£	S.	d
// Phineas	James Prendergast Dr			
Palmeter Junr	To Cash paid A Carrier	1	8	6
	" Goods " A Carrier	1	11	6
13				
W. Simons	To 1 Plug Tobacco	–	–	6
y. self	To 3½ yds White Factory 4/	–	14	–
J. Miller	" 4 lb 8d Brads by Jn Miller 2/	–	8	–
		4	2	6
X	Jacob Fenton Dr			
	To ½ Doz Screws 1/6	–	–	9
X	Nathan Meeds Dr			
	To ¼ lb Powder 10/	–	2	6
//	John Blowers Dr			
	To 1½ lb 8d Nails 2/	–	3	–
	14			
//	Mr Clement Dollof Dr			
	To ½ lb Tobacco 3/	–	1	6
//	Isreal Knight Dr			
	To ½ lb Ginger 4/	–	2	–
	on 1st Blotter page (82)			
	To Cash three dollars 1 " 4 " –			
	" ⅛ lb Powder 12/ – " 1 " 6	1	6	6
	" ½ " Shott 2/ – " 1 " –			
		1	8	6
//	John Griffith Dr by J. Bemus			
	To 1 Axe	–	10	–
//	Nicholas Dollof Dr			
	To Account brot from 1st Blotter page (87)			
	May 23 To 5½ yds Cotton Stripe			
	by Mrs Dollof 5/	1	7	6
Luman Landon //	John Blowers Dr L. Landon			
	To 1 Pare Cumpases	–	2	6
	15			
//	Eleazar Dannels Cr			
	By Cash paid by d. Ekker	–	2	–
Nathan Blowers	James Prendergast Dr			
//	½ Doz Buttons 4/6	–	2	3
	16			
//	John Newman Dr			
	To Cash fifteen dollars	6	–	–
//	Isreal Knight Dr			
	To Cash Sevendollars	2	16	–

July 16th 1814

			£	S.	d.
Wm Simons	James Prendergast Dr				
" 18	To 1 Pair Shoes			14	
July	To 9 lb Sugar	1/2		10	6
				—	
P. Palmer Esq.	To Right of the Fairbanks Library	16/	5	8	
			1	12	6
	18				
X	Jacob Fenton Dr				
	To 1 Flint				3
	Charles Tuffin Dr				
//	To 2 lb Cotton	2/9		25	6
	" 2 " "	2/6		25	
	" 3 " Tobacco	3/		9	
				19	6
//	Isaac Knight Dr				
	To 1/8 lb Powder	10/		1	3
//	John Smith Junr Cr				
	By 1 Right of the Fairbanks Library			16	
	19				
Charles Blivens	James Prendergast Dr				
Dr	To Payment to J. Hack for a Great Wheel		1	4	
Wm Morgan	To 1/2 lb Chewing Tobacco	16/		8	
			1	12	
//	Peter Simmons Cr				
	By 3275 feet Boards	40/	6	11	
//	Isaac Knight Dr				
	To 1 Plug Tobacco				6
	20				
by Dolbof	James Prendergast Dr				
//	To 1 Hoe by Dolbof			10	
Wm Simons	To 2 1/2 yd Muslin	4/		10	
	" 2 Skeins Thread	3/		6	
	" 1 Plug Tobacco			6	
			1	1	
//	William Forbes Dr				
	To 1 lb Coffee			5	
//	Isaac Knight Dr				
	To 1 Pair Knife			16	
	John Smith Junr Dr				
	To 1 Pair Small Butts			12	
//	" 8 Small Screws	1/7 doz		6	
	" 2 1/2 yd Cloth	16/	2		
			2	1	8

July 20th 1814

		£	S.	D.
//	Jonas Simmons Dr.			
	To Ballance Due on Collico		6	3
//	Peter Simmons Dr.			
	To 2 lb Shott 2/		4	
	" 1 " Tobacco		3	
			7	
	21			
Wm Morgan //	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To ½ yd Collico 4/6		2	3
C. Wing	To ½ lb Tobacco 3/		1	6
			3	9
//	Jesse Smith Dr.			
	To 3 yd Striped Cotton 5/		15	
	" 6½ " White Factory 4/	1	6	
		2	1	
//	Nathan Mills Dr.			
	To 10 Fishhooks 12		1	8
//	Teneal Knight Dr.			
	To Cash one dollar		8	
//	John Francis Junr. Dr.			
	~~By~~ To 1 Carthan Pot		2	6
	23			
Wm Simmons //	James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Plug Tobacco			6
	" 1¼ lb Powder 16		2	6
			3	
//	John Blowers Dr. 6			
	By ½ lb 8d Nails 2/6		1	3
//	J. & M. Prendergast Dr.			
	To ½ lb 6d Nails for Store		1	3
//	John Newman Cr.			
	By Cash fifty cents		4	
//	Nicholas Dolloff Dr.			
	To 8 yd White Factory 4/	1	12	
//	Jesse Smith Dr.			
	To 1¾ yd White Factory 4/		7	

Store

July 23d 1814

//	Henry Babcock Dr.			
	To 1 lb Coffee		5	
	25			
July 7	// James Prendergast Dr.			
	To 1 Mahogany Tea		16	
Phebe	To 1/2 yd Bonnett Silk 18/		9	
Morgan	// 1/4 " Millinett 3/6		11	
	" 2 " Ribbon 2/6		5	
//	" 1 Sheet Paper		2	
		1	11	1
//	E. & M. Prendergast Dr. for the Store			
	To 2 1/2 Lites Glass 8 by 10 1/2	1	6	
Store	// 1 lb 6d Nails		2	6
		1	8	6
//	John Blowers Cr.			
	By 1 lb 6d Nails		2	6
//	Thos. Neil Cr.			
	By Cash Left to buy Fish Eight dollars forty cents	3	8	
	" Cash in full for a Note against Joseph Brown & Eight dollars	3	4	
		6	12	
	Joseph Brown Cr.			
	By Cash one shilling paid		1	
//	Jonas Simmons Dr.			
	To 1 Fine Comb		3	6
	26			
E. Hunt	James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To 2 1/2 yd Bro Cloth 4/		10	
W. Morgan	To 1 lb Snuff		5	
N. Blower	To Cash one dollar		8	
		1	3	
//	Seth Smith Dr.			
	To Cash two dollars		16	
//	Jonas Simmons Dr.			
	To 1/2 lb Powder 10/		5	
//	John Griffith Dr. for Wife			
	To 5 yd Calico 4/6	1	2	6
	12 1/2 yd Cotton Stripe 5/		12	6
		2	15	
	Contra Cr.			
	By 5 yd Bro Cloth 4/	1		
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr.			
//	To Cash nine shillings		9	

July 26th 1814

	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To 8 yd White Thos Calico	4/6	1	16	
Ben Covell	" 1 3/4 " Calico	3/		5	3
	" 7 " Muslin	4/	1	8	
	" 5 " Toi Cloth	4/	1		
//	" 6 " Striped Factory	5/	1	10	
	" 1/2 lb Surhong Tea	16/		8	
	" 1/4 " Snuff	5/		1	3
	To 5 yd Toi Cloth	4/	1		
Jonathan Covell	" 6 " Cotton Stripe	5/	1	10	
	" 13 " White Factory	4/	2	12	
	" 5 " Muslin	4/	1		
	" 1/2 lb Snuff	5/		2	6
	Contra Cr.		12	13	
	By Cash four dollars fifty cents		1	16	
29	By Cash nine Shilling			9	
Wm Morgan	Supra Dr.		2	5	
	To Cash fifty cents			4	
//	" 1/4 lb Powder	10/		2	6
28	" 1/4 yd Chick	5/		1	6
July	To 20 lb Bread for the Saw Mill	2/	2		
	To 12 Plug Tobacco				6
Wm Simons	" 1 1/4 lb Lead	2/		2	6
	" 3 1/4 yd Muslin	4/		13	
	" 3 " Cotton Stripe	5/		15	
//	" 2 Skins Shoes	13			6
	" 1 Pocket Hnkf			3	6
			4	3	
	28				
//	William Forbes Dr.				
	To 3 yd Cotton Stripe	5/		15	
//	Nicole Fenton Dr.				
	To 1 lb Hyson Skin tea		1		
L Landon	John Blowers Dr. for L Landon				
//	To 3 gimlets	1/		3	
	29				
	James Prendergast Dr.				
July	To Cash Ten dollars		4		
//	" 2 1/2 bu Wheat	12/	1	10	
			5	10	
//	Israel Knight Dr.				
	To Cash Two Dollars and 1 Sheet Paper		16	2	

July 30th 1824

		£	S.	d.	
Wm Morgan	James Prendergast Dr.				
	By 1923 feet Boards — 32/	3	1	6	//
	August 7th 1824				
	Jesse Smith Cr.				
//	By 1 3/4 yd White Factory 4/		7		
	Supra Dr.				
	To 1 yd White Factory		4		Shawsheen
C King	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To Cash		1	6	
//	" 1 1/2 lb Tobacco — 3/		1	6	//
			3		
	Cleazar Daniels Dr.				
//	To 1/8 lb Powder — 10/		1	3	Chelmsford
//	Abel Milloy Dr. by Polly Min				//
	To on Callico		14		
	2				
	Henry Bribeor A Cr.				T. Knight
	By five Shilling Cash		5		
//	" Cash one dollar		8		//
	Supra Dr.		13		Your Bill
	To Cash three dollars	1	4		
	Nicholas Dolt Dr.				C. Meads
//	To 1/4 lb Hyson Skinned 20/		5		Capt. Dix
	3				Z. Palmer Jun
	Ob Mc Martin Dr. per Wife				Wm
//	To on Muslin		1		Lyons
					//
on the Store	S. M. Prendergast Dr.				
	To 2 pair Butt Hinges 4/		8		Henry
	" 2 " A. Hinges — 2/		4		Morgan
	" 2 Doz Screws — 1/6		3		
			15		S. Lovell
Wm Simons	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To 1 Plug Tobacco			6	
Blk Tom	To 1 Wool Hall for Blk Tom		12		//
W Deacon	To 1/4 lb Snuff — 25/		1	3	
//	To Cash Paid for Butter		6		
Sely	" Goods — do — do — do		3	9	S. Jones Cosp
	" 1/2 lb Copenas — 3/		1	6	//
		1	5		Ob Mc Lawson
					//

		£	S	d
	Ichneal Knight Dr.			
//	To Cash Two dollars	~	16	~
	" 1/8 lb Powder 10/	~	1	3
	"	~	17	3
	Nathan Meals Dr.			
Shoemaker bill	To 5 oz Suchong Tea 16/lb	~	5	~
	" 1/2 lb Ginger 4/	~	2	~
	" 1/2 " Pepper 6/	~	1	6
		~	8	6
//	Jacob Fenton Dr. for W. Coddy			
	To 2 lb Tobacco 3/	~	6	~
Received	John Newman Cr.			
	By 3772 feet Boards 40/	7	10	10
//	William Forbes Dr.			
	To 1/4 lb Brimstone 4/	~	1	~
	6			
J. Knight	James Brandegant Dr.			
	To Cash Two dollars	~	16	
//	To 4 lb 8d Barrads 2/	~	8	~
Your Bill	" 6 1/2 lb Butter 1/3	~	8	1
	" Cash four dollars Wm Forbes		1	12
J. Meads	To 1 Pair Shoes	~	14	~
Capt. Dix	To Cash thirty nine dollars	15	12	~
D. Palmiter Esq.	To 1 Pair Cotton Stockings	~	12	6
	To 1 Pair Cumfuses	~	2	6
Wm Jones	" 1/4 lb Imperial Tea 26/	~	6	6
//	" 2 1/4 yd Wide muslin 4/	~	9	~
	" 2 Skeins Thread 3/	~	6	
	Contra Cr.			
	By Cash one dollar	21	1	1
		~	8	~
Henry Morgan	Tryon Dr.			
	To 3 lb 8d Barrads 2/	~	6	~
J. Covell	To 6 yd Stripe 5/	1	10	~
	8	1	16	~
//	Henry Babcock Dr.			
	To 1/2 lb Snuff 5/	~	2	6
	" Payment to J. Fenton	~	4	6
		~	7	~
	9			
J. Jones Esqr	James Brandegant Dr. for J. Jones Esqr			
//	To Cash one dollar fifty cents	~	12	~
Old Mr Lawson	To 1 lb Nails	~	2	~
//		~	14	~

August 8th 1814

	Peter Simmons Dr.			
	To 1 lb Tobacco		3	
//	" 2½ yds Muslin — 4/		10	
	" 5½ " Cotton Plaid — 57	1	7	6
	" 1 Pair Cotton Stockings		12	6
		2	13	
	9			
Will Hunt //	Ephraim Morrison Dr. To Cash paid Will Hunt Nine dollars Twenty five	3	14	
N Blowers //	To Cash paid N Blowers		2	
		3	16	
	Peter Simmons Dr.			
	To 4 yds Cord velvet — 8/6	1	14	
//	" 7 Large Buttons — 1/6 doz		11	
	" 4 Small " — 1/ doz		3	
	" ½ yd White Factory — 4/		2	
Tea	" Payment to John Blowers		16	6
		2	13	8
Blow //	**John Blowers Cr.** By payment by by Peter Simmons		16	6
Cyrus Fisk //	**James Prendergast Dr.** To ¼ lb Hysonskin tea — 16/		4	
	" ½ " Ginger — 4/		2	
	" 2 yds Wine — 12/		4	
Phineas Palmiter for Polly //	To ¼ lb Hysonskin tea — 16/		4	
	" 3 oz Snuff — 57/ lb		1	
	" 2 Needles — 12/		4	
			11	8
	Jacob Fenton Cr. By payment by W Babcock		4	6
	Supra Dr.			
	To 1 oz Salts		1	
	Contra Cr.			
//	By Cash by Forbes of Conawango		5	
	Dr		1	
	Cr		4	11
//	**Calvin Neely Dr.** To 1 Needle		2	
Wm Simons //	**James Prendergast Dr.** To Cash paid Will Hunt $4.00	1	12	
//	**John Dagget Dr.** To Cash one dollar		8	

Aug

Wing //	James To Cash
Hunt	To 1 Vol " Cash
//	Peter To 1 yd " 1 D " 14
Sely //	To Cash for
Simons	To ½ lb
Sely	To 1 lb
Samuel Hays	To 6 yds " 6 " " 3
//	To o
//	To 1
Elvin Hunt //	To 2 " 6
N Blowers	To 3
Wm Clark //	By
//	
//	
//	To o " " " "
Wm Clark //	To

1814

Simmons Dr.				
Tobacco			3	
Muslin	4/		10	
Wm Plaid	5/	1	7	6
Cotton Stockings			12	6
9		2	13	
Wm Morrison				
Will Hunt		3	14	
Twenty five				
Dr. Blowers			2	
		3	16	
Simmons Dr.				
Velvet	8/6	1	14	
Buttons	1/6 doz			11
"	1/ doz			3
Factory	4/		2	
John Blowers			16	6
		2	13	8
Owens Dr.				
Cent by by			16	6
Simons				
Duengergast Dr.				
Shirting	16/		4	
	4/		2	
	12/		4	
Muslin	16/		4	
	5/ lb		1	
	12/		4	
			11	8
Wilson Cr.				
Wm Balmock			4	6
			1	
Jesse of Conawango			5	
Dr.			1	
Cr.			4	11
Dr.				
			2	
Duengergast Dr.				
Will Hunt Dr. 400		1	12	
Dr.				
			8	

August 10th 1814

Wing	James Duendergast Dr.			
11	To Cash paid C. Wing		18	
	To 1 Vot Flax Thread		1	
Hunt	11 Cash one dollar		8	
		1	7	
	Peter Simmons Dr.			
11	To 1 yd Narro Muslin		3	
	11 1 Doz Small Buttons		1	
	11 14 Large 11 1/6 doz		1	9
	11		5	9
Self	James Duendergast Dr.			
11	To Cash paid Mr Winsor for 5 lb 8d Nails 2/3		10	
Simons	To 1/2 lb Bishong tea 14/		7	
Self	To 1 M. Pickey Bbl		8	
Samuel Hays	To 6 yds Striped Factory 5/	1	10	
	11 6 11 White Factory 4/	1	4	
	11 3 Skeins Thread 3/			9
		3	19	9
11	Solomon Jones Dr.			
	To 1 m Striped Cotton Factory		3	6
11	John Blowers Dr.			
	To 1 25 Nails 12		1	
Elvin Hunt	James Duendergast Dr.			
11	To 2 Fishhooks 2/			4
	11 6 Bullets			3
J. Blowers	To 3 yd Tow Cloth 4/		12	
			12	7
Wm Clark 11	William Forbes Cr. By Cash Two dollars		16	
11	Isaac Knight Cr. By Cash three dollars	1	4	
	13			
11	Calven Neely Dr.			
	To 3 yd Tow Cloth 4/		12	
	11 1 Skein Thread		1	
	11 7 Large Buttons 1/6 doz			11
	11 4 Small 11 1/ 11			3
			14	2
Mrs Clark 11	William Forbes Dr. for Mrs Clark To 6 yd White Factory 4/	1	4	

	Eleazar Daniels Dr.				
	By 8 yds Netting left for Sale at 3/ per yd	3	1	4	
//	" Cash			6	
	Supra Dr.		1	4	6
	To ½ lb Hyson Skeinta	16/		2	
	John Daggett Dr.				
//	To 3¼ yd White Factory	4/		13	
	" 2 Skeins thread	3		6	
				19	6
//	John Bowers Dr.				
	To 1 Sheet Paper			2	
for Eleazr Daniels //	James Prendergast Dr. for Daniels To Payment to Patrick Campbell for making the Grist mill Irons $9,00	3	12		
E. King	To Cash seven dollars		2	16	
	Grist mill		6	8	
//	Doctr Wm Prendergast Dr.				
	To 1 Pair Gloves			8	
//	William Forbes Dr.				
	To Cash paid John Trent			8	
//	Ephraim Morrison Dr. for Mill				
	To Cash one dollar			8	
	15th				
//	Isaac Martin Dr.				
	To 1 Pair Stockings		12	6	
	" Cash one Shilling three pence		1	3	
			13	9	
Wm Clark //	William Forbes Dr.				
	To Cash fifty cents			4	
//	John Frank Junr Dr.				
	By 1 Pair Pumps			14	
//	John Bowers Dr.				
	By payment by James Akin	4			
Cyrus Fish //	James Prendergast Dr.				
	To 1 lb Tobacco			3	
	" 1 Thimble			9	
16	" 2¼ yd Toe Cloth 4/			10	
Wm Simons	" 1 Skein Thread			1	
	" 4 Large Buttons 1/6 doz			6	
			15	3	

Wm Deaton // 1

Patrick Cammell 1

Phin Lux Postmaster // 1

Wm Simons 2

// 2.8

// 4.0

// 44

// 16

// 6

Elvin Hunt Dr. // 1

Wm // 3

Deaton 11

		181	Sept. 24th 1814		
			Peter Simmons Dr.		
1 4		//	To Payment to Samuel Griffith = Six dollars	2 8	
6			" 12 Plug Tobacco Jeff	6	
4 4 6			Contra Cr.	2 8	6
2			By 1000 feet Boards	2	
			23 John Frank Junr. Dr.		
13		//	To 1 Bear Skin $2,81	1 3	6
6			" 2 — " — " — 20/	2	
19 6			" 1 — " — "	10	
				3 13	6
2			Wm. Deaton 2 James Prendergast Dr.		
			" To 1 Basket	5	
3 12			Patrick Cannell, To Cash paid P. Cannels order Six dollars	2 8	
2 16			Phin Lewis, To 50 Segars	6	
6 8			Lakinter " Cash three dollars	1 4	
			Wm. Simmons To 1 Pocket Book	8	
				4 11	
8			2 Clement Dollof Dr.		
		//	To 1/2 quire Paper — 3/	1 6	
for Mbl			Contra Cr. By Cash	8	
8			45 John Hunt Dr.		
		//	To 1 Razure	6	
12 6					
1 8					
13 9			44 William Minnis Dr.		
		//	To 1/2 yd White Factory — 4/	2	
4			16 Lineal Knight Dr.		
		//	To 6 Sheets Paper — 1/2	1	
14			" 4 Wafers — 1/6 doz	2	
			26	1 2	
			Chrin. 2 James Prendergast Cr.		
4			Hunt Cr. By Cash Eighty five		
		//	dollars left by C. Hunt	34	
			Dr.		
3			Wm. Deaton // To 10 yd Factory Plaid — 5/	2 10	
9			" Ballance on 1 Shawl	5	
10				2 15	
1					
6			16 Lineal Knight Cr.		
		//	By Cash	8	
15 3					

79

Sept. 26th 1814

Jacob Fenton Dr.
To 6 yd green Bombazett 8/6
" 2 " Narrow Ribbon /8

Eleazar Daniels Cr.
By 11 yd Netting Left for Talbot 3/yd
Supra Dr.
To 1 Pair Shoes
27

Lilly
" 2
James Prendergast Dr.
To Cash
Daniels
" Cash paid E. Daniels
" Thirty dollars

E. Hunt To 1 Plug Tobacco by Will Hunt
W. Deaton, To 1 Pair Shears
E. Hunt, To Payment to Jeremiah Griffith
To Cash paid Maj. M'Clure
" fifty dollars
30

William Harris Cr.
By 1 oak Basket
" 3 ash " 6/
" 1 " "

Abram Thirsor Cr.
By 1 1/4 lb Cotton 3/

Joseph Brown Dr.
To 1/2 yd Cord velvet 7/6
28

Henry Babcock Dr.
To 1 Plug Tobacco
29

Jacob Fenton Dr.
To 1/4 yd Silk Gauze 16/

Lilly
James Prendergast Dr.
To Cash Six dollars

W. Simons To 1 Plug Tobacco
30

Wm Smith
William Forbes Cr.
By Cash by Wm Smith
" Cash " your bill Six dollars Eighty seven 3/4 c

43.

Journal December 185

Dr to Cash		
a.		
& D Cooks note due th/a	343 46	
Woodward for Milk	5 30	348
y Bank		
d G. Halls cheque		305
Woodward for D Cook.		2
Dr to Storage a/c		
2 Buggies from Oct. 6th 9 mths	2 25	
1 do " 12th 8 "	2 00	
2 do " Nov. 10th 4 "	2 00	
1 do " 14th 4 "	1 00	
3 Pedlars Wag. " 26th 2 "	1 50	8
ed		
1 Buggy from Oct 18. 7 "		1
Dr to Geo: Hall		
n a/c rend. $315	9 45	
um in addition allowed	55	
Dr to G. Cooks P/a		
note $343. 46 charged		
in Jour. Book.		
Dr to Merchandise		
man		
4/5th Wheels 50c		24
15 Top turn up B.	165 00	
lop Wd do	108 00	273
Dr to N. H Cy Bank		
d to pay note		351
" " Wages		300
Dr to Cash		
ges this week for C.B.	283 00	
Moran Wages	6 00	
Cook	4 00	293
m	5 00	
Koch for him	10 00	15
forward		308

10 X
94 X
12 X
24 X
30 X
76 X
73 X
16 X
81 X
24 X
94 X
4 X
79 X
136 X
10 X
32 X
10 X
24 X
10 X

246

History of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Erie Pa

The history of this church is to be measured by proofs of prosperity, sincerity of purpose, and efficient and comprehensive quality of management and discipline, rather than by years, as, parochically speaking, it is the youngest of its sisters in our home family of Jesus, and yet in but the second year of a childhood which gives glorious promise of early and noble maturity. It was formally organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Erie, consisting of Rev. Wm. Grassie and Rev. S. G. Hopkins, February 23d, 1871, the services being held in Walther's Hall. Rev. Charles C. Kimball—the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city—accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate, May 11th, 1871, and the manner in which his sacred duties have been performed speaks for itself in the record of almost unprecedented growth. The original membership numbered fifty-four, within the first eleven months the number of communicants was doubled, and now comprises one hundred and forty-seven. There have been no deaths and but four dismissals.

The Sabbath School has had a similar rapid growth; beginning with thirty-five, and in less than a year reaching an average attendance of two hundred and twenty-seven, and contributing for its own purposes and benevolence the handsome sum of $1069.47. Mr. C. C. Shirk is Superintendent of this flourishing school, and Mr. F. J. French is associated with him.

In examining the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, we notice that not one of the 213 churches of the Synod of Erie reports as many additions of members as the Central—89. The church in North East stands next; reporting 57. And it may be added, that in this evidence of growth no other congregation in the first eight large Synods—which includes 81[illegible] churches—rivals the Central.

Pending the completion of the new chapel, now in course of erection, services will be held, as heretofore, in "Temperance Hall," Dreisegaker's Block, on State street. Valuable lots have been purchased at the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, where a fine stone church is to be built. The chapel portion of this edifice—to be used as a place of worship until the main body of the church is completed—is now under roof, and will be finished, it is said, in February next. It will cost $22,000, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and built of Ogdensburg blue limestone, trimmed with Amherst, Ohio, sandstone. In design and beauty of material it surpasses any sanctuary in the city. Although engaged in the costly work of providing such a home for itself, the congregation is entirely free from debt, and is animated by a spirit of liberality which promises to keep it in that most desirable, but by no means usual, condition.

A true religious equality is maintained by the adoption of the free-seat system, by which all social distinction in the sanctuary—a frequent bar to the poorer class of the community—is obvi[illegible] and rich and poor meet, as they sh[illegible] ever do, upon a common Christian level before the Throne of Grace.

In the progressive economy of the Central Church another excellent feature has been introduced, calculated to make the act of giving one purely of conscience, undegraded by either ostentation or compulsion. Each member and adherent of the church is expected to pledge the payment of *some* amount—more or less in accordance with means and disposition—weekly, and to put the payments, regularly, in the box at the church door, in envelopes furnished by the Treasurer, or, if it is more convenient, to pay quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly, in advance, the amount pledged. The Pastor and Treasurer alone know the amount contributed by each individual, and his secret is a sacred one with them. This system has worked admirably, being supplemented by permission to contributors, on request, to divert their gifts into any particular channel.

th 1814
nton Dr
Dombozett 8/6
Ribben 18
Danniels Cr
tten Left for g
d
rendergast Dr
C Dashnels
os
o by Will Hunt
damask Griffith
May C A Clar
Harris Cr
asket
6/
inson Cr
n 3/
rown Dr
velvet 7/6
ock Dr
no
9
n Dr
Russia 16/
ndergast Dr
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n Smith
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The Erie Ob

ERIE, THURSDAY, DEC.

The Churches of Our C

History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

BY REV. J. F. SPAULDING, RECTOR.

The first services of the Episcopal Church in Erie were held in the old Court House, A. D., 1826, by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, afterwards Bishop of Vermont, and at that time Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. The records show that seven persons were baptized by him before the year 1827, but the dates are not given. The organization of the Parish was effected at a meeting, held at the house of P. S. V. Hamot, March 17, 1827. The charter recommended by the Convention of the Diocese was adopted; the name of St. Paul's Church was chosen; the Rev. Chas. Smith was appointed Rector, and Messrs. Thomas Forster, P. S. V. Hamot, George Miles, Geo. A. Eliot, Tabor Beebe, Chas. M. Reed, Thomas Forster, Jr., D. C. Barrett, Wm. Kelley, Gilbert Knapp and Jno. A. Tracy were elected Vestrymen for the ensuing year. Col. Thomas Forster was chosen Church Warden, and Tabor Beebe Rector's Warden. P. S. V. Hamot was appointed Secretary of the Vestry.

At a meeting at the house of Col. Forster, July 22d, George A. Eliot, Thomas Forster and John A. Tracy were appointed a committee to "make arrangements for public worship." Wm. Kelley was chosen "to attend to the subscription paper," and it was "resolved, that the hours of divine service be 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., service to be expected every other Sunday." George A. Eliot was appointed Treasurer and the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the church committee be Mr. Dobbins, to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Reverend gentlemen when they come to officiate, and to make the arrangement for paying for it, and if that cannot be made, each head of families of the congregation to receive them alternately."

The male members of the original Vestry and congregation who were Episcopalians were Col. Forster and Capt. George Miles. Mrs. Hamot and, perhaps, two or three other ladies were members of the church. Several of the men were previously Presbyterians. Others came in from family relationships and associations, or the respectability of the families, and some, probably, with the idea that the church was a dignified and respectable body with a fine ritual and an educated ministry.

At the aforesaid meeting the Rev. C. Smith's resignation was tendered, and was accepted at a subsequent meeting, Dec. 8, 1827. The Rev. Benj. Hutchins ministered to the congregation for a few months, for we find that on the 18th Dec. 1827, a resolution of thanks was passed for his "faithful discharge of his duties while among us." It appears from the records of a meeting, Dec. 24th, that Mr. Hutchins had been acting as assistant for Mr. Smith at Erie and Waterford, and that Mr. H. desired an independent charge of St. Paul's, but without success. At the meeting, April 21, 1828, Charles M. Reed was chosen delegate to the Diocesan Convention, at Philadelphia, and subsequently J. B. Wallace, Esq., was chosen as another delegate. About this time an effort was made, on the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Wallace, to secure the Rev. John W. James for this church and St. Peter's, Waterford, and it was determined to raise $300 for his support, and requiring Waterford to raise $100. This effort failed. An application was made to the Society for the Promotion of Christianity in Pennsylvania, for help, which was granted. Messrs. Reed and Wallace must have found or heard of the Rev. Bennett Glover, at Philadelphia, for we find that a correspondence was opened with him July 17, 1828; and also, with a view to his coming, the Wardens were instructed "to ascertain from Mr. McConkey his terms for boarding, and, if Mr. G. will still remain here some time, to make the lowest and best boarding terms, and that Messrs. Kelly and Knapp make a bargain with some person to keep the house clean and ring the bell for our church." The old Court House was still used for the services. A letter of the Vestry, July 30, to the Rev. Mr. James, indicates that he was disposed to come, but that the arrangement with the Rev. Mr. Glover was now deemed more satisfactory, as he was to derive part of his support from the Missionary Society.

A subscription paper of July 30, 1828, is interesting. People then counted the pennies. The largest sum is from Charles M. Reed, $4.75, and the smallest from J. Brown, 50 cents. The subscribers were mostly the leading citizens of the place, and 18 persons gave $38, of which Mr. Glover was paid $20, and Mr. McConkey, for the minister's board, $18, at $3 per week. Soon after, thanks were voted to J. B. Wallace for his interest in this church and a gift of $50.

At a meeting of the Vestry, Feb. 19, 1830, the object was stated to be to "ascertain whether it is possible to keep Mr. Glover, and after mature deliberation, and viewing as we do with regret the lukewarmness of the members of the Society, their inattention to the services of the church, and unwillingness to contribute towards the support of a minister of the Gospel, therefore:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to collect subscriptions to pay Mr. Glover for the year ending May 1, 1830, to report at a meeting at Rufus S. Reed's, the 26th inst., at early candle-lighting."

At this adjourned meeting, the committee—Wm. Kelly, E. J. Kelso and Tabor Beebe—reported that they had secured $132 in subscriptions, of which they had collected $35 and paid it over to Mr. Glover. Messrs. Reed, Kelly and Tracy were appointed to collect money due Mr. G. for the last year, and to solicit subscriptions for 1830. Also, Col. Forster was "appointed to look out for a lot for the erection of a church."

A new election of Wardens and Vestrymen, held at the room of the Rev. Mr. Glover, Nov. 22, 1830, resulted as follows: Thomas Forster, George Nicholson, Tabor Beebe, John A. Tracy, Wm. Kelly, Geo. A. Eliot, Thomas Forster, Jr., Elijah Babbitt, George Miles and Alexander McKee, Vestrymen; Thos. Forster and Geo. Nicholson, Wardens; Geo. A. Eliot, Treasurer; P. S. V. Hamot, Secretary. Thos. Forster, Tabor Beebe, P. S. V. Hamot and Elijah Babbitt were appointed "a committee to procure a plan for a church." At the next meeting, Dec. 1, 1830, it was—

Resolved, That we accept of the purchase made by John B. Wallace, Esq., of James Moore, for lot No. 1729, at $250—the said Moore subscribing $35—and that the Treasurer be directed to pay $50 and receive the deed and give the bond and mortgage," &c.

Resolved, That the Rev. B. Glover may take the title to 100 acres of land given to the church by Jno. B. Wallace, Esq., for the price of $160.

The deed for the church was made to Geo. A. Eliot, Chas. M. Reed and John A. Tracy, in trust. Jan. 13, 1831, it was—

Resolved, That the Vestry be a building committee and that five constitute a quorum, and that the said Vestry, or a majority of them, engage one person whose business shall be to receive and measure boards, to receive brick, lime and all other materials for building and to keep an accurate account of the same and superintend the building.

It was resolved, subsequently, to advertise for proposals for the whole work, in the Erie Gazette and Erie Observer, for two weeks.

The plans adopted were prepared by Maj. T. W. Maurice. A joint note was executed to James Moore for the sum of $175—the balance due on the church lot; the proceeds of the land given by Mr. Wallace and sold to Mr. Glover, to be appropriated in payment of said note, and the remainder to be raised by the sale of "slips." The details of construction for church, doors, vestry room, foundation walls, &c., &c., as prescribed by resolution with great minuteness, are very curious and interesting, but must be here omitted.

The Rev. J. H. Hopkins furnished the plan of the pulpit, which was ordered to be "white." "The Communion Table" was to be "three feet by two feet, two feet in advance of the pulpit, and a small desk on the top to serve the purpose of a Reading Desk"—a decidedly ritualistic arrangement, but of a very peculiar type. The committee on subscriptions was Col. Forster, E. Babbitt and Wm. Kelly, and the contractor was to collect the subscriptions from each individual. Among those making proposals were C. C. Howell, for the whole building, $3,759. Mehaffey & Hoskinson $3,399. B. Tomlinson, John Teel and John Dunlap also made bids for parts of the work. The contract was finally made with Mehaffey & Hoskinson, they being required "to use brick from Dunn or Sawtel's yard," and also to "take an account of subscriptions in brick, stone, masonry and lime."

The church was duly completed and the slips sold "*free of tax*," and the debts were gradually paid off. An organ was bought and paid for, and a bell weighing four or five hundred pounds. No aid was received from abroad except from Mr. Wallace and a subscription of $150 from the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

The following resolution of the Vestry, of Sept. 29, 1828, should have had an earlier place:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of $12 be raised for Dr. Randolph for one year's services for ringing the bell and making fire for St. Paul's church."

Much difficulty was found in paying the Rector. On the 10th of Dec., 1831, the committee on subscriptions reported that they had raised $136 for 1830, and had another subscription for 1831 "which had not yet been carried round for payment," of which the amount was $130, and it was resolved that it be made up to $200. We cannot ascertain how much he received from the missionary society. It was probably $300. $25 was to be paid to the organist and the leader of the choir, Mr. Selleck. Among the many curious resolutions we note the following:

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Bran be authorized to keep order in the church, not to suffer boys to go among the choir, nor to stand in the door; and also to prevent dogs from being in the house; and also attend to having the church swept and keep the stoves with wood, &c."

It was found necessary, May 27, 1833, to order a collection (which seems to have been afterwards taken monthly), to pay Mr. Bran, the Sexton, "he to go on as usual, his services to include wood cutting."

The church was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonck in 1834. A burial ground, consisting of 1 1-3 acres, west of Myrtle street, between 7th and 8th streets, was purchased for $400, of Wm. Arbuckle and paid for by subscription. A small lecture room was built in the rear of the church—Smith Jackson and P. R. Rockwell being the building committee—in 1836, for use chiefly of the Sunday-school. A Sunday-school had been organized in the Court House, before the church was built, by Mrs. Wm. A. Brown, Mrs. Hamot and others.

We have noticed the custom of paying the organist and leader of the choir. Mr. H. Hyde presented a bill for ten months' services as organist, Jan., 1838, at the rate of $60 a year. The claim was settled by D. Ottinger and D. Dobbins, as a committee, for $44, the amount of the subscription for the purpose; the corporation being only responsible for the payment of the amount voluntarily given, and Mr. Hyde was duly notified that his services were no longer needed. On April 11, 1842, Mr. Robert Hunter was paid the amount due from him on his burying lot for services in the choir. Miss Ingersol was engaged, Jan. 20, 1845, as organist; salary $50, with power to select her own singers. As late as 1846 the Treasurer was "directed to pay David Bran for his son's services in blowing the organ at the rate of one shilling a Sunday."

But we cannot linger over these interesting records. The Rev. B. Glover continued to serve the parish on his small salary, with the aid of the "Society for the Advancement of Christianity," till his death, in 1838, when the Rev. P. Teller Babbitt became Rector till some time in 1840. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Tullidge, who continued in the office till 1846. The Rev. Wm. Flint succeeded him, under whose ministry the church was enlarged at a cost of $2,245.16, in 1847. The pulpit placed in the church at this time was a curiosity. It was very high, and the preacher entered it from a flight of stairs opening from the vestry room in the rear, and when in it his head was in an arch in the wall in shape like a brick oven. The altar and reading desk on the top of it remained till the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie had a new desk and altar made. The present Rector induced the Vestry to abolish the "three decker" arrangement on his first taking charge of the Parish. A lecturn then took the place of the pulpit and the altar was put in its proper place.

February 28th, 1849, it appears from the records of a Vestry meeting, that the subscriptions for Rector's salary amounted to $657, th[illegible]hree-fourths was due and

that only $257 had been paid. Whereupon Mr. Bran was "directed to call upon the subscribers," and it was further "resolved that the committee shall make exertions to increase the amount of subscription, if possible, to $800."

Rev. Chas. Arey succeeded Dr. Flint in Jan., 1853, and served the parish two years, when the Vestry not agreeing upon a successor, Bishop Potter sent them the Rev. John A. Bowman, as missionary, who remained as a temporary supply for a year or more. The Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., was Rector of the parish for a short time after Mr. Bowman's removal. The Rev. James Abercrombie became Rector in the summer of 1857, and was succeeded by the present Rector, the Rev. John F. Spaulding, April 1, 1862.

After various efforts, an Act of Incorporation was obtained under Mr. Abercrombie's administration, with power to tax the pews at 20 per cent. on their valuation. This gave great offense to many, but was felt, nevertheless, to be a forward movement. During Mr. Arey's Rectorship a plan was submitted for an enlargement of the church by a recess chancel, which was approved, but failed for want of funds. The attempt was made to erect a new church early in Mr. Abercrombie's Rectorship, and several thousand dollars were subscribed, but it was found that money enough for the purpose could not be obtained.

The present Rector found two parties, one in favor of building, and the other of enlarging and repairing. It seemed to him best to build, and in due time nearly all came to be of the same opinion. The present church was completed in 1856, and cost something over $60,000. It was consecrated in 1869, clear of debt.

While the Sunday services were held in Farrar Hall, and week day services impossible, except in private houses, in the winter of '65, a system of Cottage Lectures and Mothers' Meetings was projected and vigorously carried on, especially in South Erie, and St. John's parish was organized in the fall or winter following. The missionary work of the parish in the city was very successful from that time. St. John's and the Church of the Cross and Crown soon became self-supporting. Trinity Mission is building a handsome church, and Grace Mission is planning slowly and wisely for the future.

It is interesting to note the contributions for purposes outside the parish for successive years. In 1845 they were $42.50 (Rector's salary $700); in 1847, $110; 1854, $48.96; 1856, $15.36 (salary $800); 1858, $55.79; 1859, $82.85 (salary $1,000); 1862, $273.53. Since that time there has been a great increase. Thousands of dollars have been raised every year.

The number of communicants eleven years ago was (nominally) 140. There are now in the city about 500, and in St. Paul's about 320. The parish has an efficient organization for aggressive missionary work, and perfect harmony exists among the workers. The time cannot be very far distant when St. Paul's may become the Cathedral Church of a new Diocese of Erie.

ERIE OBSERVER.

ERIE, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1873

THE CHURCHES OF ERIE.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BY REV. THOMAS CASEY, PASTOR.

Years before the building of St. Patrick's Church, on Fourth street, services of the Catholic Church were performed by missionaries, who occasionally visited the place, in order to give the few Catholic families then living here an opportunity to practice their religion. As far back as 1837, the Rev. Father McCabe officiated here as pastor, the house on German St., now occupied by Mr. Sullivan as a dwelling house, being then owned and used as a church by the English speaking Catholics. As there are no authentic records to show the progress of this church, a space of time, at least some years, will have to be passed over until 1844, at which time we find Rev. Father Brown undertaking a work which, at that time, considering the circumstances and poverty of his then small congregation, was looked upon as no small task, viz: the building of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Many of our old citizens will remember the difficulties against which Father Brown had to contend. His congregation being unable to support him, we occasionally find him ministering to the wants of the few Catholic families scattered throughout the counties of Crawford, Venango and Warren. None of the Catholics who labored to help the cause of their then rising church, expected to see within the sanctuary rails an Episcopal throne, or to receive from the altar at which a priest only occasionally officiated the Episcopal benediction. Father Brown remained in charge five years; long enough to see the building, of which he laid the foundation, enclosed. Father Reynolds succeeded Father Brown, and completed the building; plastering it and putting in pews sufficient to accommodate the congregation. Father Reynolds remained about one year and was succeeded by Father Deane, who remained in charge of the congregation until Erie became an Episcopal See.

In 1853, the thirteen counties now belonging to the Diocese of Erie, were taken from the Diocese of Pittsburgh and Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, then Bishop of Pittsburgh, was transferred to the newly erected See of Erie, and became its first Bishop. He governed the Diocese of Erie about one year and was again transferred to Pittsburgh, when the late Rt. Rev. J. M. Young was appointed to succeed him, and in May, 1854, took charge of the Diocese. Rev. Father Deane was pastor of the church until Bishop Young's coming to Erie. Immediately after the new Bishop took charge of the Diocese, Rev. Wm. Pollard was appointed pastor, and after his time we find on the list of pastors of the Cathedral, Rev. Thomas Malone, Rev. Charles McCallion, Rev. William Lambert, Rev. John Berbegui, (now pastor of Leconti's Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.), Rev. J. O'Connor, and Rev. Father Kenny.

In 1858, Rev. Thos. Tracy (now pastor of St. Michael's Church, Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.,) was appointed pastor, and succeeded Rev. Father Kenny. Father Tracy continued in charge of the congregation some five or six years, when he was appointed to take charge of the Clearfield congregation, and the Very Rev. John D. Coady, Vicar General of the Diocese, was called to Erie and placed in charge of the congregation. Father Coady remained in charge of the congregation about four years, until the oil regions of Venango county rose into importance, calling there hundreds of all classes and denominations, who, in their eagerness to hoard up riches, would undoubtedly have forgotten the chief end for which all should labor, did not Father Coady, so well and favorably known to all our citizens, both by word and example, teach his flock in the oil regions that money, like every other material substance, would pass away with time. The beautiful church now crowning the summit of Cottage Hill, Oil City, stands as a witness, bearing silent testimony to the self-sacrificing spirit and great zeal of Father Coady.

Father Carroll succeeded Father Coady as pastor of St. Patrick's, and many of his people have reason to thank him for his great and successful efforts in the cause of temperance. Being founder of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, he taught that in order to be successful in life a man should be upright and sober. The Father Matthew Temperance Society is still in existence, is successful beyond expectations, thus proving beyond a doubt the oft-repeated assertions of Rev. Father Carroll, that moral suasion is more powerful in the cause of temperance than all the restrictions that can possibly be made by law.

It was during Father Carroll's time (1866) that the Catholics suffered a severe loss in the death of Bishop Young. Very Rev. John D. Coady, V. G., was then appointed administrator, and for nearly two years governed the Diocese in a very successful and satisfactory manner. In August, 1868, the present Bishop, Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, took charge of the Diocese, and the rapidity with which churches have been built and paid for is a sufficient proof of the increase of the Catholic population. Five churches are now in the city, and some ten or fifteen years ago the whole Catholic population might have been collected into any one of them. Institutions of learning and charity, too, have sprung up of late, and within the past year and a half the magnificent building known as the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was built. The congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral now numbers some three thousand souls. The old building on Fourth street has become entirely too small, and at an early day they contemplate the erection of a new cathedral, three city lots on the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets having been secured for the purpose.

ournal December 1853.

nio Dr to Cash cont'd	904 84	
Smith		
paid him	100 00	
ny'bell		
paid him	1 00	
ate		
paid hands this week	271 00	1281 84
Dr to N.A. Cy Bank.		
r Cheque to Drinship	350 00	
" " " take up Note.	542 84	
" " " pay hands	225 00	
" " " S. Smith.	100 00	
" " " pay hands	37 00	1254 84
Wheeler Dr to Bills Payable		
own for note 6 m/o due 16 March		178 32
ndise Dr to Peterson & Humphrey		
48¾ yds. rent Velvet 13/	241 72	
2 pair Coarse Mats. 12/	3 00	
1 Solid Mat	2 25	
2 Wrappers	75	247 72
aign Dr to Storage		
4 weeks Storage 1 Buggy 25¢		1 00
ay Dr to Merchandise.		
1 Nolop Wood Dash	110 00	
1 Shift'g Top - do -	160 00	270 00
Dr to N.A. Cy Bank.		
Cheque drawn		17 50
Dr to Cash.		
d Express of Box 75¢ Straps 37¢	1 12	
ndise		
id for 1 Sett Letters	6 50	
r Spring Co.		
id mens wages this week 39 00		
Ph Koch 25 00	64 00	71 62
Dr to Merchandise.		
rnsain		
Shift'g Top $160 1 Nolop W'D 110	270 00	
forward	270 00	

6742

1811	James Prindergast Dr		3		
Nov 27	To 1 lb Pepper		~	4	~
	" 2 " Bohea Tea	5/	~	10	~
	" 13 Pounds Flax	1/	~	13	~
	" 3 Bush. Wheat	3/	3	4	~
			4	11	~
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		1	6	~
	For Isaac Martin Dr				
28	To 46½ lb Castings	3	1	12	~
	" Hardage on 3 Pairs	10	~	26	
	" 1/4 lb Indigo	13/	~	46	
	" 1 Doz Awls		~	2	~
	" 1 lb Cotton		~	26	
	" 5 yd Muslin	2/11	~	19	2
	" 1 Pair Socks		~	5	~
	" 1½ yd Broad Cloth	36/	2	5	~
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	34	
	" 1 " "		~	12	
	" 1 Stick Twist		~	~	6
	" 2 Skains Thread		~	~	4
	" 1 " Silk		~	~	8
			25	18	8
	Interest 1 Jany		1	14	~
	James Prindergast Dr				
30	To 1 Barrel Whiskey 33 Gall	6/	9	18	~
	" 1 Barrel		~	6	~
	" 100 Dollars Cash pr Order by E. Wing		40	~	~
					~
			50	4	~
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		14	1	1
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
Dec 2	To 3 Pair Socks	4/6	~	13	6
	" 2 " "	5/	~	10	~
			1	3	6
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		~	6	11
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To Cash Paid Marshal Lodge pr Trover		4	~	~
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		1	2	10
	James Prindergast Dr				
25	To 50 lb 10 Nails	1/7	3	19	2
	" 30 " 4 "	2/2	3	5	~
			7	4	2
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		2	1	2
	For Prize Dr pr order Dated Dec				
11	To 1 yd Velvet	3/	1	12	~
	" Small Buttons		~	~	8
	" Large "		~	1	9
	" 1/4 lb Pepper	4/	~	1	~
	" 1 " Snuff		~	3	8
	" 1/2 " Tea	9/6	~	4	9
	" 1 Flag Handkerchief		~	1	~
	" 1 yd Flannel		~	6	~
	" 2 " Calico	3/4	~	6	8
	" 1 lb Tobacco		~	2	6
	" Payment to D. Smith		~	8	~
			3	17	~
			1	1	6
	James Prindergast Dr				
12	To 1 Pair Oxen		22	~	~
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		2	5	9

1811	For William Simmons Jr		2		
Apr 5	To 13¼ yd Broad Cloth	31/6	2	15	2
	" 2½ " Muslin	2/	"	5	"
	" 2½ " "	3/10	"	9	7
	" 3/4 " Flannel	5/4	"	4	"
	" 10 Skains Thread	/2	"	1	8
	" 1 Stuck Twiff /6 & 1 Doz Buttons	1/8	"	3	2
			3	16	7
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		4	1	9
	For William Forbes Jr				
	To 10 yd Muslin	4/2	2	1	8
	" 20 Skains Thread	/2	"	3	4
	" 4 yd Broad Cloth	31/6	6	6	"
	" 2 Doz Coat Buttons	3/4	"	6	8
	" 1½ " Twiff "	1/3	"	2	6
	" 2 Sticks twiff	/6	"	1	"
	" 1 yd Fear Naught		"	6	2
	" 3/4 " Flannel	5/8	"	4	3
	" 1 Pen knife		"	4	"
	" 3/4 yd Stuff Lining	3/	"	2	3
	" 12 Skains Thread	/2	"	2	"
			9	19	11
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		2	19	6
	James Prendergast Jr				
29	To 16 lb - 10 Nails	1/7	1	5	4
	" 12 " - 8 "	2/2	1	6	"
			2	11	4
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		7	15	2
	James Prendergast Jr				
14	To 1 lb Hob Nails		"	3	"
	" 1 Doz Shoe Tacks		"	"	6
	" 6 awl Blades		"	1	"
	" 13¾ lb Loaf Sugar		2	1	3
			2	5	9
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		"	12	10
	James Prendergast Jr		1		
Nov 2	To 1 Tea Pott		"	2	6
	" 2 lb Bohea Tea	25/	"	10	"
	" 1 Ream Paper		"	2	10
	" 1 Barrel Whiskey 34 Gall at 6 Barrel	6/	10	13	"
	" Cash p. Order by John Blowers		12	7	7
			23	17	11
	Interest 1 Jan		7	"	"
	For John Blowers Jr				
	To Payment to John Blowers Per Order		1	4	"
	" 1 Barrel Whiskey 33 Gall	6/	9	18	"
	" 1 " "		"	6	"
	" ~~Payment to John Blowers~~		"	"	"
			11	8	"
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		3	3	10
	James Prendergast Jr				
6	To 12 lb 10 Nails	1/7	"	19	"
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		"	5	10
	For William Sprague Jr				
3	To Cash p. Order		13	12	"
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		3	19	4
	James Prendergast Jr				
	To Cash p. William Prendergast		60	"	"
			16	16	"
	James Prendergast Jr				
13	To 202 lb Iron	1/2	11	15	
	" 1 Lantern		"	5	6
	" 1 Tin Tea Kettle		"	11	"
			12	11	6
	Interest		3	13	6
	James Prendergast Jr				
28	To 2 Shovels	10/	1	"	"
	" 1 Pair Shoes		"	6	"
	" 4 Bush Wheat	8/	2	"	
			3	6	
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		"	19	3

Wheat

1811 James Prendergast Dr

Sept 20	To 30 yd Muslin	2/7	
X	" 10 3/4 " "	2/	
	" 2 " "	4/4	
	" 2 Vest Patterns	14/	
	" 1 " "		
	" 4 yd Yellow Flannel	5/4	
	" 2 1/4 " Coating	12/	
	" 22 Skeins Thread	/2	
	" 2 Doz Needles	/6	
	" 4 Darning "	/7	
	" 1/2 papr Pins	2/6	
	" 5 1/2 yd Collins	3/4	
	" 1/2 " Spider Nett	8/	
	" 1 Sett Knives & Forks		
	" 1/2 lb Pepper	4/	
	" 1/2 " Spice	4/	
	" 6 Table Spoons	1/6	
	" 1 lb Bohea Tea		
	" 1/2 " Hyson "	14/	
	" 1/2 " Powder	8/	
	" 1 Sett Cups & Saucers		
	" 2 lb Shott	2/	
	" 6 pint Bowls	/11	
	" 6 Plates	/8	
	" 1 Shawl		
	" 7/2 yd Flannel	8/	
	" 1/2 lb Ginger	2/	
	" 4 Skeins Thread	/2	
	Interest to 1 Jan 1816		

For Simmons Dr

25	To 6 yd Muslin	2/5	
X	" 3 Skeins Thread	/2	
	Interest to 1 Jan 1816		

For William Forbes Dr

	To 1 Box Rule		
X	" 1-2 Inch Sackett Chisel		
	" 1 " "		
	Interest to 1 Jan 1816		

James Prendergast Dr

	To 1 Comb		
X	" 1 Pencil		
	" 1 Knife		
	" 2 lb Chalk		
	" 500 lb Iron left at your Mill by the Boat		1/ 25
			25
	Interest to 1 Jan 1816		7

James Prendergast Dr

Oct 25	To Cash sent by Wm Forbes 70 Doll		20
X	" 6 lb Bohea Tea	4/6	1
	" 6 " Nails	1/7	
	" 2 Bed Cords	4/6	
	" 1 bbl Whiskey 31 Gall	6/	9
	" 1 Barrel		
			39
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		11

For Crandal Lawlare Dr

	To 1 Vest Pattern 12/6 & 1 Doz Buttons	1/8	
X	" 1 Stick Twist 6/ & 5 Skeins Thread	/2	
	" 3 yd Muslin	3/10	
	" 5/8 " Fear Naught	6/2	
	Interest to 1 Jan 1816		

O

P

4	Prendergast James	1
4	Price	2
	Prendergast William	6
2	Pier Abraham	6
4	Phelps	7
2	Parks	7
4	Pierson William	7
1	Pierson Harry	7
4	Palmeter Phineas	7
4		
8		
8		

Q

3		
3		
5		
5		
5		
5		

R

	Robertson Jarad	3
3	Rugel John	7
3	Rice William	7
8	Root Ladock	7

S

5		
5		
1	Simmons William	2
	Sprague William	2
	Gayles Rufus	3
5	Scott John	8

T

3		
5		
6	Thompson John	1

UV

	Vallentine R	3

W

2		
6	Wing Elisha	2

X

2		
6		
6		
6		
6		
4		
8		

Y

	Young Isaac	3

1811	For Nathaniel Baker Dr				
Dec 13	To Payment as per Order		4		
			2	6	~
	Interest to Jany 1816		~	13	2
	For Jonathan Cavell Dr				
18	To Payment per Order Dated 10 Dec		2	16	~
	Interest to Jany 1816		~	16	~
	James Prendergast Dr				
26	To 100 Dollars Sent by E. Wing		40	~	~
	Interest		11	6	7
	James Prendergast Dr				
27	To 1 Doz Buttons		~	2	~
	" 4 Skeins Silk	18	~	2	8
	" 1 Stick Twist		~	~	6
	" 2 Skeins Thread		~	~	4
	" 2 Pair Socks	5/	~	10	~
	" 1 " "		~	4	~
	" 1 Comb		~	2	4
	" 7 yd Callico	3/4	1	3	4
	" 6½ " Muslin	4/2	1	7	1
	" 1 lb Tobacco		~	3	~
	" 2 " Bohea Tea	5/	~	10	~
	" 2 Pair Hinges	2/	~	4	~
	" 12½ lb Loaf Sugar	2/6	1	16	6
			6	5	9
			1	15	4
	For John Blowers Dr				
30	To Payment per Order		9	18	~
	Interest		2	15	5
	For S. Dunning Dr				
30	To Payment per Order		3	4	~
	Interest		~	15	~
1812	For Rufus Dyer Dr				
Jany 18	To Payment per Order		1	12	~
	Interest		~	8	11
	James Prendergast Dr for R. Dyer per Order				
18	To 3 yd Coating	18/9	2	13	9
	" 2½ " Red Baize	4/10	~	12	1
	" 5/4 " Flannel	7/2	~	10	3
			3	3	7
	Interest		~	17	10
	For Wm Forbes Dr				
13	To 2 yd Velvet No Cloth	26/9	4	16	5
	" 1½ Doz Coat Buttons	4/	~	6	~
	" 3 Skeins Silk	1/3	~	2	~
	" 1½ yd Silver Lacing	3/	~	4	6
	" 2 Sticks Twist	1/6	~	1	~
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	2	10
	" 1 "		~	1	4
	" 1 Vest Pattern		~	13	~
	" 1/4 yd Broad Cloth	21/6	~	5	5
	" 7/8 " Cotton Fasty	3/	~	2	7
	" 1 Stick Twist		~	~	6
	" 1 Skein Silk		~	~	8
	" 1½ Doz Small Buttons	1/6	~	2	3
	" 2½ yd Velvet	6/10	1	10	9
	" 1/4 " Cotton Fasty	3/	~	~	9
	" 7 Large Buttons		~	~	10
	" 1 Pair Stockings		~	12	11
	" 1 Silk Stock		~	9	6
	" 3/4 yd Cambric	6/	~	4	6
	" 4 Skeins Thread	1/2	~	~	3
	" 1 yd Muslin		~	4	2
			10	2	7
	Interest		2	16	10

1812	For Jared Robertson Dr	5		
Jany 9	To 30 Dollars Cash pr Order	12	00	00
	Interest 1 Jany 1816	3	7	2
	For Rufus Sayles Dr			
	To 50 Dollars Cash pr Order	20	00	00
	Interest	5	12	00
	For Edward Havey Dr			
16	To 14 Dollars Cash pr Order	5	12	00
	Interest	1	10	4
	James Prindergast Dr			
13	To Cash sent you by Wm Forbes	1	12	00
	Interest	00	8	8
	James Prindergast			
22	To 30 Dollars Cash Paid your Self	12	00	00
	" 1 Quire Paper	00	2	6
		12	2	6
	Interest	5	12	1
	For Benjamin Cavil Dr			
26	To 5 yd Muslin 1/2	1	00	10
	" 6 ℔ Shaker Bread 1/2	00	1	00
	" 3 Handkerchiefs 4/	00	12	00
	" 1 Pair Spectacles	00	6	00
	" 1 ℔ Pepper	00	4	00
	" 1 " Bohea Tea	00	5	00
	" 1/2 " Skin " 9/6	00	4	9
	" 1/2 " Coffee 3/	00	1	6
	" 1 Qt Oil 12	00	1	10
		2	16	11
	Interest		15	11
	James Prindergast Dr			
Feby 16	To 4 Skeins Silk 13	00	4	8
	" 1 ℔ Hyson Tea	00	14	00
	" 3 yd Muslin 3/10	00	11	6
	" 1 Log Buttons	00	1	2
	" 4 ℔ Tobacco 3/	00	12	00
	" 2 Flag Bodies 9/6	00	19	00
	" 1 Hammer	00	14	00
	" 1 Brooms	00	1	00
	" 1/2 yd Glove Lining 3/	00	1	6
	" 1 Stick Twist	00	00	6
		3	19	4
	Interest	1	1	10
	James Prindergast Dr			
12	To 1 1/2 yd Red Flannel 3/	00	12	00
	" 1 Stick Twist	00	00	6
	" 7 Large Buttons & 44 Small Buttons	00	4	7
		00	17	1
	Interest	00	4	6
	For John Blowers Dr			
14	To Payment pr Order	5	4	00
	Interest	1	7	10
	For John Blowers Dr			
March 2	To Payment pr Order	3	15	6
	Interest	1	00	4
	James Prindergast Dr			
March 2	To 1 Dollars Cash	4	00	00
	" 1 oz Cinnamon	00	8	00
	" 3 Iron Spoons 2/6	00	4	6
		4	12	6
	Interest	1	4	6

1812	James Prindergast Dr				
March 6	To 10 Dollars Cash		6		
			4	~	~
	Interest		1	1	6
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
6	To 2 yd Broad Cloth	32/	3	4	~
	" 1 ½ Doz Buttons	2/10	~	3	9
	" 1½ yd Yellow Flannel	5/4	~	8	~
	" 1 Skans Silk		~	~	8
	" 1 Shuck Twist		~	~	6
	" ½ yd Velvett	8/	~	4	~
	" 3 ℔ Tobacco	3/	~	9	~
			4	9	11
	Interest		1	4	2
	For R. Valentine Dr				
6	To Payment for Order		1	4	~
	Interest		~	6	6
	James Prindergast Dr				
21	To 1 ℔ Bohea Tea 1st order		~	5	~
22	" Cash Paid your self		12	1	8
			12	6	8
	Interest		3	6	3
	James Prindergast Dr				
28	To 1½ yd Muslin	3/10	~	17	~
	" 2 ℔ Bohea Tea	5/	~	10	~
	" 30 Dollars Cash Sent by Wm Forbs		12	~	~
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	4	~
			13	11	~
	Interest		3	11	6
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
30	To 2 Dus Skins	8/	~	16	~
	" 1 " "		~	6	~
	" ¼ yd Bed Ticking	6/12	~	1	9
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	1	2
	" 4 "		~	~	4
	" 2 Skans Silk	18	~	1	4
			1	6	7
			~	6	1
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
Apl 6	To footing his Boots		1	2	~
	Interest		~	5	10
	For Isaac Martin Dr				
17	To Cash Paid him		7	13	7
	Interest		2	~	5
	James Prindergast Dr				
22	To 1 ℔ Cotton		~	2	6
	" 1 " Salts		~	3	6
	" 1 " Tobacco		~	2	6
	" 2 print Bowls	1/11	~	1	10
	" 1 Quire Paper		~	2	~
	" 1 Lead Pencil		~	1	~
	" 1¾ yd Calliss	4/2	~	7	4
	" 5 Shovels	10/	2	10	~
	" 1 ℔ Powder		~	8	~
	" 4 " Shott	2/	~	8	~
	" 3 pint Bowls	1/11	~	2	9
	" 1 Piece Blue Nankeen		4	4	~
	" 5 ℔ 2 oz Soal Leather	2/6	~	12	10
	" 6 Skans Thread		~	1	~
	" Making Shoes by Cone		~	13	~
	" 20 Dollars Cash		8	~	~
			15	~	3
	Interest		3	13	9

1812	For Samuel Chaney Dr					1812
			7			
Apl 30	To Payment on Prindergast Note		6	8	0	June 12
	Interest 1 Yr 1816		1	12	9	
	For Henry Fox					
May 6	To Payment for Order 50 Dollars Cash		20	0	0	
	Interest		5	2	8	
	James Prindergast Dr					
May 25	To 1 Barrel Salt 286 lb		2	10	0	
	Interest		0	12	10	12
	For Abraham Pier Dr					
6	To Payment of Cash for Order		15	13	4	
	Interest		1	9	3	
	James Prindergast Dr					
7	To 12 lb Lard	1/	0	12	0	20
8	" Cash Paid the Town for Damage by water		3	0	0	
			3	12	0	
Water	Town-Water Interest		0	17	9	20
	James Prindergast Dr					
12	To Cash Sent you by Wm Forbes		4	25		
	Interest		1	1	3	
	For Peter Bayley Dr					Suppose for
24	To 5 yd Shirting	4/6	1	2	6	24
	" 1 lb 6 oz Tobacco	2/6	0	3	7	
	" 2 Skeins Thread	1/2	0	0	4	
			1	6	5	
	Interest		0	6	10	26
	James Prindergast Dr					
24	To 10 Bushels Wheat	3/	4	0	0	
	" 1 " Beans		0	10	0	
	" 2 lb Souchong Tea	7/6	0	15	0	30
	" 3 " Tobacco	2/6	0	7	6	
			5	12	6	
	Interest		1	9	2	Water
	For Benjamin Covel Dr					July 6
24	To Payment for Order		0	13	0	
	Interest		0	3	5	
	James Prindergast Dr					8
26	To 1 yd Linnin		0	4	6	
	Interest		0	1	3	Water
	James Prindergast Dr					24
June 2	To 2 1/2 yd Fearnaught	5/	0	12	6	
	" 3 Skeins Thread	1/2	0	0	6	
	" 4 4/4 yd Velvett	6/10	1	9	1	Aug 3
	" 1 Skein Silk		0	0	8	
	" 1/2 Doz Small Buttons		0	0	6	
	" 1/2 "		0	0	9	
	" 1/4 lb Spice	4/	0	1	0	
			2	5	0	
	Interest		0	11	1	
	James Prindergast Dr					3
4	To 1 Barrel Salt 262 lb		2	8	8	
	Interest		0	12	0	
	James Prindergast Dr					
	To Cash 142 Dollars Sent by Forbes		56	0	0	28
			14	2	0	

1812	For Benjamin Covel Dr for Order		8		
June 12	To 9 yd Corduroy	6/10	3	16	
	" 1 Quire Paper		~	2	6
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	1	2
	" 12 "		~	1	3
			3	6	11
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		~	16	10
	James Prendergast Dr				
12	To 12 Gall Whiskey	7/	4	4	~
	" 2 lb Tobacco	2/6	~	5	~
			4	9	~
	Interest		1	2	4
	For William Prendergast Dr				
20	To Cash Paid him		3	4	~
	Interest		~	15	11
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
20	To 1 lb Tobacco		~	2	6
	" 3 yd Binding		~	~	6
			~	3	~
	Interest		~	~	9
Suppose for My	William Prendergast Dr William Prendergast				
24	To 19 Bush Wheat by Jonathan Covel		7	12	~
	Interest		1	17	5
	James Prendergast Dr				
26	To 1 lb Skin Tea		~	9	6
	Interest		~	2	4
	James Prendergast Dr				
30	To 2 lb 13 oz & Making		~	6	~
	" 1 Barrel Salt 224 lb		2	8	~
			2	14	~
	Interest		~	13	3
Water	For Samuel Ayres Dr				
July 6	To Cash Paid him for Damage by water		5	12	~
	Interest		1	7	5
	James Prendergast Dr				
8	To 1 Barrel Salt 220 lb		2	16	6
	Interest		~	13	11
Water	For Wm Pierson Dr				
24	To Cash Paid him for Damage by Water		14	7	8
	Interest		3	11	~
	James Prendergast Dr				
Aug 3	To 3 lb Thoughong Tea	7/6	1	2	6
	" 3 " Butter	1/	~	3	~
	" 1 Whip Thong		~	2	6
	" 1½ oz Ben Copaiwa & Vial		~	3	~
			1	16	~
	Interest		~	8	7
	For Elisha Wing Dr				
3	To 2 lb Tobacco	2/6	~	5	~
	" 1 Rapure		~	5	~
			~	10	~
	Interest		~	2	4
	James Prendergast Dr				
23	To 1½ lb Powder	8/	~	12	~
	" 5 " Shott	2/	~	10	~
	" ½ " Thoughong Tea		~	5	~
			1	7	~
	Interest		~	6	8

1812	James Prindergast Dr	9		
Aug 28	To 240 Dollars Cash	96	~	~
	Interest	22	8	10
	James Prindergast Dr			
Sept 3	To 1 Barrel Whiskey 34½ Gall 6/	9	7	6
	" 1 Barrel	~	6	~
		9	13	6
	Interest	2	5	3
	James Prindergast Dr			
23	To 8 Bushels Wheat 8/6	3	8	~
	" 50 Dollars Cash	20	~	~
		23	8	~
		5	7	2
	James Prindergast Dr			
Oct 1	To 40 Dollars Cash	16	~	~
	Interest	3	12	6
	For Henry Lammon Dr			
6	To 1¼ yd Broad Cloth 32/	2	~	~
	" 1 Vest Pattern	~	12	~
	" 3/4 yd Flannel 6/	~	4	6
	" 1/4 " Coating 12/6	~	3	4
	" 1 Doz Buttons	~	2	~
	" 1 " "	~	~	9
	" 1 Stick Twist	~	~	6
	" 1 Silk Hdkf	~	9	~
	" 1 ℔ Tobacco	~	3	~
		3	14	10
	Interest	~	17	~
	James Prindergast Dr			
10	To 8 Bushels Wheat 8/6	3	8	~
	Interest	~	15	3
	For Henry Lammon Dr			
11	To Cash Sent by C. Wing	~	8	~
	Interest	~	1	7
	James Prindergast Dr			
11	To 23 Dollars Cash Sent by C. Wing	9	4	~
	Interest	2	2	11
	For Elisha Wing Dr			
12	To Cash 6 Dollars Paid him	2	8	~
	Interest	~	10	6
	James Prindergast Dr			
19	To 2½ yd Cloth 18/	2	5	~
	" 1¼ " " 34/	2	2	6
	" ½ " Brown Muslin	~	2	~
	" 12 Buttons	~	2	11
	" 1 Stick Twist	~	~	6
	" 100 ℔ 10d Nails 1/7	7	18	4
		12	11	3
	Interest	2	16	1
	James Prindergast Dr			
24	To 7 Bush. Wheat 8/6	2	19	6
	" 73 ℔ Salt 1/3½	1	14	~
	Interest	4	~	11
		~	17	9

1812 Nov 5

1812	For Samuel Ayres Dr				
Nov 5	To Cash Paid him for Damage by water		2	~	~
	Interest 1 Jan 1816				
	James Prindergast Dr				
5	To 20 lb. Cash Paid you by Martin Porn		2	6	~
	by the hand of Wm Prindergast — Interest		4	8	8
	James Prindergast Dr / Cr. E. Wing				
10	To 14 Bush. Wheat	8/6	5	18	~
	" 6½ " Corn	5/	1	12	6
	" 1 lb Snuff		~	6	~
	" 1 Wash Tub		~	10	~
	" 16 Panes Glass	1/	~	16	~
	" Leather for 1 Pair Mittens		~	3	~
	" 1 Plug Tobacco		~	4	6
	" 1 Pair Socks		~	5	~
			9	11	~
	Interest		2	2	2
	For Phelps Dr				
22	To 7 yd Red Flannel	7/6	2	12	6
	" 2 Skanes Thread	1/3	~	~	6
			2	13	~
	Interest		~	11	9
	For Simmons Dr				
22	To 3½ yd Yellow Flannel	7/6	1	6	6
	" 5 " Muslin	5/	1	5	~
	" 3 Skanes Thread	1/3	~	~	9
	" 1½ yd Mix Cloth	36/	2	14	~
	" 1½ " Olive	20/	1	10	~
	" 1 " Sleve Lining		~	4	~
	" 2 Doz & 2 Buttons	4/	~	8	8
	" 1 Skane Silk		~	1	6
			7	10	5
	Interest		1	14	~
	For Ninery Lammon Dr				
22	To 6½ yd Cotton Chick	5/	1	12	6
	" 3 Skanes Thread	1/3	~	~	9
			1	13	3
	Interest		~	7	2
	for Isaac Martin Dr				
22	To 1½ yd Broad Cloth	72/	3	9	~
	" 1 " Sleve Lining		~	4	~
	" 2 Skanes Silk	1/6	~	3	~
	" 2 Sticks Twist	4/	~	2	~
	" 14 Buttons	3/6 Doz	~	6	~
			4	3	~
	Interest		~	18	1
	James Prindergast Dr				
22	To 2 Door Latches	3/6	~	7	~
	" 2 Pair H Hinges	4/6	~	9	~
	" 1 lb Shingle Nails		~	2	4
	" 5 Mill Files	3/6	~	17	6
	" 5 Hand Saw "	1/6	~	7	6
	" 1 lb Shuskong Tea		~	8	~
	" 18 Dollars Cash		7	4	~
			9	15	4
	Interest		2	2	4

1842	James Prindergast Dr		11		
Nov 23	To Payment to a Mr you have a Note of his as security against a Mr			8	
	Interest			1	6
	for Henry Lammon Dr				
25	To 1/2 yd Chuck			2	6
	Interest				6
	for William Forbs Dr				
25	To 1 Vest Pattern		1	2	
	" 1 Back for do			4	
	" 1 Doz Buttons			1	6
	" 1 Skane Silk			1	
	" 1 Paper Ink Powder			2	
	" 1/2 yd Muslin	3/6		1	9
	" 1 Quire Paper			3	
	" 3 Skanes Thread	12			6
	" 6 yd Shirting	5/	1	11	
			3	5	9
	Interest			14	2
	James Prindergast Dr				
25	To 1 Pair Shoes			12	
	" 1 lb Shaff			2	
				14	
	Interest			3	1
	for Nathan Blowers Dr				
25	To 1 1/2 yd Broad Cloth	20/	1	10	
	" 6 15/16 " Chuck	5/	1	14	9
	" 7 Buttons			1	5
	" 4 "				8
	" 4 Skanes Thread			1	
			3	7	10
	Interest			14	8
	James Prindergast Dr at Court				
	To 116 Dollars Cash Delivered to your Self		46	8	
	Interest		10	1	2
	for Martin Dr				
Dif 5	To Cash for Order		4		
	Interest			17	6
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
11	To Payment in Goods		9	16	
	Interest		2	2	3
	for Thomas Burnus Dr				
11	To Payment in Cash		25	4	
	Interest		1	2	5
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
13	To 1 1/2 yd Coating	20/	1	10	
	" 1 Doz Buttons			1	8
			1	11	8
	Interest			6	11
	Simmons Dr for Order by Simmons				
13	To 3 yd Red Flannel	7/6	3		
	" 2 " Muslin	4/		8	
	" 2 Skanes Silk	1/		2	
	" 4 Skanes Red Thread	6		2	
	" 1 Bottle Whiskey for d			2	
	" X Mittens for Goods				
	" 4 oz Ointment	2/		8	
	Interest		4	2	
				17	3
	for Wm Forbs Dr for Simmons				
	To 1 Pair Mittens			4	
	Interest				10

1812	for John Blowers Dr				
Dec 24	To Cash Paid on his Note by W. McPrendergast		12		
	for order		10	11	8
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		2	4	9
	James Prendergast Dr				
24	To 5 lb Salt	20/ pr Bush	~	17	9
	for Benjamin Covel Dr		~	3	~
29	To 4 yd Twilled Coating	16/6	3	6	~
	" 6 " Shambrey	5/6	1	13	~
	" 9 " Cotton Chick	5/	2	5	~
	" 1 Quire Paper		~	3	6
	" 1/2 lb Snuff	6/	~	1	6
	" 1/2 " Tea	16/	~	4	~
			7	13	~
	Interest		1	12	4
	James Prendergast Dr				
29	To 3 lb Sugar	1/3	~	3	9
	" 2 yd Green Flannel	9/6	~	19	~
	" 2 Sticks Twist	1/	~	2	~
			1	4	9
	Interest		~	5	4
	James Prendergast Dr				
29	To 16 Dollars Paid to your Self		6	8	~
	Interest		1	7	1
1813	for Elisha Wing Dr				
3	To Cash		~	12	~
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		~	2	5
	James Prendergast Dr				
25	To Cash paid on my Note to D. Rankin		19	8	~
	" — " — " Paid to your Self		2	~	~
			21	3	~
	Interest		4	13	~
	James Prendergast Dr				
3	To Cash Paid your Self you has been to Canada way		12	~	~
	" 1/2 Quire Paper	3/	~	1	6
	" 3 Flints for an Indian		~	1	4
			12	2	10
	Interest		2	11	~
	for John Blowers Dr				
3	To 2 yd Muslin	4/	~	8	~
	To 3 1/2 yd Calico	3/11	~	13	5
	Interest		~	2	11
	for Amariah Carrier				
12	To Cash pr Order for Damage by water		4	~	~
	Interest		~	16	11
	for John Griffeth Dr				
17	To Cash pr Order		6	1	~
	Interest		1	5	6
	for Thomas Burnus Dr				
	To Cash paid him		3	12	~
	Interest		~	15	1
	James Prendergast Dr				
	To 1 Pair Boots Made at T. Burnus's		1	8	~
	Interest		~	5	10
	for Nathan Meeds Dr				
29	To 1 Peck Salt		~	8	~
	" 1/2 lb Tea		~	4	~
			~	12	~
	Interest		~	2	4

1813	for Martin Dr	13		
Feby 2	To Cash pr Order	1	13	~
	Interest 2 Jany 1816	~	7	5
	James Prindergast Dr			
9	To Cash	4	~	~
	Interest	~	16	5
	for Parks Dr			
9	To Cash pr Order	4	4	~
	Interest	~	17	6
	James Prindergast			
9	To 3 yd Calico 3/6	~	10	6
	" Cash	~	16	~
		1	6	6
	Interest	~	5	6
	for Nathan Blowers Dr			
17	To Cash Paid J. Atkin for y Note	1	17	6
	Interest	~	7	3
	James Prindergast Dr			
19	To 1 lb Hyson Tea	~	12	~
	" 1 Piece Muslin 19 yd	1	18	3
	" 19 3/4 yd Flannel 6/	5	18	6
	" Cash Eleven Dollars	4	8	~
	" Postage on Letters	~	1	8
	" 1 Barrel Salt	4	~	~
		16	18	5
	Interest	3	8	2
	for Elisha Wing Dr			
21	To 1/2 yd Grey Cloth 34/	~	17	~
	" Cash Two Dollars	~	16	~
	" 6 yd Muslin 2/6	~	15	~
	" 3 Skanes Thread 1/3	~	~	9
		2	8	9
	Interest	~	9	11
	for Nathan Blowers Dr			
27	To 3 yd Fairy Muslin 4/3	~	12	9
	" 2 Skanes Thread 1/3	~	~	6
	" 1 Hatt	1	12	~
		2	5	3
	Interest	~	9	7
	for William Forbes Dr			
27	To 19 1/2 yd Fancy Shirting 4/3	4	2	11
	" 2 1/2 " Cotton Check 4/6	~	11	3
	" 3 1/2 " Dimity 4/6	~	15	9
	" 3 " Cambrick Shirting 6/4	~	19	~
	" 1 oz Thread	~	2	~
	" 2 Skanes Silk 1/	~	2	~
	" 3/4 yd Blk Taby Velvett 16/	~	12	~
	" 3 Skanes Thread 1/3	~	~	9
	" 3 Doz Needles 1/6	~	1	6
	" Pins	~	~	9
	" 2 Doz Button Moulds 1/6	~	1	~
	" 1 Stick Twist	~	1	~
	" 1 Coarse Comb	~	1	~
	" 1 Doz Buttons	~	1	~
		7	11	11
	Interest	1	10	3

1813	for Henery Lammon Dr		14		
Feb 27	To 6½ yd Faitty Shirting	4/3	1	7	8
	" 3 " Cambruck Shirting	6/4	"	19	"
	" 4 " Twilled Velvet	12/	2	8	"
	" 1 Neff Pattern		1	4	"
	" 2 yd Broad Cloth	32/	3	4	"
	" 1 Square Cambruck		"	8	"
	" 1 Hatt		1	12	"
	" 2 Doz Coat Button	2/6	"	5	"
	" 4 — Small — "		"	"	5
	" 2 Sticks Twist	1/	"	2	"
	" 1 Skane Silk		"	1	"
	" 1 — " — Blue Thread		"	"	6
	" 1 Doz Small Buttons		"	1	4
	" 2 yd Muslin	2/8	"	5	4
	" 4 Skanes Thread	8	"	1	"
	" 1 Piece Nankeen		"	10	6
	" 1/2 yd Muslin	2/8	"	1	4
	" 4 Coat Buttons		"	"	5
	" 1/4 yd Coating	16/	"	4	"
	" 1 Skane Nankeen Thread		"	"	6
	" Cash Eight Dollars		8	4	"
	" 4 Skanes Thread	8	"	1	"
			16	2	"
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		3	4	"
	for Thomas Burnes Dr				
March 9	To Cash Nine Dollars		8	12	"
	Interest		"	14	6
	for Benjamin Covel Dr				
25	To Cash Paid Asfalum Patten		2	"	"
	Interest		"	8	"
	James Prendergast Dr				
8	To Cash (you gaing to get a Man to Make Mill Stone)		1	4	"
	Interest		"	4	10
	James Prendergast Dr				
15	To 1 fine Castor Hatt ~~6 Dolls~~		2	10	"
	" 1/4 yd Broad Cloth	34/	"	8	6
	" 1 Pair Mittins		"	4	"
			3	2	6
	Interest		"	12	11
	for Nathan Blowers Dr				
13	To Payment of your Note to		12	17	
	Interest		2	7	5
	for Nathan Moses Dr				
27	To payment for Order		1	14	"
	Interest		"	6	7
	for Henery Lammon Dr				
Apl 3	To 1/4 yd Broad Cloth	36/	"	9	"
	Interest		"	1	9
	for Nathan Blowers Dr				
9	To 1/4 yd Broad Cloth	32/	"	8	"
	Interest		"	1	7
	for Arthur Dr				
9	To 1 Piece Nankeen 14/ 4 Skane Thread 6		"	11	
	Interest		"	2	2
	James Prendergast Dr				
3	To 2 1/4 yd Shambrey	4/	"	9	"
	" Cash 25 Dollars		10	"	"
			10	9	"
	Interest		2	9	3
	James Prendergast Dr				
5	To Cash				

1813	for Isaac Young Dr		15		
Apl 6	To 5 yd Satin Stripe Muslin	10/6	2	12	6
	" 1 " Cambrick		~	12	6
			3	5	~
			~	12	10
	for John Blowers Dr				
12	To 6½ yd Muslin	2/8	~	17	4
	" 2 lb Bohea Tea	7/	~	14	~
	" Goose Quills		~	1	2
	" ½ Quire Paper		~	1	7
	" 3 Skeins Thread		~	~	9
			1	14	10
			~	6	7
	for William Forbes Dr				
13	To 1 Pott		~	15	~
	" 1 Cloths Brush		~	2	~
			~	17	~
	Interest		~	3	4
	James Prinbergast Dr				
12	To 15 Dollars Cash sent by Forbes		6	~	~
	" 19 lb 10 oz Nails	1/7	1	12	~
	" 1 " Bohea Tea		~	7	~
	" 23 lb 10 oz Tallow	1/	1	3	8
	" 15 Bush Wheat	8/	6	~	~
			15	2	8
			3	~	3
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
16	To 5½ yd Toe Cloth	4/	1	2	~
	" 2 Pieces Yellow Nankeen	17/6	1	1	~
	" 4 Skeins Nankeen Thread	7/6	~	2	~
	" 1½ Doz Button Moulds	7/6	~	~	9
	" 1 Pair Socks		~	6	~
	" 1¼ yd Muslin	4/6	~	5	8
	" 1 Pair Brones		~	25	~
			3	2	3
	Interest		~	12	
	for Benjamin Covel Dr				
19	To 16½ yd Muslin	2/8	2	5	~
	" 3 " Striped Cotton	4/6	~	13	6
	" 1 lb Bohea Tea		~	7	~
			3	4	6
	Interest		~	12	8
	for William Forbes Dr				
24	To 25 yd Muslin	3/5	4	7	5
	" 6 " Cotton Stripe	4/6	1	7	~
	" 3/4 " Calico	2/8	1	2	~
	" 1 oz Thread		~	2	4
	" 1 Skein Blue Thread		~	4	~
	" 1 Pair Buck Gloves		~	25	~
			7	4	9
	Interest		1	7	11
	for Syrus Fish Dr				
26	To 12 Bush Wheat	12/	7	4	~
	" 1 lb Bohea Tea		~	7	~
			7	11	~
	Interest		1	9	2
	for John Murrin Dr				
	To 31,75 Cents Cash for Order		12	14	~
	Interest		2	3	8

1813	for William Forbs Dr			16		
Apl 26	To 30 Dollars Cash			12	u	u
	Interest 1 Jan.y 1816			2	5	u
	for Nathan Blowers Dr					
May 1	To 7½ yd Tow Cloth	4/		1	10	u
	" 3 " Striped Cotton	4/6		u	13	6
	" 1 Bandano Hdkf			u	11	u
	" 1 oz Red Ointment			u	2	u
	" Cash 5 Dollars			2	u	u
				4	15	6
	Interest			u	13	u
	for Benjamin Cavel Dr					
1	To 15 yd Cotton Stripe	4/6		3	7	6
	" 3/4 " Cambrick	6/4		u	5	u
	" 6 Sheets Paper			u	1	u
	" 12 yd Muslin	2/3		1	12	u
	" 33 Button Moulds			u	1	5
	" 8 Skeins Thread	/3		u	2	u
	" 2 yd Calico	2/8		u	5	4
	" 1 3/8 " Red Flannel	6/6		u	12	3
	" 6 " Shambrey	4/6		1	7	u
	" 1 Quire Paper			u	4	u
	" 1 Sive			u	6	u
				8	3	6
				1	11	2
	James Prendergast Dr					
	To 20 Dollars			3	u	u
	" 2½ Bush Wheat	10/		1	5	u
	" 1 Hatt for Alexander			1	u	u
				10	5	u
	Interest			1	19	u
	for Henery Lammon Dr					
25	To 2 yd Broad Cloth	48/		4	16	u
	" 3/4 " Muslin	4/		u	3	u
	" 1/2 " Cotton Stripe	4/6		u	2	3
	" 3 Nails Coating			u	2	u
	" 3 Skeins Silk	1/		u	3	u
	" 1 Pair Braces			u	4	u
	" 1 — " Blk Worsted Hose			1	14	u
	" Cash 4 Dollars			1	12	u
				9	16	3
	Interest			1	9	2
	James Prendergast Dr					
5	To 1 lb Bohea Tea			u	6	u
	Interest			u	1	2
	for William Morgan Dr					
6	To Cash for Order			25	12	u
	Interest			1	7	u
	for Elisha Wing Dr					
14	To 7 yd Cambrick	6/		u	25	3
	" 1/2 " Muslin	2/3		u	1	4
	" 14 Buttons	1/3		u	1	11
	" 1/2 Day	1/2		u	u	7
	" 1 Pair Mockisons			u	4	u
				u	13	1
	Interest			u	2	5
	James Prendergast Dr					
16	To 11 Bushels Wheat	11/		6	1	u
	Interest			1	2	6

1813	for William Forbes Dr		17		
May 28	To 1 Sword		5	~	~
	" 5¼ yd Shambrey	4/6	1	3	3
			6	3	3
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		1	3	~
	for Henry Lammon Dr				
28	To ¼ yd Broad Cloth	32/	~	8	~
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	2	6
				10	6
			~	1	10
	for John Blowers Dr				
28	To 1½ yd Blk Cambrick	5/6	~	8	3
	" 1½ Pieces Yellow Nankeen	10/6	~	15	9
	" 4 Skeins Thread	6	~	2	~
	" 1½ Doz Button Moulds	6	~	~	9
	" Buttons		~	2	6
	" ½ lb Tea	14/	~	7	~
	" 2 Skeins Silk	1/	~	2	~
	" 1 Stick Twist		~	1	~
	" 2 Bushels Wheat	12/	1	4	~
			3	3	3
	Interest		~	12	~
	James Prendergast Dr				
29	To Cash Twenty Seven Dollars		10	16	~
	Interest		1	17	2
	James Prendergast Dr				
June 3	3 Skeins Silk 1/ & 1 Stick Twist 1/		~	4	~
	Interest		~	1	~
	for John Rifsel Dr				
9	To Payment pr Order		2	8	~
	Interest		~	8	3
	James Prendergast Dr				
10	To 15¼ lb Iron	1/2	8	16	7
	" 12 Bush Wheat	12/	7	4	~
	" 5 lb 5 oz Crawley Steel	2/6	~	13	4
	" 15 " Iron	1/2	~	17	6
			17	11	5
	Interest		2	13	4
	for Nathan Moses Dr				
16	To Payment pr Order		1	4	~
	Interest		~	4	4
	for William Morgan Dr				
16	To Payment pr Order		1	4	~
	Interest		~	4	4
	for Elwin Hunt Dr				
9	To Payment pr Order		1	7	~
	Interest		~	5	1
	James Prendergast Dr				
23	To 1 lb Bohea Tea		~	7	~
	Interest		~	1	3
	for Joseph Brown Dr				
30	To Payment pr Order		4	~	~
	Interest		~	14	7
	for Ebenezer Cheney Dr				
June 1	To Payment pr Order		2	3	~
	Interest		~	8	2
	for William Sprague Dr				
	To Cash pr Order 54 Dollars		22	16	~
	Interest		4	2	6

1813 July 1

Aug

Aug

1813	James Prindergast Dr		18		
July 14	To 1 lb Snuff		~	5	~
	" 8 yd Muslin	2/8	1	1	4
	" 8 Skains Thread	/3	~	2	~
	" 2 yd Bed Ticking	6/	~	12	~
	" 3 Skains Thread	/3	~	~	9
	" 2 yd Muslin	2/8	~	5	4
	" Ballance on Cattlies		~	~	11
	" 1 pt Whiskey		~	1	6
	" 25 Dollars Cash		10	~	~
	" 5½ Bush. Wheat	12/	3	6	~
	" 1½ " Corn	14/	~	15	~
			16	9	9
	Interest Jan 1816		2	16	10
	for Nathan Meiers Dr				
14	To 1 Bush Salt		1	4	~
	" ½ lb Bohea Tea	7/	~	3	6
	" 1 pt Whiskey		~	1	6
			1	9	~
	Interest		~	5	~
	for William Pierson Dr				
14	To Payment pr Order for Damage by water		14	17	8
	Interest		2	11	3
	James Prindergast Dr				
26	To 6 Skains Thread	/3	~	1	6
	To 4½ Bush Corn	9/	2	~	6
	" 3¾ " Wheat	12/	2	5	~
	" 1¼ yd Linnin	5/	~	6	3
	" 1 Gill Whiskey		~	~	6
			4	13	9
	Interest		~	16	6
	for Alexander McTire Dr				
26	To Cash Paid for Damage by water		4	~	~
	Interest		~	13	8
	James Prindergast Dr				
27	To 2¾ yd Shambray	4/6	~	12	6
	" 1 Doz Buttons		~	1	2
	" 60 lb Salt		1	5	7
	" 37 " lb Nails	1/7	2	13	7
	" 40,25 Cents Cash		16	2	~
			20	19	11
	Interest		3	11	3
	for Crandal Lovelan Dr				
28	To Cash pr Order		4	~	~
	Interest		~	13	4
	for Elwin Hunt Dr				
	To Cash		10	~	6
	Interest		1	14	6
	for Samuel Ford Dr				
Aug 9	To Payment pr Order		2	19	2
	Interest		~	10	2
	for William Sprague Dr				
Aug 7	To Cash 16 Dollars		6	8	~
	Interest		1	1	8
	for Phinias Palmiter Dr				
19	To Payment pr Order 6 Dollars Cash		2	8	~
			~	3	6
	for Wm Rice Dr				
	To Cash pr Order		~	8	~
			~	1	4

1813	for Elisha Wing Dr	19			1813
Aug 21	To Cash		4		Sept 22
	Interest 1 Jan 1816			8	
	James Poindergast Dr p order by Morgan				
21	To 10 lb 10 Nails 1/8		16	8	26
	" 1 lb Rappe Snuff		5		
	" 1 Shell Comb		8	6	
	" 1/4 lb Tea 8/		2		
	" 1/2 Gall Whiskey 9/		4	6	
	" Cash 1 Dollar		8		
	" 1/4 lb Tea 8/		2		
	" 1/4 " Tea 16/		4		
		2	10	8	
	Interest	1	9	2	
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
21	To 1 Pair Shoes		14		
	Interest		2	4	
	James Poindergast Dr				
21	To Cash 5 Dollars	2			
	" 1 Pair Shoes for Alexander		5	6	
		2	5	6	
	Interest		8	2	
	for John Murrain Dr				
25	To Cash 27 Doll. 81 cts	11	2	6	
	Interest	1	16	8	26
	James Poindergast Dr				
25	To 1 lb Bohea Tea		6		
	Interest		1	1	
	for John Blowers Dr				29
26	To Cash Paid any Note to Benj Dyre	3	4	6	
			11	4	
	for Nathan Blowers Dr				30
26	To Cash Paid any Note to Benjamin Dyre	16	13	10	
	Interest	2	14	10	
	for Nathan Mides Dr				Oct
28	To Cash p Order	4	13		2
	Interest		15	7	
	James Poindergast Dr				
29	To 50 Dollars Cash Paid you at my House	20			2
	Interest	3	5	4	
	for Crandal Lovelau Dr				
Sept 7	To 1 Ga		16		
	Interest		2	8	9
	James Poindergast				
7	To Payment to Charles Rouse for Postage on News Papers for 3/4 year		6		
	Interest		1		
	for Elisha Wing Dr				9
11	To 1 1/2 Doz Buttons 1/6		2	3	
	" 1 Stick Twist		1		
			3	3	
	Interest			7	
	for John Blowers Dr				
14	To 1 Gall Whiskey in Exchanging a Barrel of James Poindergasts for one of Ours		9		
	Interest		1	6	9

1819	for Phinias Palmiter Dr	20		
Sept 22	To Cash pr Order	3	4	0
	Interest 1 year 1816	0	10	8
	James Prendergast Dr pr your Wife			
26	To 12 White Bowls 2/2	1	6	0
	" 2 Enamel pt 2/6	0	5	0
	" 1 " "	0	2	6
	" 12 Egd Plates 2/6	1	10	0
	" 12 White " 2/4	1	8	0
	" 3 Soap " 2/9	0	8	3
	" 2 Tea Potts 7/	0	14	0
	" 2 Milks " 2/6	0	5	0
	" 2 Sett Enamel Teas 12/	1	4	0
	" 1 Pin Tape	0	1	6
	" 1½ Sett Knives & Forks 22/6	1	13	9
	" 6 Iron Spoons 1/9	0	10	6
	" 1 Pair Cotton Cards	0	13	6
	" 1 lb Cotton	0	2	3
	" Tundries for Wm Forbs	3	0	0
		13	4	8
	Interest	2	2	4
	for Nathan Mears Dr			
26	To Cash pr Order	2	18	0
	" "	0	4	0
		3	2	0
	Interest	0	9	11
	for Elisha Colburn Dr			
29	To Cash pr Order 30 Dollars	12	0	0
	Interest	1	17	10
	James Prendergast Dr			
30	To 3 Skeins Silk 1/	0	3	0
	Interest	0	0	6
	for Samuel Ford Dr			
Oct 2	To Cash pr Order	6	4	11
	Interest	0	19	6
	James Prendergast Dr			
2	To Cash Delivered to your Self	2	0	0
	" 1 Pair Shoes	0	16	0
		2	16	0
	Interest	0	8	9
	James Prendergast Dr			
9	To ½ lb Emperial Tea 24/	0	12	0
	" 1 Doz Buttons	0	1	6
	" Cash Eight Dollars	3	4	0
		3	17	6
	Interest	0	11	5
	for Crandal Lovelau Dr			
9	To 1 Vest Pattern	1	4	0
	" 3/4 yd Flannel	0	4	3
	" 1 Hank Twist	0	1	0
	" 1 Vest Back	0	4	0
	" 1 Skein Col Thread	0	0	6
		1	13	9
		0	5	4
	for John Scott Dr			
9	To Cash pr his Receipt	1	7	0
		0	4	3
	Crandal Lovelau Dr			
	To Cash $2 " 16	0	16	6
	Interest	0	4	6

1813	for Phineas Palmiter Dr	21		
Oct 28	To Cash Paid for a Note James Prindergast gave	6	~	~
	Interest 1 Jan 1816	~	18	3
	James Prindergast Dr			
28	To 7 lb 11 Nails 1/3	~	11	8
	Interest	~	1	11
	James Prindergast Dr			
28	To Cash Six Dollars delivered to yr Self	2	8	~
	Interest	~	7	4
	for Nathan Mides Dr			
	To 1 Pad Lock	~	3	6
	" 1 Comb	~	2	~
	" 1/2 lb Coffee	~	2	6
		~	8	~
	Interest	~	1	2
	for John Blowers Dr			
30	To 1 Pair Cotton Cards	~	13	6
	" 1 Tea Pott	~	7	~
	" 1 Pair Shears	~	3	6
		1	4	~
	Interest	~	3	8
	for Elisha Wing Dr			
Nov 1	To 3 3/4 yd Broad Cloth 32/	6	~	~
	" 14 Buttons	~	2	11
	" 1 Dog Small	~	1	6
	" 1 Hank Twist	~	1	~
	" 1 yd Chuck	~	4	~
		6	9	5
	Interest	~	19	8
	James Prindergast Dr			
	To Cash to E. Wing to bring your saw from Canadaway	2	8	~
	Interest	~	7	2
	for John Russil Dr			
	To Cash pr Order 20 Dollars	8	~	~
	Interest	1	4	4
	James Prindergast Dr			
2	To 1 Barrel Salt	4	12	~
	Interest	~	13	10
	for William Forbs Dr			
3	To 1 Barrel Salt	4	12	~
	Interest	~	13	10
	for William Forbs Dr			
11	To Cash	2	~	~
	Interest	~	6	1
	for Elven Hunt Dr			
11	To 1 1/4 yd Broad Cloth 32/	2	~	~
	" 1 Cotton Bandano Hdkf	~	6	~
		2	6	~
	Interest	~	7	~
	for Elven Hunt Dr			
25	To Payment to Solomon Shepherd Vr	2	16	~
	" 1/2 pt Whiskey	~	1	~
		2	17	~
	Interest	~	8	8
	for Wm Forbs Dr			
26	To 1 Mut Barrel Made by Dexter	~	12	~
	Interest	~	1	10
	James Prindergast Dr			
26	To 3 Mut Barrels Made by Dexter 12/	7	16	~
	Interest	~	5	6
	James Prindergast Dr			
	To Payment to John J. Prindergast for 2 Gang Saws Purchased at Albany and transportation to Buffallow $56.25	22	10	~
	Interest	3	~	6

Date	Entry	Rate	£	s	d
1813	James Prindergast Dr				
Novr 27	To 2 lb Bohe Tea	8/	~	16	
	Interest 1 Jan 1816		~	2	8
	for Zadock Root Dr				
Decr 7	To Cash per Order 40 Doll		16	~	~
	Interest		2	6	8
	for Alexr McIntyre Dr				
14	To Cash for Damage by water		12	~	~
	Interest		1	14	5
	James Prindergast Dr				
20	To 4 Milk Pans	3/6	~	14	~
	" 3 Bowls	1/6	~	4	6
			~	18	6
	Interest		~	2	10
	for Wm Martin Dr				
24	To Payment an Order		6	17	~
	Interest		~	19	4
1814	James Prindergast Dr				
Jany 17	To 10 lb Cotton	3/	1	10	~
	Interest		~	4	8
	James Prindergast Dr				
Jany 4	To 1 Cast Stove (for your Mill)		4	16	~
	Interest		~	12	10
	for Peter Barnhart Dr				
May 7	To Cash Paid For Damage by water		2	~	~
	Interest		1	[illegible]	10
	for Charles Binns Dr				
	To Cash 3 Dollars		1	4	~
			~	2	10
	James Prindergast Dr				
19	To an Order on the Supervisor of Elicott in favor of Eliphlet Dorry		2	12	~
	" an order on do in favor of Robert Sevour		~	8	9
	" " on " in favor William Peacock		1	4	~
			4	4	9
	Interest		~	10	~
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
25	To Payment to him		7	4	3
	Interest		~	16	1
	James Prindergast Dr				
July 9	To Payment of your Taxes for the year 1811 to Matthew Prindergast		~	18	11
	Interest		~	2	1
	for Doct John Thompson Dr				
9	To Payment of his Taxes for the year 1811 to Matthew Prindergast		~	14	~
	Interest		~	1	10
	James Prindergast Dr				
Aug 2	To 3 Dollars Cash Paid the Men helping to load your Mill Stones		1	4	~
	" Cash for Whiskey		~	7	2
	" Cash to your Self		~	16	~
	" 3 yd Cotton Stripe	4/8	~	14	~
			3	1	2
	Interest		~	6	4
	James Prindergast Dr				
18	To 3 yd Book Muslin	12/	1	16	~
	" 3 Hdkfs for your Balt	3/	~	9	~
			2	5	~
	Interest		~	4	8
1815	~~James Prindergast Dr~~ Charged at Page 23.				
Feby 23	~~To [illegible] to your Self $70.00~~		~~[illegible]~~		
	~~Interest~~				

1814	James Prindergast Dr		23		
Sept 20	To 3 yd Blk Cloth	12/	1	16	~
	" 1¼ " Spider Nett	12/6	~	15	8
	" 1½ Doz Buttons	1/2	~	1	9
	" 3 Sticks Twist	1/	~	3	~
	" 1 Skane Silk		~	1	~
			2	17	5
	Interest 1 Jany 1816		~	4	11
	James Prindergast Dr				
Oct 1	To Cash		4	8	~
	" Cash		26	~	~
			30	8	~
	Interest		2	13	2
	James Prindergast Dr				
28	To Four Hundred & Seventy Seven		190	18	7
	Dollars & 32 Cents to pay for Lands				
	Interest		15	13	3
	for Harry Pierson Dr				
Nov 3	To Cash		~	16	~
	Interest		~	1	3
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To 1 Mill Crank 15 lb	1/	7	18	~
	" 1 Screw		8	~	~
	" Transportation of the above		4	8	~
			20	6	~
	Bot at Albany 23 Aug 1814. Interest		1	13	2
	James Prindergast Dr				
3	To Cash Eight Dollars		3	4	~
	Interest		~	5	3
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To 3 lb Bar Iron	1/3	1	17	6
	Interest		~	2	3
	for Elvin Hunt Dr				
19	To 2¾ yd Blk Cloth	13/6	2	10	11
	" 7 " Shirting	4/6	1	11	6
	" 1 Belt		~	4	8
			4	7	1
	Interest		~	7	1
	for George Martin Dr				
24	To ½ Gall Currriers Oil	24/	4	16	~
	Interest		~	7	11
	James Prindergast Dr				
Dec 2	To 1 Crow Bar		2	11	~
	Interest		~	3	10
	for Elvin Hunt Dr				
	To 7 lb Cotton	3/6	1	4	6
	" 8½ yd Shirting	4/6	1	18	3
	" 14 Skanes Thread	7/8	~	3	6
	" 6 lb Tobacco	3/	~	18	~
			4	4	3
	Interest		~	7	~
	James Prindergast Dr				
5	To 6 Tin Pans	3/6	1	1	~
	Interest		~	1	8
	for Elisha Wing Dr				
20	To 4½ yd Cambrick	12/	2	14	~
	" 2½ "	14/	1	15	~
	" 4 Skanes Thread	7/8	~	1	~
	" 1 oz Ungunentum		~	2	~
			4	12	~
	Interest		~	6	6
1815	James Prindergast Dr				
Feby 23	To Cash 70 Doll. Delivered to your Self		28	~	~
	Interest		1	4	10

1815	for Nathan Mides Dr		24		
Feby 23	To Cash 32 Dollars		12	"	"
	Interest 9 Jan 1816		"	13	"
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To Payment to Pierock on Land Amount one Hundred & Thirty one Dollars 15 Cents		132	9	3
	Interest		2	15	1
	James Prindergast Dr				
March 15	To Payment for Recording a Deed		"	10	"
	Interest		"	"	7
	James Prindergast Dr				
May 9	To Cash Eighty Dollars		32	"	"
	Interest		1	7	10
	James Prindergast Dr				
June 16	To 6 yd fine Shombry	6/	1	16	"
	Interest		"	1	4
	for John Coker & Henery Barnhart Dr				
Apl 27	To Cash for Transporting J. McClurg's Goods to Mayville		"	16	"
	Interest		"	"	10
	James Prindergast Dr				
Sept 11	To 1 Mill Saw & Ball		3	4	"
	" 35 lb Feathers	5/6	9	12	6
			12	16	6
	Interest		"	6	6
	for Elvon Hunt Dr				
27	To 2 Dollars Paid to J. Pinckham		"	16	"
	Interest		"	"	6
	James Prindergast Dr				
Oct 6	To 1 Bed Cord		"	4	"
	Interest		"	"	1
	James Prindergast Dr				
Oct 17	To 7 yd Bambazitt	7/	2	9	"
	Interest		"	"	9
	James Prindergast Dr				
Oct 6	To 12 Dinning Plates	2/	1	4	"
	" 12 Twifflers "	1/6	"	18	"
	" 9 Muffins	1/	"	9	"
	" 6 — 3 pt Bowls	3/6	1	1	"
	" 9 — 1 qt "	2/6	1	2	6
	" 1 Sugar Dish		"	9	"
			4	17	6
	Interest		"	1	9
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To 4 lb Nails (by Crown, Charged to John Blowers) Sold the 24 Oct 1812	1/8	"	6	8
	James Prindergast Dr				
	To Payment to John Daggett as per his Receipt Dated 16 Feby 1816 $36.50		34	12	"

1812	James Prindergast Cr	27		
June 30	By Cash 5 Doll	2	~	~
	Interest 1 Jan 1816	~	9	9
1813	James Prindergast Cr			
May 17	By 1 Barrel Whiskey — 29 1/2 Gal			
	" 1 — " — " — 30 1/2 "			
	" 1 — " — " — 33 "			
	" 1 Part — " — " — 24 1/2			
	117 1/4 " 10/	58	12	6
	Interest	10	16	7
	James Prindergast Cr			
Nov 3	By 3,600 feet of Boards at 5 Doll p M	7	4	~
		1	1	9
	James Prindergast Cr			
10	By Cash from the Sale of y Boat	6	16	~
	Interest	1	~	2
1814	James Prindergast Cr			
May 17	By Cash of the County for James Ray	2	8	~
21	" — " — " — "	3	3	2
		5	11	2
	Interest	~	3	4
	James Prindergast Cr			
Aug 5	By 503,18 the Principal of Two Notes against William Akin	203	5	6
	" 43,73 the Interest on the above for 1 yrs 2 Mo 25 Days	17	10	~
	" 130,00 Paid on Isaac Burnett's Notes	52	~	~
	" 300,00 the Principal of Two Notes 150 Doll Each against Samuel Hilt	120	~	~
	" 67,95 the Interest on the above Notes which were Dated 10 May 1810 Interest to Commence the 10 May 1811	27	3	6
		419	13	~
	From 1 Oct 1814 Interest to 1 Jan 1816	36	14	6
1815	James Prindergast Cr			
Aug 24	By 65 Dollars the Remainder of Samuel Allens Note of 110 Doll	26	~	~
		~	12	1
	From 1 Oct 1815 Interest to 1 Jan 1816			

1. Dr James

Page (1) 2074/3 (2) 2713/1 (3) 2254/ (4) 1268/1 (5) 635/	447	6	5
(6) 1135/11 (7) 1922/5 (8) 339/1 (9) 4291/4 (10) 959/6 (11) 1155/9	450	4	~
(12) 1049/7 (13) 535/ (14) 362/6 (15) 362/11 (16) 394/3 (17) 671/2	168	5	10
(18) 988/ (19) 591/11 (20) 464/2 (21) 781/10 (22) 416/5 (23) 6065/12	465	8	2
(25) 1773 0/	886	10	~
(24) 2196/2	109	16	2
The following is the Amount of Each Ledger Page of the Payments Made other Persons			
Page 1. What is below on this Page	70	6	8
Page 2 Amount of	289	~	3
Page 3. — "	93	16	6
Page 4. — "	93	1	6
Page 5. — "	56	7	8
Page 6. — "	164	17	~
Page 7 " — "	76	15	1
Page 8. — "	16	5	6
Page 9 — John Daggit's account	34	12	~
	3475	12	9
1816 Apl 3 To Payment at Jamestown	473	10	9
	3949	3	6

Dr John

(22) 18/10	~	18	6

Dr William

Page (1) 12/1 (2) 259/4 (4) 259/5 (10) 79/11 (11) 4/10 (13) 132/2	39	17	9
(15) 193/ (16) 285/ (17) 146/3 (21) 119/8 (21) 46/1	39	10	5

Prendergast Co

(25) 13648/5. (26) 5291/5 (11. (27) 11539/4	3905	3	8
(4) By Error in Rufus Lyon, amount charged to you	4	1	5
1816 March 23 By Nathan Blowers Note #55,52	22	4	10
	3931	9	11
1816 March 16 By John Blowers Note	12	4	9
1816 apl 3 " Aaron Martin	5	12	10
	3949	3	6

Thompson Co

Forbs Co

Dr William			
Page (1) 16/2 (2) 93/4 (10) 184/5 (11) 99/3	19	18	2
Dr Crandal			
Page (1) 45/4 (8) 93/4 (18) 18/8 (20) 39/1	9	16	5
Page (20)	1	1	~
Dr William			
Page (2) 35/4 (7) 538/6 (18) 149/8	57	19	6
Dr John			
Page (2) 291/6 (4) 253/5 (5) 227/8 (12) 272/9 (15) 40/5	54	6	1
(17) 75/3 (19) 86/2 (21) 27/8	9	9	1
(12) 8/-	~	8	~
	64	32	
Dr Isaac			
Page (3) 152/8 (6) 194/ (10) 101/1 (13) 45/5	24	13	2
Dr Elisha			
Page (3) 30/5 (6) 174/7 (8) 16/1 (9) 58/6 (11) 97/6 (11) 275/10 (12) 14/5	33	7	4
(13) 58/8 (15) 74/5 (16) 15/6 (19) 24/10 (21) 129/1 (22) 160/4 (23) 98/6	29	1	4
Dr			
Page (3) 98/6	4	18	6
Dr Nathaniel			
Page (4) 59/2	2	19	2

	Timmons Cr			
	Lovelace Cr			
	Sprague Cr			
	Blowers Cr			
1812	Dec 20 By Sundrys for Settlement to this Date	51	18	5
1816	March 16 By Note on Settlement to 4th Mo	12	4	9
		64	32	
	Martin Cr			
	Wing Cr			
	Poole Cr			
	Baker Cr			

3.	Dr Jonathan			
Page (4) 72/		3	12	—
	Dr J			
P. (4) 82/		4	2	—
	Dr Russil			
P. (4) 40/11		2	11	—
	Dr Jared			
P. (5) 307/2.		105	7	2
P. (4) 81/5		4	1	5
	Dr Russel			
P. (5) 512/		26	12	—
	Dr Edward			
P. (5) 142/4.		7	2	4
	Dr Benjamin			
P. (5) 72/10 (7) 14/5 (8) 83/3 (12) 165/4 (14) 48/ (15) 77/2 (16) 194/3		33	18	1
	Dr R			
P. (4) 30/6		1	10	6

Covel Cr

Dunning Cr

Dyre Cr

Robertson Cr

Sayles Cr

Hovey Cr

Covel Cr

Valentine Cr

4

Dr George

P(23) 103/10		5	3	10
1813 Dec 24 To 2 Jack knives	3/6	"	7	0
		5	10	10

Dr Samuel

P.(3) 139/5	6	19	5

Dr

(4) 13/2	"	13	2

Dr Nathan

P.(1) 92/6 (3) 44/9 (3) 54/10 (4) 298/7 (6) 113/6 (9) 388/8	49	12	1

Dr Thomas

P.(1) 124/5 (2) 87/1 (4) 86/6	15	"	"

Dr Joseph

(7) 94/7	4	14	7

Dr Peter

P.(22) 200/10	10	"	10

Dr Henry Barnhart H

(24) 16/10	"	16	10

Martin Cr

1816 Apl 3	By Note to J & M Prendergast	5	10	10

Ayres Cr

Arthur Cr

Blowers Cr

1820 July 20	Note Pd to J & M Prendergast for Article of Hand sold them by F. Blowers.	49	12	10

Bemus Cr

Brown Cr

Barnhart Jun Cr

John Ecker Cr

	Dr Daniel		
P.(7) 158/9		7	18 9
	Dr Amariah		
P.(12) 96/10		4	16 10
	Dr Ebenezer		
(17) 51/2		2	11 2
	Dr Elisha		
(20) 179/10		8	17 10
	Dr Cyrus		
(15) 180/2		9	2
	Dr Samuel		
(18) 69/4 (20) 144/5		10	13 9
	Dr John		
(12) 146/6		7	6 6
	Dr		
P.(7) 502/8		25	2 8

Cheney C^o

Carrier C^o

Cheney C^o

Colburn C^o

Fish C^o

Ford C^o

Griffeth C^o

Hovey C^o

6) Dr Elven

(17) 33/1 (18) 235/ (21) 118/3 (23) 135/5 (24) 16/6	29	3	3

Dr Henery

9. (9) 101/5 (10) 40/5 (11) 3/ (14) 396/9 (16) 135/5 (17) 12/4	36	19	4

Dr Nathan

(12) 14/4 (14) 40/7 (17) 28/4 (18) 34/ (19) 113/7 (20) 73/10 (21) 9/2	15	13	10
(24) 153/	7	13	4

Dr William

(16) 133/ (17) 28/4	3	1	4

Dr John

(15) 302/3 (19) 259/4	28	2	4

Dr Max

(18) 93/3 (22) 274/5	18	7	11

Dr William

9. (3) 268/4	13	3	4

Dr Abraham

9. (7) 142/7	7	2	7

Hunt Co.

Lammon Co.

Meeds Co.

Morgan Co.

Murrin Co.

McTim

Prendergast Co.

Pier Co.

7 Do.			
9.(10) 64/9	3	4	9
Do.			
(13) 101/6	5	16	
Do. William			
(13) 348/11	17	8	11
Do. Harry			
(23) 17/3		17	3
Do. Phineas			
(13) 56/6 (20) 74/3 (21) 138/3	13	9	
		1	
Do. John			
(17) 56/3 (21) 134/4			
Do. William			
9.(8) 357/8 (18) 9/4	18	7	
Do. Ladock			
(22) 366/8	18	6	8

Phelps Co

Parks Co

Pierson Co

Pierson Co

Palmeter Co

Rufoil Co

Rice Co

Root Co

Dr John			
(10) 31/3	1	11	3
Dr Peter			
P. (7) 33/3	1	13	3
Dr Isaac			
(15) 77/10	3	17	11
Dr William			
(22) 156/4	7	16	4
Dr Charles			
(22) 26/10	1	6	10
Dr John			
1816 Feb 16 To Cash Paid him for Mill Stones as per Said Daggets Receipt to James Pomeroy Eighty Six Dollars & Fifty Cents	34	12	0

Journ

9	14	Sundries dr		
22	1	Charges		
		paid for 25 o		
6	1	Dibble & Bro.		
		paid their note		
20	1	Bills Payable		
		paid G. Y. Wa		
3	17	Sundries dr		
60	1	Hooker & Osborne		
		for 1 Wood do		
8	1	Chandler Cowles		
		for 48½ lb		
105	1	D. E. Hull		
		for 2 No tip.		
		" 1 do.		
3	1	Merchandise		
89	1	To Spring Perch C		
		for amt. Inv.		
6	1	To Dibble & Bro.		
		for this amt. ch		
		" " do		
24	1	Labor a/c dr		
		for 1 Carriag		
95	1			
32	1	N. H. County Bank		
		for amt. Memor		
67	1	@ 90% for Ce		
6	1	Dibble & Bro. dr		
16	1	for 93 days		
9	1	Cash dr		
		for Cheque		
		" do		
32	1	" do		
9	1	Sundries dr		
40	1	J. P. Baldwin		
		paid him		
20	1	Bills Payable		
		paid Wheeler		
95	1	N. P. Thomas		
		paid him on		

Cr. Loggd

Cr. Spring Perch

Cr. Merchn

Cr. Bank

Cr. Cash

Cr. Wood

forward — 3[illegible]2 44

Journal October 1853.

6. Merchandise Dr to Sundries.

95 ✓ To N. P. Thomas cont.
Aug. 20. Cash pd omitted 7.25 156.85
25 Bill for D Kimain & Wife 15.00
10.46 32.71 124.14

84 ✓ To Stiles Mansfield Dr
for this amount Charged for 1 Sett of Numbers. Sept 2d. 300.00
Should have been 3.00 297.00

75 ✓ To Wm Graves
for over chge on Buggy sent him not Shipg.
Exp. for W. Graves letter 3 Oct. 5.00
" 1 sett Bands to Buggy for letter 3 Oct. 1.50
" fixing Springs to do " " " 4.00 13.50

99 ✓ To H. Lathrop & Son
for this amt. twice Chd. in C. Ledger 355.45 790.39

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3 ✓ Sundries Dr to Merchandise

95 ✓ N. P. Thomas.
for the following for D & W's Pass book
July 7 5 Gro 1¾ x 14 Screws 17c 2.25
" 6 " 1 x 12 " 28c 1.68
" 6 " 5/8 x 10 " 22c 1.32
" 28 papers Pair Jacks 15 papers 10c 1.50
Sept 1. 5 Gross 1½ x 14 Screws 49c 2.45 9.20

6 ✓ Dibble & Bro.
for 1 Stanhope Iron dash Buggy 150.00
" 1 Fancy Buggy Wood dash 150.00 300.00 309.20

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18 ✓ Bills Rec'ble Dr to Wm Graves
for his note 4 m/d Aug. 5. due 8 Dec. 53 246.50
70 ✓ " " do 4 " Sept 16 " 19 Jany 54 415.00 661.50

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104 ✓ Galpin & Simpson Dr to Stock a/c
1 ✓ for amt. a/c transf. from O. L. fol. 9. 26.00

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32 ✓ N. H. County Bank Dr to Bills Rec'ble
for the foll. notes disct this d
W. Warner's note c 4 m/d from 25 Aug. 155.00
L. C. Hall " " 4 " " 12 Sept. 410.00
R. McAnstrys " " 4 " " 16 Aug. 354.62
W. Graves " " 4 " " 8 " 246.50
18 ✓ do's " " 4 " " 16 Sept 415.00 1581.12

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9 ✓ Cash Dr to N. H. County Bank
for Cheques 421.07
32 ✓ " do 248.49 669.56

Journal October 1853.

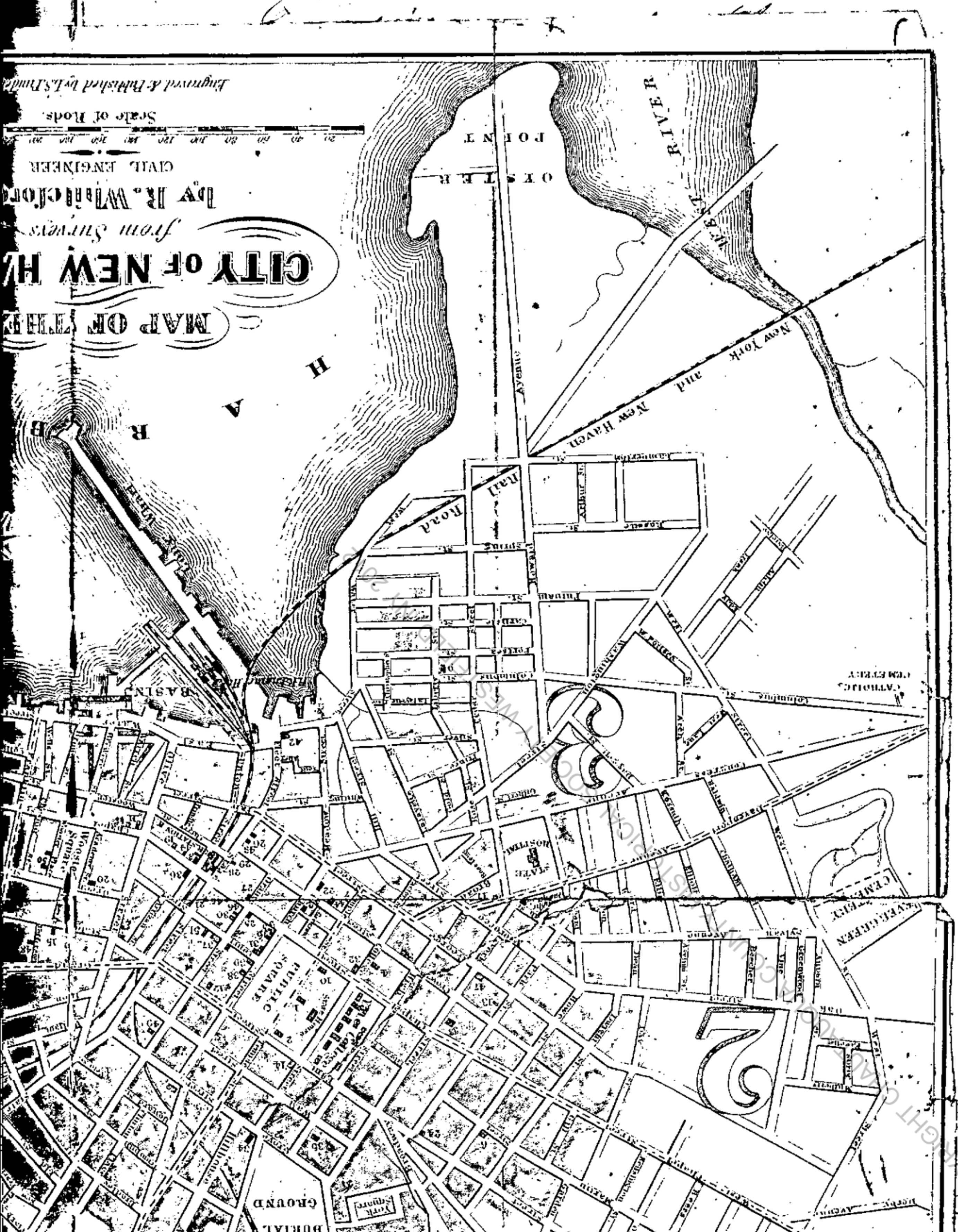
1	Stock a/c Dr to Sundries cont.	1343 60	
18	To Downes & Nixon. N.Y. for bal.ce from C. L folio 61	462 07	
52	To Joseph Whelen for bal.ce from C. L fol 80	175 00	
561	To E. H. Lumley for bal.ce from C. L. folio 83	14 02	
53	To Plants Manufacturing Co. for bal.ce from C. L folio 85	140 73	
54	To George Cook a/c for bal.ce from C. L folio 95	1549 31	
464	To Sherborne & Robinson "Mayville" for bal.ce from C. L. folio 96.	1 50	
55	To N. P. Thomas "Woodbridge" for bal.ce from C. L folio 97	285 55	
56	To Henry Ives "Hamden" for bal.ce from C. L folio 98	422 27	
561	To J. Blackmans for bal.ce from C. L folio 101	286 87	
102	To R. W. Merrin for balance from C. L. fol 102	155 00	
58	To New Haven Wheel Co for bal.ce from C. L folio 107	520 50	
99	To Lathrop & Sons for bal.ce from C. L folio 111	205 25	
100	To Wilson, Hartsmith, Ellison & Co for bal.ce from C. L folio 112	208 32	
101	To Marble & Foster for bal.ce from C. L. folio 117	52 50	5822 49

3	Merchandise Dr to Sundries		
561	To H. B. Johnson for 6 Polos @ $4.50.	27 00	
62	To J. F. Nix & Co for amt a/c for Pass Book to date	225 61	252 61

3	Sundries Dr to Merchandise			
62	J. F. Nix & Co for marking Trunk	37		
76	Hubbell & Morton for 1 Shifting top Buggy	180 00		
84	Stiles & Mansfield & Co for 50.- 4½ - 5/16 Bolts	1 05		
	" 2 Iron vices 18th Sept omitted	10 00	11 05	161 42

Journal October 1853.

2



	4756 91	
	1675 38	
	158 50	
	503 00	
	200 00	
	171 49	
	164 67	
	110 00	
	23 92	
	120 00	
	6 00	
	1 50	
	265 00	
	1 79	
	350 03	8508 19
	983 68	
	15 00	
	15 48	
	34 75	
	97 99	
	76 70	
for bal. d.e fm U. L. " 58	120 00	
forward.	1343 60	

1

Journal October 1853

1 1 Sundries dr to

for the collec

60 1 Hooker & Osborn

for balce

61 1 John G. Abrahams

for balce

400 1 G. Hausknecht

for balce

400 1 James Winship

for bals

62 1 James G. Mix

for balce

63 1 Stephen Gilbert

for balce

40 1 Lewis Sayre

for balce

64 1 H. R. Beach

for balce

65 1 Clark & Mather

for balce

66 1 Coe & Nott

for balce

560 1 Nathaniel Smi

for balce

67 1 Dibble & Broth

for balce

68 1 Doremus & Nix

for balce

69 1 J. H. Plant

for balce

401 1 Byron Tuttle

for balce

70 1 Wm Graves Rich

for balce

402 1 W. J. Gayers

for balce

402 1 P. J. Weaver

for balce

71 1 H. C. McKee

for balce

72 1 Jackson DeLonch

for balce

73 1 Dikeman & Wu

for balce

74 1 B. M. Baker

for balce fm O. L. " 79 267 00

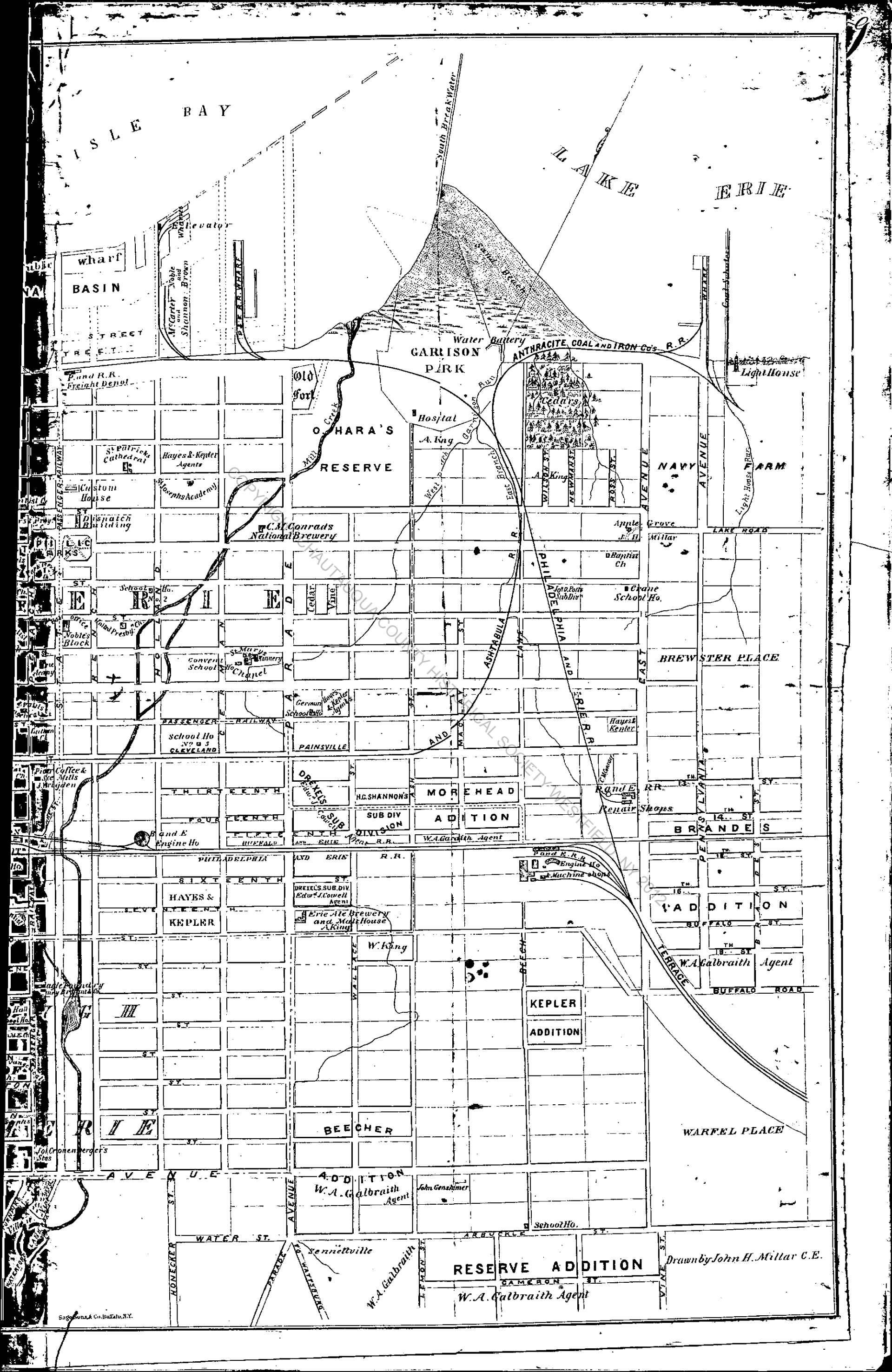
forward 4756 91

255

PLAN OF THE CITY OF ERIE AND BOROUGH OF SOUTH ERIE

With their Suburbs

Sage, Sons & Co Buffalo, N.Y.



John Johnson
Summit Township
from
Milesburg
Centre Co,
Pa.