

## **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,

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

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.*****HOOB 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.

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

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.

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**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.

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#### 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*.

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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.]

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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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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*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>

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

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

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

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

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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### 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.			

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### 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 inferiour to none of the kind in the United States.

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### 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
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	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, 87½ 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.

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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.

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#### 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.

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#### WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

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

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dressing, dyeing, and wool-carding 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.

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#### 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,

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.

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### III.—PUBLIC 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."

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### 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.

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### 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

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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.

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### 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.

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### 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.

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## 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.

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#### 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

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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 Gothick 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.

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#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL

Is a neat brick building, 42 by 55 feet, with tall Gothick 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.

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#### THE METHODIST SOCIETY

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

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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## 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 inferior 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



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		

<b>WESTWARD.</b>			
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.

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## 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.

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### THE 'THEATRE

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