



CLINTON COUNTY, taken from Albany, 7th March, 1788; since variously modified; now bounded N. by Lower Canada, and the 45° of N. latitude, S. by Essex county, E. by Lake Champlain, dividing it from the state of Vermont, and W. by Franklin county; central Lat. N. $44^{\circ} 45'$, Lon. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E.; centrally distant from New York N. E. 305, from Albany 160, miles; greatest length 40, greatest breadth 37, miles; area about 933 square miles.

The surface is divisible into the level, the hilly, and the mountainous. Along the eastern border, adjacent to Lake Champlain, extends a plain inclining to the lake, with an average breadth of about 8 miles, having a soil of clay loam, which repays the care of the husbandman. West of this plain, the country becomes hilly and less fertile, consisting of the low ridges, from which the Clinton range of mountains rises; still further west and north is the Chateaugua mountains, which run N. E. into Canada. These hills are covered with wood, and the bowels of the earth abound with iron ore of the richest quality. The county is wholly of primitive formation, except some secondary lime along the lake shore.

The principal streams are the Au Sable, the Saranac, the Great and Little Chazy, the English river, and Salmon river, all, for the greater part of their course, mountain torrents. The Au Sable, upon the south boundary, is described under Essex county.

The Saranac rises in Loon, Saranac, and other ponds in the S. E. part of Franklin county, and has a N. E. course through Wilmington of Essex, and Peru, Saranac, and Plattsburgh towns, of Clinton county, of about 60 miles, and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh. About 25 miles from its mouth, it receives the West Saranac, which having its source, also, in Franklin county, flows E. 20 miles to its recipient. Nineteen miles from the lake are the "High Falls," where, within

the space of a mile, the river descends by rapids and cascades 300 feet. Three of the pitches exceed, severally, 40 feet.

Chazy river flows from Chazy lake, in the W. part of Beekmantown, and runs N. E. through Chazy, Mooers, and Champlain towns, about 50 miles. It is an excellent mill stream.

Little Chazy, a small stream about 18 miles long, empties into Lake Champlain, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Great Chazy, at *Point au Fer*.

English river, a larger stream, rising in the S. W. part of Ellenburg, has a N. E. course of about 25 miles through this county into Lower Canada.

The *Salmon river* has its source in the Peru mountains, and flows thence 25 miles, and near the S. boundary of the town of Plattsburg to Lake Champlain opposite the centre of Valcour's Island.

There are two considerable lakes lying in the western part of Beekmantown; the *Chazy* and the *Chateaugua*. The first, as we have seen, is the source of the Chazy river, and the other sends forth the Chateaugua river of Franklin county. The one is about 6 miles in circumference, and the other somewhat larger. There are, also, some fine ponds in the S. W. part of Peru, giving tributaries to the Au Sable and Saranac rivers. In all these northern mountain streams trout abound.

Much the greater portion of the county is yet in a wild state, not one-fifth part of it being reported as improved; covered with dense forests, which when removed leave a soil fertile in proportion to the depth of vegetable mould, but generally not the most desirable to the agriculturist, condemned as he must be to contend with long and rigorous winters; but as the lumber is cut away from the shores of the lake, the great demand for it in the south, and the facilities of transportation by Lake Champlain and the canal, must be powerful agents in clearing, if not settling, the country. Rail roads, cheaply constructed, will aid these facilities. The excellent iron of this region, already extensively manufactured, will employ new capital and additional labourers; but will require large tracts to be reserved for supply of fuel. For these reasons it is not probable that population will increase so rapidly as in some other portions of the state. The rate of increase, however, between 1820 and 1835, has been nearly 5 per cent. per annum. Sufficient grain is not now raised to supply more than half the consumption; the remainder is obtained from Troy and Albany. When speaking of the goodness of the soil of any portion of the county, we must be understood to speak relatively to other portions.

The iron of this region was first discovered at the *Winter bed* in 1800, by Mr. Geo. Shaffer, a settler from New Jersey. This ore is better adapted for smelting than blooming. The *Arnold bed*, the most valuable, was opened in 1809. The mine consists of three veins of undefined extent, running in the direction of the mountain. Two of them only have been worked. These are parallel to, and a few feet distant from, each other. The veins are from 3 to 12 feet wide, and have been penetrated in places to the depth of 160 feet, and at the principal pit more than 260 feet. There are two species of ore, the granular and the compact, the latter of which is slightly magnetic. The gangue is granitic rock, and its perpendicular sides are sustained against lateral pressure by large trunks of trees placed between them. The ore is raised by blasting, at the expense \$1 75 per ton. The mine is freed from water by a steam engine of thirty horse power. The proprietors have leased it to the Peru Iron Company for ten years from March, 1826, on condition that the lessees raise not less than 3400 tons of ore annually, and pay for what they raise \$1 80 per ton. More than 4000 tons are mined, and what is not required for the operations of the company is sold at from \$4 50 to \$5 the ton; six were obtained until the discovery of the method of separating the ore of the magnetic beds. Fine samples of this ore, by chemical analysis, have produced, it is said, 90 per cent. pure metal; the ordinary product from the bloomery is between 40 and 50 per cent. Four miles S. W. from Clintonville are the Palmer mines, in which the ore of the magnetic kind is in veins, and in beds apparently inexhaustible. The ore of the Baker mine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Clintonville, is also magnetic, and of good quality. There are many other mines which have been wrought only experimentally, as the Rutgers, on the Livingston Gore, the Watson, and others which are innominate.

There have been erected in the county five blast furnaces, none of which are now in operation, viz. one at the mouth of Salmon river; Etna, 6 miles from Peru village, burned; one at Peru village, and two at Clintonville, which were also de-

stroyed by fire. The ore is now reduced in bloomeries, and manufactured chiefly into nails at the works in Au Sable Forks, Clintonville, and Keeseville.

The lumber, generally in the shape of boards and planks, is of the best quality, and is at every market eagerly sought for.

The roads on the eastern part of the county are sufficiently numerous and good, and the military road, made by the United States towards Ogdensburg, runs about 35 miles through the county.

Soon after the conquest of Canada, in 1759, the shores of Lake Champlain were visited by many speculators in quest of pine and oak timber; but with perhaps three exceptions, no permanent settlements were made in this county until about the close of the revolutionary war. In May, 1765, royal grants were made to Peter Stewart and John Friswell, deranged officers of the navy, of 2000 acres of land, one tract located in Plattsburg, and the other in Peru; which pursuant to the conditions were settled by a few families, who were soon driven off by the war. A Mr. Hay, who resided upon one of them, and whose property is now possessed by his descendants, removed to Canada in 1776, soon after the naval battle on the lake, which was fought in full view of his house. Two other grants of lands within the county limits were made before the revolution, to Beekman and Dean, and their associates, respectively; and a Mr. James Le Framboise was seated on a farm within Dean's patent, but under a contract with one Francis Mackay, (who claimed a seignory on Lake Champlain,) dated June, 1768. Framboise was driven out by the enemy, and, having served in the American army during the war, returned to his farm in 1784, and it is now holden by his family.

One other settlement was commenced previous to the revolution, by a Count Vredenburg, a German nobleman, who, marrying a lady of the household of the queen of England, obtained a warrant for 30,000 acres of land, which he located on Cumberland bay, whither he removed, although he did perfect his title by patent. He built a large house on the spot now occupied by the U. States Hotel in Plattsburg, where he resided, as tradition reports, in extraordinary luxury, having his floors covered with carpets, and his windows shaded with damask curtains. When the revolutionary struggle commenced, he sent his family to Montreal, but remained some time after their departure, and then suddenly and mysteriously disappeared; his house, and a saw mill he had built 3 miles above, on the Sarawac, "at Vredenburg's Falls," being at the same time burned. He was generally supposed to have been robbed and murdered by some one covetous of the money and plate which he displayed.

In July, of 1783, after the preliminaries of peace had been settled, Lieutenant (since Major-General) Benjamin Mooers, adjutant of Hazen's regiment of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, stationed at Newburg, on the Hudson, with two other officers and eight men, left Fishkill Landing in a boat, and by way of the Hudson, the portage from Fort Edward to Lake George, and by that lake and Champlain, reached Point au Roche, nine miles north of Plattsburg, where he and his companions, on the 10th August, commenced the first permanent settlement of the county.

A company, consisting of Judge Zephaniah Platt and others, formed soon after the war for the purchase of military warrants, located their warrants on Lake Champlain. In August, 1784, the Judge, Capt. Nathaniel Platt, and Capt. Reeve, personally surveyed the Plattsburg patent on Cumberland Bay, and laid off, among others, 10 lots of 100 acres each, to be given to the first 10 settlers who came on with families. Another tract of 100 acres was allotted as a donation to the first male child born on the patent. Messrs. Jacob Ferris, John Burke, Derrick Webb, Jabez Pettit, and Cyrenus Newcomb, were the first settlers on the "gift lots," and Platt Newcomb, Esq. was the fortunate first born male, but not the first child born on the patent; Mrs. Henry Ostrander, having previously given birth to a daughter, who intermarried with a Mr. Wilson, of Chateaugua, of Franklin county. From this period the settlement of the county steadily progressed.

The first court was holden at Plattsburg on the 28th day of October, 1788, of which the following persons were officers: Charles Platt, *Judge*—Peter Saily, Wm. McAuley, and Pliney Moore, *assistant justices*—Theodorus Platt, *justice*—Benjamin Mooers, *sheriff*—John Fautfreyde, *coroner*—Robert Paul, John Stevenson, Lott Elmore, Lewis Lezotte, and Jonathan Lynde, *constables*. *Grand jury*, Clement Goslin, Allen Smith, Abner Pomeroy, Jonas Allen, Joseph Shelden, Peter Payn, Moses Soper, Edward Everett, Elnathan Rogers, John Hoffnagle, Cy-

renus Newcomb, Melchor Hoffnagle, Stephen Cuyler, Jacob Ferris, John Ransom, and John Cochran.*

The county is divided into 8 towns.

BECKMAN, taken from Plattsburg, 25th Feb. 1820; distant from Albany, N. 167, from Plattsburg, N. W. 18, miles; the town about 6 miles in width, stretches across the county 37 miles; for 8 or 10 miles, it is level or undulating, with a fertile clay loam soil; on the W. it becomes hilly and mountainous; Chateaugua and Chazy lakes are at the W. end. The post office, having its name, is near the village of Beekman's Corners, where is also, the county poor house, and about 25 dwellings; about a mile and a half from the village, is a Methodist church and a hamlet of some 15 dwellings, known as the Brick School House; a mile and a half E. of the school house, is a mineral spring becoming celebrated, where a commodious house for the accommodation of visitors has lately been erected; the water contains sulphur, iron and carbonic gas. There is not in the town any licensed tavern: But, there are 4 Episcopal Methodist, 1 Reformed Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, societies.

CHAMPLAIN, organised 7th March, 1788; since modified; distant from Albany, N. 185, from Plattsburg 18, miles; surface on the E. level, resting on secondary limestone; on the W. hilly; soil clay loam on granitic rock, generally fertile and well cultivated; drained by Chazy river, furnishing mill power advantageously used at the village of Champlain; a short distance above its mouth it receives the Corbeau river, a much smaller stream. Champlain, Rouse's Point, Perrysville, and Corbeau, are post villages. *Champlain*, upon the State road, on the left bank of the Chazy, 5 miles from Lake Champlain, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill with 4 runs of stones; 3 saw mills, 1 cupola furnace, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 temperance house, but no licensed tavern, 5 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Rouse's Point*, 23 miles N. from Plattsburg, has a good port, 2 docks and store houses, a Methodist church, 1 temperance public house, 3 stores, tannery, and 20 dwellings; a place of much business; A fort commenced here during the war, has been found to lie over the British line and has been abandoned.

Perrysville, upon the Chazy river, 3 miles W. of Champlain village, 24 N. W. from Plattsburg, has a Methodist society, 1 grist and saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 store, and 25 dwellings. *Corbeau*, at the confluence of Corbeau river with the Chazy, 18 miles N. from Plattsburg, has a Roman Catholic church, 1 grist, and 1 saw mill, of stone, and about 20 dwellings. The chief business of the inhabitants, is agriculture, but much lumber is cut and exported.

CHAZY, taken from Champlain, 20th March, 1804; distant N. from Albany 170, from Plattsburg, N. W. 12, miles; surface level on the E., but hilly on the W.; soil generally of good quality and some of it excellent, being underlaid with lime stone, for 5 or 6 miles from the lake; drained by the Chazy and Little Chazy rivers. Chazy, West Chazy, and Chazy Landing, are villages; the two first have post offices. *Chazy*, village, 15 miles N. of Plattsburg, on the State road from Albany to Canada, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Congregationalist, churches, a high school, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, a trip hammer, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill, and some 50 dwellings, in a well improved country. *Chazy Landing*, lies on the lake, 1 mile S. of the Little Chazy and 3 from the village, and has a dock and store house, a dry good and grocery store, and 15 or 20 dwellings. *West Chazy*, late Lawrence's mills, 15 miles from Plattsburg, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 temperance house, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, 1 trip hammer, carding and cloth dressing mill and 30 dwellings. There are in the town 8 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Catholic, societies.

ELLENBURG, taken from Mooers, April 17th, 1830; drained E. by Chazy and English, rivers, N. by tributaries of Chateaugua and Trout rivers; surface hilly, but much of it susceptible of profitable cultivation; centrally distant N. W. from Plattsburg 25, from Albany, N. E. 185, miles; there is a compact settlement near the centre of the town, S. W. of the Military road, of about 50 families; other

* For the materials from which we have framed this brief notice of the early history of the county, we are indebted to a Ms. Memoir of Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner, of Plattsburg. We have received from him, also, much information relative to the present state of the county.

settlers are scattered over the country and the inhabitants are exclusively employed in agriculture; there are here 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic, societies; the post office has the name of the town.

MOOERS, named after General B. Mooers, taken from Champlain 20th March, 1804; distant N. from Albany 180, from Plattsburg, N. N. W. 18 miles; surface hilly and broken; the Chateaugua mountain in low ridges running across it; contains, it is said, much land susceptible of cultivation, but, also much that is swampy; drained by the Chazy river on the E. and by English river on the N. *Mooers*, post village, on the Chazy river, 3 miles below the forks, has 1 Congregational church, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, societies, which have not houses for worship; there are also 3 other Methodist societies in the town; 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 1 temperance public house, 2 stores and about 30 dwellings. The underlying rock of the town is granitic with small portions of limestone. The inhabitants are remarkably temperate and industrious.

PERU, taken from Plattsburg and Willsborough 23d Dec. 1792; since modified; distant from Albany, N. 150, and from Plattsburg, S. W. 17, miles; surface W. from Lake Champlain for 10 miles, level or gently undulating; thence rising into hills, and finally into mountains; the soil of the E. is fertile, sandy and clay loam, on lime; the western portion is covered with forests, and abounds with iron; drained by the Great and Little Au Sable rivers. Valcour island, in the lake belongs to the town. Keeseville, Clintonville, Peru and Birmingham, are villages; the first we have described under Essex county. *Clintonville*, incorporated, partly in Essex and partly in Clinton counties, on the Au Sable river, 6 miles W. from Keeseville, 10 from Port Kent, and Port Douglass, 17 N. from Elizabeth, and 20 S. from Plattsburg, contains a post office, 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 select and 1 district, schools, 1 grist and saw mill, rolling and slitting mill, nail factory, chain cable factory, 1 forge or bloomery with 14 fires, anchor factory of three fires, all belonging to the Peru Iron Company; 1 tavern, 4 stores, 200 dwellings, occupied chiefly by the persons employed by the company. The iron manufactured here, is from the Arnold mine, above described, 3 miles N. W. from the forge; eight hundred tons of iron are made here, from this ore; and 500 tons of nails, annually; the products of the manufactories are sent to New York, from Port Douglass, on Lake Champlain, which also belongs to the company, where they have a wharf, store house and 3 or 4 dwellings. The Peru company purchase from other forges an annual average of 500 tons; they sell band iron and rods, 500 tons; bar iron, 100 tons; anchors, 200 tons; and chain cables, 50 tons; and employ about the works, between 400 and 500 workmen, 10 months in the year, being unable to work their mills profitably in the depth of the winter, on account of the ice; paying \$120,000, annually, in wages, and maintaining about 2000 souls. Ore may be taken from the mine and made into bar iron and shipped for New York, between the rising and setting of the sun. *Peru*, village, 10 miles S. from Plattsburg, 4 W. from the lake, has a post office, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist and 1 Roman Catholic, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, 1 tavern, 5 stores, and about 100 dwellings; at the landing are also a few dwellings. *Birmingham*, at Adgate's falls $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Keeseville, contains a forge with 4 fires, a saw mill, a small woollen factory, and 12 dwellings. Near this village are the falls and singular rocky ravine described under "Essex county." *Sweden*, 2 miles above Clintonville, on the Au Sable, contains 2 stores, 3 forge fires, 2 saw mills, and several dwellings; and at the Au Sable Forks, 3 miles higher up are 4 forge fires, 4 saw mills, 2 stores, a trip hammer, &c. It thus appears that the valley of the Au Sable river, is one of the most busy districts of the State. Beside the religious societies above named, there are in the town, 5 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 2 Quaker, societies. There is also a post office called Black Brook.

PLATTSBURG, organised April 4th, 1785; centrally distant N. from New York 319, from Albany 164, and from Plattsburg village 5, miles; surface on the E. level or gently undulating, becoming hilly towards the W.; soil clay loam, along the lake, and its culture in an improving condition; drained E. by the Saranac river flowing centrally through it, and by Salmon river near the southern boundary. Plattsburg and Cadyville are villages; the latter lies in the N. W. upon the left bank of the Saranac 9 miles W. from Plattsburg and has a saw mill, forge with 2 fires, 1 store, tannery and 12 dwellings. *Plattsburg*, incorporated

village and seat of justice of the county and port of entry for the Champlain collection district, at the mouth of the Saranac river, on Cumberland bay, N. L. at $44^{\circ} 42'$ and Long. $3^{\circ} 32' E.$; having the distances above given from New York and Albany; 112 miles N. from Whitehall, 120 E. from Ogdensburg, by the usual road, and 97 in a direct line; 13 N. of Port Kent, and 21 S. of the state line; contains the court house, prison, and county clerk's office of stone, 2 printing presses, each issuing a weekly paper, a lyceum; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Catholic churches, an academy, 1 grist, and 3 saw mills, 2 cotton, and 1 woollen factories, 2 extensive hotels, one on the temperance plan, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, 14 stores, 6 groceries, 2 mills, sawing marble, obtained from Isle de la Motte in the lake, a very extensive comb factory, machine shop, pocket furnace, and 220 dwellings. This village felt sensibly and advantageously the expenditures during the late war, and though twice captured by the enemy, it grew rapidly under the stimulus it received, and when that was withdrawn was thrown upon the natural resources of the country for support, and its condition for some years was not a thriving one. The bank with a capital of \$300,000, suffered under the change and became insolvent. In 1836, however, the Clinton county bank was chartered with a capital of \$200,000. The Saranac affords a valuable water power; much of which is unemployed in and near the village. The village lies chiefly W. of the Saranac river and around the head of Cumberland bay. This is the scene of the victory of McDonough and Macomb, over the British naval and land forces, under Commodore Downie and Sir George Prevost. Here the American Commodore waited at anchor the arrival of the British fleet, which passed Cumberland Head, about 8, in the morning of the 11th September, 1814. The first gun from the fleet was the signal for commencing the attack on land. Sir George Prevost, with about 14,000 men, furiously assaulted the defences of the town, whilst the battle raged between the fleets, in full view of the armies. General Macomb with about 3000 men, mostly undisciplined, foiled the repeated assaults of the enemy. until the capture of the British fleet, after an action of two hours, obliged him to retire with the loss of 2,500 men, and a large portion of his baggage and ammunition. The American force, on the lake, of 86 guns and 820 men was opposed to one of 95 guns and 1,050 men. Commodore Downie was killed in the engagement. He was a brave and skilful officer, and disapproved of the method of attack on the American flotilla.

A short distance from the village, are the ruins of the cantonment and breast works occupied by General Macomb and his troops. A mile N., is shown the house held by General Prevost, as his head quarters, during the siege; between which and the village the marks of cannon-shot on the trees and other objects are still visible. Farther onward about 5 miles, on a hill overlooking the village of Beckmantown, is the spot where a sanguinary engagement took place between the American and British troops, which resulted in the death of the British Col. Wellington and several men of both armies.

McDonough's Farm, granted by the legislature of Vermont, lies on Cumberland Head, nearly east of Plattsburg. In the church yard is a monument to the memory of Commodore Downie; and several of the officers who fell at the same period, on the American as on the English part, repose side by side. Tradition, alone, distinguishes their graves. Schuyler's Falls and N. Plattsburg are post offices.

SARANAC taken from Plattsburg 29th March, 1834; distant from Albany N. 145, and from Plattsburg W. 17 miles; surface mountainous, having on the S. E. the Sable and on the N. E. the Chateaugua Hills, covered with wood and abounding in iron ore, wild and thinly populated, but rapidly growing in numbers; drained N. E. by the Saranac river flowing through a valley varying in breadth from 8 to 15 miles. The soil of this valley is generally loam of excellent quality for grass. Saranac Centre or Baker's Forge and Redford, are post villages.

The first, near the confluence of Barnes' Brook with the river, has a Methodist church, a store, saw mill, forge with 2 fires, a tannery, and some 25 or 30 dwellings. About a mile above the village are the noted High Falls.

Redford village on the N. bank of the Saranac 21 miles from Plattsburg, has a building erected for a school and Free church, 1 saw, 1 grist mills, 1 store, 2 taverns, and an extensive glass manufactory, established by the Redford Crown Glass Company, in 1831; who have here, 3000 acres of land and have laid out

this village, selling lots in fee with condition that the grantee shall not vend spirituous liquors thereon. Glass, of a quality unsurpassed, to the value of \$70,000, is made here annually. The sand and ashes used are obtained on the spot. They have 6 pots, each containing 12 cwt. of metal, giving employment to 30 glass makers and 120 other hands. The glass is sent for sale to Troy. There are about 60 dwellings and 300 inhabitants. In 1835, a vein of good iron ore was discovered near the ore bed in the E. part of Saranac and W. border of this town, where ore of poor quality had for some years previously been dug.

| TOWNS. | 1820. | 1825. | 1830. | 1835. | Militia. | Voters. | Aliens. | Females. | | | Marriages. | Births. | | Deaths. | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | Married under 45 years. | Unmarried between 16 & 45. | Unmarried under 16 years. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Beekmantown, | 1343 | 1511 | 2391 | 2263 | 178 | 345 | 296 | 269 | 184 | 528 | 3 | 43 | 49 | 18 | 12 |
| Champlain, | 1618 | 1824 | 2456 | 2691 | 239 | 317 | 407 | 318 | 206 | 657 | 10 | 50 | 49 | 15 | 9 |
| Ellenburg, | | | | 645 | 52 | 102 | 32 | 91 | 26 | 154 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 |
| Mooers, | 567 | 743 | 1222 | 1137 | 118 | 163 | 139 | 159 | 74 | 268 | 10 | 30 | 22 | 7 | 5 |
| Peru, | 2710 | 3996 | 4949 | 5796 | 649 | 1060 | 441 | 796 | 456 | 1269 | 32 | 137 | 120 | 30 | 40 |
| Plattsburg, | 3519 | 3753 | 4913 | 4423 | 293 | 682 | 381 | 602 | 372 | 1061 | 30 | 78 | 86 | 44 | 31 |
| Saranac, | | 263 | 316 | 761 | 64 | 142 | 75 | 102 | 38 | 154 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 4 | 5 |
| Chazy, | 2313 | 2396 | 3097 | 3023 | 214 | 493 | 225 | 379 | 210 | 684 | 18 | 79 | 49 | 18 | 19 |
| | 12070 | 14486 | 19344 | 20742 | 1807 | 3304 | 1996 | 2716 | 1566 | 4775 | 109 | 457 | 404 | 139 | 125 |

NOTE.—Males, 10,661; Females, 10,081; Blacks, 69; Deaf and Dumb, 17; Blind, 14; Idiots, 11; Lunatics, 10.

| TOWNS. | Area in Acres. | Acres improved. | Assessed value of real estate. | Assessed value of personal estate. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Fulled yds. | Woolens unfulled. | Cottons, linens, &c. | County tax. | Town tax. | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|------|
| Beekmantown, | 76500 | 13936 | 145000 | 1100 | 811 | 2788 | 4689 | 1705 | 3801 | 2361 | 3001 | 1052 | 30 | 556 |
| Champlain, | 30800 | 10225 | 145000 | 9300 | 788 | 2742 | 4856 | 1748 | 2719 | 2623 | 866 | 1110 | 83 | 606 |
| Chazy, | 93000 | 15301 | 155000 | 3700 | 929 | 3574 | 6346 | 1869 | 5213 | 4987 | 3353 | 1142 | 28 | 793 |
| Ellenburg, | | 1995 | 75000 | 500 | 125 | 595 | 489 | 315 | 436 | 721 | 474 | 543 | 62 | 820 |
| Mooers, | 137000 | 3617 | 60000 | 700 | 292 | 912 | 1280 | 412 | 1286 | 1347 | 841 | 436 | 84 | 563 |
| Peru, | 146700 | 26862 | 429950 | 43150 | 1436 | 4728 | 8817 | 3181 | 5999 | 6440 | 2724 | 3187 | 05 | 1073 |
| Plattsburg, | 52300 | 29284 | 300000 | 9700 | 911 | 3517 | 8676 | 2392 | 5119 | 5212 | 2912 | 2328 | 52 | 1282 |
| Saranac, | 60500 | 2187 | 50000 | | 123 | 389 | 454 | 204 | 562 | 513 | 85 | 359 | 11 | 827 |
| | 596800 | 103407 | 1359950 | 68150 | 5325 | 19245 | 35607 | 11826 | 25135 | 24204 | 14257 | 8060 | 55 | 5525 |

| TOWNS. | Grist mills. | Saw mills. | Full mills. | Card machines. | Asheries. | Tanneries. | Cotton fact. | Wool factories. | Iron works. | Clover mill. | Distilleries. | Breweries. | Trip hammers. | Chain cable fact. | No. of School districts. | Public money expended. | Teacher's wages besides public money. | Scholars. |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Beekmantown, | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 13 | 382 | 254 | 645 |
| Champlain, | 3 | 13 | 3 | 3 | | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 13 | 330 | 431 | 505 |
| Chazy, | 4 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | | 18 | 503 | 430 | 861 |
| Ellenburg, | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 100 | 57 | 193 |
| Mooers, | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 133 | 200 | 321 |
| Peru, | 2 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 19 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 29 | 773 | 998 | 1460 |
| Plattsburg, | 2 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 21 | 868 | 617 | 1536 |
| Saranac, | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 49 | 124 | 152 |
| | 16 | 117 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 113 | 3138 | 3111 | 5673 |

Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 6,213.