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Popular Tales
by H. Elmer, Esq.
Respect of Elmer added

CENSUS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
FOR
1865.

TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE THIRD OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, AND OF CHAPTER SIXTY-FOUR
OF THE LAWS OF 1855, AND CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR OF THE LAWS OF 1865.

PREPARED FROM THE ORIGINAL RETURNS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HON. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, SECRETARY OF STATE,

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.
1867.

PREFACE.

The present Census is the second one that has been taken in this State, by persons appointed by the Secretary of State, and reporting their labors in full without summary or condensation. The preparation of results from these data, is done at this office, and in the present Census about thirty-five clerks, on an average, have been employed during fifteen months.

In each Census preceding that of 1855, the persons making the inquiries were appointed by the local city or town authorities, and the summaries prepared by each were forwarded to the county clerks. The latter prepared a table for their respective counties, by towns, cities and wards, which they forwarded to the Secretary of State for publication. Under this system, the only labor required at the central office was the construction of a general summary for the State, and the supervision of the press-work. But this method involved unlimited chances for error, against which there could be no remedy, and the change of the system, which was made in 1855, after mature consideration, has been justified in the results.

The present Census was taken under peculiar difficulties occasioned by the late war. Our people had, during the last two years, been subjected to searching inquiries after those liable to military conscription, and at the time when the blanks and instructions for the Census of 1865 were in press, a draft for half a million of men was pending in the loyal States. It is more than probable that had the war continued, this Census could not have been taken, especially in the large cities, from the impossibility of finding men who would be-willing to incur the odium and peril of a labor so nearly like that of a military enrolment, and so liable to be confounded with the dreaded army conscription.

Until the present occasion, the persons taking the Census had been styled *Marshals*, but as this term had recently become associated with the office and duties of *Provost Marshals*, the Legislature, at the suggestion of my predecessor, changed this appellation to that of *Enumerators*, as more truly expressing their duties, without the suspicious meaning which the former term might have conveyed.

But the war happily ended before the enumeration of the present Census began, and many of the difficulties which had been apprehended disappeared. Notwithstanding this, suspicions still lingered in the minds of the ignorant, in densely settled localities, and many could not believe but that some scheme of military service lay concealed beneath these inquiries. This jealousy led to embarrassments and short returns in many cases.

The immense expenditures of the war brought the burden of a heavy debt upon the country, which could only be met by taxes upon property and productive incomes, and novel schemes were devised by Congress for raising these revenues. As the Census makes inquiries concerning the amount of capital invested in manufactures, the cost of materials and labor, and the value of products, it incidentally discloses the profits of business, and the amount of incomes. The utmost difficulty was therefore found in many cases, in arriving at a correct return upon these several subjects. Men otherwise intelligent, would often fail to discern, or profess to disbelieve, that the Census was not in some way connected with taxation, although the instructions to Enumerators were specific and full upon this subject, and the erroneous imputation was expressly disclaimed therein.

The law requires one or more Enumerators to be appointed in each ward or town, the number being left discretionary with the Secretary of State, who makes the appointments. As a general rule, one Enumerator was appointed in each election district; but where these districts were large, and especially in cities, they were subdivided by some street, river or well known line. In the City of New York an

and Counties at different Periods—(C)

Vicinity Record.

DIED.

BENEDICT—At Jacksonville, Florida, April 30th, 1868, ELLEN A., wife of C. B. Benedict, of Niles, Michigan.

ROWLEY—At Claverack, May 9th, 1868, Hon. John Rowley, aged 64 years.

The Late Judge Rowley.

The death of the Hon. JOHN ROWLEY, which occurred at his residence in Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Sunday evening the 9th of May, 1868, brings vividly to remembrance in many circles in Dutchess county, not only a good Lawyer and an upright Judge, but awakens recollections also, of one possessed of intellect of a high order and of such geniality of character as to have been always denominated a gentleman.

Judge Rowley died at the age of 64 years, on the premises where he was born, and to which he had for many years before he quit his professional pursuits in Dutchess county a longing to retire.

By an academical course with Doct. Parker, the father of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, he prepared himself to enter Union College where he graduated about the year 1823, and he subsequently entered on the practice of law at Upper Red Hook.

Pending the revision of the Constitution in this State in 1846, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County, and in the adoption of that Constitution he was elected County Judge, which latter office he held for four years, since which time he sought retirement in some measure from the active practice of his profession in part to favor himself amidst the physical debility which ended his career.

Judge Rowley took no mean view of the objects and responsibilities of the legal profession, and he always maintained candor, integrity and dignity therein.

He viewed grave and important questions in the law with a scholarly and critical eye, and in the end rested his opinions on maxims and illustrations of the common law in such a way as to gain confidence and respect, he was exact, methodical, and regular in transacting and arranging the business of his clients, and was ever regarded as a safe counsellor.

To his ripe culture in law and literature he added a fund of genial humor, which rendered his society always agreeable. Had his physical strength been equal to his intellectual and moral endowments and attainments there could be no doubt he would have reached a higher eminence and greater renown, notwithstanding his modest and unassuming nature.

Dr. Eliphalet Platt, one of the oldest citizens and most prominent physicians of this county, died at his residence in Rhinebeck village, on the 16th.

Stook and Miss Eliza Feller, both of Rhinebeck, died at the residence of Rev. Mr. Akerly, Mr. William Mont and Miss Mary Waldorf, all of Red Hook.

Obituary.

Died in this village, December 23d, 1867, of Consumption, FREDERICK BARNUM VAN VOORHIS, in the 17th year of his age.

Obituary.—The death of F. Barry Van Voorhis, which occurred at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. E. Barringer, in this village, on Tuesday evening the 23d of Dec. inst., calls for a slight tribute at least, from the local press. Sixteen summers only had passed over his head, during which he seemed among us like some tropical planet, "too delicate for this rigorous climate or for the stern work of this life," and the thought was present among his acquaintances for the past year, that he must fall early before the scythe of the great destroyer.

He was generally esteemed for his engaging manners and quiet deportment and we have abundant testimony that he was not unmindful of the brief career before him, which thought seemed to chasten and refine his acts and conduct.

He became a member of Star Division No. 298 S. of T. and thus threw his influence, at an early age, on the scale of morality and virtue.

That organization attended his funeral and testified their respect not only for the deceased, but the bereavement felt on the first death occurring among the members of the Division since its organization.

The funeral services were performed by Rev. J. W. Akerly assisted by Rev. J. W. Moore.

Obituary.

Died, on the morning of September 1st, on the cars near Springfield, in the State of Illinois, CYRUS BACON, JR., M. D. He was born on Beardley's Prairie, in the county of Cass, in this State, on the 20th of March, 1837.

He began his course of clerical studies about the year 1850. In 1856, while attending a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, he, together with two other students, was re-elected by the Professors at that Institution from a class of two hundred and more, to fill the vacancies in the classes at the Medical School at Washington, in the District of Columbia. This invitation, so honorable to him, and so gratifying to his friends, was at once accepted, and he immediately went to that school of medicine and there attended a full course of lectures. He graduated with honor in a large class and received his degree of M. D. in the year 1857.

He began the practice of his profession at Mishawaka, in the State of Indiana. His stay at that place was short; ill health compelled him to retire for a time from active life, and to return to his father's house, the place of his nativity.

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When the rebellion broke out he ardently espoused the Union cause, and sought and received, on the 5th of August, 1861, a commission as Surgeon of the 7th Michigan Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Grover commanding. With this regiment he repaired to Washington, and with it entered the great Army of the Potomac.

On the 6th of May, 1862, he resigned, and on the same day received his commission as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

Although he ceased to be the surgeon of a Michigan regiment of volunteers, yet he never for a day left the field. At the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville he was on the ground and was captured by the rebels while dressing the wounds of his comrades, but was immediately released. His services now were mostly with the 2d and 14th Regts. U. S. Infantry and continued with them until the end of the rebellion.

In the fall of 1865 he was ordered to Texas with the 16th U. S. Cavalry. The headquarters of this regiment was for a time at or near Austin.

In the summer of 1867 the yellow fever broke out with malignant fury in many of the Southern cities and towns. It made its appearance even in the small villages of Texas. Dr. Taylor, the Medical Director of the District of Texas, together with Doctors Adams and Rowe, Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army, fell victims to the epidemic at Galveston. On the 17th of September Dr. Bacon was ordered to the charge of the hospital at that place. It was filled with yellow fever patients, and no one expected that he would escape the fate of the surgeons who preceded him. He might have resigned had he chosen to do so, and thus have escaped what to all human appearance seemed certain death. He decided to obey the order, and at once repaired to Galveston and entered upon his duty among the sick and dying. Most providentially he was shielded and saved from destruction.

As a reward in part for this heroic act and for his ability as a surgeon, his superiors at Washington gave him, in the fall of 1867, charge of the U. S. Hospital at Baton Rouge, La. To this post he removed with his family in the month of November last. His health now rapidly failed, and he attempted to return to his native State with the delusive hope that a cooler air might restore him. The effort was too great for his enfeebled constitution, and he died on the evening of the day which preceded the one when he hoped to have been with his friends at this place.

Thus has passed away, at the early age of thirty-one, a young man of great promise. His acquaintances, and especially the officers and soldiers of the army, will long remember him with the tenderest regard. By his kindness and courtesy, as well as by his medical skill, he won a name which the great medical chief of the grand army of Napoleon declared to be his glory, "The Soldiers' Friend."

Dr. Bacon was a Christian. No day passed without his humble recognition of the power and care of his heavenly Father, and he died with the hope and belief that another life was before him, full of honor, happiness and peace.

1865.

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