

N. Y.



F
129
.R7R6

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. F129

Shelf R7R6

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.











Scale of 20 Ch's

Eng. by Rowden, Clark & Co. 1874

JEFFERSON STREET



ROCHESTER

IN

1827.



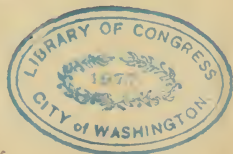
WITH A MAP OF THE VILLAGE.



ROCHESTER:

PRINTED BY E. PECK & CO.

February, 1828

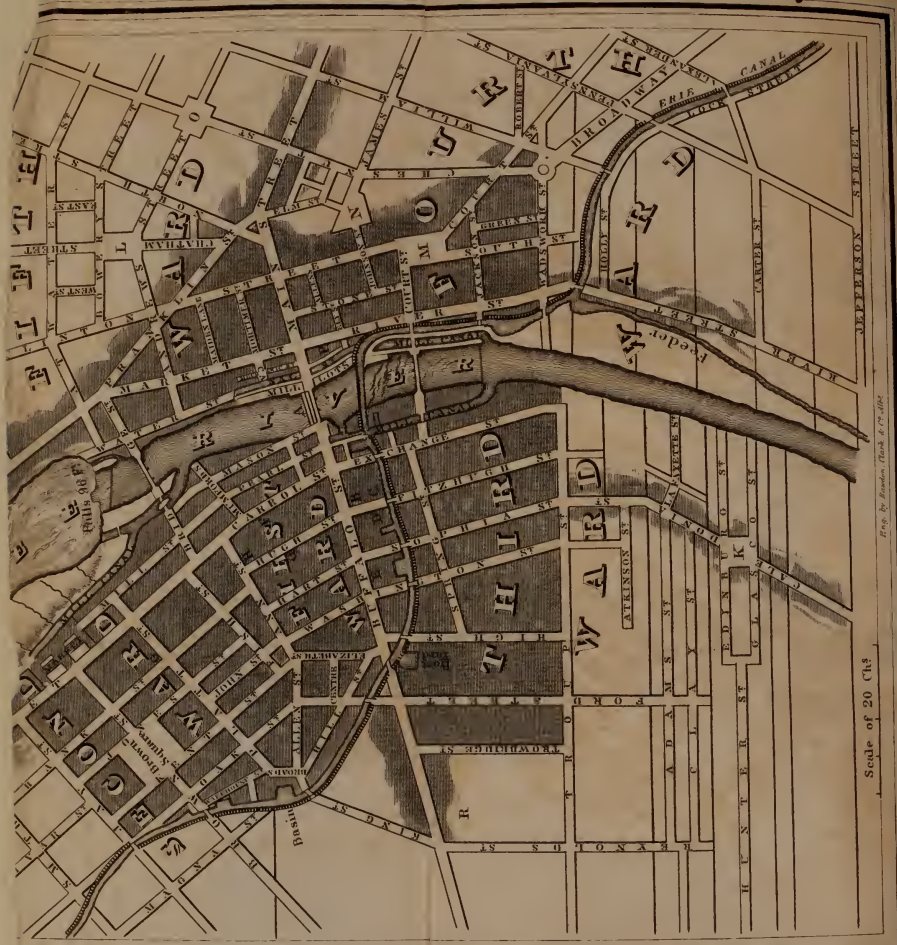


JEFFERSON STREET



Eng. by Eason, Clark & Co. Ill.

Scale of 20 Chs



Scale of 20 Chs

Drawn by Esdaile, (Third, 1794-1802)

✓

ADVERTISEMENT.



It was the intention of the publishers to affix a general Directory to the following summary account of the village of Rochester, a portion of which has already been published; but owing to the rapid increase of population, and the changes of residence, &c. since the census in autumn, they find it quite impracticable to furnish a correct list of the inhabitants, their occupations, or places of abode. This must be deferred to another season. In the mean time, measures will be taken to supply the deficiency; while the publishers hope, at some future day, to be able also to present the publick with a more perfect and comprehensive picture of this highly flourishing and important town.

An unavoidable error is incurred in numbering the pages of the present edition, owing to some omissions which have been made, and which at this time are of little consequence. It will, no doubt, be overlooked by those who are more particularly interested in the facts and observations here recorded, than the manner in which they are presented to the publick.

ROCHESTER, February, 1828.

Northern District of New-York, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-ninth day of January, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827, Elisha Ely, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Directory for the village of Rochester, containing the names, residence and occupations of all male inhabitants over fifteen years of age, in said village, on the first of January, 1827. To which is added, a sketch of the history of the village, from 1812 to 1827."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,
Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

File
R 7 R 6

James E. Waite

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
Association, Medical - - - - -	146
" Episcopal - - - - -	108
African Church, - - - - -	147
Bank of Rochester, - - - - -	113, 146
" Officers of - - - - -	113, 150
Baths, - - - - -	132
Bridges, - - - - -	123
" Carthage - - - - -	133
Buildings, Publick, - - - - -	123
Basins, Canal - - - - -	122
Boats, Freight - - - - -	116
Corporation, Officers of - - - - -	103, 150
Canal, Erie - - - - -	120
Court-House, - - - - -	123
Chapel, Roman Catholick - - - - -	128
" Methodist Episcopal - - - - -	127
Church, Episcopal - - - - -	126
" First Presbyterian - - - - -	125
" Second Presbyterian - - - - -	147
" Third Presbyterian - - - - -	147
Dams and Mill Courses, - - - - -	122
Engine Companies, - - - - -	104
Fire Department, - - - - -	103
" Wardens, - - - - -	103
" Insurance, - - - - -	148
Gaol, County - - - - -	124
Genesee River, - - - - -	74
" Harbour and Port of - - - - -	135
Health, Publick - - - - -	144
" Law, - - - - -	145
High School, Monroe - - - - -	136
" " Rochester - - - - -	147
Institutions, Publick - - - - -	146
" Literary - - - - -	109

Institute, Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	110
Intelligence Office,	-	-	-	-	-	146
Improvements, General	-	-	-	-	-	142
Lumber,	-	-	-	-	-	116
Monroe, County of	-	-	-	-	-	71
Museum,	-	-	-	-	-	146
Masonick,	-	-	-	-	-	111
Manufactures,	-	-	-	-	-	117
" Privileges for	-	-	-	-	-	140
" Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	119
Mills, Flouring	-	-	-	-	-	117
Market,	-	-	-	-	-	128
Manufactory, Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	118
" Woollen	-	-	-	-	-	118
Newspapers,	-	-	-	-	-	112
Public Houses,	-	-	-	-	-	149
Police,	-	-	-	-	-	98
Population,	-	-	-	-	114,	138
Post-Office,	-	-	-	-	-	112
Poor-House, Monroe County	-	-	-	-	-	133
Rochester, Village of	-	-	-	-	-	85
Reading Room and Library,	-	-	-	-	-	146
Societies, Religious	-	-	-	-	104,	147
" Benevolent	-	-	-	-	-	104
Society, Bible	-	-	-	-	-	106
" Missionary	-	-	-	-	-	106
" Female Charitable	-	-	-	-	-	104
" Female Benevolent	-	-	-	-	-	108
" Female Missionary	-	-	-	-	-	107
" Tract	-	-	-	-	-	108
" Pi Beta Gamma	-	-	-	-	-	147
Schools, Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	109
Travellers, Directions for	-	-	-	-	-	129
Theatre,	-	-	-	-	-	132
Trade and Commerce,	-	-	-	-	-	115
Village Statisticks,	-	-	-	-	-	137
Villages on the Canal,	-	-	-	-	-	130
" on Stage Routes,	-	-	-	-	-	131
Water Power,	-	-	-	-	-	140

DESCRIPTION AND MEMORANDUMS

OF THE

COUNTY OF MONROE

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

—●●— By Jesse Hawley

THE tract of country now forming the county of Monroe, extends along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, about 21 miles west and 14 miles east of the Genesee river; its breadth southward from the lake being about 22 miles. Its geographical position is, as nearly as it has been yet observed, between lat. $42^{\circ} 51'$ and $43^{\circ} 16'$ N. and between $3^{\circ} 22'$ and $4^{\circ} 03'$ west longitude from New-York.

The face of the country, like that of the neighbouring counties on the lake, presents the general aspect of a level yet somewhat elevated table, sometimes dropping abruptly, and sometimes more gradually subsiding to the level of the lake. To a distant and general view, this level aspect is interrupted by only one narrow ridge, of gravelly consistence, rising in the town of Brighton and running in a northerly and easterly direction, in appearance like an irregular and broken wave, with several pointed summits; yet, on a closer inspection, the surface is considerably diversified.

The shore of the lake is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which the Irondequoit bay east, and Braddock's bay west of the river, are the most considerable. On the borders of the Irondequoit, and the creek of the same name, which discharges itself there, the surface

presents a most extraordinary and picturesque appearance. It consists of a multitude of conical or irregular mounds of sand and light earth, sometimes insulated and sometimes united, rising to an average height of 200 feet from a perfectly level meadow of the richest alluvial loam.

The rest of the country is diversified with gentle undulations retaining the remnants of their dense forests of beech, maple, and oak, on a deep yellow loam, covered with six to ten inches of black vegetable earth—some light and sandy plains, supporting alternately the oak and pine—a portion of the land called *Oak Openings*, or sparse and scattering oak woods, on a solid calcareous gravel, and sometimes a lighter sand, mixed with clay—occasional patches of black-ash swale and pine swamp—and along the river and creeks, winding flats of the richest vegetable composition.

The subterraneous structure of this region can hardly be considered as yet sufficiently explored, although the deep ravine cut by the Genesee river, from its falls at Rochester to the dropping of the surface near the lake, exposes to view a theatre of regular and beautiful stratification but rarely witnessed, and the late excavation of the Erie canal has afforded an additional key to the unlocking of its mineral treasures. Beginning at the lowest observable stratum, the arrangement seems to be: 1st, Saliferous or salt rock; this has been employed in building the aqueduct at Rochester—2d, Grey band—3d, Ferriferous slate—4th, Ferriferous sand rock;—5th, Calciferous iron ore—6th, Calciferous slate, nearly 100 feet thick; this is the stratum cut into and exposed by the great falls in the village of Rochester—7th, Geodiferous lime rock, or swinestone, about 30 feet thick. The outcropping of this stratum forms what is called the

Mountain Ridge ; in the vicinity of Rochester, and bed of the river above the falls, it presents a dark, approaching to a slate colour, and has a peculiar fetid odour. The 8th, or Corniferous lime rock, overlays the former, and appears in the south part of the county, which, still farther south, is overlaid by bituminous shale and coal.

It is probable that the fetid odour of the lime rocks is derived from their affinity to and cotemporaneous formation with the superincumbent bituminous strata. In the two last mentioned lime formations, sulphates of zinc, barytes and strontian, with sulphate of lime in the variety of snowy gypsum, as also fluuate of lime, have been found. There are inexhaustible quarries of plaster of Paris in the town of Wheatland. The only metallick ore which has yet been found in quantity, is that of iron, of which a very productive variety, the bog ore, occurs in Penfield. Those presenting themselves in the banks of the river have not been well examined.

The agricultural character of the soil of this district of country is that of the utmost fertility—the alluvion of the fetid lime stone which forms its base, being peculiarly adapted to the continued production of superiour wheat. Perhaps, also, the moistness of the climate, from its vicinity to the great lakes, contributes to this effect. It is said that a chymical analysis of Genesee wheat, shows it to contain more saccharine matter than that of the southern states, while the latter combines with a larger portion of water in the composition of bread. This may serve to explain why southern flour is more agreeable to the *baker*, but Genesee to the *eater*, when they come into competition in our cities.

The Genesee River, the principal natural feature in this district, belongs to the eleventh class in Woodbridge's arrangement of comparative magnitudes. It rises on the *Grand Plateau*, or great Table-land of Western Pennsylvania, interlocking with the head waters of the Allegany and Susquehannah rivers, around which a tract of six miles square might be so located as to embrace their several waters which flow into the Atlantick ocean, through the bays of St. Lawrence, Mexico and Chesapeake, and probably elevated 1600 or 1700 feet above the tide waters of the Atlantick.*

It runs, from its source, about north 10° east, to Lake Ontario, about 150 miles—and about 125 miles in the state of New-York—through the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Monroe, touching the southeast corner of Genesee. After crossing the Pennsylvania line into this state, it runs N. N. W. about 40 miles, to the Caneadea Reservation, where it turns and runs N. N. E. or N. 25° E. in nearly a uniform line as to its general course, but with numerous small curves and windings, embracing large tracts of rich alluvial soil. It receives the Canascraga creek, and Conesus and Hemlock outlets, on the east, and the outlet of Silver Lake and Allen's and Black creeks, on the west, beside many smaller streams. A few miles above the Gardeau Reservation, it has two falls, near together—one of 60, the other of 90 feet. From the Reservation, it is navigable for boats to the head of the rapids, near Rochester—90 miles by water and 50 by land—and from thence by the feeder two miles into the Erie canal at Rochester. The third fall of twelve feet, is immediately above the canal aqueduct: the fourth is the great fall of 97 feet, about 80

* This is a region of bituminous coal, of good quality, supposed to be abundant in quantity.

rods below the aqueduct. From thence there are considerable rapids, to Carthage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the fifth fall, of 20 feet, occurs; and twenty rods below, is the lower fall, of 105 feet. Half a mile below this fall, the river comes to the level of the lake, and affords sloop navigation, from Carthage and Hanford's Landing, four miles, to its mouth.

This forms the Port of Genesee, which has a safe and convenient harbour of 20 feet water within, and from seven to eight feet on the bar, which lies half a mile in the lake. The whole fall in the river, from the head of the rapids, passing through the village of Rochester, to the lower falls, is estimated at 226 feet in the distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in which the waters of the river can be used four or five times over, for hydraulic purposes.

The word *Genesee* is formed from the Indian name for *Pleasant Valley*, which is very descriptive of the river; its banks, the alluvial flats, and the surrounding uplands, from ten to twenty miles on either side of it, being equal to the lands of any other country of the same latitude. The Genesee flats in particular, to which probably the Indian appellation referred, must strike every eye as peculiarly worthy of the name. These are either natural prairies or Indian clearings, (of which, however, the Indians have no traditions,) and lying to an extent of many thousand acres, between the villages of Geneseo, Moscow and Mount Morris, which now crown the opposite declivities of their surrounding uplands, and contrasting their smooth verdure with the shaggy hills that bound the horizon, and their occasional clumps of spreading trees, with the tall and naked relicks of the forest, nothing can strike with a more agreeable sensation the eye long accustomed to the in-

errupted prospects of a level and wooded country. Had the Indians, who first gave this name to the valley, witnessed the flocks and herds that now enliven its landscape, and the busy towns, with spires overlooking it from the neighbouring hills, the boats transporting its superabundant wealth down its winding stream, and the scenes of intellectual and moral felicity to which it contributes in the homes of its present enlightened occupants ; and had they been able to appreciate this, they would have contrived the longest superlative which their language could furnish, to give it a name.

About forty years ago, the tract of country of which the county of Monroe forms a part, was only known as the hunting ground of such remnants of the *Six Nations* as survived the chastisement of Sullivan, and the still more destructive influence of frontier civilization. And many a veteran warrior is still alive, on the neighbouring reservations of Caneadea, Squakey-Hill, Canawagus, Seneca, Tonewanda, and Tuscarora, to entertain his degenerate sons with the exploits of his meridian vigour, when not a white man's axe had been lifted in all these forests.

The pre-emptive title, however, to this territory was claimed by the state of Massachusetts, under its colonial charter, which contemplated the whole region between its north and south boundaries, from the Atlantick to the Pacifick ocean. The charter of the state of New-York interfered with this claim, and after various unsuccessful attempts to adjust their differences, under the Congress of the old confederation, they were at last happily settled by mutual commissioners, who met at Hartford, on the 16th day of December, 1786. According to this settlement, Massachusetts ceded to New-York the sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the

territory claimed by the former within the limits of the latter, and New-York ceded to Massachusetts the property of the soil ; or, in the words of the settlement, “ the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians,” —“ to all the lands now in the state lying west of a line running due north from the 82d mile stone, on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, to the British possessions in Canada, excepting a tract of one mile in width along the Niagara river.”

This line commences in the 42d degree of north latitude, 82 miles west of the northeast corner of the state of Pennsylvania, and is called the *Pre-emption Line*. It runs through the middle of the Seneca lake, at its north end, and about one mile east of Geneva, and also through Sodus bay. Dr. Spafford, in his Gazetteer, says, it proves to be the meridian of the city of Washington.*

In 1787, Massachusetts sold this tract, containing six millions of acres, to Messrs. Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, for one million of dollars ; or, for three notes of £100,000 each, New-England currency, payable in *consolidated securities* at par.

In the following spring, Oliver Phelps, living at Granville, Massachusetts, prepared himself with men and means to explore the country, and with great resolution and intrepidity took leave of his family, his neighbours, and the minister of the parish, who had assembled on the occasion, *all in tears*, and started on his expedition ; they bidding him a final adieu, scarcely hoping ever to

* It is also the west boundary line of the *New-York Military Lands*, which contain twenty-eight townships, each ten miles square—that proud and splendid monument of the gratitude of New-York to her Revolutionary heroes—she gave 550 acres of good land to every soldier !!!

see him return again from an Indian country hardly yet pacified !

He persevered, and penetrated the wilderness, from the German flats, in Herkimer, to Canandaigua,* a distance of 128 miles by the present improved road—sent out runners, and collected the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, and in July, 1788, with the aid of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, as State Commissioner, and Indian Missionary, concluded a treaty and purchase of a tract containing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ million of acres ; bounded east by the pre-emption line, west by a meridional line, running from a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, 42 miles west of the 82d mile stone, to an *elm tree*, in the forks of the Genesee and Canascraga ; thence down the Genesee, as it meanders, to a point two miles north of the Canawagus village, [now near Avon bridge,] thence due west twelve miles, [$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the village of Le Roy,] thence northerly, parallel to the general course of the Genesee river, [N. 24° E.] to Lake Ontario—which course forms the east line of the Triangle Tract, so called, and is about 24 miles long.

The reason of this remarkable offset of twelve miles to the westward, may not be unworthy of notice, as illustrative of the change in the value of landed property which has taken place since that time. Mr. Phelps proposed the erection of mills at the falls of the river, now at Rochester, and wished for a competent space around them for a *mill-yard*. To this the Indians assented, and gave him the aforesaid offset, being a space of 12 miles by 24, for that purpose.

After a mill had been erected by a Mr. Allen, and the Indians came to see it, and the quantity of ground requisite for a *mill-yard*, they uttered their interjection

* Meaning a *chosen place*, in the Indian language.

of surprise, *quoah!* and added, KAUSKONCHICOS! (signifying, in the Seneca language, *waterfall*,) and this ever after became the Indian name for Mr. Phelps.

The kindness, however, and good faith with which Mr. Phelps, like the celebrated William Penn, always conducted his intercourse with the Indians, did not fail to secure their confidence and affection; in token of which, they adopted both him and his son, Oliver L. Phelps, as honorary members of their national councils.

The leading chiefs and warriors concerned in these negotiations, were *Farmer's Brother*, the grand sachem, and who, for his political wisdom, might be called the George Clinton of the Six Nations—and *Red Jacket*, the celebrated orator, who is still alive.

After the treaty, Mr. Phelps surveyed the land into tracts, denominated *Ranges*, running north and south, and subdivided the ranges into tracts of six miles square, denominated *Townships*, and designated each by numbers, beginning to number both ranges and townships at the 82d mile stone, in the southeast corner of the tract, [now the southeast corner of Steuben county,] numbering the townships northwardly to the lake, from 1 to 14—and the ranges westwardly, from 1 to 7. Thus, Bath is designated as township No. 4, in the 3d range; Canandaigua as township No. 10, in the 3d range; Pittsford as No. 12, in the 5th range; and Brighton as No. 13, in the 7th range of townships, in Gorham & Phelps' purchase.

As the Genesee river runs about 24° east of north, below Avon, and Mr. Phelps continued his 7th range of townships to the lake, the 5th range was left to contain but twelve, and the 6th range but ten townships—and in order to square the tract lying west of Genesee river, he set off two townships near the lake, which he called

the *Short Range*, now comprising the towns of Gates and Greece; and the present towns of Caledonia, Wheatland, Chili, Riga, Ogden, and Parma, being then four townships, he called the first range of townships *west of Genesee river*, in Gorham & Phelps' purchase.

This tract formed the counties of Ontario and Steuben for many years, until 1821, when Monroe and Livingston counties were formed, except that part of it lying west of the river, which was annexed to the county of Genesee at its organization in 1802, and the south part of the 7th range set off from Steuben to Allegany.

In 1789, Oliver Phelps opened a land office in Canandaigua—this was the first land office in America for the sale of her forest lands to settlers. And the system which he adopted for the survey of his lands by *townships* and *ranges*, became a model for the manner of surveying all the new lands in the United States; and the method of making his retail sales to settlers by *Articles*, has also been adopted by all the other land offices of individual proprietorships that have followed after him.

The *Article* was a new device, of American origin, unknown in the English system of conveyancing; granting the possession, but not the fee of the land; facilitating the frequent changes among new settlers, enabling them to sell out their improvements and transfer their possession by assignment, and securing the reversion of the possession to the proprietor, where they abandoned the premises. His land sales were allodial; and the other land offices following his example, have rendered the Genesee farmers all fee simple land holders, which has increased the value of the soil and the enterprize of the people.

Oliver Phelps may be considered the *Cecrops* of the Genesee country. Its inhabitants owe a mausoleum to

his memory, in gratitude for his having pioneered for them, the wilderness of this CANAAN of the west.

Gorham and Phelps sold out about one third of this tract by townships and parts of townships, to companies and individuals, to settlers and speculators, who invited an emigration into the country that soon formed the new county of Ontario, (taken from Montgomery,) which, by the U. S. census of 1790, contained a population of 1075.

On the 8th of November, 1790, they sold nearly all the residue to Robert Morris, containing 1,264,000 acres, for eight pence lawful money per acre—who sold the same to Sir William Pulteney, for the sale of which the latter opened a land office at Geneva, and also at Bath, under the agency of Charles Williamson.

Gorham and Phelps, not being able to pay the whole purchase money, compromised, and surrendered to Massachusetts that part of the land to which the Indian title remained unextinguished, being about two-thirds of the western part of it; in consideration of which, the state cancelled two of their notes.

In 1796, Robert Morris purchased the aforesaid land of Massachusetts—extinguished the Indian title—sold out several tracts of fifty and one hundred thousand acres off the east side of the tract, and along the Genesee river; and mortgaged the residue to Wilhelm Wil-link and others, of Amsterdam, called the Holland Land Company, under which the company afterward acquired the title; surveyed it, and in 1801, opened a land office at Batavia, under the agency of Joseph Ellicott, for the sale thereof.*

* It would be a good measure of publick economy, to get the early and leading titles to the lands in the Genesee country, collated and authenticated by an act of the legislature, to be used in our courts of record, in evidence on litigated titles; and save the expense of special exemplifications of them for every cause.

The early settlements of the country were mostly made in the vicinity of the Buffalo road, as the leading avenue through it. The earliest settlements in the territory, now the county of Monroe, were those made in 1790, by Israel and Simon Stone, in Pittsford, Glover Perin, in Perinton; by Peter Shaeffer, on the flats of the Genesee, near Scottsville; by Orange Stone, in Brighton; and in 1791, by William Hincer, at the mouth of the river: and four out of these six patriarchs of the forest are still living. The two last lived twelve miles apart, and for several years without an intervening neighbour; and such was the eccentric turn of the last named, that, as fame reports, he was jealous of all new comers, fearing they would disturb the tranquillity of this *conveniently* distant neighbourhood. In 1796, Zadock Granger and Gideon King settled at the upper landing, four miles from the mouth of the river. In 1805, the harbour of Genesee was made a port of entry, and Samuel Latta was appointed the collector. In 1822, the United States government erected a light-house for the harbour.

Monroe County was erected by a law passed Feb. 20, 1821, and named in honour of James Monroe, then President of the United States; and organized by holding the first term of the County Court, on the 8th of May, 1821.

It was taken from Ontario and Genesee counties, viz: the towns of Brighton, Pittsford, Penfield, Perinton, Henrietta, Mendon, and a part of Rush, [that part of T. No. 11, in the 7th range, north of the Honeoye outlet,] lying east of the Genesee river, from the county of Ontario; and the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Sweden, Ogden, Riga and Wheatland, lying on the west side of Genesee river, from the county of Genesee.

Since then, the town of Greece has been erected from the north end of Gates; the town of Chili from the

east end of Riga ; and the south part of T. No. 11, in the 7th range, taken from Avon, in the county of Livingston, and added to Rush. The county now contains sixteen sizeable towns, and comprehends a territory of about 675 square miles, or 420,000 acres; bounded on the E. by Wayne ; on the S. E. by Ontario ; and on the S. by Livingston ; on the S. W. by Genesee ; on the W. by Orleans county ; and on the N. by the national and state territorial line in the middle of lake Ontario. When erected, it contained a population of 26,526, by the United States census of 1820.

The first county officers were, Elisha B. Strong, *First Judge* ; Timothy Barnard, sen. Levi H. Clarke, and John Bowman, *Associate Judges*. Nathaniel Rochester, *Clerk* ; James Seymour, *Sheriff* ; Timothy Childs, *District Attorney* ; and Elisha Ely, *Surrogate* ;

The present officers are, Moses Chapin, *First Judge* ; Brooks Mason, Timothy Barnard, Jr. William B. Brown, and Timothy Childs, *Associate Judges*. James Seymour, *Sheriff* ; Simon Stone, 2d, *Clerk* ; Daniel D. Barnard, *District Attorney* ; and Orrin E. Gibbs, *Surrogate*.



THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

—••••• By Elisha Ely.

THE village of Rochester is situated on both the eastern and western banks of the Genesee river, seven miles from its mouth, at lake Ontario, and includes the third and fourth of the six several falls on the river: the third, or upper one, is a small fall of twelve feet, situated at the foot of the rapids, and immediately above where the canal aqueduct is erected; and the other is the great fall of 97 feet, situated 80 rods below. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of where the *alluvial way* or *celebrated Ridge Road* intersects the river, and at the first bridging place south of the lake, with accessible and convenient banks for crossing it; and also for passing around the head of the Irondequoit, (or Toronto bay, as Dr. Spaford calls it,) giving a continuation to the Ridge Road from east to west. It is also three miles south from Hanford's landing on the west side of the river, and 2 miles from Carthage landing, the head of sloop navigation from the lake, on the east side; and about 35 miles by land, and 70 by water, from Mount Morris, to which place the river is navigable at all times; and 50 miles by land, and 90 by water, from Gardeau, or the second of the upper falls, which is the head of navigation during freshets. The two lower falls are at Carthage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the village.

The grand Erie Canal, after curving along the declivity of the mountain ridge from the N. W. passes through the middle of the village, crosses the river in a splendid aqueduct, and thence runs along the eastern bank up

the stream about eighty rods to a small ravine, through which it resumes its course eastwardly.

This situation, together with the vast water power, conspire to give the village its commanding position for trade, by the lake, the river, and the canal, as well as for manufactures.

The canal, at this place, is 501 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, 270 feet above Lake Ontario, and 64 feet below Lake Erie.

The village corporation contains about 720 acres on the west, and 430 on the east side of the river.

It is 218 miles west of Albany—28 northwest of Canandaigua—and 35 nearly northeast of Batavia.

It is situated in latitude 43° N. and about $40'$ W. longitude from the meridian of the city of Washington.

The *Mill Lot*, so called, lying in the centre of the village, on the west side of the river, and containing 100 acres, was a gift from Oliver Phelps to Ebenezer Allen, in 1789, in consideration of his building a grist-mill on it, for the accommodation of the new settlers then moving into the country. But the settlements being mostly made along the main road leading through Canandaigua to Buffalo, left this section of the country to remain a wilderness for several years. Mr. Allen moved away, left his mill to go to decay, and sold his lot, which passed through several hands to the Pulteney estate.

In 1802, Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Charles Carroll, of Maryland, purchased the lot, and left it remaining unoccupied until 1812, when they surveyed it into village lots, opened it for sale, and gave it the name of Rochester, the family name of the senior proprietor.

The other lands now occupied as the village of Rochester, were farm-lots Nos. 47 to 54, in township No. 1.

Washington Co., Md.

short range, west of the Genesee river, and now the town of Gates: and Nos. 3 to 10, with 36, and a lot called the *Hatchet Piece*, of the third division of township No. 13, of the 7th range, east of Genesee river, and now the town of Brighton.

The lots on the west side, were a part of a tract of 20,000 acres, bought of Phelps and Gorham by a company of seven purchasers, in the year 1791, and partitioned between them by lot. Charles Harford, one of these, made the first improvements in the N. W. part of the village, about the year 1807, by building a small mill, with one run of stones, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter: but it was not till 1812, when lots Nos. 48 and 49 were purchased by Matthew Brown, Jr. Francis Brown, and Thomas Mumford, that this portion of the village was surveyed as building lots, and denominated Frankfort, after the Christian name of Francis Brown.

The centre of the village east of the river, was a part of the farm of Enos Stone, a part also of a larger joint purchase from the Phelps and Gorham estate, in the year 1789, for 1s. 6d. New-England currency, per acre. A little clearing was made on this land—a log house built on the bank of the river, and a saw-mill erected near the fording place, about 1808; but it was not till 1817, that this part of the village was much improved. At that time, Elisha Johnson, having purchased 80 acres from the west side of Enos Stone's farm, surveyed and laid it out into building lots.

James, son of Enos Stone, is believed to have been the first child born in Rochester, May 4, 1810.

The N. E. part of the village, or lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, were owned by Moses Atwater, and Samuel I. Andrews. Their first improvements began in 1813.

The first bridge at this place, (where the middle bridge

now stands,) was commenced in the year 1810, and finished in 1812, at the joint expense of the counties of Ontario and Genesee, amounting to \$12,000. Previous to this, the river was crossed by fording on the level rocky bottom, about twenty rods above where the canal aqueduct is now erected; the only bridge then on the river, was where it is intersected by the Buffalo road at Avon, twenty miles distant from this place.

Hitherto, there was nothing in the appearance or prospects of the place where Rochester now stands, to indicate the unexampled growth which it has experienced since 1812. Its water-falls, indeed, afforded the prospect of advantages for hydraulick machinery; but the small productions of the surrounding country, and the superior prospects, as it then seemed, of other points in the vicinity for commercial purposes, were but little calculated to excite sanguine expectations.

In the month of January, 1810, Frederick Hanford opened a store of goods, at what was then called the upper landing, or *Fall-Town*, (being the first merchant's store on the river below Avon,) and opened the way to the trade of the river and lake. Hence, that place has since been called Hanford's landing. The village, also, at the mouth of the river, attracted some attention, and promised to become a place of trade.

It may tend to give an idea of the commercial and civil importance of all those points at that time, to state that the mail was then carried from Canandaigua once a week, on horseback, and part of the time by a woman!

From the year 1812, which may be regarded as the birth year of Rochester, as a village, we shall note, in the form of annals, whatever events contributed to its growth and increase up to the present time; and whatever else may seem worthy of being remembered, as connected with its history.

1812—The bridge across the Genesee river was finished. The proprietors of the Allen mill lot surveyed it into village lots, and opened it for sale and settlement.

Isaac W. Stone built a house and opened a tavern, opposite the place where the Methodist brick chapel now stands, on the east side of the river; which was the only tavern in the place for two or three years. He also built a saw-mill near Enos Stone's log house.

Matthew Brown, Jr. Francis Brown, and Thomas Mumford, purchased lots Nos. 48 and 49, laid them out in village lots, and called it Frankfort. The only improvements then were Mr. Harford's grist and saw mills and two log houses.

Moses Atwater and Samuel I. Andrews purchased lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the 3d division of lots, in township No. 13, in the 7th range, about the great falls, on the east side of the river, (which now forms the northeast section of the village,) and commenced their improvements.

A Post-Office was established in the village. Its first quarterly income was \$3 42cts.

In July, of this year, the first merchant's store was opened, by Ira West.

1813—The Legislature granted \$5,000, for cutting out the path and bridging the streams on the Ridge Road, between this place and Lewiston, which was then almost impassable.

There were three houses built and occupied on the west side of the river. The land where the publick buildings now stand, was cleared, sown with wheat, and afterwards used as a pas-

1813. ture. The mill race, south of Buffalo-street, was opened by Rochester & Co. [There is now in the same place a large and commodious canal, which supplies water for three flouring mills, five saw-mills, a trip hammer and nail factory, and considerable other machinery.]

1814—On the 14th of May, Sir James L. Yeo, admiral of the British fleet on Lake Ontario, anchored off the harbour at the mouth of the river, with five large and eight smaller vessels of war; when all the male inhabitants of the village, capable of bearing arms, (being 33,) turned out with the militia of the neighbouring towns, to prevent his landing, leaving only two men to take the women and children into the woods, in case he should land and send a detachment of troops, as had been threatened, to burn the bridge across the river.

The first mercantile operations of any importance in the village commenced this year.

1815—Elisha Ely, Hervey Ely, and Josiah Bissell, Jr. finished the red mill, with four run of stones, now owned by Ebenezer S. Beach.

Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, commenced running a stage and carrying the mail, twice a week, between this place and Canandaigua.

A private weekly mail route was established between this place and Lewiston—dependent on the income of the post-offices on the route for its support.

M. Brown, Jr. F. Brown, and T. Mumford, commenced their mill canal, at the head of the great falls, and finished it in 1816.

1815. The building of the cotton factory, in Frankfort, was commenced by an incorporated company. Abelard Reynolds opened the first tavern on the west side of the river, on Buffalo-street.

In December, the first census of the village was taken—population, 331.

Aug. 22—The first religious society in the place was organized, consisting of 16 members, 14 of whom are still alive.

The purchase of produce in any considerable quantity, from the surrounding country, commenced this year.

1816—Caleb Lyon commenced the settlement of Carthage.

January 17—Rev. Comfort Williams was installed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, being the first clergyman settled in the village.

Dauby & Sheldon established a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Rochester Gazette*;—[now published by Edwin Scrantom, and called the *Monroe Republican*.]

Matthew and Francis Brown finished a mill canal on the west side of the river, at the head of the great falls, 84 rods in length, 30 feet wide, and 3 feet in depth, through a rock—which forms the mill race for their mills, the cotton factory, and many other establishments, and from which the water falls down the bank ninety-six feet.

Buffalo road was surveyed and laid out to Batavia.

1817—By an act of the Legislature, passed in April, the village was incorporated by the name of *Ro-*

1817. *chesterville*, and on the first of May the first village election was held, for five trustees—when Francis Brown, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck, and Jehial Barnard, were elected. Francis Brown was chosen president of the board, and Hastings R. Bender clerk.

The first house for publick worship was built, on Carroll-street,—[now occupied by the second Presbyterian society.]

Elisha Johnson purchased of Enos Stone, from the west side of his farm, 80 acres, adjoining the river, and surveyed the same into a village plat—constructed a dam across the river, above the old fording place, and excavated a large mill canal from thence to the bridge, 60 or 70 rods in length, 60 feet wide and 4 feet deep; opening extensive water privileges, at an expense of \$12,000. Orson Seymour and others, in the course of the year, became jointly interested with Mr. Johnson, in his purchase, the back land of which was yet a forest.

The price of wheat, during the early part of this year, was from \$1,75 to \$2,25 per bushel. The loss sustained by the millers and merchants was very considerable.

William Atkinson built the yellow mill, on Johnson's mill canal, containing three run of stones.

This year, the steam-boat Ontario commenced running from Sackett's Harbour to Lewiston, touching at the *Port of Genesee*.

1818—Gilman & Sibley built a paper-mill, near Atkinson's flouring-mill.

1818. Strong & Albright built their mill at Carthage, containing four run of stones—[now owned by Elisha B. Strong & Co.]

Carthage bridge was commenced, by Strong, Norton & Co.

July 7th, Everard Peck & Co. established the second weekly newspaper, entitled the *Rochester Telegraph*;—[now published semi-weekly, by Weed & Martin.]

In September, the second census of the village was taken—population, 1049.

The exports, from the Genesee river down the lake to the Canada market, during the season of navigation, were, 26,000 bbls. flour—3,653 bbls. pot and pearl ashes—1,173 bbls. pork—190 bbls. whiskey—214,000 double butt staves—together with small quantities of sundry other articles—valued at \$380,000.

1819—Matthew and Francis Brown rebuilt their flouring mill, containing four run of stones, on the site where the former mill was burnt down in March, 1818.

Solomon Cleveland built his mill on the east wing of the great falls, containing two run of stones.

Atwater, Andrews and Mumford, built a toll bridge, a few rods above Cleveland's mill. This was the second bridge across the Genesee river in the village.

The famous bridge at Carthage, was finished this year.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons was installed, March 23d.

1819. The title of the village corporation was changed by an act of the legislature, from *Rochester-ville* to *Rochester*.

September 28th, the state engineers made a survey of a route for the canal through the village.

The exports from the port of Genesee to Canada for the year, were 23,648 bbls. flour; 8,673 bbls. pot and pearl ashes; 1,451 bbls. pork; 500,000 staves; 50,000 feet of square timber; which, together with sundry smaller articles, were valued at 400,000 dollars.

1820—By the United States census of August 1st, the village was found to contain 1502 inhabitants.

September 21st, the Hon. Roger Skinner held a session of the United States District Court, which was the first Court of Record held in the village.

The second house for publick worship in the village, was built by the Episcopalians—[now the old building standing in the rear of the Episcopal church.]

The exports from the port of Genesee to Canada for the year, were 67,468 bbls. flour; 5,310 bbls. pot and pearl ashes; 2,643 bbls. beef and pork; 709 bbls. whiskey; 179,000 staves; together with small quantities of corn, oil, lard, ham, butter, cider, &c.—valued at \$375,000. The prices of produce had fallen greatly—the general price of flour, was \$2,25, to \$2,50 per barrel; of wheat, 37½ cents per bushel, and corn, from 20 to 25 cents.

1821—February 20th, a law passed in the state legislature, erecting the county of Monroe.

Morris S. Miller, Robert S. Rose, and Nathan

1821. Williams, the commissioners appointed by law, located the county buildings for Monroe, in the village of Rochester, on a lot given for the purpose, by Rochester, Fitzhugh, and Carroll. September 4th; the corner stone of the Court-House was laid.

A Female Charity School was opened for the gratuitous instruction of poor children.

In May, the first County Court for Monroe was held.

In August, William Britton commenced building the Canal Aqueduct, with 30 convicts from the State Prison, at Auburn.

November 20th, the price of wheat was 50 cents per bushel.

The price of produce having fallen so low in Canada, and the canal having been partly finished, to favour the shipment of it to Albany, so materially reduced the quantities shipped for the Canada market, that no subsequent account of the annual exports there, has been taken.

1822—February 5th, 7000 bushels of wheat were taken in this day, at the mills in Rochester and Carthage.

October 29th, the first canal boat left the village for Little Falls, laden with flour.

The third house for publick worship was built by the Friends, or Quakers.

And the fourth commenced, being the Methodist brick chapel, on the east side of the river.

In Sept. the 4th census of the village was taken—permanent population, 2700; and 3130, including labourers on the publick works.

Hervey Ely built his mill, adjoining William Atkinson's, containing four run of stones.

1823—In ten days preceding May 6th, there were 10,000 bbls. of flour shipped at this village on the Erie canal, for Albany and New-York.

October 7th, the completion of the canal aqueduct across the Genesee river, was celebrated by the passage of boats, escorted by the military companies, masonick societies, and citizens of the village. [A description of the aqueduct will be found in a subsequent page.]

The fifth house for publick worship was built, being the Roman Catholick chapel.

Rochester and Montgomery built their mill near E. S. Beach's, containing three run of stones.

1824—The law for incorporating the Bank of Rochester, passed the legislature.

The first Presbyterian society built a stone church near the court-house.

The Episcopal society moved their old building, and erected a stone church on the same ground.

The bridge, beginning to decay, was rebuilt by the county of Monroe, for \$6,000. Samuel Works, commissioner; Elisha Johnson, contractor.

1825—The fifth census of the village was taken in Feb. —population, 4274.

H. N. & A. B. Curtis built their large stone building at the east end of the bridge, containing two run of stones, and extensive machinery for manufactures.

In October, Marshall, Spalding & Hunt established the *Rochester Album*—[now published by Elihu F. Marshall.]

The sixth census of the village was taken under the state census, August 1st—population, 5273.

1825. The powers granted to the village Trustees by the charter of incorporation, were found to be inadequate to a good police regulation, and the question was agitated during the fall, whether they should apply for a city charter, while applying for an increase of power to the old corporation; but after considerable discussion, the subject of a city charter was declined, and the village charter was amended by vesting more ample powers in the board of trustees.

1826—Brown & Whitney built their mill at the lower end of Brown's mill canal, containing two run of stones, and designed for four.

The Dissenting Methodists began to build their meeting house, being the seventh house for publick worship.

A company of land proprietors, and other individuals, began to build the third bridge across the Genesee river, at this place, in a line with the Pittsford state road, by subscription.

In October, Luther Tucker & Co. established the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*.

In December, the 7th census of the village was taken—population, 7669.



Having thus far noticed some of the leading circumstances connected with the rise and progress of the village of Rochester, we proceed to present a view of what it is at the present time; and this, for the sake of order, we shall comprehend under the heads of INSTITUTIONS, POPULATION, and STATISTICKS, strictly so called.

INSTITUTIONS.

I.—THE POLICE.

The government of the village is conducted, according to its present charter, by a board of five trustees, who, with a treasurer, collector, two constables, five assessors, and ten fire-wardens, are annually elected, by the qualified inhabitants, on the first Monday in May. The chief engineer of the fire department is elected by the fire-wardens and firemen only, on the second Monday of May, annually. A clerk of the board is appointed by the trustees.

The powers of the board of trustees are believed to comprehend every thing necessary to secure and enforce neatness, regularity, good order, and safety by night and by day, within the precincts of the corporation, and efficiently to restrain whatever may be offensive, or detrimental to decency, good morals, or religion.

The following is a list of regulations, with the fines or penalties attached to them respectively, now in force by ordinances of the trustees, agreeably to their chartered powers.

HOUSEHOLDERS must clean and keep clear the side-walks and streets opposite their premises, except in specified cases.—Fine, for neglect, \$5.

No person may injure any walk, street, sewer, drain, well, or other article for publick use.—Fine, for each offence, \$10.

Householders must sweep and clean the side-walks, opposite their dwellings, every Saturday, from the first day of April till the first day of November.—Fine, for each neglect, \$1.

No householders or others are permitted to throw any offensive matter whatever into the streets or lanes.—Fine, \$2.

- Immoderate riding or driving, in the streets, is forbidden.—Fine, for each offence, \$5.
- Hucksters must not occupy any place in the streets or lanes of the village, for the sale of fruit, &c. without a license for the same.—Fine, for each offence, \$3.
- No person may stop his horse or team on any cross or side-walk, so as to hinder or endanger any person passing thereon.—Fine, for each offence, \$2.
- No auctioneer, constable, or other person, may hold any sale so as to collect a crowd on any side or cross-walk.—Fine, for each offence, \$5.
- Fireplaces, of every description, to be kept in good repair so as to be safe.—Fine for neglect, \$10. The same to be cleaned, as directed, once every three months.—Fine for neglect, \$5.
- No person may keep above 12lbs. of gunpowder in any house within the village, nor even that quantity, except in close canisters.—Fine, for every day this ordinance is transgressed, \$20.
- No candle nor fire to be kept, or carried in an exposed manner, in livery stables.—Fine, for each offence, \$5.
- Householders shall have a place of safe deposit for ashes, and in no case suffer them to be put into wooden vessels.—Fine, \$5.
- For constructing insecure chimneys to any house or manufactory—Fine, \$10.
- Fire wardens, to inspect houses and yards once in each month.—Fine, for neglect, \$2.
- Householders shall obey the directions of fire wardens, in things relating to security against fire.—Fine, for non-compliance, each offence, \$10.
- Each house must have a scuttle in the roof, and stairs to the same.—Fine on the occupant, for neglect, \$5.
- Fire buckets, to be kept in each house—for one or two fireplaces or stoves, one bucket ; for 3 or 4 fireplaces, or stoves, 2 buckets ; for more than four, 3 buckets.—Fine, for neglect in any particular of the ordinance, \$5.

Fire buckets must be produced at fires, when they occur.—Fine, for refusal or neglect, \$2.

The inhabitants must obey the orders of the chief engineer and fire-wardens, at fires.—Fine, for disobedience of orders, \$5.

The chief engineer and fire-wardens to give prompt and regular attention to their duties, in cases of fire.—Fine, for neglect, \$10. The chief engineer to inspect the engines, &c. once in three months, and report to the trustees.

It is the duty of the president, trustees, or fire-wardens, to remove idle and disobedient persons from fires.—Fine, for disobedience to their orders, \$5. Such persons may also be put into custody, till after the extinguishment of the fire.

None, except the chief engineer, trustees, and fire-wardens, may give orders at fires.—Fine, \$5.

Firemen must instantly, on an alarm, repair to the engine to which they belong, and aid in moving it to the fire, and in working it there; unless prevented by absence from the village, or sickness.—Fine, for neglect of this duty, \$10.

Hook and ladder men, subject to the same rule, in the proper department.—Fine, \$10.

No person may discharge fire arms, nor rockets, nor squibs, nor any fire works, within the village.—Fine, \$5.

No person may burn shavings, chips, or straw, nor kindle any large fire, in the streets, within fifty feet of any building.—Fine, \$5.

All bell-ringers are bound to ring, on an alarm of fire.—Fine, \$5.

Publick bathing is not permitted in any waters within the village.—Fine, \$2.

Vaults to necessaries, must be of such depth and so constructed, as is provided in the ordinance relating to them.—Fine, for neglect, \$25.

Necessaries must not be so situated as to be a nuisance to neighbours.—Fine, \$25. They must be purified with lime, once in each month, during the summer

- half year, as directed in the ordinance.—Fine, for neglect, \$5.
- Every house must be furnished with a sink-drain, covered with earth.—Fine, for neglect, per week, \$2.
- No stagnant water is allowed on any lot.—Fine, to occupant or owner, as the case may be, per day, \$2.
- No person is allowed to throw any dead animal, putrid meat, or fish, into any river, canal, mill-race, basin, or aqueduct, within the village.—Fine, \$5.
- Cellars must be kept free from all stagnant water, putrid vegetable or animal matter.—Fine, for each offence, \$5.
- Hogs are not permitted to run at large.—Fine, 50 cts. They are not to be kept so as to be offensive to neighbours.—Fine, per day, \$2.
- No horse, mare, or colt, permitted to run at large.—Fine, to the owner, \$2.
- Swine, running at large, may be impounded, and the claimant subjected to the expenses, as per ordinance.
- Neat cattle are not permitted to run at large, after the first day of December, till the first day of April.—Fine, \$1.
- No nine-pine alley to be kept.—Fine, per day, \$5.
- Grocers, for selling liquors or serving customers on the Sabbath day, or permitting any collection of people or noise at their groceries—Fine, \$10.
- Masters of canal boats, for suffering any horn or bugle to be blown within the village, on the Sabbath—Fine, \$2.
- Theatrical representations are restrained by ordinance. Fines, for transgressing that ordinance—a principal or manager, \$25—any actor, for each offence, \$5—owner of premises where they so trespass, each offence, \$5.
- Circus riders prohibited in like manner.—Fine, to principal, \$25—each rider, \$10.
- Shows of all kinds prohibited, unless special license be obtained.—Fine, \$10. Owners of premises where this ordinance is violated.—Fine, \$5.

- No cellar doors may project more than four feet from the front line of the building.—Fine, \$10—and for every day the same remains, contrary to this ordinance, \$1.
- Cellars used for groceries, and such purposes, must have an iron railing on each side of the entrance, extending four feet from the line of the building; all others must be covered with a door.—Fine, for every day the ordinance is transgressed, in each case, \$1.
- No outside stairs to upper stories, or projecting platforms, are permitted.—Fine, for erecting such, \$5—and for continuing the same, per day, \$1.
- No lamp or other posts may be erected, except at the edge of the side-walk, or by special liberty from the trustees.—Fine, \$2—and for each day the transgression is continued, \$1. Posts, in all cases, must be not less than nine feet high, from the surface of the side-walk, to the bottom of any lamp, sign, &c. placed thereon.—Fine, per day, \$1.
- All licensed grocers must have a sign to that effect near their door.—Fine, per day, \$1.
- Common criers must have a license, and not use horns or trumpets, but only a hand-bell.—Fine, for each offence, \$1.
- Owners of inhabited lots, residing in the village, and occupants, when the owners are not residents, are responsible for not having proper necessaries, to prevent nuisances—and in case of nuisance, are fineable per day, \$5.
- All who slaughter cattle are, in like manner, in case of nuisance to those residing in the neighbourhood, liable to a fine, per day, while it continues, of \$5.
- Wagons, containing articles for sale, must not be placed across any street, nor so near the side-walks as to prevent others passing; nor may any stop in the square formed by the intersection of Carroll and Exchange-streets with Buffalo-street; and if loaded with hay, they must stand west of the court-house yard in Buffalo-street, and east of River-street, in Main-street.—

Fine, for each transgression of either of these ordinances, \$1.

The keeping of billiard-tables for gaming is prohibited.—Fine, \$5. Tavern-keepers and grocers, keeping billiard-tables—Fine, per day, \$5.

The following are the present officers of the corporation :

TRUSTEES.—*First Ward*, William Brewster.
Second Ward, Matthew Brown, Jr.
Third Ward, Vincent Mathews.
Fourth Ward, Elisha Ely.
Fifth Ward, Giles Boulton.

ASSESSORS.—*First Ward*, Preston Smith.
Second Ward, Ezra M. Parsons.
Third Ward, Ira West.
Fourth Ward, Daniel Tinker.
Fifth Ward, Davis C. West.

Matthew Brown, Jr. *Pres. of the Board of Trustees.*

Rufus Beach, *Clerk and Attorney.*

Frederick F. Backus, *Treasurer.*

Raphael Beach, *Collector and Constable.*

Stephen Symonds, *Constable.*

M. Willson, *Weigher of Hay.*

Regular meetings of the Corporation, every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the clerk, in the Court-House.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Works, *Chief Engineer.*

FIRE WARDENS.

First Ward—S. Melancton Smith, John Marchant.

Second Ward—Benjamin H. Brown, Timothy Burr.

Third Ward—Edwin Stanley, Walter White.

Fourth Ward—A. B. Curtiss, John Histed.

Fifth Ward—Samuel Smith, Aaron Newton.

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

Daniel D. Hatch, *Foreman*.John Swift, *Assistant*.William Haywood, *Secretary*.

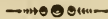
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

Davis C. West, *Foreman*.Stephen Charles, *Assistant*.Giles Boulton, *Secretary*.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

Isaiah Tower, Jr. *Foreman*.Phelps Smith, *Assistant*.C. A. Van Slyck, *Secretary*.

Stated meetings of the several fire companies, on the first Monday in each month.



II.—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Title, or Denomination.	Year of organization.	Place of worship.	Present Clergymen.
First Presbyterian,	1815.	Court-square.	Rev. Joseph Penney.
Episcopal,	1817.	Fitzhugh-street.	Rev. F. H. Cuming.
Friends, or Quakers,	1817.	Hughes-street.	
Baptist,	1818.	Court-House.	Rev. O. C. Comstock.
Roman Catholick,	1820.	Platt-street.	(Vacant.)
Methodist Episcopal,	1820.	River-street.	Elder John Dempster.
Methodist Society,	1822.	Hart-street.	Elder Orren Miller.
Christ-ian,	1823.	Frankfort-square.	Elder S. Silsby.
Second Presbyterian,	1826.	Carroll-street.	Rev. William James.
Third Presbyterian,	1827.	Clinton-street.	Rev. George Parker.



III.—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY,

Was organized 26th February, 1822.—The following is an extract from the CONSTITUTION :

“ART. 1. The primary objects of this society shall be, the relief of indigent persons and families, in cases of

sickness and distress, and the establishment of a *Charity School*.

“ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the directors, to direct the application of all the means of the society—to solicit contributions in money, goods, provisions, clothing, bedding, &c. and to obtain subscribers.

“ART. 5. All articles of clothing, bedding, &c. belonging to the society shall be loaned, (not given,) and it shall be the duty of the committee to see that they are returned.”

This society has been in successful operation for five years, during most of which period, a school has been kept, in which forty children are educated gratuitously. The school, which is now flourishing, is under the charge of Mrs. Saddler, whose fidelity has met the unqualified approbation of the society.

In many cases, relief and assistance have been afforded to sick and distressed families, by the loan of clothing, bedding, &c. of which the society have always a supply on hand. The funds are raised from the annual subscription of the members, and an annual collection taken up when a sermon is preached for the benefit of this charity. The present number of members is 143.

The society has a school-house, erected on a lot which was given by William Fitzhugh, situated on Franklin-street.

Officers elected, February 6, 1827:—

Mrs. J. K. Livingston, *President*,

Mrs. Mary Scovill, *V. President*.

Mrs. Samson,	} <i>Directors.</i> {	Mrs. Bissell,
Mrs. Burr,		Mrs. A. Allcott,
Mrs. Plumb,		Mrs. Cuming,
Mrs. Colman,		Mrs. Beach,
Mrs. Parker,		

Mrs. Whittlesey, *Treasurer*.

Miss Ewing and Miss Stone, *Superintendents of the School.*

Annual meeting first Tuesday in February.

MONROE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was formed May 30, 1821. The sole object of this institution is the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment. Surplus funds paid to the parent society.

Life membership, \$10—annual membership, \$1.

The society has purchased, of the American Bible Society, 1470 Bibles, and 1205 Testaments, and have received, as donations—in 1821, 100 Bibles and 100 Testaments—in 1825, 150 Bibles and 250 Testaments; in all, 1720 Bibles, and 1555 Testaments.

In addition to paying for the Bibles purchased, they have refunded the amount of the donation in 1825, and have remitted fifty dollars, as surplus funds, to the parent society.

Officers of the society :—

Vincent Mathews, *President.*

Wm. Atkinson, } *Vice Presidents.*
F. F. Backus, }

Enos Pomeroy, *Corresponding Secretary.*

William Pitkin, *Recording Secretary.*

Levi Ward, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Treasurer's office, and depository of Bibles and Testaments, in the counting-room of Wm. H. Ward & Co. Carroll-street. Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June.

MONROE COUNTY MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Was formed July 11, 1826.—Extracts from the Constitution :—

“ART. 1. This society shall be known by the name of the Home Missionary Society of Monroe County, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society.

“ART. 4. The funds of this society, after paying incidental expenses, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the parent institution, with directions as to the section of country in which it shall be expended in missionary labours, should the board deem it expedient to give such directions.

“ART. 6. The society shall meet as often as called by the directors, and annually, on the second Monday in April, when the officers shall be chosen, and a report of the directors received, and when the constitution may be amended, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.”

Officers elected July, 1826 :—

Ira West, of Rochester, *President*.

Rev. J. Penney, do. *1st V. Pres't.*

Charles Church, of Ogden, *2d V. Pres't.*

Charles J. Hill, of Rochester, *Treasurer*.

Everard Peck, do. *Secretary*.

The society has several missionaries, in different parts of the country, towards whose support, from fifty to one hundred dollars a year are contributed by the society.

FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, was organized in January, 1818. Its object is to assist in supporting the preaching of the gospel in feeble and destitute churches in the new settlements. Officers for 1827—

Mrs. Patty Beach, *President*.

Mrs. Margaret Penney, *Secretary*.

Mrs. Henrietta Bissell, *Treasurer*.

Annual meeting, on the first Tuesday in January.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT AND AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, ROCHESTER.

Organized February 23, 1827.—The object of the society is, to raise funds in aid of plans and societies formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of religion, as connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church; special reference being had to the claims of the "General Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church," and the "Monroe County Episcopal Association for disseminating religious knowledge."

The society consists at present of 120 members.

Officers for 1827 :

Mrs. Elisha Johnson, *President*.

Mrs. H. Montgomery, *Vice President*.

Mrs. W. Pitkin, *Secretary*.

Mrs. T. H. Rochester, *Treasurer*.

MONROE COUNTY EPISCOPAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 1827.

The objects of the society are, the supply of vacant places within the county with the services of the Episcopal church—assisting in the establishment and support of new congregations, and the formation of Sunday schools.

[The officers had not been chosen, when these pages were put to press.]

MONROE COUNTY TRACT SOCIETY.

This institution was organized in 1823. Its operations were considerably extensive in distributing tracts in this region of country. In October, 1826, they were called upon by an agent of the American Tract Society, with

such propositions as induced them to merge this society in the *Rochester Tract Society*, auxiliary to the American Tract Society. The following is extracted from the first article of the constitution: "The object of this society is to aid the American Tract Society, instituted at New-York in 1825, in extending its operations in destitute parts of the United States." One hundred dollars was subscribed and forwarded to the parent Society in New-York, to furnish the depository. The following are the officers of the society for the present year :

Josiah Bissell, Jr. *President*.

William Atkinson, }
 John Watts, } *Vice-Presidents*.
 Willis Kempshall, }

Everard Peck, *Secretary*.

Levi A. Ward, *Treasurer*.

Treasurer's office, and Depository of Tracts, in Wm. H. Ward & Co's counting-room, Carroll-street.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Most if not all of the religious societies in the village support one or more sabbath schools, and these are generally connected with a county sabbath school union. A general depository of suitable books is kept for sale at the counting-room of C. Dunning & Co. in Carroll-street. An interesting anniversary meeting is held in Rochester in the month of October in each year.



IV.—LITERARY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The extreme occupation and multiplicity of urgent publick objects, has hitherto prevented the citizens of

Rochester from making those efforts in the cause of literature and education, which their importance demands. There is as yet no publick library of general literature, nor publick seminary of education. Measures are in operation, however, for prosecuting both of these objects, which it is hoped the present year will see in a good state of advancement. The private and district schools in the village, are about 20 in number, in which 1150 children and youth are instructed in all the branches of a common and classical education.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This institution was organized October 13, 1826. The general purposes of it may be ascertained by the following extract from the constitution of the society.

“The objects which the Franklin Institute shall have especially in view, shall be the establishment of a library for the use of the members, consisting of books on the arts, sciences and manufactures; a museum of models of machines; a cabinet of mineralogy, geology, and chymical substances, scientifically arranged; lectures and apparatus for illustrating the sciences connected with the mechanical arts, and mutual instruction in elementary sciences, as far as practicable.”

This institution is formed upon similar principles with several others now in successful operation in our own country, and in G. Britian; originating in the belief that “the condition and prospects of our village, mark it out as especially demanding of its citizens their zealous efforts in establishing and maintaining institutions to improve the arts by the aid of science, and to adorn and benefit that part of community employed in productive industry, with the advantages and pleasures of mental cultivation.”

In pursuance of these objects, the society, consisting of about seventy members, have already obtained a small cabinet of minerals, a library, and several models of machines; and have commenced a system of cultivating knowledge in the arts and sciences by lectures, experiments, and such examinations and inquiries as the means of the Institute admit.

The affairs of the Institute are conducted by a committee of seven, who are chosen annually. The present committee are, Rev. Joseph Penney, Rev. F. H. Cuming, Levi Ward, Jr. Elisha Johnson, Jacob Graves, Giles Boulton, and Edwin Stanley.

The society occupy No. 6, in Johnson's building, corner of Main and Canal streets, which is open to subscribers every day in the week, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 2 to 9 P. M. Stated meetings—Friday evenings of each week.

Terms of admission to membership, \$5, subject to an annual tax of \$2.

MASONICK.

Wells Lodge, No. 282, of Master Masons, was installed in 1817. Its present officers are—

Robert Martin, <i>W. M.</i>		Charles C. Lathrop, <i>J. W.</i>
Phelps Smith, <i>S. W.</i>		Ebenezer Watts, <i>Treas.</i>
Bill Colby, <i>Sec'ry.</i>		

Regular communications, Tuesday of or preceding full moon in every month.

Hamilton R. A. Chapter, was installed March, 1819.

Officers for 1827—

Jacob Gould, <i>H. P.</i>		Ebenezer Watts, <i>S.</i>
Robert Martin, <i>K.</i>		S. P. Allcott, <i>Treas.</i>
Bill Colby, <i>Sec'ry.</i>		

Regular convocations, Wednesday of or preceding full moon in each month.

A *Knights Templar's* encampment was installed August, 1826, and was admitted into the general grand encampment, September, 1826.

Rev. F. H. Cuming, <i>G. C.</i>		Simeon P. Allcott, <i>S. W.</i>
Jonathan Child, <i>G.</i>		Ebenezer Watts, <i>J. W.</i>
Abelard Reynolds, <i>C. G.</i>		Edward Doyle, <i>Treas.</i>
Jacob Gould, <i>P.</i>		H. C. Williams, <i>Rec.</i>

Regular meetings, Monday of or preceding new moon in each month.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

There are at present published in the village, four political and miscellaneous newspapers, one religious newspaper, and a Christian monthly magazine, viz:

<i>The Monroe Republican</i> ,	weekly,	established	1816.
<i>The Rochester Telegraph</i> ,	semi-weekly,	"	1818.
<i>The Album</i> ,	weekly,	"	1825.
<i>Rochester Daily Advertiser</i> ,	daily,	"	1826.
<i>Rochester Observer</i> ,	semi-monthly,	"	1827.
<i>Gospel Luminary</i> ,	monthly,	"	1824.

The Rochester Telegraph is also published weekly, for the country.

The *Rochester Mercury* is also issued from the office of the Daily Advertiser, once a week, for the country.

There are received at the post-office, about 26 daily, 284 semi-weekly, and 690 weekly newspapers.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office was established in this village in the year 1812. The receipts of the first quarter amounted to \$3 42. The receipts for the last quarter of 1826, were, \$1718 44.

The arrival and departure of the mails, are at present as follows, viz :

The Eastern and Western Mails—arrive and depart every day.

To and from Palmyra—seven mails a week in summer, and three in winter.

To and from Penfield—six mails a week.

To and from Scottsville—seven mails a week in summer, and three in winter.

To and from Oswego—one mail a week.

To and from Batavia—three mails a week.

To and from Geneseo, &c.—three mails a week.

Abelard Reynolds, *Post-Master*.

Office in Buffalo-street, near Carroll-street.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

Incorporated in 1824.—Capital 250,000 dollars.

Elisha B. Strong, *President*.

A. M. Schermerhorn, *Cashier*.

Elisha B. Strong,	} <i>Directors.</i> {	Frederick Bushnell,
Levi Ward, Jr.		Ira West,
Matthew Brown, Jr.		Simeon P. Allcott,
Jonathan Child,		A. V. T. Leavitt,
James Seymour,		William Pitkin,
Abelard Reynolds,		Wm. W. Mumford,
Chas. H. Carroll,		

John T. Talman, *Teller and Notary*.

Henry Roser, *Discount Clerk*.

Levi Burnell, *Book-Keeper*.

Days of discount, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

POPULATION.

The following tabular view will show the increase of population, from the year 1815, when the first census was taken, to December, 1826 :

	Year.		Population.
First census,	December, 1815,	-	331
Second, -	Sept. 1818,	-	1,049
Third, (U. S.)	August, 1820,	-	1,502
Fourth, -	Sept. 1822,	-	2,700
Fifth, -	February, 1825,	-	4,274
Sixth, (State,)	August, 1825,	-	5,273
Seventh, -	December, 1826,	-	7,669

The population is composed chiefly of emigrants from New-England, and the other states of the Union, together with a considerable number from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, and a few natives of Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.

It is a remarkable FACT, that, in a population of nearly 8,000, *not one adult person is a native of the village!* The oldest person now living in the village, who was born here, *is not yet seventeen years of age!*

These inhabitants, almost without exception, are employed either in professional or productive industry. The following may be considered as nearly a correct statement of the

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

7 Clergymen,	124 Shoemakers,	17 Coachmakers,
25 Physicians,	20 Hatters,	67 Blacksmiths,
28 Lawyers,	73 Coopers,	14 Gunsmiths,
74 Merchants,	23 Clothiers,	10 Chairmakers,
89 Clerks,	20 Millers,	95 Masons,
84 Grocers,	21 Millwrights,	25 Cabinet-mkrs,
33 Butchers,	304 Carpenters &	5 Combmakers,
48 Tailors,	Joiners,	26 Painters,

24 Wheelwrights,	23 Tanners,	16 Inn-keepers,
21 Saddlers,	29 Tanners,	16 Goldsmiths,
8 Tallow-chandlers,	14 Bakers,	8 Bookbinders,
	423 Labourers,	31 Printers.

STATISTICS.

I.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The superfluous productions of the extensive and fertile valley of the Genesee river, together with that of the surrounding country east and west, naturally concentrate at Rochester, and are exported from thence. While these exports passed through the port of Genesee to the Canada market, the amount was more accurately known, than since the opening of the canal; the amount of tonnage being now more the object of reckoning at the several places of entry, than a specific account of the particular kinds.

From the best data at hand, we have collected the following account of the exports by the canal, in the years 1823 and 1826. A few of the leading articles only are here presented.

Articles.		1823.	1826.
Flour,	barrels,	64,114	202,000
Wheat,	bushels,	20,590	
Pork,	barrels,	1,250	7,000
Beef,	do.	528	750
Pot and pearl ashes,	do.		9,500
Whiskey,	gallons,	52,903	135,000

As imports, might be enumerated almost every article within the limits of merchandise—the demand of the surrounding country both for the necessary and the luxurious being already very large, and yearly increasing, as the soil becomes subdued, and the consumer's means more extensive. A very considerable wholesale trade

begins to open both with the remote parts of our own country, and the Canada shore.

The retail trade of the place, will principally appear from the following list :

42 Merchant	stores,	4 Hat	stores,
5 Hardware	do.	5 Goldsmith	do.
5 Druggist	do.	7 Millinery	do.
3 Book & stationary	do.	1 Looking-glass	do.
14 Boot & shoe	do.	4 Clothing	do.
1 Military goods store.			

LUMBER.

The trade in lumber is very considerable. Great quantities of pine boards are annually brought here from the country bordering on Genesee river, which are principally used in the village and neighbourhood. Some of the pine lumber, however, is sent to the Albany and New-York markets. There have also been large quantities of square timber and oak plank, for ship-building, sent by way of the canal to New-York. It has been in demand, and commanded a good price ; but so great are the expenses of transportation and canal tolls, that it has of late proved an unprofitable business. The quality of the white oak timber is said to be inferior to none of the kind in the United States.

FREIGHT BOATS.

The following list exhibits the number of boats and horses belonging to the several regular lines of freight boats, the owners or principal agents of which reside in the village. Besides those enumerated, there are a number of boats owned here, that ply regularly on the canal, which are not attached to any line of forwarders.

Line.	Boats.	Horses.
Pilot,	34	181
Washington,	32	170
Merchants',	30	172
Troy and Erie,	23	161
Hudson and Erie,	21	115
Union,	20	83
	160	882

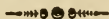
The boats generally run from Troy and Albany to Buffalo, two of each line leaving this place every day, Sundays excepted. Although they are designed principally for the transportation of freight, most of them have comfortable accommodations for passengers—which they are enabled to carry at a less rate of fare than boats which are employed only as packets, owing partly to the difference in transit duties charged by the canal commissioners on freight and packet boats.

The usual rates of transportation of flour, from this place to the Hudson river, in the spring and fall, is one dollar per barrel, and during summer, $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Merchandise, from Troy and Albany, is charged about 68 cents per cwt.

Passengers are charged one and a half cents a mile, exclusive of board, which is an extra charge of about fifty cents a day.

The boats generally run night and day, and about sixty miles in twenty hours.



II.—MANUFACTURES.

FLOURING MILLS.

There are at present, seven merchant mills for manufacturing flour, within the precincts of this village, or its

immediate vicinity ; having in all, 24 run of stones. Arrangements are also made for erecting two others, with twelve run of stones, during the ensuing summer.

The following are the returns of flour made at the existing mills, for the year 1826.

Beach's	mill,	24,530	barrels.
Brown's	do.	20,000	do.
Atkinson's	do.	20,500	do.
Rochester's	do.	20,000	do.
Cleveland's	do.	15,750	do.
Strong's	do.	17,000	do.
Ely's	do.	32,389	do.

Total, 150,169 barrels.

The perfection of the machinery, and the arrangements in these establishments, will be in some measure conceived, when the fact is stated, that in the last of these, during a considerable portion of the fall, the wheat was taken in, and flour manufactured to the amount of 250 barrels per day.

Besides the above, there are three mills with seven run of stones, for custom work.

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

There is at present but one establishment of this description in the village—conducted by S. S. Allcott. It has 1400 spindles, and 30 power looms. It employs about 80 youth and children, who are liberally afforded the advantages of a school five evenings in the week, supported at the expense of the employers.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

There is but one establishment where all parts of the process are carried on, and three others, where cloth-

dressin^g, dyein^g, and wool-cardin^g are conducted. This trade must be regarded as opening an inviting field, in a region whence wool is exported, and into which manufactured cloth is so largely imported—where sheep may be raised so extensively, and where such water power exists.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTORIES.

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, there are,

- 3 Furnaces for melting and casting iron,
- 2 Trip hammers by water power,
- 2 Breweries,
- 2 Distilleries,
- 3 Tanneries,
- 1 Oil-mill,
- 9 Saw-mills,
- 1 Nail manufactory,
- 2 Stone and earthen ware manufactories,
- 3 Scythe, axe and edge tool do.
- 5 Tin and sheet iron do.
- 3 Soap and candle do.
- 2 Morocco do.
- 1 Comb-maker's shop,
- 1 Machine maker's do.
- 3 Coppersmiths' shops,
- 3 Gunsmiths' do.
- 2 Plough-makers' do.
- 2 Iron turners' do.
- 4 Chair-makers' do.
- 5 Cabinet-makers' do.
- 4 Hatters' do.
- 1 Paper mill,
- 3 Book binderies,
- 6 Printing offices,

1	Looking-glass manufactory,	
4	Saddlers' shops,	
14	Coopers' do.	
17	Blacksmiths' do.	
1	Window sash manufactory, by water power,	
1	Shoe last do.	do.
1	Barrel do.	do.
1	Pail and tub do.	do.

This has produced 25,000 pails the last season.

The four last mentioned manufactories are beautiful specimens of the ingenuity and mechanical talents of our countrymen, and promise to be lucrative, while they are creditable to the inventors.

III.—PUBLICK WORKS.

Of these, the first in importance and interest is undoubtedly the

ERIE CANAL.

Its passage over the Genesee river is thus described by the civil engineer who superintended its construction.

“This stupendous fabrick, which forms a prominent link in the great chain of inland communication, is built on one of the rifts which compose a part of the extensive falls of the Genesee river, about eighty rods south of the great falls. It is situated nearly in the centre of the thriving village of Rochester, parallel to the great leading western road, and crosses the Genesee river, about eighty yards south of it. The approach of the Erie Canal to the Genesee river, from the east, is for a considerable distance confined to a steep, bold bank; at the foot of which formerly ran a raceway. This artificial water course, on the immediate bank of the river, was compelled to give place to the Erie Canal, and has been placed outside of

it, till at the instant of its crossing, it is passed under it in an arch of twenty-six feet chord. The natural and artificial scenery, here presented, is grand and peculiarly interesting. The river, with its rapids, is surmounted by the race, above mentioned; which in its turn is surmounted by the Erie Canal, which is again overtopped by the table land in the vicinity, on the extreme edge of which is an important street of the village of East Rochester.

The Aqueduct, from the eastern extremity of its parapet walls to its western termination, is 804 feet long, and is built on eleven arches; one above named of twenty-six feet chord, under which passes the water necessary for a number of important flouring-mills, &c. nine of fifty feet chord, and one on the west side of the river, of thirty feet chord, under which passes water for a number of flouring-mills, and other hydraulick establishments in West Rochester. The structure is founded on solid rock, in which excavations were made to found the piers, which are 36 feet long, and 10 feet wide, including at each end a pedestal and dome, out of which rises a pilaster. The height of the piers is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the rise of the arch, 11 feet; its thickness at the foot, 3 feet; at the apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The parapet walls or sides of the trunk, are five and a half feet high, including the coping, which is so constructed as to form a capital to the whole trunk.

The whole of this immense building is of cut stone; many of them, particularly in the piers, of very great size. These are trenailed to the rock by large iron bolts, and so cramped and cemented, as nearly to form a mass which possesses the consistency and firmness of a single unbroken rock.

The stone of which the walls are composed, is red sand stone, intimately blended with a small portion of iron. The pilasters and coping are of gray silicious lime stone.

On the north wall, which is of sufficient thickness for the towing path, is an iron railing; and at the west end, the whole is terminated by a highway and towing path bridge, of the most solid and elegant workmanship.

The work was commenced by Alfred Hovey, the contractor, on the 17th of July, 1822, and completed on the 11th of September, 1823, and cost \$83,000."

CANAL BASINS.

The canal basins, in the village and vicinity, (beginning at the east,) are—

- 1st. Gilbert's Basin—junction of feeder and canal.
- 2d. Johnson's do.—west side of River-st.
- 3d. Child's do.—west end of the aqueduct.
- 4th. Fitzhugh's do.—between Washington and
- 5th. Fisher's do.—Buffalo-st. [Sophia-st.
- 6th. Washington do.—Allen-street.
- 7th. Warehouse do.—Court-street.
- 8th. Ely's Slip,—Sophia-street.

There are also two dry docks, for repairing and wintering boats, owned by Oliver Culver, and an ingenious set of machinery at Fisher's basin, for raising canal boats out of the water to repair.

DAMS AND MILL COURSES.

Next in importance to the canal, are the *dams and mill courses*, that have been constructed at a great expense, and afford a very great number of mill sites.

These are—1st. The dam above the rapids, having a mill race passing off to either side of the river; at present supplying nine water power establishments on the west and ten on the east side—2d. Brown's dam and mill

course, of 80 rods, below the great falls, which already supplies ten establishments—and, 3d. Cleveland's course, on the brink of the falls, on the east side, supplying two mills.

Below the falls, another dam is about to be constructed, and at Carthage there are already two mill courses, each supplying two establishments, and affording the means for a very great number more.

BRIDGES.

There are now three bridges over the river, within the limits of the village.

First, built in 1810–12, re-built in 1824.

Second, .. 1819—by a private company.

Third, .. 1826—by individuals.

Connected with the first or middle bridge, is a market, now building, in the manner of a bridge, over the water of the river.



IV.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE COURT-HOUSE

Was erected in 1822, on a lot given by Rochester, Carroll and Fitzhugh, for the county buildings, extending 166 feet on Buffalo-st. and 264 feet on Fitzhugh-st. The natural declivity of the ground is reduced to two platforms; the first on the level of Buffalo-street, forming a neat yard in front of the building, which recedes 75 feet from the line of the street; the other raised about 6 feet above the former, and divided from it by the building itself and two wing walls of uniform appearance, presenting, towards Buffalo-street, the aspect of an elevated

terrace, but on a level with the streets immediately adjoining.

This last, together with the yard of the first Presbyterian church, now comprehended within the same enclosure, forms a small square, laid out in grass plats and gravel walks, and needs only the further attention of the citizens in planting it with shade trees and shrubbery, to render it a very pleasant and valuable accommodation as a publick walk. This is now known by the name of Court-square.

The court-house building is 54 feet long, 44 wide, and 40 high. It presents two fronts, the one facing Court-square, showing two stories and a base—the other towards Buffalo-street, two stories and a full basement.

Each front is finished with a projecting portico, 30 feet long and 10 wide, supported by four fluted Ionick columns, surmounted by a regular entablature and balustrade, which returns and continues along the whole front.

From the centre of the building arises an octagonal belfry, covered by a cupola.

The basement affords convenient offices for county and village purposes.

The court room is in the second story, extending the entire length and breadth of the building, and is a remarkably well lighted and airy apartment.

THE COUNTY GAOL

Is situated in the rear of a handsome and commodious brick house occupied by the gaoler's family, on the west side of Hughes-street, and enclosed with a high and formidable wall of stone.

Within are two tier of cells, divided by a hall through the centre, enclosed in a very strong and secure manner.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This building is situated on the south side of Court-square, and fronts the court-house. It is eighty-six feet long, sixty-four wide, and thirty feet high above the base. It is built of stone, covered with a durable cement, in imitation of whitish free stone; but the water-table, window and door sills, caps and starts, together with all the projectures of the masonry, are of a red hewn sand stone. The platform and steps extending along the front are of the white Sweden stone.

The front of this building is a design by O'Donell, in the Gothick style. Twenty feet of the centre is occupied by a square tower, projecting three feet from the face of the building, and both the tower and remaining part of the front, as well as all the angles of the building, are ornamented with pilasters, of full and handsome projections, supporting a bold entablature and cornice, both in the range of the eaves and over the several sections of the tower.

The angles of the tower are so constructed as to give each the appearance of a prism, or cluster of four pilasters, touching each other at their interior angles, the faces of two and the edges of two being visible, reduced as they ascend, from section to section, till they emerge as pinnacles at the top, still retaining their features as composed of four pilasters. The spaces between these pinnacles are finished with an embattled balustrade.

From the tower arises an octagonal spire, 79 feet high, divided into sections by bold astragal bands, showing the several faces conspicuously pannelled. The whole height of the steeple is 150 feet.

The interior of the building combines great convenience with good proportions, and a light airy appearance rather than laboured ornament.

The vestibule is entered by three doors, one in the tower, and one in each wing. The stair-case is opposite the centre door, and under it is a furnace, from which heated air issues into each pew in the body of the church.

The pulpit, which is low, is situated between the two inner entrance doors, and occupies, together with its stairs, a slightly recessed arch of 20 feet wide and 33 feet high. From the pulpit, the floor has a gentle ascent to the opposite extremity, and the pews are arranged as the chords of a circle, so that all directly face the pulpit. The galleries are much inclined, and supported by Ionic columns.

The steeple is furnished with an excellent bell, of 1800 lbs. and an organ of 14 stops has been lately erected in the gallery. The whole expense of this building, and the lot on which it stands, including the cost of the bell, amounted to about \$16,000.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This building, known by the name of St. Luke's Church, is 72 feet in length and 53 feet in width, constructed of stone. It is erected on a lot which was appropriated for the purpose by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll, and is situated on the west side of Fitzhugh-st. a few rods south of Buffalo-st. and opposite Court-square. The style of the building is Gothick, which has been rigidly observed in every particular. There is not an ornament about it which is not in accordance with this kind of architecture. The main part of the front is of hewn gray stone, from Auburn. The two corners of the tower and the two corners of the body of the house are of red freestone, as are also the water table, the caps, sills and jambs of the windows and doors. The two windows in the tower are strikingly beautiful, containing

a proper number of spandrels and branching mullions, and ornamented with rich and delicate tracery. Around the arch of the first of these, handsomely cut in the stone cap, is the name of the church, with the year of its erection. The tower is 16 feet square, projecting five feet beyond the body of the church, and rising to the height of 90 feet. This is finished at the top with eight pinnacles, connected by a castellated or embattled balustrade. A similar balustrade runs around the roof of the whole house, having similar pinnacles at each corner. The wood work on the outside of the house has been made strongly to resemble the red free stone, by a process termed *smalting*.

In the arrangement of the interior, will be seen convenience, elegance, and a strict economy of room. The pulpit and desk consist of a number of delicate Gothic arches, behind which is a drapery of dark blue velvet. The chancel is in the form of an oval, placed in front of the desk, and containing a communion table of Italian marble, and a baptismal font of the purest alabaster, resting on a pedestal of agate marble. The gallery is supported by large cluster columns, painted in imitation of light blue variegated marble. The ceiling is finished with intersecting vaulted or groined arches, ornamented with stucco work. In the church is placed a large and remarkably fine-toned organ.

The corner stone of the building was laid on the 11th of May, 1824, and the house opened for publick worship September 4, 1825.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL

Is a neat brick building, 42 by 55 feet, with tall Gothic windows, a balcony and dome, situated on River-street, in the eastern division of the village. It is sur-

mounted by an octagon cupola, covered with tin plate ; and from the elevated ground on which it is erected, it makes a handsome appearance.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY

Are now erecting a frame building on Hart-street, of respectable size, to be called "Bethel Church."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICK CHAPEL

Is situated on Platt-street, a few rods west of State-street, in the north part of the village. It is built of stone, on elevated ground, from which a fine prospect of the village is presented.

The building is forty-two feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, with large Gothick windows. It was built in the year 1823.

THE MARKET BUILDINGS,

Now erecting on the north side of the middle bridge, consist of an open platform, adjoining the bridge, of 20 feet, designed for a vegetable market ; next, a raised platform, in a range with and corresponding to the side-walks of Buffalo and Main-streets, of which the market will serve as a continuation. Next to this is the covered meat market, having in the centre a walk of 12 feet wide, between two rows of turned columns, and on either side, the places for stalls, each 10 by 14 feet.

The building is 40 by 80 feet, and built on the plan of the new market, in Boston—cost estimated at \$3000.



It is in contemplation to build, the ensuing season, two large and beautiful stone edifices, for the second and third Presbyterian societies ; also, several extensive milling establishments, besides a number of stores, dwelling houses, &c.

V.—TRAVELLING.

The facilities for travelling to and from Rochester, in almost every direction, have so much increased within a few years, and are a matter of so much importance, as to deserve a distinct enumeration.

The chief routes are, to the ports on lake Ontario, and the rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence, by steam-boats and schooners that ply upon the lake, and come into the port of Genesee;—directly east and west to Albany and Buffalo, with all the intermediate places, by the Erie canal;—to Albany by the great western state road;—and to Lewiston by the famous ridge road.

In addition to the travelling occasioned by the extensive export and import trade of this particular region, Rochester proves a thoroughfare for the trade of a large portion of Ohio, Indiana, the Michigan territory, and Upper Canada; and for the crowds of travellers from almost every country, who annually visit the falls of Niagara.

1. *By Lake Ontario.*—The steam-boat Ontario constantly plies during the summer season, between Lewiston on the Niagara, and Ogdensburgh on the St. Lawrence river, touching at Hanford's Landing, (three miles from Rochester,) Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, and Cape Vincent, by which, passages may usually be had either way, once a week. The Ontario is an excellent boat, having been rebuilt in a substantial manner in 1825, with accommodations not inferiour to any steam-boat on the lakes.

It is frequently the case, that travellers from the cities who visit Niagara falls, come out by stages and canal packets, and return by the steam-boat, to Ogdensburgh, and from thence to Montreal, &c. The traveller is compensated for the trouble, time and expense, which this journey occasions.

The rates of fare, hitherto, have been,

From Lewiston to Genesee river,	\$5
From Genesee river to Sackett's Harbour,	\$5
From Sackett's Harbour to Ogdensburgh,	\$5

The above rates include all expenses of board, &c.

2. *By the Canal.*—The packet boats daily arrive at and depart from Rochester, both east and west, during the season of navigation, and afford excellent and comfortable accommodations. During the whole of the summer months, or from the first of May to November, the traveller is sure to meet, in these boats, a large company of the most respectable of both sexes; while the easy motion, and rapid progress of the boat, with the opportunity of alternate reading and conversation, beguile the tediousness of a long journey. These boats run night and day, and accomplish about 80 miles in twenty-four hours. The fare, including all expenses, is generally about four cents a mile. The packet boat company have at present 12 boats, and 130 horses.

The following list of distances on the canal, is believed to be correct, and may not be unappropriate in this place, viz:—

EASTWARD.			
From Rochester to	miles.	From Rochester to	miles.
Pittsford,	10	Chitteningo,	116
Palmyra,	29	New-Boston,	120
Newark,	38	Canistota,	124
Lyons,	44	Rome,	145
Clyde,	53	Utica,	160
Montezuma,	64	Herkimer,	174
Port Byron,	70	Little Falls,	187
Weed's Port,	73	Canajoharie,	202
Jordan,	79	Amsterdam,	225
Canton,	85	Schenectady,	240
Syracuse,	99	Troy,	262
Orville,	105	Albany,	269
Manlius,	108		

WESTWARD.			
From Rochester to	miles.	From Rochester to	miles.
Brockport,	20	Lockport,	64
Holley,	25	Pendleton,	71
Albion,	35	Tonewanda,	83
Knowlsville,	40	Black Rock,	91
Middleport,	52	Buffalo,	94

3. *By Stages.*—There are two stage routes from Rochester to Albany, usually occupied by two lines of stages, by which there are at least two regular arrivals per day, besides numerous extras, during the chief season of travelling. One of these routes is as follows :

To Pittsford, 8 miles ; Palmyra, 15 ; Lyons, 16 ; Montezuma, 16 ; Bucksville, 6 ; Weed's Basin, 3 ; Elbridge, 6 ; Camillus, 7 ; Syracuse, 7 ; Manlius, 10 ; Cazenovia, 9 ; Nelson, 4 ; Morrisville, 7 ; Madison, 7 ; Sangerfield, 8 ; Bridgewater, 7 ; Winfield, 7 ; Richfield, 8 ; Springfield, 9 ; Cherry Valley, 5 ; Schoharie, 26 ; Albany, 26.—Total, 217 miles.

The other, via Canandaigua and Utica, is as follows :

To Pittsford, 8 miles ; Victor, 10 ; Canandaigua, 11 ; Gorham, 5 ; Geneva, 11 ; Cayuga bridge, 14 ; Auburn, 9 ; Skaneateles, 6 ; Marcellus, 6 ; Onondaga Hollow, 10 ; Manlius, 10 ; Sullivan, 12 ; Vernon, 12 ; Westmoreland, 6 ; New-Hartford, 7 ; Utica, 4 ;—141. To Herkimer, 15 ; Little Falls, 7 ; Manheim, 10 ; Palatine, 10 ; Caughnawaga, 15 ; Amsterdam, 8 ; Schenectady, 15 ; Albany, 15 ;—96. Total, 237. To N. York, by steam-boats, 149.

To and from Lewiston, by the ridge-road, a stage arrives and departs daily. The following is a list of distances on this route :

To Parma, 11 miles ; Clarkson, 7 ; Murray, 7 ; Ridgeway, 15 ; Hartland, 10 ; Cambria, 12 ; Lewiston, 12 ;—75. From Lewiston to Buffalo :—Niagara Falls, 7 ; Buffalo, 22 ;—29. Total, from Rochester to Buffalo, 104.

To Buffalo via Batavia.—Scottsville, 12 miles; Caledonia, 9; Le Roy, 6; Stafford, 5; Batavia, 5; Pembroke, 14; Clarence, 8; Amherst, 7; Cold Springs, 9; Buffalo, 2;—Total, 77.

The rates of fare in all these, as well as those that follow, average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a mile.

Besides the above, there are stages to Batavia, every day, through Chili, Bergen and Le Roy—whole distance estimated at 38 miles. Also, to Batavia, through Scottsville, Caledonia, and Le Roy; 40 miles. To Geneseo, every second day, through Henrietta and Avon; whole distance, 30 miles. To Penfield, every day in the summer; distance 8 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SULPHUR SPRING BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

This establishment, both healthful and comfortable to the resident citizen and traveller, was erected by an individual over a strong sulphur spring, on the south side of Buffalo-street, near Washington-street.

It consists of a bar-room, a ladies' drawing-room, and several bathing-rooms; and the visitor is furnished with warm or cold baths, either of sulphur, alkaline, or fresh water, according to his choice and taste.

The sulphur water from this spring is said to have a peculiarly pleasant effect, in giving softness and smoothness to the skin.

THE THEATRE

Is situated on Carroll-street, a few rods north of Buffalo-street. It is open but part of the season, the compa-

ny of performers not being permanently settled here, and only exhibiting a few weeks at a time.

Of the influence of theatrical exhibitions, upon the morals and habits of a young community, it does not become us to speak ; but we are constrained to say, that the character of the performances at this theatre has not generally been such as reflects credit upon the taste of our citizens.

THE MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE,

Situated three miles south-east from Rochester, was erected at the expense of the county, in the year 1826. It is a convenient brick building, calculated to accommodate from 75 to 100 paupers. It is managed by five superintendents, and has at present about 35 occupants, about 20 of whom are employed in some useful labour.

CARTHAGE BRIDGE,

Having been an object of interest to the traveller, while it stood, and its site and ruins being still an object of curiosity, we subjoin the following description :

It was built by a company of gentlemen, at the village of the same name, across Genesee river, about one and a half miles north of the village of Rochester. It was completed in February, 1819, under the direction of Brainerd & Chapman.

It consisted of an entire arch, the chord of which was 352 feet, and the versed sine 54 feet. The summit of the arch was 196 feet above the surface of the water. The entire length of the bridge was 718 feet, and the width 30 feet, besides four large elbow braces, placed at the extremities of the arch, and projecting 15 feet on each side of it.

The arch consisted of nine ribs, two feet four inches thick, connected by braced levellers above and below, and secured by 800 strong iron bolts. The feet of the arch rested upon the solid rock, about 60 feet below the surface of the upper bank. Soon after the completion of the bridge, loaded teams, with more than thirteen tons weight, passed over it, without producing any perceptible tremour.

It contained about 70,000 feet of timber, running measure, besides 64,620 feet of board measure. It was built in the first place upon a Gothick arch, the vertex of which was about 20 feet below the floor of the bridge, and was, in point of mechanical ingenuity, as great a curiosity as the bridge itself.

The famous bridge at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which stood for fifty years the pride of the eastern world, was but twelve feet longer span than the bridge at Carthage. The most lofty single arch at present in Europe, is 116 feet less in length than this, and the arch not as high by 96 feet.

This famous work, which reflected so much credit on the enterprise of the proprietors, and the ingenuity of the builders, stood but about one year. The immense weight of timber, pressing unequally upon the arch, threw up the centre from its equilibrium, and the whole tumbled into ruins.

This bridge was of the utmost importance to the rising village situated on the eastern bank of the Genesee river, within a short distance of the celebrated Ridge Road, the two points of which, broken by the river, might be said to be connected by it.

The scenery around this place is picturesque and sublime, being within view of three water-falls of the Genesee, one of which has 105 feet perpendicular descent.

The manufacturing privileges at this point are very extensive and eligible, on both sides of the river. At present, they are only occupied for a flouring-mill, an oil-mill, and two saw-mills; but the time is not far distant, when extensive establishments will be erected, and a flourishing village built on each bank of the river.

Immediately after the destruction of the arch bridge, another bridge was built upon piers, about a hundred rods south of the site of the former, and upon a lower level, which makes a safe and easy communication from the west side of the river to Strong & Co's flouring-mill, and the village of Carthage.

Another flouring-mill, to contain four run of stones, is now building, and preparations for other manufactories are in progress.

THE HARBOUR AND PORT OF GENESEE

Is situated at the mouth of Genesee river, about seven miles north from the village of Rochester. Within the bar are twenty feet of water. There is a light-house on the west bank of the river, built by the United States in 1824. A port of entry was established in 1805, and Samuel Latta was appointed the first collector.

Jesse Hawley, the present collector, resides in the village of Rochester.

G. H. Holden, deputy collector and surveyor of the port, resides at Charlotte, a small village near the mouth of the river, which was first settled about the year 1810.

There is a post-office in the place.

MONROE HIGH SCHOOL,

In Henrietta, about seven miles south from Rochester, is a brick edifice, 50 by 60 feet, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, built of stone. The first story contains, on the left of the hall, a school room, 50 feet long by 24 wide, and eleven feet high, and on the right of the hall, another room, 40 by 24. On the second floor is the principal school room, 60 feet long, 40 wide, and 16 feet high, lighted by eleven windows, eight feet in length. Adjoining this is a small retiring room. The third story is nine feet high, and contains spacious rooms for a library, and the trustees, and a number of smaller rooms for studies.

At each corner of the balustrade, is an urn, five feet in height and two in diameter; and the building is surmounted by an octagon cupola, twelve feet in diameter, around which is a platform, whence there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

The expense of erecting and completing the building was about \$5,000, four-fifths of which sum was subscribed by the farmers of Henrietta, and the remainder by a few individuals in Rochester.

This is the first academy incorporated under the act of 1821. The trustees are—

Levi Ward, Jr.		Ezra Howard,
Giles Boulton,		Martin Roberts,
Jacob Gould,		Ozias S. Church,
Elijah Little,		Luther C. Chamberlin,
Elisha Gage,		Thomas Jones,
Abijah Gould,		Charles Dannals.

D. B. Crane, *Principal*.

Mr. Gazlay, *First Assistant*.

APPENDIX.

WHATEVER anticipations may be indulged in relation to the future condition and prospects of our flourishing village, it must be acknowledged that its growth and progress has hitherto surpassed all calculation, and the highest expectations of its admiring friends.

The proportionate increase of population the past year, is almost without a parallel; and the contemplated improvements of the coming season can hardly fail to excite our strongest admiration and surprise. The publick, indeed, are alive to improvements; and the following interesting report of the Street Commissioner, exhibiting an increase of population for the past year of more than THREE THOUSAND, cannot fail to engage general attention; while it points out most conclusively, that we are rapidly advancing to the rank and opulence of a wide-spread city.

“VILLAGE STATISTICS.”

“Agreeable to a resolution of the Board to have a census of the village taken, for police regulations, and for the directory of 1828, I proceeded to visit each tenement and building, and registered the name of the head of every family and of single men, and present you with an abstract or sum total of the number of persons found in each ward; and in the books and papers herewith submitted, will be found the statement *in detail*.

“And while performing this duty, I embraced the opportunity of collecting other statistical information, which I trust will be found not altogether uninteresting, relating as it does to the importance and prosperity of the village, to its manufactures, its commerce, and to its

rapid growth. The statement, as regards the population of the village, is correct; and that relating to other statistical information, may be relied on as substantially so, though much difficulty was experienced in collecting the amount of our exports and manufactures; and these are rather given as *estimates* than as correct items; but I believe, from the various facts collated, that they are not overrated.

Condensed Statement of Population, &c.

1st Ward—In the bounds of the corporation,	-	2318	2318
2d Ward—	do.	do.	1672
do.	On village allotment, over the bounds, and within the proposed enlargement of the lines,	-	248
3d Ward—Within the bounds,	-	2198	1920
do.	On village allotment over the lines, and within the proposed enlargement of the bounds,	-	125
4th Ward—Within the bounds,	-	1645	2323
do.	On allotment over the lines,	-	550
5th Ward—Within the lines,	-	1656	2195
do.	On allotment over the lines,	-	406
			2062
		Total,	10,818
Or—within the bounds of the corporation,			9489
Without the bounds, but on village allotment within the proposed lines,	-	-	1329
		Total,	10,818
Or—again :—whole number of males,	-	6016	
do.	females,	-	4802
		Total,	10,818
Of which number 4013 are under 14 years of age.			
Whole number of families,	-	-	1664
Whole number of buildings,	-	-	1474
The number of new buildings erected during the past season,	-	-	352
Which cost, by appraisement,	-	-	\$297,380
Amount of the yearly rents paid in the village,			\$97,068

Amount of <i>imports</i> into the village from the east, by our resident merchants, for the year,	\$1,020,800
Amount of <i>exports</i> , including flour, pork, corn meal, ashes, &c. - - - - -	1,200,000
Amount of manufactures, various kinds, not inclu- ding flour, - - - - -	400,000
do. of flour, 200,000 barrels, \$4,	800,000
Of which H. Ely made, from 11th Dec. 1826, to 11th Dec. 1827, with four run of stones, 33,144 barrels,	

“ The saw mills cut about nine million feet of lumber in a year, and about five million feet are brought down the river.

“ There are 52 run of stones for flouring and other purposes, of which 16 run have been constructed this year, with many more in preparation ; and a water power, yet unconsumed, for more than one hundred extensive manufactories, and which the growing wants of the country require to be employed.

“ The pavement of the streets has been commenced ; near two miles of expensive side-walks, and 518 rods of substantial sewers and drains have been constructed during the past season.

“ All which is respectfully submitted.

“ O. WILDER, *Street Commissioner.*”

The above report certainly exhibits a very flattering picture of the past, and, taken in connexion with the projected improvements for the future, encourages us to hope that the continued industry of an active and enterprising population, together with the natural resources of our country, and its great and important local advantages, will ere long render Rochester the pride and ornament of the west—make it indeed the *Manchester* if not the *Sheffield* of the United States.

In order to convey some idea of the hydraulick power in this vicinity, we publish the following communication from one of our daily papers, which may probably be relied upon as substantially correct :

“ *The amount of water power and its value in the vicinity of Rochester, compared with steam power.*—The quantity of water in the Genesee river at low water is 20,000 cubick feet per minute ; and the fall from Rochester to the Lake is about 280 feet. A fall of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubick feet of water per minute 20 feet, is equal to the power of one horse. In the present mode of applying water to wheels, it cannot be used to good advantage with a fall of more than 20 feet. Suppose the water to be used eight times, with a fall of 20 feet each time, the power would be equal to 12,800 horses, or 640 steam engines of 20 horse power each. In this calculation the power is computed at what a horse is capable of performing for eight hours a day, or one-third of the time ; so that the full power of the water may be estimated to be equal to 38,400 horses, or 1,920 steam engines of 20 horse power each.

“ The cost of an engine of 20 horse power in England is £2000, or \$8,880 ; and the cost of engines equivalent to the power of 38,400 horses would by the same estimate be \$17,049,600 ; and the annual expense of working an engine is £50, or \$222, for each horse power.—The interest on \$17,049,600 would be \$1,193,472 annually ; to which add expense for working the same, \$8,524,800, amounts to \$9,718,272, which is the value of the water power, annually, of the Genesee river at this place, calculated according to the cost of steam power in England.”

The following pertinent remarks by the editor of the Daily Advertiser, upon the importance of our *manufacturing privileges*, are also particularly worthy of notice by our citizens and the publick :—

“ The facilities for manufacturing purposes offered by the water-power and other local advantages of this place.

are beginning to attract some share of attention from the eastern capitalists. A company in Boston have made a proposition to invest half a million, or a sum equal to any amount which may be subscribed by practical men here, for the prosecution of the cotton manufacture on an extensive scale. The offer will doubtless receive, as it deserves, the deepest consideration from all interested in the continued growth and prosperity of Rochester.

“The influx of population is greatly attributable to our immense hydraulick privileges; and the anticipation of a speedy improvement of these privileges for manufacturing purposes, has created and nerved that spirit whose operations have placed us, with magical suddenness, in the first rank of villages. To sustain this enviable and unparalleled condition, to encourage the influx of enterprising emigrants, and justify the confidence which has so suddenly congregated such a population on its banks, the latent water power of the Genesee must be rendered available. Thus would new avenues of industry be created, and provision made for the ultimate support of the hundreds now engaged in building and preparing for the thousands flocking in, but who, in the gradual cessation of their present employment, will necessarily be thrown on society for other means of livelihood. It is from no immediate apprehension we speak, but to meet consequences which will come, inevitably though remotely, unless our capitalists and practical men set about cultivating in good earnest the natural advantages our location so pre-eminently possesses. The true policy of the village is evident, and a timely application of it is only necessary to perpetuate a prosperity, thus far unexampled in history.”

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The village improvements of the past year have been surprisingly great; but are trifling in comparison to those which will probably be effected the coming season. Many substantial publick and private buildings have been erected; and among others, the *Globe Buildings* on Main-street, and the stupendous *Flouring Mill* of E. S. Beach & Co. deserve to be especially mentioned. The latter is to contain 16 run of stones, and is probably the largest in the world. Three large Hotels are now building, besides the several already occupied; and another to surpass in convenience and beauty, all which have preceded it, is designed to be located on Buffalo-street, near Buffalo Bridge, and completed in the course of the present year. In addition to this, several extensive blocks of stores, warehouses, flouring mills, factories, &c. besides numerous private dwellings, have been contracted for, and will be commenced early in the spring. Several basins are also to be constructed; and among the largest and most important, is *Washington Basin*, 160 feet by 200, to front on Buffalo-street, and communicate with the Erie canal opposite.

Another bridge is to be thrown across the Genesee river, near the foot of Andrews-street. Several streets are to be opened, and others paved, with all the despatch which the improvement demands, and which is so indispensable to the health and comfort of our citizens. Besides being a publick convenience, it is an object of the highest publick concern, as it will have an immediate operation upon the growth, prosperity and beauty of the village; for "it is a part of the experience of all municipal bodies, that what is expended in works of publick convenience and utility, *reacts* with powerful influence

upon the value of property, and the prosperity of the present as well as future generations."

Several canals, rail-roads, &c. have been projected, to facilitate and improve the intercourse with our neighbours; and a petition is before the legislature, for aid and assistance, in uniting the waters of the Genesee with the Allegany river: and seeing the rapid improvements, and the benefits resulting to the State from interior canals, they will no doubt cheerfully grant their protection, and help to complete this useful and important line of water communication.

The location of Rochester is, indeed, peculiarly favourable for easy water communication, in almost every direction; and situated as it is, in the most fertile country of the west, abounding in wheat, wool, iron, timber, and mineral coal, with a climate temperate and healthful; producing all the comforts and luxuries of life, and the most delicious fruits; and where the expense of living is comparatively small, and schools abundant; it must continue to increase and flourish, and become the commercial and manufacturing emporium of the western country. It has already, in fact, become a seat of commercial importance, and social refinement; and is attracting men of enterprise from the eastern cities, with wealth and talents, to promote farther improvements, not only in agriculture and commerce, but in science and the mechanick arts; while the salubrity of its summer climate—the sociability of its inhabitants—the constant bustle and enterprise of its business population—the superiority of its publick houses, and its sulphur baths and mineral waters, &c. render it the centre of attraction to all those who are travelling for health or pleasure, to or from the eastern cities, or to the falls of Niagara, and the Lakes.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is nothing in the local situation of Rochester, which is unfavourable to the enjoyment of general health. The land is light and sandy, rising to a considerable elevation on one side of the river, and on the other, extending backward in gentle undulations, some portions of which overlook and command a delightful prospect of the surrounding village. The motion of the Genesee is rapid, and the canal which winds along the village, with an ever changing current, can hardly expose us, during the hottest summer months, to any local or general disease. A large publick sewer has already been extended through the village, constantly supplied with water, by which much of the filth and rubbish that would otherwise be collected, and prove a source of infection, will be transmitted to the river; and when the streets shall be sufficiently elevated and paved, and the vacant lots occupied, nothing but individual discretion will be wanting, to secure to us the permanent enjoyment of general health. The summer complaints are not more frequent or severe than in other large towns of the same latitude; and as the winters here are much milder than on the seaboard, *consumption* is less common, and yields more readily to an early and judicious application of medicine. *Intermittent fevers* are becoming less common, and by and bye may wholly disappear. The medical profession is quite numerous and respectable, and if a wall of physicians round about us, is any guaranty to the preservation of publick health, we may enjoy an exemption from disease to a degree altogether envious to less fortunate villages.

HEALTH LAW.

It is quite desirable in all large towns, that accurate bills of mortality should be publicly noted and preserved. For this purpose, the following village ordinance was passed by the Board the present season :—

“Be it ordained by the Trustees of the village of Rochester, that it shall be the duty of the village sexton, and of the several sextons of the different churches or parishes within the village of Rochester, and of every person who has the custody of any burying ground within the village of Rochester, to keep a book in which shall be entered the name of every person buried by such sexton, or person having the custody of such burying ground, or by any person in the employment of them or either of them, in which shall also be entered the age of such deceased person, the disorder of which such person died, the time of the death of such person, and the name of the attending physician, so far as such facts can be ascertained by such sexton or other person, from the certificate of the attending physician, or from the family of the deceased ; and that it shall be the further duty of such sexton or other person, to furnish the Clerk of the Board of Trustees on every Monday morning, with an exact copy of the entries in such book made the week previous, certified by such sexton or other person. And every sexton or other person having the custody of any burying ground, as aforesaid, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the said Trustees the sum of five dollars.”

RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*

PUBLICK INSTITUTIONS.

ROCHESTER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted May 16, 1827.

It is composed of the Physicians and Surgeons of Rochester, for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, and their mutual improvement in medical knowledge. Its meetings are held monthly.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

A new brick building, of fair proportions, and handsomely ornamented with stone, has been erected the past season, on Exchange-street, and will be occupied for banking purposes early in the spring.

MUSEUM.

This establishment is kept on Exchange-street, and is worthy of more general patronage. Its collections are increasing, and if directed by good taste, it may be made a source of agreeable entertainment, and useful knowledge.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

An office of general agency and intelligence has recently been opened in the *Globe Buildings*, by T. Scott, which promises to be very useful to the village.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

A reading room and circulating library have also been established by the same enterprising individual; and as both of them are of great and increasing importance to the village, it is confidently hoped they will receive a generous patronage from the publick.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

This institution was incorporated the present year, and a large stone edifice is now erecting, three stories high—50 feet by 80; the estimated cost of which is \$6,000. It is to be divided into several apartments, and all the elementary and higher branches of education are to be taught, chiefly upon the monitorial system.

PI BETA GAMMA SOCIETY.

A forensick club, under this title, was organized several years since, and is composed of young gentlemen of the village, for the laudable purpose of forensick discussion, and improvement in publick debates.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A handsome brick building, now erecting on the corner of Hughes and Ann streets, 58 feet by 75, with a basement story for session rooms, &c. Estimated cost, \$12,000.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Situated on Main and Clinton streets. A large stone edifice, rough cast, 58 feet by 75, with a basement story, &c. presenting an agreeable exterior, and one of the loftiest and most imposing steeples in the western country. Its front and columns are to be faced with imitation marble.

AFRICAN CHURCH.

A plain brick building, now erecting, for the convenience of the blacks, on Ely-street.

BAPTIST SOCIETY.

This society has lately purchased a church on Carroll-street, and will soon occupy it as their regular place of worship.

ST. PAUL'S—EPISCOPAL.

This society was organized the present year. They have purchased a lot of ground on Market-street, upon which they intend erecting a splendid Gothick church in the course of the ensuing summer.

FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

Organized in 1817. It is a very respectable society, and has its regular worship on Hughes-street.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A society of Universalists has been organized in this village, but at present, we believe, has no particular place of worship.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albany Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of Albany—Capital \$500,000. O. E. GIBBS, Agent. Office in Exchange-street.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$400,000. O. WILDER, Agent. Office in Carroll-street.

Firemen's Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$300,000. J. WATTS, Agent. Office in Exchange-street.

Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$500,000. LEVI WARD, JR., Carroll-st., J. F. JENKINS, Main-st., Agents.

United States Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$250,000. B. CAMPBELL, Agent. Office in Carroll-street.

Chatham Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$400,000. GILES BOULTON, Agent, Market-street.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of Hartford, (Conn.)—Capital \$———. LEVI WARD, JR., Agent. Office in Carroll-street.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company—Located in the city of New-York—Capital \$500,000. H. HUMPHREY, Agent. Office in the Globe Building.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Rochester House—Corner of Exchange and Spring streets—NOYES.

Merchants' Exchange—Exchange-street—RICHARDSON.

Eagle Tavern—Corner of Buffalo and Carroll streets—ENSWORTH.

Mansion House—Carroll-street—CHRISTOPHER.

Franklin House—Corner of Main and Market streets—MILLARD.

Union Hotel—Buffalo-street—ELDRIDGE.

Rochester Resort—Corner of State and Brown streets—PARSONS.

Farmers' Hotel—Caledonia-street—WILLIAMS.

Bull's Head—Buffalo-street—BACON.

—————Main-street.—BLOSSOM.

—————Corner of Main and Elm streets—FITCH.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

TRUSTEES.—*First Ward*, Frederick Whittlesey.
Second Ward, Ezra M. Parsons.
Third Ward, Jonathan Child.
Fourth Ward, Elisha Johnson.
Fifth Ward, Andrew V. T. Leavitt.

ASSESSORS.—*First Ward*, Robert King.
Second Ward, William Rathbun,
Third Ward, Daniel Loomis.
Fourth Ward, Daniel Tinker.
Fifth Ward, Davis C. West.

Elisha Johnson, *President of the Board of Trustees*.
 Rufus Beach, *Clerk and Attorney*.

J. B. Elwood, *Treasurer*.

O. Wilder, *Street Commissioner*.

Stephen Symonds, *Collector and Constable*.

Robert H. Stevens, *Constable*.

F. D. A. Foster, *Sexton*.

M. Willson, *Weigher of Hay*.

S. Works, *Chief Engineer*.

 OFFICERS, &c. OF THE BANK OF ROCHESTER.

Incorporated in 1824. Capital \$250,000.

Levi Ward, Jr. *President*.

A. M. Schermerhorn, *Cashier*.

John T. Talman, *Teller and Notary*.

Levi Burnell, *Book-keeper*.

A. S. Van Boskerk, *Discount Clerk*.

Levi Ward, Jr., Jonathan Child, Thomas H. Rochester, Ira West, William Pitkin, James Seymour, Abelard Reynolds, Charles H. Carroll, Frederick Bushnell, W. W. Mumford, A. V. T. Leavitt, Aristarchus Champion, Simeon P. Allcott, *Directors*.

Days of Discount, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Notes and Bills received for discount until 10 o'clock, on discount days,

CONCLUSION.

Having reviewed the progress already made in this village and vicinity, it may not be improper to conclude, by noticing some improvements to which its present circumstances loudly demand the attention of its citizens, as also some of the unoccupied fields of profitable investment and productive industry which are still presented; and undoubtedly the object that here presents itself at first, both in necessity and importance, is the

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

There is yet no institution of learning enjoying a public and organized patronage. There is no edifice built for science—no retreat for the muses—no academick grove yet planted. The occupations of the citizens hitherto in their secular affairs, accounts for this; but this rather increases than diminishes its necessity. In proportion to the enterprise and bustle, and success in matters of mere physical wealth, which is daily presented to the observation of our youth, should be the effort to counteract the sordid principles which this alone must impress, and to enrich the mind of the rising race with the softening and elevating influence of education; without which, riches will fail to make them respectable or happy.

The age in which we live is teeming with improvements in education, as well as in other things. Our minds are no longer chained down to a few formal precedents, any or all of which might be inapplicable to our circumstances—we may now create the very thing we need; at least we may lay its foundation at a comparatively cheap rate. Only let a competent space of

land be secured, and sacredly devoted to the cause of *general education*. Let the plan be liberal—as wide as the prospective wants of our population; and let buildings, in conformity with the plan, be erected as required.

If Greek and Roman literature be still indispensable to an enlarged mind and cultivated taste, let a provision for its thorough acquirement not be overlooked. If mathematical learning has become the handmaid of every useful art, as well as the very *marshal* of our reasoning powers, let its cultivation not be forgotten. If a manufacturing population, as ours must necessarily be, may be raised from the drudgery of the day that makes man a machine, and from the vices of the evening relaxation, which make him a beast, to the dignity of a mind that converses with God in the study of his physical laws, and that benefits society by his inventive ingenuity, while he reaps innocent enjoyment to himself; if this may be done by popular lectures on the arts and sciences—by philosophical experiments—by a cabinet—by a botanick garden commensurate with our means, why should not this be embraced in our plan? And if monitorial instruction or any other improvements, may assist in extending the benefits of elementary instruction to the whole of our children, rich or poor, let this not be overlooked. At all events, let the education of our youth be understood, as it is, an indispensable object, without which, our other labours are comparatively useless. Let it be understood that much time has already been lost, and cannot be redeemed; and that immediate exertion is demanded, to sustain the interest, reputation and well-being of our community.

THE PAVING AND LIGHTING OF THE VILLAGE,
Is also an object which, though not wholly overlooked, demands more prompt and efficient measures than have

yet been taken. These seem heavy burdens to the citizens at present, but a little reflection on the past, will clearly demonstrate that the necessary means are not unprofitably expended.

As to unoccupied resources for enterprising citizens, even a superficial observer can be at no loss to discover many. The river yet affords a multitude of mill sites, where labour-saving machinery of every description may be erected; the surrounding country presents a large and rapidly increasing demand for all the productions of art and industry; and the canal affords the means of cheap transportation to all the Atlantick cities, and, westward, through the lakes, to a distance of 3000 miles! An extensive establishment for working the iron ores of the neighbourhood, would be an advantage both to the publick and the proprietor. A glass manufactory could hardly fail to do well; and the fluete of lime in the vicinity, might be employed to good purpose in ornamenting the glass-ware now imported.

The encouragements for the woollen manufacture, (especially if the pending tariff law should be carried in its favour,) may be considered as almost unlimited.

There are also connected with the agricultural industry of the neighbourhood, many profitable objects presenting themselves.

The supply of the village with the productions of the garden and dairy, is not yet equal to the demand; and we still import from abroad, at a high price, many articles for which our climate and soil is equal to any other under the sun. It is a singular circumstance, (for instance,) that we should here give two pounds of pepper, the growth of the Indian isles, for one of mustard, a plant as easily cultivated and floured here as wheat, of which we export so many thousand barrels.

There is perhaps no region in which the hop flourishes more luxuriantly, or with so little care, as here. A multitude of other articles might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to excite inquiry in our intelligent farmers.

To conclude :—We have seen our village, from a log hut or two, in the deep and lonely forest, rise like the work of magick, in a few years, to the form of a busy and populous city. We have seen the forest yielding to the fruitful field, and the fruitful field to streets crowded with commerce, and wharves covered with the merchandise of every nation. From a few adventurous settlers, braving the hardships and dangers of an untried wilderness, we now see a multitude of people enjoying all the necessaries and luxuries of life. The past is instructive, the future deely interesting. Industry and enterprise, crowned by the blessing of a bountiful Providence, have effected what we see. What future achievements may not be accomplished by the same means? But a new element here enters into our calculations. It was the yielding forest and the passive earth that have been hitherto regulated and subdued; our future prosperity depends on the tractability of a mass of mind, a host of mingling opinions, passions, virtues and vices, thrown together from every quarter of the globe. Shall it rise through years to come in moral and social order and beauty? Let each citizen answer for himself; each will have his share of agency in the event; but let it be remembered, that a new instrumentality must be at work. The means that have transformed the forest, will not act upon the mind. Education must be cherished; religion must be revered; luxury and vice must be abjured; our magistracy must feel the true interests of the citizens, and must be supported in their efforts to promote every virtuous, and to suppress every corrupting influ-

ence. So doing, we are permitted to anticipate prosperity. The Providence that has blessed the early, will equally smile upon the latter exertions. We may be wise and honourable, good and great, if we labour for it by the appropriate means, and with a corresponding ardour. And the time has come, when, if we put forth no other energies than those which merely tend to property and wealth, they will only tend to demolish the fabrick they have reared, and render our successors a monument of the vanity and folly of human expectations. But we look for better things. We reckon on a community enlightened enough to know the value of its blessings, and the way by which they must be secured. We look forward to this place at some distant day, as a flourishing city; flourishing not merely in wealth and power, but in knowledge and virtue, an honour and a blessing to sister cities around, and the home of a great people, enlightened and happy.

THE END.



ADVERTISEMENTS.



C. DUNNING & CO.

*Wholesale and retail dealers in French,
English and India*

SILK GOODS,

(No. 12 Carroll-street,)

where will always be found a large assortment of the
most *fashionable*

FANCY DRY GOODS,

of every description. Having a partner residing in the city, they will always be able to keep their establishment supplied with the latest and most *fashionable SILK GOODS* that are received in the New-York market; and they hope to render it worthy the patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and the publick in general.

March 1, 1827.

G. W. PRATT,

**STOCK, EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY
BROKER.**

OFFICE EAST SIDE OF CARROLL-STREET:



☞ BANK and other Stocks purchased and sold on commission.

☞ Every description of uncurrent Bank Notes wanted, at the lowest rates of discount.

☞ Tickets and shares for sale, in every popular Lottery in the Union, authorized by law.

Rochester, March 1, 1827.

HARVEY RAYMOND, SHOEMAKER,

*West side of Carroll-st. one door south of E. Peck's
Bookstore,*

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of
Ladies and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

Among which, are Ladies' Prunell, Sattin, Morocco, Seal and Calf skin BOOTS, Prunell of all colours, Kid, Sattin, Morocco, Seal and Calf skin-Shoes; Gentlemen's Back strap, Wellington and Waterloo Boots; Morocco, Seal, Buck, and Calf skin Shoes and Pumps; also Boxes, together with a large assortment of Stogy Boots and Shoes, Children's Shoes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Socks, all of his own manufacture, made of the best materials, and warranted. Orders executed with promptness.

Rochester, March 1, 1827.

The Chatham Fire Insurance Company.



**OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CAPITAL \$400,000.**

HORACE W. BULKLEY, *President,*
JOSEPH C. HART, *Secretary,*

INSURES buildings, canal boats, personal property,
&c. against loss or damage by Fire, on as reasonable
terms as any other institution of the kind. For Insur-
ance on property in this section of the country, apply to
GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Rochester, March 1, 1827.

TROY AND ERIE LINE.



GRIFFITH & BROWN,

AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE LINE,

WILL make advances on Produce left with them to sell, or to be forwarded to New-York.

OFFICE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE, BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

March, 1827.

WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,



LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA,
(*Incorporated in the year 1824.*)

DIRECTORS.

NAT. W. HOWELL, JAMES D. BEMIS,
JOHN GREIG, CHARLES H. CARROLL,
HENRY B. GIBSON, WALTER HUBBELL,
THOMAS BEALS, LEVI WARD, JR.
JASPER PARRISH.

NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, *Pres't.*

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER *Sec'ry.*

This company insures Buildings and Goods against fire, upon as favourable terms as any *sound* institution in the state. They adjust all losses with fairness and promptitude.

AGENTS AT ROCHESTER.

LEVI WARD, JR.

Office in the Counting-Room of Wm. H. Ward & Co. Carroll-st.

EBEN. ELY. Office in Carroll-st.

March, 1827.

S. G. ANDREWS,

One door south of the Mansion-House, Carroll-street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND Groceries,

Pays Cash for Wheat, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and
most kinds of country Produce.

Rochester, March, 1827.

ROCHESTER

Clothing Emporium.

—••••—
P. KEARNEY,

Merchant Tailor, No. 7 Exchange-st.

KEEPS constantly on hand, an elegant assortment
of Shepherd's best Black, Blue, Mixed and Olive
Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Cut Velvets, Toilinet, Va-
lencia and Silk Vestings, &c.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING.

For the accommodation of Gentlemen travelling, he
keeps constantly on hand,

Extra fine linen Shirts, and shirt Collars,

Cravats, Suspenders and Hose,

Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,

do. Lambs' wool, Floss and Flannel Drawers,
with an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's Hunting Belts.

This Establishment having been long in operation, and
having, as is believed, given general satisfaction to its
customers, the proprietor now has the satisfaction to state
to the publick, that by late additions, his stock of goods
are equal in *quality, style, and extent*, to those of any
other clothing establishment in the western country.
All orders thankfully received.

March, 1827.

LAND AGENCY, & SURVEYING.

O. WILDER,

Having connected himself with JOHN R. HENRY,
in establishing a

Land-Office

In the village of Rochester, and having provided themselves with maps and plans of the village and surrounding country, will be enabled to give much useful information to strangers wishing to locate themselves in this section of the State. The purchase and sale of Farms and Lots—the examining of land titles, conveyancing, &c. will receive their prompt attention.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

The arrangement of the office will be such as to enable one of the parties to attend to calls from the country for surveying on the shortest notice, and they flatter themselves that their experience and careful attention to the interests of their employers, will give entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen having Farms to dispose of, will do well to call and leave a description of them.

They have now on sale several desirable Farms and out lots, near the village. One farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rochester, possessing many valuable properties.

N. B. The most respectable references will be given.

Office one door west of the Court-House, Buffalo-st.
Rochester, March, 1827.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

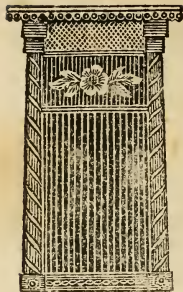
(Corner of Main and Canal-street.)



E. JOHNSON will continue to devote his attention to Surveying and Civil Engineering. He has in his employment two practical men of twenty years' experience, one of whom, Mr. VALENTINE GILL, formerly employed as surveyor on the Erie Canal, is an experienced Draftsman. His instruments, for accuracy, are of the superiour kind. Prompt attention will be given to all applications in the line of his business.

Rochester, March, 1827,

JOHN H. THOMPSON,



BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER,

Manufacturer, wholesale and retail
dealer in

**Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING-GLASSES,**

of all sizes and descriptions. Looking-Glass Plates, Picture Frames, Gold Leaf, Glaziers' Diamonds, elegant American, French and English Historical and Fancy Engravings, Reflectors for store and boat lamps, by the quantity, at New-York prices.

March, 1827.

STORAGE,
Forwarding and Commission Business.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.



UNION LINE.
FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.



THE subscriber, as agent for the above extensive Line of

Canal Boats,

is prepared to receive PROPERTY and forward the same to Albany or New-York. He will also contract to receive MERCHANDISE in Albany or New-York, and forward the same to any part of the western country, or the Canadas.

Office at the stone Warehouse, near the Episcopal Church.

RUFUS MEECH.

Rochester, March, 1827.

THOMAS KEMPSHALL,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES,

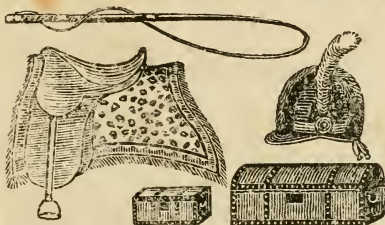
IN THE

RED STONE BLOCK, CARROLL-STREET.

Advances made on all kinds of Produce.

All orders attended to with promptitude.

LATHROP, BROWN & STANLEY,



Saddle, Harness, Cap and Trunk
MAKERS,

(Exchange-street, next door to Allcott & Watts, near the corner,)

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

SADDLES & HARNESSSES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hard Leather and Common Trunks,

Valices,

Portmanteaus,

Carpet-Bags,

Whips, Spurs,

Military Caps & Belts,

Horse Equipage,

Saddlers' Hardware,

Hames and Trees,

&c. &c. &c.

Rochester, March, 1827.

14*

S. MELANCTON SMITH,

(No. 5 Buffalo-st. near the Market,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL VENDER OF

Dye Stuffs,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Ship Chandlery,

Salt, &c. &c. &c.

Who also, with J. A. SPRAGUE, continues the Painting and Glazing business in the same building, under the firm of

J. A. SPRAGUE & CO.

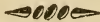
Signs and Fan Sash, finished in the most fashionable manner, on short notice.

Rochester, March, 1827.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.

(Established in 1820.)



J. GOULD & CO.

Keep on hand every description of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Boots & Shoes,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF

LEATHER,

TOGETHER WITH

MOROCCO AND CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Grateful acknowledgments are tendered, for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance is humbly solicited.

Carroll-st. Rochester, March, 1827.

ROCHESTER CASH STORE,

(Established in 1818.)



CHARLES J. HILL,

(SUCCESSOR TO LEAVITT & HILL,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

And such other *Miscellaneous Goods* as are usually wanted in "Town and Country."

STORE, No. 8 BUFFALO-ST. OPPOSITE THE RED MILLS.

March, 1827.

GENERAL MAIL AND PILOT



COACH-OFFICE,

CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-ST. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE EAGLE TAVERN.

TWO Coaches leave this office every day for Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Utica and Albany.

One, every morning for Lockport, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, and Youngstown.

One, every morning for Avon, Geneseo, Dansville, Hornellsville, Bath, and Olean Point.

One, for Palmyra, Lyons, Montezuma, Syracuse, Manlius, Cazenovia, Cherry Valley and Albany, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

One, for Batavia and Buffalo, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, through in one day.

O. ADAMS & CO.

Rochester, March, 1827,

(No. 9.)

EXCHANGE-ST. BOOKSTORE.



Elihu F. Marshall,

PRINTER,

Bookseller and Stationer.

(Having assumed the late concern of *Marshall & Spalding*,) carries on these branches of business, to wit:

PRINTING.

He will execute, with neatness and despatch, all orders for Book or Job Printing:

.....SUCH AS.....

CARDS,
HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,

|| SHOW BILLS,
|| BLANK RECEIPTS,
|| WAY-BILLS,

STORAGE RECEIPTS,

OR, ANY KIND OF

FANCY,

Plain and Ornamental Printing.

BOOKS.

He has also on hand, or will procure, at short notice. Books of the latest and most approved editions, in

History,

|| *Voyages,*

|| *Theology,*

Biography,

|| *Law,*

|| *Poetry, Arts,*

Travels,

|| *Medicine,*

|| *and Sciences;*

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

As well as Sabbath School Books.

STATIONARY, of various qualities and prices, to suit purchasers, such as **PAPER,** of different kinds, *Blank Books, Justices' Blanks, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Pocket Books, Pencils, Pens, Quills, Penknives, &c. &c.*

☞ **BOOK-BINDING** is also carried on, in its various branches. *Paper ruled to order.*

Rochester, 20th of 2d mo. 1827.

T. & W. KEMPSHALL



INFORM their customers, and the publick generally, that they have removed to their New Shop, a few doors north of their old stand, on Carroll-street, where they have, and intend constantly to keep, a large assortment of HATS, of every description, on terms (they believe) that will give general satisfaction—at any rate, they invite Merchants and others to call and satisfy themselves.

 **CASH PAID FOR FURS.**

Rochester, March, 1827.

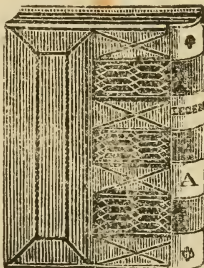
Wholesale Bookstore, **AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,**

(Established in 1816.)



EVERARD PECK,

BOOKSELLER, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER



AT THE SIGN OF

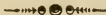
THE LEGER,

Has constantly for sale,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books & Stationary,

AT REDUCED PRICES.



PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, **NEATLY EXECUTED.**

 **CASH PAID FOR RAGS.**

Rochester, March, 1827.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ROCHESTER.

*For sale at the general Land Office of
Elisha Johnson and William Atkinson,*

SEVERAL hundred Lots situated in different sections of the village, consisting of Mill Lots, Warehouse Lots, situations for Dry Docks, Lumber Yards, Boat Yards, &c. situated on the Erie Canal and Feeder.— Dwelling Lots, Out Lots, and several Farms near the village.

March, 1827.

MONROE High School.



THE publick are hereby notified, that an institution has been established, under the title of the **MONROE HIGH SCHOOL**, in Henrietta village, near Rochester; at which the monitorial system of instruction is adopted, precisely after the method so successfully pursued in the New-York High School under the care of Messrs. Barnes and Griscom. A spacious brick building is erected for the purpose, 50 by 60 feet, and three stories high, with a grand room in the middle story, 60 feet long by 40 wide, and 16 feet high—the whole capable of accommodating about 360 scholars. It is pleasantly located in the village of Henrietta, 7 miles from Rochester; to and from which place the mail stage goes daily. The situation is retired and healthy. A library is established, and a settled minister resides in the village. The principal, having become practically acquainted with the system, has received a diploma from Mr. Barnes, principal of the New-York High School, and has engaged an assistant teacher, well qualified for the station, who has taught a considerable time upon the monitorial plan, in one of the publick institutions in the city. There are at present in attendance, 80 scholars, male and female.— The principal therefore confidently hopes, owing to the celebrity of the monitorial system, and the favourable auspices under which the school has commenced, it hav-

ing been open for the reception of scholars only since the 22d of January last, that the inducements held out at this institution are such, that parents and guardians will early embrace the opportunity of placing their children or wards at a school where so many advantages are offered. It may not here be out of place to remark, what has been so frequently intimated through the medium of our publick prints, by those who have had ocular demonstration of the fact, and was lately so pointedly mentioned by our chief magistrate—"That the monitorial system of instruction has completely triumphed over every obstacle which at first appeared to hinder its introduction in schools of the highest grade: inasmuch as it is now clearly ascertained, that the system is susceptible of being adapted to the study of every science." One great proof of the eminent utility of the system, may be seen, from its general popularity in our enlightened metropolis, where nearly ten thousand children are daily taught by it. A detailed description of the mode of procedure under this system, cannot be given in a prospectus of this kind. Suffice it to say, it is granted by the most enlightened part of community, that by it, much time is saved to the student, and much money to the parent. The principal invites those who may be desirous of getting a more particular knowledge of the system, to visit the institution; where, from a practical elucidation of its intrinsic merits, he flatters himself he will be able to fulfil every expectation grounded on these remarks.

Both the male and female parts of the school will be divided into three departments; which, together with the branches taught in them, are as follows.—

Introductory Department.

The alphabet, spelling, writing on slates, reading, writing on paper, elements of arithmetick, English grammar, and geography.—The latter is principally taught from maps.

Junior Department.

Spelling by dictation, reading, penmanship, arithmetick. continuance of geography, sketching maps, composition, English grammar, elocution, elements of natural history taught by lectures upon emblematick paintings.

Senior Department.

Analytical grammar, geography complete, mapping, use of the celestial and terrestrial globes, higher arithmetick, Bennett's system of Italian book keeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, ancient geography, antiquities, history, rhetorick, composition, explanatory lectures on philosophy, chymistry, and natural history, Latin, Greek, and French languages. The French language will be taught by a native of France.

The principal has furnished himself with a hydro-geographick map, for the aid of the junior and senior departments in the study of geography, by which is shown a perfect exemplification of the earth, the water actually flowing between the several islands, continents, &c.) and the general principles of navigation.

The payment of tuition will be made to the principal in advance, and the terms of instruction will not be varied from the following rates.—Introductory, \$1,50 per quarter of 12 weeks. Junior, \$3,00 do. Senior, \$5,00.

The students will be equally taxed, to defray the expense of fuel, but no charge will be made for slates, pens, or ink.

Genteel board, for scholars of both sexes, may be had at 8 to 12 shillings per week.

Books (by the most approved authors) furnished by the principal, at wholesale prices.

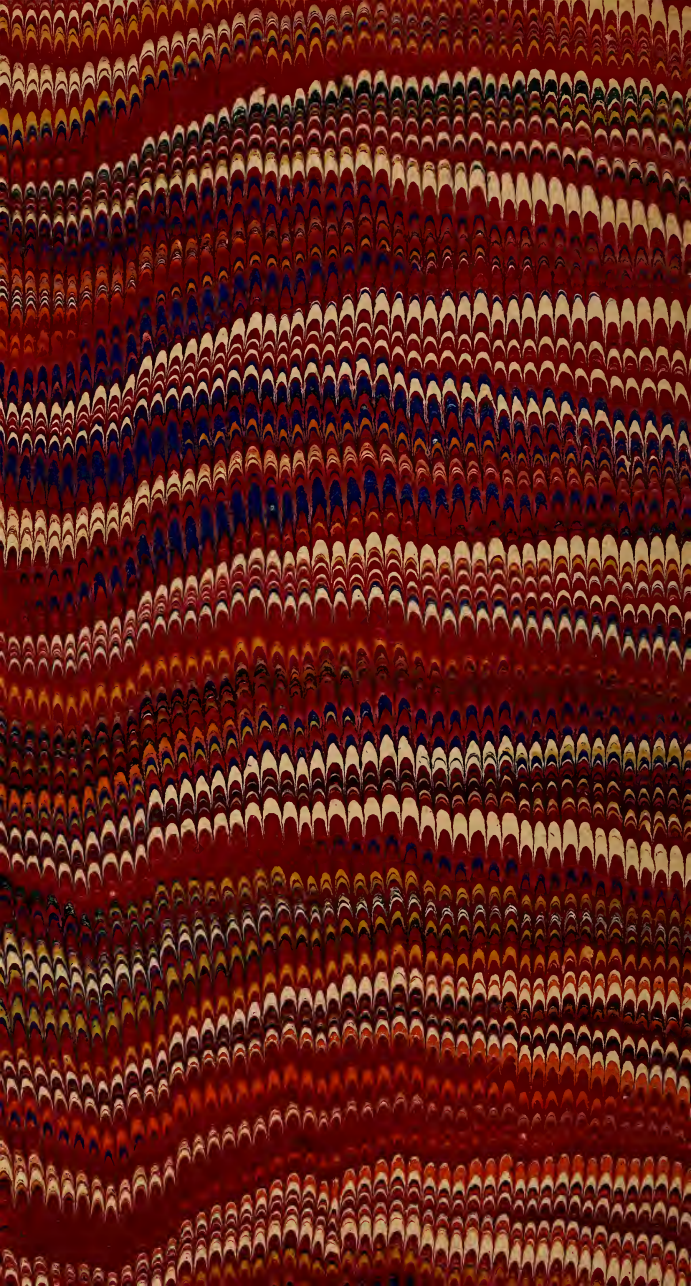
A committee, appointed by the trustees of the institution for the purpose, will, at regular intervals, examine both the male and female departments of the school, and report for the satisfaction of parents, the progress of the students, and the general state and moral discipline of the school. This is deemed a better method of critically examining a school, than by publick exhibitions, inasmuch as parents will thus be made more accurately acquainted with the real advancement of their children, and the students themselves will thus have a constant stimulant to laudable emulation before them. The moral and religious instruction of the pupils placed under the principal's care, will be sedulously attended to, but sectarianism will be altogether avoided.

D. B. CRANE, *Principal.*

Monroe High School, Henrietta, }
Monroe Co. N. Y. March, 1827. }









LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 205 414 0

