

Memoir

THE SHORT TRACT BAND.

(Dedicated to the Veteran Drum Corps of Grand Old Allegany, by Major McFigg.)
 Up on the hills where jowling birds
 Graze on carpets of bladed green,
 Where rustle of leaves and song of birds
 Are heard where the sun sheds its
 morning sheen,
 Where the air is soft and almost
 blue,
 Where nature is sweet and hearts are
 true,
 I hear the thrum of the big bass drum,
 When the double drag and rum-tum-
 trum—
 Of the double coming nearer—nearer
 to me,
 And the shrill rill-rill-rill-ree,
 Making my heart throbb as the
 music dree,
 My soul as it did in the years gone by
 With banners unfurled beneath a ro-y
 sky,
 We marched away to the gruesome
 field,
 With scuffed ranks the flag to shield,
 And the same rum-trum, the same
 rill-ree—
 Of drum and life were then sweet to
 me,
 And this was the band that led us then
 Where sword was mightier than the
 pen,
 Of days of war! long, long ago!
 Where hearts were rent in gory flow,
 And death strode forth on his charger
 white,
 And battles were ended in darkest
 night,
 Fleured these fields again to me,
 As I hear the rill's shrill trill-rill-ree,
 And the rat-tat-tat and rum-tum trum
 Of the double drag and big bass drum—
 Of the Short Tract band—the Veteran
 corps—
 Bowed and grizzled, who long before,
 Filled men's souls as they marched
 away,
 From these same hills on a summer
 day,
 Of music of harps on the golden shore,
 When our lamp goes out forever more,
 As it floats along the shining strand,
 Not sweeter will be than the Short
 Tract band!

The Crucial Date.
Saturday Journal
 "The crucial date in the history of the
 French Revolution was the day when
 the Bastille fell."—
 "The crucial date in the history of the
 American Revolution was the day when
 the Declaration of Independence was
 signed."—
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 the Bastille fell."—
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 American Revolution was the day when
 the Declaration of Independence was
 signed."—

ANGELICA AUG. 28TH.
 1897
MEETING OF THE CATHERINE

They engaged in the dining hall
 having their guests sat down to a delicious
 and dainty repast.

The beautiful home was decorated with
 flowers and the National emblem. As
 one approached the house a large Ameri-
 can flag greeted the eye and similar ones
 draped the doorways, while golden rods
 marked beneath the mantel and grouped
 in corners glowed in loveliness. Adding
 to the beauty of the scene were daisy
 and delicate greens and beautiful clusters
 of sweet peas. In one corner was grouped
 the oil painting of Major Moses Van
 Couvering serving as a background, many
 names of historic wars, among which
 were Antiquity, Latin and American of
 Washington, LaFayette and Alexander
 Hamilton with numerous other names
 mentioned at by-gone days. These were
 flanked with oak and ivy leaves by the
 members of the chapter, who in reviewing
 the names of their Revolutionary ancestors,
 who so bravely and heroically fought for
 and achieved American Independence,
 felt an awe and thankfulness to these
 brave men and women somewhat akin
 to worship.

The ladies were then invited by the
 hostess to the hall in the upper part of
 the house, which was prettily decorated
 with flags and bunting and in the large
 alcove at one side the meeting was called
 to order by the Regent. Earnest prayer
 by Miss Angelica Church, in absence of
 the chaplain, opened the third meeting of
 the Daughters. After reading of the
 minutes, one new member, Mrs. Thos. L.
 Smith was added to the secretary's roll
 book. The registrar's and treasurer's
 reports occupied but a few moments and
 again the chapter had the pleasure of
 listening to papers of unusual merit.

A very interesting genealogical paper
 was presented by Mrs. Frank S. Smith
 an essay on the battle of Bennington
 by Miss Alice Reed, while Miss Angelica
 Church gave a paper on the early coming
 of her grandmother, Anna Steward
 Church, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

A pleasant surprise to the chapter came
 from the presentation of a gavel from
 Mr. John S. Minard, the head of which
 was made from an apple tree in the old
 Indian orchard at Ga-o-ya-deo (Canoadea)
 and the handle from a piece of the house
 of Chief John Hudson, which was the last
 Indian habitation on the Genesee, being
 blown down in a storm in 1822-23. Mr.
 Minard will be held in grateful re-
 membrance by the ladies composing the
 Catherine Schuyler chapter, for this kind
 and thoughtful present.

The session was a most pleasant one,
 each one increasing in interest. Some
 twenty ladies of Angelica, who are
 eligible, met the chapter in the drawing
 room at the close of the business meeting,
 and the prospects of a large chapter in
 Allegany is quite evident. The chapter
 will meet again in September, but the
 place of meeting has not yet been de-
 termined.

WHITE HOUSE DINNER IN 1818.

Described by a Congressman Who Was
 Guest of President Monroe.

Utica Herald.

A meeting of the Onondaga Historical So-
 ciety was held yesterday afternoon in the
 Arcade. The speaker of the evening was
 Robert J. Hubbard, of Chenango.

Mr. Hubbard's subject was "Politics
 and Social Life in Washington During the
 Administration of President Monroe." In
 the beginning he stated that his paper was
 composed largely of extracts from private

letters which had been written to the
 hostess, who had given me each one
 —much more detailed, certainly, than
 more democratic system of handshaking
 which prevails in our own land. Simple
 refreshments were passed by the servants,
 consisting of sweetmeats, ice cream, hot
 punch and lemonade. The president was
 dressed in the ordinary of a general and
 his wife wore an elegant dress of
 silk stockings. Mrs. Monroe had on all
 or such gown of light color, which
 she wore for the first and a large
 of artificial flowers at the bosom. Her
 hair of brown was of the same natural
 color and she was about 40 years of age, rather
 handsome and very graceful and true to
 her nature. The president was in the
 chair, a long looking, smiling and
 talking with about 100 persons.

On February 21, 1818, Mr. Hubbard
 dined with the president, in company with
 Messrs. Coakley, Palmer and Deady.
 The party was small. The president, his
 wife and guests were seated at the
 end of a long table, and the
 guests were seated in a room in
 which there were some twenty gentlemen
 sitting in a row in a common style, some
 as ladies, they having undergone the grand
 social ceremony. "Mrs. Monroe," he
 writes, "was seated at the further end of
 the room with other ladies. On our ap-
 proach she arose and received us hand-
 somely. After being myself presented, I
 introduced the other gentlemen. I was
 expected to be led to the president, but my
 pilot, the private secretary, had vanished."

"We beat a retreat, each to his respective
 chair. Observing the president sitting very
 demurely by the chimney corner, I rose and
 advanced to him. He got up and shook me
 by the hand, as he did the other gentlemen.
 This second ceremony over, all again was
 silence, and each once more moved to his
 seat. It was a period of great solemnity.
 Not a whisper broke upon the ear to in-
 terrupt the silence of the place, and every
 one looked as if the next moment would be
 his last. After awhile the president, in a
 grave manner, began conversation with
 some one who sat near him, and directly the
 secretary ushered in some more victims,
 who submitted to the same ordeal we had
 experienced. This continued for fully half
 an hour, when dinner was announced.

"The dinner was good and the table most
 richly furnished. There were about thirty
 guests in all, it became more lively as the
 dishes rattled. The plateau in the center
 of the table was very elegant. It was fully
 12 feet long and 2 feet wide, oval at the
 ends, and figures, 8 inches high, with ex-
 tended arms composed of a mirror sur-
 rounded by gold females holding candle-
 sticks. The table was garnished with arti-
 ficial flowers. The plate was very hand-
 some, china highly gilt, and the dessert
 knives, forks and spoons were of beaten
 gold. The dinner was ended at about half
 past 8 o'clock." Mr. Hubbard attended an-
 other dinner at the "palace" and spoke of
 it as a grave and serious affair.

The speaker referred briefly to the impor-
 tance of President Monroe's administra-
 tion and the development of the Monroe
 doctrine. Then he took up the social life
 described in the letters. The French mis-
 sionary, M. de Neuville, gave elegant en-
 tertainments. In December, 1817, he attended
 one in honor of the birthday of the Duch-
 ess d'Angouleme.

At 8 o'clock they were ushered into the
 presence of the hospitable host, with a very
 profound bow from the master and deep
 courtesies from Mrs. de Neuville.
 They were shaken by the hand and had a
 cordial welcome. The ladies were among
 them richly dressed. If such delicate ap-
 pare can be called dressed, Mrs. de Neu-
 ville was dressed not only with great
 decency, but in the plainest manner, and to-
 gether without ornament. The lady of the
 British mission, Mr. Bogan, was most
 properly attired, and dressed in a
 red and blue gown. The

We marched away to the gruesome
 field,
 Who carried ranks the flag to shield,
 And the same rum-trum, the same
 mill-ree--
 Of drum and fife were then sweet to
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 And the rat-tat-tat and rum-tum trum
 Of the double drag and big bass drum--
 Of the Short Tract band--the Veteran
 corps--
 Bowed and grizzled, who long before,
 Furlied men's souls as they marched
 away,
 From these same hills on a summer
 day,
 O music of harps on the golden shore,
 When our lamp goes out forever more,
 As it floats along the shining strand,
 Not sweeter will be than the Short
 Tract band!

The Crucial Battle,
 A meretricious journal,
 With the hammock's net she swung,
 And so fair
 Above her head were flung,
 Her eyes
 He held her for a while,
 Her eyes
 Her eyes
 Her eyes
 When he heard her softly say,
 And then he said,
 And then he said,
 And then he said,

ANGELICA AUG. 28TH.

THIRD MEETING OF THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

With Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith in Com-
 memoration of the Battle of Ben-
 nington--Papers of Literary Value
 and a Splendid Entertainment.

A most enjoyable meeting of the
 Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters
 of the American Revolution, was held in
 Angelica, on Saturday, August 28th, with
 Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, in com-
 memoration of the battle of Bennington.
 The chapter and a few friends were
 invited to luncheon at 1 p. m. They were
 graciously received and welcomed by the
 ladies and then invited to be seated at
 the luncheon table, which was charmi-

The ladies were then invited by the
 president to the hall in the upper part of
 the house, which was promptly decorated
 with flags and bunting and in the large
 above above side the meeting was called
 to order by the Regent. Earnest prayer
 by Miss Angelica Church, in absence of
 the chaplain, opened the third meeting of
 the Daughters. After reading of the
 minutes, one new member, Mrs. Thos. L.
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 Mr. John S. Minard, the head of which
 was made from an apple tree in the old
 Indian orchard at Ga-o-ya-deo (Caucadea),
 and the handle from a piece of the house
 of Chief John Hudson, which was the last
 Indian habitation on the Genesee, being
 blown down in a storm in 1892-93. Mr.
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Utica Herald.
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 ciety was held yesterday afternoon in the
 Arcade. The speaker of the evening was
 Robert J. Hubbard, of Cananota.

Mr. Hubbard's subject was "Political
 and Social Life in Washington During the
 Administration of President Monroe." In
 the beginning he stated that his paper was
 composed largely of extracts from private
 letters written by Thomas H. Hubbard
 in the years 1817 and 1824 he was repre-
 sentative at Washington from the con-
 gressional district embracing Madison and
 Herkimer counties of this state, during the
 administration of President Monroe.

Mr. Hubbard had been presented to
 President James Monroe, who occupied the
 "palace," as the president's house was
 called, in 1817, and spoke of him as a
 plain, unassuming man, who acted as and
 other well-bred man would do. The pres-
 ident received callers on the 1st of Jan-
 uary, 1818. At 2 o'clock the doors were
 opened and the crowd poured in. A corps
 of marines was drawn up in front of the
 house, blight in all the crappings of mili-
 tary dress. The president received with

The president received with
 the greatest politeness and attention
 all who came to the drawing room,
 where there were some twenty gentlemen
 sitting at a row in a common room, some
 as ladies, they having undergone the grand
 state ceremony. "Mrs. Monroe," he
 writes, "was seated at the further end of
 the room with other ladies. On our ap-
 proach she arose and received us hand-
 somely. After being respectfully presented, I
 introduced the other gentlemen. I was
 expected to be led to the president, but my
 pilot, the private secretary, had vanished.

"We beat a retreat, each to his respective
 chair. Observing the president sitting very
 demurely by the chimney corner, I rose and
 advanced to him. He got up and shook me
 by the hand, as he did the other gentlemen.
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 silence, and each once more moved to his
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At 8 o'clock they were ushered into the
 presence of the hospitable host, with a very
 profound bow from the master and three
 low courtesies from Mme. de Neuville.
 They were shaken by the hand and had a
 cordial welcome. The ladies were many of
 them richly dressed, if such decollete expo-
 sure can be called dressed. Mme. de Neu-
 ville was dressed not only with great prop-
 erty, but in the plainest manner, and alto-
 gether without ornament. The lady of the
 British minister, Mr. Bagot, was most sum-
 pterously attired, and decorum was an occa-
 sion not forgotten. The foreign ministers,
 with the exception of M. de Neuville, wore
 the court costumes of their countries, that
 of the Spanish minister excelling in rich-
 ness. Decatur graced the feast with his at-
 tendants in full uniform. Neither the pres-
 ident nor his lady was present. Soon after
 their arrival dancing commenced. Two
 rooms were fitted for this purpose, and
 there were many eager participants. Coffee,
 jellies and ice cream were sent around early
 in the evening, and after 10 o'clock all moved
 upstairs to the supper table, which oc-
 cupied three rooms. They were decorated
 with taste and elegance. At 11 o'clock the
 company broke up.

made obligatory upon
demanded by the States
the before men
of the State of New
York
to be

stantiate his assertions, and I pledge
myself to shew by direct proof that they
are untrue. Ananias, did that Gentle-
man say? I ask, is there a house in
this village the inmates of which are not
evidences of his unmanliness of charac-
ter, and I will within him I have never
before in my life seen which I know would
be a disgrace to the name of a gentleman.

Sept. 2, 1832.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF
ALEXANDER, ss.

John C. Granger, do hereby certify that I am the author of the article signed "Medicus," published in the "Batavia Advocate," on the 27th day of August, 1832. The following statement as such together with my willingness at any time to prove that I am not the author of the article signed "Medicus," will show every impartial reader how unjustifiable is this attack on my reputation.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, SS.
Henry Fawcett, being sworn, says, that he never has in the course of his practice administered or sanctioned the administration of more than three drops of Croton Oil, at any one time or under any circumstance.


HENRY FAWCETT.
Taken and subscribed before me, the 27th day of August, 1831.
H. MILLER, J. P.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE BATAVIA ADVOCATE.
FRANCIS GRANGER.

The more I examine into the character and principles of that great and good man, Francis Granger, the more I find to applaud and admire. Indeed, he seems to be one of those rare men of our country against whom the tongue of calumny can produce no effect. Even his greatest enemies seem to cower at his approach, and to acknowledge with kindly deference the superiority of the talents and wisdom of this great statesman. Although his political enemies have watched with a vulture's eye, every action of his useful life, to prey upon something by which to traduce his character, and to rob him of that envious reputation which they can never hope or even expect to possess; yet, I may say without the hazard of contradiction, that they have not as yet, been successful enough, to point out to the world, one single objection founded in truth against the private or public career of Mr. Granger. He seems to have combined all the qualifications of a great, good, wise and profound legislator together, and to have treasured them all up in his own bosom, to be meted out to the great family of man, as their several necessities should seem to require. It is superior merit which entitles him to

son, however great his merit and capability for the same office. He is decidedly an antimason, and will be elected as such if he lives till the next caucus is over—his opponents are convinced of this; many of them acknowledge it, and they all concede the fact, that Mr. Granger is a man of very superior talents, of a fine professional deportment, of a fair and unimpeachable character, and possessed of an ample fortune, and is entitled to the respect and confidence of all the virtuous and honest men of the county. He is a man of great public spirit, and his opponents may regard as far as possible in their power. Mr. Granger has secured the favor of the electors of this state to such an extent, that his opponents cannot defeat his election—as the times now are, and will continue to be, he cannot fail to be elected, and that too by an overwhelming majority. I repeat it again, he is a popular man. I would ask how he has acquired all this popularity—has he practised intrigue? Has he played the legerdmain of a magician? Has he been a political gambler for the "spoils" of the state? No; instead of all these emanations of a corrupt and rotten heart, he is possessed of one a stranger to all of them. His speech on the Chenango Canal Bill need no comment from me, it speaks volumes on that subject. M.


We take pleasure in laying the following correspondence before our readers. To all, who know Mr. Sill, nothing we could add, could give it additional weight or consideration. If it should meet the eye of any who do not know his reputation, to such we would say he has twice represented this district in Congress, and is of the highest respectability for talents and character.—*erie Gazette.*

ERIE, Aug. 3, 1832.
HON. THOMAS H. SILL,

Dear Sir:—The subject of Masonry, involving the usefulness of the institution or the contrary; and the propriety of either sustaining or suppressing it, has become of deep and engrossing interest to at least a considerable portion of this community. The subscribers, your neighbours and friends, understanding that you are a member of the masonic body, but believing from your uniform candour on their subjects as well as this, that you have not permitted your feelings, either one way or the other, to bias your judgment, have thought proper to call upon you for your opinion upon the present distracting question, with the understanding that your answer shall be made public, if in their opinion it shall be thought expedient.

With great respect, we are
Your ob't. and humble servants.
Robert Brown,
Samuel Hays,
George Nickolson,
George A. Elliot,

strong and deep excitement in the public mind; and this excitement should have been continued and increased, by the obstructions to the due course of justice, which appears to have been experienced in the judicial proceedings arising of these transactions.

You do me justice, gentlemen, in supposing, that I have not permitted my feelings to influence my judgment in this matter. For a number of years I have paid little or no attention to the subject, considering it a matter of public discussion, from which my prevailing opinion is that the institution is a bad one, and ought to be suppressed.

The sentiments of friendship and confidence expressed in your Letter, respecting the subject, from my friends and neighbours, some of whom were among my oldest associates in the country, induced my grateful acknowledgment.

The opinions I have here expressed are the same I have often communicated to others, and I have no objections to your making such use of them as to you shall seem expedient.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect
Your friend and ob't servant,
THOMAS H. SILL.

To Messrs.
Robert Brown, Samuel Hays,
Gen. Nickolson, Geo. A. Elliot,
Jos. M. Sterrett, E. Babbitt,
Chas. M. Reed, John Evans.

(From Poulson's American Daily Adv.
"THE DAY IS COMING."

There is not an Irishman who has a soul that will not, when the day arrives on which the ballot boxes will be opened, remember the unmanly and inglorious warfare which General Jackson is carrying on through his presses, upon Alexander Cook and James Cowan.—These attacks upon such men, for *daring to be free*, will meet their reward. Let the Lion roar, and the Lion's whelps growl on; Irishmen, stand ready to let them know that their roaring and their growling shall cease. If Irishmen are held to be contemptible by the Jacksonites, the office holders and the office seekers, they will not fail to make these reckless politicians feel something of an Irishman's power, when under the privilege of those free institutions which Jacksonism seeks to destroy, he drops his ticket in the ballot box.

Irishmen *feel* when their countrymen and friends are attacked, and they will rise as one man to put down such a set of men as thus recklessly abuse and vilify them.

Irishmen now proclaim it—**THEY WILL NEVER CONSENT TO VOTE FOR ANDREW JACKSON, OR FOR ANY MAN WHO WILL.** *The Rubicon is passed—Our motto is—"Our adopted Country—its institutions and our friends."*
ST. PATRICK.

The Anti-masonic Convention which met on the 20th inst. from Windham and Bennington counties, (Vt.) nominated the Hon. RICHARD SCRIPPS, as a candidate for Congress, in place of the late Mr. HEW, of Southborough.—*Albany evening Journal.*

35.—We have never known the political horizon of this state, so clear as

S. Bank stock... what principle... they any right... is not enough... must, therefore, tax... Regarding banking... of their own creation... doubled right to grant... condition they please... is left at the option... for the charter, either to... or not; but how can... an arbitrary tax upon U... ock—a property in which... of their citizens have in... funds upon the faith of... ted by Congress. If you... ch a right to the State... they may with equal justice... extra tax upon funds... mercantile business, because... ore profitable than other... ax butchers higher than... cause they think the former... eater profit than the latter... old establish at once a... rbitrary and inquisitorial... nation, totally discordant... metal principles of a Republi... rnement, and it may, therefore... confidence be asserted that... single State of the Union... such a law, as the President... will be enacted by all.

It seems, every thing concern... Bank question is perverted by... ident. Every object is viewed... e light, so that right appears to... g. In this his crusade against... k, the President resembles... e famous Knight of La Mancha... ant Don Quixotte, who sally... to redress wrongs, mistook an... ive and useful wind-mill for a... sorcerer. With lance and rest... ing spurs to his horse, he dashed... d to encounter the imagined fell... er, and though his faithful Pan... d out to him "stop! Master, stop!"... ly a wind-mill," he seemed deaf... remonstrances, & onward he gal... till coming in contact with the... y moving wings of the mill, both... and rider were severely over... n. Don Quixotte himself well... for steed was to be pitied, having... in that affair merely by compul... and was thus much more to be... miserated, than those, who pos... the power of choosing their ruler... place the reins of Government... hands totally unfit for such a

The following statement... with my willingness... at any time to prove that I am not... the author of the article signed "Medi... cus," will show every impartial reader... how unjustifiable is this attack on my re... putation.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, SS.

Henry Fawcett, being sworn, says, that he never has in the course of his practice administered or sanctioned the administration of more than three drops of Croton Oil, at any one time or under any circumstance.

HENRY FAWCETT.

Taken and subscribed before me, the 27th day of August, 1831.

H. MILLER, J. P.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE BATAVIA ADVOCATE. FRANCIS GRANGER.

The more I examine into the character and principles of that great and good man, Francis Granger, the more I find to applaud and admire. Indeed, he seems to be one of those rare men of our country against whom the tongue of calumny can produce no effect. Even his greatest enemies seem to cower at his approach, and to acknowledge with kindly deference the superiority of the talents and wisdom of this great statesman. Although his political enemies have watched with a vulture's eye, every action of his useful life, to prey upon something by which to traduce his character, and to rob him of that envious reputation which they can never hope or even expect to possess; yet, I may say without the hazard of contradiction, that they have not as yet, been successful enough, to point out to the world, one single objection founded in truth against the private or public career of Mr. Granger. He seems to have combined all the qualifications of a great, good, wise and profound legislator together, and to have treasured them all up in his own bosom, to be meted out to the great family of man, as their several necessities should seem to require. It is superior merit which entitles him to the suffrages of the electors of this great state, over that of any other candidate. The course marked out and pursued by him in relation to most of the great and important questions which have been agitated in our State Legislature, on subjects of state interest, since he composed one of that body, has been judicious, open, fair and manly. His judgment has ever guided him right—and right is popularity—and he is a popular man;—his opponents know it—they

cannot defeat his election—on the times now on, and will continue to be, he cannot fail to be elected, and that too by an over-bearing majority. Repeat it again, he is a popular man. I would ask how he has acquired all this popularity—has he practised intrigue? Has he played the legerdemain of a magician? Has he been a political gambler for the "spoils" of the state? No; instead of all these emanations of a corrupt and rotten heart, he is possessed of one a stranger to all of them. His speech on the Chenango Canal Bill need no comment from me, it speaks volumes on that subject. M.

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ERIE, Aug 3, 1832.

HON. THOMAS H. SILL,

Dear Sir:—The subject of Masonry, involvating the usefulness of the institution or the contrary; and the propriety of either sustaining or suppressing it, has become of deep and engrossing interest to at least a considerable portion of this community. The subscribers, your neighbours and friends, understanding that you are a member of the masonic body, but believing from your uniform candour on their subjects as well as this, that you have not permitted your feelings, either one way or the other, to bias your judgment, have thought proper to call upon you for your opinion upon the present distracting question, with the understanding that your answer shall be made public, if in their opinion it shall be thought expedient.

With great respect, we are
Your obt. and humble servants.

- Robert Brown,
- Samuel Hays,
- George Nickolson,
- George A. Elliot,
- Jos. M. Sterrett,
- E. Babbitt,
- Chas. M. Reed,
- John Evans.

Erie, August 4, 1832.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of yesterday, in which you are pleased to request my opinion on the subject of Masonry, which, as you observe, is, at present, so great a cause of public excitement.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect
Your friend and ob't servant,
THOMAS H. SILL.

- To Messrs.
- Robert Brown,
 - Gen. Nickolson,
 - Jos. M. Sterrett,
 - Chas. M. Reed,
 - Samuel Hays,
 - Geo. A. Elliot,
 - E. Babbitt,
 - John Evans.

(From Poulson's American Daily Adv.
"THE DAY IS COMING.")

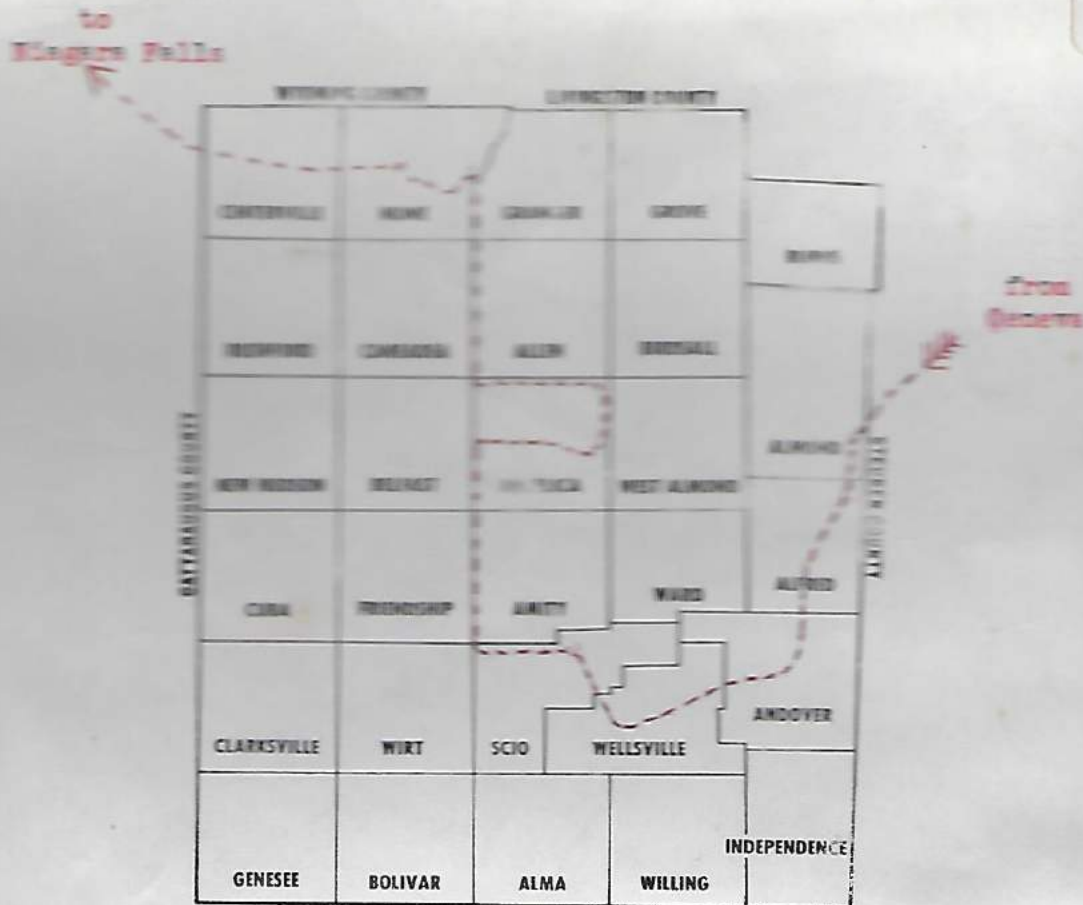
There is not an Irishman who has a soul that will not, when the day arrives on which the ballot boxes will be opened, remember the unmanly and inglorious warfare which General Jackson is carrying on through his presses, upon Alexander Cook and James Cowan.— These attacks upon such men, for daring to be free, will meet their reward. Let the Lion roar, and the Lion's whelps growl on; Irishmen, stand ready to let them know that their roaring and their growling shall cease. If Irishmen are held to be contemptible by the Jacksonites, the office holders and the office seekers, they will not fail to make these reckless politicians feel something of an Irishman's power, when under the privilege of those free institutions which Jacksonism seeks to destroy, he drops his ticket in the ballot box.

Irishmen feel when their countrymen and friends are attacked, and they will rise as one man to put down such a set of men as thus recklessly abuse and vilify them.

Irishmen now proclaim it—**THEY WILL NEVER CONSENT TO VOTE FOR ANDREW JACKSON, OR FOR ANY MAN WHO WILL. The Rubicon is passed— Our motto is—"Our adopted Country—its institutions? and our friends?"**
ST. PATRICK.

The Anti-masonic Convention which met on the 20th inst. from Windham and Bennington counties, (Vt.) nominated the Hon. RICHARD SKELTON, as a candidate for Congress, in place of the late Mr. HUNT, of Middleborough. —*Albany evening Journal.*

We have never known the political horizon of this state, so clear and bright as it is in view of the approaching election. The cause of the people is onward. We are cheered by every day's observation. Our information from every quarter of the state, is of the most gratifying character. The spirit which was roused in 1824, is again abroad in the state. The people are determined to shake off the yoke of the Albany Money Changers. **Freemen will not wear Collars.**



STATE of PENNSYLVANIA
 PRESENT MAP of Allegheny County is used to show
 perspective in conjunction with Philip Church's
 itinerary during August 1801.

The Church Tract Exploration August 1801

At present Almond, Philip Church met Moses VanCampen, John Gibson and others.

At present Alfred, the party followed the road partially opened on orders of Charles Williamson, agent for Pulteney Associates.

At present Andover, called on Mr. Dyke near Elm Valley, earliest Allegheny settler.

At present Wellsville, followed the Genesee River downstream from a point a little north of the confluence of the river and Dyke Creek.

At present Scio, near the confluence of Vandermark's Creek and Genesee River, the party turned west, searching for and coming upon the cleared Transit Meridian Line. Following the line northward they soon came upon milestone #12 and knew that they were at the northwest corner of township 2 range 2 of Morris Reserve, the southernmost township of John B. Church's 100,000 acre tract.

At present Amity, the first exploration was the following of the Transit Line northward to milestone #18, known by Philip Church to be the southwest corner of the central township of the tract, township 4 range 2 Morris Reserve.

At present Angelica, the first entry was from the west. At milestone #20 the party entered the township by going one mile directly east. They found, near the east bank of the river, a stake bearing numbers 11,12,13 and 14. This indicated that the townships in the tract had already been subdivided using the standard system of one mile square sections or lots of 640 acres each. Knowing that, in the standard system of lands division, 15,16,21 and 22 are always the four central sections, Church and VanCampen located the stake bearing numbers 15,16,21 and 22 by returning to the Transit Line, going north one mile to milestone #21 and then going directly east



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At present Allen, the Transit Line was followed northward along the west bounds of township #5. Philip decided that, if ever any of the Church Tract had to be mortgaged to raise money for the development costs, it would be this high and cold ground.

At Granger, the end of the tract was reached at milestone #33, after crossing

CHEAP MISCELLANEOUS PERIODICAL.
PROSPERUS
 FOR THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF
THE ROCHESTER GEM

AND LADIES' AMULET:
 Devoted to the dissemination of Useful Knowledge, History, Biographical and Fictitious Writings; to Essays, Moral Reading, Sentiment, Wit, and Poetry.
 WITH PLATES.
Eight quarto pages, semi-monthly at \$1 IN ADVANCE.

The present Proprietors of the *Gem and Ladies' Amulet* have procured new type, and design to make the eighth volume still more worthy the patronage of those who have so long sustained it. Without making any very high pretensions we shall endeavor to offer sufficient inducements to literary men in this region of country, to make our columns, in part at least, the medium of their communications to the public, at the same time that a fostering care will be extended to youthful and native genius. If no more successful than our predecessors, we shall be able, as they have been, to occupy a reasonable proportion of each number with original matter.

In making selections, we shall aim at culing the choicest permissian flowers from modern writers and standard works, as well as pieces in prose of a useful and entertaining character. One point we wish to have distinctly understood: Nothing of a sectarian or controversial kind will find admittance, so far as ordinary care can guard against it. Each number shall contain at least one story or tale, and in this department we shall generally have regard to good practical moral, as well as exciting incidents.

As to the permanency of the work we have no fears. There are paying subscribers enough to support it, and we have had too much experience in such matters to drain off our life-blood by sending long to those who never pay. The terms will be the same as for the last volume—One dollar to mail subscribers, One dollar fifty cents to those in the village who have it left at their doors—in ad-

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Subscriptions received at the County Clerk's Office in this Village.

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JOB PRINTING.
 Such as:
 CARDS, HANDBILLS,
 LABELS, BILLS OF LADING,
 INVITS, MORTGAGES, &c. &c.
 ALSO,

BY Order of George Miles Esq. Clerk of the Court of Sessions, N. York, is given that an Attachment has been taken of the estate of Luther N. Griffith, a resident debtor, on the proofs filed before the Court Commissioner, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute concerning attachments against absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, and that the same will be for the payment of his debts, unless Luther N. Griffith appear and discharge the attachment according to law, within six months from the first publication of this notice, and that the payment of any debts to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state, belonging to said Luther N. Griffith, and the transfer of any such property for any purpose whatever are hereby prohibited by law.—Dated August 17, 1835.

L. C. PECK,
 Attorney for attaching party.

NOTICE
 IS hereby given that application was made to the Legislature of this State at its next session, for the creation of a County from parts of Genesee, Yates, Hamilton and Allegany.
 Dated November 20, 1835.

LUMBER.
 THE subscriber offers for sale at his Mills on the Genesee River, South of the village of Adams, a large assortment of seasoned
LUMBER
 consisting of
 White Pine, Hard Pine,

Office No. 2 State-Law-Office.

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Any person who shall remit us ten dollars, in advance, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one bound volume at the end of the year.

Subscriptions received for less than one

person will answer with the second volume, containing the same amount of matter as the first, including the title page.

For the prospectus, will be sent on application. W. S. POTTING.

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he believes that he will be able to do work in a manner satisfactory to those who may be pleased to employ him. THOMAS CARRIER, No. 100 N. 2nd St.

Any person sending copies of the Gem, shall receive five copies of the Ladies' Amulet, and continued as long as the Gem is regularly forwarded. Postmasters and others who may wish to be Agents for the American Journal, receive twenty five per cent on all copies collected and forwarded to the publisher, to be accompanied at all times with the subscribers' names from whom they are sent. Postage for less than 100 miles, any distance exceeding 100 miles.

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Our Corporation Trustees had a meeting last week, and are prepared to do something towards assisting our citizens in growing their way through mud up to the knee, & should have done so ere this, had those enterprising amateurs done their duty as they should—would not, however, that these latter officers are making preparations to try "that one." We should be glad to see whether the latter do it. The state of our affairs are such as to require some such a course, and if we have an anti-slavery paper, it will be a great help to have it. I have seen E. E. Howard's paper, and it is a very good one. I have also seen the "New York Tribune"—and I am not sure what would be the result of an organ of the "working man."

We would respectfully call the attention of our numerous readers to the list of "Business Cards" in another column of this week's Reporter. Those who go to the city to purchase their stock, may find it to their advantage to call at these establishments. We will state for the benefit of our advertising patrons in the city of New York, that their cards should be sent to us in the month of August, as most of our merchants and others, make calculations to go to the city the forepart of September—and also the first of April in the spring. We have however furnished a few of them with the list which appears in this paper.

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Our Legislature are doing little of importance or interest to the people of this section—we therefore omit our summary of its proceedings, for the purpose of giving full accounts of the important occurrences at the seat of war.

A Synopsis of the proceedings of the State Agricultural Fair, together with a variety of other interesting articles, are unavoidably crowded out of this week's paper to make room for the "War News."

THE GREAT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We have, says the Argus, partial details, through the express of the New York Herald, of the important and sanguinary battles before the capitol of Mexico.—They will be found of the highest interest and importance.

It will be seen that the two battles, as it were, under the walls of the great city, were sanguinary beyond any of the hard fought and well-fought encounters in that country. The American army has again covered itself with imperishable glory.—Against great odds, a powerful force, and a vast army of fresh troops, the enemy's batteries were turned & forced, & his army put to flight with great slaughter. Nothing can exceed the intrepidity and daring of the American soldiery, or the gallant

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ican army; when the following articles were agreed upon :

Art. 1 Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the comm-issaries to be appointed by the Mexican Republic, to negotiate.

2. The armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged in negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall have formally ordered the other to stop the fire of the armistice, and to sign the peace or other such notice.

3. Neither army shall be allowed to enter any place within the city of Mexico, nor any other place, nor to establish any military or political headquarters, or to do any thing which might be considered as an act of war, other than such as may be necessary for the support of the army, and which shall be subject to the inspection of the other party.

4. Neither army shall be allowed to advance beyond the limits of twenty miles from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment, or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flags of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within neutral limits, shall by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city, or the country, needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, & not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any Courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient

to their advantage to call at these establishments. We will state for the benefit of our advertising patrons in the city of New York, that their cards should be sent to us in the month of August, as most of our merchants and others, make calculations to go to the city the forepart of September—and also the first of April in the in the spring. We have however furnished a few of them with the list which appears in this paper.

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We have, says the Argus, partial details, through the express of the New York Herald, of the important and sanguinary battles before the capitol of Mexico.—They will be found of the highest interest and importance.

It will be seen that the two battles, as it were, under the walls of the great city, were sanguinary beyond any of the hard fought and well-fought encounters in that country. The American army has again covered itself with imperishable glory.—Against great odds, a powerful force, and a vast army of fresh troops, the enemy's batteries were turned & forced, & his army put to flight with great slaughter. Nothing can exceed the intrepidity and daring of the American soldiery, or the gallant bearing of the American officers.

We have again to deplore the loss of distinguished officers and brave men. The South Carolina and New York regiments, on whom devolved the brunt of the battle, suffered severely—maintaining, however, their high reputation for intrepid courage and devotion. Among the honored dead, is a name, well known to our citizens, Capt. THORNTON, of the 2d dragoons, a gallant officer, who distinguished himself

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Gen. Scott arrived, immense strength of the ordered Gen Shields' Riley and Caldwell, sible, a junction of the from the city with those few of the movements of ald be seen, but every ny was visible. tie of Valencia was most infantry were seen drawn e batteries, whilst long 's cavalry were stationed waiting the shock of the

charges of the latter was e repulsed by Col. Riley. rly closed in, the firing batteries had not slacked. ntinuous roar for nearly

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th was ordered to move ivision, Garland's brig- attack on Valencia, as to was deemed indispen- k, a few discharges of a rattling of musketry. d, that in the distance y could be seen flying et few deemed that the eformed and carried yet

Scott himself accom- th, and started for the hen they were met by the joyful intelligence e been completely routed.

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ordered Gen. Worth Antonio, to turn and and then push on to- the main road, whilst e army moved on to- d Cohoycan.

scarcely moved half a er village, when a rat- ry announced that it l with the outposts of eavy booming of can- that the noted second another strong work; and tremendous firing

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flags of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within neutral limits, shall by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city, or the country, needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, & not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any Courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded, shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies the commanders respectfully of the two armies within twenty four hours, reck

State, to be holden on the 3th, 6th, and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be elected.

And also, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in place of Philo C. Fuller, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG,
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Allegheny County, N. D. The Inspectors of Election in the several townships your county will give notice of the election of a Representative, to Congress from the 21st Congressional District; and that all Elections of President and Vice-President are to be closed at the general election; Also, for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in the county offices which exist.

abundance of capital in our great maritime cities. it can hardly be expected that the renewal of the charter would raise the price to 50 p. c. premium, when taking into consideration the increased tax and the unavoidable reduction of the profits in consequence of loaned government deposits. But even supposing that such a rise should in reality take place, the inferences drawn therefrom by the President are totally false. It is a fact well known to every person having the least knowledge of bank and insurance stocks that their market price is by no means solely regulated by their intrinsic value, but, like any other mercantile commodity, depends mainly upon supply and demand. If for any particular demonstration of stocks there are more sellers than buyers in the market, the price falls; if the case is reversed, the price rises, and circumstances entirely unconnected with the intrinsic value will cause either a superabundant supply or a great demand. If for instance, one or more large stockholders of the U. S. Bank become desirous of investing their funds either in real estate or manufactories, and a million of bank stock is thus brought into the market, at a time that there exists no extraordinary demand for that stock, sales to that amount will unavoidably depress the market price considerably. But if, on the contrary, the stock is held firmly, and from some cause or the other, money has become very abundant and seeks for employment, U. States Bank stock, as one of the most secure and favorite stocks of the country, will as unavoidably rise. Such an abundance of money, has, generally speaking, existed in our great sea-ports during the last 3 or 4 years, principally owing to the paying off our National debt, of which a considerable amount was owned by foreigners; and this circumstance accounts sufficiently, both for the high price of bank stock before the veto message, and the increased amount of bank stock now held by foreigners.— Such being the situation of our money markets, it is not impossible, that, if the Bank had been rechartered, the floating capital seeking for employment, joined with speculation, might have raised the price momentarily to 50 p. c. premium; but to draw from this as the President does, a matter of course—conclusion that the whole 28 millions of bank stock could be sold in the market for at least forty two millions, shows either a total ignorance of money matters, or a desire to misrepresent, for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Bank on account of the pretended enormous profits of the stockholders. What man of sense can seriously suppose, that, if 28 millions of bank stock were brought into the market, the price would remain at 50 p. c. premium, or at any thing like it? The relative proportion between supply and demand being thus entirely overturned, the price would unavoidably suffer an excessive depression.

From the supposition that the 28 millions of bank stock could be sold in the market for at least 42 millions, the President draws the conclusion that the

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From the supposition that the 28 millions of bank stock could be sold in the market for at least 42 millions, the President draws the conclusion that the stock of a new bank, sold out by the Government, would command the same premium, and that the country could thus gain 14 millions of Dollars. But if, as already shown, a momentary market price of the existing Bank stock, does by no means establish the rate at which the whole amount of stock could be sold, how much less does such a market price furnish a rule for calculating the premium upon sales of stock to the same amount of a new Bank—a Bank, which would have nothing in common with the old Bank, but the

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My family with the disease, and the symptoms being precisely the same, I considered her case hopeless. By reason of the advice of some of my friends, I called on you, and as soon as she began to take some of your medicine, she commenced recovering, and in two months she was as well as ever. Her health remains good. Yours, &c., JESSE R. GIBBS. To L. V. DURAND, M. D. 3m27

edge impaired in this invaluable work. It would save under their charge. — People's Advocate. A Presbyterian clergyman in Ohio, in writing of "Hunter's Medical Manual," says: "Thousands upon thousands of our youth, by evil example and influence of the passions, have been led into the habit of self-pollution without realizing the sin and fearful consequences upon themselves and their posterity. The constitutions of thousands who are raising families have been enfeebled, if not broken down, and they do not know the cause or the cure. Anything that can be done so to enlighten and influence the public mind as to check, and ultimately to remove this wide-spread source of human wretchedness, would confer the greatest blessing next to the religion of Jesus Christ, on the present and coming generations. Intemperance, or the use of intoxicating drinks, though it has slain thousands upon thousands, is not a greater scourge to the human race. Accept my thanks on behalf of the afflicted, and, believe me, your co-worker in the good work you are so actively engaged in." One copy, (securely enveloped,) will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 25 cents, or 6 copies for \$1. Address, (post-paid) COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 136, Philadelphia. Booksellers, Canvasers and Book Agents supplied on the most liberal terms. 1y832

THE NINTH WONDER!
T. HAIGT takes pleasure in announcing that he has just received an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, direct from the City, that can't be equalled in this country. His assortment consists of TEN DIFFERENT STYLES of fancy Cassimeres and black Doeskins, and a variety of Linen and Silk Vestings, purchased by a Merchant Tailor who knows how and where, and we challenge comparison. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them, leave your measure, and if the garments don't "fit" you, you are not compelled to take them. The coats manufactured at this establishment are made up by MEN TAILORS, and not women. If you want substantial garments and GOOD FITS call at the shop of the subscriber, one door west of Sherman's Store, and you can be accommodated, as cheap as you can desire. T. HAIGT, Angelica, May 31, 1853. 881

TAX SALE.
STATE OF NEW YORK. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of section 60, title 3, chapter 13 of the first part of the Revised Statutes, that a List of all the Lands liable to be sold for State, County and Highway or Road Taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the Ninth day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at Public Auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany. JOHN C. WRIGHT, Comptroller. Dated Albany, June 14, 1853. 21w834

Sheet Music.
I INTEND keeping a good assortment of the most on hand, and have made arrangements with the most popular Music as soon as it is published to order. J. J. C.

ought to be IM-

OFFICERS.

...which concern... Friday last... of English... Attorney James... as a candidate... the Rev.—W. E... as a candidate for... and W. A. V. et, of... the committee... and as a result... the election. They... the democracy of... meeting has

...after which... Mr. Mather should... long patronage from... and better it appears... Does it not... Mr. Mather's whig... M. pretends to be... stamp; if so, he... to show it.

...THOUSAND MAJORITY!—... was a member of the... the Constitution.—... substitution was per-... and it was about to

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...The day before the... acuse Convention, a... the Albany Argus... been defeated in his... veteran "Adaman-... This is the way the... ority a in the State... ilson in the district... ust one vote, such are... composed of the conven-... Adamantines." Who... regular—bolters.

...succeeded for that purpose, a the convention... was to have been "over awed by bullies." The idea is preposterous, and the Adamantines should be ashamed to acknowledge any such thing.

Q—What democrat, has whiggery so much at heart that he voted to retain whigs in office in preference to democrats? Answer—JAMES E. CONLEY, dashed his answer for contempt.

What democrat makes his inquiries at such vast intervals as to the administration of Gen. Seymour?

Answer—JAMES E. CONLEY, whose chief at denigrating, and the State thousands of dollars in an extra session of the Legislature.

What democrat attacked the General Administration of Gen. Pierce, and denounced Gen. W. L. Barry?

Answer—JAMES E. CONLEY, for which treason he has been assigned a place on the ticket of the "Terrorist bolters."

What democrat, has been convicted by a vote of a majority of the high court of impeachment, for corruption and fraud?

Answer—JOHN G. MATHER, the "bolters" candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Thus might we go through with the whole ticket of the "bolting adamantines," and find them all when catchised, to have been rendering "aid and comfort" to the Whigs, more or less for the past 3 years. Well the Whigs stand in need of all the aid and comfort they can draw from such creatures.

ENTERPRISE.—Perhaps no stronger evidence can be adduced of the intrinsic value and unrivalled usefulness of Ayer's Cherry Pictorial, than the fact, that in order to supply the demand the Proprietor has been compelled to build an immense block, occupying a large part of a square on one of our principal thoroughfares, five stories of which is to be occupied by his Laboratory for the preparation of the Cherry Pictorial alone. As this article has now won its way to the public favor solely by its success in curing disease, this fact is some comment on its virtue.—Lowell Advertiser.

Several new advertisements are unavoidably crowded out, they will appear in our next paper.

...to the policy which the President will require to be pursued. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.
G. C. BRONSON, Esq., Collector, N. Y.
Copies of the above letter were sent to the Naval Officer and Surveyor, with the following note:

Washington, Monday Oct. 2. 1854.

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Hon. G. C. Bronson. It will explain itself, and show you that the President expects in relation to the distribution of patronage in the respective offices of the New York Custom House, to which you will confirm your action in any future nominations you may have occasion to make. I am, very respectfully,
James Guthrie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates from the several towns in the County of Allegany, held at the Court House pursuant to public notice, on Thursday the 7th inst. A. LARSON, Esq., was called to the chair and H. H. LYMAN and HIRSH YOUNG, chosen secretaries.

A list of the towns being called over, it was found that there was one contested seat from the town of Belfast. The following is the list of delegates who were admitted to seats.

- ANGELICA.—R. Lloyd, G. Benjamin, L. D. Simons.
- ALFRED.—D. P. Chadwick, J. R. Hartshorn, Silas Cartwright.
- ALLEN.—William Franklin.
- AMITY.—Jas. Mapes, Thos. Mumford, Francis Norton.
- BELFAST.—Robert Cooper, W. Tillotson, Jas. King, C. M. Crandall.
- The committee on contested seats, reported all irregular, but admitted all to seats in the convention.
- BOLIVER.—J. M. Curtis, J. O. Gould, Jas. Root.
- BURNS.—C. P. Jones, J. B. Sutfire.
- CUBA.—R. L. Colwell, J. Moore, M. Baldwin.
- CANEADEA.—Silas Bannister, George Robinson, H. E. Purdy.
- FRIENDSHIP.—H. W. King, Martin Scott, J. D. Cameron.
- GROVE.—R. Weed.
- GRANGER.—A. Remington, P. D. Atwood, W. Byrus.
- HUME.—A. Lapham, E. E. Harding, H. H. Lyman.
- NEW HUBSON.—T. Carpenter, J. C. Spaulding, J. D. Smith.



Home Memories June 5

The approaching centennial anniversary of Allegany county is of interest to us in Shenandoah also, and especially as a pioneer family of Allegany has been liberally represented in the history of Shenandoah.

Of Allegany's pioneer settlers, Capt. Nathaniel Dyke, we are told, that he was a native of Connecticut and attended Yale college; that he joined the patriot army of the Revolution and became an officer therein, serving upon the staff of Gen. Warren at Boston and afterward upon that of Gen. Washington. After the close of the war he left his wife and children and emigrated, first to the Potomac valley and thence to Tioga then, now Adams, Pa., on the Susquehanna river. Remaining there a few years he followed the tide of emigration that was setting towards the Genesee country and came to the Canistota settlements. Thence he pushed up Purdy Creek and over the hills into what is now Allegany county and in the spring of 1795 made a settlement on Dyke's creek some few miles below the village of Andover.

With Capt. Dyke were his two sons James and Isaac and a relative named Stephen Cole. They built a saw and grist mill on the creek that bears their name.

The annals of the town inform us that the first marriage was that of Isaac Dyke to Pamela Gibson. The first white child born in Allegany county was Daniel Cole, born Feb. 18, 1797. The first death was that of Beriah, daughter of James and Phebe Pritchard Dyke (aged 2 years and ten months) in the year 1798. James Dyke's wife was connected with the well-known Pritchard family, some of whom now reside in Corning. Lydia Dyke died Aug. 2, 1801 aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days. Leetley Dyke died March 6, 1803, aged 6 months. These two were also children of James Dyke.

Of this James Dyke, later known as Capt. Dyke, it is our purpose to speak more particularly, as he became a citizen of Hornellsville and was for many years identified with its history. Soon after the deaths of the children mentioned above he returned to Canistota and from thence, in 1805, he removed onto the farm now owned by Nelson Ayers on the road between Hornellsville and Almond. Here he soon began keeping an inn, to accommodate the tide of travel that centered in those days at Olean Point. The writer of this lived all his school days in the "Dyke District," passing Capt. Dyke's tavern on his way to school. Well do I remember the sign, "J. Dyke Inn," set upon a post that was literally filled with shot and bullets by the amateur marksmen of the time. When his nephew, Nathaniel Dyke, chopped down this signpost to give place to a new one how we little boys looked for a chance to dig out those bul-

lets, with John Hurlbut as lieutenant and Rufus Cary as ensign. This company proceeded to the Canadian frontier and were present at Queenstown at the time of the death of Gen. Brock.

It has been many years since the writer has seen the records in the Dyke family bible. This volume is now in Seio, Allegany county, together with the day book of Nathaniel Dyke the pioneer. This letter was made, of stamped paper, in the time of the odious stamp act.

James Dyke and wife were among the most respected citizens of Hornellsville, good neighbors and beloved in their home circle. They met with their full measure of domestic bereavement. In addition to the three children who died while they lived on Dyke's creek they lost as many more after their settlement here.

In the old burying ground at Almond in front of the upper grist mill between the highway and the creek, are buried three children of James and Phebe Dyke: Samuel who died Aug. 29, 1806 in the fifth year of his age and two sons, April 13, 1816.

Nearby stands a stone in memory of Esther, wife of Nathaniel Dyke, died Oct. 11, 181—aged 74. (The stone has crumbled so that part of the inscription is defaced but the year was probably somewhere between 1810 and 1816. This was the mother of Capt. Dyke and the wife of the original settler, Nathaniel. Her maiden name I think was Esther Burrell. Her husband must have died at Dyke's creek, leaving her to make her home with her son James, where she died.

The old burying ground at Almond is overgrown with brush and weeds and is in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Many of the early settlers are buried here.

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
No children run, to lisp their sire's return
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share."

The James Dyke family consisted of five daughters and one son:

1. Jemima, the eldest, married Levi Stevens. They had ten children, the oldest of whom, Harriet, married a Mr. Ely some forty years ago and went west. James B. is a worthy citizen of Rochester; his second marriage was to Mrs. Ophelia Goff Palmer of Hornellsville. Robert B. is an architect; he married in Rochester and went to Michigan. William M. married in Rochester and removed to Vineland, N. J. His second marriage was to Miss Phebe E. Smith of Hornellsville. He died three years ago. Lydia Ann married Wm. Whiteox, late conductor on the Erie. Their home was in Dunkirk. Jackson and George are in Iowa. In the winter evening of Feb. 10, 1840, the house of Levi Stevens, near the site of the present Almond depot, was burned and with it two of his children, Martin VanBuren and Asher, aged, re-

was a great loss to the community. Mrs. Palmer was a lady of pleasing disposition and highly respected. They had one son, Wm. D. who was at one time a business man in Hornellsville and subsequently died in the West.

2. Matilda Dyke married Asher G. Smith a leading merchant of Almond, in his day, and supervisor of the town. They had three children, Phebe, Corinna and Alice. Father, mother and Alice are buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Almond. Corinna died within the past year, in Hornellsville.

4. Phebe Dyke married Jonathan H. Forbes who served as justice of the peace and assessor in the town of Hornellsville. They had two sons, James Burrell and Roy. They moved to Montcalm county Mich. in 1868. All the family are dead except Roy.

5. Pamela Dyke never married. She died in Michigan.

6. James Burrell Dyke was the only son of Capt. Dyke who did not die in infancy. He was drowned in the Canistota river, June 27, 1834 at the age of 13. This distressing accident happened near the residence of his cousin Daniel Upson in Canistota whither the young folks had gone for a visit. It was a crushing blow to his family, who mourned his loss all their days.

Capt. James Dyke died Feb. 8, 1844 aged 68 years. His sickness was long and painful but was borne without a murmur. He had held many local offices. It was to him, as supervisor of the town of Hornellsville, "and to his successors in office forever," that the village park in Hornellsville was deeded, for the purpose of a public square and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Phebe Pritchard Dyke, his wife, died Jan. 26, 1852 aged 73. The father and mother lie in Woodlawn cemetery beside the son they loved and mourned so deeply. Peace to their ashes.

RARE OLD PAPERS---IN ANGELICA MANY YEARS AGO.

Since coming to Angelica, now more than 15 years ago, we have from time to time, and from various sources, come into possession of old copies of newspapers published in Angelica and in other towns of the county—most of the venerable copies well preserved, and have carefully arranged all in their order of age and carefully laid away. Together they will make a highly interesting centennial exhibit. The following is present inventory:

We have a fragment of "Angelica Republican," of date Tuesday, June 19, 1821—being probably a part of the oldest copy of newspaper in existence in the Nation, west of this point. Franklin Cowdrey, editor; being the first editor in all this region.

275

676

With Capt. Dyke were his two sons James and Isaac and a relative named Stephen Cole. They built a saw and grist mill on the creek that bears their name.

The annals of the town inform us that the first marriage was that of Isaac Dyke to Pamela Gibson. The first white child born in Allegany county was Daniel Cole, born Feb. 18, 1797. The first death was that of Beriah, daughter of James and Phoebe Pritchard Dike (aged 2 years and ten months) in the year 1798. James Dike's wife was connected with the well-known Pritchard family, some of whom now reside in Corning. Lydia Dike died Aug. 2 1801 aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days. Lectley Dike died March 6, 1803, aged 8 months. These two were also children of James Dike.

Of this James Dike, later known as Capt. Dyke, it is our purpose to speak more particularly, as he became a citizen of Hornellsville and was for many years identified with its history. Soon after the deaths of the children mentioned above he returned to Canistota and from thence, in 1805, he removed onto the farm now owned by Nelson Ayers on the road between Hornellsville and Almond. Here he soon began keeping an inn, to accommodate the tide of travel that centered in those days at Olean Point. The writer of this lived all his school days in the "Dike District," passing Capt. Dike's tavern on his way to school. Well do I remember the sign, "J. Dike Inn," set upon a post that was literally filled with shot and bullets by the amateur marksmen of the time. When his nephew, Nathaniel Dike chopped down this signpost to give place to a new one how we little boys longed for a chance to dig out those bullets. Lead was a cash article in those days.

This Nathaniel Dike, the nephew of James, was a son, I think of Isaac and Pamela Gibson Dike. He was a young man when I was a boy and was looked upon as a dashing gallant. He removed to Condersport, Pa., where he married a most amiable lady, Mary Ives, daughter of the late Judge Ives of Potter county. Both are now dead.

Capt. Dike won his military title by genuine and patriotic service in the field. On the call for troops in the War 1812 he was active in recruiting a company of infantry from the settlements of the upper Canistota valley and became its

Nearby stands a stone in memory of Esther, wife of Nathaniel Dike, died Oct. 11, 181—aged 74. (The stone has crumbled so that part of the inscription is defaced but the year was probably somewhere between 1810 and 1816. This was the mother of Capt. Dike and the wife of the original settler, Nathaniel. Her maiden name I think was Esther Burrell. Her husband must have died at Dyke's creek, leaving her to make her home with her son James, where she died.

The old burying ground at Almond is overgrown with brush and weeds and is in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Many of the early settlers are buried here.

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
No children run, to lisp their sire's return
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share."

The James Dike family consisted of five daughters and one son:

1. Jemima, the eldest, married Levi Stevens. They had ten children, the oldest of whom, Harriet, married a Mr. Ely some forty years ago and went west. James B. is a worthy citizen of Rochester; his second marriage was to Mrs. Ophelia Goff Palmer of Hornellsville. Robert R. is an architect; he married in Rochester and went to Michigan. William M. married in Rochester and removed to Vineland, N. J. His second marriage was to Miss Phebe E. Smith of Hornellsville. He died three years ago. Lydia Ann married Wm. Witcox, late conductor on the Erie. Their home was in Dunkirk. Jackson and George are in Iowa. In the winter evening of Feb. 10, 1840, the house of Levi Stevens, near the site of the present Almond depot, was burned and with it two of his children, Martin VanBuren and Asher, aged, respectively 9 and 5 years. The other children escaped by jumping from a chamber window. The late Dist. Atty Miffo Hoyt Wygant, who was a school teacher, boarding there did heroic work in saving the children. Their mother died in Almond in 1847.

2. Lydia Dike married Hiram Palmer. For a number of years they lived in north Almond and in 1837 moved to the Dike tavern on the Almond road, taking charge of the hotel when Capt. Dike's health failed. Mr. Palmer died there Sept. 29, 1856, aged 54; Mr. Palmer died July 12, 1860, aged 55. He was a man of fine appearance, good education and engaging social qualities. His death

2 75
The old burying ground at Almond in front of the upper grist mill between the highway and the creek are buried three children of James and Phoebe Dike: Samuel who died Aug. 29 1806 in the fifth year of his age and two sons, April 13, 1816.

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"Angelica Republican and Farmers' & Mechanics' Press," B. F. Smead, editor; copy of issue dated Sept. 29, 1831.

"Angelica Reporter," W. P. Angel, editor; (fragment) Oct., 1836; a good copy of Aug. 16, 1837.

"Angelica Republican and Allegany Whig," Thos. Carrier, editor; dates, June 21, Sept. 20, October 20, 1837, and fragment copy of '38.

"Angelica Republican," Thomas Carrier, editor; fragment of issue June 14, 1837, and 3 good copies of date Dec. 3, 1837; two good copies of Feb. 3, 1838; one of Mar. 10, '38.

"Angelica Reporter," S. O. Wilson, editor; date Dec. 4, 1839.

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... in this county, weekly, 15 1-2 years.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Albany National Bank under its present management, will be held on Monday, Dec. 26, 1894, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the parlors of the Albany National Bank. The business to be transacted is of a routine nature, and rests on a solid basis. It is a pleasure to all in this region to see the business at a point so high.

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Dec. 26, 1894.

Irving Davis of Nebraska, Dec. 26, 1894. He was a member of the Equitable Aid.

Death of Mrs. A. Lockhart

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. A. Lockhart, who died at her home in Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 20, 1894. She was 78 years of age. Her husband died in 1868. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her funeral will be held on Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Presbyterian church. Burial will be in the Albany cemetery.

Write it "1894"

Mrs. Eaton

Next Week

Stick to you

The Angelica

Mr. A. J. W. to Arlington,

As expected has been appointed as one of his

A "Sacred"

A Distinguished Honor.

On Saturday last the Rev. D. Galloupe received a letter from Bishop Neely, of Maine, notifying him that he had been elected by the Chapter of St. Luke's Cathedral to the office of Canon of the Cathedral in said city, at salary of \$1,500. The word "Canon" is derived from a Latin word meaning "rule," and in the Episcopal church signifies one who has charge of the cathedral of a diocese. St. Luke's cathedral is located at Portland, Maine, a city of 40,000, and has but lately been completed, at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars. It seats 1,500 people, and is regarded as a very fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

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What is especially singular and remarkable is, that Mr. Galloupe should have received so distinguished a call from entire strangers. He had no thought of such honor and conspicuous advancement, and has never met Bishop Neely nor been in the State of Maine. But it is apparent that the Bishop had been quietly searching for a young divine of promise, as his assistant in diocese work. Mr. Galloupe will probably not return for two weeks. He is congratulated on so honorable and almost unprecedented promotion, unsought and unlooked for.

P. S.—Mr. Galloupe on Thursday noon received a letter from Bishop Coxé requesting him to come immediately to Buffalo, and therefore Mr. Galloupe will probably be absent the next two Sundays, 6th and 13th.

Entertainments of the Week.

Monday night—New Year's Eve—Mrs. E. Galusha gave a party to her sister, Miss Martin, of Scottsville. About 25 young people there "saw the old year out and new year in." The same evening a sleigh-load of young people had a jolly hour-and-a-half.

Mr. Hooker will pay to the widow all that is her due. After that he will continue the business alone, for awhile at least, till a favorable opportunity comes to sell out. Fortunately, he has two excellent assistants. Mr. Sam'l Thornton is a master mechanic, and he is a popular salesman also; in fact, he is a rising young man: of superior merit, excellent character, and well-liked by the public. The young clerk, Will Davidson, seems to be a youth of bright promise; and he is also much liked by patrons of the store. Mr. Hooker can easily conduct the business.

John Crofoot returned to Cornell Thursday, and Ransom Richardson returns next Monday.

Mr. Harry Gardiner has been here three or four days, on business and pleasure. All were glad to see him. He is prospering in Buffalo. His son, Daniel Dennison Gardiner, is in vigorous health.

Miss Libbie Brown accompanied Miss Alice Minor to her home in Farmers' Village, Seneca county, for a Holiday visit. Miss Minor is a niece of Mrs. Jas. T. Brown and is attending Wilson Academy.

Jas. Jordan will soon enter a College for colored men at Washington, there to complete his education. He is an excellent young man in all respects, and his ambition and purpose to secure a College education is specially creditable.

Thanks: Mr. Jos. Gillies sent us a very fine Thanksgiving turkey, and comrade Jonathan D. Arnold sent us a nice turkey for Christmas. So many grasshoppers last summer that all turkeys got uncommonly fat and rich-meat.

Secretary-of-State Hon. John Palmer included in the official invitations sent out, to attend the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Levi P. Morton, at the State Capitol, New York, invitation to certain editors of the State, one of which was courteously sent to this office.

Under-Sheriff Jas. R. Hodnett and

Hon. Fred A. Robbins scorched.
At the Delavan House fire, Albany, Assemblyman Robbins got a close shave. He was in attendance at the makership caucus then in session at the hotel. When the fire alarm was given he was up stairs in a room with another Member. In running down the stairs he stumbled and fell, and was nearly suffocated with the smoke. He escaped by breaking in the door and out a window. Flames scorched his whiskers. About 20 persons were burned to death, most of them employees.

Departure of ex-Sheriff Sherman and Wife.

Having finished his three-year term as Sheriff of Allegany county, Mr. N. Sherman and wife now leave Albany and return to their former home in Canadea. Everybody in this place regrets their departure. As Sheriff, Nat. Sherman has won universal respect throughout Allegany county. His official record and conduct has been above reproach. He is admitted by all citizens that he has been an efficient, square, popular public official—none superior. And he retires with the praise and good will of everybody. His estimable wife has also come to be quite generally known, and has won all as admirers and friends, for sterling worth of character. Sorry they couldn't remain permanently in Angelica.

Snow, and Cold.

Thursday last by noon two feet of snow had fallen since the night before—which has made a good run of

The case was reached as in summary which was more have and all have

Resolved.

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- 11. Disaster: Fatal, Constantinople; Obituary: Gen. at Newport.
- 12. Fires: Edon, Rahway (N. J. 1000). Christian End Cleveland.
- 13. Obituary: Gen. Graham's Ma 31.
- 14. Obituary: Ju ar, in Paris; The new Unite broke the rec over 23 inch
- 15. Disaster: 4 U and several v plodon of an
- 16. Obituary: Le in Paris; 1000.
- 17. Fire: Business destroyed in 1000.
- 18. Fire: Business destroyed in 1000.
- 19. Fire: Business destroyed in 1000.
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Thursday last by noon two feet of snow had fallen since the night before—which has made a good run of sleighing. And the mercury fell to 26 degrees below zero Friday! It made timbers snap in buildings and the trees popped like pistols. Folks kept fires roaring all night, and piled extra blankets on the beds.

By the way, how disastrous a night it was on the roosters' fancy head-gear! If a man gets a frosted ear or toe he thinks he has trouble worth telling of; but that night of 26 degrees below zero, nearly all of the many thousands of roosters within the cold belt latitude had their combs and gills, frozen solid half the

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the holders of the Bank of Albany, election of officers, business, will be held at the Bank under its present management, weathered the fire, and rests on a new basis. It is a company to all in this region business at a

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Bank of Albany, the Banking Office, Angelica, N. Y., January, 1895, at 12 o'clock, for the Directors for the year, and for the transacting such business as shall be brought before them.

Dec. 26, 1894.

Irving Davis of Nebraska, Dec. 26, 1894. He was Equitable Aid.

Death of Mrs. A. Lockhart.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. A. Lockhart at her home in Angelica, N. Y., on Dec. 26, 1894. She was the wife of Mr. Lockhart, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her name was Sarah, and she was an excellent wife and mother.

Write it "1894"

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The same evening a sleigh-load of young people had a jolly hour-and-a-half's ride around town, then passed the remainder of the time till midnight, in partaking of a very fine supper at the Charles House, followed by music and games in the family parlors.

Tuesday evening, Miss Cornelia Raymond entertained a few of her young friends.

Wednesday eve'g Mrs. Wm. Scott gave a party.

Thursday night, dancing school. Mrs. Geo. S. Arnold gave a tea party Thursday evening.

On Wednesday evening of last week Miss Sophia Atwater gave a party to a number of young friends, and all had a very pleasant time.

Mr. Sam'l Thomson is a master mechanic, and he is a popular salesman also; in fact, he is a rising young man: of superior moral, excellent character, and well-liked by the public. The young clerk, Will Davidson, seems to be a youth of bright promise; and he is also much liked by patrons of the store. Mr. Hooker can easily conduct the business.

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Under-Sheriff Jas. R. Hodnett and wife were given a surprise party by their friends in Fillmore and vicinity at their home there, on Wednesday evening of last week, as a leave-taking before departure for Belmont, where Mr. Hodnett and family have gone to take charge of the new jail.

Herbert Wright of Centerville, a young man aged 21, sick with erysipelas, remains the last occupant of the jail, being not well enough yet to be moved. Sol. Palmer is caring for him. The young man was jailed to await action of the grand jury, but it is now said he will not be indicted, and that he will be taken to county

Advertisement for a reward, mentioning names like 'Wm. Payne & Sons' and 'Moses, and sold by him to a Pressly, of Edgefield Dist.'

REMINISCE OF THE REMOTE PAST.

The following is an extract (italicized) from the Angelica Republican of June 10, 1831, reprinted in full from the Charleston (S. C.) Gazette:

WENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Way from the subscriber, on the 11th inst., a Negro Girl named Molly, who she had changed her name in Charleston, to that of Peggy Burn. The said girl was sold by Wm. Payne & Sons, and as property of the estate of a Mr. Sell, and purchased by a Mr. Moses, and sold by him to a Pressly, of Edgefield Dist. I bought her on the 17th of April, 1819. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim make, quite black, full-lipped, and a piece taken off the inside of both her legs before, to pass and—[Extract missing.—En.]

must here utter a few words of comment. This advertisement, being and horrible as it seems to readers, here in the North, 50 years later, is a sample of what was common thing throughout all the slave States of our Nation from 1776 to 1861. The rising generation of the North and West cannot understand what a horrible thing American slavery was. A contemplation of it is an advertisement, even after the lapse of seventy years, makes a shudder leap in her indignation. I think of a young girl, not only sold as an animal, but as a thing, to be sold to the States of the South. It is more than merely slavery. It is a crime, and this help is given to the States of the South, which are now opening largest stock of Spring and Summer goods ever offered in this market.

take a glance through a copy only about 32 years old—of June 10, 1863. Let's glance down the columns and see what is found:

Here in the first column is a professional card of "Angel & Green," attorneys; office, front room over Thomas' Store.

Next, "Dr. C. P. Carver, dentist; rooms over the store of S. N. Bennett & Co, in Smith Davis's Block, N. B.—I have no Partner."

Charles Hotel; Andrew Charles proprietor. Dr. E. M. Alba, professional card of date Feb. 1, 1850.

J. H. Eggleston, watch-repairer, etc.; card of date Nov. 3, 1853—and "Eggs" still here, 41 years later; and here's hoping he may be found at the old stand 40 years more.

P. M. Fish, blacksmith; card dated November, 1852; and still here. Albert Brown & Wm. D. Olmsted, Joncy Paper Mill. Gone.

A. Lockhart, Stoves. So much on 1st page. Now on 4th page, Geo. March, Meat Market adv. He intends to make his market a reliable place of business and to keep his customers supplied all the year around—and not to forsake them when they need a market most—in the winter.

Feed Cutlers, A. Lockhart. Mortgage sale, Z. A. Kendall, att'y. Ads. on 3d page: Dan. Rice's Circus at Belvidere, Friday, June 12—and no doubt many will now remember that circus day.

Clothing for the Million! Wilson Importing, etc.; A. B. & A. Wilson, Grocery and Provision Store; J. O. Arnold & Son's, Mar. 11, 1862; "Lodge Store;" B. N. Bennett & Co.

Apr. 1, 1863; Lockhart & Blair now opening largest stock of Spring and Summer goods ever offered in this market. Bread for the Million! Angelica Bakery; Geo. Augustus Galbraith; Geo. H. Hammett; New York Cash and Exchange Bank.

The Supreme Court Judges made their way from one County seat to another "riding the circuit" and they were generally accompanied by eminent lawyers like Dudley Marvin, Daniel Cooper, John Young and Martin Grover, making it quite convenient to obtain their services.

The Court Records show one indictment for blasphemy, but do not show that it was ever moved.

Dr. Ebenezer Hyde led the way in the practice of medicine, and was followed by Drs. Charles of Angelica, G. B. Champlain of Cuba, William A. Stacy of Centerville, Lorenzo Dana, Calvin Allen and others. They usually rode on horseback with pill-bags thrown over the saddle, and wore leggings of some green material to protect their trousers from the mud. Emetics and blood-letting were quite frequent. The terrible turnkeys and lance were always at hand, and in some instances an Indian would guide the doctor on his visits. Seneca Oil from the springs at Onbs was found in many homes, and depended on as a "cure all."

Mowing machines, rapiers and corn harvesters were unknown. The mowing was all done by the "armsstrong patent," the scythe of the ancients; even the raking was done by hand, and the grain was all cut with sickle or cradle, while the horses were grazing or enjoying the grateful shade of the old woods in the upper end of the pasture, being called upon only to haul in the hay and grain. The cooking was all done by the open fireplace, and our grandmothers faces were nearly bilaterated by exposure to the flames. The old brick oven, the little tin oven to set in front of the fire, and the bake kettle, were depended upon for baking and under skillful treatment, sent forth products, that would justly excite the envy of a Belmontian.

Yellow dips and fat pins were used for illustrative purposes. Some of the well-to-do people ran their counting in stoves to heat them. Many were very particular to dip or run the needles on a hot day, so they should give a bright shine to the needles and the patterned brass ends of the pins. A great many of the well-to-do people in the early days of the Republic were very particular to dip or run the needles on a hot day, so they should give a bright shine to the needles and the patterned brass ends of the pins. A great many of the well-to-do people in the early days of the Republic were very particular to dip or run the needles on a hot day, so they should give a bright shine to the needles and the patterned brass ends of the pins.

But don't for a moment think that those days went by without some fun. Far from it. They had lots of fun, and some of it was mixed with their own business of clearing up and improving their new homes. Logging bees were raisings were occasions of great merriment as well as work. Whiskey was abundant and cheap, and by the time the field of logs was piled, or the butch'd raised and named, some would be a little full and jolly, and occasionally a prize was "pulled off."

They had their prying bees, and pump-kin bees, and quilting bees, general accompanied with dancing after the work was done, and thought the Paganini of the woods was sometimes like on Parks down in Hunan, who was only able to play one tune, the jolly spirit of a company more than made up for any deficiency in the variety of his selections. Singing schools and spelling schools were the order of the day. The singing-master using a tuning fork to sound the key, or get the pitch, and the old spelling schools turned out better spellers than now go out from Normal schools, seminaries, and colleges.

The circus made its appearance before the early Allegany days passed, and compared with modern attempts along the line, they were as an arc light to a tall low candle.

Trips to Niagara Falls on foot were made in 1801 by Philip Church and Major Van Campen, and as late as 1843, one of my distinguished auditors on this occasion, and another whose Quaker's raids in the days of Bleeding Kansas, made the trip in like manner, but under much improved conditions. Some of the older ones may know, but the younger people will not, so I will say that the parties to the last "trip to Niagara Falls" were William H. Pitt and Simon Thorp.

Neither were Fourth of July celebrations wanting. They were formerly a fair of course, but they showed the right spirit. With a brass band purchased by the Rev. Van Mankstrand, boys all over of Capt. Isaac Van Mankstrand with William Van Mankstrand for marcher and with the Fourth for escort, and such treatises written as thank offers and the like, such of whom were for the first time, a party that had made its debut by the last that ever in the State.

the winter."
 Feed Cutters, A. Lockhart.
 Mortgage sale, Z. A. Kendall, att'y.
 Ads. on 3d page: Dan. Rice's
 Circus at Belvidere, Friday, June
 12—and no doubt many will now re-
 member that circus day.
 "Clothing for the Million! Wilson
 Emporium," etc.; A. B. & A. Wilson.
 "Grocery and Provision Store,"
 J. C. Arnold & Son's, Mar. 11, 1862.
 "Eagle Store," S. N. Bennett &
 Co.
 "Apr. 1, 1863; Lockhart & Blair
 now opening largest stock of Spring
 and Summer goods ever offered in
 this market."
 "Bread for the Million! Angelica
 Bakery," etc.; Augustus Balthazar.
 "Geo. Hancock's New York Cash
 Store, in Arnold's Block."
 "A. D. Bart, Surgical and Me-
 chanical Dentist; I challenge compe-
 tition on price with workmanship
 compared, on the Vulcanite Base for
 teeth, or on Gold, Silver, Cheoplas-
 tic or Platina Plate, Filling Decay-
 ed Teeth no man can or ever shall
 beat me!"
 A notice of Drawing of Jurors, by
 Geo. W. Green, Clerk.
 J. T. Brown, also C. K. & G. W.
 Thomas, druggists.
 Internal Revenue Collector's No-
 tice; F. M. Hartshorn, Dep. Collec-
 tor, 1st Assembly Dist.
 Some other time we will print ex-
 tracts from editions 1850-40, which
 will be an entirely different lot of
 names.
 THE WELCOME HOME OF VETS OF
 COMPANY I, 27TH N. Y.
 In this same issue of June 10th,
 1863, we find the following:
 On Saturday last quite a concourse
 of people came to our village to par-
 ticipate in the ceremonies of receiv-
 ing the returned soldiers of Co. I of
 the 27th N. Y. The ladies of our
 village had only 24 hours notice of
 the time of their arrival, and are de-
 serving of the highest commendation
 for the taste and alacrity with which
 they prepared the entertainment for
 their guests.

...is a sample of what was
 in thing throughout all the
 slave States of our Nation
 all the period of slavery and
 1861. The rising genera-
 tion North and West cannot
 that a horrible thing Ameri-
 very was. A contemplation
 that is implied in the above
 advertisement, even after the
 seventy years, makes a
 good leap in hot indignation.
 ank of a young girl, not only
 to a life of bondage—to be
 to sold as any animal—her
 for toil or for gratification
 but, to more surely identify
 of escape, and thus help to
 strong men seize this
 and hold her fast while an-
 ts off a part of one of her
 n with a red-hot iron burned
 into one cheek and "upon
 e of both her legs." Such
 of the common atrocities of
 n Slavery. And it is no
 Abolitionists were raised up
 t of God, to arouse humanity
 this diabolism. We hope if
 any front seats in heaven
 windows on the boulevard,
 threous Negroes will be thick
 bolition Party had to be born!
 ublican Party had to be born!
 oolism of American Slavery
 e ceased!

...one of my distinguished auditors
 on this occasion, and another whose
 young life was given up during the
 Quaker raids in the days of Bleeding
 Kansas, made the trip in like manner
 but under much improved conditions
 Some of the older ones may know, but
 the younger people will not, so I will say
 the parties to the last "trip to
 Niagara Falls" were William H. Pitt and
 Simon Thorp.)
 Neither were Fourth of July celebra-
 tions wanting. They were formerly at
 fairs of course, but they showed the
 right spirit. With a brass cannon pur-
 chased by the five Van Nostrand boys,
 all sons of Capt. Isaac Van Nostrand
 with William Van Nostrand for marshal
 and Bill Doe Smith for orator, and sev-
 eral illustrious auditors as Hank Teller and
 Billy Pitt, each of whom wore, for the
 first time, a palm leaf hat made to
 measure by the best hat weaver in the
 whole town, and which he was dead
 sure beat all the hats on the ground, (I
 was there too) and Bill Weaver and Bill
 Brooks and Jim Thorp, and Gen. Tom
 Thorp and Joe Slatter, who was cutting
 wood for the Army to the magnificent
 sum of fifty cents, was thereby enabled
 to take his dear Melinda Jewell to the
 celebration and in good style, too. There
 were a whole lot of others similarly
 situated. So you see the celebration
 could not help being a screaming success.
 I will close this already too long Riv-
 er Van Winkle account, and will do it by
 an illustration some more incident of early
 Allegheny, that of Henry Teller and Oson
 Ausden and a hundred others engaged
 in hauling the rails from Mr. Morris to
 the State, Phillipsville, Bedford, Friend-
 ship and Cuba, for the track of the Erie
 railroad.
 But the whistle of the locomotive is
 heard in the distance, and putting ears
 to the ground, the rumble of car wheels
 is clearly discerned. So dear old Alle-
 gany, you must make way for the new
 Rail and farwell.
 Gentleman, I thank you for your kind
 attention and hope that when your next
 annual dinner occurs, the skies may be
 bright, and the weather and other con-
 ditions all you can possibly desire,
 Yours truly,
 J. M. Machos & Thoms

The cooking was all done by the open
 fireplace, and our grandmothers faces
 were nearly blistered by exposure to the
 flames. The old brick oven, the little
 tin oven to set in front of the fire, and
 the bake kettle, were depended upon for
 baking and under skillful treatment,
 sent forth products, that would justly
 excite the envy of a Delmonico.
 Tallow dips and fat pine were used for
 illuminating purposes. Some of the
 well-to-do people ran their candles in
 moulds, and used snuffers instead of
 tapers to snuff them. Many were very
 particular to dip or run their candles on
 a clear day, so they should give a bright,
 clear light, and the polished brass candle-
 sticks of some of those who were "better
 off" were the envy of the whole neighbor-
 hood.
 Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, with
 some restrictions on males, were voted
 free commeners at the annual town meet-
 ings, and sheep were marked by sitting
 the ears, or making holes or notches in
 them, and the town clerk was required
 to keep a book and record therein the
 marks of the different owners.
 With many, coffee was a great rarity.
 Some never thought of using it, while
 others served it with the Sunday break-
 fast. Some families always kept a bot-
 tle of plora, and every Sunday morning,
 every member would be expected to take
 a swallow.
 The Genesee river was crossed by ford-
 ing, or on the ice, or in a canoe, the first
 bridge across the stream being built in
 1800 at the Transit.
 Religious meetings were held in priv-
 ate houses, barns and school houses, the
 minister in one case at least, having to
 wade the river to get to the schoolhouse,
 rolling his trousers half way up to his
 knees, and going barefoot, and being a
 little late, he left them up so they would
 be ready for his return wade.

20 20 74 13 25 10 18 2

Thursday

Mr. Wm. Scheanck shoots a 'Possum.

On Friday night last Mr. William Scheanck's game dog made a great racket out around his henry and pigpen, so he went out to see what it was all about. The dog seemed to have something cornered under the pen. The shed stands on side-hill, and taking his lantern Scheanck peered under side and saw some animal back way up in the corner, opening its mouth and spitting like a cat. So he got his little rifle and blazed away at it; then the dog brought it out, when Scheanck discovered the animal was a full-grown male opossum. It is a wonder how it came to be in this region. Mr. Scheanck, though a veteran hunter of this region says he never saw one of these animals but once before, and that was about fifty years ago, when a lad, he with another caught a 'possum in a trap. But one of these animals was shot by somebody here about a dozen years ago.

—The man Miller who invented the Miller coupler and buffer, now in use in all railways, was a resident of Belfast, and for years worked at a perpetual motion machine. If he were alive now what a host he would be among the silverites. His was the kind of mind that fosters the delusion that fifty cents' worth of silver can be made to do the work of a dollar's worth of gold.—Register.

—At the instance of Prof. W. H. Pitt, Don Scott went to Belvidere Friday and took a photograph of a stump fence. Queer you say? Well, not very. In less than 50 years stump fences will be unknown except in pictures. The photo will be deposited with the Allegany Co. Historical Society.—Friendship-Register.

COUNTY REMINISCENSES.

The event should awaken interest and enthusiasm in every true son and daughter of Allegany. To pause, at the end of a hundred years, and review the stupendous changes that have been wrought, and honor the achievements of our forefathers, is not only a pleasing privilege but a filial duty. A program of exercises worthy the occasion is being prepared, covering two days in its performance. The people of that town come to the aid of the celebration with splendid enthusiasm; but their generosity is not equal to the great occasion. Besides, the celebration is not alone Wellsville's burden and glory. Every resident of the 29 towns of the county, and every wanderer from their borders, is equally interested, and solicited to extend money aid to make the proposed celebration in all respects successful. Wellsville promises \$1,000, which is its share, considering the immense work to be imposed upon her citizens. The enter-

ainment of the people at the celebration alone will be a serious task upon hospitality. The Allegany County Historical Society therefore appeal to the people at large to come to the aid of Wellsville with \$1,000 more." Hon. D. P. Richardson is the town committeeman named for said purpose in Angelica.

Let us all heartily join and help along this county celebration, and in a later year Angelica can have a glorious Town Centennial Celebration—and a monument to the noble Pioneers.

June 19-20, at Wellsville, to be memorable days in Allegany.

Home News 19

The Committee, or a part of them, met the Company at Belvidere at 8 o'clock in the morning, and with Prof. Boss's Band from Belvidere escorted them to town, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, and were marched to the Park, where the agricultural pavilion was spread for the occasion.

In passing through Main st. the Company, with torn and soiled banner, presented new by Mrs. Richard Church when the Company started for the front two years ago, was greeted by the loud huzzas of the citizens at every turn and step.

Capt. Freeman, in command of the Company, put his comrades through many evolutions in the Park, and then received the congratulations of friends and citizens.

At half past 12 o'clock the returned volunteers sat down to a most sumptuous repast under the spacious pavilion, together with a large number of citizens, and when order was restored Hon. Wilkes Angel gave the following reception speech:

Something over two years ago I had the honor, with others, in behalf of this community, to bid you farewell and God-speed in the holy cause, in the defense of which you were about to peril health and life. I then endeavored to speak to you words of encouragement and cheer as you were about to go forth from amongst us, wholly unpracticed in the arts of war, with the full belief on your part, that you were soon to engage in its terrible strife—that you were to endure hardships, privations, hunger, wounds, and perchance imprisonment or sudden and violent death. Notwithstanding this you voluntarily shouldered your muskets, placed yourselves unreservedly under the military control of the Government, and with alacrity entered your two years' service. Circumstanced as you then were, no company of men ever made a nobler or purer sacrifice upon their country's altar than was made by you. Many fearful eyes witnessed your final departure, and many were the hearts wrung with hidden anguish while contemplating the doubtful chances of your return. From that hour until your final discharge your varying fortunes were watched with intense solicitude by relatives, neighbors and friends. And although some of them have been called on to mourn the death in battle, or in hospital, of some of your numbers, yet the feeling of sad bereavement has been softened by a knowledge that to die as a true soldier of Freedom dies, be it how or where it may, is a death to be desired rather than shunned. The martyr heroes, Patrick, Babbit, and Havre, come not back with you. Upon the red battle-field of Virginia they surrendered up their young lives in the morning of their existence, in the vindication of a cause dearer to them than life itself. They died as brave men would wish to die—at their posts, with their faces to the foe, sternly defending the righteous cause of human freedom and man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let their names and their deeds remain enshrined in our hearts forever. Virginia bears not upon her sacred bosom the remains of braver or truer warriors. But we do not forget that those of you who have returned in health and safety, have fearlessly encountered the same dangers, have braved the same perils, and have entitled yourselves to the sincere gratitude of every American citizen.

The 27th New York has made for itself a glorious and enduring record. Its whole career has been one of unbroken faithfulness to duty—of high and honorable endeavor; no stain rests upon its fair fame. And the communities from whence its members went forth feel a proper pride in its noble reputation. It leaves the service with high commendation from the commanders of the Brigade, Division, and Corps to which it was attached. Its name is inseparably and most honorably connected with the historic and bloody fields of Bull Run, Games Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

It is under circumstances like these that you return to your homes; and I not only feel it a pleasure but an honor, in behalf of your friends and neighbors, to greet you upon this occasion, and in their name and behalf to bid you welcome—thrice welcome to the homes that are ready to receive you with joy and pride.

Rev. L. Talbot followed with prayer.

Travelers "were themselves with to lie down on their cloaks," was to be seen like, "nor was candles. With got some milk they were not ed to rim and

the plaster of when Turner Holland Par but he first saw was then," says of Middaugh and case—about two of a little north Exchange street of log and half little east of the present Mansion in street. There log house, owned about where En from six to eight at, where a tavern ner. This was the lo. Wiane had a of Little Buffalo, use."

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GRAND EVENT.

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your varying fortunes were watched with intense
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ade, Division, and Corps to which it was attached.
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It is under circumstances like these that you
return to your homes; and I not only feel it a
pleasure but an honor, in behalf of your friends
and neighbors, to greet you upon this occasion,
and in their name and behalf to bid you welcome
thrice welcome to the homes that are ready to re-
ceive you with joy and pride.

Rev. L. Thobas followed with prayer.
After the repast was over, Capt.
Freeman proposed three cheers to
the ladies of Angelica; three cheers
for their first Captain, Curtiss C.
Gardiner, and three more for Capt.
Harmon, and three cheers for the old
flag, and three for the Band, when
the Band responded with Hail Co-
lumbia.

The reception and attending cir-
cumstances all passed off harmoni-
ously and to entire satisfaction of all
concerned. The dinner was all that
could be asked, and just such as the
ladies of Angelica can get up even
on short notice.

The only deficiency, if any there
was, was in not having some pro-
gramme and order of exercise on the
part of the Committee, who seemed
to act without any concert; but this

...at a time when
...of his and half
...little east of the
...present Mansion
...on street. The
...log house, owned
...about where Ex-
...from six to eight
...et, where a tavern
...mer. This was the
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REAT EVENT.

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It took nearly two
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ousand pounds of iron
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it and when finished, in
the event was duly cele-
and dinner at that point.
the railroad magnates,
linds, both state and
farrish. The prepara-
vent were elaborate, in
of the ward. At that
... was

Monday June 19 18

the settlements into the wilderness. We know that he became a member of Butler's rangers. In 1786, he was at Fort Niagara. Early records show that he drew provisions from the military supplies of the British and had been a corporal in Butler's rangers. We first learn of his presence at what is now Buffalo from the journal of Colonel Thomas Proctor. Under date of April 30, 1791, that officer wrote:

In the evening Captain Powell invited me to go with him to a store about four miles distant in which he was interested, and his partner who kept it, a Mr. Cornelius Winney, of Fishkills. With the last named gentleman I staid till the following Monday, through a very pressing, polite invitation, which I at length accepted of, being lame and much indisposed through fatigue and change of diet, such as from poor to exceeding poor, indeed; but with him there was plenty of every necessary, and given with so good a grace that I shall seek occasion to return the compliment.

It is evident from this that Winney had a trading establishment on the site of Buffalo as early as 1791. British authority was supreme in Buffalo from the close of the revolution till 1796, when the English yielded the forts along the frontier. It was natural that this adventurer should seek to better his fortune in trade with the Indians, and what is now Buffalo seemed an advantageous place to open his little store. He seems to have recognized the folly of continuing his hostility towards the Americans and in 1792 we find him in correspondence with General Israel Chapin, superintendent of Indian affairs at Canandaigua. Here is a copy of one of his letters:

Buffalo Creek, 23d Aug. 1792
I inform General Chapin that about 70 of the Canada Indians is gone to Detroit, they seem to be for War and a number of Indians more are expected to go up. I further inform you that the Indians of this place are to go up in the first Kings vessel that comes down. Prince Edward is arrived at Niagara should I hear any thing worth while to write I shall let you know. I am your most obedient and very humble servant.
C. Winney.

In 1792 Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, a famous pioneer of Western New York, visited the site of Buffalo. Many years afterwards he made this statement: "There was one white man there; his name was Winne, an Indian trader. He had rum, whisky, Indian knives, trinkets, etc. His house was full of Indians; they looked at us with a good deal of curiosity. We had but a poor night's rest; the Indians were in and out all night, getting liquor. On our return (from Presque Isle) we again staid at Buffalo over night with Winne. There was at the time a great gathering of hunting parties of Indians there. Winne took from them all their knives and tomahawks, and then, selling them liquor, they had a great carousal."

John H. Jones, the third judge of Genesee county, another famous pioneer, said he saw "Winne, a Butler ranger, at Buffalo" in 1792.

Augustus Porter, a pioneer still more

very good one for the travelers "were necessitated to content themselves with a very poor supper, and to lie down on the floor wrapped up in their cloaks." "Not the least furniture was to be seen in the house," says the duke, "nor was there any milk, rum or candies. With considerable trouble we got some milk from the neighbors; but they were not equally obliging in regard to rum and candies."

James Brisbane, one of the pioneer adventurers who was living when Turner wrote his history of the Holland Purchase, told this author that he first saw Buffalo in 1793. "There was then," says Turner, "the log house of Middaugh and Lane—a double log house—about two squares from Main street, a little north of the present line of Exchange street. Captain Johnston's half log and half framed house stood a little east of the main building of the present Mansion House, near Washington street. There was a two-story hewed log house, owned by Captain Johnston about where Exchange street now is, from six to eight

rods west of Main street, where a tavern was kept by John Palmer. This was the first tavern in Buffalo. Winne had a log house on the bank of Little Buffalo, south of Mansion House."

Have we not shown that Winney was in Buffalo as early as 1791 and that he resided there and did business there as late as 1793? And that therefore the year 1795 cannot be the beginning of permanent settlement? If any doubt remains our esteemed contemporary must consider the following statement from Ketchum's valuable "History of Buffalo." This author says, speaking of the events between 1782 and 1796: "William Johnston resided with the Indians on Buffalo Creek, and Cornelius Winney had his trading house 'at the Lake,' as it was called—being upon the bank of the Little Buffalo Creek, (now Hamburg canal) in the rear of the present site of the Mansion House, nearly at the junction of Washington and Quay streets. This was the first building erected by civilized man in Buffalo."

IT WAS A GREAT EVENT

The Celebration at Portage Bridge in 1852—Joke on Gov. Hunt.

The Rochester Union published the following in a recent issue, which will be of interest and appreciated by our readers:

At the time of the building of the Buffalo & New York City railroad, which crosses the Genesee river at Portage, in Livingston, the grade of the road on either side of the river rendered necessary the building of an immense bridge about one thousand feet long and two hundred and fifty feet in height. It took nearly two million feet of pine lumber and some

SETTLER OF BUFFALO.

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of the Canada Indians is gone to Detroit,
they seem to be for War and a number of
Indians more are expected to go up. I
further inform you that the Indians of
this place are to go up in the first Kings
vessel that comes down. Prince Edward
is arrived at Niagara should I hear any-
thing worth while to write I shall let you
know. I am your most obedient and very
humble servant.

C. Winney.

In 1792 Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, a
famous pioneer of Western New York,
visited the site of Buffalo. Many years
afterwards he made this statement:

"There was one white man there; his
name was Winne, an Indian trader. He
had rum, whisky, Indian knives, trink-
ets, etc. His house was full of Indians;
they looked at us with a good deal of
curiosity. We had but a poor night's
rest; the Indians were in and out all
night, getting liquor. On our return
(from Presque Isle) we again staid at
Buffalo over night with Winne. There
was at the time a great gathering of
hunting parties of Indians there. Winne
took from them all their knives and
tomahawks, and then, selling them
liquor, they had a great carousal."

John H. Jones, the third judge of
Genesee county, another famous pioneer,
said he saw "Winne, a Butler ranger,
at Buffalo" in 1792.

Augustus Porter, a pioneer still more
famous, passed through Buffalo on his
way to Presque Isle in 1765. Years after-
ward he prepared a narrative of his
journey for the Buffalo Young Men's as-
sociation, in which he said: "We travel-
ed on horseback from Canawagas (now
Avon) to Buffalo, and were two days
in performing the journey. At Buffalo
there lived a man of the name of John-
stone, the British Indian interpreter,
also a Dutchman and his family of the
name of Middaugh, and an Indian trader
of the name of Winne."

The Duke De La Rochefoucault Chan-
celor was in Buffalo in 1793. He speaks
of it as "a small settlement of four or
five houses." There was an inn, not a

Buffalo in 1794. The log house of Middaugh and
Lane—a double log house—about two
squares from Main street, a little north
of the present line of Exchange street.
Captain Johnston's half log and half
framed house stood a little east of the
main building of the present Mansion
House, near Washington street. There
was a two-story bowed log house, owned
by Captain Johnston, about where Ex-
change street now is, from six to eight

rods west of Main street, where a tavern
was kept by John Palmer. This was the
first tavern in Buffalo. Winne had a
log house on the bank of Little Buffalo,
south of Mansion House."

Have we not shown that Winney was
in Buffalo as early as 1791 and that he
resided there and did business there as
late as 1798? And that therefore the
year 1795 cannot be the beginning of perma-
nent settlement? If any doubt re-
mains our esteemed contemporary must
consider the following statement from
Ketchum's valuable "History of Buf-
falo." This author says, speaking of the
events between 1782 and 1796: "William
Johnston resided with the Indians on
Buffalo Creek, and Cornelius Winney had
his trading house 'at the Lake,' as it
was called—being upon the bank of the
Little Buffalo Creek, (now Hamburg
canal) in the rear of the present site of
the Mansion House, nearly at the junc-
tion of Washington and Quay streets.
This was the first building erected by
civilized man in Buffalo."

IT WAS A GREAT EVENT.

The Celebration at Portage Bridge in
1852—Joke on Gov. Hunt.

The Rochester Union published the
following in a recent issue, which will
be of interest and appreciated by our
readers:

At the time of the building of the
Buffalo & New York City railroad,
which crosses the Genesee river at
Portage, in Livingston, the grade of
the road on either side of the river
rendered necessary the building of an
immense bridge about one thousand
feet long and two hundred and fifty
feet in height. It took nearly two
million feet of pine lumber and some
two hundred thousand pounds of iron
bolts in its construction, costing \$175-
000, and was the largest wooden bridge
ever built in the world. It took two
years to build it and when finished, in
August, 1852, the event was duly cele-
brated by a grand dinner at that point.
To this all the railroad magnates,
prominent officials, both state and
national, were invited. The prepara-
tions for the event were elaborate, in
every sense of the word. At that
time Washington Hunt was governor
of the state.

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TITLE OF BUFFALO.

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Monday

CHAT AND CLIPPINGS

What weather for walking is that of these bright October days! And how few persons really walk in them! All sorts of athletic exercises are the fashion now: all sorts of new, strange, and unnatural modes, while the good old fashioned one of walking is quite overlooked or ignored. In the city the cars take one anywhere, so swiftly and smoothly, that we think we have no time to walk; and in the country it is so much easier to "hitch up," that almost everybody rides a mile instead of walking it. But there is nothing after all quite as good as a walk, as a careless, easy stride for a few miles in the city or the country, when one can fill one's lungs with the bracing autumn air, and feast one's eyes on the gorgeous coloring of the trees and twilight skies. It is the time that comes just now and then to all of us, when man and nature are brought face to face, when the divine in man recognizes the divinity of nature, and he feels his soul expanded and uplifted, while all the petty cares of life flow fast away, and death itself—life's hardest trial because it is life's antithesis—seems as beautiful, calm, and natural as the coming of night, starry and mysterious, after the heat of day. And the new world, the new life, which the dying enters, seems to lie just beyond that glorious, golden portal of the west—unruffled, unlimited, and where there is no darkness in the night.

Do you call whorlieberries anything but huckleberries? Do you say pahat or paast for past; fust or furst for first? "When you were a boy did you coast or slide on a sled? When you played marbles did you call the commonest kind counties, or commonies, or toosers or drats? When you are surprised do you say gee whizz, golly keiser, jimminy crickets, gee whittaker, or gosh all hemlock?" These, says the "Sun," are some of the very interesting questions which the American Dialect society would like to have you, whoever you are, answer. From information already sent in most interesting discoveries have been made; and they are important discoveries too, for the society holds, as most philologists and phoneticians have come to hold, that language is a living, changing thing—as changeful as the sea with the free wind on it—and that what the people and the children say to-day, whether it is in the dictionaries now or not, may find a place in the strictest grammar of another generation. In the "Sun's" long article on the subject the following are among the examples of words sent to the society and conclusions formed from them. It has been found that hockey is played in Maine; but not in Boston, for there the boys hook jack, or hook off. The expression "they used to

stomach on a sled. Of course you would not be interested in it, but we are sure that every man will be surprised and amused at learning that what was some years ago, "belly whacker" here, is "belly buling," or "belly bul" in Maine and Massachusetts, "belly whopper" in Jersey City, and "belly buster" in Missouri. The game duck the rock, another term of baseball, is duck in Maine, duck and drake in Colorado, duck on davy in Philadelphia, and duck and davy in some other quarters.

The interest and value of these investigations must be evident to anyone, and the society asks that the public cooperate with it that results may be made still more far-reaching. Many of the most eminent philologists in the country—as Professors Sheldon, Allen, and Kittredge—are members of the society, and it has representatives in the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and other institutions of learning, while district secretaries in nearly every state are available for information. Professor Hamel, of Michigan, has prepared a circular suggesting lines of research. He asks, for instance, "Do you use pack in the sense of carry? Do you use carry in the sense of escort? Is the word shilling in use where you are? Would you call a wooden vessel for carrying water a pall or a bucket? Do you say frying pan, skillet, or spade? At what time do you begin to say 'Good evening?'" From the answers to these and similar questions, from the collections of words that are strange, uncommon, or antiquated, but still really in current use somewhere, the natural, unstudied language of all localities in the United States is to be obtained, for though we hold in such high estimation the dictum of lexicons, are yet too great and widely scattered a people to have a common and rule-bound speech. Our language is indeed like the sea, forever flowing and changing, too restless to be bound by human law.

In April.

In the windy April,
When the world's aglow
With crocus bell and daffodil,
And primroses do blow
Across the dawning meadow
In spray of green and gold—
Every nook in all the land
Its secret joy doth hold.
Brightly and lightly
Drifting swallows fly;
Yet my heart is lonesome,
—Who knows why!

In the windy April
Spent is winter's pain;
Cheery, piping Robin
Struts the fields again;
Ears are glad for hearing,
Eyes are glad for sight
Of all the bonny green things
Climbing to the light,
Gay day is grey day,
Rainy day or dry;
Still my heart is lonesome,
—Who knows why!

No Occasion for Pencilfulness.
Chicago Tribune.
"Is this your umbrella, sir?" in

...a mile instead of walking it. But there is nothing after all quite as good as a walk, as a careless, easy stride for a few miles in the city or the country, when one can fill one's lungs with the bracing autumn air, and feast one's eyes on the gorgeous coloring of the trees and twilight skies. It is the time that comes but now and then to all of us, when man and nature are brought face to face, when the divine in man recognizes the divinity of nature, and he feels his soul expanded and uplifted, while all the petty cares of life flow fast away, and death itself—life's hardest trial because it is life's antithesis—seems as beautiful, calm, and natural as the coming of night, stary and mysterious, after the heat of day. And the new world, the new life, which the dying enters, seems to lie just beyond that glorious, golden portal of the west—unruffled, unlimited, and where there is no darkness in the night.

Do you call whorlberries anything but huckleberries? Do you say pahst or pass for past; fust or furrst for first? "When you were a boy did you coast or slide on a sled? When you played marbles did you call the commonest kind commies, or commonies, or toosers or drats? When you are surprised do you say gee whizz, golly keiser, jimminy crickets, gee whittaker, or gosh all hemlock?" These, says the "Sun," are some of the very interesting questions which the American Dialect society would like to have you, whoever you are, answer. From information already sent in most interesting discoveries have been made; and they are important discoveries too, for the society holds, as most philologists and phoneticians have come to hold, that language is a living, changing thing—as changeful as the sea with the free wind on it—and that what the people and the children say to-day, whether it is in the dictionaries now or not, may find a place in the strictest grammar of another generation. In the "Sun's" long article on the subject the following are among the examples of words sent to the society and conclusions formed from them. It has been found that hooky is played in Maine; but not in Boston, for there the boys hook jack, or hook off. The expression "they used to could" is common in Missouri; and at Portsmouth, New England, the wind is "out" when it blows from the sea. Jelly in all parts of the country must jell, though the dictionaries fail to say that it can. Church in Charleston, S. C., "takes in" or "goes in" at 11, and "takes out" or "goes out" at 12.30 o'clock. "Het" for heated is almost as common as jell. Among educated people it has been found that "to squint" means almost always to peer under half-closed eyelids—as well as to have the physical defect, which is the only meaning that the dictionaries sanction; and

...The interest and value of these investigations must be evident to anyone, and the society asks that the public cooperate with it that results may be made still more far-reaching. Many of the most eminent philologists in the country—as Professors Skepton, Allen, and Kittredge—are members of the society, and it has representatives in the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and other institutions of learning, while district secretaries in nearly every state are available for information. Professor Horn, of Igan, has prepared a circular suggesting lines of research. He asks, for instance: "Do you use pack in the sense of carry? Do you use carry in the sense of escort? Is the word shilling in use where you are? Would you call a wooden vessel for carrying water a pail or a bucket? Do you say frying pan, skillet, or sizzle? At what time do you begin to say 'evening'?" From the answers to these and similar questions, from the collections of words that are strange, unusual, or antiquated, but still really in current use somewhere, the natural, unstudied language of all localities in the United States is to be obtained; for though we hold in such high estimation the dictum of lexicons, are yet too great and widely scattered a people to have a common and rule-bound speech. Our language is indeed like the sea, forever flowing and changing, too restless to be bound by human law.

No Occasion for Punctiliousness.
Chicago Tribune.
"Is this your umbrella, sir?" inquired the stranger in the brown suit, hurrying after the stranger in the drab suit who had just got off the train.
"My dear sir," answered the other, "there need be no formalities in this case. We both saw it in the vacant seat at the same time. You got it first. I see it is a gold-headed affair and I congratulate you. Good day!"

Too Great a Sacrifice.
Chicago Tribune.
The two had sat in moody, sullen silence for some minutes. Then she spoke.
"Before we were married, Algernon," she said, "you used to declare you could go to heaven itself for me."
"I answered, Algernon, bitterly, 'I would not have you would ever call

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With crocus ball and daffodil,
And primroses do blow
Across the dawning meadow
In spray of green and gold—
Every nook in all the land
Its secret joy doth hold,
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Cheery, piping Robin
Struts the fields again;
Ears are glad for hearing,
Eyes are glad for sight
Of all the bonny green things
Climbing to the light;
Gay day is grey day,
Rainy day or dry;
Still my heart is lonesome,
—Who knows why!

In the windy April
Dear is Hope's unrest,
Throbbing in the frozen ground,
In the frozen breast.
Clouds fair as sunshine
Flash and fade away;
Silver is the night-time,
Golden is the day;
Best time and blest time
Of the year is nigh,
Still my heart is lonesome—
God knows why!

Mary Elizabeth Blake, in Scribner's Magazine.

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COURT HOUSE, JAIL, TREASURER'S OFFICE REMOVALS.

Jan. 1st the ten prisoners in the old jail here were transferred to the new jail at Belmont.

Also all the needed furniture was stripped from the jail and the court house and taken to Belmont.

And the safe, valuable furniture and papers were taken from the old Treasurer's office to Belmont.

...the condition of affairs ascer-
...Mr. Hooker will pay to the
...the widow all that is her due. After this
...he will continue the business alone,
...for awhile at least, till a favorable
...opportunity comes to sell out. For-
...tunately, he has two excellent assist-
...ants. Mr. Sam'l Thornton is a mas-
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...salesman also; in fact, he is a rising
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A Distinguished Honor.

On Saturday last the Rev. D. Gal-
loupe received a letter from Bishop
Neely, of Maine, notifying him that
he had been elected by the Chapter
of St. Luke's Cathedral to the office
of Canon of the Cathedral in said
city, at salary of \$1,500. The word
"Canon" is derived from a Latin
word meaning "rule," and in the
Episcopal church signifies one who
has charge of the cathedral of a dioc-
cese. St. Luke's cathedral is located
at Portland, Maine, a city of 40,000,
and has but lately been completed,
at a cost of about a quarter of a mil-
lion dollars. It seats 1,500 people,
and is regarded as a very fine speci-
men of ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. Galloupe, by invitation of Bish-
op Neely, will visit Portland next
week to confer with the Bishop and
Chapter as to the call.

What is especially singular and re-
markable is, that Mr. Galloupe should
have received so distinguished a call
from entire strangers. He had no
thought of such honor and conspic-
uous advancement, and has never met
Bishop Neeley nor been in the State
of Maine. But it is apparent that
the Bishop had been quietly search-
ing for a young divine of promise, as
his assistant in diocese work. Mr.
Galloupe will probably not return for
two weeks. He is congratulated on
so honorable and almost unprecedent-
ed promotion, unsought and not over-
known of.

P. S.—Mr. Galloupe on Thursday
noon received a letter from Bishop
Coxe requesting him to come imme-
diately to Buffalo, and therefore Mr.
Galloupe will probably be absent the
next two Sundays, 6th and 13th.

Entertainments of the Week.

Monday night—New Year's Eve—
Mrs. E. Galusha gave a party to her
sister, Miss Martin, of Scottsville.
About 25 young people there "saw
the old year out and new year in."

The same evening a sleigh-load of
young people had a jolly hour-and-a-

...keeper engaged with
...next week, to be here a couple
...weeks or so, to finish up all the
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Thursday, and Ransom Richardson
returns next Monday.

Mr. Harry Gardiner has been here
three or four days, on business and
pleasure. All were glad to see him.
He is prospering in Buffalo. His son,
Daniel Dennison Gardiner, is in vig-
orous health.

Miss Libbie Brown accompanied
Miss Alice Minor to her home in Far-
mers' Village, Seneca county, for a
Holiday visit. Miss Minor is a niece
of Mrs. Jas. T. Brown and is attend-
ing Wilson Academy.

Jas. Jordan will soon enter a Col-
lege for colored men at Washington,
there to complete his education. He
is an excellent young man in all re-
spects, and his ambition and purpose
to secure a College education is spe-
cially creditable.

Thanks: Mr. Jos. Gillies sent us a
very fine Thanksgiving turkey and
comrade Jonathan D. Arnold sent us
a nice turkey for Christmas. So
many grasshoppers last summer that
all turkeys got uncommonly fat and
rich-meated.

Secretary-of-State Hon. John Pal-
mer included in the official invita-
tions sent out, to attend the inaugu-
ral ceremonies of Governor Levi P.
Morton, at the State Capitol, New
Year's day, invitation to certain edit-
ors of the State, one of which was
courteously sent to this office.

Under-Sheriff Jas. B. Hodnett and

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The same evening a sleigh-load of young people had a jolly hour-and-a-half's ride around town, then passed the remainder of the time till midnight, in partaking of a very fine supper at the Charles House, followed by music and games in the family parlors.

Tuesday evening, Miss Cornelia Raymond entertained a few of her young friends.

Wednesday eve'g Mrs. Wm. Scott gave a party.

Thursday night, dancing school. Mrs. Geo. S. Arnold gave a tea party Thursday evening.

On Wednesday evening of last week Miss Sophia Atwater gave a party to a number of young friends, and all had a fine time.

Mr. Sam'l Thomson is a master mechanic, and he is a popular salesman also; in fact, he is a rising young man: of superior merit, excellent character, and well-liked by the public. The young clerk, Will Davidson, seems to be a youth of bright promise; and he is also much liked by patrons of the store. Mr. Hooker can easily conduct the business.

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Secretary-of-State Hon. John Palmer included in the official invitations sent out, to attend the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Levi P. Morton, at the State Capitol, New York's day, invitation to certain editors of the State, one of which was courteously sent to this office.

Under-Sheriff Jas. B. Hodnett and wife were given a surprise party by their friends in Fillmore and vicinity at their home there, on Wednesday evening of last week, as a leave-taking before departure for Belmont, where Mr. Hodnett and family have gone to take charge of the new jail.

Herbert Wright of Centerville, a young man aged 21, sick with eyre-pelas, remains the last occupant of the jail, being not well enough yet to be moved. Sol. Palmer is caring for him. The young man was jailed to await action of the grand jury, but it is now said he will not be indicted, and that he will be taken to county house as soon as he can be moved.

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...prominent and reputable citizen... made his slimy and abominable... but notwithstanding all this, he... again released to roam amongst the virgins and capitalists of the Episcopal church. Well, if they can stand the odium and danger of this man, other people care nothing.

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As to this latter: the building occupied for 40 years as the Treasurer's office was owned by Capt. Wright, and now by his son and heir, A. J. Wright, of Bradford, Steuben county. The county paid \$50 annual rent. Mr. Wright has an offer of \$60 rent from a person here, so it won't be long vacant.

As to the vacated jail and court house: The remaining furniture will be sold at auction on the premises, beginning at 1 p. m., Saturday, tomorrow. Also, the realty.

As to the jail property—residence and real estate: it seems to be the general desire to have this property bought and kept by the town, and a part of the cell part kept for lock-up purposes. This part is worth \$2,000. The Supervisor might bid it in for the town, and without opposition, as the less paid for it the better—even consideration of \$1 would be sufficient for legal conveyance. But if necessary the Supervisor would be justified in bidding \$1,600.

Probably this jail property could be used in some industry that might be gotten here—of more value to the town than the Half Shire was.

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Annual Meeting
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ANNUAL

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Bank of Albany, the Banking of Angelica, N. Y., on January 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. All persons transacting business with the Bank shall be brought to the meeting. Dec. 26, 1894.

Irving Davis
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Death of

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. A. Lockhart, at her home in Angelica, on Dec. 24, 1894. She was 70 years of age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her name was Sarah. She was an excellent wife and mother, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Write it "1894".

Mrs. Eaton
Next Week
Stick to you
The Angelica
Mr. A. J. V.
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As expected

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Hon. Fred A. Robbins scorched.
At the Delavan House fire, Albany, Assemblyman Robbins got a close call. He was in attendance at the Speakership caucus then in session at the hotel. When the fire alarm was given he was up stairs in a room with another Member. In running down stairs he stumbled and fell, and was nearly suffocated with the smoke. He escaped by breaking in a door and out a window. Flames scorched his whiskers. About 20 persons were burned to death, mostly employees.

Departure of ex-Sheriff Sherman and Wife.

Having finished his three-year term as sheriff of Allegany county, Mr. N. B. Sherman and wife now leave Angelica and return to their former home in Caneadea. Everybody in this place regrets their departure.

As Sheriff, Nat. Sherman has won universal respect throughout Allegany county. His official record and conduct has been above reproach. It is admitted by all citizens that he has been an efficient, square, popular public official—none superior. And he retires with the praise and good will of everybody. His estimable wife has also come to be quite generally known, and has won all as admirers and friends, for sterling worth of character. Sorry they couldn't remain permanently in Angelica.

Snow, and Cold.

Thursday last by noon two feet of snow had fallen since the night before—which has made a good run of sleighing. And the mercury fell to 26 degrees below zero Friday! It made timbers snap in buildings and the trees popped like pistols. Folks kept fires roaring all night, and piled extra blankets on the beds.

By the way, how disastrous a night it was on the roosters' fancy head-gear! If a man gets a frosted ear or toe he thinks he has trouble worth telling of; but that night of 26 degrees below zero, nearly all of the many thousands of roosters within the cold belt latitude had their combs and gills frozen solid half the

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Mr. Cole's last days were bright, if one may judge by the following extract from a letter received from him by Mr. Ray. It was written shortly after the death of his wife. "I am really little else than a broken-hearted old man—the party which I saw before I did; reverencing its misdeeds, worshipping at its shrine, devoting my life to its service, and being attached to my friends, and being attached to Grand Old Allegany, an allegiance second only to that to my God. I covet a peaceful grave upon her soil far more than brain can conceive and I hope for in any other part of God's green earth. Strife and contention I can no longer bear."

John Herrick Tells of Angelica, Cradle of GOP; Allegany's Republican Loyalty as Firm as Hills

Ancient Courthouse, Erected In 1820, Stands as Monument to the Party

By JOHN P. HERRICK

In the quaint old village of Angelica, facing a pretty circular park, stands the old cradle of the Republican Party, the unpretentious courthouse in which the first nominating convention was held almost a century ago.

The building, one of the oldest in the village and still occupied, was erected in 1820. It is built of red brick, later painted white. Rain, sun and wind have colored its walls a dingy gray and some cracks and seams are visible.

Relic hunters pried out some bricks from the rear walls and foundation corners show the marks of the vandal's hammer. The building is 41 x 62 feet, two stories high, and is surmounted by a small skylight tower. The site is three miles east of the Genesee River and 1,440 feet above sea level.

For more than 70 years the building was continuously used for a courthouse, and within its walls four murderers listened to the death sentence. Out in the public park, ten rods from the entrance, in 1824, the first murderer convicted in the county was publicly hanged in the presence of a great crowd of pioneers, many of whom traveled 50 miles to witness the shocking sight.

In Abolition days, many exciting discussions occurred in the old courthouse, for years the only public hall in the village. Many of the famous civil cases in history of the county were argued in the courtroom on the second floor, and in numerous ways the building was closely identified with the early history of Allegany County.

In 1892 Angelica ceased to be a half shire. The village of Belmont on the main line of the Erie Railroad was made the county seat after a bitter fight. The county then decided to dispose of the historic old courthouse and wooden jail that stood close by. The patriotic citizens of the township decided to buy the buildings and retain them forever as the property of Angelica. By common consent, when the day of the sale came, there was only one bidder and the old courthouse became property of the township for nominal sum of \$350. The courtroom on the second floor was converted into a public hall.

Around the walls of this courtroom once hung the pictures of many eminent Americans. It was the Angelica McKinley club which met each week during the cam-

paign and, above the stage, with the Stars and Stripes for a background, were hung the portraits of standard-bearers. With the exceptions of the decorations and the judge's and clerk's desks and the low railing in front, the interior of the courtroom has been changed but little since the famous Republican convention was held. The same high-backed pine benches are still there, as hard and uncomfortable as ever.

The old courtroom will comfortably seat 300 people and is well lighted. On the roof is a flag pole from which Old Glory floats on the National Birthday and on Memorial Day. A narrow stairway leads from the courtroom landing to the first floor, which was divided into small rooms that were used in other days by juries and court officers.

Today both village and township caucuses and elections are held in the old courthouse, the village voting machine located on the first floor and the town machine on the second floor. The first grade of the overcrowded Central School occupies a room on the first floor.

It is inconceivable that a man or woman resident would vote any ticket except the Republican at an election held in the famous old birthplace of the party.

Angelica is one of the most interesting villages in Western New York, beautifully laid out, with a present population of 1,000. The main street extends over a mile east and west and is more than 100 feet wide. In the center of the long street is a circular, four acre park, a gift to the children of the township as a playground. About the park are grouped the churches and old county buildings. Main St. is lined with maples and elms, and many of the old-fashioned residences stand back 100 feet from the curb, with a wealth of foliage everywhere.

In autumn, when the frosts color the maples a gorgeous crimson and the beech leaves turn to gold, a panorama that embraces miles of terrain is visible from any of the hills that surround the historic village.

Three miles to the south in the famous Genesee Valley is the Judge Church mansion and estate, which at one time embraced 100,000 acres of virgin forest. Angelica was settled previous to 1800 and for many years was the only town of importance in the county. That was before the railroads and canal came and the village was an overnight station on the wilderness road that led from Albany to the then Far West.

Angelica from its earliest settlement was a center of culture. It was founded by people of learn-

ing and wealth and had the additional advantage of a colony of French refugees who settled there to escape political enemies at home. When the Erie Railroad was built it by passed Angelica by six miles and the town stopped growing. A Rip Van Winkle sleep settled over the village that remains unbroken. The narrow gauge railroad built in oil boom days, later converted to broad gauge, did little in the way of creating a permanent business revival even when it became standard gauge. Since 1847 Angelica has been without railroad service.

On east Main Street, near the park stands an old-fashioned house erected in 1802 by Evert Van Winkle, land agent and surveyor for the Church estate. In it was held the first county court, the first Masonic Lodge meeting, the first village prayer meeting, and other pioneer gatherings. In Abolition days Angelica was on the line of an "underground railway" which escaping slaves followed to Canada and freedom. In a modest white house surrounded by trees planted by his own hands Rev. Calvin Fairbank, a famous Abolitionist and friend of Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, lived for many years. The body of the friend of the slave, who spent many years in Kentucky prisons for aiding 47 slaves to escape to the north, rests in the Angelica cemetery but his soul, like that of John Brown, goes marching on.

The village, incorporated in 1835 is located in the center of Angelica township and in the exact center of the county. All surveys start from a stone marker buried in the center of the village park. A portion of the beautiful village cemetery was a gift of the Church family in 1801, the first burial in 1803. Among the notables buried there are Major Moses Van Campen, Cap. Philip Church, Judge Martin Grover, and Rev. Calvin Fairbank. More than half a hundred Union Soldiers sleep the long sleep in graves marked each Memorial Day by flags from the American Legion. At the base of the sloping hillside is a monument, surmounted by a life size statue of a soldier, erected in memory of those who followed the Stars and Stripes in the Civil War.

In 1900, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith of New York presented the village with a red brick, Colonial library in memory of her mother, Mrs. Orrin T. Higgins, mother of former Governor Frank Wayland Higgins, but like many other libraries in the state it is in need of a larger endowment income to meet increasing costs of maintenance. Angelica has a conservatively managed State Bank, a well edited weekly newspaper, four churches, and a Conservative Club with a recent membership of 200.

unpublished letter written by Cole the year before his death. His friend, La Monte G. Ray, of the Angelica Republican, found it interesting. The letter was written from his "Home on the Hill" under date of April 7, 1888:

"The first meeting was at Friendship, May 16, 1835, the organization of the Republican party. A committee was appointed to call a nominating convention. This committee called the nominating convention at Angelica, October 17, 1834. If our party had its birth in Grand Old Allegany, as it did in the way that are counted, I know for an absolute certainty that these are correct. Now this is his and there is no getting over it. The man who gave our party its name was none other than Horace Greeley. I wrote him in the spring of 1854 asking him what name to give the party. He answered: "Call it Republican, no prefix, no suffix, but plain Republican." And so I have called it Republican, and pronounced Greeley its father and I have always declared that, if we fix upon the identical father himself, I shall insist upon it. Horace Greeley is the one I agreed upon. The party was in Allegany County and I give this command: Whoso shall hence or hereafter deny this historic fact, 'shoot him on the spot.'"

Mr. Cole's last days were bright, if one may judge by following extract from a letter received from him by Mr. Ray. It was written shortly after he had showered on him:

"I am really little else than a broken-hearted old man—the party which I saw born I did; reverencing its misdeeds, worshipping at its shrine, devoutly attached to my friends, owing to Grand Old Allegany an allegiance second only to that to my God. I covet a peaceful grave upon her soil far more than brain can conceive and I hope for in any other part of God's green earth. Strife and contention I can no longer bear."

...the old grade of the
Republican Party, the unprece-
dented courthouse in which the first
separating convention was held
almost a century ago.

The building, one of the oldest
in the village and still occupied,
was erected in 1820. It is built of
red brick, later painted white.
Rain, sun and wind have colored
its walls a dingy gray and some
cracks and seams are visible.

Relic hunters pried out some
bricks from the rear walls and
foundation corners show the
marks of the vandal's hammer.
The building is 41 x 62 feet, two
stories high, and is surmounted
by a small skylight tower. The
site is three miles east of the
Genesee River and 1,440 feet
above sea level.

For more than 70 years the
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with a present membership of 300.
The domestic water system and
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It was on the afternoon of Oct-
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At that meeting, a committee com-
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them. Earnest and enthusiastic
men from all parts of the county
attended the convention, which

...the man who gave
me the name was none
other than Horace Greeley. I was
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Cradle of GOP; as Firm as Hills

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