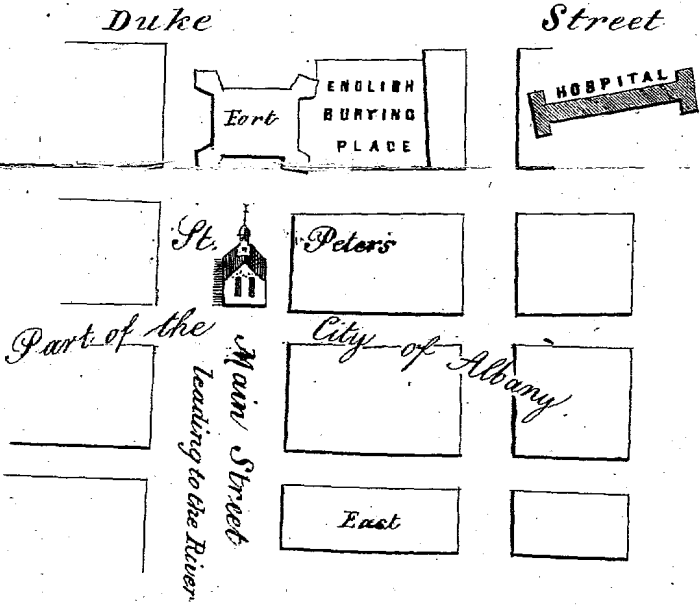


leading to Schoonemake and the Western Country of Indians



*Plan of Albany, 1764.*  
 found among the Papers of Rev. D<sup>r</sup> Wheelock,  
 and presented to the State Library  
 by Rev. D<sup>r</sup> W. B. Sprague,

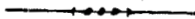


THE

ANNALS OF ALBANY.

BY J. MUNSELL.

VOL. VIII.



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## P R E F A C E .

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It is nine years since the compiler of this work, imbued with the ambition of contributing something in his day and generation for the diffusion of knowledge among men, resolved himself into an historical and antiquarian society on his own account, and ventured upon the labor of collecting and publishing materials which should serve some future historian to write the history of Albany and its vicinity. Time, industry and money, have produced eight volumes in the interim; and in view of the abundance of material, it is proposed to add two more, when he will be happy to find some one who may be willing to continue the work. Many glimmerings of the dark lights and shadows of the ancient time are still unexplored, and a willing hand and ardent mind may find occupation for a life-time.

The compiler is impelled to apologize to those who have continued from year to year to receive the work, for the want of vigor that may be observed in

its pages; which is not attributable wholly to lack of ability and judgment, but also to want of sufficient time and opportunity, and the seeming impossibility of engaging the cōoperation of such as have an abundance of those commodities. Hence many articles which were expected to fill prominent places in these volumes, and give them zest, have never been written by those who promised them, and they were closed up with less attractive material. This is not mentioned in the spirit of reproach, but by way of apology to those who may expect to find an attractive miscellany, in what is intended only as a store-house for neglected and forgotten things.

In this volume, the city records are brought down to the year 1725, Johannis Cuyler, mayor. The aldermen were considerably exercised with the difficulties of regulating the Indian trade, digging wells and drains, restraining inordinate speed in driving "with horses, wagons, carts and sleds," and restricting unlicensed tapping of liquors. The public granary was replenished bountifully by the revenue from the leases of Schaghticoke, and the city chest grew plethoric from the sale of lots in the outskirts. The town was becoming corpulent, and the pressure was great upon the stockadoes, which operated as



stays upon its increasing obesity. It was at this time, that Joseph Pamerton undertook to assist John Brumley, to go round the city as bell man, every other night, from ten to four o'clock, and call the hour and state of the *wheather* from certain points, for ten pound ten per annum! The notes from the newspapers end with the year 1826, and revive the recollection of events in the minds of middle aged citizens. The corporation expenses will attract the attention of those who have grown so rich that their taxes have become fearful to contemplate. The annals of the year are necessarily brief. They serve merely as an index to the particulars in the newspapers, having the advantage of dates.

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J. Rameyn Beck

Engraved by H. W. Hall, from a Daguerreotype,  
by H. M. Brad.

# ANNALS OF ALBANY.

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## OBITUARY

OF

## THEODRIC ROMEYN BECK.

[Reduced from an Address by Dr. Hamilton, before the N. Y. State Medical Society, Feb., 1856.]

Theodric Romeyn Beck was born in Schenectady, in the state of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1791. The family were of English origin, but so long settled at Schenectady that their descendants, by association and intermarriage, became identified with the Dutch population.

The first of the family, of whom we have any knowledge, was Caleb Beck, who sailed as master of a vessel from Boston to England, and who having married at Schenectady, was subsequently lost at sea. His son, the great grandfather of the subject of our memoir, as we learn from the probate of his will before the commissioners at Albany, in the year 1733, was "Caleb Beck, gentleman, a freeholder in this colony; having during his life, and at the time of his death, goods, rights, and credits in divers places in our province."

His grandfather was admitted an attorney at law, to practice in all the courts, at Albany, in the year 1751.

The father of Dr. Beck, who also studied law, but never practiced, married Catherine Theresa Romeyn, only daughter of the Rev. Derick Romeyn, D. D., then pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Schenectady, and well known as a distinguished professor of theology in that church.

The ancestral name, Caleb, was preserved through five successive generations, having only ceased with the brother of Dr. Beck.

The Romeyn family came from Holland, and settled in New York about the middle of the seventeenth century. Among those who acquired distinction, and whose names have come down to us, in addition to the Rev. Derick Romeyn, of whom we have spoken, we may recognize the brother of Mrs. Beck, the Rev. John B. Romeyn, D. D., who died in New York, in 1825; and a cousin, Nicholas Romaine, M. D., who was president of the State Medical Society in 1809, 10, and 11, and who was made an honorary member in 1812.

Dr. Beck's father having died in 1798, at the age of 27 years, left his five sons to the sole care of his young widow, to whose indomitable energy, sound education, piety and good judgment they are probably mainly indebted for the distinction which they all subsequently attained.

Abraham, a lawyer of much promise, died at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1821.

John Brodhead Beck, M. D., was elected professor of materia medica and botany, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and author of many medical works, besides the chapter contributed by him to *Beck's Medical Jurisprudence*, died in New York, in 1851.

Nicholas Fairly Beck died while holding the office of adjutant general of the state, under De Witt Clinton, in 1830. And

Lewis C. Beck, M. D., late professor of chemistry in the Albany Medical College, and in the Rutgers College, New Jersey, author of several scientific works, and who, as a member of the scientific corps which made the New York geological survey, contributed the volume on mineralogy, one of the most valuable portions of that excellent state report, died in 1853.

The rudiments of Dr. Beck's education were acquired at the grammar school of his native city, under the more

immediate supervision of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Derick Romeyn, D. D.

He entered Union College, at Schenectady, in 1803, and graduated in 1807, when only sixteen years old. Union College had then been established but a few years, and, in a great measure, through the exertions of Dr. Romeyn.

Immediately on leaving college, he came to this city, and was admitted to the office of Drs. Low and McClelland. His medical education was completed, however, in the city of New York, under the personal instructions of the celebrated Dr. David Hosack. At the same time, also, he attended the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Eastern District, then recently established in that city; and in 1811 he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on which occasion he presented, as the subject of his inaugural thesis, a paper on *Insanity*,—the first fruits of the study of that subject which afterwards engaged so large a share of his attention, and upon which he expended such stores of learning, and exhibited such powers of research. The thesis was published in a pamphlet form, containing thirty-four pages, and received from various quarters highly flattering notices.

On his return from New York, he commenced at once the practice of medicine and surgery in this city, and the same year he was appointed physician to the alms-house. On resigning this office, he presented a memorial to the supervisors on the subject of work-houses, the practical wisdom of which daily experience proves at this time.

Dr. Beck was married in 1814, at Caldwell, Warren county, to Harriet, daughter of James Caldwell, a merchant of this city, but whose principal estate and residence was at Caldwell, on Lake George. Mr. Caldwell was a gentleman of Irish birth, and well known for his wit and hospitality. His humor has been especially celebrated in several of the entertaining tales written by J. K. Paulding.

In the year 1815, at the age of twenty-four, Dr. Beck

received the appointment of professor of the institutes of medicine, and of lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District, established under the auspices of the Regents, at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, New York; an institution then in the third year of its existence. Notwithstanding this appointment, which required his absence from home only a small portion of the year, he continued in the practice of his profession at Albany.

At the opening of the term of 1824, he delivered an introductory lecture on the *Advantages of Country Medical Schools*, which was published by request of the class. The subject had been suggested by a remark made in an introductory lecture by one of the professors in New York, disparaging to country schools, and which had found its way into some of the New York prints, to which this discourse was a severe, but dignified and dispassionate reply.

Already, in 1817, Dr. Beck had withdrawn entirely from the practice of medicine, having in this year accepted the place of principal to the Albany Academy. In a letter to his uncle, Dr. Romeyn, then in Europe, dated June 30, 1814, he says: "I have begun to look upon medicine in a very different manner from what I formerly did. Although delighted with the study yet I dislike the practice, and I had not acquired sufficiently comprehensive views of its value and great importance as an object of research. I now find it a subject worthy of my mind, and for some time past I have brought all my energies to its examination." From this remarkable passage, in which we have definitely the plan of his future life, we learn also what enlarged and intelligent views he entertained of the value of true medical science.

In 1829 Dr. Beck was elected president of the New York State Medical Society, and was re-elected the two succeeding years—in itself a sufficient testimony of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members.

In 1826 Dr. Beck was made professor of medical jurisprudence, at Fairfield Medical College, instead of lecturer,



and in 1836, he was transferred from the chair of practice to that of materia medica, in accordance with his own request; and these two chairs he continued to occupy until the abandonment of the college in 1840.

Medical colleges had been established both at Albany and Geneva under new and favorable auspices, each having received liberal endowments from the state, and although the college at Fairfield still retained the confidence of the profession to such a degree that in its last catalogue its pupils numbered 114, and its graduates 33; yet as it was apparent that the wants of the community did not require three colleges situated so near each other, and as both Albany and Geneva had the advantage in their relative size and accessibility, it was determined by the several professors to discontinue the lectures at Fairfield.

Immediately on resigning his place at Fairfield, Dr. Beck was elected to the chair of materia medica, in the Albany Medical College, the chair of medical jurisprudence, to which he would most naturally have been chosen, being already occupied by a very able teacher, Amos Dean, Esq. This professorship Dr. Beck continued to hold until 1854, when his declining health, together with an accumulation of other pressing duties, induced him to resign his place as an active officer, having now taught medicine in some of its departments for thirty-nine years, and the trustees then conferred upon him the honorary distinction of emeritus professor.

It has been mentioned that in 1817, Dr. Beck was made principal of the Albany Academy; and in a letter to his uncle, Dr. Romeyn, dated August 1, 1817, shortly before the appointment, he writes as follows: "This I know, that by zeal and attention on the part of the instructors, it can be made an eminent and useful institution. \* \* I pray you to believe that the mention of my name as a candidate, was unsolicited and very unexpected. It is a spontaneous offer, and as such I shall always look on it as a testimony of no mean value." The citizens of Albany and his numerous pupils, now scat-

tered throughout the United States, can bear witness, how great has been his zeal in behalf of that institution, and how well he has fulfilled his promise.

The building occupied as the Academy, was erected for this purpose by the city authorities; it is large, commodious and distinguished, even among the numerous public edifices which adorn this capital, for its fine architectural proportions. Each department is supplied with able teachers, and with ample means for illustration, and during the more than thirty years of his administration, it has sustained a reputation second to no similar institution in the state.

I find in one of the Albany city papers, dated some years back, pencil sketches of a few of its most prominent citizens, among whom is mentioned Dr. Beck. The writer, who is not ignorant of his many other public services, and of his reputation abroad, thus speaks of his connection with the Academy: "The Albany Academy is an institution which has furnished the community with more mind, than any other academy in this country. A distinction that is doubtless due to the admirable discipline, and well stored brain which Dr. Beck brought with him into the institution, in 1817."

In 1848, Dr. Beck resigned his place as principal of the Academy, and on the death of James Stevenson, Esq., he succeeded him as president of the board of trustees.

The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, was incorporated by the legislature on the 12th of March, 1793, with Chancellor Livingston as its president. The existence of the corporation was limited by its charter to the first day of May, 1804. On the 2d day of April, 1804, the legislature virtually renewed the charter, making it perpetual, changing the name of the corporation to that of the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts, and Chancellor Livingston was appointed the president of the new corporation. Dr. Beck was admitted a member of this society on the 5th day of February, 1812. Among its officers, in addition to its distinguished president, already named, were

Simeon De Witt, John Taylor, David Hosack, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Edmund C. Genet, and others prominent in the history of our state. Although Dr. Beck was at this time only in his twenty-first year, yet at the second meeting after his election, he was made chairman of a standing committee of five, appointed "for the purpose of collecting and arranging such minerals as our state affords." And on the 1st of April, 1812, less than two months after his admission, he was appointed to deliver the annual address at the following session of the society. This duty he performed on the 3d day of February, 1813. The object of this address, as he remarks in his preface, was to "exhibit at one view the mineral riches of the United States, with their various application to the arts, and to demonstrate the practicability of the increase of different manufactures, whose materials are derived from this source." This was eminently the field for Dr. Beck's peculiar talent; it was new, and everything had to be learned from the beginning; a host of persons and authorities had to be consulted, and the whole to be carefully digested, analyzed and applied. The result could not have disappointed those who were familiar with his habits; but to one who had known him less, or who was at all acquainted with the difficulties which he was compelled to encounter in the little that was then known of the mineral resources of this country, the result seems astonishing; and to that elaborate and timely paper, we think, the American manufacturer is, to-day, in no small degree indebted for his wealth and prosperity. It was the lens which first brought the scattered rays of light upon this subject to a focus, and which now melts the ores in a thousand furnaces. If, as Dr. Beck asserts, American mineralogy was then in its infancy, he was the first to urge upon it a confidence in itself, and to demonstrate to others its unsuspected capacities, and it is through such early guidance and assistance that it has so rapidly grown to complete manhood, no less than to

the "persevering industry, the unconquerable enterprise, and the extraordinary ingenuity of our citizens."

In 1819, Dr. Beck read, before the same society, a *Memoir on Alum*, the object of which was to present a view of one of the most important of the chemical arts. In preparing it, "I consulted," says Dr. Beck, "every work relating to the subject within my reach. Had the work conducted some years ago by Prof. Cooper, of Philadelphia, under the title of the *Emporium of Arts*, been continued, this attempt would doubtless have been useless, as the subject under consideration was one of those which he proposed to notice. I venture, though with unequal steps, to examine the history, progress and present state of the manufacture of *alum*, with a hope that my investigations may prove useful to some who are unable to consult systematical works, and above all, that they may direct the attention of our citizens to the means which they possess, within their own reach, of converting useless mineral products into rich sources of individual and national profit." This, together with the paper first mentioned, is published in the transactions of the society before which they were delivered.

The Albany Lyceum of Natural History was incorporated by the legislature on the 23d day of April, 1823. Stephen Van Reusselaer was, by the charter, appointed its first president, and Dr. Beck, its first vice president. A union between this association and the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts, was agreed upon and carried into effect in 1824, and consummated in form by an act of the legislature of the 27th of February, 1829, incorporating the Albany Institute, which was to consist of three departments: the first, that of the physical sciences and the arts, to consist of the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts, as then constituted; the second, that of natural history, to consist of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, as then constituted; the third, for the promotion of history and general literature, to be formed for the purpose. Of the Albany Institute so constituted, dating back its foundation to the

establishment of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, in 1793, and thus being, I believe, the oldest institution of this character in our state, and one of the oldest in our country, Dr. Beck was not only one of the most active members, but it may be safely said, without doing injustice to many others who have been connected with it, that he did more to keep up its organization, to enlarge its library and collections, and generally to advance its interests, than any other person. Its proceedings, as well as its published transactions, bear evidence to the fidelity and zeal with which he labored for its prosperity. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he was its president. In 1835, Dr. Beck, by appointment, delivered before the Institute a *Eulogium on the Life and Services of Simeon De Witt*, surveyor-general of the state, chancellor of the university, and also, at the time of his death, one of the vice-presidents of the society.

One of the originators of the plan for the geological survey of the state, Dr. Beck became one of its most ardent supporters, and under the successive governors, he was entrusted with much of the supervision of the work. As evidence of the great part which he took in this labor, I subjoin the dedication of the fifth volume, on *Agriculture*, written by E. Emmons, M. D.

“To T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., LL. D.: Sir, There is more than one reason why the concluding divisions of the present work, undertaken to explore and illustrate the natural history of the state of New York, and conducted under legislative patronage, should be dedicated to you. You were among the first to foster the enterprise and remained its consistent advocate in times when adverse circumstances seemed to jeopardize its continuance; much more than this, your whole life has been assiduously engaged in promoting the advance of science and the spread of popular education, and the published results of your scientific and literary labors, may be referred to as reflecting an honor on your native state. Would that the merits of the present volume were such as to render it more worthy its dedication.”

The legislature of 1850 confided to the secretary of state, and to the secretary of the board of regents, the supervision of the publication of the remainder of the *Natural History* of the state. The geological survey having been protracted much beyond the period originally contemplated, and various claims existing in reference to it, the two officers named were required by law to report to the next legislature what those claims were, and what contracts existed between the state and individuals for such of the work as remained to be completed. They were also required to report a plan for the completion of the survey, and to submit estimates of the cost of such completion. Dr. Beck's acquaintance with the history of this work, and all the matters connected with it, was perhaps more complete than that of any other person in the state; and this fact led to the selection of the secretary of the regents (which post he then filled), as one of the commissioners. Whether we look at the interests of the state or those of science, no better choice could have been made.

The reports of the commissioners to the legislature, show the good effects of the investigation made by them; and, judging from the order and system which the affair soon assumed under their hands, and the comparative economy which attended their expenditures and plans, it is hazarding little to say, that, had a permanent commission of this character been charged with the care of the survey from its outset, the work would have been more systematically pursued, and at an expense greatly less than that which the state has incurred.

Since 1841 he has occupied the office of secretary of the board of regents; a position of great honor and trust. The regents have the supervisory charge of the educational interests of the state, and are required to report annually the condition of all the colleges and academies under their care. His reports made during the period of his incumbency are not only voluminous, but they are equally models of accuracy and of compactness. But the supervision of colleges and academies

does by no means limit the powers and responsibilities of the regents. To them is entrusted the care of the State Library, and of the State Cabinet of Natural History, with also the management of much of the foreign correspondence, and all of the literary and scientific international exchanges. Most of which various duties devolved officially upon Dr. Beck. To his earnest devotion, and eminent qualifications, the state is therefore indebted for its large and judiciously selected library; and especially for its unrivaled collection of works on the history of this country and state.

In the language of Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, from whose brief but elegant biography, written for the *American Journal of Insanity*, I am indebted for several of the facts contained in this memoir:

"Dr. Beck has witnessed the adoption in this state, of a public system of education, elementary and collegiate, alike thorough and successful; and as the crowning effort in the field of his severest, yet most congenial labor, a State Library, which, for completeness of organization and beauty of arrangement, stands unrivaled, and for which, it may be remarked, the state of New York is almost entirely indebted to his extended and complete knowledge of the history of literature and science, in which he had no equal in this country, if indeed anywhere."

Many years ago Dr. Beck became interested in the subject of a State Museum. In fact, while connected with the City Lyceum, established in the Albany Academy, he was industriously accumulating and depositing every thing of which he could possess himself, relating to history or to natural science—a passion, which, it is well known, did not cease or abate, when his admission into the board of regents gave him a wider field for its exercise. To the State Library and the State Cabinet hereafter his time and talents were in no small degree directed; and such was his zeal in behalf of these institutions that he has not hesitated at times when the illiberal policy of individual members of the legislature

hazarded the success of necessary appropriations, to give his personal pledge that the moneys should be judiciously applied, and by becoming, as it were, the endorser of the government, he has secured the recognition of the claims of these interests, and obtained the necessary supplies.

On the arrival of M. Vattemare in this country, Dr. Beck immediately saw the value of such a system of international exchange as was proposed, and became at once one of its warmest advocates; nor has he ever ceased to urge upon the successive legislatures the continuance of the system; and even upon his death-bed he entreated, as a personal favor, that his friends would not forget the claims of this subject, in which he had always felt so deep an interest. In a letter lately received, M. Vattemare writes—"The death of Dr. Beck deprives me of the best and most faithful friend I ever had, as well as of the most enlightened and active co-operator in the noble cause to which my life is devoted. \* \* \* \*

I thought that with my friend all was gone; but the recollection of his solicitude for the system of exchange, as well as his paternal anxiety for the State Library—that glorious monument of his patriotism and high knowledge—revived my courage, and with it the hope that those kind friends I have yet among the regents of the university, and the recollection of the friendship of Dr. Beck for me, and of his association in my labors, would secure the continuation of their good will."

Outside of his own peculiar sphere of duties, no object of public interest was undertaken without finding in him a warm supporter. When the project of a university in the city of Albany was started, intended to supply in some measure, the scientific and literary wants of the whole United States, Dr. Beck, while seeing clearly all the difficulties and discouragements attending such a scheme, did not fail to recognize its practical bearings, and his views were liberal and comprehensive.

Of the American Association of Science he was an active member, and rendered it many services.

In obedience to those promptings of humanity which



seem in a great measure to have determined his course in life—laboring always most zealously for those who were least able to appreciate his services, or to recognize them—he read before this society in 1837, a paper on the statistics of the deaf and dumb, which had the effect to direct the attention of the public and of the legislators more fully to the condition and necessities of this unfortunate class, and the results of which may be seen in the establishment in the city of New York of a school for deaf mutes, unrivaled in the excellence of its system and in the perfection of its details.

By the act of its incorporation, in April, 1842, Dr. Beck was made one of the board of managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, situated at Utica; and he has been re-appointed by the governor and senate at the expiration of each successive triennial period. Upon the death of Mr. Munson, in 1854, he, although a non-resident member, was unanimously elected president of the board. This important institution, established and endowed by the state upon a scale of almost unparalleled munificence, is no doubt indebted largely to Dr. Beck, for his wise counsels and efficient personal aid, which he has at all times freely contributed.

Dr. Beck was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *American Journal of Insanity*,\* published at Utica, under the editorial management of Dr. Brigham, the late principal: and when, upon the death of

\* In April, 1844, the first number of the *American Journal of Insanity* was issued from the press, occupying an entirely new field in the medical literature of this country. The generous motive which led Dr. Brigham, its founder and first editor, to assume, in addition to his onerous duties as superintendent of a large asylum, the labor and responsibility of its establishment, is well known to most of our readers. To many of his colleagues and professional friends he was largely indebted for encouragement in his undertaking, and for much valued and gratefully acknowledged assistance: among them, Dr. Beck, who, deeply interested in the attainment of the ends at which the Journal aimed, warmly seconded his efforts, and, amid many other engagements, found sufficient time to contribute frequently and ably to its pages. After Dr. Brigham's death, the managers of

Dr. Brigham, in 1850, the management of the Journal fell into the hands of the board, Dr. Beck was chosen its editor, a place which he continued to hold "until the close of the last volume, when advancing years and more imperative duties compelled him to relinquish his editorial connection."

Of the chief labor of Dr. Beck's life, and of that which has made his name illustrious wherever science and literature are cultivated, it still remains to speak. I allude to his work on *Medical Jurisprudence*, and which no less reflects honor upon us as Americans, upon this city of his adoption, and upon you, gentlemen, who were his associates and fellow-members in this society. From how early a period in his life the subject of this work occupied his attention we may infer from the following brief extracts from letters written to his uncle, the Rev. J. B. Romeyn. The first is dated in 1813: "Permit me to press upon you the obtaining of one or the other of the French authors on legal medicine. It has long been a favorite idea with me to prepare a work of that subject, and should I be enabled to procure Fodere or Mahon, my design may be completed." The second is dated June 30, 1814, and was addressed to his uncle at Lisbon, Portugal: "As the communication is now open between Great Britain and France, you will doubtless be enabled to procure the books I wished. Dulan advertised them some years since."

On this topic I find ready at my hand nearly all that it is necessary to say, in a biographical notice of the author, contained in the first volume of an elegant pub-

the State Lunatic Asylum, aware of the importance, to a specialty, of a periodical devoted to its advancement and interest, assumed the entire responsibility of its publication, and, by their unanimous request, induced Dr. Beck to edit the ensuing volume. He gave his consent, hoping at the close of the year to be relieved of a care which, with his other numerous duties, was a heavy tax; but, in the absence of any other arrangement, he continued to conduct it until the close of the last volume, when "advancing years and more imperative duties" compelled him to relinquish his editorial connection.

cation, entitled *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, issued at New York in the year 1834, under the auspices of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1823, Dr. Beck published his work entitled *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, in two volumes, octavo; which at the time, attracted great attention, and has since continued a standard work on the subject of which it treats. The science of medical jurisprudence is one of great interest and importance. It treats of all those questions, in which the testimony of a medical man may be required before courts of justice, and from the nature of many of the questions, it is obvious that their discussion requires the widest range of medical and scientific knowledge. Although deeply studied in Italy, France and Germany, this science had scarcely attracted any attention either in this country or in England, previous to the publication of the work of Dr. Beck. To him is certainly due the high credit, not merely of rousing public attention to an important and neglected subject, but also of presenting a work upon it which will probably never be entirely superseded. In foreign countries its merits have been duly appreciated and magnanimously acknowledged. The *Edinburg Medical and Surgical Journal* says of it, vol. xxii, p. 179 (1824): "We undertake this task with the greater pleasure on the present occasion, that we shall have to throw aside, for the first time on medico-legal subjects, the character of the austere critic. It has been our misfortune to handle with some freedom, almost all previous works on the subject. And we have been induced to handle them more freely than many may have thought was called for, because we apprehend that all early works on medical jurisprudence, especially of the systematic kind, should be viewed with peculiar jealousy by every one interested in its progress. For as it is now circumstanced, languishing still in its infancy, and struggling against the supineness, indifference and prejudices of those who ought to be its most zealous protectors, no greater mischief could happen than that systematic treatises should pass without warning

into the hands of the public, which, however meritorious, are nevertheless, not on a level with its state of advancement, and do not present an expanded view of its general spirit and practical applications. At length, however, the English language may boast, that it is possessed of a general work on medical jurisprudence, which will not only stand comparison with the best of the kind that the continent has produced, but which may also be referred to by every medical jurist as a monument worthy of his science, and as a criterion by which he is willing that its interest and utility should be tried. Under the unassuming title of *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, Doctor Beck has presented us with a comprehensive system, which embraces almost every valuable fact or doctrine relating to it. Each of its diversified departments has been investigated so minutely, that few cases can occur in practice, on which it will be necessary to seek elsewhere for further information. At the same time by studying succinctness and shunning those verbose oratorical details with which other writers, and particularly those of France abound, he has succeeded in rendering his treatise comprehensive within a singularly moderate compass. We may securely assert, that a work on the subject is not to be found in any language, which displays so much patient and discriminating research, with so little of the mere ostentation of learning. The opinions expressed both on general principles and on the particular questions which have occurred in courts of law, are given clearly and judiciously. There are few occasions, even where the points at issue are difficult and obscure, on which persons of skill and experience will be disposed to differ materially with him."

In the various medical colleges of Great Britain, there has been, we believe, no text book on medical jurisprudence positively adopted; but we have been informed that Dr. Beck's work has been for years recommended to students by professors. In 1828, it was translated into German, at Weimar, and has been favorably received in various parts of the continent of Europe.

It is not alone the physician and the jurist who are indebted to Dr. Beck for this essential work; but it has proved to the general reader, we believe invariably, a fund of interesting information; and we will venture to say that no one has ever risen from its perusal without experiencing an agreeable surprise, that a subject so uninviting in its title, should afford so much amusement.

We will only add, that the work has already passed through five American, and four London, besides the German edition. In the preface to the first London edition which was published as early as 1825, with notes by Dr. Wm. Dunlap, the editor says: "We do not claim for the present work the meed of a faultless performance, but we fear not to challenge a comparison of it with any of the English works in scientific accuracy, philosophical plainness and precision of style, extent of research, genuine scholarship and erudition, pointedness of illustration, and copiousness of detail and reference to original documents."

Says a bibliographer, in a notice of the German edition, "Among the numerous and unequivocal evidences of the very high estimation in which Dr. Beck's *Elements of Jurisprudence* are held by the profession in Europe, their translation into the German language must be regarded as the most flattering and decisive indication of their true value. In no country has this interesting and varied science been prosecuted with such unabated zeal, or have so much learning and research been elicited on its several curious topics, as in Germany. From the time of Zachias, indeed, to the present day, it has been the favorite object of study with German physicians, and their opinions of the merits of any treatise on the subject are therefore entitled to the highest weight and the most respectful consideration. Proud are we, therefore, to see them prize the performance of our learned countryman so high as to deem it worthy of transfusion into their vernacular tongue. In his native language his work is as yet without a parallel."

Although the two volumes originally comprised more

than 2000 pages octavo, yet to each successive American edition he did not fail to add largely from his apparently inexhaustible stores of knowledge and research. Nor even here did his labors cease, but he continued to contribute almost to the period of his death to one or more of the medical or scientific journals of the country, such additional facts or discoveries as from time to time came to his knowledge. In the *American Journal of Medical Science*, edited by Dr. Hays, may be found many of his most valuable papers.

Says a distinguished writer for that periodical, in reviewing the tenth edition of his *Medical Jurisprudence*: "The pages of this journal, for many years past, have borne constant evidence of the untiring and invaluable research of Dr. Beck, whose observations and extracts from foreign and domestic sources have filled that portion of it devoted to medical jurisprudence; and the writer of the present notice bears his testimony to the same effect; for, having taken much interest in the subject, and consequently had occasion to examine the journals, he found it impossible to furnish a single novelty to this department in which he had not been anticipated by Dr. Beck."

Nor is there perhaps, any testimony more pertinent as to the rank occupied by Dr. Beck in the literary and scientific world, than the large number of societies, both abroad and at home, which conferred upon him either honorary or active memberships.

Dr. Beck enjoyed during his life, almost uninterrupted health, the result, we suspect, of a good natural constitution, and of temperate, regular, and, so far at least as his literary pursuits would permit, active habits.

The following account of his last illness and of the autopsy, is too interesting to admit of abridgment, and I shall make no apology for its introduction. It was furnished at my request by his attending physician, Dr. S. D. Willard, of this city, who visited him from the earliest stage of his illness, and whose personal care and devotion, as well as that of Dr. Hun, who was called in

counsel, toward the close of his life, was most faithful, unremitting, and far exceeding all claims of professional duty.

“Dr. Beck suffered from an attack of indigestion in the early part of January, 1854. It was at a time when he was busily engaged in his official duties, and although he placed himself under medical treatment, and was visited twice daily by his physician, he did not allow himself, as I remember, to be deterred from going to his office for a single day. He recovered from this attack in two weeks, and with the exception of a slight paroxysm of gout, he enjoyed nearly his usual health during the remainder of the year.

In February, 1855, he was again taken ill, and the symptoms with which his illness began were precisely similar to those of the year previous. The weather was intensely cold, and he was induced on account of it to remain at home for a few days, though he was quite unwilling to admit the necessity of such a regimen. The symptoms did not yield as readily as they had done before; he experienced great uneasiness about the stomach and bowels; his appetite not only failed, but he felt nausea at the very mention of either food or medicine; he complained greatly of weakness, but was almost invariably invigorated by his sleep at night. He was so much better at the end of a fortnight as to go out, and this he continued to do nearly every day, utterly regardless of the weather, and appeared to be daily gaining strength until the last of March, when the symptoms returned upon him, as violent as they had been at first; but they again yielded after a week or ten days, and with the exception of his not having regained his strength, he appeared for a little time nearly recovered. We looked forward to the return of mild weather with confident expectation that his health would be restored. During the month of May he was daily at his office, and continued his labors and researches with his accustomed untiring industry. About the first of June he visited his daughter, Mrs. Van Cortlandt, at Croton, and while there he had a recurrence

of some of his unpleasant symptoms, though they were less severe than in preceding attacks. His visit at Croton was brief, and he returned again to pursue his labors beyond the measure of his strength. At length he yielded to the solicitations of his friends to make his summer visit to Lake George a few weeks earlier than usual, and this in the belief that total relaxation would prove of the desired benefit to him. Here, however, he indulged less in the social pleasures and rural sports than had for many years been his practice. Occasionally he went out on the lake for fish, and once he joined a party that had arranged to dine on a rock about five miles down the lake. He went and returned in a row boat, and though much fatigued, bore the exertion better than could have been expected. [August 29.] His very nature gave him a keen relish for such pleasures, but he now united in them with reluctance. He became averse to exercise, and much of his time was passed with his friends on the piazza of the hotel, or in his own room, reperusing some favorite volume. Scarcely a week passed without the return of some of his annoying symptoms, and notwithstanding he thought himself getting better, he was becoming weaker and losing flesh. He returned from Lake George on the 7th September. His journey home greatly fatigued him, and he found himself obliged to send for his physician the next day. Medication almost uniformly brought him present relief, but it did not serve to eradicate the morbid condition to which his system had become subjected. He continued to go to the State Library until the 15th September, when he left it for the last time.

Until the present there was, to my mind, no positive indications of other than functional derangement in his case. He was very weak, and had not only lost his full, portly habit, but had become greatly emaciated. His appetite, at times, was good, but not uniformly so. The food he took did not appear to *assimilate with and nourish* his body, although it was generally well digested. He retired early, slept quietly, and maintained his fixed



habit of rising at five or six o'clock in the morning. He had not, thus far, suffered any severe pain during the progress of his illness; the recurrence of nausea gave him great uneasiness, and he complained likewise of lassitude and debility, but not of pain.

For several years he had, at times, been afflicted with paroxysms of dyspnoea, and he assured me that the pulsations of his heart had "always been irregular." Since he had become so feeble, these had increased to such an extent as to indicate that they were occasioned by disease of the heart—but they lacked essentially some of the peculiarities which would be expected in advanced disease of that organ.

It was at this time that Dr. Hun, who had seen him at intervals while visiting other members of the family, united with me in regular attendance. So great a change had taken place in his appearance, that it now became manifest that the disease was making rapid inroads upon his remaining strength, and was advancing to a fatal termination.

The doctor consented to remain quiet for a few days; it was without a realization of his own feebleness. He consented, not because he admitted the necessity of quietude, but because his physicians positively enjoined it. He still looked forward, one week after another, to the time when he should be able to resume his duties, and appointed several days when he hoped to go out; But, when the time came, he felt that his strength was insufficient for the effort, and consented readily to abide the advice of his attendants and friends.

During these weeks of confinement, he was uniformly cheerful, and looked on the bright side of his own case. He seldom complained of pain, and was rather unwilling to admit that he suffered any. He rarely inquired particularly about the nature of his disease, nor did he evince anxiety about the manner in which it might terminate. Thus he continued until late in October, when, upon the suggestion of his daughters, he consented to an arrangement for a consultation with Dr. Willard Parker,

of New York, who had been the physician of his brother, Dr. John B. Beck, and who is likewise a warm personal friend of the family.

The evening before Dr. Parker came (October 24), he spoke more freely of himself than he had previously done. It was conclusive to me then, that the character of his malady had not escaped his own careful observation. He said to me: "I don't altogether give up my own case yet, but I have lived long enough to wear out my constitution—and whatever is the result, I must be content." These were the first words indicating that he regarded his condition critical. The next morning he was visited by Dr. Parker, together with Dr. Hun and myself. He received us with great composure and cheerfulness, and made a clear, full statement of his case, speaking of himself as if he was not the person interested in the examination.

After the consultation, we returned to his room, and Dr. Parker taking his seat by him kindly said: "Now, Doctor, we have asked you a great many questions, are there any you would like to ask us?" His reply was strictly characteristic of himself as a man of few words. He did not seek to evade the result of this investigation, but arrived at once at the conclusion, by a single question, that covered the whole subject: "Can you get me well?" Dr. Parker told him that we were unable to detect organic disease, but there was a suspension in the process of assimilation, his food digested, but did not assimilate; "The engine," said he, "you have, but the fuel fails to make it work." Again he asked: "Can you get in fuel that will?" The answers to these pointed inquiries were necessarily of a negative character; to which he replied: "You make out my case very unfavorably." In the afternoon of the same day, I found him cheerful, without having been fatigued by the morning interview, and he expressed some confidence in the efficacy of the nitro-muriatic acid sponge bath which was suggested by Dr. Parker.

Until the 11th November no special change occurred;

he slept more than usual, and at night comfortably, awaking at his accustomed hour in the morning; he sat nearly every day for a short time, and often devoted a part of this to business; his books and his papers were around him, and he still devoted himself to them with untiring industry; although he was sick, he did not know how to be idle. I visited him at all hours, and I always found him with a book in his hand; when he retired at night, it was with lights arranged by his bedside that he might read until he fell asleep.

With the first loss of sleep (Nov. 11) came total prostration, he was unable longer to take nourishment, and soon began what appeared to be the process of dying; of this he was fully aware, yet no murmur escaped his lips, nor the wish that the termination might be averted. Nov. 14, his breathing became gradually more difficult, and his extremities cold; he was extremely restless, but uniformly answered "No," when asked if he was suffering. Each hour appeared for two or three days to be his last, but he rallied again however, and remarked of the wonderful tenacity of his constitution, and expressed surprise that he lived so long. "It is hard breaking the chain;" and then he asked: "Is not this a long struggle? How long have I been in it?" To my reply "More than twenty-four hours," he asked: "Do you think it will last much longer?" Addressing his daughters, who were by his bedside, he said: "I had a coldness, a sort of spasm in my side last night, that was near my idea of the coming on of death; I have thought my case over, it is a remarkable complaint, don't all you think so?" And at the same time he expressed his conviction that he must have organic disease.

At another time, when he thought his daughters greatly fatigued by prolonged attention to him, gazing upon them with paternal tenderness, he said: "I am sorry to tire you so; I wish it was over." Thus, in his last hours, he did not fail to regard the comfort of others before himself. His hearing continued acute, and his mind clear and calm through those hours of protracted

dissolution, although he was so weak that he could not converse. Thus he lingered until the morning of the 19th. A few hours preceding his death, Mrs. Parmelee was sitting by his side, when he asked: "Where is Catherine?" (Mrs. Van Cortlandt); immediately she was with him. He pressed her hand in token of recognition, gazed upon them for a moment, and then closed his eyes for ever. His breathing became quiet, fainter, and still more faint, until at length, gently as sleeps a child, the slumber of death came upon him. And thus passed away this great man, on the 19th of November, 1855, at the age of sixty-four years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. Van Cortlandt and myself, were with him when he died.

During the whole period of his illness, his daughters watched him with the utmost filial devotion and tenderness. They were almost constantly with him, anticipating every want, and administering every comfort. His last hours were not only soothed by their presence, their words of kindness and love, but by their earnest prayers that he might be sustained by his Heavenly Father in the eventful hour that still awaited him.

Dr. Beck had no sons. His two daughters, Catharine, wife of Pierre Van Cortlandt, Esq., of Westchester, and Helen, wife of Hon. William Parmelee, of Albany, still live to attest his inestimable worth and to exemplify his virtues.

In the presence of strangers, Dr. Beck was somewhat reserved, and not unfrequently seemed unsocial; but with his more intimate acquaintances he was remarkably free, affable, and unrestrained; and through all his familiar social conversations there was a rich vein of humor mingling with the profounder currents of thought and discussion.

His knowledge of books was not confined to scientific treatises. He read most of the standard works in history, romance, poetry, and in all departments of light literature. He read rapidly, and soon possessed himself of the meaning or value of any author; which faculty,

united to a retentive memory, made him almost the final umpire wherever questions of text or of authority arose. In the language of one who knew him intimately, and who had been a colaborer with him in the establishment of the State Library, "His knowledge of what I would call the science of literature, I have never seen equaled."

He was liberal to the poor, and kind to all. Not even the brutes escaped his sympathy. Cruelty to animals excited in him always the most intense disapprobation.

His belief in the divine revelation, and in its doctrines, as held by the great body of protestant Christians, was firm, decided and often expressed; and he could never tolerate any attempts on the part of any person to impugn or to throw discredit upon them.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat the language and judgment of a well known gentleman who had spent several summers in his society at Lake George, Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston. In a letter written during the illness of Dr. Beck, he says: "I have known few men of so faithful a nature as he was, and still fewer in whom, on a more continuous acquaintance, I have been so much interested. The amount of his knowledge, and the eagerness with which he pursues it, are remarkable; but not more so than the excellent use to which he puts it all."

Also of an intimate personal friend, the Rev. Dr. J. N. Campbell of Albany, who was his pastor for some years, and his associate as a member of the board of regents: "I think that the secret of that respect and regard which Dr. Beck had acquired in the community, and which he enjoyed in a measure rarely attained by any man, is to be found in his industry and disinterestedness, and these were prominent features in his character. He was the most laborious man I ever knew. He never lost a minute, and we all know how much he accomplished; yet he never appeared in anything he did to be seeking to acquire position or honor for himself; and I have repeatedly remarked that, in speaking of the results of his labors, he was always careful to give all the credit to his

associates and to claim nothing for himself. \* \* \*  
 He was a remarkably pure-minded man; of true honor,  
 above all meanness, and of the strictest integrity."

*The annexed is a list of offices which he filled, and  
 societies to which he was elected, etc.*

Alms House Physician, Albany,.....	1811
Fellow of the College of Phys. and Surg., N. Y.,..	1811
Medical Society, State of New York,.....	1813
New York Historical Society, New York,.....	1813
Member of Physico-Medical Society, New York,..	1815
Trustee of the Albany Academy,.....	1815
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Fairfield,	1815
Hon. Mem. of Academy of Nat. Sciences, Phila.,..	1816
Receiving Officer of Antiquarian Society, Mass.,..	1816
Hon. Mem. Lyceum of Natural History, N. Y.,....	1817
Hon. Mem. Amer. Geolog. Soc., New Haven,.....	1819
Hon. Mem. Medical Society, London,.....	1824
Hon. Mem. Medical Society, Quebec,.....	1824
Corresponding Member Linnean Society, Paris,..	1826
Hon. Mem. Medical Society, Connecticut,.....	1826
Hon. Mem. Nat. Hist. Society, Montreal,.....	1827
Senior Hon. Mem. Med. Soc. of Emulation of Charlestown,.....	1827
Hon. Mem. Med. Soc. of New Hampshire,.....	1828
Associate of the College of Physicians, Phila.,..	1829
Hon. Mem. of the Ithaca Lyceum,.....	1830
Hon. Mem. of the West Point Lyceum,.....	1830
Mem. Albany Connty Agricultural Society,.....	1830
Hon. Mem. Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh,..	1832
Philosophical Society, Rutgers College,.....	1833
Prof. Materia Medica and Med. Juris., Fairfield,..	1836
Hon. Mem. Meteorological Society, London,.....	1838
Hon. Mem. Amer. Philosophical Society, Phil.,..	1839
Hon. Mem. Medical Society, Rhode Island,.....	1839
Hon. Mem. Nat. Institution for Promotion Science, Washington,.....	1840
Hon. Mem. Historical Society of Pennsylvania,..	1841

Secretary of the Board of Regents,.....	1841
Hon. Mem. Amer. Ethnological Society, N. Y.,...	1842
Hon. Mem. North. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Dart- mouth,.....	1848
Corresponding Fellow of N. Y. Acad. of Med.,....	1847
Degree of LL. D., Mercersburgh, Pa.....	1849
Degree of LL. D., of Rutgers Col., New Brunswick. President of Albany Institute.	
Royal Soc. of North. Antiquarians, <i>Copenhagen</i> ,...	1843
Hon. Mem. Historical Society, Vermont,.....	1850
Hon. Mem. American Statistical Society, Boston,	1851
Hon. Mem. State Historical Society, Wisconsin,..	1854
Trustee State Lunatic Asylum, and President Board of Trustees.	
Pres. of the Board of Trustees Albany Academy,	1852
Mem. Executive Com. of the Normal School.	
Emeritus Professor Albany Medical College,.....	1854

**A B S T R A C T**

OF

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

Taken at the Albany Academy, from April, 1855, to April,  
1856, by Prof. D. Murray.

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The natural and rational epoch from which to commence our reckoning of the year, is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial from south to north. That is a point in absolute time, capable of being determined with facility and precision. It is, besides, the real beginning of that gradual awakening into activity of those systems of animal and vegetable life, whose growth, maturity and decay form the land-marks in the existence of mankind. As far as any physical phenomena are concerned, there is no more reason why the first of January should be the first day of a new year, than the first of October, or the first of June, or the 20th of August. No event either astronomical or terrestrial occurs at that time to make it deserving of any such distinction. On the contrary, the period of the sun's crossing the line from the south to the north, is an event well marked, and of great importance to the whole of the civilized world. And at a time when scientific investigation is adjusting with so much delicacy the practical details of life, when systems of weights and measures for the very unromantic purpose of meting out our bread and our drink are being constructed, having for their basis the length of a terrestrial meridian,—when the precise hour of the day, even to the tenth of a second, is of so much importance to a great



commercial metropolis, that an astronomical clock one hundred and sixty miles distant is to be employed for its indication,—when such accuracy is being called for and attained, it is not visionary to suppose that the time will come when an inconvenient and irrational epoch for the commencement of a new year will be changed into one more convenient and rational.

To the Cæsar or the Gregory whose duty it may be to readjust the calendar, we submit, that the day on which the sun crosses the line, should in every case be called New Year's day; that the first day of April should be moved back on the calendar, so as to coincide with this; that the number of days in March should be given to February, making it a constant quantity, and the necessary intercalations should be thrown upon March, which would now be the last month in the year.

This subject has this much to do with meteorology. If a series of observations are intended to set before us a representation of the phenomena of the year, it is injudicious to commence when such phenomena are at their maxima or minima. For in so doing, we separate those observations which show the manner of approach to that maximum or minimum from those which show the manner of departure. If for instance a set of observations for the year upon the thermometer be commenced in January, we have not before us a complete view of the winter, but only of that part of it, where it begins to change into spring. We thus break up our view of this well marked and unique season of the year, and set at the beginning of our outline a delineation of the last half of one winter and at the end of it the first half of another, obtaining a full outline of neither. But commencing in the spring when the thermometer is at a mean, we obtain, when we have completed the year, an entire representation of both the summer and the winter and of the manner in which they are related to each other.

For these reasons I have taken the first of April as the starting point; that being the month which approach-

es most nearly to occupying the place of the first month in our theoretical year.

We present first, then, a meteorological table giving a summary of the observations on the thermometer and barometer, the rain-gauge, and wind-vane, between the 1st of April 1855, and the 1st of April 1856. The instruments used are those furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, and the mode of notation is theirs.

#### REMARKS.

*Temperature.*—The warmest day within the period designated was July 1st, when the thermometer stood at 2 o'clock 93.6 deg., the coldest was Jan. 6, when the thermometer stood at 7 A. M. at  $-7.7$  deg. the range of the thermometer therefore, for the year has been 101.3 deg. The mean temperature of the year, has been 48.2 deg., which differs only 0.1 deg. from the mean annual temperature for Albany between the years 1826 and 1853 inclusive, that being 48.1 deg. But although the temperature for the year corresponds so exactly with the average temperature, there have been some peculiarities worthy of notice. Taking the aggregate of the mean monthly temperature for June, July, and August, from 1826 to 1853 inclusive, it is 208.49 deg., while the same aggregate for the summer of 1855 gives 211.3 deg.,—about 3 degrees warmer. Again we find but 3 times during those 28 years when the temperature of July rose to what it reached in 1855, viz: 75.1 deg. whilst the average is but 71.37 deg. This indicates then that the summer, especially the month of July, was considerably warmer than usual.

When we turn from the summer to the winter, we find the reverse. If we take the aggregate of the mean monthly temperatures of December, January, February and March, during the 28 years above referred to, we shall find it 115.5 deg., whereas the same aggregate for the winter of 1855 and 1856 is but 98.6 deg., differing from it by the unusual amount of 17 deg. Omitting the month

*Meteorological Table, for the Year ending April 1st, 1856.*

ALBANY ACADEMY. *Lat.*, 42 deg. 39 min. 13 sec. *Long.*, 73 deg. 44 min. 49 sec.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN.			PREVAILING WINDS.	
	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean	No. days of fall.	Amount in inches.	Av. am't for 20 y'rs	Direction.	Force.
April,.....	73.5	17.9	47.2	30.08	29.00	29.69	8	2.65	3.25	S	3
May,.....	84.3	41.8	60.9	29.93	29.27	29.64	2	1.83	3.82	S, NE & N	3
June,.....	93.3	46.2	66.7	29.83	29.04	29.53	13	6.84	4.47	S	4
July,.....	93.6	61.4	75.1	29.88	29.34	29.63	9	3.96	4.30	S & SW	2
August,.....	83.2	53.2	69.5	30.12	29.18	29.74	6	3.75	3.41	NW & SW	3
September,.....	89.3	41.3	63.7	30.12	29.33	29.73	4	1.52	3.44	S	3
October,.....	73.2	36.8	52.1	29.94	29.16	29.59	11	8.93	3.77	S	2
November,.....	58.9	21.2	43.0	30.12	29.04	29.73	9	3.27	3.24	W	3
December,.....	48.9	9.6	31.4	30.23	28.45	29.71	7	3.82	2.88	W	3
January,.....	37.3	-7.7	17.7	30.21	28.99	29.58	4	1.10	2.76	NW	4
February,.....	40.9	-7.4	21.9	30.03	28.64	29.37	4	0.39	2.60	S & W	3
March,.....	45.4	-2.1	27.5	29.82	28.71	29.36	7	1.83	2.72	W	3
		Mean,	48.2		Mean,	29.61	84	39.89	40.66	S 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W	3

of December, which was much warmer last winter than it usually is, the aggregate of January, February and March for 28 years is 87.55 deg., while for 1856 it is but 67.1 deg., showing the astonishing difference of over 20 deg. Three times within the 28 years have we had a colder January, six times a colder February, once a colder March; but never have these months succeeded each other as cold as last winter. The nearest approach to it was in the winter of 1843, when the aggregate temperature for January, February and March was 72.4 deg.

Beginning with the 26th of December, the temperature continued below the freezing point, almost without cessation to the end of March, and during all that time scarce a drop of rain fell. The thermometer has often reached a lower point than it did at any time last winter; and indeed did so during the January of 1855, but no record exists at Albany of its having averaged so low for so long a time. It is well known that the unusual intensity of the cold has been more apparent in other places than here. Ice has formed in localities where no recollection or tradition affirms it to have ever formed before.

An observer near Chicago, Illinois, gives the mean temperature of January at 9.34 deg., and during the first eleven days of it, the mean temperature was but --2.15 deg. He says: "the ground in many places cracked open with a sound resembling that of a gun, heard sometimes by day, but oftener by night." The usual temperature of that part of Illinois does not differ materially from that of this place.

*Barometer.*—The peculiarities in the observations on the barometer are not such as to demand any particular notice. In general it may be said, that the altitude of the column has averaged a little less during the year than usual. At this place the mean height of the barometer for a month, seldom rises to thirty inches; it has occurred but four times within the last six years. On the contrary it is seldom less than twenty-nine and a half

inches; only once has it happened within the same period. Beginning from the month of April, the altitude of the column usually falls a little during the rains of May, then gradually ascends during the month of June, July and August, attaining its maximum in September; then falling during the rainy month of October, then gradually rising, as the temperature falls, through the months of November and December, and attains a second maximum in the month of January, from which point it falls to its minimum in March. The present year it has followed the usual course, with two exceptions, viz: a very decided fall during the rainy month of June, and a still more decided fall during the rainiest month ever recorded here, October.

*Rain and Snow.*—The total amount of water which has fallen during the year is 39.89 inches, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch less than the average fall for 29 years. But while the total agrees so nearly, the distribution throughout the year differs very materially.

In the month of April, and more especially the month of May, a much less amount of rain fell than usual, and it will be remembered how much anxiety was felt by the agricultural portion of the community, lest another summer was to follow like that of 1854. But the month of June brought with it an abundance of rain, 6.84 inches having fallen, an amount greater by 50 per cent than usually falls during that month. July and August had their usual supply; but during the first half of September scarcely a drop of rain fell, and during the last half a quantity little more than one third of what usually belongs to September. The rains, which began in September, continued into October, and during the whole of the month rains fell almost every other day, until the astonishing amount of 8.93 inches was recorded. This is the greatest amount which is ever recorded to have fallen in a single month at Albany, during the years that the rain gauge has been kept. The nearest approach to it took place May, 1833, when 8.47 inches fell.

I have already referred to the fact that during the rainy months of June and October the records of the barometer showed a very great depression.

During the winter months the amount of water which fell either in the form of snow or rain, was much less than the average, although popular belief places it much higher. The amount which fell, from December 26th, when our snows began, to the end of March, was 4.81 inches of water; or taking the usual average of 10 inches of snow to one of water, it would make 48.1 inches of snow, or about four feet. Or including the month of December, we have for:

December, January, February, March, 1855, 1856, 7.14 inches water = 6 feet snow.

December, January, February, March, (average for 29 years,) 10.96 inches water = 9 feet snow.

Perhaps a greater amount of snow has fallen in other places, but here certainly, it has not been the amount of snow which has made the winter remarkable. What has given rise to the popular opinion, I suppose, has been the fact that the uninterrupted cold, preserved the snow without melting, almost from the first day that it fell; so that there was upon the ground in March the entire accumulated snows of three months.

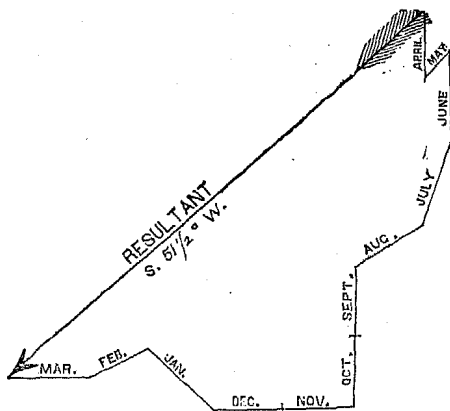
*Winds.*—Smithsonian observers are required to observe the direction and force of the winds; the former to be expressed to 8 points of the compass, the latter in numbers running from 1 to 10.

- |     |  |                     |  |             |
|-----|--|---------------------|--|-------------|
| 1,  | indicating a very light breeze,        | 2 miles per hour,   |  |             |
| 2,  | " a gentle breeze,                     | 4 " " "             |  |             |
| 3,  | " a fresh " "                          | 12 " " "            |  |             |
| 4,  | " a strong wind,                       | 25 " " "            |  | and lastly, |
| 10, | indicating the most violent hurricane, | 100 miles per hour. |  |             |

Of course, in the absence of any instrument for measuring the force of the winds, the observer can make but imperfect approximations to accuracy. The best indication, perhaps, is the motion of the wind-vane. The vane in a strong wind never remains stationary, but continually oscillates with greater or less velocity, according to

the violence of the winds, through an arc of 10 deg. to 60 deg.

I have constructed a diagram which reveals the facts



in regard to the winds of the year better than any description can do. From the monthly records of the winds, I have abstracted the prevailing winds for each month and their mean force. With these I have constructed the resultant for each month, and then combined these twelve resultants into one diagram to obtain the resultant for the year. Thus obtained, the resultant is a wind blowing from S.  $51\frac{1}{2}$  deg. W., at an average rate of about 12 miles per hour. The direction differs from that obtained by Dr. Hough as the resultant for twenty-four years, by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, that being S. 75 deg. W.

*Freezing of the Hudson.*—The last trip to New York from Albany on the Hudson was made by the steam boat Hero, on the 24th of December. The river continued firmly frozen until the ferries broke through on 3d of April. On the 4th, the ice moved away from that part of the river immediately opposite the city. On the 10th the river was entirely clear, no flooding of the docks having

taken place during the whole breaking up of the ice. South America was the first boat up. The whole number of days during which the river was closed was 108, a period much longer than usual. The longest period on record is from Nov. 28, 1842, to April 13th, 1843, 135 days; the shortest from Dec. 14, 1841, to Feb. 4, 1842, 47 days. The average is about 90 days.



## NEW YORK COLONIAL MANUSCRIPTS.

[Continued from vol. vi, p. 302.]

[The following papers are copied from the sixth volume of the *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*. The references are to the Manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.]

## COMMON COUNCIL OF ALBANY TO PRESIDENT CLARKE.

[New York Papers. Ff., No. 30.]

Albany 18th May 1736.

May it please your Honor; The Mayor communicated to this Board your letter of the 11th instant directed to Captain Collins, whereby we perceive that you would have our opinion of a certain Tract of Land in the Mohawks Country, petitioned for Messrs Storke and Van Brugh Livingston to his Majesty. We therefore shall endeavor to give you our opinion of it and its consequences according to the best of our Capacity and understanding. In the mean while we join with your Honor in Opinion that there is a course left out. However we can partly guess where the Land petitioned for lyes, and are well assured that great part of said Tract is already Patented and we are credibly informed that there are several purchases made from the Mohawks in the regular method for part of said Tract We are also assured that some of the Mohawks Indians are seated on part of it. But can not conceive that any of the Mohawks Flatts are included in those imperfect Boundaries We are confident that the method made use of by those Gentlemen first to obtain a

Patent for Lands before a purchase made from the Natives will prove of ill consequence and alienate the Indians from His Majestys Interest and create great animosities and strife between them and us and in the end drive them\* to the French So we most earnestly entreat your honor that you would in the strongest manner you can sett forth the ill consequenses of such proceedings to the Lords of Trade and desire them to discountenance any such practices We are

May it please you Honor

Your Honor's mo obedient  
humble servants

Sgd

EDWD HOLLAND Mayor

CORNELIUS CUYLER Alderman

JOHANNES EVERT WENDELL Ald

LEENDERT GANSEWORT Ald

TOBIAS RYCKMAN Ald

JACOB TIEN EYCK

GERRIT BRAT

ANTONY BRAT

COMMISSIONERS FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS TO PRESIDENT CLARKE.

[New York Papers, Fl., No. 31.]

Albany 17th May 1736

May it please your Honor: Sir Capt Collins has communicated to us the Commissioners of Indian affairs, your letter to him of the 11th Instant whereby we perceive you desire our opinion concerning a Tract of Land Mr Storke and Mr Van Brugh Livingston has petitioned His Majesty for, and whether any of them be already granted to others, whether the Mohawks be seated on any part of it and whether the Mohawk Flatts be included in said Tract We observe with you that there is one course left out but are certain that a great part of the Land we take

\* from us. *Minutes of Common Council, Albany, N. Y.*

to be petitioned for is already granted to others, and as we are informed some purchases made in the usual way tho' not yet granted by Patent and that some of the Mohawks Indians live upon part of it but do not think that the Mohawk Flatts are included therein But are humbly of opinion that that way of granting Land before purchasing from the natives may be of ill consequence and alienate the minds of the Indians from His Majestys Interest and occasion great divisions among the people of this Province We most earnestly desire that your Honor and Council will be pleased in the strongest manner to recommend to the Lords of Trade to discountenance any such Practice

We are

May it please your Honor

Your Honors mo' obedient

humble Servants

sgd

MYNDER SCHUYLER

RUTGER BLEEKER

STEVANUS GROESBECK

ABRAHAM CUIJLER

JOHN SCHUIJLER JURR

JOHN LANSING JURR

EDWD HOLLAND

NICHOLAES BLEEKER

DIRK TEN BROECK

IN DE PEYSTER

EDWD COLLINS

REYER GERRITSE

CONS CUYLER

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PRESIDENT CLARKE TO SECRETARY POPPLE.

[New York Papers, Ff., No. 33]

New York May 28th 1736

Sir: With the Duplicate, for the first is not yet come to hand of that of the 23rd of January I had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th of February last with a copy of Mr Storke and Mr Livingstons Petition for lands in the Mohawks country a copy whereof I sent two days after to the surveyor General directing him to inform me whether any of the land petitioned for by them be already granted, how much and to whom, who tells me he can

not at present give me a satisfactory answer perhaps he may not be well acquainted with that part of the country. I therefore likewise wrote to Albany for the same information and whether any of the Mohawks are seated on any part of it, or whether any of the Mohock Flatts be comprehended within it and having received an answer thereto from the commissioners of the Indian affairs I do myself the honor to inclose it to you presuming it will give their Lordships full satisfaction in those points and to obey their Lordships commands in the rest I beg leave to make the following observations on the Petition and first, They pray to have the grant before they purchase the Lands of the Indians This is a practice so little known and so seldom used among us that I have heard of no more than two instances of it vizt that in the Albany Charter, before the Revolution of the Mohawk Flatts mentioned in your letter to be surrendered by the Mohawks to the City of Albany in trust for themselves the other a grant made by Mr Van Dam after Coll Montgomeries death to Mr Philip Livingston, the Petitioner Livingstons Father and four others, of lands in the Mohawks Country likewise, Livingston and the other Grantees of the Grantees of the last mentioned Tract having in vain attempted in Coll Montgomeries time to purchase it of the Indians, took the advantage of Van Dams weakness, and got a grant from him without a real purchase but the Indians would never yet suffer them to possess it the Government in all other instances have been very careful not to grant Lands until they have been first purchased of the Indians knowing that they are impatient of such injuries and too apt on slighter occasions to show their resentment of them, their Lordships know of how much importance it is to the British Colonies to tye the six Nations to our Interest, and I am confident they will discountenance every thing that may tend to alienate their affections from us The Petitioners pray to be exempt from paying any Quitt Rents till the Lands come to be settled who would not on such Terms take Grants, and if such a Grant be made who will afterwards take them on any other

Terms—Few who take Grants of Lands propose to make any immediate Profits of them, those who have Lands lease them out for ten or twelve years on a pepper Corn Rent and pay the Quitt Rents themselves from the date of their Patent which may be ten years more before they do lease it The Petitioners intend they say to bring over Palatines to settle the Land but they don't propose to oblige themselves to do it, nor do they mention any time for it nor any number of familys, they foresee perhaps that a few years may people the Province from Germany Ireland and other Parts of Europe and are preparing before hand to lay in for themselves an estate on easy Terms, for Sir having often reflected on the great concourse of People that for almost twenty years have flocked to Pensilvania, from Germany and other parts of Europe and have informed myself of the nature of the Soil in General of that Province, of the price that the proprietors sell their Land for and the Rents they reserve I concluded that if one could induce some familys to come to this Province from Europe; they would find the Lands so much better than any that are now bought of the Proprietors of Pensilvania and the terms on which they may be bought or leased so easy that multitudes on their report of these things, would follow them. I drew up therefore some proposals, showed them to Govr Cosby and having had his approbation and that of the Attorney and Surveyor General, we laid them before the Governor and Council in 1734 desiring they would make some resolves engage the honor and faith of the Government for the performance of the Proposals as they very readily did and ordered them to be advertized printed dispersed in Europe but those being only printed papers some merchants in Dublin and Amsterdam desired that they may have the proposals under the Seal of the Government assuring us that they could then procure people to come In this we complied and sent it to them last fall under the Seal of the Province, and under the hands of the Governor and Council and hope to hear further from them this Summer The proposals were these to grant no dealers of Land

in the Mohawks Country in 200 acres to a family to the first 500 protestant families that shall come from Europe, the Grants to be made gratis and the Lands to be purchased for them the only difference that they are to be at (besides the Quitt Rent which is to commence from the date of the Patents) will be the Surveying it, which will be very little, we have already some Lands purchased which we design for this use if the people come in reasonable time: and this is such encouragement as Messrs Storke and Livingston can not give them and such as the[y] can not have in any other Province, for no proprietors will give away their Land when they can have twenty-five pounds and more a hundred for them. By the proposals for giving away 100,000 acres I shall be at considerable expence, for parchment, wax, engrossing Books for recording the Patents and Certificates &c the Governor and Surveyor General at none at all for they will only sett their names to the Surveys and certificates, the Attorney General will only be at the expence of copying paper for the Drafts of the Patents The prospect of advantage to us arises from the Expectation that after these 100,000 acres are settled great numbers of people will follow who must purchase of the Indians and take grants at their own expence or if they are not able must become Servants to others who are able and will readily do it

Thus Sir, I have without disguise opened to you my design the advantage I propose to myself is at a distance, the publick benefit in the augmentation of the Quitt Rents, and the peopling of the Province near at hand, but nearest of all the profit to the Merchants in the Transportation of the people. This advertisement which contained the proposals was sent to Mr Guerin in London the Governors Agent to Messrs (Swoern?) Merchants in Dublin and to Mr Livinus Flackson merchant in Amsterdam to be printed and dispersed in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Holland to be translated into High Dutch and sent into all parts of Germany, the Germans are the most likely people of all these to set on foot the Hemp manufacture for which we have many lands in the Mohawk Country

very proper, but the first settlers being generally poor will want some further encouragement to enable them to begin that work and some skillful people to lead the way and show others the best method of raising and dressing it: If these proposals had some publick Countenance at home and that signified abroad, it would without doubt highly promote the design, I presume Governor Cosby acquainted their Lordships with it and ordered Mr Guerin to present some of the printed copies to them. There is one line omitted in the Copy of the Petition that was sent to me wherein the description of the Land is thus, beginning at a certain brook which vents itself into the Mohawks River known by the name of Canada Creek being the Western bounds of Lands heretofore granted to John Collins and company computed to be forty miles Westward from Hudsons River, thence coming from said River at the mouth of the said Brook northward in a direct line six miles into the woods, thence extending south to the said northwest Spring and from thence Easterly along the Banks of the said River terminating at Canada Creek aforeasaid Here I find but three lines which can neare make six miles square If by the said Northwest Spring be meant the Northwest Spring of the Mohawks River the Tract petitioned for will be almost one hundred and thirty miles in length, and six miles Wide which will comprehend almost all the Lands granted in the Mohocks Country on the Northside of the River but that can't be so understood, because you say the Land the Petition for is about Six miles Square which must be six miles along the River from Canada Creek and six miles back into the woods it must be therefore some other Northwest Spring than that of the Mohawks River or the Petitioners would most grossly deceive the Crown

Since I begun to write this I received the enclosed letter from the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Albany much to the same effect as the letter from the Commissioners of Indian affairs and two of the the Councillors informed me that Mr Philip Livingston, the Petitioner (Livingstons father) who is likewise one of the

Commissioners of the Indian affairs being present when they wrote the letter to me declared to them that he would not for two or three thousand pounds that his son and Mr Storke should succeed and that he knew nothing of his Sons petitioning till the arrival of the last ships from London, but yet he would not sign the letter; without doubt he would not have made that Declaration had he not been sensible himself, and conscious that the Commissioners evidently foresaw the pernicious consequences that must attend the Grant. Inclosed I send you Sir the Boundaries of a Tract of Land containing eight thousand acres which at first sight will evidently appear to be within the Petition I could send you the Boundaries of other Tracts likewise within the Petition but that I think this with the other Papers will be abundantly sufficient to satisfy their Lordships in what they expect to be informed

I am with all possible respect

Sir

your most obedient

Humble seryant

signed

GEO: CLARKE

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COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CLARKE.

[New York Papers, Gg., No. 21]

Albany 30 Aug: 1738

May it please your Honor: Sir Since our last of the 25 instant Captain Cornelius Cuyler returned from Canada, who informs us that he has heard that the french have a design to settle severall families on the Wood Creek about 10 miles from our settlement next spring; that the Governor of Canada has sent several farmers there among which was Ilber, to view the land last fall and this summer as far as fort Ann; and that he has heard a report that the land is granted to the said Ilber and others, which we believe to be true; which settle-



ments we conceive to be of very bad consequence to this province in general and to this city and county in particular; wherefore we earnestly entreat your honor to find out some proper expedient to prevent this encroachment of the french of Canada for we are perswaded if they be suffered to proceed in this their intention they will soon erect a fort at the Wood Creek: We hope that more notice will be taken of what we now mention, than of what we informed about the erecting the french fort at Crown Point, which is made as strong as any in Europe. Some of the principal Sachims of the Sinneckes are gone to Quebeck, we fear to make over Tierondequat to Governour Beauharnois, who no doubt will take the first opportunity next spring to erect a strong building there, then we are inclosed on all sides, but we are yet in hopes that the french may be prevented in their designs. We heartily wish that the limitts between our Crown and that of france were settled which might prevent their continual encroachments on us. We are with respect

Your honors most humble Servants

PH: LIVINGSTON  
MYNDERT SCHUYLER  
RUTGER BLEECKER  
ABRAHAM CUYLER  
JOHN D'PEYSTER  
NICHOLAS BLEECKER  
DIRICK TEN BRODILY

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GOVERNOR CLINTON TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[New York Papers, (S. P. O.) X., 218.]

New York 23 May 1747

May it please Your Grace: Besides the other reasons for my paying some part of the arrearages due to the forces levied on the expedition designed against Canada, Mr Scuyler who (it is said) has a Commission from the President of New Jersey to command the forces levied in that government, his giving out that he would pay the whole of the arrearages due to them under his command, made it absolutely necessary to do at least what I have done.

As soon as I heard of the mutinous disposition among the forces at Albany I was at the same time informed that Mr Scuyler had given out that he was resolved to pay the troops (under his command) all of the arrearages due to them, I informed the President of Jersey of my resolution by the advice of His Majesty's Council of this Province to pay 40s per man in part of what was due to the forces at Albany without distinction of what Colony they belonged to, and to continue to pay 20s per man monthly, till such time as His Majesty's pleasure should be signified to me.

I informed him likewise that it was not thought advisable to pay the men their whole pay at this time supposing that money sufficient could be procured for that purpose, which however it is thought could not be obtained, because there would then be no tie to prevent their desertion.

The President and Council of the Jerseys approved of these reasons, and wrote a letter to Mr Scuyler, of which a copy was inclosed to me, wherein they required him to conform himself to such directions as he should receive from me. Notwithstanding this he has paid the forces under his command, the whole of their pay, and the officers of the other forces there inform me that Mr Scuyler's paying the New Jersey troops in this manner is the principal reason why the greatest number of the other forces and chiefly those levied in this Province remain discontented and mutinous, and refuse to receive less than their whole pay.

Your Grace must likewise be sensible how contrary it is to the discipline of the army for any Officer which is in my government (and undoubtedly while there, under my command) to act in direct contradiction to my directions, especially in a matter of such general concern, and likewise to the orders which he had received from his own government.

This must consequently introduce confusion, and I am informed speeches were given out by his men that they would receive no pay of the Governour of New York, be-

cause if they did, then they would be under his command, which they were resolved not to be.

All these things, with many others of a different kind, show what danger this Province may be in from the artifices of a prevailing faction at this time, and how prejudicial it may be to his Majesty's service every where in North America.

It must weaken exceedingly my administration if this money be paid, without Mr Scuylers making application to me, with an acknowledgment of his fault at least, and desiring my intercession in order to obtain it.

I must beg your Graces forgiveness of all faults on account of the hurry I am in. I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Graces most obedient  
humble servant

(signed) G. CLINTON,

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

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GOVERNOR CLINTON TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[New York, (S. P. O.) X., 275.]

My Lord: I am this day arrived from Albany and find our London ship upon sailing, but have prevailed with the Captain to stay two days for my dispatches, that I have not time to give your Grace any particular account of my proceedings. I was in great hopes the 40s. advance, and 20s. a month each man, would have satisfied them, as expected; but Coll Schnyler who commands the New Jersey forces, having paid his men their whole pay then due to them, and the people of Albany some out of a malicious spirit, others in hopes of the profit they would receive by the men receiving their pay while they remained at that place, instigated them to mutiny unless they had their whole pay; and for that purpose insinuated to them, that I, or their Officers had received money for their whole pay, and that they were defrauded of it. Upon this the mutiny became almost universal.

As these troops had been kept on the frontiers for the defence of it, the Province must inevitably be exposed to the greatest dangers from the enemy if these troops should be suffered to disband, as well as to plundering and other mischiefs for mutinous soldiers; I applyed to the Assembly for assistance on this occasion: but what an indecent refusal I received from them will appear from their answer, a copy of which I beg leave to inclose to your Grace; I was then reduced to draw bills for the whole payment of the forces at Albany. By the minutes of Council and other papers inclosed, the absolute necessity of drawing these Bills I hope will evidently appear to Your Grace; for that reason I entreat the favour of their being paid, or that care be taken that I do not suffer in my fortune by my doing what I could not omit, without exposing many of his Majesty's subjects to certain ruin.

The Bills I first drew for the 40s. per man were drawn on Pay Office, but as I began to doubt whether these troops be upon the establishment for the pay of the army, I thought it more advisable to draw on the Treasury, who may order (as I think) the payment of them in any manner that may be proper.

Coll Johnson who I have employ'd as Chief Manager of the Indian War and Colonel over all the Indians, by their own approbation, has sent several parties of Indians into Canada and brought back at several times prisoners and scalps, but the expedition being laid aside last year, the Indians were discouraged and began to entertain jealousies, by which a new expense became necessary to remove those jealousies and to bring them back to their former tempers; but unless some enterprize be undertaken, which may keep up their spirits, we may again lose them. I intend to propose something to our Assembly for this purpose that they may give what is necessary for the expense of it, but I almost despair of any success with them when money is demanded.

I must likewise inform your Grace that by this last trip to Albany, I have got two Indian Nations to join

with us, who are numerous and who were formerly all-ways in the French interest. They have actually fallen upon several French trading parties. They may be of singular use to distress the French trade and cut off all communication between the French in Missisipia river and Canada.

I hope to have the honor of receiving your Graces commands with my leave to come to England to settle my private affairs. I am with the greatest respect, My Lord  
Your Graces most obedient  
humble servant

New York 23 July 1747.

G. CLINTON

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

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PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF COXHAUKEE, COUNTY OF ALBANY.

[New York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 211.]

14. July 1747.

Sir: As by all your actions since the commencement of the present War, we are well satisfied and convinced, that you have not only the Interest but the good and quiet of the people of our Country entirely at heart, We therefore beg leave to address you that you will be so good and speak in our behalf to his Excellency our Governor and Cominander in chief (for whom we have the greatest regard) That his Excellency would be graciously pleased to appoint us Officers Freeholders residing in our own Ward. We take the liberty to set down the names of a few, out of which number be pleased to recommend two, the one to be second Lieutenant and the other Ensign; recommend which you please, any of them will be agreeable to us, and we are ready for ever to do our duty, and to obey His Excellencys Commands on all occasions, under whose Government we enjoy all the happiness we can expect in this troublesome and Barbarous War, and that we shall ever acknowledge this singular favour, which if his Excellency will please to grant will make our whole company satisfied and contented.—

ABRAHAM VAN FRANCKEIN	MATHIAS VANDERBERCK,
CASPER COYLER	PHILIP COMYNE
JOACIM CAYLER	PHILIP BRANK JUNR
CLAUS SEVERSE	HUCHBERTUS VAN VEGHTEN
LINDERT COMYNE	CLAUS PARE
JAN BRECK JUNR	ISAAC PARE
PEIR HOGHTELING	JACOB C. HALENBEECK
ISAAC CAYLER	EPHRAIM HOES
JAN BRECK	CLAUS VAN SLOEN
PETER CONYNE	JAN HALENBECK
JOHN P. BRONCK.	JOHANNES PROVAST
JAN CASPER HALENBECK	ABRAHAM PROVAST
WM HALENBECK	SAMUEL PROVAST
ABRAHAM VOSBURGH	JACOB PROVAST
JOHANNES ARNYOCK	ISAAC PROVAST
RICHARD MARTIN	JOHANNES SPOOR
CLAUS SPOOR,	JURIE VAN LEN
JOHANNES VAN LEN	ROBERT LATERIGE
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS	JOHN T. BRONCK
HENDRICK HOOGHTELINGH,	WILLIAM VAN SLYCK
HENDRICK VAN SLYCK	PIER VAN SLYCK
GERRET VAN SLYCK	JAN VAN DEN BERCK
TUNIS HOOGHTELINGH	ROBERT VAN DEN BERCK
HENDRICK VAN DEN BERCK,	JACOB HALENBEEK
NANNING HALENBEEK	HENDRICH HALENBEEK
JACOB JOS HALENBEEK	ARENT VAN SCHAACK JUNR
JENAS BRONK.	

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GOVERNOR CLINTON TO COLONEL ROBERTS.

[New York, (S. P. O.) X., 332.]

Copy of a Warrant to Colonel Roberts 14th September 1847.

By His Excellency &c: You are hereby required and directed to order three of the Companies of the New Levies from the Camp at Green Bush into the City of Albany, to be quartered in the Blockhouses or such other quarters as the Mayor and Corporation shall provide for

them, who are also to find them in fire and candle (and ease and relieve the Militia) and there to remain till further orders. You are to give them strict charge how they are to behave themselves; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant &c &c

To Coll Roberts

G. CLINTON

14th September 1747.

Copy of Col Roberts' letter in answer to above said Warrant.

18 September 1747

Sir: According to your Excellency's orders I have applyed to the Mayor and Corporation for Quarters either in the Block-Houses or elsewhere for 130 men with their officers, with fire and candle, and that as soon as he would please to order billets for the men they should be ready to do duty in the town. He told me in answer that hearing the report of their being ordered in, he had proposed to some of the Burghers who were entirely averse to their being in town, and that he would not force them to it contrary to law, of which he had taken advice, much less find them in fire and candle, nor had he money in his hands to defray such an expense. He called a Common Council on Tuesday, when it was agreed since they could not carry their point in having three Albany Companies (as they term them) in the City, they will have none, and for fear the New Levies should take possession of the Block-houses, Major Collins ordered all to be locked up, which they still continue to be.

By the returns enclosed your Excellency will see we have not more men well in the whole than would be requisite to garrison Fort Clinton, had I sent a relief, and therefore did not, at this time, judging your Excellency would not have this city left destitute of defence.

The party escorting the provisions to Saraghtoga marched this morning, but with difficulty it having been industriously reported in this town that they were to remain there, which is the occasion of more desertion last night. It is impossible to relate the many malicious re-

ports that are continually spread in order to distress every Company but those raised in this County.

When I sent the last express, Coll. Johnson was at the Mohawks, nor had I time to let him know; he is now in town, and goes for York tomorrow with ten of the chief Sachims of the Six Nations who were come to him with three beits to assure him of their readiness to go out whenever he called them; and as our Assembly are not all endued with a Christian Faith, they go down to make the same declaration of friendship.

JNO ROBERTS.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DE LANCEY TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

[New York Papers, Bundle Kk., No. 29.]

New York. 21. October 1754.

My Lords: I omitted in my last of the 8th inst: a duplicate of which is inclosed, to acquaint your Lordships with the steps taken upon the incursions of the French Indians into this Province. I immediately ordered the City of Albany to be inclosed with Stockadoes in the places where wanting, the Blockhouses to be repaired, two hundred Men of each Regiment of Militia of the adjoining Counties to be held in readiness to march, and the whole Regiment in case of need, to the Assistance of Albany. I sent the independent Company posted in Fort George in this City to Albany, detaining a sergeant and the Invalids to do the Fort duty; and had also directed a fort to be built at a Pass on the Hudson's River about forty miles from Albany, but no workmen would undertake it on the credit of the Government. I inclose a copy of my letter to the General of Canada—I am—My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient

and most humble servant

JAMES DE LANCEY.



LIEUTENANT DE LANCEY TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

[New York Papers, Bundle Kk., No. 31]

(Copy)

New York 16. October 1754.

Sir: I have received accounts from Albany, that several of the Indians of the Orondacks, and other Tribes, domiciliated within your Government, and as I have been well informed, intirely in your direction, have lately made incursions into this, and the Neighbouring provinces, and have burnt and destroyed the Houses and Barns of the poor Farmers living at and near Hoseck within my Government: this, in a time of profound peace between His Britanick and most Christian Majesty, is a practice so Barbarous, as I think is not warranted by any orders, and I persuade myself will not be approved of by the Most Christian King; and I would willingly flatter myself, could not have been done by the encouragement of a person of your Excell's Rank and character, and yet you will permitt me to say, it is with difficulty I can conceive, that those Indians would have attempted this piece of cruelty without your privity and connivance, since those Indians live among the French and are under your direction, what adds to the difficulty, is, that I am told, the Commanding Officer at Fort St Frederick furnished these Indians and those of Seachtacook whom they had taken with them, with a vessel to carry them to Canada. I am in duty bound to lay those things before the King my Master.

I shall not doubt but your Excellency will, by putting an effectual stop for the future to such Barbarities, convince the world, that the suspicion entertained on this occasion are groundless, and I hope I shall always [have] the honor to subscribe myself etc.

JAMES DE LANCEY

MAJOR GENERAL JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

[New York Papers, Ll., No. 6.]

Camp at Lake George

24 September 1755

Your Lordships will observe from the inclosed Minutes that they repeat in a very earnest manner that the Coghawagaes may never again be suffered to trade either at Albany or Oswego.

In my humble opinion to grant their request, to prohibit and prevent by the strictest execution of Law all Trade with the Coghawagaes or subjects of the French King either at Albany or Oswegoe or elsewhere by any of His Majesties Subjects in these parts, but more particularly at Albany, will be a measure of the most useful kind will highly distress the French, who by the great Trade between Canada and Albany are enabled to supply the Indians with Goods which otherwise they could not but under great disadvantages, and hereby they make us Tools to the increase and stability of their Indian Interest—We might then push a stronger and more successful Interest amongst them and have one of the most powerful means in our hands to draw off the Coghawagaes from the French reunite them to their Brethren of the Six Nations, and prevail on them to return to their antient habitations in this Province

Sir Charles Hardy is come up to Albany in order to push forward the present Expedition. I hope to see him here, when I propose to lay this matter before him, but I foresee that if Sir Charles embrace my sentiments and tries to push them into effect he will meet with great opposition from the Dutch Traders at Albany who by their Cabals and weight in the Assembly may perhaps distress or at least vex him, those people are so devoted to their own private profit that every other publick principle has ever been sacrificed to it—I will detain your Lordships no longer than to assure you of my most sincere inclinations to promote what appears to me for the Honor and Interest of His Matys Service, and that I am My Lords &c

WM JOHNSON

(From *New York Colonial History*, vol. III.)

ROBERT LIVINGSTON TO SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

(New England, V. 300.)

Hartford 14 April 1690

May it please Your Excell: I was in hopes Your Excel: should have heard the newes of the destroyin Shinnechtady by the French and Indians before your departure that your Excel: might the more hastned their motion at Whitehall for our settlement. On the 9th of February last a Company of 250 French and Indians came upon that place when they all were asleep about 11 aClock at night, and killed and destroyed 60 men women and children, carryed 27 men and boys prisoners and burnt the towne, except 6 or 7 houses which are saved by Capt: Sander \* whom they did not touch, having expresse command to meddle with none of his relations for his wife's sake, who had always been kinde to the French prisoners. The people of that Towne were so bygotted to Leysler that they would not obey any of the Magistrates neither would they entertain the souldiers sent thither by the Convention of all; nothing but men sent from Leysler would doe their turn.

Thus had Leysler perverted that poor people by his seditious letters now founde all bloody upon Shinnechtady streets, with the notions of a free trade, boaling &c and thus they are destroyed; they would not watch, and wher Capt: Sander commanded, there they threatened to burn him upon the fire, if he came upon the garde. Wee were much allarm'd at Albany; we sent the Maquase that were at hand, out, and to the Maquase castles; but the messenger being so timorous did not proceed; so that it was 3 days before we could get the Maquase downe to pursue them; who being joyned with our men, follow'd them to the Great Lake, where the yse being good and the French having robb'd sundrey horses, put their plunder upon sleds and so over the Lake; howeyer the Indians pursued and gott 10, and afterwards 5, and killed 3. Who being

\* Captain ALEXANDER GLEN. *Calden's History of the Five Nations*, 115.

examined, relate that the French design to attacke Albany early in the Spring, having 120 batoes 100 birch canoes and 12 light mortar peeces, and severall other engines ready, and are to come with 1500 men.

We signified this dissaster to N. Yorke, Virginia, Connecticut, Boston, &c and desyred assistance. I was commissioned by our Gent: to come hither and to Boston, where I have been; but they being lusty to send 500 men to Port Royall and raiseing men to secure there out townes, for Salmon Falls† was cut off when I was at Boston by 30 French and 30 Indians and but one Frenchman taken; Boston said, they could not assist us, but ferr'd us to this Collony where the General Court sits now, and have at last granted us about two Companies, 124 men besides Officers, and as many of their Indians as will make 200 in all, and furnish provisions for them, and are to goe forthwith to Albany. I had letters last week from home, who write me they have surrendered the fort to Leysler's party; for this Collony drew off the Company that was there as soon as the N. Yorke forces viz 160 men came up, and advised them to submit to Leysler as also did Boston, calling him Leift: Governor, and that we could not expect any assistance till we had submitted, for every one of our neighbors drew back their hands. The conditions as far as I can understand are but mean, the Red Coats they promised should be entertained, them that would stay, and should have their pay in 6 weeks time; and no sooner had they the Fort in their possession, but turned out all the souldiers but 13, among the rest poor Sharpe, who is lame, being wounded with a great gunn that splitt when the alarm came of Shinnectady. They of Albany agree wel enough with the New Yorke Commissioners concerning the carrying on the warr. Albany furnishes 140 men, Sopus 60, N. Yorke 200 that goe out in a months time against the enemy with the 5. nations towards Canida. But Leyslers faction will have the Mayor and other Magistrates to take Commissions as Leift: Gov. and that they

† A settlement in Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the river which divides that State from Maine.

will not doe till he can [produce] beter power from K. Wm. to grant it. He is as cruel as ever, abuses all the principal men basely. Brother Cortland is fled, poor Cornel Beyerd, Mr. Goer, Wm. Nicolls, and severall more he keeps close and in dark prisoness, and causes Beyerd to be carried in a chayr thorow the Fort by porters, with yrons on, in triumph. Your Excel: may conjecture how we long to hear from His Majesty that a period may be putt to our sufferings. Never were poor Protestants in the world so persecuted as this tyrant Leysler does and that upon pretence for standing up for King William. He mocks and skoffs when a man speaks of law: the sword must settle K. Williams right, not the law, he tells us. As soon as he heard of my goeing from Albany to these Colonies, he sends to this Colony and Boston to apprehend me, writeing warrants, containing many false and pernicious lyes that I should have spoke this and that against the Prince of Orange, thinking by that means to render me odious to these Colonies, that they should not send supplies. and then he could manage Albany at his pleasure.

I begg your Excell: to put His Majesty in minde of our deplorable condition, and that a Governor may be sent if not already done; elce it is to be feared this countrey will be lost.

We moved to them of Boston to joyne and fit out vessels to take Quebeck, and we would goe with the Indians towars Mount Royall; but they alleadge the want of powder, and have therefore sent a sloop a purpose to the King for a supply. If Canada be not taken this summer, we will be undone. I writt to my Lord Nottingham and sent his Lordship the copies of our protest against Leysler, the memorialls I delivered to this and Massachusetts Collony, all inclosed in a letter to Mr Ferguson. I hope they will come to hand, and that we may be speedily redressed. There is a generall meeting of Commissioners at Rhode Island within a fortnight, of all the dominions, to carry on the warr. I hope it will be speedily ended. We are well assured that if His Majesty never send so many letters Leysler will continue his ty-

rannicall government, till a Governor comes from His most sacred Majesty K. William which God send speedily with men for our assistance. I have noe more to add but pray your Excell: to be mindfull of my concerns about the Albany expedition, that His Majesty may send orders to settle and pay all these arrears; else I am undone; for there is above 400£ I am out, besides what I have the mortgage for, and I have since these revolutions advanced considerable, expecting every day a settlement Brother Cortlant and I have maintained the Kings souldiers at Albany till the 12 of March 16<sup>99</sup> exclus: and now they turn them out like doggs, and tell them "let the Convention pay yow," who adminiusted them the oath of allegience to them for King William and Q. Mary, for none elce were admitted to stay but them that took the oath, because they should have nothing to object against us.

I doubt not but your Excell: will also take care about the £60 I advanced your Excel: at New Yorke. I am considerably indebted to one Joseph Hamond of London merchant and know not how to pay him except these matters be settled and paid. I have no more to add at present but that I am

Your Excel: most humble

and most obedient servant

R LIVINGSTON

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MR. LIVINGSTON TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

[New-York Papers, B. II. 451.]

7th June 1690.

Hon Sir.

We of Albany stood out the longest, till were deserted by all New England, and while I was sent by the convention of Albany, to procure assistance from the neighbouring colonies, Leisler sends up one Jacob Milborne, formerly a servant to a man in Hartford, but now a fitt tool for his turn with 160 men, who gott the fort surrendered to him, after I had maintained the garrison, and all publick charge to the 12th March, turned out all the

souldiers but 12 or 13, which they took in againe, and so kept there for some weeks—This Jacob Milborne, John de Bruine, and Johannes Provoost, under the dominion of New York Commissioners spending their time with drinking and Quaffing, while the French Indians comes and cutts off the people att Canastagione, and above Synechtady, and never one of them catcht. We have all Leisler's seditious letters secured which was the occasion of the destruction of Synechtady, miraculously found in the streets, all imbrued with blood the morning after the massacre was committed, soe that we want nothing but a Governor to call him to account—I writt to the Gent: of New York as soon as I heard your honour was arrived to send an expresse to Virginia; to be satisfied how things are in England in reference to our province, and when we may expect Coll: Slater, fearing that our Tyrant will make his escape—He has fitted out out a shipp, Briganteen, a sloop upon pretence of going to Canida who committ all manners of robberies in the sounde, having stole 30 Sheepe and 10 Calfs from Major Wintrops Island, fired severall gunns at Road Island, and by a man that hath deserted the said vessell, understand they design to take a Vessell with provisions and soe for the south sea, on Ginnee, and it is thought Leisler will make his escape after he has gott in this rate, he hath lately made with his pretended assembly and soe march off, which I hope will be prevented. If a Governor come not speedily it is much to be feared, the Country will be lost, all goes to confusion, all the Eastern parts lost and destroyed, no shippes ready to make an assault on Quebeke as was proposed, no army by land, the few sorry and despicable fellows that Leysler sent up as Souldiers to Albany, most of them being boys, dye like rotten sheep, of the bloody flux, by the fishy porke that Leisler robbed of the merchants, upon pretence to press itt for the Kings service.

I am forced to abscond, haveing not seen my family these three months, have seized on my estate, because I will not give an account of the excise to him—Brother Cortlandt, Coll: Willett, Capt. Jackson Mr. Whitebread \*

and other gents: are forced to do the same; you will have an account how tyranically he uses Coll: Bayard and the other Gents in prison at New York, so that shall need to say little to those affaires; I doe keepe at Hartford, and am come downe here to passe some few days with Coll: Winthrop, whom the General Court of this Colony have requested to be the Generall—after that the Commissioners of the three Colonies met at New-York, had left it to Capt. Leisler to choose the chief commander—I know not how to evade it—O brave doeings when all New England must come like servants to truckle to such an usurping Tyrant.—

The 160 men that Boston had raised to send us, who were upon their march were called back, upon the news of Caskoe being destroyed. This Colony has another camp ready, which they keep at home, fearing of the flux, that hath taken their men off the other camp at the green bush, soe that if somee speedy relief do not come, the King is liked to loose his interest in these parts. Coll: Wintrop who hath contrary to all their expectations accepted to take the command of the forces at Albany presents his respects to you, says he had his share of troubles since your departure. The Gent: here knew they did not deserve, that he should take the trouble upon him, but he is soe willing to serve the King and the Country, that he waues all these things for the present. They sent an expresse to Leisler about it, but I know not what answer they have got come up to Hartford—

Sir, I have sent enclosed copies of some of my transactions with these Colonies, in the behalfe of Albany. They are scarce worth your perusing, considering the business you will have to doe in settling of the Diminution. I have no more to add at present, begging the favour to hear from you, which will be extream acceptable in our solitary condition—soe shall remaine—  
Honorable Sir—ette.

ROBT LIVINGSTON.



MR. LIVINGSTON TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

[New-York Papers, B. II. 453.]

To the Hon the Governor and Councill and Representatives of Their Majesties Collonie of Conneticut assembled att a General Court att Hartford the 9th of May 1690.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Albany have desired me to return their hearty thanks to Your Honours for taking their request into consideration: by granting them men for their assistance, against the common ennemy begging to be excused for their not writing to your Honors not being able te express themselves in the English tongue, they write to me that they can supply the men with bread and pease, for the like quantity att N. York, but have no porke, nor flesh to exchange, neither would I advise your Honours to doe it, by any means for your Honours men are used to good provisions, and if they should get fishy porke it would not agree with them.

They have also desired me to acquaint you with the affairs of that place, since great things were supposed would be done after a submission to Capt Leislars authority, which they only by the advice of your Honours and neighboring Collonies have done, but doe not finde the affect as was expected, neither is the business of the warr or Indians anyways promoted, or sett forward, nor their Majesties subjects preserved; The French Indians have murdered and destroyed divers persons and houses, and in two several places lately, and but not one of the Ennemie assaulted, the scouts they sent to the lake returned pretending wanted provisions; the three Commissioners sent to Albany by Capt Leisler, doe no great feats except throwing some of the Citizens into gaole, and carrying them up into the fort by musquetiers without mittimus or warrant, nay the Capt of the guard not escaping, but carried from the very watch to the fort by Milbourn. These are the least of our troubles, now many of Leislars own faction can cry as loud for a Governor comeing from England as ever we did: but I shall not detaine this Honourable Assembly by relating how the poor people there have been oppressed and impoverished

by 220 men, eating up their victuals, without any provisions delivered out, when 5 days quarters were but desired; nor with the souldiers murmuring for their agreement not being performed, not with the news lately come from Canida how it is reported, that 5 Sinnekes are there makeing of peace with the French, nor the Indians of the 5 nations not comèing down and the Mohogs backwardness to pursue the French praying Indians; the desire the Eastern Indians have of a peace, signified to us by the Sachim of Skachkook which I have sent an account of to the Gov and Councill of Boston.

These and other such matters being more proper to be discoursed at large with a Committee, then to keep your Honours up from proceeding on greater business; only one I must putt Your Honours in mind of, which I am affraid, if not remedied, will prove so pernicious, will ruine all His Majesties affairs in our parts; That is that a General for all the forces att Albany, be appointed by the United Colonies who send their forces thither till our Governor comes, and not left to Captain Leisler, upon pretence of his sending up the most men—Gentlemen you all know how many mieschiefs and calamityes has happened in former ages by the contendings of chief Officers, neither will the people that goe from hence be easiely commanded by such persons as Leisler shall nominate to be theire head, and wether there be any of his creatures, that are capable so great a charge and trust, since the principle persons of that province, both for conduct and estates are forced to abscond from his cruelty—I leave Your Honours to judge, it is a business of great moment, the Kings interest, and the lives of a great many of his subjects, lyes att the stake, and itt is in your Honours power, now to prevent many mischiefs that may ensue. I hope your Honours doe not look upon Albany as Albany, but the frontier of Your Honours Collony, and of all their Majesties countries, and you Honours have all a peculiar interest in the preservation of that place, and therefore it would be convenient, that there was a judicious man from each Collony to reside there, till His Excell: our Governor arrives, to manage all affairs and not to

leave itt to such, who by report can not manage themselves—The Mayor and Aldermen who he continued out of meer fear and terrour of the Indians, have not that correspondence and familiarity with the three New York Commissioners as was expected, the said Commissioners managing most affairs without them, except such as they know not how to proceed on without their advice.

We hope we shall have a Governor speedily, but in the mean tyme, it will be very requisite that the united Colonies take Inspection of all affairs with us, since their interest and ours are so inseparable; fearing that if the business do miscarry we shall be ruined and that without lamentation, for all the world will say why did they trust persons to manage Kings affairs, which the King himself never did entrust, nay, such as have reason to believe, that all theyr actions will be called in question, as soon as a Governor comes, whom God send speedily to deliver us from the arbitrary yokes that poor province lyes under, and restore to us the Ministry of the Gospell which in some parts, by their evill management the Kings liege people are deprived of—I shall conclude with an humble request in behalf of the City of Albany, that the forces your Honour design thither for their assistance and the annoying the common ennemy, may be dispatched with all possible speed, since they long extreemly for their coming, and that your Honours would be pleased to remaine the Gent of Boston to do their part by sea towards Quebeck, and so shall remaine Your Honours most obedient Servant

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

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MR. LIVINGSTON TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

[New York Papers, B. II. 453.]

To the Honourable the Governor and Councill and Representatives of his Majesty's Colony of Canetticut now assembled att a general Court in Hartford the 13th Day of May 1690.

Honourable Gentlemen

I am fully perswaded your Honours are now satisfied

the Gent: of Albany did not without cause dread to think of having fort and citty brought under Leislars command, when they considered on the one hand, what persons he designed to employ to have the management of all affairs, and the 5 nations on the other hand to deal with all, when the least disgust of such a nature may prove so fatal to all the countrey, which is so little regarded by those persons called Commissioners there, that they do not stick to doe any violence to exasperate the heathen.

Having had sufficient experience of their strange managing of affaires with us, and their utter ignorance to deal with the Indians, caused me and the other Gentlemen sent from the convention of Albany, and the County of Ulster to be the more importunate with your Honours last March to have Capt Balls company continued there, to putt a stop to Mr Jacob Milbornes dangerous proceedings; I think they have now sufficiently pulled off the vizard, appearing in their own colours, and declare by their actions to all the world that their designe never was to promote the King and the Countrey's interest, but to bring that poor place to poverty and slavery, and to obtain their own ambitious ends; if the seizing of Church lands, abusing of Ministers, and other loyall subjects, insomuch that the heathen themselves are necessitate to rescue them out of their hands, occasioning a whole mutiny in the Towne, when the Sachims Captains of all the 5 nations were there to take notice of it, wether these be actions fitt for Protestants, and them that have the sole command, I leave the world to judge and wether we can expect the blessing of God upon our enterprises, when affairs must chiefly be managed by their Councells; wee were all sufficiently satisfied that the Sachims of the five nations would wholly rely upon the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany till a Governor came, and it had been a desired work, if the three collonies had in such a juncture joyned with the Convention of Albany and the five nations in the carrying on of the warr till our Governor arrived and not concerned themselves with Captain Leisler, but we are all satisfied what they

did was aimed for the best and publick good of the country.

Wee hope the business is not so farr gone, but that it can be remedied, since it is apparent to the world if Mr. Milborne have any command, there no good can be expected to be done in the King's concernes, the Indians being such implacable people never to be reconciled with them they once disafect, and since it is evident that he is person that Capt Leisler pitches upon to be the Generall of all Your Honours forces, I beg earnestly that your Honours would not only be pleased to write to Captain Leisler to call home the said Milborne from Albany, but with the neighboring Collonies appoint a General, and send Commissioners who with the Mayor and Aldermen may manage all affairs at Albany, and if the said Mr. Milborne or his associates, should obstruct their proceedings to protest against them as enemies of the Kings interest and so manifest to the world your Honours dislike of these illegal and rash proceedings and then appoint a Generall of the New England forces who may goe out with the promised aides of the five nations, to annoy the common enemy, since the distemper is so vehement att Albany and the New York forces whereof few, as is reported fitt for such an expedition, to stay at Albany and Guarde the towne; that soe the business of the warr may be carried on, especially since our ennemies of Canida, are now mean and low for want of provisions: I pray God to direct your Councils in soe difficult a business, it looks very cloudy and dark, yet the God that made light shine out of darkness, can bless your Honours endeavours in this affair, above all human expectations; I declare though Captain Leysler and his party have endeavored to destroy my good name and estate, and still doe persist therein, yett I should little regard itt, soe that main business may be carried on without obstruction—Hoping that the Gent, of Boston will not let soe good an opportunity passing without laying hold of itt and proceed by water as the Indians are given to understand to prevent their unexpected succours coming in, who can by that means soon be overcome—I am

Your Honours most obedient servant.

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

## DEPOSITIONS AGAINST ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

Margaret the wife of Akes Cornelisen aged about 45 yeares being sworne, deposeth that she about the middle of Feb anno 1689 was with her husband and Joris Avertsen at the house of Robert Livingston, and that the Deponent at that time heard the said Livingston say, that the King saith that the Prince is the head of the rebells, and further she knows not well whether she heard it of Livingston or of her husband or of Joris Avertsen, yet she heard it of one of them three say, that Livingston also has said, that divers English subjects were gone out of England for Holland; as also, let him come in England, he shall there find such good soldiers as he shall bring: and further saith not. Past in Albany this first of Aprill 1690.

Sworne before me

(signed) JAN JANSE BLEECKER, Justice.

Richard Pretty of the city of Albany, Gent. about 53 years of age, maketh oath upon the Holy Evangelists and saith about the beginning of April 1689 Robert Livingston of Albany aforesaid, told unto this Deponent that there was a parcell of rebells gone out of Holland into England, and that the Prince of Orange was the head of them, but that he might see how he got out againe, and should come to the same end as Monmouth did.  
Signed Richard Pretty.

Sworne in Albany the 25 day of March 1690, before us,  
J. BRUIN, JOHANNES PROVOOST;  
JOHANNES WENDELL, Justices.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN MOHAWKS TO GOVERNOR  
SLOUGHTER.

[Board of Trade Papers, New York, III.]

Propositions made by the praying Indians of the three Tribes or races of the Maquass, to His Excellency Coll: Henry Slaughter Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife of the Province of New-Yorke and the

Honourable Councill, and to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Citty of Albany in the Citty Hall the 26th day of May 1691: PRESENT—His Excellency the Governour, Coll: Joseph Dudley, Coll: Thomas Willet, Coll: Stephen Van Courtland, Capt. William Pinhorne, William Nicholls, Major Peter Schuyler, Mayor, Direck Wessels, Recorder, Jan Becker, Evert Banker, Claes Ripse, Jan Bleeker, Gerrit Ryerse, Eghbert Teunise, Aldermen.

Brother Corlaer,

We Maquase of the three races or Tribes of our Country being praying Indians, are come to see you and are glad to see a Governor come from our great King of England; we are sensible of the great hazard and danger you have undergone to come to us, and if any of your Men dyed upon the voyage by the cold season of the yeare and badd weather, wee desire that the tears for their death may bee wiped off, and that you may not be troubled or grieved at it but look upon us with a good and clear eye, meaning a good heart. Give three fathom of wampum.

Brother Corlaer, Wee are extreemly rejoyced to see your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Council safe arrived here and to see the Mayor and Aldermen convened with you in this house, wee are not commisionate by the Sachims of our Nation to treat of publick affairs but being praying Indians and your children, think ourselves obliged to congratulate your safe arrival in a speciall manner, and bid your Excellency heartily welcome, do give a Beaver and an Otter.

Father Corlaer, Wee are extreemly obliged to your Excellency and do returne you our hearty thanks for restoreing to us our Minister Domine Godeuridus Dellijs, we were verry sorry that he was forced to leave us in the late troubles, wee hope that your Excellency will for the future take an especiall care, that we may be instructed in the Christian Religion, for the weake and faint setting foward of that greate worke hitherto among us, has occasioned our Brethren to be drawn out of our Country to the French by their Priests. Doe give a Beaver and an Otter.

Father Corlaer, We do againe congratulate your Excel-

lency safe arrival, and are gladd to see you and the Mayor and Aldermen convened together; our earnest request and desires is, that you take great care we may be instructed in the Christian Religion; we are fully resolved to settle ourselves at Tionondoroge \* (a place 56 miles above Albany) and pray that we may have ministers to instruct us as well as the French send Priests to instruct their Indians; yea they are zealous in their way that they send their Priests to teach the Indians quite to Dinondade which is 300 Leagues above Canada. Doe give two Beavers.

Father Corlaer, The Great God of Heaven has opened our eyes, that we discern the difference betwixt Christianity and Paganism, and by that means of the authority here, we have partaken of that benefitt to be instructed in † the Religion of the Great King of England that is the Protestant Religion, wherein we are instructed already. Doe give two Beavers.

Father Corlaer, We would make your Excellency a considerable present, that we are able, we are soldiers and do present you with that wherewith we adorne ourselves, when we go out to warr (that is a Pouch made of Porkepine quills) and desire that your Excellency will be pleased to accept of that ornament as come from your Children.

a true Copy examined by

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

ANSWER OF GOVERNOR SLOUGHTER TO THE CHRISTIAN  
MOHAWKS.

[Board of Trade Papers, New York, III.]

His Excellency's answer to the propositions made by the Maquase praying Indians. Albany the 26th day

\* Now known as fort Hunter, Montgomery county. See *New York Documentary History*, 8vo., III., 902.—O'C.

† "true Christian Religion, and we Desyre and Pray the Continuation of it, that we may be Instructed in the"—follows here in the copy of this document in *New York Colonial Manuscripts*, XXXVII. O'C.



of May Anno 1691: PRESENT—His Excellency the Governor, Coll: Dudley, Coll: Willett, Coll: Cortlandt, Capt. Pinhorne, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, P. Schuyler, Mayor, D Wessell, Recorder, Jan Becker, and Evert Banker; Aldermen.

Children. I am heartily glad to see and receive so many of the praying Indians who acknowledge themselves Children of the Government of the Great King of England, I shall always account them as such and treat them accordingly.

I was well pleased that Domine Dellius, your Minister was still at Boston not yet removed out of the Country whome I sent for and came to me at New Yorke, and was willing to returne for your sakes. I hope I have already [so well] provided for him here, that will encourage his attendance upon, and puting forward of that good worke in his hand, but above all incouragements I recommended your obedience and observance of his Ministry as the greatest.

I am contented at your settlement at the place called Tionondorage as you propose, and as you are at present instructed here at Albany, so in time, I doubt not but such care shall be had that you may be supplied with Instruction at your own habitations.

I am very well pleased that the understanding in Religion is so farr advanced that you cannot only distinguish between the Christian Religion and Paganizm but also between the Reformed Religion and that of the Romans; I hope your Minister will take care further to instruct you in the Religion of our great protestant King whome I shall acquaint with this your present application; as for your apologize for your small present was needless, 'tis your good heart that only acceptable to me. Was given them: 1. Dozen stockings, 6 shirts, 3 Baggs Powder, 16 Barrs lead, 30 gul strung wampum, 3 Runletts Rumm. [3 rolls of Tobacco] and privately to the Cheife men some Coats of Duffells.

a True copy Examined by R LIVINGSTONE.

ROBT LIVINGSTON TO GOVERNOR SLOUGHTER.

[New-York, B. T., IV. D. 21.]

Albany the 2d July 1691.

May it please Your Excell:

The enclosed was designed to be with your Excell. before this tyme, onely stayed till the Maquaes came down, that Your Excell. might have an account of their number, but they not appearing Mr. Wessells resolved to goe to their Castles last Munday and found the 2 first Castles ready, but the 3d Castle in such a consternation about the death of Tahaiodoris their cheife Sachim, that they had quite forgott their engagement to Your Excellency and had noe thoughts of marching up; but have now concluded to send 74 men with the Mayor. They of the first and 2d Castles will be at Schennectady, to day, and the 3d Castle will speedily follow. They expected when Mr. Wessells came there, a considerable present to wipe of their teares for their dead Sachim and told they had stayd soe long for the Christians last year, they could stay some time for them now. I wish to God we had such a force that we needed not to court such heathens, for any assistance, for they are a broken reed to depend upon; but for the present there is noe help for it, they must be tenderly handled.

It is a deplorable thing that our people will expose themselves without any cause. Last Munday 2 men went over the river att Canastagoine to make hay upon Claes de Brabanders land, the most dangerous place in all the Province: some French Indians surprizes them, kills the one and takes off his skull, and what is become of the other we know not, whether he be shott in the river or caryed away prisoner. The other people that were a mowing of hay went upon Claes de Brabanders island that now belongs to John Child heard 3 gunns goe off, went to the river side see noe body but the canoe that they went over in cutt and sunk in the water. We sent a party of horse thither who found one of the men lying in the water at the shoare side, who was buryed here in towne yesterday. Warning was immediately sent to the farmers below to be on their garde. This is the worst time of

the year, the harvest just at hand; if another such thing should happen the corne would be left upon the ground and all the farmers fly into Towne; The people of the Halfe Moon dare not stay without they have a garrison there. I tell them Your Excell. will send up men as soon as you come to New Yorke; for the people here are very timerous since are soe few men in the towne for Burgers, and all cannot make a hundred. People are extream afraid to goe into the woods at present.

I remaine in all humility,

Your Excell. most obedient Servant

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

Inclosed is the list of the Company of volunteers gone to Canada. 122.

Just now Lieutenant Abraham Schuyler comes from the Mayor; says all is ready, cannoes making and nothing but the Indians that they stay for, all the men well and cheery.

A true Copy

(Signed)

M. CLARKSON Secry.

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EXTRACT FROM GOV. INGOLDSBY'S ADDRESS TO THE KING,  
1691.

[New York Papers, III. D. 20.]

Albany lyes upon the same River distant from New Yorke 144 miles, only settled for Indian trade, its commerce extends itself as farr as the Lakes of Canada and the Sinneskes country in which is the Susquehanna River: their cheife dependance is upon their traffick with the 5 nations called Sinnekes Cayeugoes Oneydes Onondages and Maquase, which Indians in the time of the Dutch did surrender themselves and their lands to the obedience and proteccion of Albany, and upon that places reduccion to Your Majesties Crowne of England they continued confirming the same successively to all the Governours of this Province, and hath now ratified and confirmed the same unto Your Majesty: so that all that tract of land from the westermost extent of the Sinneskes Country

unto Albany hath been appropriated and did absolutely belong unto the inhabitants of Albany upwards of forty yeares; The Indian inhabitants have always reckoned themselves subjects to Your Majesties crowne, and are not willing to submitt or have any trade or commerce with any of Your Majestys subjects but those at Albany, Your Majestys forts of New Yorke and Albany had always an absolute dominion over all the Indian Nations, adjacent to this Province but especially of all those to the westward; and they were accustomed annually to bring tribute to Your Majestys forts, acknowledging the same, but of late years the neighbouring Collonys have obstructed them which we conceive highly injurious to Your Majestys interest and that this royalty is not conveyed by any of the afore recited grants.

All which is humbly submitted

RICH: INGOLDSBY.

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THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS AT ALBANY TO THE  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[New-York Papers, III. A. 14.]

Albany 30th Dec 1691.

This we offer to Your Honour's consideracon as a business of no mean concern, most of our praying Indians are now killed, 15 we have lost this summer whom we could most confide in. Those 4 Indians that have come off say that they have examined the prisoners which they took in Canida and especially our 2 Christian boys who say that the French are making all preparacons imaginable to come here as soon as the yce was strong.— We are vigilant and careful and keep good watch with those few men we have, we are in hopes that the Compliment would have been made up of the 250 men raised by the Assembly but there is above 70 men wanting, We had a meeting of all the Commicon Officers the 23rd instant where it was concluded what post every Officer and soldier should repair to in the time of Alarm and the word and sign concluded upon and all sworn to the secre-

sy of the same till there be occacon to divulge it. It was also thought convenient to send for the River Indians from below to come up and ly at the Mill or the flatts. Capt: Wessells went to acquaint them of it. The Indians at Kinderhook about 19 [17] men came up the other about Katskill are now going to be sent for, it is also thought convenient to send for the Maquaes for their Wives and Children to ly at Schenectady and about this place but have no answer from the Maquaes as yett being dispersed in the woods a hunting; the Schackhook Indians are most all gone out a hunting afarr off and therefore can expect noe assistance from them this season. We have viewed the fusileers' arms find most of them to want swords, have desired Mr Livingston to cause make hatchetts and spears or launces for them in lieu of swordes and also spunges for the ladles for the guns in the block houses and many other incident charges that happen daily which we hope Your Honour will order to be paid out of the tax; there are so many things wanting that we are grieved to think of it, not knowing how he shall be reimbursed that should supply them, it is necessary that some men should be sent to strengthen the Fort, Capt: Shankes has cleered a room for the reception of 40 men but we cannot well spare so many and if we had the men there is bedding wanting all which cannot be done without charge, this is in short our present condition we wish it were better, however with the help of God we hope to be prepared for the enemy when they come, and if they do not surprize us we feare them not, if we have but a days warning we hope to receive them soe that they will be loath to venture the like journey. Wee are designed to gett 50 men of the Farmers here in Towne 25 out Capt: Gerritson's Company and 25 out of Capt. Teunsen's Company if the enemy come it will be in a month or 5 weeks time. We are busy in making another Blockhouse at the Strand behind Albert Rickman's which gives us our hands full the not coming of the provisions by water has occasioned some inconveniency to our Commissary but we are going about to help them up. We

shall [not] be wanting to doe our endeavors each in our station according to our capacity for the publick safety, so wishing Your Honor a Happy New Year

We remain

Honorable Sir

Your most obeidient Servants.

M. SHANKE

GEO. BRADSHAW

PIETER SCHUYLER

JOHN TUDER

DIRECK WESSELS

A true Copy

M. CLARKSON Secy

The Scribe prays to be excused the ink freezing in the pen.

## NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

Continued from vol. vii, p. 167.

1822.

May 4.—James Scott died, aged 76.

May 7.—The Rev. Henry W. Weed was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

May 7.—Jabez D. Hammond, attorney at law, gave notice that he had removed from Cherry Valley, and opened an office at No. 65 State street.

On the first of May the letters remaining in the post-office began to be published in the *Daily Advertiser*.

May 14.—The following persons were elected directors of the Albany Bank:

Barent Bleecker,  
Ph. S. Van Rensselaer,  
Abraham Van Vechten,  
Matthew Gregory,  
Matthew Trotter,  
Teunis Van Vechten,\*  
David Newlands,

Douw Fonda,  
Volkert P. Douw,\*  
Jacob H. Ten Eyck,\*  
James Stevenson,  
Jellis Winne, Jr.,  
Geo. W. Mancius.

Barent Bleecker was unanimously re-elected president.

May 21.—David P. Winne and John Garnsey advertised the dissolution of the firm of Winne and Garnsey, doing a business in dry goods at No. 483 South Market street.

May 22.—The canal loan of \$600,000 was taken by the New York State Bank and Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, at a premium of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on a six per cent stock.

May 29.—A committee of the vestry of St. Peter's Church advertised for proposals to build a steeple to the

\* Survivors, 1856.

church according to a plan and specification in their possession.

June 1.—The copartnership of Websters & Skinners was dissolved; it consisted of Charles R. Webster, George Webster, Elisha W. Skinner, Hezekiah Skinner and Daniel Skinner.

June 2.—The members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the city of Albany, publicly thanked the citizens for the liberality of their contributions towards paying for the construction of the church edifice. But as they were still short of the necessary sum for liquidating the whole expense, they therefore gave notice that a sermon would be preached at the North Dutch Church on the first Sabbath evening in June, by the Rev. James R. Willson, and a collection taken up for the purpose of defraying the remainder of the debt.

June 13.—The grand jury visited the Jail and found that there was not a single debtor confined within its walls.

The steam boat owners introduced cotillions on their decks to add to the pleasure and attractions of the passage.

The Harrowgate spring was discovered in 1792 in Greenbush, half a mile from the ferry, and was fitted up for the reception of company. In 1806, Mr. Rockwell, who kept the hotel at Greenbush, attempted to induce visitors to frequent the spring, which derived its name from the celebrated Harrowgate waters of England, whose properties and distinguishing qualities they were said to possess. The spring was much visited until 1813, when the establishment of a large military post in the immediate neighborhood drew to it a train that was calculated to drive away genteel visitors, and the works went to decay. In 1822 an attempt was again made to attract visitors by the erection of bathing houses and other accommodations.

Martin Van Buren and Benj. F. Butler removed their office to 109 State street, which had recently been occupied by Bleecker & Sedgwick.



June 23.—Joseph Caldwell, for many years a respectable citizen, died, aged 85.

June 29.—Died at Savannah, Georgia, William Hochstrasser, son of Paul Hochstrasser, aged 28; a young gentleman, whose correct deportment and amiable manners, had endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, and by whom his memory was long cherished with the kindest affection and regard.

The number of members of assembly in the county of Albany having been reduced by the new constitution to three, it became necessary to call a county convention, consisting of three delegates from each ward and town, to arrange that and other matters pertaining to elections. The convention was called at Dunn's Tavern in Albany on the 28th of June.

At a meeting of the electors of the first ward, held at Crosby's Hotel, James La Grange in the chair and John I. Godfrey secretary, Henry B. Cook, James Stevenson and Elisha W. Skinner were appointed delegates.

The second ward electors met at J. D. Smith's Tavern, Isaac Hamilton in the chair, Levi H. Palmer secretary. Jonathan Eights, Jeremiah Waterman and Peter Roggen were appointed delegates.

The third ward electors met at Hazard's Hotel, John H. Wendell chairman, Richard I. Brinckerhoff secretary. Teunis Van Vechten, Chandler Starr and Conrad A. Ten Eyck were appointed delegates.

The fourth ward sent Joseph Alexander, Peter Boyd and Ephraim De Witt.

The electors of the fifth ward convened at the house of David Nash, John A. Goewey chairman, H. Leonard secretary. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Jacob Lansing, Jr., and John Geddes were elected delegates.

June 30.—Capt. John Tillman, formerly of Albany, died at Geneva, aged 76.

July 1.—Robert Lowther died at Swarts Ferry, aged 48. He was returning to his home in Albany from a visit to Sharon, which place he left in apparent good health. He availed himself of the new mode of convey-

ance which the canal afforded, and is supposed to have died of apoplexy. He was a native of Ireland, whose love of liberty induced him to engage in the cause of his country with Emmet and others.

The construction of the Erie canal being now in rapid progress to completion, the freight by land carriage between Utica and Albany was greatly increased. It is mentioned that one mercantile house paid upwards of \$2000 for a single day's transportation. A traveler passing west, had the curiosity to count the number of wagons which he met on the road between Schenectady and Utica, and found them to exceed 350 loaded with flour, from 12 to 14 barrels each; making the quantity transported by land in one day, to exceed 4300 barrels. The quantity transported by water was supposed to be still greater.

July 6.—Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, an eminent lawyer, died.

July 21.—The Rev. Jonas Coe died at Troy, aged 64.

July 24.—A meeting of citizens at the Capitol nominated Solomon Southwick for governor unanimously.

August 3.—It was announced that Bezaleel Howe would on this day issue a new religious paper to be entitled *The Oriental Star*.

The following statistics of the schools in Albany were published in the *Advertiser* of Aug. 8, and said to have been substantially correct.

The whole number of academies and schools was 50:

The Albany Academy had 4 teachers and 130 pupils.

The Albany Female Academy 4 teachers 138 do

The Mechanics' Academy 1 do 40 do

The Lancaster School 1 do 390 do

Besides these schools there was 46 in different parts of the city, as follows:

Montgomery street,.....	1	Union street,.....	1
North and South Market st.,.	4	Liberty street,.....	2
North and South Pearl street,	13	Lodge street,.....	1
Chapel street,.....	3	Ferry street,.....	1
Green street,.....	1	Lydius street,.....	4

Hamilton street,.....	1	Fox street,.....	2
Hudson and Beaver st., each	1, 2	Van Schaick street,.....	1
Washington street,.....	6	Van Tromp street,.....	1
Steuben street, . . . . .	1	Patroon street,.....	1

One of these schools, having 25 pupils, was supported by a society of charitable females. Another of 70 pupils was composed of colored children. The 50 academies and schools had 62 teachers, and 2,225 pupils. Of the teachers 27 were males and 35 females. Of the whole number of pupils, one-fourth were rated between the ages of 4 and 8; two-fourths between the ages of 8 and 12; and most of the remaining fourth between the ages of 12 and 16 years.

The *Rochester Republican* boasted that letters mailed in New York on the 19th of July were received at Rochester on the 23d, a distance of 390 miles; and asks triumphantly "where the mail is carried with more rapidity?"

The yellow fever prevailing in New York, the steam boats from Albany landed at the State prison dock.

Several New York merchants removed their stock of goods to Albany, and opened them in Market street, in consequence of the yellow fever.

Ira Porter relinquished the business of merchant tailor, and recommended to his customers Thomas Lee, who succeeded him at No. 64 State street.

August 5.—Alexander Smith, aged 63, died in the Jail, where he had been confined about 40 years. He was a soldier in the revolutionary army, and taken prisoner, when the rigorous treatment he underwent impaired his understanding, and in a paroxysm of insanity he killed his brother, for which he was imprisoned. He spent much of his time in reading, and could read the smallest print without the aid of glasses at the time of his death.

August 15.—Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain arrived in the city and put up at the Eagle Tavern.

Daniel Carmichael, No. 226 North Market street advertised bread of 4 lbs. weight of superfine flour at 1s.

August 27.—The price of wheat was \$1.22 a bushel,

though not of as good a quality as that of the previous year.

August 28.—Estes Howe, recorder of the city in the absence of the mayor, issued a proclamation, forbidding steam boats and other vessels coming from New York, having persons sick on board, to perform quarantine at the island below the city.

September 12.—Job Taber, Jr., merchant, died, aged 35, and was buried in the Second Presbyterian Church yard.

September 18.—William Duffey died, aged 48, and was buried from his residence No. 516 South Market street.

September 19.—The annual charter election took place when the following were elected:

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.	Constables.
John Townsend, Friend Humphrey.	Wm. I. Van Zandt, Wm. Gould.	Abm. Sickles, Jesse Randall.

*Second Ward.*

John Cassidy, Jerem. Waterman.	Jacob F. Steenberg, Wm. Seymour.	Robert Ruby, Heber Stone.
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*Third Ward.*

Ebenezer Baldwin, Jacob H. Ten Eyck.	Robert Davis, Conrad Ten Eyck.	John Graves, John D. Fisher.
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*Fourth Ward.*

Jas. L'Amoreaux, Welcome Esleeck.	Hawthorn McCulloch, James Maher.	B. C. Allen, John Butman.
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*Fifth Ward.*

James Gibbons, Benj. Wilson.	Francis Costigan, Francis I. Bradt.	John Meigs, Ira G. Jenne.
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September 20.—James Murray died, aged 71; a native of Scotland, but for thirty years a resident of South Pearl street.

September 30.—John Taylor died at Greenwich, aged 70. He was seized with the prevailing epidemic, but had so far recovered as to be pronounced convalescent, when he was removed from his residence in Maiden lane to the village of Greenwich where he was taken with the typhus fever, which terminated his life. Mr. Taylor was born in England; but having determined to adopt

the United States for his residence, he embarked in the year 1790 for New York, and soon after settled in this city, where he resided twenty-six years. Not long after his settlement here, he witnessed the trying scene of losing all his property by fire, and the narrow escape of his youngest daughter, who was snatched from the flames a few moments before the building fell in. He was a person of uniform industry, and ardently devoted his life in the humble walks of Christian piety.

September 30.—The common council directed a tax to be raised of \$3,000 to pay the interest on the city debt; of \$6,000 for the expense of lamps and night watch, and \$8,000 to defray the expenses of the poor.

October 13.—Harmanus P. Schuyler died at Neskayuna, aged 53. He formerly held the office of sheriff of the county, and was for many years chamberlain of the city; and on his removal to Neskayuna was elected supervisor from that place.

October 14.—Dr. Alden March advertised his second course of anatomical lectures.

October 20.—Hamilton Boyd died at his residence, 38 South Pearl street, aged 45.

October 25.—Peter McHench died, aged 69.

Hawthorn McCulloch, residing in lower Ferry street, exhibited a beet 17 inches in circumference and 2 feet 3 inches long, or nearly 4 feet including the leaves. It was a trophy for a city farmer.

The New York merchants who removed their stock of goods to Albany and opened them for sale, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in their own city, were now returning home.

Nov. 4, 5 and 6.—Election of members of assembly, sheriff, county clerk, and coroners. Jesse Buel, Abraham Brooks and Abraham Rosecrantz were elected to the assembly; Daniel Hale, Jr., Jacob C. Cuyler, Benoni C. Allen and John D. Ogsbury coroners; Cornelius Van Antwerp, sheriff; and Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, county clerk.

Nov. 9.—James Denny, quartermaster of the United

States schooner Alligator, was killed in an action with pirates, aged 30. He was the son of Capt. John Denny, late of Albany, deceased, an officer of the revolution. Young Denny was a volunteer in the same boat with Lieut. Allen, and perished with him. He was an expert seaman, and his untimely death was a severe loss to his widowed mother, who was left without support.

Nov. 11.—A fire broke out in the store of John Taylor, Jr., on Quay street, in front of the Eagle Tavern, occupied as a tallow chandlery. The loss was estimated at about \$3000; no insurance. This was the third time within 30 years that "a very meritorious and deserving family have had their property destroyed by fire."

Nov. 16.—The price of wheat was 11s to 11s 6d per bushel.

Nov. 19.—A meeting of citizens was called at the Capitol, to consider the case of the great struggle of the Greeks for emancipation from the Turks. A writer in the Daily Advertiser of the day previous had recommended that an effort should be made in this country to sustain the Greeks.

The Booksellers in Albany at this time were as follows:

C. R. & G. Webster, corner of State and Pearl sts.

E. & E. Hosford, 100 State.

William Gould, Law, 104 State.

E. F. Backus, Law, cor. State and Middle lane.

Daniel Steele & Son, 437 South Market st.

S. W. Johnson, 395 South Market st.

Samuel Shaw, Washington st.

E. W. Skinner & Co., 38 State st.

Daniel Carmichael, bread baker, 229 North Market street, advertised bread from superfine flour, 4 lbs. for 1s.; from fine flour, none at present.

Nov. 21.—An election was held in the third ward for the choice of an assistant alderman to fill the place of Robert Davis, resigned; when Chandler Starr was elected by 73 votes; Garret L. Dox, his opponent, received 60.

Nov. 22.—Proposals were advertised for by S. Johns, 22 State street, for erecting a brick theatre.

Nov. 24.—A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, in St. Peter's church, for the benefit of the Sunday schools, and a collection of \$105.82 taken.

Nov. 27.—Benjamin Quackenbush, blacksmith, died, aged 42. As a husband, he was kind and affectionate; as a parent, tender and indulgent; as a neighbor and a friend, generous and obliging.

Dec. 7.—The president's message, delivered in Washington on the 3d, *arrived by steam boat*, and appeared in the Daily Advertiser on the morning of this day.

Dec. 17.—Benjamin Ostrander died, aged 42. He was a cabinet maker, residing at 56 South Pearl street.

Dec. 19.—Isaac Demilt advertised that he had fitted up the old Stone House No. 5 Green street, formerly occupied by Mr. Dunn.

At the November term, Solomon Southwick was admitted to practice as solicitor and counsellor in chancery. He was likewise admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor in the court of common pleas for the county of Albany, at the same time, having been formerly admitted to the same degrees in the supreme court.

A writer in the Daily Advertiser advocated the establishment of a work house and *stepping mill*, as he termed it.

Dec. 20.—Samuel S. Fowler advertised that he had purchased the stock in trade of William Fowler, and had removed from his former store to No. 401 South Market street, where he opened an assortment of hatters' stock and trimmings, goat and sheep skin morocco, buffalo robes, hats, &c.

Dec. 24.—James Murphy advertised that he had settled in Albany, in the practice of medicine and surgery.

Dec. 26.—John Ten Broeck died, aged 83. He was one of the patriots of the revolution, and together with Abraham Yates, formerly mayor of the city, were the last representatives under the colonial government from the city and county of Albany. Mr. Ten Broeck was also a member of the convention of this state, which in 1777, framed our constitution. During the arduous struggle of the revolution he held several responsible

stations, and discharged the duties thereof with fidelity. After the organization of our state government, he at different times received distinguished marks of public confidence; and in every situation in which he was placed, he acquitted himself as an upright and meritorious public servant.

Aaron Thorpe & Co. advertised a line of stages from Albany to Canandaigua. They accomplished the distance between Albany and Utica in one day.

A Mr. Armstrong bid off the ferry at \$4,725, which was looked upon as a wild speculation; but his receipts were \$7,764 during the year; his expenses, \$1,668; rent \$4,725; leaving \$1,371 as profits.

Dec. 28.—A fire at an early hour in the morning, destroyed part of a block in South Market street, known as Caldwell's Row, belonging to James Caldwell and Benjamin V. Clench.

T. Powell & Co., who ran a line of stages from Albany to Buffalo, sent over the turnpike an afternoon coach for the accommodation of such persons as wished to sleep at Schenectady! This project might have been denominated *traveling made slow*.

### 1823.

Jan. 1.—Joseph C. Yates was sworn into office as governor, at the Capitol, and Erastus Root as lieutenant governor, by Chancellor Kent. The governor appointed Christopher Y. Lansing his private secretary, and John F. Bacon one of his aids.

The lieutenant governor, on being sworn into office immediately repaired to the senate chamber, and taking his seat as president of that body, ordered the clerk to call the roll of members, when but two answering, Mr. Dudley, of Albany, and Mr. Cramer, of Waterford, the president made a short address, complaining of the non-attendance of members, and stating explicitly, as his opinion, that the first day of January was the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the legislature. After which an adjournment was made to



the next day, when one member only, Mr. Dudley, appeared.

Jan. 1.—Snow fell to the depth of six inches, which seems have been the first of the season in sufficient quantity to afford sleighing.

Jan. 10.—A meeting of citizens was called at the Eagle Tavern, to consider the expediency of certain plans, whereby the healthy poor might be enabled and induced to support themselves.

Jan.—A new theatre was opened at No. 140 State street. The Albany Theatre was in operation at the Thespian Hotel in North Pearl street.

Jan. 15.—Jacob Dox died at Geneva, aged 36. He was born in Albany, and graduated at Williams College quite early in life. He settled in the practice of the law at Geneva. For several years, and until the office was abolished, he was commissary of military stores for the western district of this state. During the war with Great Britain, he served as aid to Gen. Porter. In every station which he held, Mr. Dox showed himself to be a gentleman of integrity and worth, of vigilance and capacity, and was universally esteemed as a private citizen.

Jan. 16.—An African meeting house was dedicated. The name of the pastor was Paul.

Mrs. Creswell seems to have taken up her residence in Albany at this time, at No. 3 North Pearl street. She "strongly recommends her corsets with plain braces for growing misses, both for an appendage of dress, health and utility."

Among the counselors admitted at the January term of the Supreme court, were the following: James Dexter, Richard Van Rensselaer, Albanians; and N. S. Benton, of Little Falls, who afterwards resided at Albany as secretary of state, and as auditor of the canal department.

Jan. 20.—Charles E. Dudley was unanimously chosen mayor by the common council.

Jan. 22.—Mrs. Anna Ten Eyck died, aged 76, wife of Abraham Ten Eyck.

A writer in the papers signing himself *A Traveller*, complained of the unreasonable fare charged by the proprietors of the stages between Albany and Buffalo; the selection of indifferent and exorbitant houses of entertainment, and the refusal to permit passengers to stop at such other houses as they might prefer.

The proprietors in their reply maintained, that on no public road in the United States was the fare so low as on this; that in the New England states it was from seven to eight cents a mile, and west and south of Philadelphia from eight to ten; that before the opposition line came on between Canandaigua and Buffalo, in 1820, the fare on that route was seven cents a mile; it was then reduced to two cents, and when the opposition hauled off, it was raised to five cents; that this was the only regular and established line of stages which had been maintained from the day when the route consisted only of an Indian path, to its present improved state; that it was still difficult to keep up that part of the route between Canandaigua and Buffalo, the passengers for three years past not averaging more than three a day each way, and that a line of post coaches would not have been attempted there at all but for the assistance afforded by the eastern proprietors in order to connect and complete the entire line; that the western section did not pay the daily expenses of maintaining it; that owing to increased travel during the past two years in boats on the middle section of the Erie canal, and from other causes, there had been a large number of passengers in stages between Albany and Utica, while between Utica and Canandaigua there had been less than four a day each way, and the Cherry Valley line "had been reduced to a mere skeleton." The whole number of passengers between Albany and Utica in two daily stages, do not average six passengers in a stage each way; between Utica and Canandaigua less than four each way in a daily stage; and between Canandaigua and Buffalo less than three each way, and the mail was carried as low as in any other part of the United States, and much lower than in

most parts of it. About four hundred horses, and a proportionate number of post coaches, were employed by this line; and as the canal took a majority of the passengers in the summer west of Utica, the whole receipts very little exceeded the expenses; that without the mail, they would be unable to keep up the entire line, with the new oppositions every year chopping in upon the most productive parts of the route. As to the exorbitant charges at houses of entertainment, they say that at Utica and all places west, the charges for meals was  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents for lodging.

Jan. 24.—Moses I. Cantine died, aged 49 years. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Albany Argus*, and state printer.

Jan. 26.—Nicholas N. Quackenbush, counselor at law, died at his residence, 272 North Market street, aged 59.

Jan. 31.—Tobias Van Schaick advertised his stock of dry goods for sale at prime cost, with a view to relinquishing business.

Jan. 31.—Thomas Pemberton died, after a long and severe illness.

Jan. 31.—The third anniversary of the Albany Marine Bible Society was held in the First Presbyterian church. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Capt. Uriah Marvin, president; Capt. Richard Winslow, Capt. Aaron Hand, Mr. Jas. B. Douglas, Capt. Jedediah Rogers, vice presidents; S. P. Jermain, treasurer; Asa H. Center, recording secretary; Rev. John Chester, corresponding secretary. A number of state dignitaries were made honorary vice presidents. The managers were Capts. James N. Cobb, George Monteith, Jasper S. Keeler, Selick Whitney, Eliakim Ford, Nicholas Page, D. T. Wandell, J. H. Mabbett, Randel Bentley, Daniel Peck, Joshua Parker, Daniel Attwood, John Case, William Dowd, Messrs. Garret Gates, Nathaniel Davis, John Boardman, V. W. Rathbone, H. W. Snyder, Jeremiah Clarke. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, and a collection taken up amounting to \$72.18.

Feb. 3.—An anniversary of the Lancaster school was held, when the principal, Wm. A. Tweed Dale reported the number of students to be 311, and the income of the past year \$1611.56, which paid expenses.

Feb. 5.—Jeremiah Waterman announced that he had opened a dry good store directly opposite the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, in North Market street, lately occupied by Jacob DeGarmo, and would sell at an advance of 5 per cent. on auction prices.

Feb. 7.—Thermometer 18 degrees below zero.

Feb. 8.—The old line stage performed an uncommon feat of speed. It left Utica at 12 midnight, and arrived in Albany at ten minutes past 9 in the morning, with six passengers, having accomplished 96 miles in 9 hours 10 minutes, which was supposed to be the greatest speed ever known to have been made in so great a distance. The distance between the cities of Schenectady and Albany, 16 miles, was performed in 67 minutes.

The same coach with the same passengers, reached Utica, on its return, at 7 o'clock the same evening, and proceeded immediately to New Hartford, and returned to Utica before 8 o'clock; having performed the full distance of 200 miles in less than 20 hours.

Feb. 9.—Henry N. Bleecker, son of Nicholas Bleecker, died at Canajoharie, aged 39.

Feb. 11.—The canal commissioners made the following report on the Albany basin:

In obedience to the resolution of the Assembly, of the 14th ult., instructing the canal commissioners to report a plan for the construction of a basin at the termination of the Erie and Champlain canals at the city of Albany, the canal commissioners respectfully report:

That during the last session of the legislature they had the subject under consideration, and directed Benjamin Wright, Esq., one of their engineers, to report thereon to the board. That the said Benjamin Wright did make a report on the subject, together with a map of the contemplated basin, which are herewith transmitted.

The commissioners believe that a basin may be con-

structed on a plan specified in the report of Mr. Wright, for about \$100,000; and that such a basin would be extremely beneficial to the trade of the city of Albany, and a great accommodation to all persons carrying produce or merchandise to or from the said city; as it would enable transshipments to be made between canal and river crafts, without the cost and delay of cartage and storage.

The canal commissioners have uniformly declined making basins along the canal line, believing that mercantile capital and enterprise would find sufficient inducements of interest to furnish these local accommodations to trade, and that to expend the public moneys for individual benefit would not be just.

They think however that it may be proper for them to construct the sloop lock at the southern termination of the basin, as the connection of boat and sloop navigation at the arsenal lot, will probably cost nearly as much as the said lock; and in case of the construction of the said lock, it would be reasonable for the state to receive tolls on the length of the said basin, as a part of the canal.

By order of the board,

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Feb. 11.—At an election for officers of the Albany Mechanics' Society, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: Charles R. Webster, president; John Randall, 1st vice pres.; Abraham F. Lansing, 2d do; Robert Boyd, treasurer; Elijah Brainard, John Buckbee, John Hermans, Elijah Hosford, Arthur Hotchkiss, Moses Kenyon, John Meads, Henry Newman, Benj. D. Packard, John Russell, John Goodrich, Tunis Slingerland, Levi Steele, Benj. Van Benthuyzen, James Young.

Feb. 14.—The number of readers of the Apprentices' library was about 350; the number of books, 1585. A sermon was preached in the South Dutch Church by Rev. Hooper Cumming, for the benefit of the society, on the 23d of February, which produced \$137.

Feb. 21.—George Webster, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser* died, aged 61. His memory is still cherished and respected by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

March.—Benj. F. Butler was appointed district attorney for the county of Albany.

March 19.—Abraham Douw died, and was buried from the residence of his mother, No. 4 Fox street.

March 21.—Messrs. Wasson & Jewell came into the city with 50 Canadian horses harnessed to a single sleigh. They had been purchased in Montreal, by Mr. James Wasson and Major C. Humphrey for the Philadelphia market.

March 24.—The ice commenced breaking up in the river, and on the morning of the 26th had entirely disappeared, and the steam boat Fire Fly, Capt. Wiswall, arrived in the evening.

March 27.—The senate appointed Thomas A. Bridgen, surrogate of Albany county; and Daniel L. Van Antwerp, John O. Cole, and John Gansevoort justices of the justices' court.

March 31.—Ira Porter, merchant tailor of Albany, died at Ballston Spa.

The population of the city was about 14,000. The churches numbered 13, and were thus divided: Episcopalian, 1; Dutch Reformed, 2; Presbyterian, 4; Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Lutheran, 1; Roman Catholic, 1; Methodist, 1; Baptist, 1; First African, 1; Baptist African, 1.

April 1.—Alida Switz, widow of Brandt Schuyler Switz, daughter of Col. Gosen Van Schaick, died, aged 52. She was buried from 251 North Market street.

April 4.—John I. Godfrey and John S. Walsh announced that they had formed a partnership under the name of GODFREY & WALSH, at the store lately occupied by Godfrey & Townsend, 52 State street (now 62).

April 5.—A bill passed the legislature and became a law authorizing the construction of the basin in the city of Albany at the termination of the Erie and Champlain canals.

April 15.—A law was passed to provide for the erection of a tread mill in Albany. The supervisors were to raise \$1,100 for the purpose of building it near the Jail.

Friend Humphrey, James McKown and Philip Hooker were commissioned to superintend the structure.

April 18.—Simeon Abbey died of apoplexy, aged 50.

April 18.—Harriet, wife of Dr. Romeyn Beck, and daughter of James Caldwell, died.

April 19.—Ellen, wife of James King, and daughter of William James, died, aged 23.

April 25.—Jane, wife of Tobias Van Schaick died, aged 40.

April 25.—The legislature adjourned, having passed 269 laws.

May 1.—The firm of Pruyn & Gardner was dissolved. Samuel Pruyn continued the dry goods business No. 418 North Market street, 2d door above the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

May 15.—It was announced that the state engineers had located the lock which was to connect the Erie canal with the Hudson river, and that the pier had been staked out to form a harbor. At the same time it was hinted that a removal of the sand bars in the river for about ten miles would admit of merchantmen from the ocean to sail up to the docks.

May 15.—William S. Fowler, son of William Fowler, died, aged 22.

The steam boats that plied the river this season were the Fire Fly, Capt. T. Wiswall; the Richmond, Capt. Centre; and the Chancellor Livingston. It was announced in May that the latter arrived at her dock in New York with 300 passengers, 160 of whom were from Albany, to attend the New York races.

June 11.—Levi Solomons, tobacconist, died in New York.

June 17.—John Cook, librarian, gave notice that at the request of several respectable gentlemen, the State Library in the Capitol would be kept open for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who might wish to consult it, until the 1st November.

June 26.—Schuyler Wetmore gave notice that he had

succeeded his father, Izrahiah Wetmore, in the large and commodious tavern, No. 106 State street.

July 4.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson, mother of Benjamin and Joseph Wilson, died, aged 89.

July 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bloodgood, died, aged 78; widow of Abraham Bloodgood.

July 24.—The friends and acquaintances of Dirck Van Schelluyne were invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at his house in Pearl street.

A clump of rye raised near the city, the product of a single grain, was exhibited, consisting of eighty-seven full grown stalks, on each of which was a full grown ear of grain.

July 24.—Mrs. Elsie Fonda, died, aged 92, and was buried from 320 North Market street.

July 26.—Doctor Beriah Douglas gave notice that he intended to reside in Albany, and would attend faithfully to medical and dental practice, if his services were required.

July 26.—The first class of the new series of the Literature Lottery was drawn in this city under the direction of Ebenezer Baldwin, William Gould, and C. A. Ten Eyck.

July 27.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, it being Sunday, the city was visited by one of the most severe gales that had ever been known, accompanied by rain and hail. It was of the nature of a tornado, passing over in less than eight minutes. In its fury it tore off the "arms and wings" of the wind-mill which stood west of the Capitol, and otherwise damaged the building. Several small buildings were unroofed, the tops of chimneys blown down, and almost every garden suffered the loss of fruit trees.

July 29.—Mrs. Rachel, wife of Herman Knickerbacker of Schaghticoke, and daughter of John H. Wendell of this city, died, aged 37.

July 29.—A meeting of the members of the Albany bar was held for the purpose of testifying their respect for the Hon. James Kent, on his retirement from the



office of chancellor. Estes Howe presided, and Gideon Hawley officiated as secretary.

Aug. 1.—Mrs. Gertrude, wife of John Robison, died, aged 76.

Aug. 2.—Jared Lockwood, died, aged 63. Also William Capron, aged 60, and Jacob Wilkinson, aged 37.

Aug. 5.—One of the prisoners confined in the jail, having possessed himself of the key of the prison door, liberated himself and four others, who were confined for various crimes.

Aug. 7.—The funeral of Albert Bradt took place from his residence near the Capitol.

Aug. 16.—Mary, wife of Dr. Samuel Humphries, died, aged 25, and was buried from No. 12 South Pearl street.

Aug. 18.—James Brown, died, aged 45.

Aug. 19.—The new steam boat James Kent, made her first appearance at the dock, having made the passage up from New York in twenty hours.

Aug. 20.—The degree of LL. D. was conferred on John V. Henry by Middlebury College.

Aug. 20.—Rev. John Ludlow was installed pastor of the North Dutch Church at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Aug. 21.—John Cook, state librarian and proprietor of the Albany Reading Room, died, aged 59.

Also, Henry Spencer, aged 75, formerly a bookseller.

Mr. Cook was a native of England, but had resided here about 30 years. His wife undertook to continue the reading room. Calvin Pepper succeeded him as state librarian.

Aug. 29.—Graham Klink, publisher of the Directory, died, aged 30.

Aug. 30.—Mordecai Lester, died, aged 53.

Sept. 2.—Alfred Conkling and Jabez D. Hammond, gave notice that they had formed a copartnership in law business, at 65 State street.

Sept. 3.—John Williamson, Jr., died, aged 32.

Sept. 10.—The lock and dam in the river above Troy was completed, and a celebration was made for the occasion by the people of Waterford and Lansingburgh.

The Fire Fly was advertised to take up passengers from Albany, and pass through the lock, at a fare of \$1. Boats and sloops ascended the Hudson to Waterford, which had been unnavigable water before. The dam was 1100 feet long, 58 feet wide and 48 feet high from its foundation. It was estimated that ten thousand persons were assembled to celebrate the occasion, and were addressed by DeWitt Clinton.

Sept. 15.—Beck's Medical Jurisprudence published.

Sept. 16.—William Vickars, residing corner of North Pearl and Van Schaick streets, was buried.

Sept. 25.—The first water was passed through the lock at the head of the Albany basin, from the Erie canal. An eel three feet in length came through the gate and was hailed as the first passenger. It was caught, and the skin preserved in the museum of the Lyceum of Natural History.

Sept. 29.—Dr. John Mitchell died, aged 93, and was buried from the house of Thos. L. Pemberton, corner of State and South Pearl streets.

Sept. 29.—Col. Daniel Worthington died; formerly of Colchester, Conn.

Sept. 30.—At the annual charter election the following aldermen were elected:

*First Ward.**Aldermen.*

John Townsend,  
Friend Humphrey.

*Assistants.*

William Gould,  
Herman Jenkins.

*Second Ward.*

John Cassidy,  
Jeremiah Waterman.

William Seymour,  
Jacob J. Lansing.

*Third Ward.*

James Van Ingen,  
Ebenezer Baldwin.

Coenradt A. Ten Eyck,  
Robert Davis.

*Fourth Ward.*

Philip Phelps,  
Hawthorn McCulloch.

James Maher,  
O. R. Van Benthuyzen.

*Fifth Ward.*

James Gibbons,  
Benjamin Wilson.

Francis Costigan,  
Francis I. Bradt.

Oct. 2.—Jacob Cuyler died at Coxsackie, aged 77.

Oct. 8.—The opening of the canal was celebrated with great and imposing ceremony.

Oct. 25.—The city was visited by a severe snow storm, which continued all day, and 12 inches of snow fell. It thundered at short intervals during the afternoon.

Oct. 27.—John Randall died, aged 69.

Oct. 29.—Elisha Jenkins advertised for proposals for constructing the Pier, 1700 feet in length, 80 feet broad and 18 feet high.

Oct. 29.—The Presbytery of Albany convened, and ordained the Rev. Joseph Hulburt to the work of the ministry, and installed him pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Nov. 3.—The election for members of assembly resulted in the success of the People's ticket, as it was called. The vote was as follows in the five city wards:

Democratic.		Republican.	
Baldwin,.....	716	Stillwell,.....	768
Lay,.....	656	Stevens,.....	936
Hillhouse,.....	779	Wood,.....	952

The returns from all the country towns were not received in six days.

The mean temperature of the month of October was 47 deg. 15 min.; highest temperature 74 deg., lowest 30 deg. The prevailing wind was south-east, and there was snow on two days.

Nov. 19.—Henry Hempsted, son of Isaac Hempsted, died, aged 30.

Joseph Alexander, G. W. Stanton, Alexander Davidson and David E. Gregory, gave notice of application to the legislature for the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Albany, with a capital of \$500,000.

Nov. 27.—Samuel Vanderheyden, one of the proprietors of the city of Troy, died.

Nov. 27.—Christiana, wife of Moses I. Cantine, died at Kinderhook, aged 42.

The Apprentices' Library was removed to the building

occupied by the Bank of Albany, at the foot of State street, and Paul Hochstrasser was appointed librarian.

Nov. 30.—The Rev. Mr. Ludlow preached a sermon in the Second Dutch Church, at the conclusion of which a collection was taken up for the benefit of Sabbath schools, which amounted to \$151.75. There were ten schools in operation, namely, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Reformed Dutch, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Methodist, and 2 Independent. These consisted of 10 principals, 9 superintendents, 5 secretaries, 112 teachers, 91 of whom were professors, and about 1127 scholars. The Methodist school had been opened as recently as August of the present year, and the First African and the Baptist African schools had been discontinued.

Dec. 1.—The river was closed.

Dec. 2.—The common council resolved that they would no longer be responsible for accidents happening at the Greenbush ferry between sunrise and sunset.

The mean temperature of the month of November, was 34 deg. 17 min. The highest range of the thermometer was 48 deg.; the lowest 16 deg. Snow fell on two days. The rain guage indicated 1.13 inches.

Collections were taken up in the churches for the relief of sufferers by fire in the towns of Alna and Wiscasset, Maine, and the following sums obtained:

Lutheran Church, .....	\$60.25	Meth. Episcopal.....	\$21.34
North Dutch, .....	87.10	United Presbyterian,....	15.68
South Dutch, .....	54.60	Rev. Mr. Christy's.....	11.50
Episcopal, .....	70.63	Third Presbyterian,....	60.00
Total .....			\$381.10

Dec. 4.—George W. Mancius died, aged 56; formerly postmaster.

Dec. 12.—A meeting of young men was held at the Capitol for the purpose of adopting measures in aid of the emancipation of the Greeks; James Edwards chairman, C. V. S. Kane, secretary.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held a year earlier, for the same purpose, but nothing seems to have resulted from it.

Dec. 13.—Peter Townsend died, aged 34.

Dec. 15.—The malt house of Robert Dunlop was de-

stroyed by fire, with five thousand bushels of barley and malt.

Dec. 16.—Thomas Ennis died, aged 58. He was a native of Ireland, had resided in Albany since 1798, and was a very successful teacher.

Dec. 19.—Mrs. Sarah Maria, wife of Gaylor Sheldon, and daughter of Douw B. Slingerland, died, aged 20.

Dec. 25.—The rain and mild weather conspired to break up the ice in the river, and considerable damage was done. The Pier, which was nearly completed, was exposed for the first time to the action of such a freshet.

Dec. 26.—Ann Hilton died, aged 27.

The mean temperature of the month was 29.84 deg.

1824.

Jan. 1.—A meeting of the common council was held for the purpose of declaring the office of mayor vacant, and appointing a new incumbent. Charles E. Dudley was mayor, and the members were so divided that the casting vote of the mayor prevented the removal intended. It was explained that Mr. Dudley voted for himself, by which the division stood 11 to 11.

Jan. 4.—Capt. Isaac Keeler died, aged 49.

Jan. 6.—The weather was so mild as to have nearly the appearance of April. The snow was gone, and the ice on the river had become so much weakened as to make crossing extremely dangerous, and the boats were brought into requisition.

Jan. 6.—The legislature convened at the Capitol, and was called to order by Edward Livingston, clerk of assembly; and the oaths of office were administered by John V. N. Yates, secretary of state.

Jan. 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Webb died, aged 26.

Jan. 8.—Twelve of the Niskayuna Shakers were brought to this city under a warrant for refusing to perform military duty, and committed to close confinement in the jail. The colonel of the regiment, on learning of the case, remitted their fines, and they were liberated.

Jan. 11.—The ice moved down the river at night, and left it open for navigation to New York. It had rained during the night.

Jan. 15.—Mrs. Eliza, widow of Hamilton Boyd died, aged 48.

Jan. 16.—The senate confirmed the appointment of John S. Van Rensselaer as judge of the county court.

Jan. 20.—The dwelling house of Leonard Gansevoort Jr., took fire and was much damaged.

The store and dwelling house of Horace Durrie, was burnt also. On the 4th February following he published a card, setting forth that he was left destitute by the fire, but that through the generous liberality of his fellow citizens he found himself again in a situation to pursue his business. On the fifth was published the dissolution of the partnership of Horace Durrie and Lemuel Steele, and Mr. Durrie informed his friends that he had taken the store 470 Broadway.

Feb. 5.—Chauncy Johnson advertised lottery tickets in the *New York State Literature Lottery*, at his store No. 393 South Market street.

Feb. 5.—Chauncy Webster issued proposals for the *Religious Monitor*, which he continued to publish a number of years.

Feb. 9.—The Common Council met, and made ten ballots for mayor, each time eleven voting for John N. Quackenbush and eleven for Ambrose Spencer.

At the same meeting a law was passed for pitching and paving Liberty street from Lydius to Hamilton.

Business being finished the motion to adjourn stood 11 to 11. The mayor observed that as there was no business before the board he should exercise his privilege of giving a casting vote, and he declared the board adjourned. The eleven members remaining after the others retired organized again, and passed the following:

*Resolved*, That the conduct of Charles E. Dudley Esq., acting as mayor *defacto*, against the protest of a majority of the common council, in asserting and exer-

cising the right of giving a casting vote as presiding officer, after having once voted as a member of the common council, on the question of adjournment, and thereby preventing an election of mayor of this city, is an unwarrantable usurpation of power, unknown to our laws, and incompatible with the spirit of our charter, and the genius of our institutions.

They then balloted for mayor, when Ambrose Spencer received 11 votes, and was declared mayor.

Feb. 10.—William Cuttin died of small pox, aged 60.

Feb. 11.—The ice broke up and left the river free to navigation for the third time since December. The breaking up was so sudden as to carry away sloops, and other vessels moored for the season.

Feb. 16.—Lydia A. wife of George Kane died, aged 23.

February 20.—A meeting was held in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Beaver street, with a view to the establishment of a State Tract Society.

Feb. 21.—The copartnership of C. Miller & Co., consisting of Christian Miller and his son Wm. C. Miller, was dissolved, the latter continuing the business at No. 56 State street, third house above Green.

Feb. 23. The birthday of Washington was celebrated with much ceremony. An address was delivered by Salem Dutcher in the Baptist Church in Green street.

Feb. 24.—John Stilwell died, aged 33.

Feb. 25.—Dr. Robert Kerr died, aged 69; a physician in the British army in Canada, noted for his kindness and hospitality to the officers of the American army in the war of 1812; he was buried with Masonic honors, from Cruttenden's Hotel.

*Items for the Political History of Governor Yates, or as he calls himself, the Executive.*

[From the Ballston Spa Gazette.]

1. In 1792, he was in favor of George Clinton for governor, against John Jay, and was instrumental in the affidavits which disparaged the purity of the votes of

Otsego county, that were set aside by Thomas Tillotson and the other canvassers.

2. In 1795, he was for Robert Yates for governor, against John Jay.

3. On the 26th of March, 1798, Schenectady was incorporated as a city, and on the 31st of the same month, he was appointed by John Jay, and a Federal council, mayor of Schenectady.

4. In the general election in April following, when the late Chancellor Livingston was held up by the Republican party for governor, he supported Gov. Jay the Federal candidate.

5. He continued a Federalist during the reign of terror, and in 1801, after the Republican triumph, he was neutral, when George Clinton was re-elected governor.

6. In 1804, he supported Aaron Burr for governor against Morgan Lewis, the Republican candidate.

7. In April, 1805, he ran against Judge Quackenboss, the regularly nominated Republican candidate for senator for the Eastern district, and prevailed by Federal aid.

8. In 1807, he supported Daniel D. Tompkins for governor.

9. In 1808, he was appointed by a council, composed of the friends of De Witt Clinton, a judge of the supreme court.

10. In 1812, he was at the head of the Republican electoral ticket of New York, that voted for De Witt Clinton for president against James Madison.

11. In 1816, he endeavored to obtain a nomination for governor, against Tompkins, but failed.

12. After this, he electioneered for De Witt Clinton for governor, on the assumption that Tompkins, being elected vice-president, would decline; but on the first offer, he became a candidate himself, and did not withdraw until his chance was desperate.

13. On Gov. Clinton's election, he commenced a system of masked hostility, and was finally, on Clinton's declining a second re-election, chosen governor.

[This political sketch is no doubt highly colored; but



its rancor loses all force with the lapse of time, and the article furnishes some facts of personal history.]

February 24.—At the annual meeting of the Bible and Prayer Book Society of Albany and its vicinity, held at Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Philip S. Van Rensselaer, president.

Wm. A. Duer, vice-president.

Henry Trowbridge, treasurer.

S. De Witt Bloodgood, recording secretary.

H. B. Davis, corresponding secretary.

*Managers.*—Jas. Gibbons, Jas. Stevenson, John Taylor Cooper, Barent Staats, James Dexter, Salem Dutcher.

The Universalists held their meetings at the Morning Star Lodge Room, over Jeremiah Smith's store, in Washington street.

March 7.—Gilbert Van Zandt died, aged 91, and was buried from the residence of Mr. Yates, 40 Hudson street.

March 8.—The common council met, and after all other business was concluded, balloted for mayor with the usual result of 11 to 11. Finally, on counting the result of the second balloting, it was found that Ambrose Spencer had 11, John Lansing, Jr., 10, blank 1; whereupon Ambrose Spencer was resolved to be duly elected, and he was sworn into office on the 10th.

March 10.—The steam boat James Kent, Capt. Wiswall, arrived from New York, the navigation being perfectly free.

March 12.—The legislature adjourned; almost the last act of which was the removal of De Witt Clinton president of the board of canal commissioners, which he had held fourteen years without any compensation.

March 23.—Josiah Field died, aged 44; a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

March 24.—John S. Jones died, aged 36, and was buried from No. 4 Van Tromp street.

March 30.—The south ferry was leased to Mr. Wendell for one year at \$5,890.

April 4.—Mrs. Sarah Buel died, aged 86, wife of Elias Buel, and mother of Jesse Buel.

April 6.—Wendell & Jenkins, dealers in dry goods, 52 State street, admitted John V. S. Hazard into partnership.

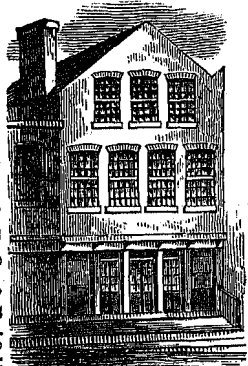
April 7.—William McDougal announced that he had discontinued the publication of the *National Democrat*, edited by Solomon Southwick.

April 10.—Mr. Southwick advertised that he would at an early day revive the publication of the *National Democrat* in his own name, at the old *Albany Register* printing office, opposite the Fly Market.

April 20.—It was revived.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of the city of Albany was incorporated. At a meeting of the stockholders on the 12th of April, the following were elected officers of the company for the ensuing year: Thomas Herring, president; Elisha Jenkins, secretary; Benjamin F. Butler, attorney; John Boardman, surveyor; Moses Kenyon, naval surveyor; Thos. Herring, Allen Brown, Jas. G. Mather, Jas. B. Douglas, Ralph Pratt, S. P. Jermain, Asa H. Center, Peter Bain, Spencer Stafford, John Stilwell, John Willard, Wm. McHarg, Willard Walker, William Durant, Joshua Tufts, Ephraim Wilder, Jr., Alexander Marvin, Jellis Winne, Jr., Erastus Corning, James Mabbett, Thos. W. Olcott, Benj. F. Butler, William Fowler, John T. Norton, Friend Humphrey, Nicholas Devereaux, Ephraim Hart, Richard M. Bailey, David E. Evans, Thaddeus Joy, Eleazer Hills, directors.

April 19.—At a meeting of the common council, the chamberlain made his semi-annual report, by which it appeared that the receipts were \$30,386'74½, and the expenditures \$13,005'72½. The chamberlain was directed to purchase 1000 gallons of oil of T. & J. Russell at 36



Southwick's Printing Office.

cents a gallon. Herman Jenkins resigned, being about to remove from the city. A petition was presented, requesting that a lot between South Pearl and Frelinghuysen streets, on Ferry, which was a collection of stagnant water, might be filled up. A petition of John B. Swan and others for another team boat at the ferry. A communication was received recommending the erection of a weigh house in State street, between Green and Market streets, for the purpose of weighing hay, and also to serve as a shelter for farmers who bring produce to market.

April 20.—Mathew Gill of Albany, and James Campbell, Jr., of Johnstown, Mont. county, formed a connection in the dry goods business, under the name of James Campbell, Jr. & Co., at No. 375 North Market street, directly opposite to the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

The mean temperature of the weather for the year 1823, was 47·31 deg.; greatest height of the thermometer, 94 deg.; lowest do, 6 deg. below zero; rain fell during 67 days; snow, 35. Quantity of rain during 8 months, 20·21 inches.

The mean temperature of the month of January, 1824, was 27·23 deg. Greatest height 41 deg.; lowest 7 deg. below zero. Rain on five days, and snow on five.

The mean temperature of February was 26·55 deg. Greatest height, 57 deg.; lowest, 3 deg. Rain on 3 days; snow on 6. Prevailing wind, southeast.

The mean temperature of March, was 46·76 deg. Greatest height, 75 deg.; lowest, 27. Rain 8 days; 3·16 inches rain fell during the month.

The mean temperature for the month of May was 54·90 deg. Greatest height, 80 deg.; lowest, 33 deg. Rain on 9 days; nearly 2 inches fell.

The mean temperature of the month of June, was 65·67 deg. Greatest height, 89 deg.; lowest, 48 deg. Rain on 18 days; nearly 4 inches fell.

April 21.—The firm of Spencer Stafford & Co., having been dissolved on the 1st of April (consisting of Spencer Stafford, Lewis Benedict, Hallenbake Stafford, and Spencer Stafford, Jr.), Spencer Stafford and Lewis Benedict

took in Joab Stafford, and did business under the title of Stafford, Benedict & Co.

April 25.—Alexander Davidson, died, aged 42, merchant, and was buried from No. 20 Union street, on the 27th. He was of the firm of Root & Davidson, which was dissolved by his death, and the business continued alone by Lyman Root.

April 27.—Lewis Aspenwall gave notice that he was establishing a bell foundry at No. 18 Beaver street.

April 23.—Volkert Veeder, died, aged 50.

May 3.—The Circus, corner Green and Division streets, was sold by auction.

May 3.—Notice was given, agreeably to the articles of union between the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, that a meeting of those societies would be held on the 5th of May under the name of the Albany Institute, when a third department would be formed under the title of History and General Literature.

May 4.—Election for town officers, which resulted as follows:

		SUPERVISORS.	
		Republican.	Democratic.
1st Ward	—James McKown, . . . . .	225	Friend Humphrey, . . . . . 133
2d do	—Isaac Hamilton, . . . . .	288	John F. Bacon, . . . . . 104
3d do	—Teunis Van Vechten.		
4th do	—William Mayell.		
5th do	—John N. Quackenbush.		

#### ASSESSORS.

1st Ward	—Green Hall, . . . . .	347	
2d do	—Jeremiah Waterman, . . . . .	277	William Seymour, . . . . . 116
3d do	—James Van Ingen.		
4th do	—Phillip Hooker.		
5th do	—Benj. Wilson.		

An election for assistant alderman took place in the first ward, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Harman Jenkins, when Willard Walker received 217 votes; John O. Cole, 138.

May 4.—John L. Wendell advertised that he had re-

moved from the county of Washington and opened an office in the city of Albany, at 448 South Market street, opposite the store of Henry W. Delavan & Co.

May 5.—Mrs. Susan DeWitt, died; wife of Simeon DeWitt, surveyor general.

May 5.—The Albany County Medical Society, resolved, That they had full confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and recommend it to their fellow citizens as the best means to be adopted for checking the progress of small pox.

May 12.—Maj. Elias Buel, died, aged 87. He was the father of Jesse Buel, and served his country in the revolutionary war.

May 30.—A fire on the corner of South Pearl and Hudson streets, destroyed four houses, two of which belonged to Mr. Kidney.

At the term of the supreme court, the following were admitted to the degree of counsellor at law: Simeon De Witt Bloodgood, Charles A. Clinton, Richard Varick De Witt, John Tayler Cooper, Charles Monell, Albert S. Benton, Charles C. King.

May 31.—The steam boat James Kent left New York at a quarter past five in the morning and arrived at Albany at eight o'clock, with only "the common pressure of steam kept up, so that the passengers were exposed to no hazard," and "affording the passengers the gratification of viewing the beautiful and sublime scenery of the Hudson by daylight."

June 3.—A meeting of subscribers to the erection of a new theatre was called at the green room of the theatre in Green street.

June 24.—The North River Steamboat Company reduced the fare on their boats to five dollars. They had three boats on the river, namely, the Richmond, James Kent, and Chancellor Livingston.

June 27.—John S. Skinner died, aged 21, son of N. S. Skinner.

A new line of steamboats was announced to run this season, called the Union Line, of which but one boat, the

Olive Branch, was put on. The steam boat Richmond ran the same days, at a fare of \$2, and the old line got out an injunction to stop the Olive Branch. She was 122 feet deck, and 39 beam, with 53 berths and 30 settees.

June 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Newman died in New York, wife of Henry Newman, aged 41.

July 2.—Mrs. Catharine Teller died, aged 64.

July 9.—Chancellor Sandford decided that the steam boat Olive Branch should be prohibited from making a direct voyage from the city of New York to any port on the Hudson river, but could not be prevented from sailing from a port in another state to any part of this state; so the Olive Branch started from Jersey City, and took passengers from New York, as a way station. Fare \$2.

July 9.—Isaac Hempstead died, aged 51, and was buried with masonic honors. He was sometime sheriff of the county, and was characterized as the poor man's friend and the father of the fatherless.

July 10.—Maxwell Strange died, aged 38.

Penniman & Co. advertise pure sperm oil, warranted of the best quality, at 3s. 6d. per gallon (44 cts.).

July 15.—The old buildings in South Pearl street, near Crosby's Hotel, were sold by auction to make room for a new theatre. The lot had been occupied by S. Wilcox, and was 60 feet on South Pearl street, and 114 deep.

July 16.—The North River Steamboat Company reduced the fare on all their boats to \$2.

David Worth, who would seem to have been a Quaker, commenced a new morocco factory at 275 North Market street.

Samuel I. Wood gave a similar notice a few days later.

The mean temperature of the month of July was 69.92 deg.; greatest height, 86 deg., lowest, 56 deg. Rain on 10 days; nearly 5 inches fell during the month.

August 2.—Governor Yates having called an extra session of the legislature, that body convened at the Capitol.

August 13.—John Spencer, of the house of John Spen-

cer & Co., died, aged 44. His partner, Erastus Corning, continued the business on his own account.

August 16.—George Knower died, aged 41.

August 17.—William Merrifield died, aged 68.

August 19.—John H. Wendell and Matthew Gregory, appointed by the common council to repair to New York and deliver to Lafayette a letter of invitation to make Albany a visit, left the city on their mission.

August 21.—Dr. Joseph Shaw, one of the professors in the Albany Academy, died suddenly in Philadelphia.

August 21.—The steam boat Chief Justice Marshall was launched at New York. She was intended to run in connection with the Olive Branch between Jersey City and Troy, and had a splendid career.

September 2.—Eliza, wife of Thomas Acres died, aged 26.

September 2.—George M. Gould died; for many years a clerk in the office of the secretary of state.

September 3.—The Rev. John Bassett, D. D., died at Bushwick, Long Island, aged 59; some time pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany.

September 5.—Capt. Henry Green, forty years a resident of Albany, died at Florida, Montgomery county, aged 65.

September 17.—Lafayette arrived in this city by steam boat, and was received with every possible demonstration of joy and gratitude. He left on the 18th.

Sept. 23.—Mrs. Anna Alexander, wife of Joseph Alexander died, aged 48.

Sept. 24.—Peter G. Waldron died, aged 75.

Sept. 25.—Philip S. Van Rensselaer died, aged 58. He held the office of mayor a great number of years, and was conspicuous in every useful and benevolent measure. He was buried from his residence on the corner of State and Chapel streets, on the 28th, attended by the common council and a large concourse of the people, by whom he was universally lamented.

Sept. 28.—The charter election took place, which re-

sulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket as follows:

*First Ward.*

## Aldermen.

John Townsend,  
Willard Walker.

## Assistants.

Jas. Stevenson,  
Josiah Sherman.

*Second Ward.*

John Cassidy,  
Jeremiah Waterman.

Jacob J. Lansing,  
Dan. McGlashan.

*Third Ward.*

James Van Ingen,  
Gilbert F. Lush.

John M. Cuyler,\*  
John Mancius.

*Fourth Ward.*

Giles W. Porter,  
Chas. D. Cooper.

Salem Dutcher,  
John Taylor.

*Fifth Ward.*

Jas. Gibbons,  
Benj. Wilson.

Francis J. Bradt,  
Francis Costigan.

The *Daily Advertiser* was the organ of the Republican party; the *Argus* of the Democratic.

Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the common council, Henry W. Snyder was re-elected chamberlain, Paul Hochstras-ser city marshal, and Abraham Sickels high constable.

Oct. 2.—Sebastian Visscher died, aged 52.

Oct. 4.—The common council directed the superintendent "to adopt measures for the improvement of the road leading to Arbor Hill, by the way of Chancellor Lansing's garden."

The mean temperature of the month of September was 62.7 deg.; greatest height 84; lowest 41. Rain on 7 days; nearly three inches fell.

Oct. 7.—Michael Connoway died, an officer of the Revolution.

Oct. 27.—The Rev. Isaac Ferris was installed pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church.

\* It was through the perseverance of Mr. Cuyler that an order was made to place curbstones in North Market street from Maiden lane to Mark lane (Exchange street). They were the first in the city.



The temperature of the month averaged 50·46 deg.; greatest height 67 deg.; lowest 32 deg. Rain 5 days; 2·09 inches fell.

Oct. 31.—The common council held a meeting and removed Philip Phelps, police magistrate, and appointed John Gansevoort in his place. They also removed the city physician, Peter Wendell, and appointed Peter Van OLinda to succeed him.

Nov. 4.—The election was a vigorous contest between the two parties, known as *Democrats* and *Republicans*. The following table shows the irrelative strength in the city, and the number of voters at this time. Clinton's majority was 1032 in the county.

*First Ward.*

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Gov. De Witt Clinton,....	302	Samuel Young,.....	171
Lt. Gov., Jas. Tallmadge..	310	Gen. Root.....	156

*Second Ward.*

De Witt Clinton,...	293	Samuel Young,.....	153
Jas. Tallmadge.....	309	Gen. Root.....	133

*Third Ward.*

De Witt Clinton....	156	Samuel Young,.....	66
Jas. Tallmadge....	162	Gen. Root.....	50

*Fourth Ward.*

De Witt Clinton....	294	Samuel Young,.....	194
Jas. Tallmadge....	300	Gen. Root.....	170

*Fifth Ward.*

De Witt Clinton,...	150	Samuel Young,.....	79
Jas. Tallmadge....	152	Gen. Root.....	75

Nov. 7.—Aaron James died, aged 29.

Nov. 14.—Henry B. Davis, a member of the Albany bar, died at Poughkeepsie, aged 32. A meeting of the Albany bar was held at the Mansion House; Harmanus Bleecker chairman, and Peter Gansevoort secretary, when after appropriate remarks by Samuel A. Foot, a complimentary resolution was offered by S. DeWitt Bloodgood, and adopted by the meeting.

Nov. 16.—J. B. Van Schaick gave notice that he had opened an office for the practice of law, at No. 67 State street.

Nov. 17.—Robert Owen of Lanark, arrived in this city on his route to New Harmony, the seat of his social experiment in America.

Nov. 18.—Rev. Michael O'Gorman, who had officiated at the Catholic Church in this city, died in New York.

Rev. Dr. Neill, who had been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church some time, was on the 11th inst. inducted as president of Dickinson College.

Nov. 25.—Benjamin Knower having resigned the office of state treasurer, the legislature appointed Abraham Keyser in his stead.

Nov. 30.—Catherine, wife of John Sickels died, aged 37.

Sarah, wife of Rev. John De Witt died at New Brunswick, N. J.

The mean temperature of the month of November was 37.30 deg.; greatest height 58 deg.; lowest 24 deg. Rain on 7 days.

Dec. 1.—The state electors met at the Capitol to ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. The result was, John Quincy Adams received 26, Wm. H. Crawford 5, Henry Clay 4, Andrew Jackson 1; total 36. For vice-president, John C. Calhoun 29, Nathan Sanford 7.

Dec. 1.—Mary, wife of Daniel McGlashan died, aged 37.

Dec. 2.—Selden Strickland died, aged 38.

Dec. 4.—John Russell died, aged 50.

Dec. 7.—Benjamin Vervalin, deputy sheriff of the city of Albany, died.

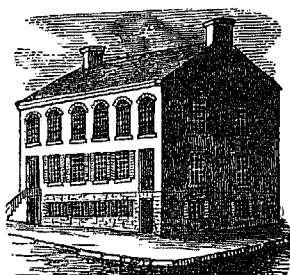
Dec. 9.—A fire in the store of W. & A. Marvin in South Market street, destroyed property to the amount of nearly \$10,000.

Dec. 9.—Mrs. Phebe Hills died at Geneseo, aged 67; widow of Augustus Hills.

Dec. 14.—Samuel A. Van Vechten died, aged 30; son of Abraham Van Vechten.

Ebenezer B. Russ died, aged 24.

Dec. 22.—Capt. Charles Stewart died, aged 32.



Mechanic Hall.

Dec. 23.—John Meads advertised the property belonging to the Mechanics' Society, situated on the corner of Chapel and Columbia streets, and consisting of the Academy, and the Mechanic Hall.

Dec. 24.—The navigation of the Hudson river and the Canal was closed.

Dec.—An appeal was made by the officers of the New York State Tract Society for aid. It was formed on the 25th of February, 1824, and the donations of the five auxiliary societies in Albany was upwards of \$1,200, which was nearly six times as much as had been contributed by the whole state besides. The officers of the society consisted of Samuel L. Hopkins, W. A. Tweed Dale and John Willard, executive committee; Lewis Leonard, Henry R. Weed and John Ludlow, counselors.

The common council resolved to apply to the legislature for a law authorizing a lottery to enable the corporation to pay its debts, by disposing of the public lands.

The mean temperature of the month of December was 32.45 deg.; greatest height 50 deg.; lowest 13 deg. Rain on 5 days; snow on 3 days.

The mean temperature of the year 1824, was 47.88 deg. The highest temperature was 85 deg.; lowest 3 deg.

By the report of the comptroller, it appeared that the value of real estate in the county of Albany, was \$6,748,072.

The return of personal estate was \$3,438,962.

It appeared by the report of the teacher of the Lancaster school, Wm. A. Tweed Dale, that 947 children attended the school during this year; the greatest daily attendance being 386. Simon De Witt was elected president, Gideon Hawley vice-president, Lewis C. Beck, secretary, Charles R. Webster, treasurer.

1825.

Jan. 1.—The common council met and unanimously re-elected Ambrose Spencer mayor of the city for the ensuing year.

Jan. 2.—Until this day the weather was unusually mild for the season; the river had become clear of ice, several sloops left here for New York, and the steam boats continued to run as far up the river as Poughkeepsie. But it began to snow at night, and winter set in in good earnest.

Jan. 7.—The partnership of Winne & Fondey was dissolved. It consisted of J. Winne, Jr., and Isaac Fondey.

Jan. 10.—Mary Ann Pohlman died, aged 20; daughter of Daniel Pohlman.

Application was made to the legislature for the incorporation of the Albany Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$200,000.

Jan. 19.—Timothy C. Convers died, aged 23.

Jan. 20.—Rev. John H. Livingston who had preached here in the last century in the Dutch Reformed Church, died at New Brunswick, aged 79; he was professor of didactic and polemic divinity in the Theological Seminary there.

Jan. 21.—Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Swart died, aged 55, and was buried from No. 33 Church street.

Jan. 23.—A sermon was preached in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. M. Martin for the benefit of the Sunday School Union, and a collection taken up amounting to \$110,25.

Jan. 27.—Maria Van Veghten died at the residence of her nephew Gen. John H. Wendell, aged 94 years.

Jan. 30.—John A. Lansing died, aged 76; a patriot of the revolution, and was buried from his house, 33 South Pearl street, Corner of Hudson.

Jan. 30.—Mrs. Elisabeth Malcom died, aged 54.

The mean temperature of the month was 25.91 deg.; greatest height 40 deg.; lowest 6 deg.; rain 2 days; snow 3 days.

Jan. 31.—The following officers were elected by the common council;

John Gansevoort, police justice.

Abraham Sickels and John Meigs, police constables.  
John E. Lovet, attorney.

Philip Hooker, city superintendent and surveyor.

Barent P. Staats, city physician.

(At the next meeting of the board this appointment was reconsidered, and Roger Vest, appointed at \$150.)

Wm. Humphrey, Samuel S. Treat, Alden March, and Peter Van O'Linda, city physicians.

Feb. 3.—Widow Sarah Wiley died at Westerlo, aged 103½.

Feb. 17.—Mrs. Maria Van Schaack died, widow of Egbert Van Schaack, and was buried from her residence No. 60 South Pearl street.

Feb. 21.—The friends of James Bleecker deceased were requested to attend his funeral this day, from his dwelling No. 82 South Pearl street.

Feb. 23.—Henry F. Benne died, aged 38.

The mean temperature of the month was 27.72 deg.; greatest height 44 deg.; lowest 3 deg. Rain on 3 days; snow on 5 days.

March 2.—Erastus Corning, late of the firm of John Spencer & Co., and John T. Norton, late of the firm of Henry W. Delavan & Co., formed a copartnership in the hardware business at the store previously occupied by John Spencer & Co.

The Greenbush ferry was leased to John Humphrey, Jr., for three years, at an annual rent of \$5,900.

March 5.—Phebe Ann, wife of Sanford Cobb died.

March 7.—The river was open, and the steam boat Richmond arrived in the morning of this day.

March 8.—Mrs. Hannah Hopkins died, aged 49, and was buried from the house of Gerrit Lansing, Jr., No. 20 South Pearl street.

The steam boat fare to New York was \$4.00. Since the decision of the Court of Errors, a number of new boats came on. The Bristol, Henry Eckford, Chief Justice Marshall and Olive Branch, among them.

March 13.—Laura J., wife of Robert Gilchrist, and daughter of Ambrose Spencer, died, aged 22.

March 15.—Stephen Sackrider died.

March 19.—Mrs. Daniel was buried from No. 23 Division street.

March 21.—The vases presented by the merchants of New York to De Witt Clinton, were exhibited at Knickerbocker Hall.

March 21.—The common council ordained that no person should thereafter ring any bell or make any public outcry at a public sale, under a penalty of five dollars.

Mrs. Susannah Doty died at Peekskill, aged 92; formerly of Albany.

March 25.—Solomon Southwick retired from the editorship of the *National Democrat*, having been an editor more than thirty years, and opened a lottery office, hoping to find better support for a numerous family in that pursuit.

March 25.—Henry, son of Gen. Mathew Trotter died, and was buried from No. 488 South Market street.

By an act of the legislature passed March 24, 1818, the common council was authorized to fund the city debt to the amount of \$205,000, which had been incurred for various objects of public utility. Two years later, upon the representation of the common council, that owing to certain causes, they were unable to pay their debt, a law was passed on the 14th of April, 1820, authorizing them to dispose of certain lots of land belonging to the city, by lottery, not to exceed in amount \$250,000. The lots were to be valued, put in parcels, and be made the prizes. The tickets were to be sold in Albany only; but that provision was repealed by an act passed the 15th of March, 1822. The commissioners found, however, that they could not carry the lottery into effect, because the prizes consisted only of lots of land. The common council therefore, in 1825, applied to the legislature for permission to sell their lands and to be allowed to raise the balance of the amount in money by selling tickets in the lottery created by the act of 1820, and paying prizes out of the proceeds in the usual

way. As the act had been passed authorizing the lottery before the constitution was amended, which prohibited lotteries, the committee on the judiciary brought in a bill authorizing the desired change.

March 26.—The new Theatre in South Pearl street, below Beaver, was open to the public, and the keys were delivered to the lessee the same day. It was erected by subscription.

March 26.—John C. Rubey died, aged 23.

The mean temperature of the month was 39.44 deg.; greatest height, 63 deg.; lowest, 25 deg. Rain on 3 days; snow on 5 days.

April 4.—A fire destroyed a tobacco store belonging to Kline & Gott, in Middle lane. Loss \$20,000; insured, \$5,000.

April 9.—John Bocking died.

April 10.—James Campbell died, aged 36.

April 11.—Mary, wife of Josiah Winants died, aged 43.

April 11.—Estes Howe resigned the office of recorder.

April 12.—John Hunn died, aged 84, and was buried from No. 51 Liberty street.

April 15.—John B. Visscher died, aged 56, and was buried from his house corner of Columbia street and Middle lane.

April 19.—Stephen Lush died, aged 72, and was buried on the 21st from his residence No. 311 North Market street. "His death is no ordinary loss to society. As a patriot his services in the war of the revolution entitle him to a high rank. He was one of those who suffered in the Jersey prisonship; and was subsequently aid and private secretary to Gov. George Clinton. As a legislator he was well known as one of a sound mind and wise head. As a Christian he was meek and lowly; religious, not because he feared, but that he loved his Creator and adored him for his mercy shown to man through the Savior. As a citizen and a neighbor, his memory will be long revered by all who knew him." He was captured at the storming of Fort Montgomery.

April 21.—The legislature adjourned having passed 328 laws.

April 23.—Stephen H. Morse died, aged about thirty. The temperature of the month averaged 49.63 deg.; greatest height 73 deg.; lowest 29 deg. Rain on 5 days.

Among the acts passed by the legislature at its session just closed were the following relating to Albany:

An act to incorporate the Gas Light Company of the city of Albany.

An act relative to the Albany Academy.

An act to incorporate the Albany Lombard Association.

An act to incorporate the president, directors and company of the Commercial Bank of Albany.

An act to remove certain records from the clerk's office of the county of Albany to the clerk's office of the county of Saratoga.

An act concerning the terms of courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace in the county of Albany.

An act equalizing and allowing compensation to petit jurors attending certain courts in the county of Albany.

An act for the relief of the Albany and Delaware Turnpike Company.

An act to incorporate a second company to supply the city of Albany with water.

The tedious voyages of the sloops have been made the subject of frequent remark. They are still often alluded to in contrast with the speed of steam boats. The following will serve to show what could be done.

“The sloop Ohio, Capt. J. Utter, of the old Albany line packets, commenced discharging a full cargo of merchandise in this city on Monday; reloaded on Tuesday, and sailed for New York on Wednesday morning; arrived at New York on Thursday; discharged on Friday, left there on Saturday, and arrived in this city on Monday with a full cargo destined for the west.”

April 27.—John B. Washburn died, aged 39, and was



buried from his residence corner of Liberty and Hamilton streets.

April 29.—Drs. E. Willard & S. P. White became connected in the practice of physic and surgery, at No. 171 North Market street.

May 1.—The firm of Stafford, Benedict & Co. was dissolved, consisting of Spencer Stafford, Lewis Benedict and Joab Stafford. The business was continued by Spencer Stafford alone.

May 2.—At a meeting of the common council, Messrs. Cooper, Townsend, Stevenson and the Chamberlain were appointed a committee to treat with Yates & McIntyre respecting their proposition to purchase the Albany City Lottery for \$200,000.

May 3.—The election for town officers took place, when the Republican ticket succeeded in every ward. The following were elected supervisors and assessors:

	Supervisors.	Assessors.
1st Ward	—James McKown,	Green Hall,
2d do	—Isaac Hamilton,	Ichabod L. Judson,
3d do	—Teunis Van Vechten,	James Van Ingen,
4th do	—Peter Bain,	Philip Hooker,
5th do	—John N. Quackenbush,	Benjamin Wilson.

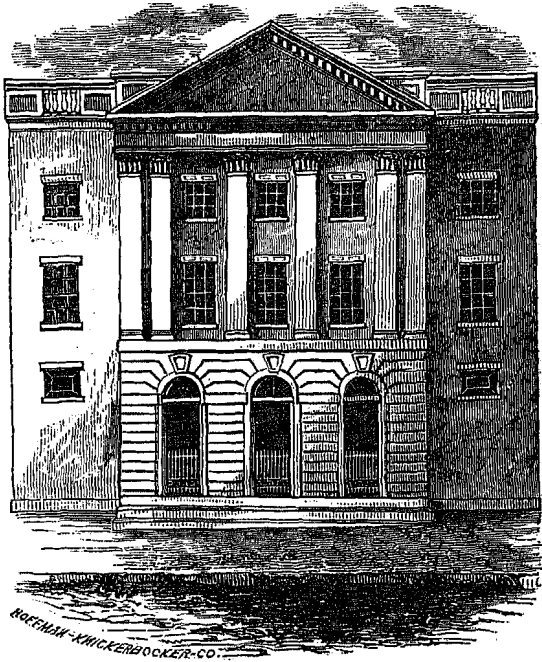
Mr. Hochstrasser, deputy excise officer, reported that he had licensed during the past year, 49 taverns, 209 ordinaries, 53 groceries, 20 victualers, and 65 cartmen; amount of license money, \$3,662.

Butter, which had been selling recently at 28 cents a pound, had fallen to 12 and 14 cents.

May 9.—The subscriptions to the Albany Lombard Association, which had been chartered during the previous winter, were in excess of the capital, and Rufus Brown advertised that they would be returned at his store in State street. At the same time Cornelius Van Antwerp, cashier, advertised a call for three dollars on each share of the capital stock.

A writer in the *Argus* urged upon the capitalists of the city the absolute necessity of a railroad to Schenectady, to prevent the city from going to decay through the rivalry of Troy.

May 18.—The new Theatre in South Pearl street opened by GILFERT, with *Laugh when you Can*, and *Raising the Wind*. The actors were Barrett, Anderson and Spiller, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Barrett, very clever in their way, and not yet wholly forgotten.



Pearl Street Theatre.

May 22.—William Staats died, and was buried from his dwelling 77 Hudson street.

The common council caused the Capitol and Academy parks to be enclosed with a fence, previous to which they seem to have been an open common, where the planting of shade trees met with small success. It seems not to have been done at the expense of the city.

May.—The Pier, which had been authorized by a law passed April 5, 1823, was now completed; being nearly 4400 feet long, 80 wide, and 20 high. It enclosed a basin of about 32 acres, capable of harboring 1000 canal boats, and fifty vessels of a larger class.

May.—The prices of Albany stocks were quoted as follows:

Bank of Albany.....	\$125-130
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....	121-125
New York State Bank.....	117-119
Albany Insurance Company.....	105-107½
Merchants' Insurance Company.....	102-103
Water Works Company.....	100-105
Pier.....	105-108

May 26.—Henry B. Cook, merchant, died, aged 34, and was buried on the 27th from his residence No. 69 Division street.

The steam boat *Constitution* made her first trip about this time, running to Troy.

May 31.—A schooner arrived from Richmond, Va., with coal, which seems to have been a new article of commerce direct.

May 31.—Philip McCready died, aged 29. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Maj. Birdsell, was wounded at Fort Erie, and taken prisoner.

June 2.—The stock books of the Commercial Bank, which had been open three days for a subscription of \$300,000, were closed this day, when the amount subscribed was found to exceed \$1,500,000.

June 10.—The stock not having been distributed to the satisfaction of all the subscribers, considerable indignation was generated on the occasion, and a meeting was called at the Capitol to get some of it off. The case seems to have been thus. The charter of the bank was urged on the ground that the stock of the three existing banks was principally held by men who had retired from business, and it was urged that by granting a new institution, the stock of which should be finally distributed among small capitalists, the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city would be greatly promoted.

It was claimed to have been the firm belief of this which enlisted the whole middling class of the city in behalf of this new bank, and caused hundreds of men to join in the application, and by personal effort to further its incorporation. But the commissioners, it was said, had proceeded in a manner that had defeated the public expectation and outraged public opinion. In answer to a call at the Capitol, a "large and respectable" meeting of merchants and other citizens of Albany convened there. Col. John Stilwell was called to the chair, and Isaac Fonday appointed secretary. Mr. Jeremiah Waterman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. John S. Van Rensselaer was called upon for an address. In obedience to the call, and appealing to the indulgence and favor of the audience, Mr. Van Rensselaer briefly explained what he considered to be the cause which had called together so unusual and respectable a number of his fellow citizens. He concluded by submitting, inasmuch as the just and reasonable expectation of community had been disappointed in the erection of the Commercial Bank, and inasmuch as the subscription to that bank had shown the large amount of surplus capital sought to be vested in bank stock, whether it might not be expedient to apply for a bank to be located in Albany, with a capital of \$400,000, to be divided into shares of \$25 each, in the charter of which there should be a provision that if the commissioners in the distribution of the capital stock should allot to any individual more than fifty shares, they should be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and forfeit each to the use of the bank, \$1,000. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Van Rensselaer's speech, it was

Resolved, That the charter of the Commercial Bank was not granted by the legislature of the state of New York to create a monopoly for the profit of speculators, but was granted at the pressing instance of hundreds of citizens who subscribed the petitions for said bank, for the general advantage of the community of Albany.

June 11.—Gen. Lafayette made his second visit to

Albany, arriving from the west. He attended church on the following day, which was Sunday, and left for Boston on Monday, the 13th.

The weather during these three days was extremely warm, the thermometer being on Saturday the 11th at 97 deg.; on Sunday at 98 deg.; and on Monday at 86 deg.

A new daily line of mail stages commenced running from Albany to Rochester, by the way of Cherry Valley, which was claimed to be the shortest route by 16 miles, and the country through which it passed "more airy and sightly" than the route through the Mohawk valley.

June 11.—A new stand of colors was presented to Capt. Gilbert's company of Albany Independent Volunteers, by John Leman, a painter, through Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer.

June 18.—The Albany Republican Artillery met at Crosby's Hotel, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Daniel D. Tompkins.

June 19.—William I. Hilton died, aged 91.

June 21.—The steam boat Constitution burst her boiler off Poughkeepsie, severely scalding the cooks, three of whom died.

June.—The Second Presbyterian Church received an organ from the establishment of Hall & Erban, New York.

June 27.—Judith Van Vechten, daughter of Abraham Van Vechten, died, aged 22.

May.—The mean height of the thermometer for this month was 60·75 deg.; highest 82 deg.; lowest 37 deg. Rain on 4 days; 1·21 inches fell.

June.—The mean temperature for the month was 70·64 deg. Highest range 98 deg.; lowest 57 deg. Rain on 7 days; 5·78 inches fell.

July 1.—The safety barge, Lady Clinton, towed by the steam boat Commerce, made her first appearance at Albany, with a large number of passengers from New York, among whom was the Danish minister, attracted by this new mode of traveling.

July 1.—Lafayette arrived in the city from Vermont, accompanied by the governor of that state, and a military escort from Troy, it being his third visit during this tour in the country. He put up at Crittenden's, now Congress Hall. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dinner was served up by the citizens in the Capitol, Elias Kane presided, assisted by Harmanus Bleecker, Benjamin Knowler, John Townsend, Gamaliel H. Barstow, then state treasurer, and William Caldwell. Judge Story and Daniel Webster, of Boston, John Woodworth, Ambrose Spencer and Stephen Van Rensselaer are mentioned among the guests of distinction. The blessing was asked by the Rev. Dr. Chester. Among the toasts were the following, the first volunteer being by Lafayette.

"*Albany* as I have known it, and Albany as it is now—a comparative standard between royal guardianship and the self government of the people; may this difference be more and more illustrated at home, and understood abroad."

By Daniel Webster.—"*The State of New York*; the national link which connects the east and the west; regardless of the greatness conferred by her numbers, she seeks to be great by the spirit, and the works, of improvement."

By Judge Story.—"*The Judiciary of New York*; its past glory set in unclouded brightness; may its rising sun beam in a clear sky."

By Ebenezer Baldwin, recorder of the city.—*Gen. Lafayette*; "When our country numbered but three millions of citizens, he imposed upon it a national debt, that thirteen millions in vain attempt to discharge—a debt of gratitude."

By Daniel Webster.—"*The ancient and hospitable city of Albany*; where Gen. Lafayette found his *head quarters* in 1778, and where men of his principles find *good quarters* at all times."

The General attended the Theatre in the evening, which closed at 12 o'clock, soon after which he proceed-

ed to the steam boat Bolivar, which awaited him at the dock, and proceeded to New York.

July 1.—The first anniversary of the Albany Institute was held at the Albany Academy, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer presiding. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. John Chester.

July 4.—The forty-ninth anniversary of national independence was celebrated by the military and citizens with the customary enthusiasm. The Declaration of Independence was read by Salem Dutcher, and the oration was delivered by Henry G. Wheaton.

July 4.—William Churchill died, aged 66; a soldier of the Revolution, and a worthy citizen.

July 12.—Robert O. K. Bennett, who had for many years been an able and successful instructor of youth in this city, died, aged 52.

July 12.—A public dinner was given to Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer by the citizens of Detroit. The following toast was given by Alderman Rowland:

“Gen. Van Rensselaer, our esteemed guest; on the banks of Miami and the heights of Queenstown, his blood flowed with no stinted tide; may the gratitude of his country flow as freely.”

July 17.—Mrs. Johannah, widow of Obadiah Van Benthuisen, died, aged 75.

July 20.—John Paul died, aged 28.

July 22.—Anthony McMurdy died, from exposure to the heat of the sun, aged 36.

This was a remarkable summer for the height of the temperature over the whole of the northern states.

July 23.—Fanny Stewart died, aged 90.

July 27.—The sale of the Pier lots took place on the State street bridge, where a splendid canopy had been erected for the occasion, surmounted by the national flag. The cost of the Pier was \$130,000. The sale of all the lots but one, which was reserved, being 122 in number, amounted to \$199,410, ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,625 each.

July 27.—The new steam boat *Saratoga* arrived at the dock. She was built by the North River Company, for the purpose of taking passengers to and from the large boats, when the tide would not admit of their crossing the bar.

July 30.—Several persons largely concerned in the shipping interest went down to examine the overslaugh in the new steam boat *Saratoga*. After having made soundings and considered the measures that seemed to be necessary to remove the obstructions and improve the navigation, a formal meeting was called, at which Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer presided, and John T. Norton acted as secretary. The meeting resolved that an effort ought immediately to be made to improve the navigation of the river at the overslaugh, and that a meeting of the citizens of Albany should be called to deliberate upon the subject. Such a meeting was held on the 2d of August at the Knickerbacker Hall, at which Joseph Alexander presided, when a committee was appointed to raise money, and another to devise the best mode of removing the obstructions.

July.—The steam boat *Swiftsure* Capt. Stocking, made her appearance, with the safety barge *Lady Van Rensselaer*.

July.—The temperature of the month averaged 77.69 deg. Greatest height 96 deg.; lowest 60 deg. Rain on 6 days; 1.13 inches fell.

Aug. 5.—Thomas Barry Hill died, aged 21.

Aug 7.—The steam boat *Constellation*, Capt. Robert G. Crittenden, made her first appearance at the steam boat landing. She was built by a company of Albanians, and was fitted up with unusual elegance.

Aug 8.—The *Albany Patriot and Daily Commercial Intelligencer*, the second daily newspaper in Albany, was first published this day by George Galpin.

Aug. 8.—There were at this time 93 adults and 40 children in the Alms House.

There were 43 taverns, 201 ordinaries, 50 grocers,



22 victuallers, and 46 cartmen, who had licenses; and the amount received by the city for these licenses was \$3,611.

Aug. 12.—John Chestney was drowned, aged 26.

Aug. 16.—Mrs. Maria Staats, wife of Dr. B. P. Staats, died, aged 24.

Aug. 16.—The steam boat Constitution, Capt. Bartholomew, made her first appearance here, with 250 passengers.

It was asserted by the editors of the *Daily Advertiser* that the wholesale business of the city had quadrupled during the two years since the opening of the canal, and that Albany merchants had opened a direct business with the manufacturers of Europe.

The returns of the census marshal gave the following statistics of the Shakers at Niskayuna. There were four families, having each their head, or leader, subject to one general head, or elder.

4 heads of families,	4 deaths during the year preced-
112 males,	ing July 1st,
153 females,	899 acres of land improved,
74 entitled to vote,	155 neat cattle,
13 aliens,	22 horses,
3 people of color,	475 sheep,
73 females between 16 and 45,	134 hogs,
51 do over 45,	1450 yards fulled cloth made during
29 do under 16,	the year,
	1945 yards flannels made during the year,
	4464 do linen and cotton.

Aug. 17.—Mrs. Charlotte H. Henry died, aged, 36.

Aug. 19.—Roger Skinner died, United States judge for the northern district of New York.

Aug. 22.—An injunction having been obtained staying the opening of the Commercial Bank, the chancellor decided against the dissolution of the injunction, moved for by the commissioners of the bank.

Aug. 22.—A person whose name does not appear, stated that he had discovered a bed of coal in the vicinity of Albany, and claimed the premium of \$1,000, there-

tofore offered by the corporation for such discovery. His petition was laid on the table.

At the same meeting Mr. Stevenson, from the alms house committee reported a plan and specifications for building an alms house, which were adopted. Sealed proposals were at the same time opened for building the same, when the work was awarded to Fasset & Halenbake, at \$9,875.

Aug. 22.—Maj. Edward Cumpston, died at Auburn, aged 72, and was interred with military honors. He had resided in Albany, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was on one occasion directed by Lafayette to perform the duties of adjutant-general. He was a worthy and upright man.

Aug. 26.—The steam boat New London was advertised to leave that part of the Pier opposite the Eagle Tavern, for New York, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A prejudice existed at this time against iron boilers, which were thought to be unsafe. It was therefore stated that the New London had a copper boiler.

Aug. 27.—James Elliot Thompson died.

Aug. 29.—Dr. Samuel Dexter died, aged 69, and was buried from his residence No. 57 State street.

The mean temperature of the month of August was 72.05 deg. Greatest height 89 deg., lowest, 55 deg. Rain on 9 days; 6.43 inches fell.

Sept. 3.—A meeting of citizens was held at Knickerbacker Hall for the purpose of forming a Prison Discipline Society. A constitution was adopted, and a board of managers chosen, of which Samuel M. Hopkins was president, and James Stevenson treasurer.

Sept. 9.—John Gates, who had been a resident of the city about fifty years, died, aged 74. He early embarked in the war of the Revolution, and was one of the party that accompanied Arnold through the wilderness to Quebec, where he fought beside Montgomery when that general fell under her walls. He was also engaged in the battle of Saratoga. He was also distinguished for his virtues as a private citizen.

Sept. 12.—Christopher Monk died, aged 55; characterized as a very worthy citizen.

Sept. 14.—A meeting was held at the Capitol, for the purpose of taking some action preparatory to celebrating the completion of the canal.

Sept. 18.—Levi Cole, printer, died.

The following is a list of the steam boats that plied between Albany and New York, at this time:

Boat.	Captain.
James Kent, .....	T. Wiswall.
Chancellor Livingston, .....	Lockwood.
Richmond, .....	Cochrane.
Olive Branch, .....	Moore.
Wm. Penn, .....	Fountain.
Chief Justice Marshall, .....	Sherman.
Constitution, .....	Ricketson.
Constellation, .....	Cruttenden.
Henry Eckford, .....	Drake.
Hudson, .....	Brooks.
Bristol, .....	Young.
Saratoga, .....	Benson.

Sept. 25.—Duncan Stewart died, aged 33.

Sept. 26.—Robert B. Hewson was buried from 51 Lydius street.

Sept. 27.—Mrs. Phebe, widow of Uriah Benedict died, aged 43.

Sept. 27.—The charter election took place on this day, and resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket. The following was the vote for aldermen and assistants.

*First Ward.*

Republican.	Democratic.
John Townsend,..... 237	Peter Van Loon, *..... 151
Isaac Denniston, ..... 201	James Stevenson, *..... 159
Jonah Scovel,..... 213	Geo. R. Hendrickson, *..... 140
John D. Hewson..... 368	

*Second Ward.*

John Cassidy,..... 280	Allen Brown,..... 97
Jacob J. Lansing,..... 227	Wm. Seymour,..... 146
Daniel McGlashan,..... 262	Christian H. Shear,..... 103
Adrian Day,..... 273	Arnold Nelson,..... 116

\* These were not of the Democratic party, but were run in opposition to the regular Republican ticket.

*Third Ward.*

Gilbert F. Lush,.....	119	John Mancius,* .....	33
Herman V. Hart,.....	130	Gerrit Gates,* .....	43
John Mancius,.....	126	Richard I. Knowlson, .....	34
Andrew Kirk,.....	159		

*Fourth Ward.*

Charles D. Cooper,.....	195	Erastus Corning,.....	145
Welcome Esleeck,.....	327	James Maher,.....	133
Moses Kenyon,.....	213	Thomas Morgan, Jr.,.....	127
James Goold,.....	196		

*Fifth Ward.†*

James Gibbons, Francis I. Bradt, Francis Costigan, Benjamin Wilson.

Sept. 28.—The tragedian, Conway, made his first appearance in this city.

Sept. 29.—A splendid Masonic pageant was held to celebrate the installation of Stephen Van Rensselaer as Grand Master, who succeeded De Witt Clinton in that office.

An association of twenty-four merchants was formed, to carry on a direct trade with the West Indies. The first venture was made with a schooner, which was laden partly with horses and flour. On the third day out, one horse and a quantity of hay was swept overboard by a gale. The trip was a rough one, but was successful.

The mean temperature of the month was 60.37 deg. Greatest height, 77 deg., lowest, 41. Rain on 6 days; 1 inch fell.

Oct. 4.—Mrs. Catharine, widow of Henry Van Woert, died, aged 75.

George Pearson, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged about 30.

Oct. 7.—Daniel Waters died, aged 24.

Oct. 15.—Richard Dunn died, aged 81.

Oct. 18.—De Witt Clinton issued a proclamation for a public thanksgiving, which is believed to have been the introduction of those observances that have been continued annually ever since.

Oct. 18.—The Albany Argus was first published daily.

\* The division in this ward was not political but local.

† No opposition in this ward.

Oct. 22.—Mrs. Harriet, widow of the Rev. J. B. Romeyn, and daughter of John N. Bleecker of Albany, died in New York.

It appeared by the returns of the census marshals, that the population of the city was 15,974, being a gain of nearly 3,500 in five years.

There were five extensive breweries in the city; that of Fiddler & Taylor, supposed to be the largest in the United States, was capable of manufacturing 250 barrels of beer a day.

Oct. 23.—John N. Bleecker died, aged 87.

Oct. 24.—A fire destroyed the brass foundry of James Maxwell, in the rear of Peter Smith's coppersmith shop, No. 47 State street, by which Mr. Maxwell lost all his property, having no insurance.

Oct. 25.—Mrs. Harriet S., wife of Ichabod L. Judson, died.

Oct. 26.—A line of cannons was formed the whole length of the Erie canal, and extended down the Hudson river, and to Sandy Hook. At 3 minutes before 11 o'clock the first boat from Buffalo passed through the lock into the Albany basin, and was announced by the discharge of a cannon, which was continued in both directions by the cannons along the line as they caught the sound, and was returned in the same way. The return fire from New York was received five minutes before 12.

Oct. 26.—Jacob Ackerman died, aged 26.

Oct. 29.—The first canal boat through from Albany reached Buffalo, on which occasion a celebration took place there.

The mean temperature of the month was 52.79 deg. Greatest height, 79 deg.; lowest 29 deg. Rain on 6 days, when nearly 5 inches fell.

Nov. 2.—The city of Albany held a special celebration of the opening of the canal. Philip Hone delivered an address in behalf of the city of New York.

Nov. 5.—A fire destroyed the two story wooden building in State street, owned by E. & E. Hosford, and formerly occupied by them as a printing office, now No. 74. The occupants at the time of the fire were L. K. Norton,

shoemaker, Wm. Carpenter, tailor, and Jesse Howe, grocer. Mr. Norton lost nearly all his property.

Nov. 7.—The celebrated Miss Kelly, the particular star of the theatrical firmament at this time, made her first appearance in Albany, as Letitia Hardy, in the *Belle's Stratagem*.

Nov. 9.—The last day of election, the law at this time requiring the polls to be kept open three days. The contest was vigorously carried on between the Democrats and Republicans, who accused each other of federalism. No one would allow himself to be a federalist now, but claimed to be either a Democrat or a Republican.

This was called the state election; the charter election being held in September. The following are county returns:

	Republican.	Senator.	Democratic.	
Ambrose L. Jordan,.....	2746	King, .....	2003	
		Assembly.		
Samuel S. Lush,.....	2808	Staats, .....	2077	
Malachi Whipple,.....	2846	Chapman, .....	1908	
Andrew Ten Eyck,.....	2644	Van Kleeck,.....	2145	
		Sheriff.		
Conrad A. Ten Eyck,.....	2607	Calvin, .....	2251	
		Clerk.		
James Van Ingen,.....	666	Philip Phelps,.....	1424	
		Lawrence L. Van Kleeck,	2780	

The latter ran as an independent candidate, and had held the office some time. The baptismal names of the Democratic candidates were not given in the returns from which the table was derived.

A vote was taken on the mode of choosing electors for president and vice-president. It stood for *general ticket, plurality*, 2684. For districts, 1738.

Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the common council, John Gansevoort resigned his office as police magistrate, and John O. Cole was unanimously elected in his stead.

Nov. 17.—The drawing of St. Peter's church lottery took place.

Nov. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer died, aged 66.

On the 18th November, 1823, the canal froze up, and winter set in fiercely. Nov. 25, severe cold and one heavy snow storm. But January was as mild and open as spring. In some warm positions lilacs budded. The river was open four times during the winter, and free of ice on the 10th March.

1824.—Winter set in on the 10th December. Rest of the month mild. Canal boats continued to run till the 15th. January like spring, and except a slight snow storm in February, the whole winter moderate. River only slightly frozen, and entirely open on the 6th March.

1825—Two extreme cold days in December, and two in January; otherwise winter was remarkably mild; no snow south of Albany, but sufficient the great part of the winter north of Sandy Hill. River opened 26th of February, earlier than ever before known.

Nov. 20.—Col. Peter Schuyler died at Natchez, aged 48. He was a nephew of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and entered the army at the age of 18, as an ensign, and rose to the rank of colonel. He distinguished himself under Wayne by his bravery and good deportment. He was treasurer of the state of Mississippi, and held responsible offices in the city of Natchez.

Nov. 20.—A sermon was preached in the Second R. P. Dutch Church by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, and a collection taken up for the Albany County Sabbath School Union, which amounted to \$119.32.

Nov. 21.—Hamblin, who had been in this country but three weeks, made his first appearance at the Theatre in Albany as Hamlet.

Nov. 21.—A fire broke out in the Colonie, which destroyed Cosgrave's soap factory and other buildings.

Nov. 22.—It was announced that an application would be made to the next legislature, to incorporate a company to construct a railway from Schenectady to the Hudson river at Albany or Troy, as should be deemed most advisable.

Jabez Hammond and Azor Taber formed a copartnership in law.

Mr. Parsons was engaged in erecting a circus building on the site of an old brewery in North Pearl street, above Columbia. The edifice was 66 feet by 111 deep.

*City Finances.*—It is interesting to look at the statement of the chamberlain at this time, it contrasts so strangely with our present financial transactions, although but thirty years intervene. The following report was made by Mr. Henry W. Snyder, chamberlain, of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Oct. 11, 1825.

## RECEIPTS.

For lands sold previous to 1818, .....	\$452·92
excise, .....	3741·72
finer received of P. Phelps, late police justice, .....	18·25
dividends on water works stock, .....	918·00
tax for night watch and city lamps, .....	6000·00
do support of the poor, .....	8000·00
market fees, .....	444·50
sale of vegetable stalls, .....	102·49
ferry receipts, .....	5896·87
Expenditures refunded:	
From Philip Phelps, late overseer of the poor per settlement, .....	27·00
For advances on improvements, .....	\$152·58
opening Montgomery street, .....	1018·50
do Marsh street, .....	901·00
do Centre street, .....	814·00
work done and vegetables sold at Alms House, .....	335·55
timber sold, .....	23·32½
old ferry scow sold, .....	30·00
stone sold, .....	12·00
From the county, .....	1810·49
S. Van Rensselaer, lighting 6 lamps, ...	60·00
loans, .....	28458·33
For account of commissioners:	
rents, .....	6617·41½
lands sold, .....	400·00



Commutation, .....	\$217.50
interest on lands sold, .....	93.37
do on quit rents, .....	2.66
city tax, .....	8000.00
dividends on turnpike stock, .....	481.88
	<hr/>
EXPENDITURES.	\$75030.36
Streets—ordinary repairs, .....	\$935.38
extraordinary do, .....	1865.43
opening Montgomery street, .....	68.49
do Marsh street, .....	398.00
do Centre street, .....	319.00
do Water, .....	186.18
widening Ferry street, paid assessment 1815 to estate H. Bradt, .....	6298.64
removing street dirt, .....	723.33
Drains, .....	124.91
Wells and pumps, .....	1357.88
Engines, hook and ladder companies, &c., ..	1448.04
Lamps, .....	3041.56
Watch, .....	4039.72
Salaries, ..	2527.50
Support of the poor:	
alms house, .....	\$4159.81
new alms house, .....	2000.00
	<hr/>
	6159.81
city physicians, .....	661.00
city poor, .....	2886.98
Lazaretto, .....	158.41
Payments on the city debt, .....	8667.80
Interest, .....	2405.80
Taxes on city property, .....	221.35
Forest, .....	79.37
Police office, .....	27.63
Ferry expenses, .....	3047.13
Surveys, .....	6.00
Fourth of July, .....	220.00
Capitol, .....	10.00
Support of Lancaster school, .....	500.00

Inspection of chimneys, . . . . .	\$183·00
Payments to commissioners of city stock, . . . .	15507·21
Printing and advertising, . . . . .	470·08
Markets, . . . . .	35·12
Payments on loans, . . . . .	5500·00
Contingencies:	
repairing house on Truax farm, . . . . .	12·00
charter elections, . . . . .	10·75
making wheelbarrow for sealer, . . . . .	6·00
common council room, . . . . .	33·62
insurance of alms house, . . . . .	20·00
removing nuisances, . . . . .	21·75
mayor's court room, . . . . .	19·37
repairing school-house in Beaver street, . . . .	40·00
making fence round Potter's field, . . . . .	88·38
excavating at the foot of Rutten kill, . . . .	75·00
chamberlain's office, . . . . .	5·06
discount on uncurrent bills, . . . . .	18·05
attorney's fees, . . . . .	330·69
reception of Gen. Lafayette, . . . . .	1320·00
materials furnished for academy, . . . . .	7·50
guarding the park, &c., front of Capitol, . . . .	13·00
expenses to New York, chamberlain, . . . . .	10·00
forty copies City Directory, . . . . .	30·00
repairing dock, . . . . .	2·63
raising sloop sunk in river, . . . . .	25·37

ANNUAL RENTS,

\$72220 11

Reserved on lots in the city, <sup>bush. lbs.</sup> 72:45 wheat, and	\$1829·38½
do Schaghticoke, 124:30 do	28·31
do Fort Hunter, 8:15 do	
-----205:30	
Old City Hall, . . . . .	1600·00
Western hay scales, . . . . .	200·00
Southern do, . . . . .	200 00
Northern do, . . . . .	20·00
Truax farm, eight miles from city, . . . . .	\$50·00
Acre lot on Westerlo street, . . . . .	4·00
School-room in Beaver street, . . . . .	50·00
Lutheran church lot, . . . . .	60·00

Lot north of watering place, . . . . .	\$50.00
Butcher's stall north of do, . . . . .	25.00
Two lots south of do, . . . . .	510.00
Lots Nos. 1 and 2 Lancaster and Jay streets,	20.00
Delaware square, . . . . .	20.00
Lot No. 11 south side Great Western turnpike,	5.00
205½ bushels wheat, estimated at \$1, . . . . .	205.50

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\$4877.19

## SINKING FUND.

City stock held by the commissioners, . . . . .	6000.00
Albany insurance stock, . . . . .	2500.00
Bonds, notes and interest due for lands sold, .	2879.67
Cash loaned, . . . . .	4535.00
Cash on hand, . . . . .	3130.88
359 shares in great Western turnpike, . . . . .	8975.00
46 do Bethlehem do, . . . . .	1150.00

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\$29170.55

## SALARIES.

Mayor, . . . . .	\$400.00
Chamberlain, . . . . .	500.00
City Superintendent, . . . . .	450.00
Superintendent Alms House, . . . . .	400.00
Overseer of the poor, . . . . .	200.00
Police justice, . . . . .	450.00
Police constables, \$200 each, . . . . .	400.00
Deputy excise officer, . . . . .	200.00
City physicians, . . . . .	550.00
Clerk of common council, . . . . .	150.00
Deputy clerk of market, . . . . .	100.00
Bell ringer, . . . . .	40.00

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\$3840.00

## CITY DEBT.

Funded, . . . . .	205000.00
Due on bonds to individuals, . . . . .	40100.00
Small notes unredeemed, . . . . .	10300.18

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\$255400.18

The average temperature of November was 37·17 deg. Greatest height, 58 deg.; lowest, 17 deg. Rain on 2 days, snow on 2 days. Total fall of rain and snow, 1½ inches.

Dec. 1.—John Vernor died, aged 80. He was a zealous partizan in the war of the Revolution, and for a time was deputy commissary of military stores, in which station, as well as in all others that he occupied, he showed himself competent and faithful. He was buried with masonic honors from his residence in North Market street, opposite the arsenal.

Dec. 3.—Brinckerhoff & Co., advertised the dissolution of their copartnership, the members of which were Richard I. and Abraham S. Brinckerhoff, dealing in hardware.

Dec. 3.—Abram Keyser died, aged 72.

Dec. 5.—Kean the tragedian, made his first appearance in Albany, in the character of Richard III. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and not a hiss was heard although a riot was expected in retaliation of opprobrious epithets, said to have been uttered on his return from America some years previous, a fearful retribution for which attended him in Boston a few weeks later.

Dec. 12.—The fire department held its annual election: John T. Norton, President; James Merrifield, vice president; Jacob I. Fort, secretary; Joseph W. Clark, treasurer. The society had a fund of nearly a thousand dollars invested, which had accumulated by a light tax upon firemen, for the relief of indigent members.

Dec. 13.—Said to have been the coldest day in Albany since Jan. 14, 1822. The thermometer at the Academy indicated 6 deg. below 0 at 7 in the morning, and 1 deg. below 0 at 2 P. M. Thermometers down town vary considerably from the one at the Academy, being often several degrees lower in cold weather.

By the census returns of all the wards and towns in the county, the population was found to be 42,821, of which 15,971 was in the city.

The following meteorological facts were recorded at the Academy for the year 1825, by Dr. T. R. Beck.

Mean temperature the whole year at 7 a. m.,	44.79	deg.
do do at 2 p. m.,	56.97	"
do do at 9 p. m.,	49.64	"
Mean temperature of the year,.....	50.46	"
Highest during the year,.....	98	"
Lowest do .....	-6	"
Greatest daily range,.....	30	
do monthly range,.....	54	
do annual range,.....	104	
Weather, clear.....	166	days.
cloudy,.....	112	"
variable,.....	87	"
rain fell on.....	59	"
snow do .....	16	"
rain guage of last 8 months,.....	24.22	in.
Winds, north.....	60½	days
north-east, .....	14	"
east, .....	4	"
south-east, .....	46	"
south, .....	87½	"
south-west,.....	30½	"
west, .....	45	"
north-west,.....	77½	"
prevailing winds, south.		

The mean temperature for six years, was 48.63 deg.; highest, 100 deg.; lowest, 14 deg. below 0.

Dec. 18.—The Rev. Hooper Cumming, some time pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in this city, died at Charleston, S. C., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health,

Dec. 21.—Gertrude, wife of James Van Ingen died, aged 53.

An appeal was made to the Christian public through the newspapers, for the establishment of an orphan asylum.

Dec. 24.—Capt. William Brown died, aged 63, and was buried from his residence 42 State street.

The average temperature of December was 30.09 deg. Greatest height 48 deg.; lowest, 6 below 0. Rain on 4 days, snow on 3. Total fall 2½ inches.

## CENSUS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY FOR 1825.

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Fifth Ward.
Number of families,.....	706	.....	280	.....	.....
Male persons,.....	2081	2014	766	2038	900
Female do .....	2172	2233	901	1905	964
Number of inhabitants,.....	4253	4247	1667	3943	1864
Persons subject to militia duty,.....	423	329	136	351	163
Persons qualified to vote,.....	705	587	275	662	319
Aliens,.....	259	251	76	165	66
Paupers,.....	125	3	2	.....	2
Lunatics,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Idiots,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf and Dumb,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persons of color not taxed,.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
do who are taxed,.....	203	309	88	88	72
do do and qualified to vote,.....	8	2	.....	9	.....
Married females, under the age of 45 years,.....	6	1	.....	.....	2
Unmarried females, between 16 and 45,.....	531	564	171	485	245
do do under 16,.....	476	474	278	427	193
Marriages during the preceding year,.....	855	864	315	698	380
Male births, do .....	29	34	12	36	23
do do .....	74	65	19	73	34

Female births, during the preceding year, .....	82	81	22	68	29
Male deaths, do .....	60	59	16	67	23
Female do do .....	55	59	14	33	21
Neat cattle, .....	674	276	.....	208	159
Horses, .....	350	230	49	157	133
Sheep, .....	248	199	82	408	105
Hogs, .....	102	345	.....	70	31
Yards of felled cloth manufactured in domestic way, ..	767	504	127	281	375
do flannel, do ..	83	50	28	.....	103
do linen, cotton and other thin cloths, do ..	20	53	12	.....	479
Acres of improved land, .....	.....	145	.....	.....	130
Grist Mills, .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Saw Mills, .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oil Mills, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulling Mills, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carding Machines, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Factories, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen Factories, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton and Woolen Factories, .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Iron Works, .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Distilleries, .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total number of inhabitants in the City of Albany, 15974.

1826.

Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the common council, James Stevenson was elected mayor, Ambrose Spencer having declined a re-election.

Jan. 2.—The following were elected directors of the Albany Insurance Company :

Isaiah Townsend.	John D. P. Douw.
William James.	Simeon De Witt.
Charles D. Cooper.	Benjamin Knower.
Francis Bloodgood.	*Tennis Van Vechten.
Chas. R. Webster.	*Chandler Starr.
Thomas Russell.	John W. Yates.
*Erastus Corning.	

Isaiah Townsend was elected president.

It is believed that but three of the number survive in 1856, which are designated by an asterisk.

Jan. 2.—The following were elected directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company :

Charles E. Dudley.	*John T. Norton.
Allen Brown.	Ephraim Wilder, Jr.
James B. Douglass.	Friend Humphrey.
*Ralph Pratt.	*Alexander Marvin.
Archibald Craig.	*Eleazer F. Backus.
Peter Bain.	*Asa H. Center.
Abel French.	Willard Walker.
William Cook.	Joshua Tuffs.
George Humphrey.	John Stillwell.
John Willard.	*Benj. F. Butler.
*William McHarg.	*Thomas W. Olcott.
Russell Forsyth.	Henry L. Webb.
Jared L. Rathbone.	*Robert Dunlop.
Daniel Steele.	Robert Boyd.
Walter Clark.	Thomas Herring.
Gilbert F. Lush.	

Charles E. Dudley was elected president.

Nine of these are known to be living, Dec. 1856, which are designated by an asterisk.



Jan. 9.—The name of E. Forrest appeared on the play bill quite unostentatiously in the play of *Timour the Tartar*.

Jan. 11.—The river was open to navigation and the water very high.

Jan. 13.—Nathan Sandford having been nominated for United States Senator, resigned the office of Chancellor. On the following day he was elected by the legislature for six years, to the office of senator in congress.

Jan. 19.—The tailoring establishment of Francis Horth in South Market street was destroyed by fire. Loss \$6,000; insured \$4,000.

The valuation of real estate in the county was \$6,749,226; personal estate \$3,512,589. Total, \$10,261,815.

Jan. 21.—Capt. Horace Durrie died, aged 31.

Henry P. Guest was buried from his residence, corner of Union and Division streets, Jan. 25.

Jan. 26.—A report was made to the assembly by Mr. Lush, on the petition of Isaac Newton and others, for the incorporation of a transportation company to convey goods on the canals and Hudson River.

Gerrit L. Dox and others memorialized the legislature on the subject of the navigation of the river, purposing to form a company with a capital of \$250,000, purposing to open and deepen the channels on the west side of the river, commencing at the island below the city and continuing down to deep water. They were satisfied that raising dams, lateral piers and excavations in the river, by the slow and expensive process of digging, had thus far proved fruitless.

Jan. 29.—Mathias Kline, of the house of Kline & Gott, died.

Jan. 31.—Thermometer 3 deg. below zero.

Jan. 31.—Judge Conkling commenced his first term as presiding judge of the United States Court for this district at the Capitol.

The temperature of the month averaged 27.74 deg.; highest, 53 deg.; lowest 3 deg. below zero.

Feb. 1.—Thermometer 12 deg. below zero.

Feb. 2.—Cooper, the tragedian, made his first appearance in Albany in the character of Macbeth.

The common council appointed the following officers for the ensuing year.

John O. Cole, police magistrate.

Abraham Sickels and John Meigs, police constables.

John E. Lovett, city attorney.

Philip Hooker, city superintendent and surveyor.

Geo. W. Welch, superintendent of Alms House.

Isaac I. Fryer, overseer of the poor.

Henry Radcliff, inspector of weights and measures.

Henry Fryer, Adam Russ and Samuel Vail, weighers of fish and iron, and measurers of salt and grain.

Joseph Fry and S. W. Johnson, city gaugers.

John Meigs, Abraham Sickels and Jonathan Brooks, Jr., captains of the watch.

Roger Viets, Alms House physician.

Peter Van O'Linda, Hazael Kane, Warren Hinckley and Alden March, city physicians.

Feb. 7.—Samuel Waterman died, aged 32.

Feb. 8.—Dirck L. Vanderheyden died, aged 37; attorney at law and formerly clerk of the house of assembly.

“Farmers who have onions for sale will do well to bring them to this market, as they are scarce and extravagantly high. They were sold from the wagon on Monday for *one dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel*, and the retailers of provisions ask their usual advance when disposed of to their customers. We are told that some of them even sell them by the pound.”

Feb. 8.—James Gibbons, alderman of the fifth ward, died. “If ever a worthy man died, he was that man. In the language of Burns, he held the patent of his honors immediately from Almighty God. In every sense of the word, his loss will be severely felt. Generous, honorable and humane, the tears of the helpless widows whom he fed, and the tender orphan whom he reared and protected, will bedew his grave.”

Feb. 12.—William Rigby died, aged 79.

Feb. 14.—The Circus erected by ——— Parsons in North Pearl street, above Columbia, was open with an equestrian company, among whom were West, Gates, Burton and others then famous in their way. There were also stage performances at the close of the horsemanship, at which some tolerable comedians figured. It surpassed every other circus edifice in the country.

Feb. 18.—The sheriff in behalf of the debtors confined in the jail, acknowledged the receipt of \$19.50 from the grand jury, presented to him for their use, assuring the jury that their donation was well timed and gratefully acknowledged by the debtors.

Feb. 19.—Mary Ann, wife of Wm. S. Randel died, aged 32.

Feb. 23.—Catharine Raum died, aged 90.

Feb. 26.—The river was clear of ice. Henry Elliston of the Theatre, died.

Feb. 25.—Israel Wells, died.

Feb. 25.—Ebenezer Baldwin resigned the office of recorder of the city of Albany.

The mean temperature of the month was 29.79 deg.; highest 53 deg.; lowest 12 deg. below zero. Rain on four days, snow on five.

March 1.—Angus McDonald died at Knox, aged 106. He came from Scotland in 1758 as a private soldier, with the army destined for the conquest of Canada. He was at the siege and capture of Louisburg; was one of those who climbed the heights of Abraham with Wolfe at night, and was in the heat of the battle on the following day at the taking of Quebec. He afterwards settled in Connecticut, where he married; and on the breaking out of the war of the revolution, he joined in the struggle, and remained in the army throughout the contest. He removed to this country in 1796, where he remained till his death.

March 3.—James McKown was appointed recorder of the city.

At the same time Levi H. Palmer was appointed

master in chancery in place of Dirck L. Vanderheyden, deceased.

March 7.—John N. Quackenboss was elected alderman of the fifth ward in place of James Gibbons, deceased.

March 8.—It was announced that hereafter the South Dutch Church bell would be rung at 12 o'clock m., and at 8 o'clock p. m. by order of the corporation. The South Dutch Church was at this time the church fronting on Beaver and Hudson streets.

March 10.—The Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road bill was discussed in the assembly. Mr. Lush, the Albany member, moved to strike out that part of the bill which gave the company permission to locate the termination of their road at any point of the river lying within the distance of three miles above or below the city. He hoped the house would not consent to a measure which might have a tendency to divert the trade from this city, and carry it to a place below, where speculators might purchase land and build up a town which might rival and seriously effect the interests of Albany. The Albany and Schenectady Turnpike Company had spent much money in improving a road between the two cities, and had never realized more than two per cent on the investment. Mr. Hoffman had yet to learn that the interests of Albany were to be looked to as paramount to those of the state. If the company found it advantageous to terminate the road here they would no doubt do it; but if it should be inconvenient from the nature of the ground to do so, they certainly should have elbow room enough to terminate it at any other place. Mr. Sill did not know as it was important that the proposed road should come out just where the old Dutch church had stood. The ancient burghers of Albany thought that nothing could be an improvement which went beyond its limits. The city of Hudson owed its origin to such narrow views. Many years ago a number of persons from the eastern states wished to purchase the ground at the southern extremity of this city, called the pasture; but the Albany dons would not sell it, because

they did not think it right that population and business should go beyond the old bounds. The consequence was that the emigrants went and settled at the place now called Hudson. Some years ago the Albanians wanted a bridge, but the project was defeated by their quarreling among themselves whether it should be opposite one wharf or the other. The speaker of the house thought that passengers and light freight might be easily conveyed upon the road, but he conceived that heavy articles would be transported on the canal, and the revenue of the state derived from that source would not be diminished. It had been said that railroads in England had almost superseded the use of canals. The reason might be that the boats were small and the supply of water scant; the boats in England could, by the aid of machinery, be placed with all their freight on the rail way carriages, but he doubted if our heavy boats would ever be conveyed in that manner. He would like to see the experiment of making a rail road tried in this country, and he knew of no better place to try it than between Albany and Schenectady, where there was so much travel. It would be an advantage in the winter. He hoped the bill would pass, and that the applicants would be permitted to make this road at their own expense. Mr. Lush's amendment was lost.

March 12.—Dr. William Humphrey died, aged 31.

March 12.—At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the windmill belonging to Mr. Harris, situated on the hill south of the Capitol, which was wholly destroyed. At one time the scene was truly grand. Enveloped in flames, the whole machinery was in rapid motion, and the wings moved with incredible velocity, fanning the flames away from them, till the main building was consumed, and the whole came down with a tremendous crash. It was the third time that the elements had destroyed the structures of this industrious citizen, the winds having prostrated two, by which he lost his whole capital.

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March 13.—John Kirk died, aged 79.

March 13.—The senate concurred in the nomination made by the governor, and appointed Richard S. Treat, judge of the county court.

March 13.—G. W. Featherstonhaugh, in a letter to the mayor, intended to answer the objection to so wide a range for the eastern terminus of the proposed rail road, says: "We thought that the introduction of the rail road system in this state would be followed by incalculable advantages to the public. It has succeeded in Great Britain; under similar circumstances it must succeed here. The transportation of property from Albany to Schenectady is seldom effected in less than two and sometimes three days. By the rail road the communication between the same points will be safely made, winter and summer, in three hours, and the public will enjoy this advantage at no greater charge per ton per mile than on the canal, paying for 16 miles instead of 28. Thus the canal toll of a ton from Schenectady to Albany at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per mile, being 37 cts., and the railroad toll being only 24 cts., those who say the rail road will injure the canal revenue overlook the fact that the public will be benefited by saving nearly one half of the present cost of transportation. In truth, this is an experiment to test the fact, whether this economical mode of transportation will succeed in this country.

March 17.—Mr. Conway, the tragedian, made his first appearance here in the character of Hamlet.

March 17.—Thomas Kidd died, aged 51.

March 25.—Jacob H. Wendell was buried from his residence, corner of North Market and Columbia streets.

March 25.—Rev. John M. Bradford died.

The following is the list of the pastors of the churches at this time, 13 in all.

*Dutch Reformed.*—John Ludlow, Isaac Ferris.

*Presbyterian.*—Henry Weed, John Chester, John Alburdis.

*Episcopalian.*—William B. Lacey.

*Lutheran.*—Frederick G. Mayer.

*Baptist.*—Lewis Leonard.

*Methodist.*— — Bowne.

*Catholic.*— — Savage.

*Cameronian.*—James Christie.

*Associate Presbyterian.*—James Martin.

*African.*—Nathaniel Paul.

March 27.—The assembly passed the bill incorporating the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, with a capital of \$300,000, and a duration of fifty years, to be constructed within six years.

March 27.—Daniel I. Hewson died, aged 71.

March 28.—Hester, widow of Leonard Gansevoort, died, aged 77.

March 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William Mitchell died, aged 30.

March 31.—Mrs. Eve Young died.

The mean temperature of the month was 37.75 deg. Greatest height, 69 deg.; lowest, 13 deg. Rain on 5 days, snow on 2.

April 10.—The common council decided to memorialize congress on the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river near this city.

April 11.—Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp died, aged 87.

April 16.—The water was let into the canal.

April 16.—Stephen V. R. Bleecker died, aged 24.

April 22.—Charles Galpin and M. M. Cole printed the specimen number of a paper called the *Daily Chronicle*.

April 22.—John W. Daniels died, aged 82.

April 28.—The tragedian Forrest had a benefit at the Theatre, on which occasion Hyatt played Richard III, Mr. Forrest taking the character of Buckingham. Hyatt was a comedian, and of course burlesqued the great hunchback. The performance could not have been more absurd indeed than now appears the circumstance, that Hyatt should have performed Richard III for Forrest's benefit.

April 25.—The firm of Trotter, Douglas & Co., was dissolved. It consisted of James B. Douglas, John Trotter

and James Dunn. A new firm of Douglas & Dunn continued the freighting business.

April 28.—Joseph Henry was appointed professor of mathematics in the Albany Academy in the place of Michael O'Shoughnessy, resigned.

The mean temperature of the month was 44.40 deg.; highest, 76; lowest 22 deg. Rain on 6 days; snow on 3. Rain gauge 1.77 inches.

May 2.—City election. The republican ticket was elected throughout, as follows:

*First Ward.*—James McKown, supervisor; Green Hall, assessor.

*Second Ward.*—Isaac Hamilton, supervisor; Ichabod L. Judson, assessor.

*Third Ward.*—Richard S. Treat, alderman in the place of Harman V. Hart, resigned; Nicholas Bleecker, supervisor; James Van Ingen, assessor.

*Fourth Ward.*—William Mayell, supervisor; Philip Hooker, assessor.

*Fifth Ward.*—John N. Quackenboss, supervisor; Benjamin Wilson, assessor.

An application was made about this time to constitute Albany a port of entry. It was suggested by the conduct of the collector at New York, Jonathan Thompson, who detained the schooner *Enterprise*, Capt. Attwood, having a cargo for Albany, and insisted that the cargo should be taken out and weighed and inspected at New York. The owners wished to bring her immediately to Albany, and prepared to take such measures as would prevent any infringement of the revenue laws, which could have been done by allowing a proper officer to accompany the schooner and inspect the cargo when unladen.

The cargo of the schooner was advertised to be sold on the pier, May 3, and brought encouraging prices.

The steam boat *Richmond* was advertised to take passengers at \$3. Her motto was "slow but sure." This probably had some connection with the name of *Swiftsure*, which was the title of another boat.

Sheldon & Sykes commenced business as dry goods



dealers at 456 South Market street, which was in the old City Hall, it is believed.

May 5.—Thomas Dunn gave notice that as dry goods were from fifteen to twenty per cent lower than they were last year, he had been induced to commence business in one of the stores formerly occupied by Wood & Acres, 445 South Market street, nearly opposite Montgomery Hall.

May 6.—Henry T. Meech announced that he had become the lessee of the New York State Museum, to which he had made large and attractive additions. Many will remember the attraction of the phantasmagoria!

May 8.—The common council met for the purpose of appointing a clerk, under authority of a law passed at the last session of the legislature, the clerk heretofore, in accordance with the old city charter, being also clerk of the county. On counting the ballots it appeared that Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, the officiating clerk, had 8 votes and Paul Hochstrasser 8. Whereupon the mayor gave a casting vote for Mr. Van Kleeck, who was declared duly elected.

May 9.—Joseph B. Graham died, aged 60.

May 9.—The journeymen carpenters struck for an advance of 12½ cents a day on their wages, which were from \$1.12 to \$1.50 a day.

May. 11.—Catharine C., wife of Nicholas Bleecker, Jr., died.

May 11.—Judge Conkling held an United States court at the Capitol. The following substantial citizens composed the grand jury.

Benjamin Knower,  
Rensselaer Westerlo,  
Charles D. Cooper,  
William Mayell,  
Francis Bloodgood,  
Charles R. Webster.

Richard S. Treat,  
\* Giles W. Porter,  
Jesse Buel,  
John Cassidy,  
Jacob C. Cuyler,

No business appearing before the court, the jury was discharged.

\* Only survivor.

The new and elegant steam boat Sun, Capt. H. Drake, was advertised to go "through in one day, by day light." In order to accomplish this feat, she left the pier foot of State street bridge at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Tyler & Dillon commenced the manufacture of portable furnaces in Washington street. It was a new business in this city.

May 15.—Caleb N. Bement, having purchased the Robison property, with a view to fitting it up as a hotel and garden, applied to the common council for a piece of land adjoining. The hill upon which these premises stood was long since graded down, leaving no vestige of that elevated spot.

A contract was agreed upon with Yates & McIntyre to take the management of the Albany lottery, they agreeing to pay the city \$48,159 a year for five years, or \$240,795 in all. The whole amount of the valuation of the city property which formed the basis of this lottery was \$254,395, subject to reservations. The city debt which this lottery was to pay off, was \$250,000.

May 17.—The Albany Prison Discipline Society, which had been formed in September previous, held a meeting to receive the report of a committee appointed to visit the jail. (See Daily Adv. May 25.)

May 18.—James Lloyd died, "a highly valued citizen."

The steam boats plying the Hudson between Albany and New York, were as follows:

Union Line:

Olive Branch, Capt. H. Moore.

Niagara, Capt. H. Fountain.

William Penn, Capt. C. Benton.

North River Line:

Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Cochrane.

James Kent, Capt. T. Wiswall.

Richmond, Capt. S. Wiswall.

Saratoga, Capt. Benton.

North River Association Line:

Constellation, Capt. Cruttenden.

Constitution, Capt. W. Wiswall.

Steam Navigation Company:

Swiftsure, Capt. D. Peck.

Commerce, Capt. Seymour.

Or. & D. Co., Tr. Co.:

Henry Eckford, Capt. Peck.

Sun, Capt. Drake.

Troy Line:

Chief Justice Marshall, Capt. Sherman.

New London, Capt. Fitch.

Conn. Line:

Hudson, Capt. Bartholomew.

May 23.—Isaiah Shaw died, aged 53.

May 27.—Rain fell after an interval of twenty days, the greatest length of time without rain since observations began to be taken at the Academy, in January, 1820.

May 29.—A petition was sent to the common council to continue Lodge street through to Steuben.

Welcome Esleek, at the same meeting offered a resolution directing the attorney of the board to prosecute Charles R. Webster, for an infringement of the law in building stoops of an illegal width before his houses in Beaver street.

William S. Van Tassell, formerly of Albany, died in the hospital at Carthage, S. A.

May 29.—The common council ordained that every baker carrying on business within the city should file his name and place of residence with the city clerk, under penalty of five dollars. Also that bread should be made into loaves weighing three pounds or one and a half pounds, and marked with the initials of the baker; and bread made of unwholesome materials or unmarked, should subject the baker thereof to a fine of twenty-five cents per loaf; and for light weight a penalty of 10 cts. an ounce, was imposed.

The mean temperature of the month was 66.49 deg.; highest, 92 deg.; lowest, 45 deg. Rain on four days, in which 0.75 inches fell.

June 4.—A severe gale passed over the city, unroofing buildings and doing other damage. A torrent of rain

fell at the same time. One inch of rain fell in 15 minutes.

June 6.—The following persons were elected directors of the New York State Bank. John Tayler, William James, Francis Bloodgood, Isaiah Townsend, John D. P. Douw, John H. Webb, \*Erastus Corning, Thomas Russell, \*Silvanus P. Jermain, Allen Brown, \*Nathaniel Davis, \*Robert Boyd.

June 6.—Burr Lewis died, aged 35.

The steam boat Sun, Capt. Drake, arrived from New York in 12 hours 13 minutes, having made 13 landings. A passenger inflated with the sublimity of the fete, broke forth in the following strain:

“Who can out'clipse the Sun,  
When she from port to port hath run,  
In hours twelve and minutes few?  
The time is short, the fact is true.”

June 11.—Mrs. Phebe Bell died, aged 80.

June 12.—Paul Hochstrasser resigned the office of marshal and was elected city clerk, the term of office of Lawrence L. Van Kleeck having expired.

June 12.—The common council gave the First Presbyterian church liberty to erect chains across South Pearl street and Store lane during the Sabbath.

The present steam boat landing was formerly called the *watering place*, where teams and cattle had access to the river. The common council at this time directed a Navigation Company, who had leased the premises, to have the north side filled up, reserving a space of 45 feet in width from South Market street to the river, as a watering place, and that they be authorized to have the wharves made and repaired in a substantial manner, and cause a bridge for foot passengers to be made over the east side of the watering place in a range with the docks; and that they also be directed to cause such parts of the watering place and the streets about the same, to be paved as they think proper.

They also appropriated two hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of celebrating the fourth of July.

\* Survivors in January, 1857.

June 22.—Peter Deitz died, aged 50.

June 23.—Robert McGill died, aged 33.

June 26.—Books were opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, which was eagerly taken by capitalists.

Louis Lemet, a French copperplate engraver, opened the State Street House on the south side of State street, three doors below Pearl street. He fitted it up quite tastily for the time, and added to its other attractions the novelty of a French and English library.

June 26.—The trustees of the African Baptist church applied to the common council for permission to circulate a subscription paper in aid of the funds of the church. The recorder moved that the petition lay on the table until some inquiry could be made. He said that some years ago donations were made to build this church, when the trustees spent a considerable part of the funds in treating themselves with hot suppers.

At the same meeting of the common council the mayor laid before the board the draft of a law creating a new officer, to be called the street inspector.

June 26.—Mrs. Cornelia Dunbar, wife of James Chestney, died, aged 64.

June 27.—A severe hail storm passed over the city, at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The mean temperature of the month was 65.73 deg.; highest, 86; lowest, 56 deg.

July 3.—Thomas Lockrow died, aged 31.

July 4.—The fiftieth anniversary of American independence was celebrated by the citizens and military. The procession moved to the Capitol, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Richard V. De Witt, Esq., and an oration was delivered by T. Atwood Bridgen. After the exercises were closed, the citizens and military partook of corporation punch. The military dined at different hotels. They consisted of the following: Capt. Hendrikson's Artillery. Capt. Van Cott's Artillery. Capt. Shankland's Albany Volunteers. Capt. Johnson's

Governor's Guards. Capt. Barker's City Guards. Capt. Wright's National Guards.

July 9.—The steam boats James Kent and Sun, arrived from New York in 14 hours, and brought the news of the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, which occurred on the 4th inst. The *Daily Advertiser* of the following day was shrouded in black lines.

The treasurer of the Schenectady Turnpike, Barent Bleeker, announced a dividend of one per cent on its capital stock. The treasurer of the first company of the Great Western Turnpike, Christian Miller, announced a dividend of fifty per cent upon the capital stock of that company.

July 14.—John Shaw died, aged 66. He entered the revolutionary army at a very early age, and was a lieutenant in an artillery corps. He sustained a very reputable character throughout his life.

July 16.—William Mitchell died, aged 32.

July 21.—A novel craft passed through the canal lock into the basin, being the sloop St. Clair, 50 tons, laden with peltry and ashes from Mackinac, bound to New York. The St. Clair unshipped her masts at Buffalo, was towed down the Erie canal, and proceeded to New York in tow of a steam boat. This was a novelty, which soon became common enough.

July 23.—Another novelty at this time was the arrival of a party of Swiss emigrants, by the tow boat, on their way to Ohio, by the Erie canal. The costume, and singular appearance of these children of the country of William Tell, excited universal attention. They were accompanied by their wagons, plows and other farming utensils, rude enough in their construction. This phenomenon became common also, for it was some years after this before the Swiss emigrants ceased to bring over such cumbersome articles.

July 25.—Solomon Southwick issued the first number of the *National Observer*.

July 25.—Arthur Hotchkiss died, aged 53.

Some people about these days thought others were

very extravagant. One set wanted Liberty street paved from Division to Hamilton, which another thought to be wholly useless. Several restless persons who had gone out of the pale of civilization were clamorous for "a road from Patroon street at the foot of Chancellor Lansing's garden, northwardly to the old burying ground near the residence of Geo. Merchant, thence westwardly through Grand street to the yellow house, the property of Judge Woodworth." It was thought that this would enable people to get up and down the hill without a tackle! A law was got through the common council for pitching and leveling Chapel street from State to Steuben street, and the same for Sturgeon lane. They also began to think of attempting to cut Eagle street through from the Lancaster school house to Lydius street. Others still more bold, began to think of improving the upper end of Hudson street. The upper end of Hudson street at this time, which was so unsightly to these fastidious citizens, lay between South Pearl and Grand streets, and was almost inaccessible at times by any vehicle.

July 27.—Elizabeth, wife of Hezekiah Scovel died, aged 34.

July 30.—The steam boat Sandusky made her first appearance here, being intended to run with the Olive Branch.

July 31.—The citizens of Albany offered a tribute of respect to the deceased patriots, Adams and Jefferson. A procession was made by the citizens, military and masonic societies. The procession formed at the Capitol and marched through the streets to the Second Presbyterian Church, where an eulogy was pronounced by Judge Duer. It was represented to be the greatest pageant the city had ever witnessed.

The mean temperature of the month was 73.11 deg.; highest 90 deg.; lowest 56 deg. Rain on seven days; 5½ inches fell.

Aug. 2.—A fire destroyed a grocery store in Lark street, occupied by Benj. Woodbury & Son.

Aug. 2.—The *Daily Chronicle* made its appearance, published by Charles Galpin and M. M. Cole.

Aug. 3.—Burial of Mrs. Matthew Gregory.

Aug. 5.—A fire destroyed the dwelling house of a Mr. Patterson on Arbor hill. The inmates, sixteen in number, barely escaped alive, saving none of their effects.

Aug. 8.—Hester, wife of George Hanford, died, aged 20.

Aug. 8.—George Blake, carpenter, fell from the roof of a house while at work, and was so badly injured that he died two days afterwards.

Aug. 11.—George Creswell died, aged 49.

Dwyer, the elocutionist, made his appearance here, and gave recitations from Shakspeare. He was famous on the stage at a later day as Falstaff.

Aug. 16.—Audley Clarke Peckham died at Utica, aged 36. He came to this city from Newport, R. I., when 15 years old, and had ever since been engaged in merchantile business. His death was very sincerely regretted, so much had he endeared himself to community.

“John G. Gebhard, who died at Claverack, Aug. 16, aged 77, was born at Waldorf in Germany, 1750; received a classical education at Heidelberg, completed his theological education and was licensed at Utrecht in Holland. In 1771 he immigrated to this country, and first officiated in the ministry in Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was called to New York, where he continued till it was invested by the British fleet, when he fled to Kingston. Of three calls received while at New York, he selected Claverack, where he remained until his decease, having officiated in the ministry there fifty-one years. He was a proficient linguist, having been accustomed to converse in the learned languages, according to the custom of the university where he was educated. As a divine he was solid, preaching the doctrines of the Reformation. His style was didactic; addressed to the understanding with a view to enlighten and convince.”

Aug. 21.—The first notice of William Morgan in the



*Daily Advertiser* appeared in an obscure paragraph, in these words:

"The Masonic fraternity and others are cautioned in the *Ontario Messenger*, against a man calling himself Capt. William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man."

Aug. 21.—An attempt was made in the common council to get an appropriation of \$250 towards procuring a clock for the South Dutch Church, as the church on Beaver street was then called. But it was determined that the city finances would not admit of the expense.

The newspapers of this time daily acknowledged the receipt of news by the steam boats in advance of the mail. The boats made the passage in about fourteen hours.

Aug. 21.—The dwelling house and stable belonging to Mr. Whiteside, on Arbor Hill, was destroyed by fire.

Aug. 24.—William Kirk died, aged 29.

Aug. 28.—Thomas Bridgen died.

Aug. 29.—The chancellor decided in the case of John Meads and others *vs.* the Commercial Bank, that the bank might go into operation so far as to issue bills and discount notes, but prohibited any transfer of stock, or making any loans on pledges of stock. H. Bartow of Utica was appointed cashier, and Lambert Norton book-keeper.

The mean temperature of the month was 71.79 deg.; highest 86 deg.; lowest 56 deg. Rain on eight days; 2½ inches fell.

Sept. 8.—Edward C., son of Dr. Elias Willard, died, aged 34.

Sept. 11.—Joseph Henry entered upon one of the professorships of the Albany Academy, on which occasion he delivered a public address.

The Water Works Company were engaged at this time in boring for water at the junction of the Schenectady and Cherry Valley turnpikes.

Sept. 16.—The firm of Van Alstyne and Brinckerhoof  
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was dissolved. It consisted of Martin Van Alstyne and Richard J. Brinckerhoof.

Sept. 20.—The Alms House, which is still occupied as such, was completed at this time, and was visited by three or four hundred people. The expense of its erection was about \$14,000. The following statement was given of the number of persons then occupying the premises:

- 44 white females between the ages of 19 and 80, of whom 13 were sick and lame, and 3 insane.
- 38 children between 4 months and 8 years, all healthy.
- 3 black males between the ages of 45 and 80.
- 8 black females between 35 and 80.
- 30 white males.

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The architect of the Alms House was Henry W. Snyder, city chamberlain.

Sept. 23.—Maria C. Hewson died, aged 25.

Sept. 26.—The common council reappointed Henry W. Snyder city chamberlain.

Sept. 26.—The charter election resulted in the election of all the Republican candidates for aldermen but two.

		<i>First Ward.</i>	
Aldermen.		Assistants.	
John Townsend, .....	255	John D. Hewson, .....	317
Isaac Denniston, .....	231	Jonah Scovel, .....	264
Friend Humphrey, .....	229	John Herman, .....	176
*William Gould, .....	193	*Robert Davis, .....	146
<i>Second Ward.</i>			
John Cassidy, .....	316	James Humphrey, .....	296
Daniel McGlashan, .....	405	*William Seymour, .....	224
Jonathan Eights, .....	91	Arnold Nelson, .....	115
Jacob F. Sternbergh, ....	184		
<i>Third Ward.</i>			
R. S. Treat, .....	124	Isaac W. Staats, .....	124
Andrew Kirk, .....	169	Richard J. Knowlson, ...	179
Tunis Slingerland, .....	70	Andrew E. Brown, .....	56

\* Democrats.

*Fourth Ward.*

Welcome Esleeck,.....	179	James Goold,.....	168
*Moses Kenyon, .....	166	Benj. Thayer, .....	129
Wm. Mayell, .....	166	*Lemuel Steele,.....	174
Wm. Fowler, .....	141	James Maher,.....	156

*Fifth Ward.*

John N. Quackenbush, ..	210	Francis J. Bradt, .....	210
John L. Winne, .....	164	James Gibbons,.....	153
Benj. Wilson,.....	42	John A. Wilson,.....	52

Sept. 28.—Aaron A. Vedder, a chorister in the Dutch church during the Revolutionary war, died at 50 South Pearl street, aged 80.

Messrs. Boyd & McCulloch, brewers, who were boring for water at their brewery in Ferry street, had reached the depth of 294 feet, without obtaining sufficient head. At the depth of 250 feet they struck a vein of sulphureted hydrogen gas, which emitted a brilliant flame on being ignited.

Sept. 30.—Elizabeth Henry died, aged 29.

The mean temperature of the month was 64 deg.; highest, 82 deg.; lowest, 44 deg. Rain on 9 days;  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches fell.

Oct. 1.—Alexander Hamilton Bogert died, aged 22.

Oct. 3.—Jacob, Henry & Co. gave notice that they had commenced the manufacture of earthen ware, in Washington street.

Paul Hochstrasser, clerk of the Albany library, reported that there were 242 shares in that institution, producing a revenue of \$1.25 per annum, and that the whole income of the year was \$433. The expenditures were \$241, leaving a balance of \$192 for the books and for binding. The trustees resolved, in answer to a proposition that the library should be opened every day, that as soon as sufficient funds were placed at their disposal they would comply.

Oct. 17.—Moses Kenyon having been elected alder-

\* Democrats.

man of the fifth ward to fill a vacancy, took his seat in the common council.

Oct. 24.—Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge died, aged 80.

Oct. 26.—John Cleves Symmes delivered a lecture at Knickerbacker Hall, on the subject of his theory of the earth being open at the poles.

Oct. 30.—Hugh Robison and others petitioned the common council to change the name of Dock street to Dean street, in honor of Capt. Stewart Dean, late of Albany. Passed Nov. 6.

At the same meeting the board authorized the boring for water in a well in Plain street, provided the expense did not exceed ten dollars!

The mean temperature of the month of October was 51.92 deg; highest 72 deg.; lowest 31 deg. Rain on 7 days; 2.37 inches fell.

Nov. 3.—Mrs. Hester Roseboom died, aged 84.

Nov. 3.—George Upfold died in New York, aged 64; formerly a school-teacher in Albany.

Nov. 6.—Thomas Barker died, aged 55.

Nov. 9.—The three days' election for state officers terminated. The majority in the city was largely for Clinton over Rochester, for governor.

Nov. 11.—Martin Dorset died, aged 39, formerly of Ware, Mass.

The common council began to entertain the project of filling in the ground below the south ferry, and docking to the lower end of the city. This ground was much of the time overflowed, and occasionally in high freshets the water sat back to South Pearl street.

Dec. 2.—Theophilus Carter died, aged 73.

Dec. 3.—Mylo Guernsey died, aged 49.

Dec. 4.—There was so much ice in the river that the steam boats Richmond and Sun left in the morning for Hudson to await the arrival of passengers by the stages, on the next morning, the navigation being completely closed here; but it seems to have opened again.

Dec. 4. — Elizabeth, widow of Maxwell Strange, died.

The clerk of the market reported that from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, there had been exposed for sale in the markets of this city, 1382 quarters of beef, 232 calves, 168 sheep, 2941 lambs; the fees for which amounted to \$127.10.

Dec. 8.—Samuel Sloan died, aged 51.

Dec. 11.—It was determined by the common council to pitch and pave Howard street from Lodge to Eagle. The aspect of that avenue was rather uninviting at that time.

Dec. 12.—Christina, wife of Isaac Van Wie, died, aged 43.

Dec. 13.—The Theatre was opened by the company of the Lafayette Theatre in New York, under the management of Burroughs, with Pizarro.

Dec. 13.—John W. Rockwell, proprietor of the Mansion House, died, aged 61.

Dec. 14.—Two boats cleared and one arrived by canal; but the navigation seems to have closed immediately after.

Dec. 18.—The common council passed a resolution declaring that the piece of ground known as the Delaware Square, should, after the term of the occupant then in possession expired, for ever remain a public square.

At the same meeting the trespass committee reported in favor of appointing a forester; accordingly Jeremiah Cutler was elected forester for three months at a salary of \$25 a month.

Dec. 18.—Catharine, wife of Peter Van Tassel, died, aged 42.

Dec. 20.—The river, which had closed and opened again, was now frozen over, so that the boats landed their passengers at Castleton, whence they reached the city in wagons.

The amount of canal tolls received at the collector's office in this city during the year, amounted to \$120,354.12. The whole number of boats that arrived and departed was 12,856.

Dec. 26.—Maria Wendell died, aged 26.

The following is the chamberlain's report of the business of his office for the year ending in October.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
For land sold previous to 1818, .....	\$469·12
Excise, . . . . .	4709·88
finer received, . . . . .	386·75
proceeds of stolen goods sold, . . . . .	53·25
dividends on water works stock, . . . . .	1530·00
tax for night watch and lamps, . . . . .	8000·00
tax for support of the poor, . . . . .	18000·00
market fees, . . . . .	416·00
sale of vegetable stalls, . . . . .	188·47
ferry receipts, . . . . .	5900·00
<b>Expenditures refunded:</b>	
for advances on improvements of streets, . . .	1224·38
opening Market street, 5th ward, . . . . .	140·00
Water, do., . . . . .	1001·50
Centre, do., . . . . .	160·00
Montgomery, do., . . . . .	50·00
Spencer, do., . . . . .	17·00
work done and vegetables sold at Alms house, . . . . .	437·78
county of Albany for board of transient poor, . . . . .	2555·51
costs of suits refunded, . . . . .	39·86
board of paupers at lunatic asylum, . . . .	219·57
lighting six lamps for S. Van Renselaer,	60·00
<b>For accounts of the commissioners:</b>	
city tax, . . . . .	8000·00
rents, . . . . .	4024·50
lands sold, . . . . .	2212·50
interest on lands sold, . . . . .	156·44
interest on quit rents . . . . .	46·24
dividend on turnpike stock, . . . . .	411·46
	\$60,060·19

*Expenditures.*

For streets, .....	\$4791.02
opening Centre street, .....	655.00
Montgomery street, .....	1000.00
Marsh street, .....	275.00
Spencer street, .....	54.66
Water street, .....	652.76
removing street dirt, .....	1057.32
drains, .....	207.86
wells and pumps, .....	1518.56
engines, hook and ladder company, &c.,..	1193.06
lamps, .....	2547.96
city watch, .....	3811.14
salaries, .....	3261.95
alms house,.....	13,132.50
city poor, .....	2,940.61
city physicians, .....	538.73
	<hr/>
	16,611.84
payments on city debt, .....	2000.00
interest, .....	2642.50
taxes on city property, .....	341.53
forest, .....	103.50
police office, .....	20.38
ferry expenses, .....	292.01
fourth of July, .....	240.00
Capitol, .....	51.85
support of Lancaster school,.....	500.00
inspection of chimneys, .....	90.00
payment to commissioners of city stock, .	10,667.94
printing and advertising, .....	390.44
markets, ....	15.00
payments on loans, .....	5000.00
repairing docks, .....	37.18
charter elections.....	16.50
mayor's court room, .....	37.33
common council room,.....	85.29
removing nuisances, .....	10.00
repairing Park fence, .....	3.77
making index to minutes,.....	13.34

celebrating completion of canals, . . . . .	\$100·00
raising scow sunk in the river, . . . . .	51·31
attorney's fees, . . . . .	319·25
chamberlain's office, . . . . .	10·68
purchasing lands sold for taxes, . . . . .	920·70
sabbath schools, . . . . .	15·00
clerk's office, . . . . .	7·25
engrossing state law, . . . . .	9·00
forty copies City Directory, . . . . .	20·00
revising state law relative to city of Al- bany and city ordinances, . . . . .	200·00
noticing death of Adams and Jefferson, . . .	154·80
	<hr/>
	\$62004·98



## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

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The committee appointed to prepare a statement of the Sunday Schools under the care of the society for the year 1826, reported as follows:

That there are now under the care of this society 18 schools, containing by the best estimates about 1,762 children, and taught by about 193 teachers exclusive of officers, making an increase since the last year of about 6 schools, 63 teachers and 742 scholars; but about 250 of these scholars are from places without the city of Albany. The following will present the condition of these schools in more detail:

*School No. 1, attached to the South Dutch Church, instituted June, 1816.*—This school has 1 principal, 5 male and 10 female teachers and 120 scholars on the register, average attendance 70. Verses recited, 14,434. In one of his reports, the principal observes that his school is in a far more flourishing condition than at any time since he has officiated.

*School No. 2, attached to the First Presbyterian Church, instituted July, 1816.*—This school has 1 principal, 1 superintendent, 1 secretary, 4 male and 25 female teachers, of whom 26 are professors of religion. 94 boys and 167 girls on the register, average attendance 100. Lessons recited, 21,988. This school has a library of 228 volumes.

*School No. 3, attached to the Second Presbyterian Church.*—This school has 1 male and 1 female superintendent, 1 secretary, 7 male, 7 female teachers, of whom 7 are professors of religion, and of whom 1 has joined the church since the last report. 143 scholars on the register; verses recited, 17,865. Since the last report they have been enabled to collect a library for the scho-

lars, an object for which they are much indebted to the pastor of the church.

*School No. 4, attached to the Episcopal Church, instituted January, 1818.*—This school has 1 principal, 2 superintendents, 3 male and 5 female teachers, of whom 9 are professors of religion, and of whom 1 has joined the church since the last report. 112 scholars on the register.

*School No. 5, attached to the Baptist Church, instituted November, 1819.*—1 superintendent and 20 teachers, of whom 16 are professors of religion. 228 scholars on the register; average attendance 83. Verses recited, 15,021. There is a library attached to this school of upwards of 200 volumes, to which the children freely resort.

*School No. 6, Uranian Hall, instituted April, 1820.*—This school has 1 principal, 1 superintendent, 1 secretary, 10 teachers, of whom five are professors of religion. 70 scholars on the register, of whom about 40 are regular attendants. Verses recited 8,225.

*School No. 7, an independent school, located in Washington street, instituted in 1820.*—This school has 1 principal, 1 secretary, 6 male and 6 female teachers; 137 scholars are on the register. Verses recited 3,040. A class consisting of 5 scholars and residing 2 miles from the city, have attended the school for the term of three months.

*School No. 8, attached to the North Dutch Church.*—This school has 1 principal, 1 superintendent, 1 secretary, 7 teachers, and an average attendance of 45 scholars. Verses recited for 6 months, 5,919.

*School No. 9, the Adult African School*—for the first 6 months of this year was located in Mr. Cook's school room, in Chapel street. Since that time this school has been discontinued, and replaced by school No. 15, hereafter mentioned. In the first 6 months of this year this school had 11 teachers, and an average attendance of 44 scholars. Verses recited 5,379.

*School No. 10, attached to the Methodist Episcopal church, instituted Aug. 1823.*—This school has 1 princi-

pal, 1 superintendent, 1 secretary and 14 teachers, of whom 11 are professors of religion. 82 scholars on the register, average attendance 62. Verses recited 13,525.

*School No. 11, attached to the 3d Presbyterian Church, instituted Oct. 1825.*—Has 1 superintendent, 3 male and 6 female teachers; 95 scholars on register, of whom there is an average attendance of about 45. Verses recited, 7,872.

*School No. 12, an independent school in the Colonie, instituted in 1823.*—This school has 1 principal, 1 superintendent, 8 teachers, of whom five are professors of religion. The scholars on the register 60, the attendance irregular. This school, like that in Washington street, being situated on the outskirts of the city, has been formed and conducted under many discouragements.

*School No. 13, attached to the United Presbyterian Church, instituted Nov. 1825.*—This school has 1 principal, 15 teachers, 72 scholars on the register, average attendance 40. Verses of scripture recited 26,449; questions from catechism, 9,747.

*The Greenbush School* has 1 superintendent and about 60 scholars. The number of teachers is not reported to us. This school was admitted into the Union in March, 1826. The scholars have recited about 17,400 verses of scripture.

*No. 15, the Adult African School, attached to the church of the Rev. Mr. Paul.* It has about 40 scholars.

*The society of the Greenville Sabbath Sabbath* was admitted into this Union in July, 1826. It has 3 schools, 31 teachers, of whom 22 are professors of religion. The number of scholars is 180.

## WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

Better known as Lord Sterling, died at Albany, Jan. 15, 1783, aged 57 years. He was a major general in the service of the United States during the Revolutionary war; was born in the city of New York, but passed a portion of his life in New Jersey. Through courtesy he was styled Lord Sterling, in consequence of being considered by many as the rightful heir to the title and estates of an earldom in Scotland, from which country his father came, though the government refused to acknowledge the son's claim, when he repaired to Great Britain in pursuit of this inheritance. He was early remarkable for his fondness for mathematics and astronomy, in which sciences he made considerable progress.

Throughout the Revolution he acted an important part, and distinguished himself particularly in the battles of Long Island, Germantown and Monmouth. In the first he was taken prisoner, after having, by a bold attack upon a corps commanded by Cornwallis, effected the escape of a large part of his detachment. In the second, his division, with the brigades of generals Nash and Maxwell, formed the *corps de reserves*; and, in the last, he commanded the left wing of the American army. He was always warmly attached to Washington, and the cause which he had espoused, and left behind him the reputation of a brave, discerning and intrepid officer, and an honest and learned man.

## CASE OF WILLIAM TELLER.

## ROBERT LIVINGSTON'S STATEMENT.

Upon the 16th day of May 1678

There is a certain Katskills Indian woman shott dead at y<sup>e</sup> house of Mr Wm Teller Burger in this town, whereupon the sherriffe secretary & constable by order of y<sup>e</sup> court went to the house to take information which way it came to passe So it is y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Wm Teller Senr confessed to have shott y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indian Squaa Innocently as followeth viz

Whereas his sonne Johannes came in, and did report y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sergeants & Corporalls were goeing about to visit y<sup>e</sup> armes, whereupon Mr Teller steps to y<sup>e</sup> Room, where his armes were and said are not y<sup>e</sup> Gunns fixed, & took a gunne from y<sup>e</sup> wall, which was the Gunn his sonne Paulus had had abroad that morning Shooting Pigeons, wch was loaden w<sup>t</sup> Pigeon Shott, which he did think to be his own gunn, which having well knew was unloaden, and pulling back the cock, it slipd out of his hand, as he was standing in y<sup>e</sup> Inner Room, of his littell house at which time y<sup>e</sup> Indian Squaa came in at y<sup>e</sup> Utter door & when she was near the door of y<sup>e</sup> Inner Room, y<sup>e</sup> gunn went off, he not knowing that there were any living soule there & looking about him did see that an Indian Squaa was there, who said, I am dead, I am dead, whereupon an other Indian squaa took her by y<sup>e</sup> hand, but she fell down to ye Ground, & to his great sorrow died immediately in his house, all wch he confesseth to have come to Passe, declaring y<sup>t</sup> it was Very Innocently done, & humbly submitteth himself to ye judgm<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> court. Actum in Albany at ye house of ye said Wm Teller, datum ut supra.

In presence of me  
ROBERT LIVINGSTON Secr.

## INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Whereas we underwritten jurie men are sent to y<sup>e</sup> house of Wm Teller to take information how it came to passe y<sup>t</sup> this day a certain Catskills Indian Squaa is soe wounded w<sup>t</sup> shott, out of a gunn, that she immediately dyed upon it, in his house & while there were none present but y<sup>e</sup> Negerin & his sonne Johannes Teller. The negerin thereof declares as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>.

That she was gone up the Stares in y<sup>e</sup> fore Room w<sup>t</sup> a bagg to y<sup>e</sup> garritt, & as she was coming down heard a gunn goe off, but not knowing from whence it came & heard immediately an Indian Squa Cry out.

Johannes Teller declareth y<sup>t</sup> hee came in & told his father y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> burger officers were goeing about to Visit y<sup>e</sup> armes, whereupon his father immediately went to y<sup>e</sup> gunns to see y<sup>t</sup> they were clear, & taking a gunn in his hand, went off Immediatly, but did not see there about any Indian Squa, nor any body else.

Wm Teller Confirms what his sonne hath said only that in looking to y<sup>e</sup> gunn, did think he had his own gunn in his hand, which he knew was not Loaden.

His wiff and daughter Mrs Susanna, declareth y<sup>t</sup> they were in y<sup>e</sup> fore Room of y<sup>e</sup> great house, & did hear y<sup>e</sup> shott & further knoweth not.

Alb y<sup>e</sup> 16 may 1678.

We underwritten Jury men doe declare to have Ripely Considered & Perrused the Papers delivered to us & doe Judge in Conschiense & can finde nothing else but that y<sup>e</sup> case betwixt Mr Teller & y<sup>e</sup> Indian Squaa is done in all Innocence.

Sic Subscribitur

GERRIT VAN SLICHTENHORST F

GERRITT SWART

ADRIAEN GERRITSE

JAN VINNAGEN

SIMO: COOPER

JAN VERBEEK

HANS HENDRIX

PR BOGARDUS

BARENT RYNDERSE

HEND CUYLER

JOHN BECKER

AERNOUT CORN: VIELE

Concordatt cum sue Principali quod attestor.

ROB LIVINGSTON Secr.

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PROCEEDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE MATTER.

Att a Special Court held in Albany the 16th of May 1678

Whereas there is this day a certain Indian woman shott dead at ye house of Mr Wm Teller burger in this towne whereupon the sherriffe secr & constaple were forthwith sent there to take information what way it came to passe who doe Report that it is done Verrie Innocently, by the s<sup>d</sup> Wm Teller according to his own Confession, seeing he did not know that the Gunn was Loaden wch went off Unawares, neither did he see any bodie when it went of, as can be seen by said informacon.

Whereupon the court forthwith ordered a Jury of Inquest to be call<sup>d</sup>, who were sworn, to Search, Inquire, & try, what way it came to Passe & give in there Verdict to y<sup>e</sup> Court y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Law may be fulfilld & doe consist of yes 12 men.

GERRIT VAN SLICHTENHORST Foreman

GERRIT SWART

JAN VERBEEK

ADRIAEN GERRITSE

HANS HEYNDRIX

JOHAN: VINNAGEN

PR BOGARDUS

SIM COOPER

BARENT RYNDERSE

HENDRIC CUYLER

JAN BECKER

AERNOUT CORNELISE

And whereas y<sup>e</sup> Court are inform<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> there were 3 Indians Present, they thought good to Examine ym in y<sup>e</sup> Presence of Mahickanders Sachems, & Jury.

Cassorachkenit a north Indian being examined doth say y<sup>t</sup> he was in y<sup>e</sup> Entrie of ye small house, when y<sup>e</sup> gunn was fired Whereupon he forthwith went to see y<sup>e</sup>

Wound<sup>d</sup> hearing y<sup>e</sup> Indian Squae cry out, I am dead, I am dead, who was held up by my Squae, and soe fell to y<sup>e</sup> ground, but says that there was never any difference or quarreling word betwix y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Teller and y<sup>e</sup> Squaa.

Wampieroask a Mahikander Squae being examin<sup>d</sup> doth say y<sup>t</sup> shee came by Mr Tellers door, in Companie w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indian Squae y<sup>t</sup> was shott, who was called in by his daughter because shee had Indian corn, who went in at y<sup>e</sup> Utter door of y<sup>e</sup> litle house & soo Passed through to y<sup>e</sup> middle door, & y<sup>e</sup> Indian Squa which was shott followed her, & being just oppositt to y<sup>e</sup> Inner door, received y<sup>e</sup> shott, but never did hear y<sup>t</sup> there was any quarrell or difference betwix Teller and y<sup>e</sup> Squaa.

The above said Examinacon being done in Presence of y<sup>e</sup> Sakamakers, & propounded to ym how innocintly the Indian Squaa was shott. Therefore Required ym forthwith to bury her, & doe give  $f$  50: Zew<sup>t</sup>.

The Indians doe answer & say y<sup>t</sup> they are well Contented & have good Satisfaction, because yey know well y<sup>t</sup> it was not done wilfully.

The Jury men coming to court, doe declare y<sup>t</sup> they have taken full Informacon of y<sup>e</sup> matter & have Examind every one in y<sup>e</sup> house, as is to be seen, by there Examinacon at Large, & haveing Ripely Considerd all y<sup>e</sup> bussinesse doe Judge in Conschience that y<sup>e</sup> matter betwixt Mr Teller and y<sup>e</sup> Indian Woman is done most Innocently.

The Worshipfull Court, haveing taking y<sup>e</sup> matter concerning Mr Tellers shooting of an Indian Squa into their serious consideracon doe confirm & approve y<sup>e</sup> Verdict of y<sup>e</sup> Jury y<sup>t</sup> it was Innocently being it can be Deem'd nothing else but chance medling & have therefore sent for the Indians, & Propounded the case to ym, who are Very well Satisfyed, Notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> court doe think Good to Referr y<sup>e</sup> whole matter to y<sup>e</sup> Govrs Councill in N: York, & to have your Judgment in y<sup>e</sup> case. In the mean time Wm Teller is ordered to be confined in his house till such time as the court shall have Received answer & orders from N: Yorke, how & what way they



shall act in s<sup>d</sup> bussinesse which is expected by y<sup>e</sup> very first.

By order of the court

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Secr.

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THE COMMISSARIES OF ALBANY TO CAPT. BROCKHOLLO.

May it Please your Honrs:

The occasion of our troubling your honrs is because a certain Accident fell out here in town the 16th Instant, by one Wm Teller who by chance killed an Indian Squaa, and after due Inquisition (as is usual in those affares) can finde it nothing else but chance meddling, but we have thought good to send down all y<sup>e</sup> Papers, to your honrs. Expecting first an Answer & order what way to act in s<sup>d</sup> bussinesse & have confined s<sup>d</sup> Teller in his house, till further order, as can be seen by our Proceedings at a speciall court call<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>t</sup> Intent, herein Inclosed \* \* \*

Your honrs

Most humble & obedient Servants

Y<sup>e</sup> Commissaries of Albany & Ca.

T GIL: SCHUYLER,

RICHD PRETTY.

Albany 20 May 1678.

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ACTION OF THE COUNCIL AT NEW YORK, SUSTAINING THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT AT ALBANY.

[Among some brief memoranda of proceedings of the council at New York, is the following item: The proceedings at Albany of the Commissaryes upon the unhappy accident of William Tellers Killing an Indian Squaw, upon the which the said Teller stood confined, he was ordered to bee releast the Corns Enquest & cort having judged him guilty onely of Chance Medley.]

## THE CITY'S ANCIENT RAVINES.

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Three considerable streams of water, which anciently traversed the city, have within the memory of many inhabitants, been converted into sewers, namely, the Foxen kill, the Rutten kill, and the Bever kill.

The Foxen kill, when the city was first settled, and for a long time after, afforded abundance of fish. It ran outside of the stockades, which for a great many years formed the northern boundary of the city. It is but little more than a quarter of a century since it was crossed by a bridge in North Pearl street, near Orange.

The Rutten kill was a lesser stream, having its source above Lark street, but which sent down a formidable volume of water in times of freshet. The inhabitants of the upper end of Beaver street, have an inkling of what it may have been when they are refreshed by a heavy rain storm. This also was a never-failing brook, stored with fish, and was the only one that came within the old city walls. Passing down the Hudson street ravine, it crossed Pearl street where the Congregational church stands, and entered the river a few feet below State street. In the oldest map of the city, 1676 (see *Annals Albany*, vol. iv., p. 200), a *brug* marks the spot where it crossed the street now called Broadway. The city records frequently allude to these bridges. In January, 1701, we find the following entry:

“It is further concluded since ye Bridge by Coll. Schuyler's doth decay, that Mr. Roseboom, Hendrick Oothout and Harpert Jacobse vizite ye same, and make returne ye next court what is required to be repaired.”

A meeting was held on the next day, when the following report was made:

“Relating ye Bridge at Coll. Schuyler's, ye gentlemen yesterday appointed to vizite ye same, doe return that it requires to be repaired with one oak log, of 17 foot, 12

inches square; four posts, 10 foot, 10 inches square; two pine logs of ten foot, 1 foot square; three ditto, 17 foot apiece; three ditto of 20 foot; and one of 37 foot."

In 1706 the following entry was made in the common council minutes, relating to another of these bridges:

"The petition of William Hogan relating ye bridge by ye Lutheran Church being much out of repair desyreing that ye Common Council will take ye same into their wise consideration yt ye Bridge be repaired. It is

"Resolved that in convenient time ye same shall be made sufficient to passe and repasse without danger."

The Lutheran church alluded to occupied the ground of the Market house in South Pearl street, and its burial ground was the site of the vegetable market adjoining. Pearl street, for a century after this, was but a lane, many persons now living remembering when a gate swung across it at State street.

On the 13th April, 1706, the following record was made in the common council minutes:

"As to ye Bridge towards ye Lutheriaen church, Mr. Hansen is agreed to make a sufficient and strong new bridge, laid with good plank two inches thick, wherefore he is to receive ye £5:10 due from Evert Janse."

Two years later we find the following entry:

"The Commonalty being informed yt ye Bridge over ye Rутten kill in ye street lately known by ye name of ye fuddamart \* is very much out of repair & decade, doo therefore order yt ye sd Bridge shall be made anew and yt Mr. Robt Livingston & Coenradt Ten Eyk are appointed to see ye sd Bridge made upon ye Citty charges."

"September 28. This day Mr. Robert Livingston Jun & Conraet ten Eyk brought in their acct of makeing of ye Bridge over ye Rутten kill in ye street calld ye fodde mart, amounting in all after £2:9: is deducted, wh is paid to them £7:14:4½ wh is approved of by ye Commonalty & orderd yt those persons are to have credit in ye Citty book for what there is due to them."

Whether the name of this creek is derived from *rats*,

\**Fadden markt*, a rag market, or junk shop.

as some suppose, it is infested with myriads of the lustiest specimens of that vermin to this day. The creek is now a sewer throughout its entire length. The grading of the ravine which it traversed was nearly complete in 1847, from Hawk to Lark street, and from Lydius to State. So late as 1827 it was an unbroken waste. Eagle street then extended no farther than the Lancaster School, now the Medical College. There was not a dozen buildings even on Lydius street, from Pearl to Lark. When the unfortunate Strang was executed in its grassy valley in the above mentioned year, its green hills on either side were darkened by a multitude numbering full thirty thousand. The clay banks on Lydius street furnished the city with bricks for a great number of years. During a period of about three years two hundred and fifty men and sixty teams were employed upon the work of grading and filling this large area. The ravine, three hundred feet broad and fifty feet deep, received the lofty banks upon its borders, and was raised to a convenient grade, whereby a large tract was reclaimed for habitation, that had been useless except for brick kilns, or basins where water gathered, furnishing reservoirs for bathing and fishing to truant boys. Not less than six hundred thousand yards excavation was made in blue clay, and an equal amount of filling was done by one contractor. By this improvement Hudson street has become the most inviting avenue to the city, and comely blocks of dwellings already adorn most of the streets which intersect the area of the ancient Ruten kill.

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## PRICES OF PRODUCE AT THE MANOR HOUSE.

The rents paid by the tenants of the Van Rensselaer estate are payable not only in money, but in wheat and fowls and in day labor. The market value of each of

these is fixed on the 1st of January every year, and continues throughout the year. The following table of these rates, showing the annual changes of prices in the Albany market for the past sixty-four years, is an interesting retrospect:

	Value of 1 bu. wheat.	Value of 4 fowls.	Value of 1 day's serv'e.		Value of 1 bu. wheat.	Value of 4 fowls.	Value of 1 day's serv'e.
	6s. Od.	4s.	10s.		8s. Od.	4s.	16s.
1793,				1825,			
1794,	8	4	10	1826,	7	4	16
1795,	11	4	10	1827,	8	4	16
1796,	10	4	10	1828,	8	4	16
1797,	12	4	10	1829,	14	4	16
1798,	10	4	10	1830,	8	4	16
1799,	9 6	4	10	1831,	10	4	16
1800,	12 6	4	14	1832,	10	4	16
1801,	14 6	4	14	1833,	10	4	16
1802,	8	4	14	1834,	8	4	16
1803,	9	4	14	1835,	8	4	16
1804,	10	4	14	1836,	12	4	16
1805,	16	4	14	1837,	18	6	16
1806,	11 6	4	14	1838,	13	6	16
1807,	11	4	14	1839,	14	6	16
1808,	9	4	14	1840,	9	6	16
1809,	8	4	14	1841,	8	4	16
1810,	12 6	4	14	1842,	10	4	16
1811,	14	4	14	1843,	7	4	16
1812,	15	4	14	1844,	8	4	16
1813,	18	4	16	1845,	7 6	4	16
1814,	15	6	16	1846,	9 6	4	16
1815,	13	6	16	1847,	9	4	16
1816,	14	6	16	1848,	10 6	4	16
1817,	18	6	16	1849,	9 6	4	16
1818,	15	6	16	1850,	9 6	4	16
1819,	14	6	16	1851,	9	4	16
1820,	8	6	16	1852,	8	4	16
1821,	6	4	16	1853,	9 6	4	16
1822,	9	4	16	1854,	14	4	16
1823,	10	4	16	1855,	18	4	16
1824,	10	4	16	1856,	16	4	16

Wheat, it will be observed, has reached the high rate of 18 shillings (\$2.25) only three times, once during the commercial stagnation that followed our last war with England; again during the monetary crash and "hard times" of 1836, '37; and again after the ruin of the crops by the drought of 1854.

Fowls appear by this table to have decreased in value since 1840, which is not the case. It was found when 6s. were allowed for them, that some of the tenants made a considerable profit on this item by bringing lean, tough, scraggy "birds." So the price was put down to 4s., giving them the option of paying the money, which most of them prefer to do.

Labor, it is gratifying to observe, instead of being "brought down to the European standard," as croakers have predicted it would be, by the inventions and machines of the present day, has steadily commanded better and better wages. At no time in half a century has it been impossible for a well man, however ignorant or poor, to earn a comfortable subsistence in Albany.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

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### THIRTY YEARS DIFFERENCE.

In 1823, a traveler from Portland, Me., overwhelmed in admiration of the facilities afforded for locomotion at that time, gave the following table of time and distances between Albany and Portland by steam boats and stages:

	miles.	hours.
From Albany to New York, .....	150	18
“ New York to Providence, .....	200	20
“ Providence to Boston, .....	40	6
“ Boston to Portland, .....	110	12
	500	56

This gave 500 miles in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  entire days. It should be some consolation to modern travelers detained on their way to New York that they still accomplish their journey within 18 hours in spite of the worst obstructions.

## ACCIDENTS BY TRAVEL.

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A recent accident on the Hudson River rail road, and the excitement which followed it, heightened by the newspaper accounts, brings to mind the excitements which attended accidents to the stages on the same route only about thirty years ago. The difference in the magnitude of the travel, and consequently of the destruction of life and limb, serves to mark our progress in that direction in so short a space of time.

In January, 1823, the traveling public was accommodated by two lines of stages between Albany and New York, the proprietors driving a sharp competition for the small amount of passage then offering. The *engineers* of these vehicles could not resist the temptation to show the capacity for speed of their respective teams, and when they came near each other, they could not be prevented from racing any more than our modern steam boat captains. Such an exhibition of speed came off at this time, which resulted disastrously, and the newspapers were made the safety valve of public indignation. The account of it contrasts so ludicrously with the awful catastrophe of a rail road accident, that we hesitate in contemplating the horror of the one to smile at the trifling amount of the other. The account of the accident was thus:

*"To the Public.*—The stage from New York to Albany was overset on the Highlands, on Friday last, with six passengers on board; one of whom, a gentleman from Vermont, had his collar bone broken, and the others were more or less injured, and all placed in the utmost jeopardy of their lives and limbs, by the outrageous conduct of the driver. In descending a hill half a mile in length, an opposition stage being ahead, the driver put his horses in full speed to pass the forward stage, and in this situ-

ation the stage overset with a heavy *crash*, which nearly destroyed it, and placed the wounded passengers in a dreadful dilemma, especially as the driver could not assist them, as it required all his efforts to restrain the frightened horses from dashing down the hill, which must have destroyed them all. It was therefore with the greatest difficulty, and by repeated efforts, the wounded passengers extricated themselves from the wreck of the stage. Such repeated, wanton, and willful acts of drivers, to gratify their caprice, ambition, or passions, generally, under the stimulus of ardent spirits, calls aloud on the community to expose and punish these shameful aggressions. As the legislature is now sitting, it is earnestly hoped that a law will be immediately enacted, to make it penal in a driver to attempt to run by another stage traveling in the same direction, and to make the proprietors responsible for all the injuries passengers may sustain, with severe damages for putting in jeopardy the lives and limbs of peaceable citizens committed to their care."

It will be seen that this was called a crash, as was also the railroad accident. There was a wide difference between the two, but it should be borne in mind that one was the crash of 1823, and the other the crash of 1856.



## ALBANY AS SEEN BY DR. DWIGHT.

[In the year 1798, the Rev. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, passed through this city, and has given the following account of what he saw in the second volume of his *Travels*, p. 491.]

Tuesday, October 4, we left Schenectady in the morning; and rode to Albany: sixteen miles. The road passed over a pitch pine plain, nearly a perfect flat chiefly covered with a forest; the soil miserably lean; the houses few, and poor; and the scenery remarkably dull, and discouraging. The road also is encumbered with sand; and, unless immediately after a rain, covered with an atmosphere of dust.

Albany is the second town in this State. From New York it is distant one hundred and sixty miles; from Boston one hundred and sixty-five; from New Haven one hundred and seven; and from Quebec South by West, three hundred and forty.

It was first settled about the year 1612; and the spot, where it was afterwards built, was visited by the celebrated English navigator, Henry Hudson, in 1609. It was first called Beverwyck; then fort Orange; then Williamstadt. The name of Albany it received in 1664.

Albany was a Dutch Colony; and, until within a few years, the inhabitants have been, almost without an exception, descendants from the original settlers. From this fact it has derived its whole aspect, and character. The houses are almost all built in the Dutch manner; standing endwise upon the street; with high, sharp roofs, small windows, and low ceilings. The appearance of these houses is ordinary, dull, and disagreeable. The house, first erected in this town, is now standing; and was built of bricks, brought from Holland. If I were to finish this

picture according to the custom of poets and painters, and in obedience to the rules of criticism, by grouping with it animated beings, I should subjoin, that the master of the house, and often one or two of his neighbours, are regularly seen, sitting\* in a most phlegmatic composure in the porch, and smoking with great deliberation from morning until night.†

The site of Albany is an interval on the Western side of the Hudson, and the brow of an elevated pine plain, rising rapidly at a small distance from the river. The soil of the elevation is clay. Both grounds easily imbibe, and retain, water. The streets therefore, few of which have been paved until very lately, have been usually incumbered with mud, so as at times to render travelling scarcely practicable. When I was in this city, in the year 1792, a waggon, passing through the heart of it, was fairly mired in one of the principal streets.

Since that period, an essential change has taken place in Albany. A considerable number of the opulent inhabitants, whose minds were enlarged by the influence of the Revolutionary war, and the extensive intercourse which it produced among them and their countrymen, and still more by education, and travelling, have resolutely broken through a set of traditionary customs, venerable by age, and strong by universal attachment. These gentlemen have built many handsome houses in the modern English style; and in their furniture, manners, and mode of living, have adopted the English customs. To this

\* 1798.

† That this custom is not new, may be seen in the following passage from the travels of Professor Kalm, June 1749. Speaking of Albany, he says, "The street doors are generally in the middle of the houses, and on both sides are seats, in which, during fair weather, the people sit and spend almost the whole day, especially on those which are in the shadow of their houses. In the evening these seats are covered with people of both sexes; but this is rather troublesome, as those who pass by are obliged to greet every body, unless they will shock the politeness of the inhabitants of this town."—*Kalm, Vol. 2, p. 92, 2d edition, Lond.*

important change the strangers, who within a few years have become a numerous body of the inhabitants, have extensively contributed. All these, from whatever country derived, have chosen to build, and live, in the English manner.

The preference, given to the customs of the English, must descend with increasing influence to their children. In the English language all accòmpts, instruments of conveyance, records and papers employed in legal processes, must be written. The attainment of this language has therefore, now become indispensable to the safety, as well as to the prosperity, of every individual. Urged by this necessity, and influenced by the example of their superiours, the humblest classes of the Dutch must, within a short period, adopt the English language, and manners. Within two generations there will probably be no distinction between the descendants of the different nations. Intermarriages are also becoming more frequent; and will hasten this event.

The streets of Albany are, in a loose sense, parallel, and right angled, to the river. The ground admitted, very happily, of a regular location: but, as in other places, this beautiful object was unthought of by the first settlers. Market, Pearl, and State streets, the principal ones, are straight and handsome. The two former are parallel with the river; the latter meets them at right angles.

The public buildings in this town are a State-house; two Dutch, two Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one German Lutheran, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic, churches; a building, containing the offices of State, two banks; a prison; an arsenal; a hospital; a City Hall; and a Tontine Coffee House. One of the Dutch churches is new, handsome, and ornamented with two towers crowned with cupolas. None of the other public buildings claim any particular attention.

Since I visited this city in 1792, it has fortunately, I think, been ravaged by two fires, one of them supposed, the other known to be kindled by incendiaries. The

tenants of the houses which were burned have in many instances been sufferers, but the town and the proprietors have gained much. The house lots have commanded a higher price than could have been obtained both for houses and lots antecedently to the fires, and the town has already been improved not a little in its appearance and will probably be much more improved hereafter. There are persons who will imagine this to be a matter of little consequence. I wish them to consider for a moment the following hints.

There is a kind of symmetry in the thoughts, feelings, and efforts of the human mind. Its taste, intelligence, affections, and conduct are so intimately related that no preconception can prevent them from being mutually causes and effects. The first thing powerfully operated on, and in its turn proportionally operative is the taste. The perception of beauty and deformity, of refinement and grossness, of decency and vulgarity, of propriety and indecorum is the first thing which influences man to attempt an escape from a grovelling, brutish character; a character in which morality is effectually chilled or absolutely frozen. In most persons this perception is awakened by what may be called the exterior of society, particularly by the mode of building. Uncouth, mean, ragged, dirty houses constituting the body of any town, will regularly be accompanied by coarse grovelling manners. The dress, the furniture, the equipage, the mode of living and the manners will all correspond with the appearance of the buildings and will universally be in every such case of a vulgar and debased nature. On the inhabitants of such a town it will be difficult if not impossible to work a conviction that intelligence is either necessary or useful. Generally they will regard both learning and science only with contempt. Of morals except in the coarsest form, and that which has the least influence on the heart, they will scarcely have any apprehensions. The rights enforced by municipal law they may be compelled to respect, and the corresponding duties they may be necessitated to perform. But the

rights and obligations, which lie beyond the reach of magistracy, in which the chief duties of morality are found, and from which the chief enjoyments of society spring, will scarcely gain even their passing notice. They may pay their debts but will neglect almost every thing of value in the education of their children.

The very fact that men see good houses built around them will more than almost any thing else awaken in them a sense of superiority in those by whom such houses are inhabited. The same sense is derived in the same manner from handsomer dress, furniture and equipage. The sense of beauty is necessarily accompanied by a perception of the superiority which it possesses over deformity, and is instinctively felt to confer this superiority on those who can call it their own over those who can not. This I apprehend is the manner in which coarse society is first started towards improvement; for no objects but those which are sensible can make any considerable impressions on coarse minds. On these grounds I predicted to my friends in this town a speedy change for the better in its appearance, and in the character and manners of its inhabitants. I have since seen this prediction extensively fulfilled.

It will perhaps be asked here, whether all that has been said and believed concerning the virtue of cottages, and the purity of humble life, is erroneous; and whether splendour and polish are necessary to sound morals; whether wealth ceases now to draw luxury, and other vices in its train; and whether the golden mean has, by some strange revolution in human nature, become dangerous to piety, while ambition and show have, in consequence of a revolution not less strange, actually assumed the province of its foster-parents. To these questions I answer in the negative. There are virtuous cottages still; though their number is now, and always has been, less than it has been supposed by the fancy of the poet and the novelist; and sound morals can now be found where there is neither polish nor splendour. But the debate is not between cottages and palaces, nor be-

tween poverty and opulence; it lies between taste and the want of it, between grossness and refinement. The mediocrity which has been dignified with the name of golden, and which prevails more extensively in the Northern American states than in any other country, is, in mathematical language, a variable quantity; rising and falling, as what is called wealth in any country, rises or falls. Its golden nature consists, not in the amount of a man's possession, but in the relative situation in which it places him as it respects the extremes of society; a position equally removed from insolence and meanness. The station to which it gives birth, not the degree of property possessed, the station I mean, in which it induces the man to place himself, is that, which principally renders this mean so valuable.

In these letters you may observe, that only a single style of building and living has been particularly commended; viz: that which is neat, tidy and convenient. This is a style always within the reach of those who possess the mediocrity in question. Where it prevails, I am assured, if my experience teaches me any thing, virtue in every form is much oftener found than with its opposites, vulgarism, grossness and dirt. Persons surrounded by these accompaniments may be sanctified, and therefore may be virtuous: yet, so far as I have observed, they are commonly exuberant sources of vice as well as of wretchedness, and are scarcely less hostile to virtue than to comfort.

I have mentioned that only a single style of building and living has been here recommended. Permit me to add, that I am still willing with Demosthenes to have public buildings assume a style superiour to this, and am not afraid of seeing them even splendid. Yet,

*Sit modus in rebus.*

At the head of Market-Street stands the mansion of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, late Lieutenant Governor of this State. Mr. Van Rensselaer is the eldest male heir of the first branch of the Rensselaer family, one of the most numerous and respectable in the former

province of New-York, and among the most distinguished at the present time. The mansion house in which he resides struck my eye as exhibiting an appearance remarkably comporting with the fact, that, for a long period, it had been the residence of an ancient and distinguished family. The situation though not much elevated is fine, cheerful and prospective. It is the front of a noble interval in the township of Watervleit, containing seven hundred acres. East of this interval flows the Hudson; and, beyond it, is seen a handsome acclivity rising from its margin, upon which stands the neat, sprightly village of Bath. The house is large, and venerable, and looks as if it was the residence of respectability and worth. The hospitality which reigns here has ever been honourable to the successive proprietors.

At a small distance from this house Westward is the most extensive collection of manufactures which I have seen in the possession of a single man. The proprietor is James Caldwell, Esq. In these works barley is hulled, peas are split, and hair powder, starch, snuff, tobacco, mustard, and chocolate, are manufactured. I visited them in the year 1792; and thought the manner of performing the business ingenious and happy. In 1794 they were burnt. The loss was estimated at \$37,000. Within eleven months they were rebuilt and ready for their respective operations. In these works forty boys find employment beside other workmen.

The trade of Albany is extensive. It consists in the exchange of foreign commodities for the produce of a large, fertile country; and must, I think, continue to increase through a long period. Heretofore the inhabitants pursued a profitable commerce with the Indians, and were for many years still more profitably employed in the lucrative business of supplying successive armies with almost every thing which armies consume. Many of the inhabitants have of course become rich. This has been the fact particularly since the formation of the present American government.

I know not that Albany has ever suffered any serious evils from the savages.

I ought not to leave this town without paying a tribute of respect to the Hon. Philip Schuyler, major-general in the American army during the revolutionary war. This gentleman was born at Albany, in the year 1731, of an ancient and respectable family. In very early life he was distinguished for superiour talents, and an energy and activity almost singular. He was an officer in the army in the war which commenced at Lake George, 1755. At an early period of life he became a member of the New-York Legislature; and was soon distinguished for his intelligence and influence. To him and Governour Clinton it was chiefly owing, that this province made an early and decided resistance to those British measures which terminated in the independence of the colonies. When the revolutionary war commenced he was appointed a major-general; and was always an active, useful officer wherever he was stationed. After the retreat of St. Clair from Ticonderoga, he contributed largely to the defence of his country by his prudent and vigorous exertions. In the Senate of New-York he contributed probably more than any other man, to the code of laws adopted by this State. Of the Old Congress he was a useful member; of the New he was a Senator from its commencement, and was chosen a second time in 1797. He died at his own seat just below Albany, Nov. 18th, 1804.

In the year 1790, this city contained 3,498 inhabitants, in 1800, 5,387, in 1810, 9,356.

Wednesday, October 11, we rode from Albany to New-Lebanon; and lodged five miles below the spring; the distance being thirty-one miles. We arrived late; being prevented from commencing our journey by some necessary hindrances 'till 11 o'clock.

After crossing the ferry, we rode over a charming interval at Greenbush, handsomer and more fertile than any other, which I have seen on this river. It extends several miles towards the South; and is divided into



beautiful farms, and planted, in a thin dispersion, with houses and out buildings, whose appearance sufficiently indicates the easy circumstances of their proprietors. From the excellent gardens, which I have at times seen in this spot, and the congeniality of the soil to every hortulan production of this climate, I should naturally have believed, that the inhabitants, together with the neighbours, would have supplied the people of Albany with vegetables. Instead of this, they are principally furnished by the Shakers of New-Lebanon: a strong proof of the extreme reluctance, with which the Dutch farmers quit their ancient customs, even when allured by the prospects of superior gain. The Shakers, I have been informed, obtain by gardening a revenue, not less than from five to seven hundred pounds, New-York currency, per annum.

From this interval we ascended the elevated grounds, by which it is bordered; and on the acclivity were presented with a very fine view of the city of Albany; the high lands North of it; the handsome seats in the neighbourhood; the river; and the pleasant intervals, by which for a great extent it is bordered on both sides. After we had ascended the hill, we found a long succession of gradual swells, resembling those between Stillwater and Schenectady: the soil a mixture of sand and clay, replenished everywhere with black, friable slate; and the surface forested with oak, chestnut, pine, &c. This tract is tolerably fertile, and well suited to the growth of wheat. Within five or six miles of the river the country becomes gradually more and more hilly; and the clay begins to be mixed with loam and gravel. Granite and limestone are found in considerable quantities; and the forests become chiefly oak and chestnut. Our road, after leaving Greenbush, passes through Schodac, and Stephentown. The principal part of this County is the property of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, from whom it derives its name.

There is a small village in Schodac, containing about thirty houses; and another in Stephentown, of perhaps

twenty, standing on the border of Kinderhook creek, at the foot of a sprightly fall. The rest of this region is divided into farms, moderately fertile; and cultivated by tenants. The houses, which they inhabit, are generally indifferent.

Schodac contained in 1790,——, in 1800, 3,788, in 1810, 3,166 inhabitants. Stephentown contained in 1790, 6,795, in 1800, 4,990, in 1810, 2,567 inhabitants.

I suppose Schodac, in the first census, to have been included in Stephentown.

The face of the country, after we left the vicinity of the Hudson, was nowhere very pleasant; yet from two sources we derived not a little gratification. One of them was a succession of running waters, everywhere limpid and murmuring. These a New-England traveller would in ordinary cases scarcely notice; as being objects so universally met with in his own country. But we had travelled before we came to Schenectady, one hundred and seventy miles, without finding more than two or three cheerful streams, beside the Hudson, and the Mohawk: the season having been very dry. To us, therefore, living springs, murmuring brooks, and noisy mill-streams, were delightful; especially after crossing numerous channels, where water had once flowed; but where it then lay in dirty puddles, and disgusted the traveller by its loathsome effluvia. Nature seemed, here, animated anew. The earth, and the atmosphere, were charmingly freshened: and we finally lost the dull, heavy spirits, which we had derived from the melancholy grounds, opposite to Crown Point, and those which lie between that fortress and Sandyhill.

The other source of our gratification was the Catskill Mountains; of which we had several very interesting views.

## ALBANY.

[From Winterbotham's View of the United States of America.]

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The city of Albany is situated upon the west side of Hudson's river, one hundred and fifty miles north of the city of New York, in latitude 42 deg. 36 min., and is, by charter granted in 1686, one mile upon the river, and sixteen back. It contains upwards of one thousand houses, built mostly by trading people on the margin of the river. The houses stand chiefly upon Pearl, Market, and Water streets, and six other streets or lanes, which cross them at right angles. They are mostly built in the old Dutch Gothic style, with the gable end to the street, which custom the first settlers brought with them from Holland. The gable end is commonly of brick, with the heavy moulded ornament slanting, with notches like stairs, and an iron horse for a weather-cock at top. The houses are seldom more than one story and a half high, and have but little convenience, and less elegance; but they are kept very neat, being rubbed with a mop almost every day, and scoured every week. Many new houses, however, have lately been built in this city, all in the modern style; the inhabitants are paving the streets in the New York plan with foot-ways, and making other improvements.

The city of Albany contains about four thousand inhabitants, collected from various parts. As great a variety of languages are spoken in Albany as in any town of the United States, but the English predominates, and the use of every other is constantly lessening. Adventurers, in pursuit of wealth, are led here by the advantages for trade which this place affords.

Albany is unrivaled in its situation. It stands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head

of a sloop navigation. It enjoys a salubrious air, as is evinced by the longevity of its inhabitants. It is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country west and north; a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article of the West-India market, plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks, and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence and affluence to millions of inhabitants. No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this; and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, the bridge over the Mohawk river erected, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost every other city or town in the United States.

The well-water in this city is extremely bad, scarcely drinkable by those who are not accustomed to it. It oozes through a stiff blue clay, and it imbibes in its passage the fine particles common to that kind of soil; this discolours it, and when exposed any length of time to the air, it acquires a disagreeable taste. Indeed, all the water for cooking is brought from the river, and many families use it to drink. The water in the wells is unwholesome, being full of little insects, resembling, except in size, those which we frequently see in stagnated rain-water. But the inhabitants are about to remedy this inconvenience, by constructing water-works to convey good water into the city.

The public buildings are, a Low Dutch Church, one for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, one for Episcopalians—a hospital, the city hall, and a handsome brick gaol.

#### SKENECTADY.

Skenectady is sixteen miles north-west of Albany, in Albany county, situated on the banks of the Mohawk river. The town is compact and regular, built of brick,

and excepting a few, in the old Dutch style, on a rich flat of low land, surrounded with hills. The windings of the river through the town, and the fields, which are often overflowed in the spring afford a beautiful prospect about harvest time. As it is at the foot of navigation on a long river, which passes through a very fertile country, one would suppose it to embrace much of the commerce of it; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, since the revolution the place has decayed, and no advantage been taken of its happy situation.

[*Annals viii.*]

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## JOHN MELISH IN ALBANY.

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[About 1810, Mr. John Melish, an English merchant, traveled extensively in this country, and in 1812 published his observations in two volumes.]

My *tour of discovery* being completed, I had no very important information to receive at Albany, but I still continued my journal, and Mr. Fellows of Geneva having favored me with letters of introduction to Mr. Southwick and Mr. North, these two gentlemen showed me a great deal of attention, and obligingly answered all my inquiries. In obedience to the request of my friend, Mr. McIntyre, I called on his son, the comptroller, and he also showed me much attention. I was quite pleased with my visit.

Albany is the seat of government of the state of New York, and is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, at the head of tide water, 180 miles from the sea. It runs nearly a mile along the river, and about half a mile back from it. The city is divided into streets, some of which are spacious, but others rather narrow and irregular. They are however pretty convenient, and there is a line of excellent wharfs and warehouses. The houses amount to about 1300, and the inhabitants to nearly 10,000. The houses are mostly built of brick, and many of them are elegant. The state-house stands on an elevated situation at the head of State street, and is a very handsome building, with most splendid and convenient apartments for the legislature to meet in. The old state-house is also in State street, and is occupied by the different public offices. The other public buildings are the arsenal, powder-house, city library, 3 banks, 10 churches, 2 market-houses, 2 masonic lodges, a theatre, and Cook's reading-room, an institution probably better supplied with newspapers, and other periodical publications, than any other in the United States.

The city is well supplied with water. There are two excellent springs three miles to the westward, from whence it is conveyed in pipes, to every part of the city. Lots in the principal streets are as high as in New York, and the rent of houses and stores is in proportion. This being the great mart, in which the trade of an extensive back country centres, it is well supplied with provisions; but the outlet to the great commercial city, New York, is so easy, by the fine river Hudson, that all articles which can be easily shipped, are kept pretty high. Flour is about 10 dollars per barrel; beef 6 dollars; pork 5 dollars per cwt.; bacon 12 cents per lb.; fowls 12½ each; geese 25; turkeys 62; cyder 1 dollar 50 cents per barrel; beer 3 to 10 dollars, according to quality; porter 7 dollars 25 cents. Board from 2 to 4 dollars. House rent for mechanics 20 to 60 dollars.

The principal manufactures at Albany are those of grain, brewing and distilling. There are no manufactories of cloth in the city, but there are several in the neighborhood, and there is a disposition in the citizens to encourage them, though apparently against their interest, the trade of the city being almost wholly commercial. The principal trade is by the river, on which is sent down grain and provisions, timber, malt-liquors, and spirits; and they receive in return groceries, dry goods, hardware and crockery, to supply a great part of the country. American manufactured glass, however, begins to make a prominent appearance in the warehouses; and they will, no doubt, feel the advantage of other articles of American manufacture soon. Albany, from its situation, must be always a place of extended commerce. At present, it suffers by the reaction of an over-strained foreign commerce, but that will be but temporary. Internal manufactures and commerce, being once organized, will more than compensate for the loss of the other.

The citizens of Albany are very mixed. The original settlement was by the Dutch, and their descendants form a very prominent part of the society. Of Scottish settlers there are a great many, and the rest are principally

New Englanders. In such an assemblage, we may naturally look for industry and enterprise, and a general attention to education and the improvement of the mind, all of which are very perceptible in the citizens. There are good mechanics in all the different branches; and there are 10 clergymen, 20 doctors, and 45 lawyers. The schools are numerous; the library and reading-room have been already noticed. Two newspapers are published, each twice a week, which have a pretty extensive circulation. That the place is healthy, appears in the countenances of the ladies, many of whom are handsome, with beautiful florid complexions. That it is cold in winter, is indicated by the general use of stoves, the hard frost in the ground, and the appearance of snow; so, for fear of being storm-staid, I shall close this chapter, and hurry off to New York.

My anticipation was realized; there was a considerable fall of snow this morning. I engaged a passage for my horse by one of the packets, fare 4 dollars, exclusive of board; and for myself by the steamboat, fare 7 dollars, including board; and getting on board of that elegant conveyance, we started from the wharf at 9 o'clock. The snow continued to fall, and the weather was very hazy, so that we could not enjoy the view on the river; but we had a very comfortable view in the boat. The cabin was sufficiently large to accommodate 80 or 100 people; the births were neatly mounted with drapery, and contained good clean bedding; there was a good stove in the room; our company, though not numerous, were sociable and agreeable; and our captain kept a most excellent table. I should mention that this was the *North River* steamboat, captain Roorbach, and to that gentleman's politeness I was indebted for a variety of information regarding this river. Four other steamboats were upon the river, but it was supposed that two of them would be stopped, as they were started without the sanction of the patentees. A most superb new boat had just been started by the patentees, Livingston and Fulton, who are entitled to great praise for their exertions



in bringing into active operation an invention of such importance to the navigation of the American inland waters.

The banks of the river are nearly the same as above Albany, for 20 miles, to Hudson; the soil is pretty good, and the settlements thick on both sides. The river is a noble stream, augmented, as it proceeds, by a great number of tributary streams on each side. Towards night, we were four miles below Poughkeepsie, and the captain, thinking it too dark to run on, came to anchor, and remained during the night.

## CASCADE OF THE VLY KILL.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser, 1825.]

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In the vicinity of Albany there are several waterfalls that have attracted the notice, and been often visited by the lovers of picturesque scenery. Tivoli, Tempe, and Ida, are classic names, which in the defect of more appropriate or more descriptive ones, have been applied to well known objects, and the Cohoes has been often sung by poets, and described by tourists. But it is not generally known that there is a beautiful cataract on the northern declivity of the Helderberg, about eight miles from our city. This waterfall is formed by the Vly Kill, a tributary of Norman's Kill, about half a mile from its confluence. The Vly Kill is a small stream arising in the Helderberg mountains, but its water is sufficient, even at this season, to exhibit the cataract to great advantage. The perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular pitch of the water is 65 feet—about 30 feet from the top the descending sheet of water is broken by a projecting rock, like the Valino in Italy. The quantity of water is about half as great as that of the admired Valino. The rock that forms the precipice over which the water is precipitated, is a well characterized grau wacke—it is distinctly stratified, and the strata have an inclination to the southwest—viewed from below, the stratification has a very distinct and somewhat artificial appearance, as of a wall, and the apparent dissimilarity of the different strata, suggests the idea that it discloses several geological formations, but on inspection it is found that the strata are only grau wacke, alternately compact and fissile. The more compact stratum soon becomes fissile on exposure to the atmosphere, and is easily decomposed. We approached

the cascade from the west, through an open field, and our first view of it was from the top of the fall. The Vly Kill was entirely concealed from view, until we arrived at this place. The eastern shore is a steep declivity covered with a lofty original forest, and the stream soon disappears below in a deep rocky wooded ravine. The country to the south is also wooded, and the high trees intercept in some degree the view of the Helderberg summits. To the north the eye commands the distant range of the Green mountains—the wide valley of Albany, and near at hand are seen the rich meadows and cultivated farms of Norman's Kill. The scene is considerably extensive and varied, but wholly rural. We have no cities, villages, turnpike roads, canals or rivers white with commerce, within the view. We have also attained an elevation that gives us a little of the freshness of the mountain air. To persons of leisure, of taste, and to lovers of a monetary escape from the bustle and dust of a city, we can confidently commend this excursion. To the geologist our little tour presents several curious and extremely interesting phenomena. The clay, which appears so conspicuous at Albany, and is beautifully stratified, as may be seen in many places where it has been recently excavated to fill up the pier, is a regular geological formation, entitled to its place, like sandstone or wacke. I suppose this formation to be the plastic clay of Phillips and Conybeare. This clay reposes on argillite, and upon it is deposited the sand and boulders so conspicuous in the country around Albany. This is supposed to be the diluvial deposit of Phillips and Conybeare.

On passing over the sand plain the clay is seen to crop out, or is thrown into hillocks, near the Helderberg. The strata of clay when examined in these low hills is irregular and indefinite in its inclination, as secondary or transition rocks are always found to be in the near vicinity of primitive, if the primitive is more elevated than the secondary. This fact evinces the antiquity of the clay, as compared with the diluvial deposits. The

diluvial being seldom stratified—if stratified never inclined, and above all, never confused in the direction of its strata, by older formations. The plastic clay, having a strong affinity for water, rapidly subsides towards its surrounding level, and hills or precipices of it would soon disappear, unless very large, or in some way protected from atmospheric influence. From the operation of natural causes the character of the tract we are endeavoring to describe, is rendered somewhat obscure, and some attention is requisite to determine the confused inclination of the strata to which we allude.

It is evinced, however, distinctly and unequivocally, in the undulating aspect of the country along the valley of the Norman's Kill. Within this hilly and disturbed district, corresponding with the spurs and northern outline of the Helderberg mountain, the Norman's Kill pursues its way to the Hudson. To the north of this stream, extends a slightly undulating diluvial sand, resting on the plastic clay, and usually concealing it from the view. This sand is of very limited depth; in many places indeed the underlying clay crops out, forming alternate tracts of clay and sand. The clay contains a considerable portion of carbonate lime, but no organic remains to my knowledge have been noticed in it or in the diluvial sand. Primitive boulders, from a few ounces to many tons weight, are seen in many places connected with the sand. As far as I have been able to examine them, these boulders appear to be fragments derived from the mountains in the vicinity of Lake George, Saratoga and Lake Champlain. The remark was first made (I believe by Col. Young,) that the direction of the current that scattered these fragments must have been from north to south. H. Hayden, predicating his conclusion on similar phenomena, and many other geologists, have arrived at the same supposition. I have several remarks to make on this subject, but I fear my communication is already too long. The mercury also, in the coolest shade that I can find, now stands at 92—and I am admonished to defer the consideration of the true cosmogony to another occasion.

## CHAPTER II.

Near the cascade of the Vly Kill, elevated about two hundred feet above the level of the Norman's Kill, we noticed a rounded block of sienite of three or four tons weight, which was filled with nests of a redish coccolite, arranged in the same manner as we had noticed the crystals of this mineral, in places near Whitehall, at the southern extremity of Lake Champlain. A boulder of porphyritic sienite of still larger size, was seen at the same spot, in which the feldspar, in large rhombic masses, had the same aspect, and the quartz had the same green tinge which we had noticed in places at Moria, near Crownpoint. A large mass of gray granite was also noticed, in which the mica is in small black scales, the feldspar and the quartz of different shades of green—the fracture uneven, &c. This granite is coarse grained and compact—a specimen of it could not be distinguished from one taken from the granite of Westport, opposite Crownpoint. After examining the boulders in this vicinity with some care, I have not been able to recognize fragments of rocks from the south or west.

If the distribution of these rolled fragments were entirely accidental, or dependent on gravitation, we should expect to meet with such substances as abound most in the immediate vicinity, more especially at a greater elevation, as at the Catskill or Helderberg mountains; but no fragments peculiar to these higher and contiguous eminences are found, while the primitive and more distant mountains to the north seem evidently to have contributed to the diluvial formation of this tract. In the channel of Wendell's creek near Albany, several large primitive fragments are noticed, which evince a similar evidence of their being out of place. Here also is an anomalous boulder of primitive lime stone—it is white granular, the grains rather small, and the whole mass a little stained, black or bluish. This mass is called anomalous, because after having viewed the country to the north as far as Crownpoint, I have seen no such lime

rock in any place. At New Lebanon a similar stone is seen, and it exists in the same range, as far north as Middlebury, in Vermont, but it requires some violence and distortion of our favorite hypothesis, to transport such a mass from New Lebanon to its present place, if indeed it is doing justice to this subject, I mean the direction of the diluvial current as ascertained by present appearances, to call it hypothetical. The history of such a state of things is recorded in a system of medals or monuments—as durable and as unequivocal as the everlasting mountains.

The influence of a northern current is strikingly illustrated, on the farm called Norman vale, the property of the late Lt. Gov. Tayler. Near the place where the Hunger Kill crosses the low range of clay hills, towards the Norman's Kill, there is a gap or breach in the soil of considerable extent, which from its configuration strongly suggests the idea of its having been formed by water. The clay in this vicinity is entirely denuded of diluvial sand, but heaps of gravel and pebbles are distributed, as in bars formed by running water, in the intermediate rivers. At the entrance of the level, fertile tract, called Norman vale, there is a remarkable bar of this kind. It extends from north to south, at the distance from the gap above mentioned, that it would naturally occupy, if formed by such a current as we have supposed. This bar is a short distance from the place that appears to have been the narrowest throat of the channel, where the water, in beginning to lose the velocity it had when comparatively confined, would naturally deposit the heaviest particles of earth or stone that were carried along by it, at the point where the force of the current began to be diminished, as at the mouth of rivers. This bar forms a conspicuous mound which is crossed by the road. On our return, we made a circuitous route along the Norman's Kill; we were conducted by a private road through a succession of well cultivated farms. Between this tract and the public roads, there is a part of the diluvial sand plain covered with a thick

low growth of pine, oak, poplar, &c. There are a few improved farms scattered through this sandy tract, and the soil though light, is found to amply reward cultivation. These farms are so distant from each other, as not to destroy the wild and secluded aspect of an unreclaimed country. The forest serves the more effectually to insulate the valley of the Norman's Kill from the populous, the traveled, and the busy world—a more secluded situation can hardly be imagined. As a convenient and agreeable excursion, I take pleasure in recommending that to the cascade of Vly Kill to the attention of my fellow citizens and to strangers.

## LICENSE IN OLD TIMES.

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The records of the colony of Rensselaerwyck and of the city of Albany show how much restraint was continually thrown around the retailing of spirituous liquors.

There was a provision in new Amsterdam in 1641, which reads as follows :

“ Whereas complaints are made that some of our inhabitants have commenced to tap beer during divine service, and use a small kind of measure, which is in contempt of our religion, *and must ruin the state,*” and annexes a penalty of 25 guilders, besides the forfeiture of the beer for the use of the attorney-general, upon each offender; and such offender “ shall not tap beer again for three months.” Whether this enactment provided the attorney-general with a sufficient quantity of beer for his own consumption does not appear upon the minutes, and is left wholly to conjecture.

It is amusing to notice the complaints made by the governor, twenty years later, against retailers of brandy, for selling that liquor to the Indians. The rate of exchange was one pint of brandy for a schepel (three pecks) of wheat.

The regulations in other respects, at some places, were very strict in terms, but not rigidly enforced. For instance, at Wiltwick it was declared that if any person should desire to leave the place to take care of his private concerns, or should wish to go to the Manhattans, Fort Orange or any other place, “ he shall notify his intended departure, and write directly on his arrival there, under the penalty of twenty-four stuyvers.” There appears to be no salvo for those who could not write.

Another regulation was no doubt highly salutary, as follows: “ No one shall appear drunk on guard, nor on parade,—nor curse, nor swear, nor make any noise, nor blaspheme the religious worship, or the holy sacrament, under the penalty of 25 guilders ” (\$10).



## ORDERS REGULATING THE INDIAN TRADE.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF ALBANY SOON  
AFTER ITS INCORPORATION.

From New York Colonial MSS., vol. xxiv, Secretary's office.

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[This document seems to be the original rules and regulations concerning the Indian trade, a part of which was yearly renewed by the common council, and will be found in the City Records, printed in the previous volumes of these Annals. The copy in the secretary's office is mutilated by time and use, as will be seen by the omissions in the printed pages which follow.]

Citty of Albany Set.

Att a Common Councill held at y<sup>e</sup> Citty Hall of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> 14th day of September, in the second year of the Reign off our Souveraigne Lord James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Irland King, Defender of y<sup>e</sup> faith, Supream and only Lord of y<sup>e</sup> Province of N: Yorke, &c., and in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1686, before Pieter Schuyler Esq. Mayor, Isaack Swinton Esq. Recorder, Dirk Wessells, Jan Jansz. Bleeker, Johannes Wendell, David Schuyler, and Adriaen Gerritse, Aldermen, and Jochim Staets, Lawrence Van Ale, Melgert Wynantse, Isaak Vplank, Albert Ryckman and John Lansing, Assistants.

Whereas his Excell. Thomas Dongan, Capt. Gen. and Governour under his said Maj. of y<sup>e</sup> Province of N: York and Dependencies, by virtue of y<sup>e</sup> Power and Authority in him being, from and under his said Maj. in and by a certain Charter bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 22d day of July last

[*Annals, viii.*] 19

past, and given under y<sup>e</sup> Seale of y<sup>e</sup> said Province for y<sup>e</sup> consideracon therein expressed, amongst diverse other things, did Grant Ratify and Confirm, unto us y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the Citty of Albany, to have, hold and enjoy the Priviledge, Preheminence and Advantage of haveing within our owne walls the sole management of ye Trade with all the Indians liveing within, and to y<sup>e</sup> eastward, northward and westward of y<sup>e</sup> said county of Albany, within y<sup>e</sup> compasse of his said Majs. Dominion here, therein and thereby prohibiteing and dischargeing all and every of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of ye said Province of New Yorke (y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany only excepted) to trade or trafique with any of y<sup>e</sup> five Nations of Indians called the Sinnekes, Cayouges, Onondages, Oneydes and Maquase, who live to the westward, or with any other Indian or Indians whatsoever, within y<sup>e</sup> County of Albany or to y<sup>e</sup> eastward northward, or westward thereof, so farr as his said Majs. Dominions have doth or may extend, or to have or to keep within their houses or elsewhere any Indian Goods or Merchandize, upon y<sup>e</sup> pain and penalty of y<sup>e</sup> forfeiture and confiscation off such Indian Commodities, whether the same be Bevers, Peltry, or other Indian Commodities whatsoever, except Indian Corn, Vennison, and drest Deer Skinns, so traded for and upon pain and penalty of y<sup>e</sup> forfeiture and confiscation of all such Indian Goods and Merchandize, as Gunns, Powder, Lead, Duffells, Rumm, and all other Indian Goods and Merchandize, which should att any time thereafter be found concealed, or kept in any house or place, without y<sup>e</sup> walls of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty and within y<sup>e</sup> said County, and y<sup>e</sup> other limites, and boundaries therein and herein before sett forth and prescribed to be sued for prosecuted and disposed off, in such manner as therein is more particularly sett forth and prescribed; and whereas in and by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charter, itt is further granted ratified and confirmed unto us y<sup>e</sup> said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany, to make such further and oy<sup>r</sup> orders in y<sup>e</sup> Regulacon of y<sup>e</sup> said Trade as to us from time to time should seem

convenient, as in and by the said Charter, relation thereto being had may more att large appear:

Now Wee the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup>. . . . . of Albany in Common Council mett and assembled in pursuance of y<sup>e</sup> premisses and by virtue of y<sup>e</sup> power and authority to us in and by y<sup>e</sup> said recited Charter graunted as afores<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> due orderly management of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade, as well within y<sup>e</sup> said Citty and County as without the same, within y<sup>e</sup> limites, and boundaryes aforesaid, doe hereby make, ordeyn, publish and declare these our Orders Rules and Regulations, in manner following, that is to say:

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this Citty or County or without y<sup>e</sup> same, within y<sup>e</sup> limites and boundaries aforesaid, shall trade or trafique with any Indian or Indians, for any Bever or Peltry, or any Indian Commodities without y<sup>e</sup> Gates of this Citty, except for Indian Corn, Vennison and drest Deer Skinns, on Penalty of forfeiting such Indian Commodities, soe traded for as aforesaid, as also under penalty of being fined for so tradeing att y<sup>e</sup> discretion of such Court, before whom the same shall be prosecuted so as such fine exceed not twenty pounds courant money of this Country, one third of such Commodities so to be forfeited to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Citty for y<sup>e</sup> time being, one third to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the said Citty, and one third to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, and two thirds of such fine to be adjudged to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other third to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons in this Citty or County, or without y<sup>e</sup> Same, within y<sup>e</sup> limittes and boundaries afores<sup>d</sup> that shall receive of any Indian or Indians any Indian Commodities except before excepted for Provisions, shall keep y<sup>e</sup> same, if of y<sup>e</sup> value of twelve shillings, in there houses or elsewhere without y<sup>e</sup> Citty, for ye space of more than twenty four hours after there receipt of y<sup>e</sup> Same, on Pain and Penalty of forfeiting, such Indian goods so kept as afores<sup>d</sup>, two thirds to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor,

aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> third to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this Citty and County or without y<sup>e</sup> same, within y<sup>e</sup> limites and boundaries afores<sup>d</sup>, shall have and keep within there houses or els<sup>e</sup> where without y<sup>e</sup> Gates of s<sup>d</sup> Citty, any Gunns, Strouds, Blanketts, Rumm, Pouder, Lead or other Indian Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever, on pain and penalty, of forfeiting such Indian Merchandizes and Commodities so kept and concealed as afores<sup>d</sup>, one Third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty for y<sup>e</sup> time being, one Third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other third part to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no person or persons whatsoever within the said Citty or County, or without y<sup>e</sup> same, within y<sup>e</sup> limites and boundaries afores<sup>d</sup>, shall take or receive, upon any pretence whatsoever, any paun or paunes (zew<sup>t</sup> excepted) from any Indian or Indians whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiture of y<sup>e</sup> value of what such paun was left for, two third parts. . . . . y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and. . . . . part to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, and upon Pain and Penalty of haveing such pawne restored to such Indian or Indians gratis.

That no person or persons whatsoever, within this Citty, shall upon y<sup>e</sup> arrivall of any Indian or Indians addresse themselves or speake to them of and concerning Trade, nor shall entice y<sup>m</sup> either within or without y<sup>e</sup> gates of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, by Signs or oyrwise howsoever, to trade with themselves or any other Persones upon pain and penalty of paying for each offence iff committed without the gates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, y<sup>e</sup> summe of tenn pounds, if within y<sup>e</sup> same, y<sup>e</sup> summe of six shillings only, one moyety thereof, to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> to such Person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this Citty, shall send out or make use of any Broakers,

whether Christians or Indians, in y<sup>e</sup> management of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade, upon pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y<sup>e</sup> somme of five pounds, one Moyety thereof to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other moyety to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within..... trade for or receive any Bevers, Peltry or other Indian.. . . .from any Indian or Indians after y<sup>e</sup> ringing of y<sup>e</sup> Bell.....of y<sup>e</sup> Clock on y<sup>e</sup> night, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting such Commodities so traded for or received as afores<sup>d</sup>, two third parts thereof to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of such Person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this Citty shall trade or trafique with or by any means whatsoever directly or indirectly entice any Indians soe to do upon y<sup>e</sup> Sabath day, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting such goods so traded for as aforesaid, as also on pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y<sup>e</sup> some of forty shillings, two third parts to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Whereas by constant experience y<sup>e</sup> giving of gifts and presents to Indians has been found to have been very prejudiciall to y<sup>e</sup> trade of this place, it haveing been generally used by.....trade..... as an enticement to bring y<sup>e</sup> Indians to them,.....Indian Commodities has been in no small measure adva.....ordered that for the future no person or persons whatsoever.... . .pretence shall give any present or gift to any Indian or Indians.....small beer, tobacco, worth exceeding half a pound on provisions.....present time, upon pain of paying as a fine for each offence, y<sup>e</sup> summe of five pounds courant money of this Country, two third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> third part to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall transport or cause to be transported any Wampum, Wampum Pipes, Indian Jewells, or money out of this Citty and County or y<sup>e</sup> limites and boundaries afores<sup>d</sup>, nor shall they exchange, treffique give or sell, or any oyrwise dispose of such money, Wampum, or Jewells to any stranger or person whatsoever, who shall carry them out of this Government, under penalty of forfeiting, such Wampum, money or Jewells or y<sup>e</sup> value thereof, two third parts to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other third part, to y<sup>e</sup> use of such person, as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Whereas it has been for some time past the Practice of several Indian Traders within this Citty themselves to send for their Indian Merchandizes to England and . . . . .has been found by experience to be greatly to y<sup>e</sup> . . . . .in regard, that not only y<sup>e</sup> Merchants, have been . . . . .but y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade for y<sup>e</sup> most part engrossed unto hands . . . . .the other traders who for y<sup>e</sup> smallness of their Stocks, w . . . . .; of doeing y<sup>e</sup> like, not being able to afford such penniworths haveing themselves bought y<sup>e</sup> goods of y<sup>e</sup> Merchants here, by means whereof, the trade of this place is much decayed, in that our Merchandizes are rendred by farr more cheape to y<sup>e</sup> Indians, and by consequence these commodities more dear to us, for remedy whereof for y<sup>e</sup> future, itt's hereby ordered that no Indian Trader whatsoever shall from and after the five and Twentieth day of March which shall be in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1687 directly or indirectly in his own name, or in y<sup>e</sup> name of any other persons, living in or Import from England or any oy<sup>r</sup> part off Europe or y<sup>e</sup> West Indies into this Citty or the liberties thereof any of these Indian Goods and Merchandizes following viz<sup>t</sup> duffells, rom, strouds, blanketts, plains, halfticks, woolen stockings, white ozenbridge, ketles hatchetts, hoes, red lead, vermillion, cotton, red kersey, Indian haberdashery, or any oy<sup>r</sup> Indian goods and merchandize whatsoever, upon pain and penalty of paying y<sup>e</sup> somme of forty pounds, for every hundred pounds worth of goods

(and so in proportion), so to be imported as afores<sup>d</sup>, two thirds thereof, to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen, and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> third part, to such person.....same, or upon pain and penalty of being.....Indians, for and dureing y<sup>e</sup> space of two yeares.....to be at y<sup>e</sup> choyce of y<sup>e</sup> person offending herein.....if any such Trader, shall have before or within three months.....sent to his factor beyond y<sup>e</sup> seas for such Indian goods as af.....here within y<sup>e</sup> said term, and such factor shall neglect to send on..  
.....in due time, if they come afterwards such Trader shall not incur.....of y<sup>e</sup> penaltyes hereinbefore prescribed any thing herein contained to y<sup>e</sup> contrary notwithstanding.

That in case any Indian Trader convicted of merchandizing, who shall make choyce of being debarred from tradeing with any Indian or Indians, for y<sup>e</sup> space of two whole yeares as aforesaid, shall within that time trade or trafique with any Indian or Indians shall forfeit for soe doeing such Indian Commodities so traded for, and moreover pay as a fine y<sup>e</sup> somme of five pounds for each offence; two third parts to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Citty and y<sup>e</sup> other third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no merchant or other Person or Persons whatsoever that trades and Merchandizes for any Indian Goods and Merchandizes in parts beyond y<sup>e</sup> Seas, shall trade or trafique with any Indian or Indians whatsoever within this City or County, upon penalty.....forfeiting such Indian Commodities, soe to.....penalty of paying as a fine for each offence.....two thirds thereof to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor aldermen and Commonalty.....Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> third part, to such person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Whereas, the selling of y<sup>e</sup> severall small Indian wa..  
.....in after named, would Conduce much to y<sup>e</sup> affording a comfortable livelyhood, to severall people inhabitants within this Citty, whose mean stocks renders them incapable of dealeing in Commodities, of greater

value, in y<sup>e</sup> doing whereof, they are obstructed, by y<sup>e</sup> constant resort of y<sup>e</sup> Indians to such persones as sell all sorts of goods, for y<sup>e</sup> remedy whereof, and for the making a more equall distribucon of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Trade amongst y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Citty, its hereby ordered that no Trader who hereafter shall sell Duffells, Strouds, Blanketts, and other Indian goods of value, shall or may sell or Dispose off, to any Indian or Indians whatsoever, these small wares after mentioned, viz<sup>t</sup>: Knives, Looking Glasses, Painting stuff, Boxes, Aules, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco, Tobacco Boxes, flints, Steels, Sizers, Wire of any sort, Ribboning, Bottles, Thread, Salt, Sugar, Prunes, Apples, Razins, Juiseharps, Bells, Thimbles, Beedes, Indian Combs and Needles, upon pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence, y<sup>e</sup> some of twenty shill one moyety thereof to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other moyety to such Person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no Indian Trader whatsoever.....to y wampum or oy<sup>r</sup> Indian Commodity from.....upon pre- tence of procureing there gunns, hav.....ded or fix<sup>t</sup>, nor shall they use any means dive.....to cause any Indian or Indians to goe to any particular.... .gunn stock maker for y<sup>e</sup> docing thereof, but shall Leave.....or Indians att y<sup>e</sup> free liberty and choyce, to make use of and.....such smith and gun stock maker he or they please therein, on pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y<sup>e</sup> some of twelve shillings one moyety thereof to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup> moyety to such person as shall sue for the same.

And because it has been found by experience that it will be almost impossible to make discovery of y<sup>e</sup> breach of y<sup>e</sup> severall orders herein before mentioned by y<sup>e</sup> ordi- nary method of probacon, in regard that the severall transactions will be managed with so great secrecy, as none will be privy thereto butt the delinquents themselves or Indians, whose testimony are not held valid in law, for y<sup>e</sup> discovery therefore of such secrett practices itt



hereby ordered, that upon informacon made to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder or any of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty, for the time being, by any Indian or Indians against any person or persons.....of y<sup>e</sup> orders herein and hereby before.....Aldermen and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> said Citty as .....regulacon of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Indian trade hereafter.....forth his summones to y<sup>e</sup> party accused, requireing.....appear before him, then and there if he can upon his.....himsel<sup>f</sup> of such acusat<sup>i</sup>on as afores<sup>d</sup>, which if gu.....shall refuse to do y<sup>e</sup> matter of fact in y<sup>e</sup> acusat<sup>i</sup>on con.....taken pro confesso and certifiat<sup>e</sup> of such refusal under y<sup>e</sup> hand of such Mayor, Recorder or Aldermen shall be deemed and entered as positive prooff thereof upon tryal if above on hearing before y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, if y<sup>e</sup> fine or penalty for such offence be under y<sup>e</sup> value of forty shilli<sup>ngs</sup>.

And because altho there be no such informacon given in by any Indians as afores<sup>t</sup>, nor any other legall proof of delinquency in y<sup>e</sup> premises and yett there may be a violent presumption thereof, for y<sup>e</sup> perfect discovery of itt, It is hereby orded that upon y<sup>e</sup> information of any Christian (so it be upon oath to avoid clamours), to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder or any of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen for y<sup>e</sup> time being that hee does verrily beleeve (and has good ground so to doe) that such a person has transgressed in y<sup>e</sup> premises, or in such other orders, or for y<sup>e</sup> regulation off trade hereafter shall be made as afores<sup>d</sup>, such Mayor Recorder or aldermen shall issue forth his summmonce, to y<sup>e</sup> party accused, requireing him forthwith to appeare, before him, then and there if he can upon his oath to purge himsel<sup>f</sup> of such acusat<sup>i</sup>on, as afores<sup>d</sup>, whicl<sup>r</sup> if such person shall refuse to doe y<sup>e</sup> matter of fact in y<sup>e</sup> information contened shall be taken pro confesso, and a Certificate under y<sup>e</sup> hand of such Mayor, Recorder or aldermen, shall be deemed and esteemed as positive prooff thereof upon tryall, if above, or on hearing before y<sup>e</sup> Mayor if y<sup>e</sup> fine or penalty for such offence be.....as aforesaid....

\* \* \* \* \*

may be duely observed, and y<sup>e</sup> offenders against them or

any of them impartially punished, without any manner of favor or connivance, its hereby ordered, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them to whom information shal be made, of any of y<sup>e</sup> breaches of these or any other such orders as aforesaid; shall with all convenient speed, bring the same to a determination by a heareing before y<sup>e</sup> Mayor if y<sup>e</sup> penalty of such offence, be under y<sup>e</sup> value of forty shillings, or by a tryall att y<sup>c</sup> Mayors Court, or some other Court of Record if above that value, and that after an informacon made to such Mayor, Recorder, or Aldermen, or any of y<sup>m</sup>, there be no composition or other and made with such delinquent or delinquents, then what is publicke and in y<sup>e</sup> open course of Justice, on penalty of y<sup>e</sup> summe of twenty pounds to be..... every such mayor, Recorder or Ald.....thereto, two third parts to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>c</sup>.....y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Citty, and y<sup>e</sup> other third.....same.

... ..tinue

.....space of Seven

.....fter the date hereof or till Ordered that the.....  
der.....sent.

## RATES OF EXCISE IN 1686.

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City of Albany ss.

At a Common Councill held att the Citty hall of the said Citty on the 14th day of September in the second year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord James the second by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrence and Ireland King defender of the faith Supream and only Lord of the province of New Yorke &c: and in the year of our Lord 1686 Before Peter Schuyler Esqr Maior, Isaac Swinton Esqr Recorder, dirk wessells, Jan Jansz. Blecker, Johannes Wendlle, david schuyler, and Andrian Gerritze aldermen; and Jochim Staets, Lawerence Wendle, Melgert Wynantze, Isaack Verplancke, Albert Ryckman, and John Lansingh assistants.

Whereas ever since the first settlement of this place by the people of the nether dutch nation as well under their Government as since the same has been under the Subjection of his Majestye the King of England the following small Packt or Excyse has been layd and taken upon the several Liquors hereafter mentioned Towards the defraying of the Publick Charges of the Citty in manner as herein after Is Expressed; Wee the said Mayor Aldermen and Comonalty doe hereby ordayne and order that for Ever hereafter the said small packt or Excise shall bee towards the defraying of the publick Charges of the Citty aforesayd to bee had and taken for and upon the several Liquors that shall be Consumed within the said Citty, and Libertyes and precincts thereof to be payed by the several and Respective persons as shall have and Consume the same In manner and forme following: That is to say ffor Each barrell of Beer one

shilling, ffor each barrell of over Sea Beer one shilling and six pence, ffor Each anchor of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Spanish wine, distilled Waters or Malmsy one shilling and six pence, ffor each hoggshead of ffrench or ffyal wine ffour shillings and six pence (and so in proportion) Provided allways that those persons as formerlye have enjoyed the priviledge of Being Exempted from the paying of said Excyse shall so continue to Enjoy the same any thing herein contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Ordered that the aforesaid order be sent down to his Excell Thomas dongan Captaine Generall and Governour of this province for his Confirmation.

ROBT LIVINGSTONE L S.

Read and ordered to Continue in force for the space of one year after the date hereof and in the mean time its Recommended to the Mayor Aldermen and Comonalty to Consider of some other more apt method for the Raising money for the defraying the publick Charges of that City It being the opinion of this board that no further tax should bee Layd upon those Commodities that are Lyable to the payment of his Majestyes Revenue.

Citty of Albany Order for an Excyse A D 1686.

## JOHN LAMBERT IN ALBANY.

[Near the close of the year 1807, Mr. John Lambert, an English traveler, left Montreal on a trip to the city of New York, which he extended to the southern and eastern states. There were no stages and but very indifferent roads in those days, and hence traveling was much less a luxury than it is now. Nevertheless, Mr. Lambert finds but little fault with the fare he meets with, and endures the perils and fatigues of riding over rough roads in a common farm wagon with great philosophy, and moreover found a great deal to speak well of. Leaving Salem, Washington county, about the 20th Nov., at dark, he says:]

This night we passed through Cambridge, Hosick, Pittstown, and Schatchoke, all small neat towns. The further we went to the southward the less snow we found on the ground, and by the time we arrived at Lansingburgh it entirely disappeared. We reached this town about four o'clock in the morning; but it was yet so dark, that I could only discern that it consisted of one long street of large brick houses, many of them apparently handsome buildings. Troy is situated but a few miles from Lansingburgh, and we arrived there about five o'clock. We put up at a large inn; and as we had now done with our wagon-drivers we paid them the twenty dollars according to our agreement, and parted mutually satisfied. We had no cause to complain of either of them, and the rough humour of *Captain White* had afforded us much mirth.

Troy is a well built town, consisting chiefly of one street of handsome red brick houses, upwards of a mile and a half in length. There are two or three short streets which branch off from the main one; but it is in

the latter that all the principal stores, warehouses and shops are situated. It also contains several excellent inns and taverns. The houses, which are all new, are lofty, and built with much taste and simplicity, though convenience and accommodation seems to have guided the architect more than ornament. The deep red brick, well pointed, gives the building an air of neatness and cleanliness seldom met with in old towns; but I can not say that I admire it so much as the yellow brick in England. The town is built on the east shore of the Hudson or North River close to the beach, and about six miles above Albany, which is situated on the opposite shore. Troy has been erected within the last twenty years, and is now a place of considerable importance. The trade which it has opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the states of New York and Vermont as far as Canada, is very extensive; and in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany. Its prosperity is indeed already looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the people of the latter place.

While we were at breakfast, newspapers came in from New York, containing accounts of the English expedition to Copenhagen, and the refusal of the British government to agree to the proposals of Mr. Pinckney, to negotiate a treaty upon the same terms as had been before so haughtily rejected and sent back by Mr. Jefferson. We were much interested with the news, and the Americans appeared apprehensive that a war would take place between the two countries. Several strangers came into the room, and began to make some observations on the news: but none of our party made them any reply; for the Americans are so extremely captious upon political subjects, that they can never speak of them without entering into a dispute; and disputes generally terminate in quarrels. I soon perceived that the people were divided into two parties, the federalists and the democrats, and that both were equally violent in their political altercations. The federalists are as partial to the

English as the democrats are to the French, and the people of those nations who reside in the States enlist themselves under the banners of these two parties. I shall have an opportunity of speaking more particularly of them in a future chapter, and for the present shall proceed with our journey.

After breakfast we crossed the Hudson in a ferry-boat, and got into the stage which was going to Albany. It was similar to the one in which I had travelled from La Prairie to St. John's, and is in general use throughout the States. It is in the form of a large coach, with open sides and front, and flat roof supported by eight pillars. The panels do not come up higher than the hip, and in wet or cold weather leather curtains are let down on each side; the buttons and straps are however frequently broken off, so that the wind and rain often find a ready admittance. This kind of carriage, notwithstanding its defects, is far superior to the Canadian calash for long journeys, as the later affords not the least shelter. It is always drawn by four horses, which in well settled parts of the United States are as good as the generality of English stage horses. The Americans have not yet introduced the close English stage with glass windows, probably on account of the hot weather which prevails there much more than in England, and the indifferent roads which are yet in existence in many parts of the Union, particularly to the southward, and in the back settlements.

We rode along the border of the Hudson, which is prettily adorned with several small islands. It is sufficiently deep to admit sloops up to Troy, and flat-bottomed boats much higher. The surrounding country is well settled, and presents to the eye the pleasing prospect of rich cultivated lands, woods, towns, villages, and scattered habitations. We arrived at Albany about noon, and put up at the Tontine coffee-house kept by Gregory. We now learnt that the river was frozen over several miles below Albany, and that the steamboat in which we intended to have taken our passage to New York was

laid up for the winter. We were much disappointed at this news, as we were very desirous of seeing the construction and management of this celebrated vessel, which travels at the rate of *five miles an hour against wind and tide*. It was built about four years ago, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, an American gentleman of great mechanical abilities. The length of the boat is 160 feet, and her width in proportion, so as not too much to impede her sailing. The machine which moves her wheels is called a twenty-horse machine, or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. The wheels on each side are similar to those of water-mills, and under cover; they are moved backward or forward, separately or together, at pleasure. Her principal advantage is in calms or against head winds. When the wind is fair, light square sails, &c., are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations include fifty-two berths besides sofas, and are said to be equal, if not superior to any vessel that sails on the river. They are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccupied by the machinery is fitted up in a convenient and elegant manner. Her route between Albany and New York is a distance of 160 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of thirty-two hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers. She carries from 100 to 120 people. The fare from New York to Albany is seven dollars.

The city of Albany has of late years rapidly increased in size, wealth, and population. A number of handsome dwelling-houses and public buildings have been erected, and the old heavy Dutch houses with the gable end towards the street are considerably diminished. One of the principal streets has a great resemblance to the Haymarket in London, being nearly the same width, and situated on an ascent. Albany contains about 6,000 inhabitants, and ranks next to the city of New York in that state. The trade which is carried on in this city with the new settlements to the northward and westward



is very considerable, and is daily increasing. We had excellent accommodations at Gregory's, which is equal to many of our hotels in London. It is the custom in all the American taverns, from the highest to the lowest, to have a sort of *table d'hote*, or public table, at which the inmates of the house and travellers dine together at a certain hour. It is also frequented by many single gentlemen belonging to the town. At Gregory's, upwards of thirty sat down to dinner, though there were not more than a dozen who resided in the house. A stranger is thus soon introduced to an acquaintance with the people, and if he is travelling alone, he will find at these tables some relief from the ennui of his situation. At the better sort of American taverns or hotels, very excellent dinners are provided, consisting of almost every thing in season. The hour is from two to three o'clock, and there are three meals in the day. They breakfast at eight o'clock upon rump steaks, fish, eggs, and a variety of cakes, with tea or coffee. The last meal is at seven in the evening, and consists of as substantial fare as the breakfast, with the addition of cold fowl, ham, &c. The price of boarding at these houses is from a dollar and a half to two dollars per day. Brandy, hollands, and other spirits, are allowed at dinner; but every other liquor is paid for extra. English breakfasts and teas, generally speaking, are meagre repasts compared with those of America; and as far as I had an opportunity of observing, the people live, with respect to eating, in a much more luxurious manner than we do, particularly in the great towns and their neighbourhoods. But their meals, I think, are composed of too great a variety, and of too many things, to be conducive to health; and I have little doubt but that many of their diseases are engendered by gross diet, and the use of animal food at every meal. Many private families live nearly in the same style as at these houses, and have as great variety upon their tables. Formerly, pies, puddings, and cyder used to grace the breakfast table: but they are now discarded from the genteeler houses, and are found only at the small taverns and farm-houses in the country.

Having hired a stage to take us to Hudson, about thirty miles below, on the east side of the river, we left Albany the following morning, and crossed over to the opposite shore in the ferry-boat. At the top of a hill, which rises gradually from the water side, we had a beautiful view of the city and its environs. Several gentleman's seats appeared to great advantage, and the plantations, gardens, meadow lands, and orchards, interspersed among a number of handsome buildings, had a very picturesque effect. I only regretted that I was deprived of the pleasure of viewing such a pleasing scene at a more congenial season of the year. The day was however remarkably fine, which made some amends for the sombre tint of nature. The country through which we travelled this day was fruitful, well cultivated, and adorned with several neat farms and villages. In the evening we arrived at Hudson. This town is of modern construction, and like Troy consists of one very long street. The houses are of wood or brick; many of them built with taste, and all spacious and commodious. Shops and warehouses are numerous, and there are several large inns; from which I conceived that a considerable trade was carried on between this town and the interior. It has every appearance of a thriving settlement; and its situation is elevated and advantageous for commerce. There are several large brick warehouses near the wharfs for the reception of goods; and a great many small vessels sail continually between this town and New York. Ship-building is carried on here, and a vessel of 3 or 400 tons was just ready for launching. Several other vessels of that size were also in the harbour.

The next morning, Sunday, 22d November, we embarked on board the *Experiment*, a fine new sloop of 130 tons, built expressly for carrying passengers between Hudson and New York. The whole vessel was handsomely fitted up.

It had two private cabins abaft, containing several bed-places for ladies. In the midship was a large general room upwards of sixty feet long, and twenty feet wide,

containing a double tier of bed-places on each side for gentlemen, with printed cotton curtains drawn before them. At the head of this cabin or room there was a bar, like that of a coffee-house, where the company were supplied with wine, bottled porter, ale, segars, and such articles as were not included in the passage money. Between the bar and the fore-castle was a very complete kitchen fitted up with a good fire-place, copper boilers, and every convenience for cooking. The fore-castle was appropriated to the use of the sailors. The passage-money was five dollars, for which the passengers were provided during the voyage with three meals a-day, including spirits; all other liquors were to be separately paid for.

About nine o'clock in the morning we left the wharf, which was crowded with people to see the vessel depart; for it was the largest and best of the kind, except the steam-boat, that sailed on the river as a packet. It had not been established above six months. The mainmast, boom, and mainsail were of immense size for a sloop, but we had ten or a dozen fine young fellows to work the vessel; and having a smart breeze we soon left the town of Hudson far behind us. Mr. Elisha Bunker, who commanded the vessel, was part owner as well as captain, and seemed to be a plain religious sort of man. He had more the look of a parson than a sailor; and had posted up a long list of regulations at the cabin door, which, if properly enforced, were well calculated to keep his passengers in good order. In truth, something of the kind was necessary; for we had upwards of fifty persons on board, nearly all men. Among the forbidden articles were playing at cards and smoking in the cabin.

The morning was remarkably fine; the wind favoured us, and we had every prospect of an agreeable voyage. The month of November was but ill adapted to view the country to advantage; for the gay verdure of the fields and forests was now supplanted by the brown and gloomy hue of winter. Yet the scenes that presented themselves along the shores of the Hudson were in some places of that grand and romantic description, and in others so

beautifully picturesque, that they could not fail to interest the spectator at any season of the year. This river affords some of the noblest landscapes and scenery that are to be found in any part of North America. Nature and art have both contributed to render its shores at once sublime and beautiful.

## MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Elizabeth Schuyler, afterwards Mrs. Hamilton, was the second daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and is supposed to have been born at the city residence of the family, on the corner of State and South Pearl streets on the 7th day of August, 1757. The house was taken down to widen the street several years ago, and adjoined the ancient Dutch house that now corners on those streets, Mrs. Solomon Southwick, who knew the house in the latter part of the last century, speaks of the interior as having been elegantly finished.

She was married to Alexander Hamilton, then one of the aids of General Washington with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the 9th of December, 1780, there being not quite a year's difference in their ages. They lived together in the enjoyment of every blessing that could render wedded life happy for nearly twenty-four years. To estimate her character properly it is necessary to bear in mind that of the individual who had selected her from the many who would have been proud of the distinction of his notice, as the companion of his life.

The untimely death of Gen. Hamilton is too well known to need any notice here. He was in the 48th year of his age when he died, and left his wife with eight children, four boys and four girls, the youngest a helpless infant.

Mrs. Hamilton survived her husband for half a century, and we have heard it said that during the whole of that time she retained the widow's dress of that early period. A correspondent of one of the Boston papers, we believe the *Transcript*, published the following incident:

Some there are who may recollect her on a visit to Boston, we think more than ten years ago. It so happened that a horticultural celebration was about to take

place at Faneuil Hall, and this distinguished lady was invited and placed in the desk, by the side of the president of the institution. There were clergymen and other dignitaries; but she was the only woman admitted on the platform. In the course of various addresses made from the table below, richly loaded with flowers, fruits, &c., Daniel Webster arose and begged leave to announce that the daughter of Gen. Schuyler and the widow of Gen. Hamilton was then present; and with his own happy and thrilling reminiscence, he dwelt on the departed.

Mrs. Hamilton laid aside her black bonnet and arose. All was silent attention; those who sat near enough could read the tender and touching emotions of her countenance. She turned to the president and addressed him. He immediately, in a graceful and appropriate manner, uttered the sentiments she expressed to him, and requested him to make known. When she left the desk and descended to the aisle, there was something truly congenial to our republic, and beautiful, in the simplicity of her manner and the respect showed to her in our national hall. No one moved, but all silently waited. She walked through the aisle, attended by one or two friends, bowing almost imperceptibly from one side to the other to the multitude, expressing her feelings by her countenance. Her simple and unpretending manner, and the silent, respectful homage of the people, seemed to contain a clear and beautiful demonstration of republican truth and sincerity.

Mrs. Hamilton, after the death of the general, was devoted to acts of benevolence. She with Mrs. Bethune, founded the New York Orphan Society, one of the noblest charities of the age, and she was the presiding officer until she left New York to reside at Washington, when Mrs. Bethune assumed the duties of that office. Perhaps there is not another case on record where two ladies, the directress and second directress have filled offices in the same society for such a length of time.

Mrs. Hamilton resided in Washington with a devoted daughter, for some years, enjoying a green old age, and

like Mrs. Madison, had her weekly reception mornings, and was always active in welcoming friends. She seldom if ever, went into general society, but on one occasion, and by particular desire, attended one of the President's levees, where she excited the admiration of all; and, supported by the President's arm, was introduced to each of his guests as a specimen of nearly a century past.

A letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Boston, written on the 23d of August, 1851, thus speaks of Mrs. Hamilton while a resident of New York:

She is now *ninety-four years of age*, and is in fine health and spirits. On my return from Fort Lee, to-day, I received a letter from her, containing a request that I would call and see her. The letter was written in as clear and steady a hand as if she were not more than fifty. I received several letters from her last winter, dated from Washington, written in the same way. This letter was dated August 20th, 1851. She was to be found, she informed me, at Mr. Schuyler's in Laight street, in this city, I called this afternoon to see her, and think of my surprise in finding that she had taken the cars for Connecticut only an hour before. She told me in her last interview that her husband wrote the outline of his papers in *The Federalist*, on board of one of the North river sloops, while on his way to Albany, a journey, (or rather a voyage) which in those days, usually occupied a week; and that public business so filled up his time, that he was compelled to do much of his studying and writing while traveling.

Mrs. Hamilton lived to the very advanced age of ninety-seven years and three months, and died without a struggle, in full communion with the Episcopal church, and surrounded by her surviving children.

#### FUNERAL OF MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

[From the N. Y. Express.]

As we go to press, the funeral knell of one of the worthiest women of her time, rings in our ears, from the towers of Trinity Church, under whose shadow we pur-

sue our daily avocations. The day is dark and dreary, but the edifice is thronged with many who have come thither to pay the last sad tribute of respect to one who, apart from her own well known excellencies of character, was loved and honored as the life long partner of one of the most illustrious sons of the republic—Alexander Hamilton, the pure patriot, the brave soldier, the lofty statesman—the bosom friend of Washington. Mrs. Hamilton lived ninety-six years in the land. She had attained to womanhood before it had exchanged colonial vassalage for the more noble condition of national independence. Amidst the many exciting scenes in political life, into which her relationship to Hamilton often threw her, her graces and virtues shone forth to adorn and dignify her sex. She survived many years the untimely death of her partner,—and as one gazes on the mouldering monument to his memory in Trinity Church yard, amid the solemn associations of the moment, the mind involuntarily recalls the saddening incident of his untimely and melancholy end.



## THE CITY RECORDS.

Continued from vol. vii, p. 85.

At a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 17th day of January 171<sup>st</sup>.—Present, Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun. Esq., Mayor, John Cuyler, Esq., Recorder, Hend. Hansen, Johan. Roseboom, Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, Ab. Cuyler, Goose Van Schaick, John Pruyn, Egbert Gerritz, Nicolas Bleeker, Johannis Ten Broeck, Johs. Lansingh, David Schuyler, Jacob Lansingh.

Condition whereon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of this City Design to Expose to Sale winter wheat which is to come from the Tenants at Schaaahcook. The highest bidder shall on the delivery of y<sup>e</sup> wheat pay unto the Treasurer of this City y<sup>e</sup> money he shall bid for such wheat.

Sold to Teunis Eghbertse	25	Skiple wheat	at	3s 6d.	*
Johannis Cuyler, - -	25	Skiple Do.	at	3s	
Leendert Gausevoort,	25	Skiple Do.	at	3s 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d	
To idem - - -	25	Do.	at	f 6:17	
David van Dyk - - -	25	Do.		f 6:19	
Myndert Schuyler - -	25	Do.	a	3s 6d	
David van Dyk - - -	10	Do.	a	3s 6d	

Resolved by the Comonality that the following ordinance shall be publishd

By the worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas complaints have been made y<sup>t</sup> several pales were Lost in y<sup>e</sup> extinguishing of y<sup>e</sup> last fire y<sup>t</sup> was in this City wherefore it is Resolved that it shall be ordaind, Publishd and declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd y<sup>t</sup> all owners of pales shall for y<sup>e</sup> future sett their respective marks on them, and y<sup>t</sup> all pales which

shall at any time hereafter be lost in Extinguishing of fire which may happen in this city (which we hope God will prevent) shall be paid to the owners by y<sup>e</sup> Corporation of this City, and if any person or persons shall keep or conceal any pale or pales not belonging to him her or them selvs shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Twenty Shillings and Restore such pales to y<sup>e</sup> owners thereof.

And Wheras Great abuses are dayly Committed in this City in the Sale of wood for preventing whereof It is ordaind Publishd and declar'd that from and after the 24th of this Instant January all Sles of two horses shall be 33 Inches wide and all wood so brought for sale thereon to be 8 foot wood measure in length and the Load 36 Inches high and that all Sles of one horse shall be 30 Inches wide and that the wood so brought for Sale thereon shall be 7 foot wood measure Long and the load to be 33 Inches high on penalty of forfeiting such wood so to be brought and Exposed to Sale for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sheriff or any person that shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, and whereas Sundry persons within this City & County of Albany do presume to ryde with sles & horses in y<sup>e</sup> streets of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City very fast and unrulely for preventing whereof It is hereby publishd ordaind & declared that from & after the publication hereof no person or persons Shall Ryde or drive any horse or horses with the slec, waggon or cart or otherwise in the street or lanes in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City faster than on a steap or a very moderate trot on penalty of forfeiting for every such offence y<sup>e</sup> sune of six Shillings to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> owner Ryder or dryver of such horse slec waggon or cart for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sheriff or any other person that shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same dated y<sup>e</sup> 17th Jany in y<sup>e</sup> fifth year of his majesties Reign A. D. 171<sup>3</sup>.

The Comonality have this day Sold unto Johannis Dewandlaer for the Consideration of five pounds and Return the bonds he has of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality for £240:— which makes £250:—the land he has now in his possession Situate lying & being at Schaalkkook within the bounds of land belonging to y<sup>e</sup> said City bounded as in y<sup>e</sup>

Release he has given is expresd, paying for the said lands yearly & Every year thirty & one half bushell winter wheat unto y<sup>e</sup> mayor aldermen & Comonality of y<sup>e</sup> said City for y<sup>e</sup> time being their successors or assigns and that the mayor of the said City shall in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality Sign a Release of y<sup>e</sup> said Land unto the said Johannis D'wandlaer his heirs & assigns for Ever and Cause the City Seale to be the same affixed and Enterd on y<sup>e</sup> publick Records.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 28th day february 161<sup>5</sup>

It is Resolved by the Comonality that notice be given to Dirk vander Heyden; and Dirk Brat and Jacobus van Schoonhoven that they pay unto the Treasurer of this City the Rent they are in arrear for y<sup>e</sup> land at Schaalkook being one year—

The Petition of Johannis Knickerbacker, Johans. D'wandlaer, Dirk van veghten, Lewis viele, Corsett vedder, Marten Dellemont & Peter winne was Read.

The petition of Dirk van Veghten being Read Setting forth that he has made articles of Agreement with Daniel Ketelhuyn to Release his land at Schaalkook to him for y<sup>e</sup> Consideration of £270: to be paid at y<sup>e</sup> delivery & Execution of a lawful Release of y<sup>e</sup> same which he may do at before the Expiration of six year, and being oblidge by his Indentures to give y<sup>e</sup> worships y<sup>e</sup> Refuzall thereof which he by his said Petition doth give.

The Comonality have taken the s<sup>d</sup> petition into their Consideration do grant Leave unto the said Dirk van Veghten to dispose of y<sup>e</sup> said Lands unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Daniel Ketelhuyn It is Resolved y<sup>t</sup> Robert Livingston Jun. Esq. Mayor shall in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality Sign a Lease unto Isaac vanvalkenburgh for Eight morgans of land Situate Lying & being at y<sup>e</sup> verreberg within y<sup>e</sup> Limitts and bounds of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> city where y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Isaac vanvalkenburgh now lives beginning at a small Rivelett which vents into y<sup>e</sup> verreberghs Creek or Run of water to y<sup>e</sup> Eastwards of his house Running up westerly along y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rivelett Cross y<sup>e</sup> high

way which Leads to Schinectady to a Certain small mash or meadow which is to y<sup>e</sup> westward of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>i</sup> house, thence to y<sup>e</sup> verreberghs Creek thence along y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek or Run of water to y<sup>e</sup> place it first begun, and y<sup>i</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> term of thirty one year Comencing the first day of April last past for his heirs to pay yearly durance the said term after y<sup>e</sup> month of may 1721, two Skiple of good merchandable wheat & a couple of fatt hens, and y<sup>i</sup> the City Seale be thereunto affixed and the be Entered on y<sup>e</sup> public Record of the said City—

This day the Comonality have Resolved that Robert Livingston Junr. Esqr. mayor Shall in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality Sign and Release unto Symon Danielse the water Run of a certain Small Creek scituate lying and being on the East side of hudsons River on y<sup>e</sup> south side or end of y<sup>e</sup> land of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Symon Danielse being over against the land belonging to the heirs of David Ketelhuyn deed—to make erect & build a griss mill thereon paying yearly and every year unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mayor aldermen & Commonality and their Successors for y<sup>e</sup> time being after y<sup>e</sup> first day of may 1724 for Ever the Just quantity of six Shiple of good merchandable winter wheat in y<sup>e</sup> month of January or February for Ever—under such Exceptions and Conditions as by s<sup>d</sup> Release may appear and y<sup>i</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Seale of y<sup>e</sup> said City shall be thereunto affixed and y<sup>e</sup> same be entered on y<sup>e</sup> public Records of y<sup>e</sup> said City and County.

The Petition of Thomas Williams being Read Desiring the Refuzall of small piece of ground Lying between his Lott formerly belonging to Gabriel Thomson dec<sup>d</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> City Stokados Resolved y<sup>i</sup> the Ground be viewed and y<sup>i</sup> he shall have y<sup>e</sup> Refuzall thereof.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany the 14th day of March 171<sup>8</sup>

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Comonality that the native Indian owners of y<sup>e</sup> land Called Tionondorogue in y<sup>e</sup> maquase Country shall as soon as Conveniently may be, be sent for to come to the City in order to purchase from them One thousand acres of meadow land.

The Comonality have this day Granted unto Barentje widow of Thomas Barret a Lott of ground containing in breadth thirty foot and in length one hundred foot Situate lying and being agst. y<sup>e</sup> gallows hill, fronting with y<sup>e</sup> Corner of y<sup>e</sup> pasture of Johans. Mingael, and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> sume of nine pounds—

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 17th day of March 171<sup>8</sup>;

Whereas the mayor aldn. and Comonalty of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City did on y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of last past publish an ordinance prohibiting all Indian trade without this City as by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ordinance more at large may appear and Complaints are dayly made y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same is not put in Execution according to y<sup>e</sup> true Intent and meaning thereof werefore it is Resolved to desire the mayor Recorder and aldn. to put the same in Execution as soon as Conveniently it may be done and y<sup>t</sup> all Charges of suits or otherwise which may issue by putting y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ordinance in Execution shall be p<sup>d</sup> & defraied & bee on y<sup>e</sup> Charge of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City whereto y<sup>e</sup> assistants do Especially promise to stand & perform as far as in ym lyes.

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Att a meeting of the Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22th day of April 1719.

The Comonalty have this day sold unto Peter D Garroy for the sume of fifteen pounds payable in three year a Certain piece of ground Scituate lying & being in the fossenkill begining on the west by the fence of y<sup>e</sup> Pasture in possession of Wm. Gysbertze widow on y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fossenkill containing in breadth three Rodd and in length ten Rodd all Rynland measure.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> Comonality that the following ordinance be published (viz.)

By the worshipfull Mayor Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas that Severall persons do Leave their fire wood on the streets Lanes and passages of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City as also

durt silt & dung before their houses and lotts, It is therefore ordaind publishd and declared that all Person or persons shall at or before y<sup>e</sup> tenth day of May now next Ensuing Remove their firewood from the streets, as also to clean y<sup>e</sup> said Streets lanes and passages and pavements within the said City before his her or their houses and Lotts of ground of all dirt, silt and dung within the said time on penalty of six shillings for every offence for the behoof of y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

And whereas the water Courses in severall Streets of the s<sup>t</sup> City are much stopd up so that y<sup>e</sup> water has no certain course to vent dry & drain y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> street wherefore it is Resolved that it shall be ordaind Publishd and declared and it is hereby ordaind Publishd and declared that on or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of August now next Ensuing there shall be so much ground dugg out & carryd away from such places in y<sup>e</sup> said City and in such manner as the Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Comonalty of the said City or y<sup>e</sup> aldermen & assistants in Each Respective ward shall order direct & appoint, the severall owners or Tenants before whose houses or lotts any ground is lying which shall be Judgd to them to be Removd dugg up and carryd away and prevents y<sup>e</sup> water to drain and dry y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Streets on penalty of Twenty Shillings for every week after y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> first day of Aug<sup>t</sup>, any person or persons who shall neglect or Refuse to perform and do what he her or they shall be ordered to do and perform as afores<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sheriff who is to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22 day of April in y<sup>e</sup> fifth year of his majesties Reign A. D. 1719.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 26th day of May 1719.

Adriaen Quackenboss appearing in Comon Councill desires y<sup>e</sup> Comonality that they will be pleased to dispose unto him Twenty morgan of meadow land & ten morgan of wood land at Schaahkook on y<sup>e</sup> North side of y<sup>e</sup> Creek Resolved to clear and discharge the said land from y<sup>e</sup> pretention y<sup>e</sup> Indians have thereon w<sup>h</sup> when done y<sup>e</sup> said Adriaen shall have y<sup>e</sup> refusall thereof.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
29 day of May 1719.

This day the Comonality have sold unto Adriaen Quackenboss a Certain piece of Land scituate lying and being at Schaahkook on the north side of y<sup>e</sup> Creek over ags' the house & hofstead of Daniel Ketelhuyt containing Twenty morgans of meadow land and Twenty morgan of wood land on the hill and that for the sume of one hundred and ninety pounds currant money of New York half of w<sup>h</sup> sume to pay first May 1720 and the other half thereof first May 1721, for w<sup>h</sup> sumes he is to give bond with security and to Receive Indentures for the land between this and October next with condition to pay yearly Thirty Bushels of winter wheat after y<sup>e</sup> months of January or February 172 $\frac{1}{2}$  in that in y<sup>e</sup> months of January or February

It is Resolved that the mayor shall in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality sign y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indenture and cause y<sup>e</sup> Scale of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> City to be thereto affixed taking such bond and security as above is expressed.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany  
the 14th day of July 1719.

The Comonality having sold unto Jeronemus van Vlieren a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being at the bottom of the Gallows hill on the south of the lott of Barentje Baret wid'w containing in breadth thirty five foot and in length one hundred & twenty foot wood measure, and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> sume of twenty pounds six pound thereof on y<sup>e</sup> first of October next, seven pounds in October 1720 & seven pounds in October 1721. The Comonality have also sold unto Peter D. Garmoy a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being at the bottom of the Gallows hill and south of lott of Jeronemus van Vlieren containing in breadth thirty five foot and in length one hundred and twenty foot wood measure and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> sume of £20: Six pound thereof on the first of October next, Seven pounds in October 1720, and Seven pound in October 1721, on condition to receive a release when y<sup>e</sup> last payment is done & performd.

Johannis Redlif has also bought of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being at y<sup>e</sup> bot-  
tom of y<sup>e</sup> gallows hill on y<sup>e</sup> south of y<sup>e</sup> lott of Peter D. Gar-  
moy containing in breadth thirty five foot and in length  
one hundred & twenty foot wood measure and that for  
the sume of £20: Six pound thereof on the first of Octo-  
ber next, Seven pounds in October 1720 and Seven pound  
in October 1721.

Obediah Coeper appearing in Comon Councill desires  
y<sup>e</sup> Comonalty to dispose unto him a certain spott of  
ground behind his lot w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Comonality have taken in  
consideration & do grant unto him the prevelege to use  
y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> spott of ground until such time as they shall dispose  
of y<sup>e</sup> same and y<sup>t</sup> then he shall have the refuzall thereof.

At a Mayors Court held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
28th day of July 1719

It is orderd that the following Sumonce be sent to  
Volkert Symonse (viz.)

To Volkert Symonse of Schinectady. You are hereby  
given notice & acquainted to appear here in y<sup>e</sup> City hall  
of Albany on y<sup>e</sup> Eleventh day of August next ensuing to  
give your reasons why the two pieces of Strowds which  
were lately seized from you shall not be condemnd accord-  
ing to the direction of the City Charter dated in Albany  
y<sup>e</sup> 28th day of July 1719.

pr. order of y<sup>e</sup> Court Per Cur'm

Phi. Livingston D. C.

The Court adjourned till this day forthnight.

August 11th.—Volkert Symonse of Schinectady appears  
in Court) to whom a Sumonce was sent last Court to  
appear at this to give his reasons why the two pieces of  
Strowds seized from him should not be condemned accord-  
ing to y<sup>e</sup> directions of y<sup>e</sup> City Charter; and refers himself  
to y<sup>e</sup> consideration of the Court. The Court having taken  
consideration the two pieces of Strowd seized by Adam  
Haydon Deputy Sheriff from Volkert Symonse do con-  
demn them to be disposed off according to the directions  
of y<sup>e</sup> Charter of the City of Albany.



Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany  
30th day of July 1719.

Daniel Ketelhuyn appearing in Comon Councill gives unto them the refusall of Seaven morgan of land scituate lying and being at Schaabkook on y<sup>e</sup> great flatts w<sup>h</sup> he has sold unto Harmannus Wendell for Sixty five pounds and desires liberty if they do not take y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> land that he may dispose of y<sup>e</sup> same

Resolved that he may sell y<sup>e</sup> same when he pleases.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
11th day of August 1719.

Upon application of Volkert Symonse to the mayor aldermen and comonality that they will be pleased to give him their third in the two ps. strowds condemnd from him this day which is taken in consideration do release their third unto him accordingly.

Resolved that notice be given by advertisement that all persons who have accounts or claims on this City to bring in their acc<sup>t</sup> at or before the 28th instant and following persons are appointed a Committee to view & audit the Citys accounts, viz. Johs. Roseboom, Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler, Johs. Pruyu Esqr's, aldn. & Nicolas Bleecker & Johannis Ten Broeck assistants and bring in their Report in Comon Councill on or before 22th Do.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 12th  
day of September 1719

Resolved that the Rob<sup>t</sup> Livingston Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> mayor shall in behalf of the Comonality signd and release for Barentje Spoor for a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being at y<sup>e</sup> foot of y<sup>e</sup> gallows hill the north side thereof in fronting with y<sup>e</sup> fence of the pasture of Johs. Mingael stretching southerly towards the wid<sup>w</sup> of Isaac Caspers' wid<sup>w</sup> y<sup>e</sup> breadth of thirty five foot and in length westerly up y<sup>e</sup> hill one hundred and twenty foot wood measure and that y<sup>t</sup> City Seale be thereunto affixed and y<sup>e</sup> same to be enterd in the publick Records. And also Resolved said Robert Livingston Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> mayor shall

sign and release in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comonality for Jeronemus van Vlieren for a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being att y<sup>e</sup> bottom or foot of y<sup>e</sup> gallows hill on the south of y<sup>e</sup> lott of Barentje Barret wid'w containing in breadth thirty five foot and in length one hundred and twenty foot wood measure and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> City Scale be thereunto affixed and y<sup>e</sup> same to be entered in y<sup>e</sup> public Records.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th September 1719.

This day being appointed by the Charter of this City for aldermen of each Respective wards to make Return of aldermen assistants and Constables Choisen for y<sup>e</sup> Ensuing year viz<sup>t</sup>

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.

Assistants.

Myndert Schuyler	Johannis Ten Broeck
Goose van Schaick	David van Dyck
Joh's G. Lansingh Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Johan's Roseboom	Nicolas Bleeker
Abraham Cuyler	Johan's Lansingh
Thomas Sharpe Constable.	

*Third Ward.*

Hendrick Hansen	Johannis Hansen
Johannis Pruyt	David Schuyler
Gerrit vand Bergh Constable	

Johannis D. Garmoy is chosen High Constable  
Tcunnis Brat chosen Chamberlain of this City.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 3d day December 1719—Present Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq'r mayor, John Cuyler Esq'r Recorder, Abraham Cuyler, Goose van Schaick, Johan's Pruyt Esq'r's Aldermen Joh's Ten Broeck, Johan's Hansen, David Schuyler, David van Dyck assistants.

The following persons are appointed by the Comonality to be fire masters for the year ensuing—

*First Ward.*

Joseph Yetts                      Hendrik Halenbeck

*Second Ward.*

Reynier Myndertse              Tieleman van Schelluyne

*Third Ward.*

Philip van Veghten              Peter Bogaert

By the Worshipfull Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas in and by our Charter under the Seale of the Province of Newyork bearing date the Twenty Second day of July 1686, for the Consideration therein Expressd amongst divers other things there is granted Ratified and Confirmed unto the mayor aldermen and Comonality of the said City for the time being To have hold and Enjoy the Preveledge Preheminence and advantage of haveing within their own walls the sole management of the trade with all the Indians Liveing within and to y<sup>t</sup> Eastward northward and westward of the County of Albany within the Compass of his maj'es Dominions heretherein & thereby prohibiting and Discharging all and Every the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Province (the Inhabitants of the City of Albany Excepted) to trade or trafique with any of the five nations of Indians Called y<sup>e</sup> Sennekes Cayouges Onnondages Onneydes and Maquase who live to the westward or with any other Indian or Indians whatsoever within the County of Albany or to the Eastward northward or westward thereof so far as his said Majesties Dominions here do or may Extend, or to have or keep within their houses or Elsewhere any Indian goods or merchandize upon penalty of the forfeiture & Confiscation of such Indian Comodities whatsoever Except Indian Corn venison & drest dear skins so traded for and upon pain and penalty of the forfeiture & Confiscation of all such Indian goods and merchandize as gunpowder Duffells Rum and all sort of other Indian goods and merchandize which should at any time hereafter be found Conceald or kept in any house or place without the walls

of the said City and within y<sup>e</sup> said County and other the Limitts and boundaries therein and herein before sett forth and prescribed to be sued for prosecuted & disposed oft in such manner as therein is particularly sett forth & prescribed.

Be it therefore ordaind publishd and declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and Declar'd that no person or persons whatever within this City and County or without the same within the Limitts and boundaries afores<sup>d</sup> shall trade or trafique with any Indian or Indians for any bever or peltry or any Indian Comodities without the gates of this City Except for Indian corn venison and drest dear skins on penalty of forfeiting such Indian Comodities so traded for, to be taken and sued for by the sheriff his deputy or deputys, as also under penalty of being fined for so trading at y<sup>e</sup> discretion of such Court before whom the same shall be prosecuted so as such fine Exceed not Twenty pound Curant money of this Country two thirds of such fine so to be adjudged to the mayor aldermen and comonality of the said City and the other third to the sherrif his deputy or deputys or such person or persons as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

Be it further ordaind publishd and Declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that no person or person w<sup>h</sup>soever within the said City and County or without y<sup>e</sup> same within y<sup>e</sup> Limitts or Boundaries afores<sup>d</sup> shall have and keep within their houses or elsewhere without y<sup>e</sup> gates of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City any Strowds blankets Rum or any Indian comodities or merchandize so kept & concealed as afores<sup>d</sup> except 5 gall. Rum for Christean use to be taken and sued for by y<sup>e</sup> sherrif his deputy or deputies one third part to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> mayor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city for y<sup>e</sup> time being one third to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> mayor aldermen & comonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City and one other third to y<sup>e</sup> sherrif his deputy or deputys who are to sue for y<sup>e</sup> same Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 3d day of Dec'r in y<sup>e</sup> Sixth year of his maj<sup>es</sup> Reign A. D. 1719.

N. B. This ordinance was published the 19th day of December 1719.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>c</sup>  
26th day of January 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup>.

The mayor aldermen and comonality have this day sold unto Thomas Williams a small lott of grounds scituate lying and being in this City near y<sup>c</sup> horse block house in breadth on y<sup>c</sup> front twelve foot and in length Ten Rodd & one foot & behind fourteen foot Rynland measure haueing on y<sup>c</sup> west y<sup>c</sup> street on y<sup>c</sup> north y<sup>c</sup> ground of y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Williams & on y<sup>c</sup> south y<sup>c</sup> ground of Peter Ryckman, and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>c</sup> consideration of Eighteen pounds one half thereof y<sup>c</sup> first of May next & y<sup>c</sup> other half y<sup>c</sup> first of May 1722.

The mayor aldermen and Comonality have this day sold unto Obediah Cooper a small lott of ground scituate lying and being in this City by y<sup>c</sup> horse guard block house being in breadth in front on y<sup>c</sup> west 21 foot & behind to y<sup>c</sup> East 7 foot & 2 inches and in length on y<sup>c</sup> north side Six Rod four foot & on y<sup>c</sup> south side seaven rods & a half Rynland measure having on y<sup>c</sup> west the street & and y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> block house on y<sup>c</sup> north y<sup>c</sup> lott of Thomas Williams and the south y<sup>c</sup> ground of y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Obediah Cooper and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>c</sup> consideration af ten pounds half thereof y<sup>c</sup> first of May next and the other half y<sup>c</sup> first of May 1721.

Ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> mayor shall in behalf of y<sup>c</sup> Comonality signd Releases for y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ground and that y<sup>c</sup> same shall be enterd in the public Records.

It is Resolved that David van Dyck one of the assistants shall procure work men and materialls to Pave y<sup>c</sup> Street between y<sup>c</sup> north west corner of y<sup>c</sup> Church and house of Anna Maria Cartense and y<sup>t</sup> at the charge of y<sup>c</sup> City.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the  
21st day of March 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup>.

Resolved by y<sup>c</sup> Comonality y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> following ordinance be published.

By y<sup>c</sup> Worshipfull mayor aldermen & Comonality of y<sup>c</sup>  
City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall streets lanes and alleys within this  
[Annals, viii.] 22

City are stopd up with dung chips dirt filth and fire wood to y<sup>e</sup> great damage of several Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City for the preventing whereof and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same may be Removd be it ordaind publishd and declar'd that all owners or Tenants before whose houses or lotts of ground any dung chips dirt filth or fire wood is placed shall be Removed & carryd away at or before the second day of April next ensuing on penalty of Twelve Shillings and for every day y<sup>e</sup> same shall Remain after the 2d of April the sume of six shillings for y<sup>t</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sheriff to be Recoverd before y<sup>e</sup> mayor Recorder or any one of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen of the s<sup>d</sup> City.

It is also Resolved that it shall be ordaind publishd & declar'd y<sup>t</sup> the street which goes in by y<sup>e</sup> South Corner of y<sup>e</sup> house of Fredrich Myndertse and y<sup>e</sup> north corner of y<sup>e</sup> lott of the heirs of Marcellis Janz. now calld Spanish street and also y<sup>e</sup> street between y<sup>e</sup> houses and lotts of Jacob Lansingh shall be paved by the owners or tenants of y<sup>e</sup> houses and lotts of ground fronting y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> streets on or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of June next and that in such manner as the mayor or aldermen of this City shall direct on penalty of twenty shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behoof as afores<sup>d</sup> & to be Recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

The Inhabitants of the City of Albany as hereby notice given y<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> 2d day of April next there will be disposed to sale at y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany at a public vendue to y<sup>e</sup> highest bidder some wheat w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Corporation has rec<sup>d</sup> for Rent from y<sup>e</sup> tenants at Schaakhook.

The Comonality of this City have this day granted unto Cap<sup>t</sup> Jacobus van Schoonhoven, Johannis D'Wandlaer and Dirk van Veghten the fall and water course of Tamhenicks Creek lying and being within the bounds of Schaakhook for the term of twelve years comencing 1st May 1720 and ending 1st May 1732 to erect & build a Sawmill on the said Creek near the said fall and to ride and saw yearly four hundred and fifty Saw Loggs to the said Sawmill, for w<sup>h</sup> Liberty the said Jacobus van Schoonhoven, Joh's D'Wandlaer & Dirk van Veghten is to pay yearly and every year during the said Term unto the mayor

aldermen & Comonality and their Successors in the month of May y<sup>e</sup> quantity of two hundred merchandable deal boards to be delivered at the City of Albany free from all costs and charges and that at y<sup>e</sup> expiration of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> time they are to have the Refusall to farm the s<sup>d</sup> mill again before any other person but in case another person doth farm the same then the said mill shall be appraizd by indifferent Persons & y<sup>r</sup> money so to be appraizd to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> mayor aldermen & comonality to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jacob Schoonhoven, John D. Wandlaer & Dirk van Veghten their heirs & assigns.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 26th day March 1720.

The Petition of severall Inhabitants of the north part of the pearle street and others in the Second ward of the s<sup>d</sup> City being read praying that y<sup>e</sup> Comonality will grant the ground now vacant between y<sup>e</sup> house & lott of Joh's Visger and the lott of Rutger Bleecker may be layd out for a publick Street.

The Comonality haveing taken the said Petition in consideration do grant that there shall remain a comon Street running up westerly five foot from y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> house of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Johannis Visger twenty one foot in breadth Rynlands measure.

This day the Comonality have caused Hendrick Oothout sworn Surveyor to measure & lay out y<sup>e</sup> following Streets viz<sup>t</sup> beginning at the Corner of y<sup>e</sup> Lott of Jacob Visger and the Corner of the Lott of Schibboleth Bogardus, running from thence Northerly to the Lott of the heirs of Jan Dirkse and the Lott late belonging to Adries Dvoss dec<sup>d</sup> to be in breadth at the north end of the said Street two Rod, and the Street on the north end of the pearle Street being opposite to the Corner of the Lott of Johannis Blecker Jun'r to be in breadth Seaven Rodd Running up northerly till the end of the s<sup>d</sup> Street where it is to contain Six Rod & ten foot all Rynland measure.

It is Resolved that all y<sup>e</sup> vacant Ground on y<sup>e</sup> north of y<sup>e</sup> lott of ground late belonging to Andries Dvoss dec<sup>d</sup>:

and others on the north part of the City near and fronting y<sup>e</sup> foxes Creek Shall for Ever hereafter Remain in Comon for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City.

The Comonality have this day sold unto Wynant Vanderpoel a small Lott of ground seituat lying and being before his house and that for y<sup>e</sup> sume of five pounds to be payd on y<sup>e</sup> 29th day Sep<sup>r</sup> next.

Yesterday y<sup>e</sup> Comonality sold unto Johannis van Santen a small piece of ground lying on y<sup>e</sup> north end of his lott and y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> sume of four pounds ten shillings on y<sup>e</sup> 29th day of Sep<sup>r</sup> next ensuing.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 28th day of March 1720.

The petition of the Inhabitants of the first ward of the City of Albany being read, setting forth that at the time of election according to the Charter they made choice of maj<sup>r</sup> Myndert Schuyler for an alderman in that ward who was appointed by the president of our province of New York to be mayor of the s<sup>d</sup> City for the then ensuing year and therefore praying that they may proceed to a new election for another alderman for y<sup>e</sup> said ward. The Comonality haveing taken the s<sup>d</sup> petition in consideration, do make void the election the Inhabitants made on y<sup>e</sup> 29th day of Sep<sup>r</sup> of maj<sup>r</sup> Myndert Schuyler for an alderman of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ward since is appointed to be mayor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City and grant the petitioners and other Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> said first ward may proceed to a new Election for an alderman.

This day the mayor aldermen and comonality have sold unto Mathews Flensburgh a piece of ground behind his Lott for y<sup>e</sup> sume of four pounds ten shillings half on y<sup>e</sup> 29th Sep<sup>r</sup> and the other half on y<sup>e</sup> first day of May next.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 2d day of April 1720.

The mayor aldermen and comonality have Pursuant to the Resolution of y<sup>e</sup> 21st of March according to the Publick notice then given, Disposed of y<sup>e</sup> wheat received for



Rent from the Tenants at Schaahkook at a Publick vendue to y<sup>e</sup> highest bidder on the condition following:

That the highest bidder of any of y<sup>e</sup> said wheat shall Receive y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wheat so bidd for on or before y<sup>e</sup> pmo. of May next and on the Rec<sup>t</sup> thereof shall be obliged to pay for the same, and the first bidder shall have the choice of the said wheat

f 152:	Dirk Vanderheyden	24 Skepel	at	3s 3d	
169:4	Barent Brat	24 Skepel	at	f 7:1	
168:	Barent Brat	24 Skepel	at	7:	£4:4
150	Barent Brat	24 Skepel	at	6:5	3:15
150	David Schuyler	24 Skepel	at	6:5	3:15
150	Joh's Cuyler	24 Skepel	at	6:5	3:15
150	Baltus van Benthuisen	24 Skepel	at	6:5	3:5
147:12	Dirk Brat	24 Skepel	at	6:3	
151:4	Dirk Brat	24 Skepel	at	6:6	
148:16	Leendert Gansevoort	24 Skepel	at	6:4	
150	Leendert Gansevoort	24 Skepel	at	6:5	
147:12	Thomas Williams	24 Skepel	at	6:3	
145:4	Leendert Gansevoort	24 Skepel	at	6:1	
144:	Ph. Livingston	24 Skepel	at	6:	

f 2123:13

Pursuant to the order of Comon Council on the 28th of March to warn y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of the first ward in this City have preceeded to Elect an alderman in room of Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq'r present mayor, who have chosen Mr Harmanus Wendell for alderman who is now sworn in that office.

It is Resolved by the Comon Council that Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq'r mayor Abraham Cuyler Esq'r alderman Johannis Hansen & David Schuyler asst's be appointed a Committee to gett the Property of this Corporation Surveyd by a sworn Surveyor scituate & being at Schaakook and that neighbors be warning given whose lands joyns next to y<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Corporation and make a report thereof as soon as conveniently may be, and also y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Committee view y<sup>e</sup> land, Jacob Fort, Johannis Knickerbacker, Dirk Vanderheyden & Peter Winne have desid<sup>d</sup> to purchase from y<sup>e</sup> Comonality.

Att a Mayor's Court held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
3d of May 1720.

The Court open'd and adjourn'd till this day forthnight.

Whereas that by vertue of the Charter granted to the mayor aldermen & Comonality of this City there was on y<sup>e</sup> 19th day of this Instant dec'r publish'd an ordinance by the now mayor aldermen & comonality of the said city Prohibiting thereby that no person or persons whatsoever within the City & County of Albany shall trade or trafique with any Indian or Indians for any bever or peltry or any Indian Comodities without the walls of the said city (Except for Indian corn venison and drest dear skins) and that no person or persons whatsoever within the s<sup>d</sup> City or County or without y<sup>e</sup> same shall have or keep within their houses or elsewhere without the walls of the said city any strowds blankets rum or other Indian Comodities or merchandize whatever on such penalty and forfeiture as by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ordinance recourse thereunto being had may more fully and at large appear, and since it has been found by experience that severall persons in defiance of y<sup>e</sup> ordinance formerly published relating the Indian trade have presumed to trade & trafique with the Indians contrary to the said ordinances

We do therefore hereby Require & Comand you to make a sarch in all houses barns ware houses or elsewhere of such person or persons who profess the Indian trade and are suspected to profess the same in the said County and without the walls of the said City and to seize all Strowds Duffells Blankets, powder, ozenbrighs Rum or other Indian Comodities (Except five gallons Rum Blankets and other necessaries for y<sup>e</sup> use of Christian families) as also all bever otters fishers Bearskins or any other sort of peltry (Except Indian corn venison and drest dear skins) there so to be found and the same to remain in your custody until y<sup>e</sup> same be Condemned and Confiscated according to the directions of y<sup>e</sup> said Charter, hereof you are not to fail and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our hands in Al-

bany the 21st day of Dec'r in the sixth year of his maj's  
Reign Anno<sup>c</sup> Do. 1720.

MYNDERT SCHUYLER, JOH'S CUYLER, HEND. HANSEN,  
ABRAHAM CUYLER, GOOSE VANSCHAICK, JOHANNES  
PRUYN.

To GERRIT VANSCHAICK, Esq. Sheriff of the City &  
County of Albany or to his Deputy.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany  
the 18th day of June 1720.

Whereas the Rutten Creek has done much damage  
occasiond by the late Sowr of Rain and stoping of y<sup>c</sup>  
water in y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek and by y<sup>c</sup> owners & tenants who stop  
y<sup>c</sup> sam up with dung dirt filt & old wood which they leave  
in y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek and y<sup>t</sup> their schoring or wall at y<sup>c</sup> side of  
y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek are much decayed and out of repair.

Wherefore it is hereby orderd and Resolved that for y<sup>c</sup>  
future y<sup>c</sup> walls at y<sup>r</sup> sides of y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek from the upper  
end of y<sup>c</sup> ground of Johannis Schuyler & Antho. van  
Schaick till y<sup>c</sup> end of y<sup>c</sup> Lotts of Collo. Peter Schuyler  
& Johannis Lansingh, which are now out of repair shall  
be made and repaired on or before y<sup>c</sup> first of August next  
by y<sup>c</sup> owners or Tenants whose Lotts of ground front and  
are bounded to y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Creek and y<sup>t</sup> in such manner of hight  
breadth and of such materialls as y<sup>c</sup> mayor, the aldermen  
and assistants of y<sup>c</sup> first ward or any of them shall order  
& appoint It is also ordered that y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> owners or tenants  
shall within four days clear y<sup>c</sup> said Rutten Creek behind  
and fronting their lotts.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> Public notice be given by advertizement  
that y<sup>c</sup> mayor aldermen and comonality of y<sup>c</sup> City of  
Albany design to dispose of severall small peices of land  
within y<sup>c</sup> Bounds of land of y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City at Schaahkook at  
or before y<sup>c</sup> 10th of July next and those that are inclind  
to purchase any of them may then appear before unto y<sup>c</sup>  
comonality and hear on what condition and terms y<sup>c</sup> same  
shall be disposed of It is also Resolved y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>c</sup> Publick  
Streets & passages within this City which are incroach'd  
by persons who have presum'd to sett in & build in y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup>

streets and passages shall be reculated by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Comonality on or before y<sup>e</sup> last day of August next.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of July 1720.

It is thought proper by y<sup>e</sup> Comon Council that Philip Livingston, D. Clark do take y<sup>e</sup> following oath viz<sup>t</sup>. you swear that you shall keep secret all laws & occurances w<sup>h</sup> shell happen and be acted in Comon Council of this City all such things & matters as shall be told you by the Mayor which ought to be kept a secret, so help you God. The Recorder, Abraham Cuyler, Harmanus Wendell, Goose van Schaick & Joh's Pruyn, Esq<sup>r</sup>s Ald'n, & Baltus van Benthuisen, marshall, have taken y<sup>e</sup> above oath.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 11th day of July 1720.

The Mayr Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany have this day sold unto Daniel Ketelhuyn a certain peice wood land scituate lying & being at Schaakook on y<sup>e</sup> north side of the Creek about 400 paces above y<sup>e</sup> property of Adrian Quackenboss lying under a hill containing about six morgan wherein is comprehended a mash of about two morgan, for which he is to pay nine pound in two payments four pound ten shillings on pmo. Jan'y next and four pound ten shillings on pmo. Jan'y 1722, and pay unto the mayor aldermen and comonality and their successors for ever y<sup>e</sup> quantity of two skiple of wheat for ever y<sup>e</sup> first payment to comence in Jan'y 1731.

The Comonality have this day sold unto Peter Winne a certain piece of land at Schaahkook being on y<sup>e</sup> west of Tamhenicks Creek under the hill where y<sup>e</sup> Comon Road runs over, containing about thre morgan more or less for which he is to pay the sume of nine pounds current money of New York in two payments the first on pmo. Jan'y next being four pounds ten shilling and y<sup>e</sup> like sume on or before pmo. Jan'y 1722, and to pay unto y<sup>e</sup>

mayor recorder aldermen and comonality and their successors forever y<sup>e</sup> quantity of three skiple of winter wheat y<sup>e</sup> first payment to comence in Jan'y 1731.

The mayor aldermen and comonality have this day sold unto David Schuyler for y<sup>e</sup> sume of thirty pounds to be paid in three equall yearly payments y<sup>e</sup> first on pmo. Jan'y next the two peices of land, the one being a flatt or plain about one Englise mile distance from a certain flatt of land lying on y<sup>e</sup> Schaahkooks creek contains six morgan beginning by a white pine tree which stands just upon y<sup>e</sup> bank of y<sup>e</sup> river, from thence along y<sup>e</sup> river to a small run of water and thence along y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> run of water to y<sup>e</sup> stone bank or land to the place where begun and a certain tract of land over against Anthonys creek containing seaven morgan and a half bounded on y<sup>e</sup> west by y<sup>e</sup> river on y<sup>e</sup> south by a run of water on y<sup>e</sup> east by pine woods on y<sup>e</sup> north by two pine trees together with a morgan for a hoftstead—paying after ten years a skiple of wheat for each morgan.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 30th day of August 1720.

The mayor aldermen and comonality have this day for the consideration of twenty two pounds ten shillings released unto Isaac Fryer a lott of ground scituate lying and being at the foot of the gallows hill on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> comon road about five rodd distance from y<sup>e</sup> house and lott of Barentje Barret wid'w, containing in length one hundred and twenty foot and in breadth thirty five foot all wood measure, having on y<sup>e</sup> east & south the street and on y<sup>e</sup> west and north the comons.

It is ordred that thes<sup>d</sup> release shall be signd by y<sup>e</sup> mayor in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> comonalty and that the same shall be entered on the public records.

Whereas complaints are made that severall persons have omitted & neglected to pave y<sup>e</sup> street called Spanish street—according as they are orderd & directed by an ordance dated y<sup>e</sup> 21th day of March last It if therefore ordered that y<sup>e</sup> owners of y<sup>e</sup> houses and lott fronting y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>

street shall pave y<sup>e</sup> same at or before pmo. October next on penalty of twenty shillings for every offence and 3s. for every day y<sup>e</sup> same shall be undone, to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> owner of each lott.

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> walls at y<sup>e</sup> sides of y<sup>e</sup> Rutten Creek are much decayd & out of repair wherefore the mayor aldermen & comonality of y<sup>e</sup> city of Albany do order and direct that y<sup>e</sup> owners or tenants whose lotts of ground front y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rutten creek from y<sup>e</sup> upper end of the ground of Joh's Schuyler & Anthony Vanschaick untill y<sup>e</sup> end of y<sup>e</sup> lotts of Cold. Schuyler & Johannis Lansingh shall be made & repaired by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> owners or tenants on or before the last day of Sep<sup>r</sup> next and y<sup>t</sup> in such manner of height and breadth and of such materials as y<sup>r</sup> mayor y<sup>e</sup> aldermen and assistants of y<sup>e</sup> first ward or any of them shall order & direct and in case any person or persons shall delay or neglect to repair as afores<sup>d</sup> shall forfeit twenty shillings and also three shillings for every day y<sup>r</sup> same shall be undone.

Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> Resolution made on y<sup>e</sup> 18th of June last relateing y<sup>e</sup> regulation of streets in this city expird by its own limitation shall be and continue in force till y<sup>r</sup> last of Sep<sup>r</sup> next.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 8d day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1720.

Resolved that Public notice be given by advertisement that all persons who have any just claime or accounts with the corporation of the city of Albany are desired to deliver their accounts unto Teunis Brat, chamberlaine of the s<sup>d</sup> city on or before the 16th day of this Instant to the end that the same may be viewd examind and allow'd.

Resolved that the following persons viz<sup>t</sup>. Hendrick Hansen, Abraham Cuyler, Joh's Pruyn Esq<sup>r</sup>s aldermen, Johannis Hansen & David Schuyler, assistants be appointed a comittee to view and examine y<sup>e</sup> accounts of the s<sup>d</sup> city on or before y<sup>e</sup> two & twentieth Instant and bring in their Report in Comon Councill on y<sup>e</sup> 23th following.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
21th day of September 1720.

Dirck vander Heyden haveing desird to have liberty to dig y<sup>e</sup> Creek at Schaahkook through a small neck of land y<sup>t</sup> is adjoyning to his land that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> creek may be lead straight to prevent takeing away of land at high or overflowing of water which is granted accordingly.

This day the Comonality sold unto Johannis Cuyler a certain lott of ground scituate lying and being in the city of Albany in the second ward on the East side of the pearle street bounded on the south by the lott of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Joh's Cuyler on the north the corner lott this day sold to Johannis Beekman Jun'r, on the east by a lott formerly granted to Jan Verbeek containing in breadth at the front one Rod Eleven foot Eight Inches, in length on the South side nine Rod three foot nine inches and on the north nine Rod Seaven foot and a half, keeping the same breadth in the rear as in the front all Rynland measure, and that for the consideration of fifty one pounds Eighteen Shillings & six pence in the three following payments, fifteen pounds on the receipt of the Release; Eighteen Pounds nine shillings and three pence in y<sup>e</sup> month of September 1721, and Eighteen Pounds nine shillings threepence in September 1722.

The Comonality have also sold this day unto Johan's Beekman Jun'r. a certain lott of ground scituate lying & being in the City of Albany in the second ward on the east side of the pearle street bounded on the south side by the lott this day sold unto Johannis Cuyler on the north the new street that leads down between the lott of Anthony van Schaick Jun'r and the s<sup>d</sup> Johannis Beekman Jun'r. and on y<sup>e</sup> East by a lott which was granted to John Verbeek by patent on y<sup>e</sup> 12th of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1670. Containing in breadth at the front one Rodd Eleven foot Eight Inches in length on the south nine rodd seaven foot and a half and on the north ten rodd less two inches in breadth in the rear two rod six foot and eight inches to the s<sup>d</sup> new street (which street is to be in breadth three rodd all Rynland measure)

for which lott of ground the said Johannis Beckman Junr is to pay Eighty three pounds one shilling & six pence, fifteen pounds thereof on the receipt of y<sup>e</sup> receiver and thirty four pounds & nine pence in the month of September 1721, and y<sup>e</sup> like sume of thirty pounds 9d in Sep<sup>r</sup> 1722.

This day y<sup>e</sup> Comonality have sold unto David Schuyler sixteen morgan of land on the East side of Hudsons river on the south of Schaahkooks creek and on y<sup>e</sup> east of y<sup>e</sup> land sold unto him so that it be taken in one fence & adjoining to the other land sold him for y<sup>e</sup> consideration of nine pounds to pay in three payments & 3½ skeple wheat after 10 years—free.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th September 1720.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the City of Albany for the aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city to return the Election of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen & assistants and constables of the respective wards in the said city to serve for y<sup>e</sup> ensuing year and are as follows (viz<sup>t</sup>)

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Harmanus Wendell	Johan's Ten Broeck
Goose van Schaick	David van Dyck
David Groesbeek, Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Hend'k Roseboom	Gerrit Lansingh
Barent Sanders	Hend'rick Roseboom Jun'r
Casparus van Yveren, Constable	

*Third Ward.*

Hend'k Hansen	Joh's Hansen
Johan's Pruyn	David Schuyler
Jacob Goewey, Constable	

Thomas Scherpe is chosen High Constable and Teunis Brat, Chamberlain of the said city.



Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>c</sup> 3th day of October 1720.—Present, Mynd<sup>t</sup> Schuyler Esq<sup>r</sup> Mayor, Joh's Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup>, Recorder, Johan's Roseboom, Hendrick Hansen, Abraham Cuyler, Harmanis Wendell, Joh's Pruyn Esq<sup>r</sup>s ald'u, Joh's Hansen, Johan's Lansingh, Joha's Ten Broeck, David Schuyler, David van Dyck, ass'ts.

It is orderd by the Comonality that the mayor shall in behalf of the Comonality sign the conveyance unto Johannis Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup>, and Joh's Beekman Jun<sup>r</sup>, each for a lott of ground sold unto them on y<sup>c</sup> 21th day of Sep<sup>r</sup> last with a sufficient warrantee, as also to sign a release unto David Schuyler for land sold him 11th of July & 21st of September with such conditions as y<sup>c</sup> said land is sold.

The Committee appointed on y<sup>c</sup> 8th day of September last bring in their report that they have viewd and examin'd the accounts of the severall persons therein mentioned payable by y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city amounting in all y<sup>c</sup> sume of Two hundred nine pounds three shillings and eleven pence half penny which is examin'd and approv'd of by the Comonality and orderd that an order be sign'd unto Teunis Brat city chamberlain for paying the said sume of money unto the several persons mentioned in y<sup>c</sup> said report.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>c</sup> 15th day of November 1720

Resolved that an advertisement be put up in a publick place to give notice that no person or persons shall dispose of any strong liquor without being first duely Licens'd—on penalty of five pounds.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>c</sup> City hall of Albany the 18th day of November 1720

It is Resolved that y<sup>c</sup> following ordinance be pulish'd viz<sup>t</sup>

By the Worshipfull Mayor Recorder Aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany

[Annals, viii.] 23

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas we are credibly informd that severall persons within this city do presume to cut down the stockados standing about this for y<sup>e</sup> preventing whereof It is Resolved that it shall be publishd ordaind and declar'd and it is hereby publishd ordaind and declar'd that no person or persons shall cutt down any of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Stockados nor carry or convey them away on penalty of three shillings for every stockado so cutt down carryd or conveyd away to be recoverd before anny of his majeties Justices of y<sup>e</sup> peace within this city from any person or persons that shall transgress either by himself his son or servant for y<sup>e</sup> use of any person that shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

It is Resolved by the Comonality that y<sup>e</sup> members belonging to y<sup>e</sup> same shall duely attend y<sup>e</sup> comon councill an half an hour at furthest after y<sup>e</sup> bell ringing for y<sup>e</sup> same on penalty of three shillings for every offence.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 25th November 1720.

The Comonality have this day let to farm y<sup>e</sup> Water Run and fall of water on Tamhenicks creek unto Jacobus Schoonhoven mentioned on y<sup>e</sup> 21st of March last to be let unto him Joh's D'Wandlaer and Dirk van Veghten since they decline, he is to have it for y<sup>e</sup> term of twelve years commencing from y<sup>e</sup> first day of August 1721 & ending pmo. August 1733, on y<sup>e</sup> same condicon as mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> foregoing condition.

Resolved that an Indenture be drawn according to y<sup>e</sup> true intent and meaning of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> agreement and that y<sup>e</sup> mayor in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> comonality shall sign y<sup>e</sup> same and cause the City Scale to be thereunto affixed and y<sup>e</sup> same to be enterd on y<sup>e</sup> Publick Records.

Resolved that a well be made in y<sup>e</sup> second ward of this city in y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> pearle street at y<sup>e</sup> charge of this city not exceeding fifteen pounds and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> recorder, the aldermen and assistants or any of them of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ward have y<sup>e</sup> management thereof to provide materials, workmen &c.

Resolved that a well be made in the third ward of y<sup>e</sup> said city in y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Brewers street at y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city not exceeding fifteen pounds, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> aldermen and assistants or any of them have y<sup>r</sup> management thereof to procure materials workmen &c. and that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wells be finisht by y<sup>e</sup> first of August next ensueing.

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Att a Mayors Court held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 23th of August 1720.

Samuel Babington Plentive by John Collins his attorney.

Tjerk Visger Defend<sup>t</sup> by Ph. Livingston his attorney.

Leend<sup>t</sup> Gansvort

Harman Rykman

W. Hogan

David V. Dyke

Nicolas Fonda

Jacob Lansing

Hendr. Roseboom

Nicolas Wyngaer

Jurrem Hogan

Joh. Groesbeek

Dirk Tenbroeck

Dirk Bratt

Declaration and Pleading read.

The account of Mr. Samuel Babington sworn for ten pounds seven shillings & six pence.

Benjamin Egbertse sworn. John Collins sworn.

Teunis Brat. Antho, Brat.

The Jury Return who find for y<sup>e</sup> Plentive five pounds four pence half penny for y<sup>e</sup> Debt & sixpence costs, for which y<sup>e</sup> Plentives attorney moves for Judgment for the verdict & for costs of suite, wh. is granted accordingly.

The Court adjourned till this day fortnight.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 3th day of December 1720.

The Comonality have appointed the following Persons to be fire masters for the ensuing year.

William Hogan, Frederick Myndertse, Claes Fonda, Hend. Bleecker, Isaac Fonda, Jan Maase, to go run on y<sup>e</sup> 12th Instant for y<sup>e</sup> first time and that a warrant be directed unto them.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Cryer go round in this city to cry about y<sup>t</sup> all those who have any of y<sup>e</sup> City leathers or Iron

hooks to bring y<sup>e</sup> same to Anthony Bogardus house that it may be known how many there shall be wanting which is ordered shall be made on charge of this city to compleat y<sup>e</sup> number of                   leathers and iron hooks &c.

At a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 11th day of Dec'r 1720.

Resolved by the Comonality that the following ordinance shall be publishd.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas it has been found by experiance that abuzes have been committed in this city in the sale of wood for preventing whereof it is Resolved that it shall be ordaind publishd and declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that from and after the Eighteenth of this Instant month December, all Slices for two horses shall be thirty three inches wide and all wood to be brought for sale thereon to be eight foot wood measure in length, and the load to be thirty six inches high, and that all Slices for one horse shall be thirty inches wide and that the load of wood to be brought for sale thereon shall be seven foot long and the load to be thirty inches high all wood measure on penalty of forfeiting such wood to be brought and exposed to sale for the behoof of the sheriff or any person that shall sue for the same.

And whereas sundry persons within this city and county of Albany do presume to ride with slices and horses in the streets of the s<sup>d</sup> city very fast and unruly for preventing whereof it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that from and after the publication hereof no person or persons shall ride or drive any horse or horses with slice waggon or cart or otherwise in the streets or lanes of the said city faster than on a steep or a very moderate trot on penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sume of six shilling to be paid by the owner or driver of such horse slice waggon or cart for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sheriff or any other person that shall sue for the same.

That no person or persons shall presume to ryde down any hill within this city with any sles boards or otherwise after five o'clock at night on penalty of six shillings for every offence, to be paid by the person and persons offending, their parents or masters for y<sup>e</sup> behoof as afores<sup>d</sup> dated in Albany this tenth day of December in the seventh year of his maj<sup>es</sup> Reign annoq. Do. 1720.

Resolved that a warrant be issued to the assessors to appear in the City hall of Albany on the 13th day of this Instant to take their oaths for well truly equally and impartially and in due proportion as it shall appear unto you according to your best understanding to assess and rate on all and every the freeholders inhabitants and residents of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city for which you are choisen asses'rs, the number of four thousand yellow pine Stockados and return such estimate in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office on or before y<sup>e</sup> 18th Instant.

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Att a Mayors Court held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 13th day of December 1720.

Johannis Wyncoop by John Collins his attorney, Plentive.

Peter De Garmoy Defend<sup>t</sup> who appears in Court and Confesses Judgment for Eleven Pounds fourteen shillings Debt with costs of suite and six pence damages, the court give Jugement for the same accordingly.

The sherif protest against the insufficiency of the goal of this city & county.

The Court adjournd till this day forthnight.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 24th day of Dec'r 1720.

Pursuant to the Resolve of the Comonality and y<sup>e</sup> warrant directed to y<sup>e</sup> assessors of this city dated y<sup>e</sup> 11th Instant they deliverd their estimate for 4000 Stockados in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office of the s<sup>d</sup> city which is but little above one third of the same it be to want may be wanting, a heavy and burthensome tax on the inhabitants alone to fortify the s<sup>d</sup> city, wherefore it is Resolved not to pro-

ceed but endeavor to gett releave by the next assembly that y<sup>e</sup> Province may contribute fortifying y<sup>e</sup> same.

Att a Comon Councill held the 28th day of February 172<sup>t</sup>.

Whereas David Schuyler has purchazed on y<sup>e</sup> 21th day of Sep'r last sixteen morgan of land scituate lying and being in the bounds of land belonging to the said city at Schaahkook to be an addition to 2 other peices of land, which said sixteen morgan of land he desires may be in three severall pieces of land instead of one which is, granted accordingly, and Resolved that the Indentures be drawn over inserting therein that the said David Schuyler is to have said 16 morgan in three peices, and that the mayor in behalf of the Comonality do sign y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indenture affix y<sup>e</sup> City Seale thereto and that y<sup>e</sup> same be enterd on the Publick Records, taking such payment and bonds as orderd on y<sup>e</sup> 11th July and 21th day of Sep<sup>r</sup> last and on y<sup>e</sup> like condition as then there ordered and Resolved.

Myndert Schuyler Esq. mayor, desires to have the refusall of a pice of land containing about three morgan lying & being in the bounds of land belonging to the said City at Schaahkook towards the Northeast from the land of Symon Danielse being the land he has shown to Johannis Hansen, which is granted.

Harmanus Wendell Esq. alderman, acquaints the Comonality that he has sundry times been at y<sup>e</sup> expence to gett the Pales and Chains mended and repaired to y<sup>e</sup> well which stands on the hill in the Joncker Street and severall families do fitch water out of the said well without paying a penny towards the expense wherefore desires that he may have leave to gett the s<sup>d</sup> pales and chains mended at y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City, which is granted.

Whereas there is a Resolve made by the Comonality on y<sup>e</sup> 25th Nov'r last that a well shall be made in the second ward of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City in y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> Pearle Street and some of this meeting moveing that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> well will be very inconvenient at that place and prejudiciall to sev-

erall inhabitants who live on the east side of y<sup>e</sup> said street it is therefore Resolved and ordered that y<sup>e</sup> former Resolution concerning the said well shall be void and that y<sup>e</sup> same shall be made and placed at y<sup>e</sup> cross street between the houses of William Jacobse van Deusen and Gysbert Marcelis that y<sup>e</sup> water may drawn from the said well down y<sup>t</sup> street or lane at Gysbert Marcelises which will be then no nuisance to any inhabitant of this city.

David van Dyck desires that he may have the liberty to build his house three foot and a half in y<sup>e</sup> street on that lott of ground late belonging to Jacob Lookerman deceased, scituate being in this City fronting on y<sup>e</sup> East the house of Johannis F. Lansen, and if the s<sup>d</sup> 3½ foot of ground doth not belong to him on produceing of his title & writings, which he promises to do, he is willing and oblidges himself to pay for the same what shall be reasonably agreed on by the Comonality, which is granted accordingly.

Resolved that an ordinance be drawn and publishd regulateing rydeing of Indians from Schinectady to this City.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas it has been found by experience that severall private Persons in this County who not regarding y<sup>e</sup> safety & prosperity of this City & County of Albany but only for their own private lucre and gain do & for many years have done by indirect means ingrossd the fur trade with the Five Nations and other Indians into their hands by their contrivance with those who are employed by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indians to y<sup>e</sup> great prejudice of y<sup>e</sup> Indians and ruin of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> trade for y<sup>e</sup> preventing whereof and that the s<sup>d</sup> trade may be duly managed.

Be it ordaind publishd and declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that no Person or Persons who shall at any time or times hereof be employed by the said Indians to carry them or any of their wives and children, their peltry, beavers or other furs in his her or

their waggons from any place in the County of Albany, shall not bring them or either of them or their said effects any neigher to the said City than six hundred yards distance from y<sup>e</sup> Stockados of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City upon penalty pain of forfeiting the sume of five pounds lawfull money of New York for every male or female or any of their s<sup>d</sup> effects to be carryed in his her or their waggons contrary to the intent of this ordinance, to be recoverd in y<sup>e</sup> Mayors Court of the City of Albany for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sherrif or any person that shall sue for the same; dated in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 7th of March in y<sup>e</sup> 7th year of his maj'es Reign, annoq Do. 1727.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 25th day of March 1721.

David Schuyler to whom y<sup>e</sup> Comonality have sold and granted morgan of land on y<sup>e</sup> 28th day of February last, makes his application to y<sup>e</sup> Comonality that he has sold the said land unto Johannis Knickerbacker for the sume of fifty pounds, and doth now hereby give pursuant to his Indenture the Comonality the refuzall thereof. Liberty is hereby granted unto y<sup>e</sup> said David Schuyler to dispose of y<sup>e</sup> said land.

The Comonality have this day sold unto Abraham Vosburgh Jun'r a lott of ground scituate lying and being at the foot of Gallows hill on the north side of the lott of Isaac Fryer, containing in length one hundred and twenty foot and in breadth thirty five foot all wood measure, having on y<sup>e</sup> east y<sup>e</sup> street on y<sup>e</sup> south y<sup>e</sup> lott of Isaac Fryer and on y<sup>e</sup> west and north the Comons, for which he is to pay the sume of twenty two pounds ten shillings in three equall payments, seaven pound ten shillings on receipt of a release for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lott of ground, seaven pounds ten shillings on the 25th day of March 1722, and seaven pounds ten shillings on y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of March 1723; for the two last payments he is to give bound.

It is ordered that the Mayor in behalf of the Comonality shall sign the release for the said lott of ground,



affix the City Scale thereto and that y<sup>c</sup> same be enterd on the public records of the said City and County.

Whereas the Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality on the 11th day of July last did sell unto Daniel Ketelhuyn a certain peice of wood land scituate lying and being at Schaahkook on the north side of the creek about 400 paces above y<sup>c</sup> property of Adriaen Quackenboss, lying under a hill, containing about six morgan wherein is comprehended a mash of about two morgan. Instead whereof it is ordered that y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> peice of wood land shall contain six morgan and one half morgan and on the south to be bounded on y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Schaahkooks Creek and running up northerly in such breadth & length between y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> creek & y<sup>c</sup> hill as the s<sup>d</sup> Dan'l Ketelhuyn, his heirs or assigns shall judge most convenient, for which he is to pay nine pounds, one half on receipt of a release and the other half on pmo. January 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and pay unto the mayor, aldermen and comonality and their successors forever y<sup>e</sup> quantity of two skiple of wheat for ever, the first payment to commence in January 1731.

It is ordered that y<sup>c</sup> mayor in behalf of the comonality sign a release for y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> peice of ground, affix the city scale thereto and that y<sup>c</sup> same be enterd on y<sup>c</sup> publick records of the said city and county.

It is Resolved that public notice be given that all those who are indebted unto y<sup>c</sup> mayor, aldermen and & comonality of y<sup>c</sup> city of Albany by bond or otherwise are required to pay the same on or before y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of April next, and all those who have given bonds are desired to pay & discharge y<sup>c</sup> same when due on penalty to be sued & prosecuted.

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Att a Comon Councill held in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 4th day of April 1721.

It is Resolved by y<sup>c</sup> Comonality that the wheat which is come in for the rent of y<sup>c</sup> Tenants at Schaahkook shall be disposed on or before Monday next at a publick vendue.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> following ordinance be publishd, viz<sup>t</sup>.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Comonalty of y<sup>c</sup> City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall streets and lanes within y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid city wants to be regulated & conveniently layd out, draind, pavd and in some parts Earth dugg out & carted away, for the effecting whereof be it ordaind, publishd and declar'd and it is hereby ordaind, published and declar'd that all and every person and persons within this city before whose houses & lotts y<sup>e</sup> water has no vent shall forthwith ditch & drain the water to give it passage that the high-ways may be dry & be useful for y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city, and that all y<sup>e</sup> streets and lanes be sufficiently pavd, y<sup>e</sup> earth dugg out and carted away on or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of May next ensucing by y<sup>e</sup> owners or tenants of y<sup>e</sup> houses and lot of ground fronting any such streets where it shall be wanting and y<sup>t</sup> in such manner & form as the mayor, recorder aldermen & assistants in each respective ward shall order and direct on penalty of thirty shillings for every offence and three shillings for every day after y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> first day of May as such paveing, digging & carting shall be undone, for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sherrif or any other person as shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same. Dated in Albany this fourth day of April 1721.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 8th day of April 1721.

Whereas it is very requisite & necessary that a fitt and able school master settle in this city for teaching and instructing of the youth in speling, reading, writeing and cyffering and Mr. Johannis Glandorf haveing offered his service to settle here and keep a school if reasonably encouraged by y<sup>e</sup> Corporation, It is therefore Resolved by this Comonality and they do hereby oblidge themselves and their successors to give and procure unto y<sup>e</sup> said Johan's Glandorf free house rent for the term of seven years next ensueing for keeping a good and commendable school as becomes a diligent Schoolmaster.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 18th day of April 1721.

It is Resolved by y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen and Comonality that a letter be sent to y<sup>e</sup> Tenants at Schaahkook who are in arrear for rent of their land there, that they come forthwith to pay unto this Corporation what they are yet indebted.

Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany the 10th day of April 1721.

Conditions of sales of wheat by way of a public vendue which the Corporation of the City of Albany has received for rent from the Tenants at Schaahkook, that the highest bidder of any of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wheat shall pay ready money unless he has an approved account payable by the said Corporation of which it shall be deducted and debited in the Treasurers Book for the same, the said wheat is to be delivered in three days.

To Stephanis Groesbeek	24	Skiple	a	3s.	£3:12
David van Dyck	24	Do.	a	3	3:12
David van Dyck	24	Do.	a	3	3:12
David van Dyck	24	Do.	a	3	3:12
Philip Livingston	24	Do.	a	3	3:12
Myndert Schuyler	24	Do.	a	3	3:12
Philip Livingston	24	Do.	a	2 11	3:10
Philip Livingston	24	Do.	a	2 11	3:10
Philip Livingston	24	Do.	a	2 11	3:10
Philip Livingston	24	Do.	a	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:19:2
	216	Skeple			£35:01:2

Att a Comon Council held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th April 1721.

Whereas an ordinance was publish'd on y<sup>e</sup> 4th day of this Instant, Ap'l, for sufficiently paving y<sup>e</sup> lanes & streets in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city, digging & carting away ground out of y<sup>e</sup> same streets, w<sup>h</sup> stops y<sup>e</sup> course of y<sup>e</sup> water on or before pmo. May next and some persons having made application to be a further time allowed for paving & digging away y<sup>e</sup> ground which is thought very reasonable to be granted, allowd till y<sup>e</sup> 20th of May next.

Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> pmo. of May 1721.

Corsett Vedder haveing exchangd of one half of his land at Schaahkook unto Johannis Christianse desires y<sup>e</sup> Corporation to confirm y<sup>e</sup> same by giveing such liberty, being obliged by his Indentures to give y<sup>e</sup> refusall thereof and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Corsett Vedder haveing sold one other half of his land at Schaahkook unto Joh's Groesbeek for y<sup>e</sup> sume of £120, give y<sup>e</sup> refusall thereof to y<sup>e</sup> Corporation pursuant to his Indentures, who give him liberty to sell y<sup>e</sup> same.

Resolved that if the Tenants at Schaahkook who are in arrear for rent of their land do not pay the same within eight days that y<sup>e</sup> mayor in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> Comon Councill shall impower y<sup>e</sup> sherrif to distrain for the same pursuant to their Indentures.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City of Albany the 5th day of May 1721.

Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance shall be publishd concerning the Indian trade, viz<sup>t</sup>.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas complaints have been made that severall Persons in the City and County of Albany who not regarding or considering the comon welfare and prosperity of the s<sup>d</sup> city, but for their own private lucre & gain ingross the whole Indian trade, which if not prevented will not only tend to the deminishing of the s<sup>d</sup> trade, but allinate the affection and allegiance of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indians from his majesty, for preventing whereof, and that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indian trade may be duly and orderly managed for the equall benefit and advantage of the Inhabitants of the said city and the encouragment and increase of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> trade we do hereby make, ordain, publish & declare these our orders, rules and regulations in manner following, that is to say,

That if any person or persons within the s<sup>d</sup> city of Albany shall at any time or times after the publication

hereof receive, conceal, harbour or take in his her or their houses warchouses shops or elsewhere any packs or bundles of Beaver, Peltry or other fur belonging to any Indian or Squa, every person or persons so offending shall for every bundle or pack so received, concealed harbored or taken in as afores<sup>d</sup> forfeit the sume of five pounds currant money of the Colony of Newyork for the behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sherrif or any person that shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same, to be recovered before any Court of Record within this city.

That if any person or persons within the s<sup>d</sup> city shall at any time or times hereafter suffer or entertain any Indian or Squa (except those Indians adjudgd to be Sachims of the five nations), to lodge in his or their houses warehouses or shops, for every Indian or Squa, he or they shall so suffer after the time to be received and lodge as afores<sup>d</sup>, forfeit y<sup>e</sup> sume of five pounds currant money afores<sup>d</sup> for the behoof afores<sup>d</sup> and to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That if any Person or Persons that shall ride or drive with any waggon or cart any Indian or Indians or any of their wives or children, or any of their Beaver or Peltry or other effects from the westward towards this city and shall neglect or delay to take and receive his or their payment for such ridding before y<sup>e</sup> unloading of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Indian or Indians their wives or children, Beaver, peltry or other effects, or at such unloading (at y<sup>e</sup> place appointed) not immediately depart without speaking wispering or makeing signs to them or any of them shall forfeit for every offence y<sup>e</sup> sume of five pounds currant money afores<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> behoof afores<sup>d</sup> and to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That if any person or persons that shall ride or drive with a waggon or cart any Indian or Indians or any of their wives or children or any of their Beaver or peltry from the westward towards this city that shall take or receive from any man, woman or child any payment, gift, present or consideration w<sup>t</sup>soever for such rideing shall for every offence forfeit y<sup>e</sup> sume of ten pounds currant money

afores<sup>d</sup>, one half thereof for the behoof of the s<sup>d</sup> mayor, aldermen and comonality of the s<sup>d</sup> city and the other half for the behoof as afores<sup>d</sup> and to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons shall speake to any Indian or Indians or to any of their wives or children comeing from y<sup>e</sup> westward, without the gates or stockadoes of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city (except in those houses which stand within y<sup>e</sup> Libertie of the s<sup>d</sup> city nor intice them or any of them by signs or otherwise to trade with themselves or others on pain & penalty of five pounds for every offence for the behoof afores<sup>d</sup> and to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no Person or Persons whatsoever within this city or that hereafter shall come within this city shall send out or makē use of any Broakers, whether Christians or Indians, in the management of the Indian trade upon pain & penalty of paying as a fine for each offence the sume of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> behoof afores<sup>d</sup> and to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall debar any person or persons to take, receive or harbour any of the Sachims of y<sup>e</sup> 5 nations; the mohoggs dwelling at their two Castles and River Indians with their effects, any thing herein contained to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

That in case any person or persons shall have committed any offence contrary to this ordinance and the sherif, his deputy or deputys or any other person or persons shall on his or their own accord contract, agree, compound or make up the matter with such offender or with any body else by their means for a less sume of money then y<sup>e</sup> offence or penalty afores<sup>d</sup> made for such offences, he or they being thereof convicted by one or more credible witnesses shall forfeit for each offence the sume of eighteen pounds for the behoof as afores<sup>d</sup> to be recoverd as afores<sup>d</sup>. Given in Albany y<sup>e</sup> 5th of May in the seaventh year of his maj'es Reign, annoq. Do. 1721.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 8th day of May 1721.

Whereas the ordinance made on y<sup>e</sup> 4th of April last

concerning the paving draining and carting away of ground out of the streets & lanes in this city is therein left to y<sup>e</sup> direction of the mayor, aldermen and comonality in each respective ward of ye s<sup>d</sup> city: the direction thereof is now Resolved shall be in y<sup>e</sup> mayor, recorder, aldermen and comonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city or any two of them. That y<sup>e</sup> street called y<sup>e</sup> Rum street shall be pavd at or before y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of August in such manner as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mayor, recorder, aldermen and comonality shall order & direct.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21th day of July 1721.

The Petition of Mr. Johannis Glandorf being read setting forth that the house which the comonality designd for him is too small, desires a convenient house to keep a school in within this city, whereon it is Resolved to hire for him a house of Robert van Deusen, which he has in this city in the right of his wife, from Mr. Harmanus Wendell (who has a lease for y<sup>e</sup> same) for the term of 18 months, commencing pmo. November next for y<sup>e</sup> sume of ten pounds pr annum, which is to be paid by this Corporation.

The Petition of Gerrit Lansingh Jun'r of this city, coeper, being read desireing to purchase a lott of ground from this Corporation next to that of Abraham Lansingh, which Petition is Resolved shall be taken in consideration.

Niecolas Wyngaert appears in Comon Councill desires to purchase a lott of ground on y<sup>e</sup> plain next to the lott of Mr. Barclay, which is taken in consideration.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 8th of August 1721.

Resolved by the Comonality that the following ordinance shall be drawn and publishd viz<sup>t</sup>.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall Persons for their own private lucre and gain do buy and take in pawn from y<sup>e</sup> Indians their cloathing and other necessaries, by w<sup>h</sup> means they are rendered incapable to go hunting to maintain themselves and families and are often inveigled to drink to excesse, for preventing whereof we do hereby strictly prohibit y<sup>e</sup> buying, receiving or detaining any cloathing or apparell belonging to any Indian or Indians or any of their accoutrem<sup>ts</sup> (except wampum and Indian jewells) on penalty of forfeiting such cloathing and accoutrem<sup>ts</sup>, and also y<sup>e</sup> sume of three pounds for each offence to be recovered before any Court of Record within this city for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of y<sup>e</sup> sherrif or any person who shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

That no tavern or alchouse keeper, or one that sell strong liquor by retaile within this city & county shall suffer any disorders in his her or their houses or sell strong liquor at unreasonable hours in the night, or on y<sup>e</sup> Sabbath day to y<sup>e</sup> disturbance of those that live near them, on penalty of having their Lycence taken from them. Given in Albany this eighth day of August in the eighth year of his maj<sup>tes</sup> Reign, annoq. Do. 1721.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 24th day of August 1721.

Hendk. Roseboom & Barent Sanders Esq<sup>rs</sup>, aldermen, lay before the Comonality an acc<sup>t</sup> how far they are proceeded in making the well in the second ward of this city amo. near the sume of fifteen pounds allowd for making the same, desire an addition may be allowed. Resolved that the sume of twelve pounds shall be added for making y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> well & paid by this city.

An order was issued this day on Teunis Brat to pay unto Hend. Roseboom, Barent Sanders Esq<sup>s</sup>, aldermen, Ger<sup>t</sup> Lansingh & Hend. Roseboom Jun r, assistants, the sume of twelve pounds for paying part of y<sup>e</sup> charges of the said well.

Resolved that for y<sup>e</sup> future y<sup>e</sup> accounts allowd to be p<sup>d</sup> by this city shall be paid out of y<sup>e</sup> first money that



shall come in the Treas'rs hands and before any acc<sup>t</sup> now to be brought in or allowd by the Comonality.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 4th day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1721.

To his Ex<sup>'ly</sup> Wm. Burnett Esq. Cap<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>'l</sup> & Gov<sup>r</sup> in Chief of the Provinces of Newyork, New Jersey and Territories Depending thereon in America & vice admirall of the same, &c.

The humble Petition of the Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany.

Whereas there is an act passed in this Province in w<sup>h</sup> it is stipulated that all Indian goods that shall be found to the north of an east and west line to be drawn from y<sup>e</sup> north limitts of this City shall be forfeited together with y<sup>e</sup> value of such Indian goods as also £100 for every such offence, and such person or persons esteemed a trador contrary to the intent of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> act, in pursuance whereof Henry Holland Esq<sup>r</sup> sherrif of y<sup>e</sup> City and County of Albany has made a seizure of some strowds at Schinectady, lying to the north of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> east & west line, w<sup>h</sup> has been duly condemned, and we being informd that your Ex<sup>'ly</sup> has given orders to stop y<sup>e</sup> execution for levying y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> fine, wherefore we hope that your Ex<sup>'ly</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> safety & prosperity of this city will be pleased to lett the Law have its course, w<sup>h</sup> if not duely observed we humbly conceive will tend to y<sup>e</sup> ruin and distruction of the Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City, and as in duty shall ever pray and remain. May it please your Ex<sup>'ly</sup>, Your Ex<sup>'lys</sup> most humble & most obed<sup>t</sup> servants.

BARENT SANDERS, JOH'S CUYLER, JOH'S HANSEN, HEND. HANSEN, JOH'S TEN BROECK, HAR. WENDELL, DAVID VAN DYCK, GOOSE VAN SCHAICK, HEND. ROSEBOOM JUN<sup>'R</sup>, JOH'S PRUYN, GERT. LANSING JUN<sup>'R</sup>, HEND. ROSEBOOM.

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Att a Comon Council in the City hall of Albany the 20th day of September 1721

Resolved that Publick notice be given by advertisements that all persons who have any accounts with the

mayor, aldermen & Comonality of the said city to deliver the same unto Teunis Brat, City Treasurer, on or before the 23th Instant to the end that the same may be viewd and examin'd by the following persons who are appointed a Comittee, viz<sup>t</sup>, Hend. Hansen, Harmanus Wendell, Barent Sanders Esq'r ald'n, David Schuyler, David van Dyck & Gerrit Lansingh Jun'r, assistants, and bring in their report on or before y<sup>e</sup> 30th Instant.

Ordered that the Bridge at the tan pitts on the north of this city shall be repaired and mended; as also the bridge on the north of y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Church, at the charge of this city. Hend. Hansen, Joh's Pruyn Esq's ald'n, Joh's Hansen & David Schuyler be desired to procure workmen & materialls to gett that work done.

Albany the 29th September 1721.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the City of Albany for the aldermen of the severall wards of the said city to return the names of aldermen, assistants and Constables who are to serve for the ensuing year, being as follows:

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.

Assistants.

Goose van Schaick	Johannis Ten Broeck
Harmanus Wendell	John D'Peyster.
Johan's V. Olinda, Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Hendrick Roseboom	Johan's Lansingh Jun'r
Barent Sanders	Hendrick Roseboom Ju'r
Johannis van Schelluyne, Constable.	

*Third Ward.*

Hendrick Hansen	Johan's Hansen
Johan's Pruyn	Barent Brat
Hans Hansen, Constable.	

Teunis Brat is chosen Chamberlain of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany for the year ensuing.

Jacob Goewey is chosen High Constable.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City of Albany the 30th day of September 1721.

Pursuant to the order of y<sup>o</sup> mayor, aldermen and comonality on y<sup>e</sup> 20th Instant the comittee then appointed to view and examine the accounts due from the said city do Report that they have examined the said accounts as pr. a list now produced amounting in all to the sume of one hundred thirty one pound one shilling & two pence, which the mayor, aldermen & comonality do approve and directed an order to the Treasurer of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City to pay y<sup>o</sup> said sume of money unto y<sup>e</sup> severall persons therein mentioned.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 2d day of October 1721—Present Myndert Schuyler, Esq'r Mayor, Joh's Cuyler Esq'r Recorder, Hend. Hansen, Harmanus Wendell, Goose van Schaick, Johan's Pruyn, Hend. Roseboom, Barent Sanders, Esq'rs, Aldermen, Johan's Hansen, Johan's Ten Broeck, David van Dyck, David Schuyler, Ger<sup>t</sup> Lansingh Jun'r, Hendr. Roseboom Jun'r, Assistants.

The Petition of Joh's Visger being read and is as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>.

To the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany in Comon Councill conviend—

The humble Petition of Johannis Visger of the City of Albany, Most humbly sheweth,

Your Petitioner takes leave to inform your worships that on y<sup>e</sup> first day of September 1707 the then mayor, aldermen & comonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city did sell unto your Petitioner five foot broad of ground & the length of eight rod & five foot Rynland measure, scituate lying and being on y<sup>e</sup> west side of the Pearle street, which ground they covenanted & agreed for themselves & their successors to and with your Petitioner to defend and save him harmless from all claim & demand whatsoever on y<sup>e</sup> same tho' some time after your Petitioner was ejected from the s<sup>d</sup> ground by Andries Coeyeman, and your Petitioner

applied to them for releave to defend him ag'st y<sup>e</sup> said Coeyeman, but they then were of opinion that your Petitioner should first stand out y<sup>e</sup> law suite and they would defend your Petitioner, but y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Coeyeman being a powerfull man and your Petitioners circumstances but mean, could not with stand him in law and being apprehensive if your Petitioner should loose that case the said Coeyeman would gett possession of part of his house, which the then Comonality as your Petitioner perceivd would scarcely have defended and put him in possession again, which made him compound to y<sup>e</sup> great impoverishment of y<sup>r</sup> Petitioner.

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly begs y<sup>t</sup> your worships will be pleased to take his case and circumstances in your wise & serious consideration and allow him what money your Petitioner has expended at y<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> law suite and paid to y<sup>e</sup> said Coeyeman, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

The mayor, aldermen & Comonality have taken the above petition in consideracon and peruzd y<sup>e</sup> conveyance y<sup>e</sup> petitioner setts forth and do for y<sup>e</sup> releave of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Petitioner grant and allow y<sup>t</sup> he shall be paid y<sup>e</sup> sume of thirty pounds out of the first ground that shall be sold by this Corporation on the plain or else a peice of ground for the s<sup>d</sup> sume.

Resolved that priviledge & liberty be given to the Inhabitants of this city to make an Indian house in each ward without the city at the charge of those Inhabitants who will freely contribute towards y<sup>e</sup> makeing and erecting y<sup>e</sup> same for y<sup>e</sup> accomodation of y<sup>e</sup> Indians that come to trade with y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this place.

That in y<sup>e</sup> first ward behind y<sup>e</sup> Lutheran Church on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> Rutten kill.

That in y<sup>e</sup> second ward on y<sup>e</sup> hill opposite to the street between y<sup>e</sup> houses of Johannis Bleecker and Hend. Ten Eyck.

That in y<sup>e</sup> third ward near y<sup>e</sup> water side at y<sup>e</sup> south side y<sup>e</sup> third Creek.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 28th day of November 1721.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Comonality have this day appointed the following persons to be fire masters for the year ensueing:

*First Ward.*

Nicolas Wyngaert            Uldrick van Francke

*Second Ward.*

Christophell Yetts            Jacob C. Schermerhorn

*Third Ward.*

Cornelis Bogaert            Cornelis Maase

Whereas that on y<sup>e</sup> 5th day of May last an ordinance was publishd relateing to y<sup>e</sup> Indian trade which is hereby annulld and made void until y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of April next, of which is orderd that y<sup>e</sup> sherrif shall be given notice.

Evert Wendell appears in Comon Council desires to purchase a small peice of ground adjoyning to his lott, ordered that a Comitteee be appointed to view y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>l</sup> ground and bring report next Comon Councill day.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21th day of February 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Henry Holland Esq'r present receiver of his maj's quit rents for y<sup>e</sup> City & County of Albany appears in Comon Councill desireing to know if this meeting is of opinion whether the severall houses in this city are included in the Charter of the s<sup>d</sup> city or not.

It is the opinion of this meeting that the severall houses and lotts of ground within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city, patented before y<sup>e</sup> obtaining of y<sup>e</sup> said Charter and whereon a quit rent was then established are included in y<sup>e</sup> quit rent mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> said Charter, and y<sup>t</sup> this Corporation are to defend those persons who shall be troubled for such quit rent.

It is Resolved that all lotts of ground within this Corporation shall be sold in publick vendue and not otherwise.

That all persons who are indebted to this Corporation are required to pay their respective debts on or before y<sup>e</sup> 6th day of March on penalty of being prosecuted.

The following persons, viz<sup>t</sup>, Joh's Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup>, Recorder, Hend. Hansen, Har. Wendell & Barent Sanders, Esq's aldermen, Joh's Lansingh & Barent Sanders, assistants, are appointed a Comittco to examine y<sup>e</sup> acc'ts of Teunis Brat dec'd, late Treasurer, and bring in their Report on Monday next.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany this 26th day of February 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality have this day nominated and appointed Barent Brat of this City to be Sexton in the room of Teunis Brat deceased—that half of y<sup>e</sup> perquisites and advantages shall be for y<sup>o</sup> behoof of Williampie Brat his mother.

The Reverend Petrus van Driesen minister of y<sup>e</sup> nether Dutch Reformed Congregation of this city with y<sup>e</sup> Elders & Deacons of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Congregation appearing in Comon Councill, desire y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen & comonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> City will be pleased to release unto them and their successors y<sup>e</sup> Church yard or Burying place scituate & being to y<sup>e</sup> south of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>i</sup> city, which is granted shall be released when y<sup>e</sup> same shall have first measurd.

This day the mayor, aldermen & comonality have nominated & appointed Barent Brat City Chamberlain in room of Teunis Brat dec'd.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 1st day of May 1722.

The Comonality have this day sold unto Johannis Groesbeek three acres of wood land for a hofstead, scituate lying and being at Schaalkkook on the south side of a creek lately run from Tamhenicks creek into y<sup>e</sup> Schaahkooks creek and on ye west side of y<sup>e</sup> high road which leads to Stone Arabia two rodd distance from y<sup>o</sup> said road, for the sume of seaven pound ten shillings payable on the first day of May one thousand seaven hundred twenty three; orderd that a release be drawn for the s<sup>d</sup> three acres of land and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mayor in behalf of y<sup>e</sup> comonality sign y<sup>e</sup> same and affix y<sup>e</sup> City Seale to y<sup>e</sup> same and it be recorded in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city & county.

Att a Comon Council held in y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of June 1722.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas complaints have been made that severall persons in this County for their own private lucre & gain do Ride w<sup>t</sup> their waggons y<sup>e</sup> Indians w<sup>t</sup> their effects to the Houses of such persons as will pay them the greatest price for bringing them, and such waggoner exacts the payment for his or their freight from the Indians; w<sup>ch</sup> is a means to discourage the far Indians from coming to trade to this place and alienates the affection and friendship of the s<sup>d</sup> Indians, for the preventing whereof and that the said Indians may be encouraged to carry on their trade to this place, we do therefore hereby make, ordain, publish & declare these our orders & regulations following, that is to say,

That if any person or persons shall ride or drive w<sup>t</sup> waggon or cart any Indian or Indians or any of their wives or children or any of their Beaver Peltry or other effects from the westward towards this city and shall neglect or delay to take & receive his or their payment for such rideing before the unloading of the s<sup>d</sup> Indian or Indians, their wives or children, beaver, peltry or other affects, or at such unloading at the place hereafter appointed not immediately depart without speaking, whispering or making signs to them or any of them shall forfeit for every offence the sume of thirty six shillings currant money of New York to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the city for the behoof of the sheriff or any person that shall sue for the same.

That if any person or persons that shall ride or drive w<sup>t</sup> waggon or cart any Indian or Indians or any of their wives or children or any of their Beaver, Peltry or other effects from the westwards towards this city nearer to the s<sup>d</sup> city than the first hill above the Indian house shall forfeit for every offence the sume of thirty six shillings currant money afores<sup>d</sup> to be recovered as afores<sup>d</sup> and for y<sup>e</sup> behoofe afores<sup>d</sup>, Given in Albany this ninth day of

June in th the Eighth year of his Majestys Reign, Anno Do. 1722.

Pr Order of the Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany. PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Cl'k.

Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 26th day of June 1722.

The Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality have this day sold unto Gerrit van Schaick four acres of wood land scituate and being at Schaahkook on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> creek lately run from Tamhenicks creek into Schaahkooks creek on y<sup>e</sup> east side of y<sup>e</sup> road which leads to Stone Arabia to be two rodd distance from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> road for the sume of seaven pound ten shillings, payable on y<sup>e</sup> first of August 1723.

Ordered that a release be drawn for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> four acres of land and that the mayor in behalf of the comonality sign the same and affix y<sup>e</sup> City Scale thereunto and to be recorded in y<sup>e</sup> Clerks office.

Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany the 3d day of September 1722.

Philip Livingston produces his majesties Royall Commission to the mayor, aldermen and comonality constituting and appointing him Town Clerk, clerk of y<sup>e</sup> peace and clerk of the comon pleas in the county and city of Albany, which he desires may be recorded; the same being read and ordered to be enterd on y<sup>e</sup> public records, and took the following oath for the faithfull performing the said offices.

Whereas you are comissionated by his majesty King George to be town clerk, clerk of the peace and clerk of the comon pleas in the county & city of Albany you do swear by the Everlasting God that you will by your self or sufficient deputy or deputies faithfully and diligently perform the s<sup>d</sup> offices according to the best of your understanding and to keep the boeks & records of the s<sup>d</sup> city & county and give true copies of such records as are properly to be delivered—so help you God.



Whereas it is absolutely necessary that the quit rents which is in arrear by the Corporation for the land at Schaahkook and this City be paid since the 25th day of March 1712, It is therefore thought convenient that Barent Bradt, present Treasurer, take up twenty five pound for one year for the use of y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen & comonality to pay the same and for other urgent occasions, which he has taken up from Mr. Jacob Staats for that purpose.

Resolved that the said Barent Bradt shall be repaid out of the first money that shall be received for the use of the said city.

Albany 29th September 1722.

This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of the City of Albany for the aldermen of the respective wards of the said city to make return of the aldermen, assistants & constables who are choisen to serve for the ensuing year.

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.

Assistants.

Johan's Ten Broeck

Harm's Ryckman

John D'Peyster

Goose van Schaick Jun'r

James Livingston, Constable.

*Second Ward.*

Hend. Roseboom

Hend. Roseboom Jun'r

Barent Sanders

Hend. Cuyler Jun'r

Johan's Roseboom, Constable.

*Third Ward.*

Johannis Pruyn

Teunise Eghbertse

Dirk Ten Broeck

Barent Brat

Johannis Hun, Constable.

Johannis Vanolinda, choisen High Constable.

Barent Brat, choisen Chamberlain.

Albany the 14th day of October.

By the directions of the Charter of the City of Albany the above mentioned persons were sworn in their respective offices.

Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 27th day of November 1722—Present, Peter van Brugh Esq<sup>r</sup>, mayor, Joh's Cuyler Esq<sup>r</sup>, recorder, Johannis Pruyn, Hend. Roseboom, Barent Sanders, Johan's Ten Broeck, Dirk Ten Broeck, John D'Peyster, Esq<sup>r</sup>s, aldermen, Barent Bradt, Harme Kyckman, Teunis Eghbertse, Hend. Schuyler, assistants.

The mayor, aldermen & comonality have this day appointed the following persons to be fire masters for the ensuing year:

*First Ward.*

David Groesbeck                      William Waldron

*Second Ward.*

Cornelis Schermerhoorn          Andries Nak

*Third Ward.*

Wynant vanden Bergh              Jacob Visger

Orderd that the fire masters be given directions and a warrant to perform that service.

This day the accounts due unto severall persons from the City of Albany being examined amounting in all to the sume of one hundred twenty nine pounds & four pence half penny, for w<sup>h</sup> an order is directed to the Treasurer for payment of the said sumes out of the first money that shall come unto his hands after the former debts are paid.

Resolved by the Comonality that y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance be publishd viz<sup>t</sup>:

By the Worshipfull Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall persons within the City & County of Albany presume to sell & dispose of strong Liquors by retaile without being duly Licenced, to the great damage of his maj's interest & decrease of his Excise in this city and county as also to the disadvantage of y<sup>e</sup> eomon profit of this city for preventing whereof it is Resolved that it shall be publishd, ordaind and declard and it is hereby publishd, ordaind and declared that no person or persons within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city or county shall directly or indirectly sell or dispose of any strong liquor by retaile unless he sho

or they be first duely lycenced by y<sup>e</sup> mayor of the said city on penalty of incurring such fine or forfeiture as by y<sup>e</sup> laws of this Province in that case made and provided.

And whereas severall persons within the said City & Liberties thereof do presume to exercize arts, trades and manuell occupations without being made free citizens according to the direction of the City Charter, for preventing whereof and for the better government of the s<sup>t</sup> city and well fare of the s<sup>d</sup> citizens, It is therefore hereby ordaind, publishd & declar'd that no person or persons within the said City or Liberties thereof shall after the publication hereof use any art, trade, mystery or manual occupation except free citizens on penalty of such fine and forfeiture as directed and expressd in the Charter of the said city. Given in Albany the 27th day of Nov'r in the ninth year of his maj's Reign, A. D. 1722.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the  
3d December 1722.

This day the mayor, aldermen & comonality agreed with Jan Masse to be the Sealer of all weights & yards for the city of Albany.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup>  
4th day January 1722<sup>o</sup>.

Joseph Pamerton has undertaken to assist John Brumley to go round in this city as bell man every other night from ten to four a clock on y<sup>e</sup> usual places in the s<sup>d</sup> city calling every hour they go round and y<sup>e</sup> wheather, for which he is to be paid by this Corporation at the rate of ten pound ten per annum.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 2d  
Feb'y 1722<sup>o</sup>.

It is Resolved that the Treasurer of the City shall demand the payment from the severall persons who are indebted to this Corporation by bond, and those who refuse or neglect to discharge the same on or before pmo. April next shall be sued.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the  
26th day of April 1723.

Resolved by the mayor, aldermen & comonality to  
Publish the following ordinance in relation to the Indian  
trade made on y<sup>e</sup> 13th Instant (viz.)

By the worshipful Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and  
Comonality of y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas the mayor, aldermen & comon council of the  
city of Albany or the major part of them are by vertue  
of an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of New  
York Entitled an act for the further and more effectual  
prohibiting of the selling Indian Goods to the french,  
impowred and authorized to make such regulation with  
relation to the Indian Trade as shall to them seem most  
fitt and convenient for the just and fair managing and  
carrying on the s<sup>d</sup> trade and for preventing any force  
or fraud to be used or practizd with the s<sup>d</sup> Indians or  
any of them in obedience to the above recited act of  
General Assembly, we the s<sup>d</sup> mayor, aldermen and  
comonality do therefore make ordain publish and de-  
clare these our orders rules and regulations in manner  
following:

That no person or persons whatsoever within this  
city or county or without the same shall to the north-  
ward of a line extending from the north limits of the  
boundaries of the said city of Albany due East and West  
by the natural position unto the utmost eastern and west-  
ern limits and boundaries of this<sup>m</sup> Province of New York,  
trade or traffique with any Indian or Indians for any  
bever or peltry or any Indian commodities (except Ind'n  
corn, venison and drest deer skins) on penalty of forfeit-  
ing such Ind'n comodities so traded for, as also on pe-  
nalty of ten pounds to be applyed two thirds of the s<sup>d</sup>  
sum for building and repairing the fortifications of this  
Province, the other third to such person or persons as  
shall inform and sue for the same.

That no person or persons whatsoever within the city  
and county or without y<sup>e</sup> same shall have and keep within

their houses or elsewhere to the northward of the s<sup>d</sup> line any trading guns, strowds, blankets, rum, powder, lead or other Indian goods or merchandize whatsoever, five gallons of rum & goods for immediate Christian use excepted on penalty of forfeiting such Indian merchandizes and commodities so kept and concealed as afores<sup>d</sup> as also on penalty of ten pounds to be recovered and applyed for the uses as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons shall ride or drive with waggon or cart any Indian or Indians or any of their wives or children or any of their bever, peltry or other effects from the westward towards this city nearer than ten yards to the west of the two new Indian houses built on the hill and shall neglect or delay to take or receive his or their payment for such riding the value of nine shillings and no more, and that before the unloading of the said Indian or Indians their wives or children their bever peltry or other effects, and at such unloading at or near the place afores<sup>d</sup> not immediately depart without speaking whispering or making signs to them or any of them shall for every offence forfeit the sum of five pounds, to be recovered and applyed for y<sup>e</sup> uses afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no waggoner or driver of any waggon or cart shall presume to take receive harbour or transport any bever peltry or other furr belonging to any Indian or Indians at their return from this city towards Schinectady shall forfeit for every offence the sum of five pounds, to be recovered and applyed for the uses as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons within the s<sup>d</sup> city shall at any time after the twentieth day of May next ensuing suffer any farr Indian or Indians coming from the westward to lodge in his or their houses, warehouses or elsewhere shall for every Indian or Squa he they or she shall suffer to lodge as afores<sup>d</sup> forfeit the sum of five pounds to be recovered and applyed for the uses afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons whatsoever within the city or county shall upon the arrival of any farr Indian or Indians address themselves or speak to them by signs or otherwise of and concerning trade nor shall entice them

without this city at the westward by signs or other-ways on penalty of five pounds to be recovered and applied for the use as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons whatsoever within the city and county of Albany shall take or receive upon any pretence whatsoever any pawn or pawns from any Indian or Indians whatsoever (Indian jewels only excepted) on penalty of five pounds to be recovered and applied for the uses as afores<sup>d</sup>.

That no person or persons whatsoever at the Township of Schinectady, or those that hereafter shall come in the s<sup>d</sup> Township or elsewhere to the northward of the s<sup>d</sup> line shall presume to take, receive, lodge, entertain harbour or conceal in his or their houses shops sellars ware house or other place whatsoever any Ind'n or Ind'ns whatsoever with any bever peltry or other furr on penalty of forfeiting for every offence the sum of ten pounds for the use and to be recovered & applied as afores<sup>d</sup>.

This ordinance to remain in full force till the fifteenth day of September now next ensuing. Given in Albany this twenty sixth day of April in the ninth year of his maj'es Reign, Ao. Do. 1723.

By order of the Mayor, Aldermen and Comon Council of the City of Albany.

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Whereas on the twenty sixth day of April last past, an ordinance was made by the mayor, aldermen, and comonality of the city of Albany and published on this present day prohibiting thereby that no person or persons whatsoever within this city or county of Albany or without the same shall to the northward of a line extending from the north limits of the boundaries of the city of Albany due east and west by the natural position unto the utmost eastern and western limits & boundaries of the Province of New York trade or traffique with any Ind'n or Indians for any bever peltry or any Indian Commodities (except Indian corn venison & drest deer skins) and that no person or persons whatsoever to the northward of the s<sup>d</sup> line

shall have & keep within their houses or elsewhere any trading Guns Blankets Rum Powder Lead or other Ind'n goods or merchandize whatsoever, five gallons Rum and goods for immedia'te Christian use only excepted, We do hereby therefore require and comand you to make diligent search in all houses barns ware houses or elsewhere to the northward of the s<sup>d</sup> Line and to seize all Bever, Peltry or other Indian comodities as also all Trading Guns, Strowds, Blankets, Rum, Powder, Lead or other Indian goods or merchandize whatsoever, except what is before excepted, and the same to remain and be kept in your custody until the same be condemned and confiscated according to the before recited ordinance and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under our hands and seals in Albany the eighteenth day of May in the ninth year of his Majesties Reign, Annoq. Domini 1723.

Was signd, PETER VAN BRUGH, JOH'S CUYLER, JOHANNES PRUYN, HENDRICK ROSEBOOM, BARENT SANDERS, DIRCK TEN BROECK, JOHN DE PEYSTER.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 12th day of May 1723.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Lane between y<sup>e</sup> second and third ward in this city shall be cleand mended & repaired in such manner as the aldermen & assistants of s<sup>t</sup> wards shall order & direct and y<sup>t</sup> at or before pmo. August next ensuing on penalty of 36 shillings.

That all persons within this city shall for the future within every fortnight clean y<sup>e</sup> streets & pavements before their respective houses & lotts of ground on penalty of three shillings for every default.

It is further Resolved and Concluded that all streets, lanes, allyes and pavements within this City of Albany and Liberties thereof shall be layd out mended made and repaired by the severall owners or tenants before whose houses & lotts of ground such streets lanes allyes & pavements are fronting and y<sup>t</sup> in such man'r and form as the respective aldermen and assistants in their wards

shall think fitt & covenant in conjunction with y<sup>e</sup> mayor of the s<sup>d</sup> city on penalty of six shillings for each neglect on warning given to be p<sup>d</sup> by such persons that shall refuse or deny, for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of any person who shall sue for y<sup>e</sup> same.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 18th day of May 1723.

This Comonality have allowed unto Augustinus Turek marshall of this city the sume of six pound pr annum, since y<sup>e</sup> day of last for his service & attendance.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany the 25th day of May 1723.

The mayor acquaints the comonality that the Com<sup>r</sup>s appointed by the Govern<sup>t</sup> of Boston to treat with the Sachims of the Five Nations desire that an ordinance may be made forbidding the selling and giveing Strong Liquors to the said Indians,

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> following ordinance be publishd:

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas here are arrived some Commissioners Deputed by the Govern<sup>t</sup> of the Massachusetts Bay who by and with consent of the Govern<sup>t</sup> of New York are admitted to treat with the Sachims of the five nations about some publick affairs, some of them being come and it being found by experience that y<sup>e</sup> selling and giveing of Rum and other strong liquors to those Indians have been of dangerous consequence and very prejudiciall to his maj<sup>es</sup> interest and the public welfare of the inhabitants of this city. We have therefore thought fitt to publish and declare and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declared that no person or persons shall give sell or otherwise dispose of any Strong Liquor to any Indian or Indians dureing the said treaty on penalty of five pounds for each offence (the far Indians excepted) for the behoof of sherrif or any person that shall sue for the same.



That liberty is hereby given to all persons within this city to lodge and entertain any Sachim or Sachims of y<sup>e</sup> five nations during the s<sup>d</sup> Treatie, any former ordinance to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. Given in Albany this 25th day of May in the ninth year of his maj's Reign, Ao. Do. 1723.

Att a meeting of the Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 12th June 1723.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas the Lane between the second and third ward of this city is very much out of repair and it being necessary & needful that y<sup>e</sup> same be regularly mended made and repaired, Be it therefore ordain'd publish'd and declar'd and it is hereby ordain'd publish'd and declar'd that the said Lane shall be mended and repair'd at the charge of the owners or tenants whose lotts, houses or stables front the said Lane and that in such manner as the aldermen and assistants of the s<sup>d</sup> wards shall order and direct so as the same be finish'd at or before the first of August next ensuing on a penalty of thirty shillings for each default to be forfeited by the person who refuses or delays to repair and mend as afores<sup>d</sup> for the behoof of the sherrif or any other person that shall sue for the same.

It is further ordain'd publish'd and declar'd that all persons within the s<sup>d</sup> city shall forthwith cause the streets and pavements before their respective houses and lotts of ground to be clean'd and for the future within every fortnight on penalty of three shillings for every default for the behoof as afores<sup>d</sup>.

And whereas several streets & lanes within the s<sup>d</sup> city want to be regulated and conveniently laid out and in some parts earth dugg out and carted away, for the effecting whereof be it ordain'd publish'd & declar'd and it is hereby ordain'd publish'd and declar'd that all & every person or persons within the s<sup>d</sup> city whose houses and

lots front any such streets or lanes shall at their own costs and charges mend repair digg up and cart away earth where it shall be wanting and that in such manner and form as the mayor, recorder, aldermen & assistants in each respective ward shall order & direct on penalty of six shilling for each default after notice given for the behoof as afores<sup>d</sup>. Given in Albany this 12th day of June in the ninth year of his maj'es Reign, Annoq. Do. 1723.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of June 1723.

Johannis E. Wendell & Rob<sup>t</sup> Roseboom declare on oath y<sup>t</sup> Johannis Myndertse of Schinectady has taken Indians with bever and peltry in his house on w<sup>h</sup> it is Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> following warrant shall be issued to bring him before this meeting, which is as follows:

To the Sherriff of the City and County of Albany or to his Deputy.

City of Albany ss. Whereas on the 26 day of April last past an ordinance was published by the mayor, aldermen & Comonality of y<sup>e</sup> city of Albany & amongst other things it is ordaind publishd and declar'd that no person or persons whatsoever at y<sup>e</sup> Township of Schinectady<sup>r</sup> or those y<sup>t</sup> shall hereafter come within the s<sup>d</sup> township as by the s<sup>d</sup> ordinance may appear, shall presume to take, receive, lodge, entertain, harbour or conceal in his or their houses shops sellers ware houses or other places whatsoever any Indian or Indians whatsoever with any bever peltry or other fur on penalty of forfieting for every offence the sume of ten pounds, and being credibly informed on oath that Johannis Myndertse of Schinectady afores<sup>d</sup> has on y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth instant contray to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ordinance taken Indians in his house with bever & Peltry, We do therefore hereby require and command you that you take the said Johannis Myndertse and him safely keep so that you may have him before us or three of us to answer for his said offence, and for so doing this shall be your suffieient warrant. Given under our hands

and seals in Albany the 15th day of June in the ninth year of his maj'es Reign, Ao. Do. 1723.

PETER VAN BRUGH, Mayor, JOH-N'S PRUYN, HEND'K ROSEBOOM, BARENT SANDERS, DIRCK TEN BROECK, JOH'S D'PEYSTER.

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At a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the the 25th day of June 1723.

The sherrif brought Johannis Myndertse before this meeting, who being chargd of haveing taken Indians in his house at Schinectady with bever and peltry on y<sup>e</sup> 13th instant contrary to an ordinance of the mayor, aldermen and comonality of the city of Albany he confessed to have taken Indians in his house.

Whereon it is Resolved to lay a fine on him of ten pounds and that a warrant be directed to the sherrif to committ him to goal untill he shall have paid the said fine, which is as follows:

City of Albany ss. To the Sherrif of the City and County of Albany or to his Deputy Greeting—

Whereas on y<sup>e</sup> 26 day of April last past an ordinance was publishd by the mayor, aldermen and commonality of the city of Albany and amongst other things it is ordaind publishd and declar'd y<sup>t</sup> no person or persons whatsoever at y<sup>e</sup> township of Schinectady or those that hereafter shall come within the said township (as by the s<sup>d</sup> ordinance recourse thereunto being had may appear) shall presume to take receive lodge entertain harbour or conceal in his or their houses shops sellers warehouses or other places whatsoever any Indian or Indians with any bever peltry or other fur on penalty of forfeiting for every offence the sume of ten pounds, and being informed on oath that Johannis Myndertse off Schinectady has on y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth day of this instant contrary to the above recited ordinance taken Indians in his house with bever & peltry of which he is conviet, We do therefore hereby require & command you to take the said Joh's Mydertse and him safely keep in the comon goal of the said city & county and him safely keep untill he shall pay the sume

of ten pounds to be applyed two thirds of the said sum for building and repairing the fortifications of this Province and the other third to such person who has informed against him and for so doing this, shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under our hands and seales in Albany this 25th day of June in the ninth year of his maj'es Reign, Annoq. Do. 1723.

JOHANNIS PRUYN, HEND'K ROSEBOOM, BARENT SANDERS,  
DIRCK TEN BROECK, JNO. D'PEYSTER.

Ordered that warrants be directed to the sherrif to cause Isaac Truex & van Slyck to appear before this meeting to answer for transgressing contrary to an ordinance of y<sup>e</sup> 26th Instant.

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Albany the 29th July 1723.

Gentlemen: Inclosed we send you an ordinance made by us in pursuance of an act of Gen'll Assembly of New York Entituled an act for the further & more effectual prohibiting of the selling Ind'n Goods to the french as also our proceedings against one Johannis Myndertse grounded on the s<sup>d</sup> ordinance, whereon he was fined ten pounds for which he has been taken in execution and detain'd till a Habeas Corpus was sent hither for removing him to the next Supreme Court, now our request is to favour us with youre opinion whether our proceedings are legal, and how far our Power by vertue of the s<sup>d</sup> act doth extend, we are advis'd here by our attorney that no action can be removed by Habeas Corpus, under twenty pound, so crave your opinion also on that subject. Herewith is also a printed Charter of our City whereon we also crave your opinion in relation to the Ind'n Trade how far we can legally proceed to preserve bever & fur trade in this Corporation and in making ordinances for the best management thereof for the advantage of the inhabitants of this city and preventing the trade without the jurisdiction of this city.

We send you each three pound which we desire you to accept as a retaining fee and for the advice above desired.

Begging your answer we conclude with that we are, Gentlemen, your humble servants.

Was sign'd PETER VAN BRUGH, JOHANNES PRUYN, HEND. ROSEBOOM, BARENT SANDERS, JOHANNIS TEN BROECK, DIRCK TEN BROECK, JNO. DE PEYSTER, BARENT BRATT, HENDRICK ROSEBOOM, JUN'R, THEUNIS EGBERTSEN, GOOSE VAN SCHAICK, JUN'R.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 4th day of September 1723.

Whereas Johannis Myndertse of Schinectady has commenced an action in the Supream Court of the Province of New York against Johannis Pruyne, Hendrick Roseboom, Barent Sanders, Dirck Ten Broeck and John De Peyster Esq'rs, aldermen of the city afores<sup>d</sup>, for trespass and false imprisonment, It being put to the vote whether the charge in defending the said suits should be defrayd by this Corporation, the Comonality (except Mr. Mayor) are of opinion that the costs and charges of the samo shall be paid by the Corporation and that attorneys be imployd at New York to defend the s<sup>d</sup> suites till a final determination thereof shall be had.

To Henry Vernon & Joseph Murray attorneys at law at New York.

These are to authorize and impower you jointly and severally to appear for us at the next Supream Court to be held in the City Hall of New York at certain suites comenced by Johannis Myndertse against Johannis Pruyne, Barent Sanders, Hend. Roseboom, Dirck Ten Broeck, Jno. D'Peyster, Esq'rs, aldermen of the city of Albany & from time to time to defend the same as to you shall seem meet. Witness our hands in Albany the 4th day of September, 1723.

Albany 4th Sept'r 1723.

Gentlemen: Having been favor'd with your acceptable Letter of the 12th ultimo which is very pleasing, returning thanks for y<sup>e</sup> encouraging advice hoping we may have success, but since that five of the aldermen of this city are sunon'd to appear at the next Supream Court at the

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suite of Joh's Myndertse concerning our proceedings against him which is to be defended at the charge of this Corporation as may appear by the enclosed resolution, to w<sup>ch</sup> purpose you have here a power of attorney for defending the s<sup>d</sup> suites until a final determination be had, your fees and charges shall be paid to content, and beg we may from time to time hear from you, so conclude with being &c.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany  
the 28th day of September 1723.

Whereas a bond will be due from Johannis Beckman Jun'r on the first day of October next to this Corporation for the sume of thirty four pounds and nine pence, It is Resolved that after a demand shall be made of the same and on non payment that the said Johan's Beckman Jun'r shall be su'd for the said Debt at the next Inferior Court of Comon Pleas, and that the mayor and recorder or either of them do employ an attorney for the recovery of the said debt.

Albany the 29th September 1723.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the City of Albany for the aldermen of the respective wards to r<sup>et</sup>urn the aldermen, assistants and Constables choisen to serve for the ensuing year, viz<sup>t</sup>:

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Ten Broeck	Harmen Rykman
John D'Peyster	Isaac Lansingh
Luykes Wyngaert, Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Hend. R. Boom	John E. Wendell
Barent Sanders	John Roseboom Jun'r
Jacob C. Schermerhorn, Constable.	

*Third Ward.*

John Pruyne	Barent Bradt
Dirck T. Broeck	John V. Oostrander
Goose V. Schaick, Constable.	

Barent Bradt is choisen Chamberlain.

Albany y<sup>e</sup> 14 Octo'r 1723.

This day being appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Charter of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany for y<sup>e</sup> aldermen, assistants & constables of y<sup>e</sup> said citty to be sworn according to y<sup>e</sup> return therof made on y<sup>e</sup> 20th Sep<sup>r</sup> last, those who are sworn for y<sup>e</sup> due execution of their respective offices and took the Oaths appointed by act of parliament.

Johanis Pruyt, Hend: Ro:boom, Johanis T: Broek, John De Peyster, aldermen; Ham: Rykman, Isaac Lamsingh, John E. Wendel, John Ro:boom Jun'r, Baret Bradt, John V. Oostrander.

Thomas Williams, high Sherrif for y<sup>e</sup> citty and county took y<sup>e</sup> said oaths and for y<sup>e</sup> execution of that office.

Jacob C. Schermerhorn sworn constable.

This day was agreed with Jacob Eghmont to be one of the bellman in this citty for a year to go round every other night and call at y<sup>e</sup> usual places what a clock and wheather it is, for the sune of ten pound ten shillings & thirty load of wood.

y<sup>e</sup> 19 Octob: 1723. This day Direk Ten Brock Esq'r was sworn as one of y<sup>e</sup> aldermen of this citty and took the oath appointed by act of Parliament.

At a meeting of y<sup>e</sup> Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany this 25th day of October 1723.

Resolved by this meeting to publish the following ordinance.

By the Worshipfull Recorder, Aldermen & Assistants of y<sup>e</sup> Citty of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall persons within the City & County of Albany do presume to sell Strong Liquor by retaile without being duely lycenced or whithout speaking to any of the magistrates within the said citty that they are inclin'd to such licence, It is therefore Resolved by the recorder, aldermen & assistants of the said city to ordain publish and declare and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that no person or persons within the said city & county shall sell or dispose of any Strong Liquor by retaile unless he she or they shall be duely lycenced by

the mayor of the said city on penalty of five pounds for each default, and during the absence y<sup>e</sup> said mayor that who are inclin'd to take such lycence do acquaint y<sup>e</sup> recorder of y<sup>e</sup> said city therewith and those who he approves to be proper and able persons may sell by retaile during y<sup>e</sup> absence of y<sup>e</sup> mayor and no other person or persons on y<sup>e</sup> like penalty of five pounds for y<sup>e</sup> use of any person or persons that shall sue for the same. Given in Albany the 25 day of Octo'r in y<sup>e</sup> tenth year of his maj's Reign, Annoq. Do. 1723.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 19th day of Noven'r 1723.

This day Pieter Van Brugh Esq'r was sworn as mayor of the city and took the oaths appointed by act of Parliament. As also Mr. Barent Sanders for alderman in y<sup>e</sup> second ward.

Elizabeth the wife of Johannis Visger haveing in behalf of husband made application to severall members of this meeting for thirty pounds which the former mayor, aldermen & Comonality of this city promised to be paid unto him on the second day of October 1721 as appears by the minutes of that date, which being read and having taken this matter into consideration, It is Resolved that the said Johannis Visger shall be paid by this Corporation the sume of thirty pounds in the month of May next, and that on receipt of s<sup>d</sup> money he shall give a generall release & discharge to this Corporation of all dues and demands whatsoever.

This Corporation have this day appointed the following persons to be fire masters for this ensueing year:

*First Ward.*

Barent Eghbertse                      Johannis Marcelis

*Second Ward.*

Johannis Bleecker Jun'r              Gysbert Roseboom

*Third Ward.*

Gerrit W. vanden Bergh              Casper Ham.

Ordered that a warrant be directed unto the s<sup>d</sup> fire masters to go round on the 26th instant and then every fortnight.



Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 1st day of February 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Present Peter van Brugh, Esq'r Mayor, Joh's Cuyler Esq'r Recorder, Joh's Pruyt, Hend. Roseboom, Barent Sanders, Joh's Ten Broeck, Dirk Ten Broeck, John D' Peyster, Esq'rs, aldermen; Barent Brat Harmanus Ryckman, Joh's E. Wendell, Joh's Roseboom Jun'r, Isaac Lansing, Joh's van Oostrande.

Resolved by the mayor, aldermen and comonality that the following articles be concluded and remain as a standing Rule till the same be effected.

1. To sign the list of approved accounts of y<sup>e</sup> 28th September last.

2. To endeavor that the city of Albany may be fortified as much as possible.

3. That the bell men perform each their respective services or that better men be appointed in their room, and that the Leaders and other materialls against fire (w<sup>h</sup> God forbid) may be always ready.

4. To make the Constables compleat in this city.

5. To make an ordinance against the profanation of the Lords day, &c.

6. That Johannis Myndertse pay the ten pound and charges acrud thereon and the witnesses against Nicolas Schuyler be further examin'd.

7. That an ordinance be made for the better regulation of the Indian trade in the city of Albany, against Schinectady and elsewhere to the westward northward & eastward.

8. That no lycences be granted to the Indian traders at Schinectady, as Johannis Myndertse, Nicolas Schuyler, Harmanus Vedder, Harme van Slyck, Jan Baptist van Eps, Barent Vroman, Maritie Browers, &c., nor to any above Schinectady and others to the north of this city, which cant be otherwise but stretch to the Ruine of this city.

9. That the Treasurer do collect all Debts due to the City of Albany at the proper times, and concerning other Debts due from the city to allow after examination and no disposition of any cities money but by Comon Councill.

10. To desire his Excellency for a lycence for wood land of the Mohoggs adjoining to our 1000 acres low land at Tjondorogue and at the same time to pay the meadow land to the end that a patent may be obtained for the whole.

11. That an ordinance be made that the streets, bridges and other ways in this city be made sufficient, that the water may have it vent and empty in the river.

12. All inhabitants not born here to buy their freedom and strangers who sell by retaile to shut their shops and to fine them according to the directions of y<sup>e</sup> Charter.

13. To raise money by a tax pmo. May 1724 for payment of the Cities Debts to y<sup>e</sup> 29 September next.

Johannis Roseboom Jun'r is choisen & appointed High Constable for the ensuing year.

The List of approved accounts payable by the City of Albany of the 28th September last was signd this day amounting to one hundred nineteen pounds eight shillings and four pence half penny.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen & Assistants of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Be it ordaind by the mayor, recorder, aldermen & assistants of the city of Albany, and it is hereby ordaind by the authority of the same, that if any person or persons who is or shall hereafter be elected, choisen or nominated in any of the officers hereaf'er mentioned and shall neglect or refuse to take upon him or them the execution thereof to serve in the same shall pay the fine hereafter mentioned and expressed, that is to say, Every person elected, choisen or appointed for high constable four pounds and a petty constable three pounds, to be levyed by distres on the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to serve by warrant of the mayor, recorder and aldermen or the major part of them under the comon seale of this city directed to the sherrif of the city and county, which fines shall be paid to the Treasurer of this city for y<sup>e</sup> publick use of the same. Given in Albany this first day of February in the tenth year of his maj'es Reign, Ao. Do. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 3d day of February 1723.

This day Johannis Roseboom Jun'r sworn High Constable for the ensueing year or untill another be appointed or chosen in his room. Likewise Goose van Schaick Jun'r sworn petty constable for the ensueing year untill another be elected & sworn in his place.

Resolved that Peter van Brugh Esq'r, mayor, John Cuyler Esq'r, recorder, Johannis Pruyn, Hendrick Roseboom, and Johannis Ten Broeck Esq'rs, aldermen, or any three of them be appointed a Committe to imploy Laurence Clark the Interpreter to treat and speak by him to the Maquase Indians in order to pay for the one thousand acres of Low Land in Tionondorage and to purchase a quantity of wood land adjoining to the same, for use of this Corporation, and that the charge be paid by the comonality to whom they are to give an account of their proceedings when thereto required.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 17th of March 1723.

The fortifications about the City of Albany which were built and erected of pine Stockados being wholly decayd as also the block houses which were made and erected for the security and defence of the said city, so that the same lyes now open to our great reproach from the French of Canada, our and their Indians, and it being absolutely necessary for the safety of the Inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> city and security of the fronteers of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Newyork that the said city of Albany be regularly fortifyd, and being informed that a bill lay before the late Assembly to be passd into an act for fortifying of the said city, which the mayor, aldermen & comonality do humbly pray may be passd into a Law for fortifying the said city at the charge of the freeholders & inhabitants of the said city and county (Schinectady excepted) in such manner & form & at such convenient places as his Ex'cy the Governor shall order and direct.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and

Comonality of the City of Albany in Comon Council  
convend.

*An Ordinance.*

Be it ordained by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the city of Albany, convened in Comon Council and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That no manner of servile work be done on the Lords day (works of piety, charity or necessity excepted) nor any goods bought or sold on that day within the said City or Liberties thereof, under the penalty of ten shillings for the first offence, and for every offence thereafter double that sume.

And be it further ordained by the authority afores<sup>d</sup> that no children, youth, maids or other persons whatsoever, do meet together on the Lords day in any the streets or places within this city or Liberties thereof, and there sport, play, make noise or disturbance. under the penalty of one shilling for each offence, to be paid by the parents of all under age.

And be it further ordained by the authority afores<sup>d</sup> that no publick houses tap houses or ordinaries within this city & Liberties thereof, do suffer their doors to be kept open, or do entertain or receive any company into their houses, and to them sell any kind of wine or other liquors on the Lords day in time of divine service or preaching (unless to strangers, travellers, or those that lodge in such houses, for their necessary refreshment) and no keeper of such publick house, tap house or ordinary is at any time to suffer any excessive drinking or persons to be drunk in their houses, under the penalty of ten shillings for each offence.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that no negro or Indian slaves above the number of three do assemble to meet together on the Lords day or any other time, at any place from their masters service, within this city and the Liberties thereof, and that no such slave do go armed at any time with gun, sword, club or any other kind of weapon whatsoever, under the penalty of being whipt at the publick whipping post fifteen lashes,

unless the master or owner of such slave will pay six shillings to excuse the same.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that one of the constables of three wards in this city do by turns successively on each Lord day, in time of divine service and preaching, walk through the several streets and lanes of this city with his staff and see the orders before written be duely observed and kept, and to that end he is likewise to enter into all or any publick houses, tap houses or ordinarys, and if any company or persons shall be found therein, or drink sold contrary to the orders afores<sup>d</sup>, he is to make complaint and presentment thereof to any magistrate within y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city that y<sup>e</sup> penalty may be inflicted accordingly.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that no person or persons whatsoever within this City and Liberties thereof do keep shop or sell any goods or wares by retail or exercise any handcraft trade or occupation, but such as are free men thereof, or so admitted by the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or by the mayor or any three or more of the aldermen (after legal warning given) under the penalty of five pounds for each offence, and all persons hereafter to be made free shall pay as followeth: every merchant, trader or shop keeper the sum of thirty six shillings, and every handycraft trades man eighteen shilling currant money of Newyork with customary fees on being made free as afores<sup>d</sup>, for the use of this city.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that the Gentlemen belonging to the Court of Common Councill of this city, do attend the same upon summons, precisely half an hour after the ringing of the bell upon penalty of three shillings for each default, unless hindred by sickness or some other reasonable cause to be disposed of for the benefit of the comon councill as they shall think fit.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that from and after the publication hereof no person or persons shall ride or drive any horse or horses with waggon, sled or cart or otherwise in the streets or lanes of the said city faster than on a steap or a very moderate

trot on penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sume of six shillings to be paid by the owner or driver of such horse waggon or cart for the behoof of the sherrif or any person that shall sue for the same.

Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany the first day of April 1724.

Resolved to imploy Mr. Evert Wendell to sue Mr. Philip Verplank late sherrif for ten pound & charges accrued prosecuting Johannis Myndertse, for suffering the s<sup>d</sup> Myndertse to escape out of his custody being comitted in the comon goal for refusing to pay a fine of ten pound, and also to sue Jochim Bradt for a Trespass comitted on the land belonging to this Corporation near Schaahkook, and that the mayor in behalf of himself, the aldermen & comonality do give power of attorney unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Wendell to prosecute the s<sup>d</sup> actions.

List of debts due from the mayor, aldermen & comonality of the city of Albany to the following persons. Albany the first day of April 1724.

Dirk Ten Broeck	-	-	-	-	£6: 4:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barent Sanders	-	-	-	-	2:12:4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Joh's Prunyn	-	-	-	-	3:
Hendrick Roseboom	-	-	-	-	3:
Johannis Cuyler	-	-	-	-	1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evert Wendell	-	-	-	-	5:10:
					£15:12:7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ordered that the Treasurer pay the above sume unto the respective persons above named each their due as above expressd as also nine pound shillings unto Philip Livingston in part of his account out of the first money he shall receive.

Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 24th day of April 1724.

The Petition of Johannis J. Cuyler being read desiring to purchase of lott of ground to the west of the house of Joh's Visger.

It is Resolved by the mayor, aldermen and comonality

of the city of Albany that the following lotts of ground shall be sold at a publick vendue to the highest bidder on the fourth day of May next ensueing, viz<sup>t</sup>.

A certain lott of ground lying and being in the first ward of this city on the south side of the Jonckers street to the west of the house and lott of Evert Wendell, containing in breadth at y<sup>e</sup> street thirty foot and in length as the s<sup>d</sup> Wendells lott.

Two other lotts of ground lying and being in the second ward of the s<sup>d</sup> city to the west of the lotts of Johannis Visger having on the north the Lane of s<sup>d</sup> Visger containing in breadth at the west fronting y<sup>e</sup> Comons fifty five foot wood measure five foot whereof is to be for a comon lane, and in length from east to west foot.

Another lot of ground lying in the second ward of the s<sup>d</sup> city next to the lott of Albert Slingerlant being in breadth on y<sup>e</sup> east by the street thirty six foot and on the west fifteen foot, in length as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Slingerlants lott.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany the  
28 April 1724.

Evert Wendell appearing in comon council desires y<sup>t</sup> he may be admitted to purchase from the comonality five foot of ground in breadth to the west of his house at y<sup>e</sup> same rates as y<sup>e</sup> lott of 25 foot to the west thereof shall be sold for at vendue, w<sup>h</sup> was granted accordingly.

It is Resolved that y<sup>e</sup> following warrant shall be directed to the sherrif.

To the Sherrif of the City & County of Albany,

Whereas we are credibly informed that Isaac Truex of Schinectady in y<sup>e</sup> county of Albany, hath transgressed against an ordinance made & published by the mayor, aldermen & comonality of the s<sup>d</sup> city dated the 26th day of April 1723, We do therefore hereby Require & Comand you that you cause y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Isaac Truex forthwith to appear before us or the major part of us in comon councill at the City hall of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city to answer what in that behalf shall be objected against him, and hereof faile you not. Given under our hands and seales in Albany this 28th day of April in the tenth year of his maj<sup>es</sup> Reign, A. D. 1724.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 2d day of May 1724.

Conditions of sale of three lotts of ground lying within this city to be sold by the mayor, aldermen & comonality of the s<sup>d</sup> city being bounded as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>.

A certain lott of ground lying and being in the first ward of the city of Albany on the south side of the Joncker street five foot to the west of the house and lott of Evert Wendell, containing in breadth twenty five foot and in length as the s<sup>d</sup> Wendell lott, with a reserve when it shall be requird by y<sup>e</sup> mayor, aldermen & comonality of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city or their successors there shall be room left for a round passage and to sett y<sup>e</sup> city Stockados.

One other lott of ground lying and being in the second ward of the said city to the west of the lotts of Johannis Visger, haveing on y<sup>e</sup> north the Lane of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Visger, on the south & y<sup>e</sup> west the Comons, containing in breath at the front & rear twenty seaven foot and in length Rodd & foot.

One other lott of ground lying in the second ward of the s<sup>d</sup> city next to the lott of Albert Slingerlandt containing in breadth on y<sup>e</sup> east by y<sup>e</sup> street thirty six foot and on y<sup>e</sup> west fifteen foot and in length as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Slingerlandts lott.

That any person who shall be the highest bidder for any of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lotts of ground shall have a release for y<sup>e</sup> same and be obliged to pay on y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of this present month May, half of the money and the other half on y<sup>e</sup> first day of May 1725, and enter unto bond with securitie if required and pay y<sup>e</sup> charges of writeing, which if refused they shall be offered to sale again at his charge, and if any of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> lotts should be sold for less he shall be oblidge to pay it.

Barent Sanders is the highest bidder for the lott next to Evert Wendells for forty seaven pounds.

Philip Livingston is the highest bidder for the lott next to Johannis Visger for sixty one pound.

Harmanus Wendell is the highest bidder for the lott next to Albert Slingerlants for forty one pound.



Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City of Albany the 28th July 1724.

The releases for the lotts of ground lying in this city sold unto Evert Wendell on the 28th of April last, and those lotts sold at vendue to Harmanus Wendell, Barent Sanders & Philip Livingston on y<sup>e</sup> 2d day of May being produced in comon councill, Resolved that the mayor in behalf of the comonality sign the s<sup>d</sup> releases and y<sup>t</sup> the same shall be recorded in the publick records, the s<sup>t</sup> persons giving bond for the second payment of the purchase money, which is done accordingly by Philip Livingston & Evert Wendell.

Harmanus Wendell appearing in comon councill requests that there may be granted unto him an addition of three foot of ground in breadth on the west end of the lott he bought at said vendue to run straight to the corner of said lott, in lieu thereof he proposes to lett one foot of ground lye at the front.

Resolved that this request be referd untill next comon councill day.

Barent Sanders Esq. not being in Town his release was signd in behalf as afores<sup>d</sup>, and is to be left in custody of the mayor untill he pay y<sup>e</sup> first payment and gives bond for the second.

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 10th day of Augs<sup>t</sup> 1724.

Barent Sanders Esq'r this day gave bond unto y<sup>e</sup> comonality for y<sup>e</sup> last payment for the lott of ground sold on y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of May last, being twenty three pound ten shillings payable y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1725, and release for y<sup>e</sup> same being lawfully executed was deliverd him.

The Comonality having taken in consideration the request of Harmanus Wendell of 28 July last and are of opinion that they cant grant any ground further northward than what they already sold him at vendue on y<sup>e</sup> 2d May last, since it would ineroach on the publick highway.

Albany, y<sup>e</sup> 29th Sept'r 1724.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the City of Albany for the Aldermen of each respective ward within the said city to make Return of the Aldermen, Assistants & Constables to serve for the ensuing year, who are as follows:

*First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johannis Ten Broeck	Harme Schuyler
John D'Peyster	Daniel Hogan
Adam Conde, Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Hend. Roseboom	Joh's Roseboom Jun'r
Barent Sanders	Joh's Bleecker Jun'r
Joh's Wyngaert, Constable.	

*Third Ward.*

Johannis Pruyne	Johan's van Oostrande
Dirk Ten Broeck	Barent Bradt.
Goose van Schaick Jun'r choisen for high Constable, Barent Bradt is choisen for Chamberlain.	

Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 19th October 1724—Present, Peter van Brugh, Esq. Mayor, Johan's Pruyne, Hend. Roseboom, Barent Sanders, Joh's Ten Broeck, Dirk Ten Broeck, Joh's D'Peyster, Barent Bradt, Johan's Vanoostrande, Johan's Roseboom Jun'r, Harmanus Schuyler, Daniel Hogan.

The Comonality have this day appointed y<sup>e</sup> following persons to be fire masters for the year ensuing:

Claes van Woert, Lambert Radlef, Thomas Sharpe, Harmanus Wendell Jun'r, Harp<sup>t</sup> van Deusen Jr, Jacob Goewy.

Orderd that a warrant be directed unto them to go about this city on Monday next and then every fortnight.

Ordered that Barent Sanders, Dirk Ten Broeck, and John D'Peyster Esq's, aldermen, Barent Brat, Johannis Roseboom Jun'r & Harmanus Schuyler, assistants, be appointed a comittee to view, examine and audit the

accounts payable by this Corporation, and bring their Report in comon councill the 21st instant.

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Att a Comon Council held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 21st of Nov'r 1724.

The Comittee appointed on the 19th Instant bring in their Report that they have viewd and examin'd the accounts of severall persons therein mention'd payable by the said city amounting in all to the sume of one hundred and twenty pound ten shillings and three pence three farthings, which being approv'd of by the comon councill,

Ordered that a warrant be directed to Barent Bradt, City Chamberlain; for paying the said sume of money unto the severall persons mentioned in the said Report.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of February 1724.

Resolved by the Comonality that Barent Bradt, City Chamberlain shall lay before this meeting an exact account of the City Debts with a List of the ballance due to the several persons mentioned in the City Book at or before the 9th of March next.

Ordered that fifty deal Boards shal be sent pr. the first sloop to Mr. Henry Vernon.

Ordered that an ordinance be made and publishd to prevent the unrulely Rideing with horse, waggon cart or sled through the streets of this city on penalty of six shillings for y<sup>e</sup> behoof of the sherrif.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen and Comonality of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas severall persons within the city & county of Albany do presume to ride with horses carts and sleds in y<sup>e</sup> streets of the said city very fast and unrulely which is very dangerous, for preventing whereof it is hereby ordaind publishd & declar'd that from and after the publication hereof no person or persons whatsoever shall ride or drive any horse or horses with sled, waggon or cart or otherwise in y<sup>e</sup> streets lanes or alleys of the s<sup>d</sup> city faster

then on a step or very moderate trot on penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sume of six shillings to be p<sup>d</sup> by the owner or driver of such horse, sled, wagon or cart that shall transgress, for the behoof of the sherrif who is to sue for the same. Given in Albany, this 9th day of February in y<sup>e</sup> eleventh year of his maj<sup>es</sup> Reign, Ao. Do. 1724.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany the 15th day of May 1725.

It is ordered by the Comonality that Johannis Ten Broeck Esq. shall be paid the sum of three pound ten shillings for one hundred Deal Boards sent unto Henry Vernon Esq'r (by Jan van Ness) by order of the Comonality, wherein the freight is included. Its Resolved y<sup>t</sup> an order be drawn on Barent Sanders Esq. for the payment of the s<sup>d</sup> sume.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany this 22th day of June 1725.

Resolved by the Comonality that two block houses to be built by the city in the first and second ward are to be lett to any person who will undertake the same for the lowest price, and is to be cryed round the city on Wednesday Thursday & Saturday, to be agreed for at the City hall of the said city on Munday y<sup>e</sup> 28th Instant at two a clock in afternoon.

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Att a Comon Councill held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany the 30th day of June 1725.

The Comonality have this day agreed with Thomas Davis to build erect, & compleatly finish the two block houses to be built by the Inhabitants of the city of Albany in the first & second ward of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city according to the directions of an act of Gen'l Assembly of the Colony of N. York Entitled an act for fortifying the city of Albany and of such dementions as is mentioned in the bonds of performance, for which he is to have the sume of Sixty Pounds in money and five pound in wheat, the first pay-

ment when the work is compleatly finished and y<sup>e</sup> second payment the next winter, for the performance of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> work is to be the first of October next, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Davis has given bonds in y<sup>e</sup> penalty of £200.

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Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany y<sup>e</sup> 18th day of August 1725.

Whereas the Mayor, Aldermen & Comonality now convened considering for raising money to defray the charges for building the two block houses to be built by the inhabitants of this city this year and having perused & read the act of Gen'l Assembly of the Colony of N. York, published in July 1724 Entitled an act to enable the mayor, aldermen and comonality of the city of Albany to defray the publick and necessary charges of the s<sup>d</sup> city, whereby they were enabled to levy on the estates real and personal of all the freeholders inhabit's and sojourners of the s<sup>d</sup> city of Albany such sum & sums of money not exceeding £60: w<sup>h</sup>l s<sup>d</sup> act is expird by its own limitation, and it being absolutely necessary the money agreed for to build the s<sup>d</sup> two block houses be raisd & levied on y<sup>e</sup> freeholders & inhabit's of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city & also for those two to be built the next year, It is therefore resolved that the members of this city be desird to procure an act of Gen'l Assembly to enable y<sup>e</sup> mayor aldermen & comonalty of the s<sup>d</sup> city for raising & levying as afores<sup>d</sup> the sum of £65, this year, and y<sup>e</sup> like sume of £65 the next year to be employed for y<sup>e</sup> erecting and compleatly finishing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> four block houses.

Orderd that the Clerk send a copy of this minute to Jno. Cuyler Esq. one of y<sup>e</sup> members lately gone to N. Y<sup>k</sup> to attend y<sup>e</sup> Gen'l Assembly, That the charges for procuring y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> act shall be p<sup>d</sup> by this Corporation.

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Albany y<sup>e</sup> 29th September 1725.

This day being appointed by the Charter of the city of Albany for the aldermen of the said city to make Return of the aldermen, assistants & constable of the respective wards of the s<sup>d</sup> city to serve for the ensuing year, viz<sup>t</sup>:

*The City Records.**First Ward.*

Aldermen.	Assistants.
Johan's Ten Broeck	Thobias Ryckman
John D'Peyster	Jeremiah Schuyler
William Cranny, Constable.	

*Second Ward.*

Hendrik Roseboom	Johan's Roseboom Jun'r
Barent Sanders	Joh's Bleecker Jun'r
Jeremy Pamerton, Constable.	

*Third Ward.*

Johannis Pruyn	Barent Bradt
Dirk Ten Brock	Isaac Fonda
Abraham Bogaert, Constable.	
Barent Bradt is choisen City Chamberlaine.	
Adam Conde choisen High Constable.	

Att a Comon Councill held in the City of Albany this 4th day of October 1725.

This day allowd & approv'd the following accounts & issued a warrent to the Treasurer for the payment thereof being Eighty pound four shillings.

Maria van Rensselaer	£10:
Jacob Eghmont	13:10
John Brumley	13:10
Augustinus Turk	7:10
Philip Livingston	15:18
Dirk Bradt	4:16
Harmanus Wendell	10:
Ragel Radlif	5:

---

£80:04

Albany 14th October 1725.

This being the day appointed by the Charter of the city of Albany for the aldermen, assistants and constables of y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> city to be sworn who are as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>:

Aldermen—Johan's Pruyn, Hend'k Roseboom, Johan's Ten Broeck, John D'Peyster.

Assistants—Tobias Ryckman, Johan's Roseboom Ju'r, John Bleecker Jun'r, Barent Bratt, Isaac Fonda.



Att a Comon Councill held in the City hall of Albany  
this 28th day of February, 172<sup>th</sup>.

This day was read the following Petition from Seven  
of the Tenants of Schaahcook deliverd in to the Comon  
Council in the year 1719, which is as follows:

To the mayor, recorder, aldermen & assistants of the  
City of Albany in Comon Council conveend.

The Humble Petition of Johan's Knickerbacker, Jo-  
hannis Dewandlaer, Dirck van Veghten, Lowis Viele,  
Corsett Vedder, Marte Dellemont and Peter Winne,

Humbly Sheweth, That whereas your Petitioners by  
Indenture from this Corporation have purchased & are  
severally become seized of certain tracts of land at  
Schaahkook for which they are each obligd to pay for  
ever the yearly rent of thirty seven & a half bushels of  
wheat, with this condition, if hinderd in their s<sup>d</sup> posses-  
sions and settlements the time so hindred to be allow'd  
them after September one thousand seven hundred &  
fourteen without paying any acknowledgment for that  
time, and whereas your Petitioners having been hinderd  
from improving their settlements,

Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly begg this worship-  
ful Comon Council, will be pleased to allow and abate  
unto them one half years acknowledgment for the above  
hindrance which if your worships will be pleased to grant,  
Your Petitioners shall never thereafter make any further  
Pretence for any abatement of Rent for hindrance in their  
settlements before the date hereof, and your Petitioners  
as in duty bound shall always pray.

Sign'd I: k: Backer.

his

PL

Dirck + van veghte  
merck

Dit is het +<sup>2</sup> mark van marten  
Dellemont met ygen hant gest  
corset vedder.

Johannis D Wandlaer

It is Resolved that each of the s<sup>d</sup> Petitioners is hereby  
abated the one half of the s<sup>d</sup> fourth years Rent which was  
due in January or February one thousand seven hundred  
& eighteen & nineteen, being eighteen bushels of wheat  
& three quarters of a bushel to each of them, it appearing



that the same hath been promised by the then Comon Council, but do not find it enterd. Be it therefore orderd that the City Treasurer give credit for the same.

Mary widow of Johannis Bradt deceased, having produced her certain Indenture from Joha's Hallenbeeck for one farm of land at Schaahkook, which on the third of September one thousand seven hundred & fourteen was granted by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants to Mr. Philip Livingston. containing thirty five morgans for the yearly Rent of forty five bushels of wheat, the first payment thereof was due in January or February one thousand seven hundred and twenty & twenty one, being now six years whereof remains due by ballance of the City Book one hundred and seventy seven bushels of wheat. She now desires abatement of fifteen bushels of wheat yearly & so yearly for ever.

The mayer, recorder, aldermen & comonality taking the said request under consideration, have examin'd the rent of the first seven farms of land at Schaahkook containing each thirty morgan, do find that they have been lett out in one thousand seven hundred and eight for forty five bushels of wheat yearly, & that by the new Indentures made in one thousand seven hundred and nine it is stated for thirty seven and one half bushels of wheat for each farm yearly for ever.

It is therefore Resolved Nemine Contradicente that if payment be made of one hundred thirty & two bushels of wheat by the said Mary Bratt or any body for her on or before pmo. May next that the comonality will then abate the remaining forty five bushels of wheat in full of the said six years & not otherwise & no further.

This day the mayor & comon council have agreed with Mr. Harmanus Wendell for the rent of the house of Robert van Densen for the use of Mr. Johannis Glandoorf where he now lives within this city for two years, commencing the first day of May next to the first day of May one thousand seven hundred twenty and eight, at seven pound ten shillings per annum.

Att a Comon Council held in y<sup>c</sup> City hall of Albany this  
15th day of March 172<sup>d</sup>.

Whereas the Tenants in Schaahkook who are in arrear have been served w<sup>t</sup> a writing fix'd upon their meeting house by order of the mayor & comon council to come & settle accounts and pay the arrearage of their Rent by this present fifteenth day of March & not having appeard according to y<sup>c</sup> directions of s<sup>d</sup> writing,

It is therefore Resolved nemine contradicente that if the s<sup>d</sup> Tenants shall not come in within the space of eight days & give satisfaction to the mayor & comon council for the arrearage of their rent that an execution shall be issued out to distrain their goods and chattels for payment of s<sup>d</sup> arrearages according to the directions of their respective Indentures, and that the Tennants shall be served with a copy of this Resolution.

This day sold to Jacob Egmont a certain corner lott of ground, scituate lying and being in the plain on the south side of this city fronting on the south opposite the pasture ground of Johannis Mingael four rod distance between the lott of Johannis Mingael and the s<sup>d</sup> corner lott in length south and north one hundred & five foot wood measure and in breadth before & behind thirty five foot of like measure, bounded on y<sup>e</sup> west by y<sup>r</sup> street y<sup>t</sup> leads south towards Dirckie Widow Hallenbeck, having to the east and to the north the city ground, for the sum of thirty pounds currant money of N. York, twenty pounds thereof to be p<sup>d</sup> on or before the twenty ninth day of Sept'r next ensueing & the remaining ten pounds on or before the twenty ninth of Sept'r which will be in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight.

Resolved that the mayor in behalf of the comonality sign a release for y<sup>c</sup> s<sup>d</sup> corner lott of ground & that y<sup>e</sup> same shall be recorded in the publick Records, the s<sup>d</sup> Jacob Eghmont giving bonds for the payments as before expressed.

Att a Comon Council held in y<sup>e</sup> City hall of Albany this 19th day of March 172<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>.

By the Worshipfull Mayor, Aldermen & Comonalty of the City of Albany.

*An Ordinance.*

Whereas the water in weat Seasons of the year comes down the hill which lyes to the west side of this city in the second ward forces through several lots of ground from opposite the north part of Johannis Roseboom to the foxes Creek beyond the lott of Abraham Lansingh, for preventing whereof It is Resolved by the said mayor, aldermen & comonality of the s<sup>d</sup> city that it shall be ordaind publishd & declar'd and it is hereby ordaind publishd and declar'd that y<sup>e</sup> earth shall be taken of slenting with a descent of one rod & half Rynland measure from the said lotts and houses fronting the hill that the water may vent itself into the foxes creek which is to be done by the Inhabitants or owners of the s<sup>d</sup> houses & lotts of ground on or before pmo. June next, on penalty of thirty shillings for each default.

Be it further ordaind by the authority afores<sup>d</sup> that the water which forces from the said hill against the pavements of the houses from the north side of the house and lott of Johannis Roseboom & the south side of the house of John Lansingh shall lead along the pavements which lyes before the said houses that the water may vent itself into the middle of the Rum street, which is to be done by the owners or tenants of the houses & lotts fronting the said Pavements who are to cause the earth to be dugg up carryd away & fill up the ground where it is or shall be required and directed at or before pmo. May next on penalty of thirty shillings.

And whereas the Lane between the second & third ward in this city is very much out of repair, and it being necessary and needful for the ease of the inhabitants within s<sup>d</sup> city that the same be regularly mended & repaired

Be it therefore ordaind publishd & declar'd that the s<sup>d</sup> Lane shall be sufficiently mended & Repaired at y<sup>e</sup> charge of the owners or tenants whose lotts, houses or stables

front the s<sup>d</sup> Lane and in such manner as mayor, recorder aldermen & assistants of the wards or the major part of them shall order and direct, so as the same be compleatly finishd at or before pmo. August next ensueing on penalty of thirty shillings.

And whereas the water cant have its course and vent to the Brewer street from the west end of the Lane between the houses & lotts of Jacob Lansingh & Jacob Visger, being their pavements are laid too high which prevents the same,

Be it therefore further ordaind publishd and declar'd by the authority afores<sup>d</sup> that s<sup>d</sup> Lansingh & Visger shall at or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of April next take up stone & earth each the breadth of one foot in the midle of their Pavements that the water may have its free course into the Brewers street, and hereafter lay their Pavements as shall be directed on penalty of thirty shillings.

Be it further ordaind by the authority aforesaid that the Lane in the said second & third ward from the corner of the house of Schiboletth Bogardus & from the south corner of the lott of Jacob Visger to the north end of the lotts of Hester Dirckse & y<sup>t</sup> lately belonging to Harmanus Wendell shall be well payd at the charge of y<sup>e</sup> owners or tenants fronting the houses and lotts, and that in such manner that the water may vent one half to the south & the other to the north as shall be ordered & directed by the mayor, recorder, aldermen & assistants of she s<sup>d</sup> wards or y<sup>e</sup> major part of them, so as the same be compleatly made and finishd at or before pmo. August next ensueing, on penalty of thirty shillings for each default, to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> owners or person who refuses or delays to repair & mend as aforesaid for the behoof and to be recovered as afores<sup>d</sup>.

## BARLEY TRADE OF ALBANY.

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Albany continues to be the largest barley market in the United States. Yet the figures for that trade from which most of the beer producing cities on the Hudson river and on the Atlantic states draw their supplies of either barley or malt, do not show that the article of beer is consumed to so great an extent in proportion to the population, as it is in England, where the duty paid annually on malt covers an aggregate of 36,000,000 of bushels.

Still the trade is increasing, as the following figures of the receipts of barley by canal at tide water during the following years show:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1844, .....	813,542	1851, .....	1,809,417
1845, .....	1,152,297	1852, .....	2,273,367
1846, .....	1,391,968	1853, .....	2,518,941
1847, .....	1,523,020	1854, .....	1,895,208
1848, .....	1,548,197	1855, .....	1,674,457
1849, .....	1,400,194	1856, .....	2,030,000
1850, .....	1,744,867		

The receipts of 1856 are only exceeded by those of 1852 and 1853, and probably not much exceeded by those years if the deliveries from the Central rail road, which are annually on the increase, could be obtained.

Within twelve years the receipts have increased nearly 200 per cent, and the business has increased in this city in greater proportion; in 1843 and 1844 we find the business done in barley was reported not over 50,000 bushels per week. Now it is not uncommon to report a daily business of 40,000 to 50,000 bushels.

Barley, consequent upon the increased demand and the high figures in the western markets, which have not

only retained their own growth of barley at home, but have drawn that article hence to a large extent, has ruled high, in comparison with other coarse grains, and has been maintained at a very uniform price. The sales of barley reported during the season are only 1,682,400 bushels, which is far under the deliveries by canal, to say nothing of what has been delivered from the Central road. This is to be explained by the contracts which are made every season, covering large parcels, the particulars of which are not allowed to get into print, and shipments to Troy, &c.

Of the quantity sold 895,300 bushels is four rowed, 604,500 is two rowed, 123,800 bushels is Canadian, and 59,200 is mixed. The average value of the sales of four rowed may be put at 126½c., of two rowed at 122½c., of Canadian at 127½c. and of mixed at 118c. The aggregate quantity and value of the reported sales may thus be stated:

	Bushels.	Value.
Four rowed.....	895,300	\$1,126,155
Two rowed.....	604,500	740,364
Canadian .....	123,800	158,092
Mixed .....	59,200	72,355
Total .....	1,682,800	\$2,096,966

Making an average of a small fraction under 125c. per bushel.

The highest figure paid for four rowed was 132 in September; for Jefferson county (two rowed) 126, 128 and 133 was paid, and it is the large sales during the season of this description of barley that brings the average of two rowed barley up to 122½; the highest figure paid for Canadian barley was 132 in November.

The greatest quantity of two rowed barley sold at one price was at 125c. at which sales of 80,500 bushels were reported. Of Canadian more than one third of the whole quantity reported sold was at 130c. the sales at that figure reaching 52,500 bushels. Of four rowed 145,200 bushels were reported at 126c. and 142,100 bushels at

126½, being more than one third the whole quantity reported at 125 a 126½.

The quality of the barley sent forward this season is much better than that of last, excepting Lower Canada which was much grown and stained. The great bulk of the two rowed, excepting that of Jefferson county and some samples of Madison and Onondaga, has been much neglected owing to the bad condition in which it came forward; indeed, if we except Jefferson county, and one or two sales reported of Onondaga, there has been a very wide difference between the price of two and four rowed.

## CHARITABLE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

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In the legislative session of 1856, the senate appointed a select committee to visit all charitable institutions supported by the state, and all city and county poor and work houses and jails. The committee reported to the next legislature, and such parts of the report as relate to the institutions belonging to the city of Albany, are as follows:

### STATE IDIOT ASYLUM.

The asylum for idiots was established, and commenced receiving pupils in 1851. It was first opened and placed under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the state, a few miles north of the city of Albany, where it continued till August, 1855. The success of the undertaking being established larger accommodations were required, and it was determined to erect suitable buildings in a more favorable location. The citizens of Syracuse having offered to contribute a sum nearly sufficient, to purchase suitable grounds near that city, eighteen acres of productive land were bought for the site of the new asylum, and in September, 1854, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid. The building was completed in August, 1855, and the pupils removed to it in the following month.

### ALBANY CITY AND COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

This establishment located at the city of Albany, embraces four buildings constructed of brick, two stories in height above the basements, one in size 40 x 70 feet and two others 32 x 90 feet, connected with a farm of



216 acres, yielding an annual revenue estimated at \$6,000.00. The basements of one building are used for domestic purposes, the others are unoccupied. In the poor house *proper* are 10 rooms, warmed by furnaces and stoves, but with very little ventilation. This building was erected 34 years ago. From six to forty paupers are placed in a single room.

The number of inmates was 319, 120 males and 299 females. Of these three-fourths are foreign born, and eighty are under six years of age. The sexes are kept separate, only meeting at their meals, which are eaten in the same mess-room.

The average number of inmates is 350, and the keeper reports that the number is declining, and states as causes of such decline, a reduction in the amount of emigration and the improved system adopted by the commissioners of emigration in forwarding emigrants to their destinations. They are supported at an average weekly cost of ninety cents, exclusive of the products of the farm. As is common, the paupers who are able are employed on the farm and about the house. Once during the past year the supervisors have visited and inspected the house, in a body. It is supplied with Bibles, and the city missionary preaches once or twice each Sabbath. A teacher is employed in the house during the whole year, who teaches the common English branches to an average number of about fifty children. On arriving at proper age they are bound out to various trades and employments, by the overseer of the poor of the city. The common council of Albany, impose rules and regulations for the government of the house, and under their direction supplies are furnished. The fare of the paupers is plain and wholesome. To attend the paupers, a physician is employed at an annual salary of \$800. He is assisted by two resident medical students, who are boarded for their services. The physician visits once each day and the students twice. For bathing, two bath-rooms are furnished in the insane asylum and two in the fever hospital. During the past year, have occurred in the

house thirty-two births and seventy-one deaths. The keeper thinks twenty-five of these births were illegitimate offspring. During the same time the inmates have suffered from small pox, typhoid fever and dysentery. They have a good pest or fever house, constructed of brick twenty-four by one hundred feet and two stories high above the basements. It is heated by furnaces, and is quite well ventilated by numerous openings into a hollow wall. It embraces four wards, with capacity for one hundred beds. There are now in the hospital thirty-two sick; only two cases of fever, the residue chronic cases.

Of the inmates seventy-three are lunatics, thirty-two males and forty-one females, seventy are paupers, the remaining, three cases pay from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per week. There is provided an insane asylum in connection with the alms house, built of brick forty by ninety feet, two stories in height, containing thirty-eight rooms above and eight in the basement, with convenient halls and yards. Thirty-nine lunatics have been admitted during the past year. They are under the care of the house physician, who is required to devote to them particular attention, and four attendants, two male and two female. Two are confined in cells or small rooms, which is the only kind of restraint used. When out of the building they are confined in commodious yards. Seven during the year have been dismissed as cured, and two improved. It is judged that two thirds of the whole number of insane may be safely pronounced improved. One lunatic escaped on the 5th of January last and froze to death. Frequent application has been made for admission to the state institution, and refused.

Four of the paupers are idiots, three males and one female, two are under sixteen years of age. There is one deaf and dumb, fourteen years old, and three blind.

No corporal punishment is administered in the house.

One half, at least, of the paupers are reduced to their present position by reason of intemperate habits.

The poor houses throughout the state may be generally described as badly constructed, ill-arranged, ill-warmed,

and ill-ventilated. The rooms are crowded with inmates; and the air, particularly in the sleeping apartments, is very noxious, and to casual visitors, almost insufferable. In some cases, as many as forty-five inmates occupy a single dormitory, with low ceilings, and sleeping boxes arranged in three tiers one above another. Good health is incompatible with such arrangements. They make it an impossibility.

Inmates in August, 1856.....	319
Native born.....	79
Foreign born.....	240
Children under 16 years.....	80
Average number of inmates.....	350
Months school taught.....	12
Births the past year.....	32
Deaths the past year.....	71
Extent in acres of poor house farm.....	216
Annual income of farm.....	\$6,000
Number of inmates in sleeping room.....	40
House inspected by supervisors the past year.....	1
Weekly cost of inmates' support.....	\$0.90
Intemperance the cause of pauperism. (Per cent.).....	50
Number of lunatics.....	73
Males.....	32
Females.....	41
Lunatics in cells.....	2
Lunatics under mechanical restraint.....	0
Lunatics improved past year.....	2
Lunatics recovered.....	7
Lunatics not paupers.....	3
Lunatics received past year.....	39
Number of idiots in house.....	4
Number of deaf and dumb in house.....	1
Number of blind in house.....	3

## ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This asylum was established and incorporated in 1830, and has since been supported by private donations, by interest on a small vested fund, by appropriations from the state, and sums received for support of alms house children. The present number of inmates is one hundred; they are received between the ages of three and twelve years, and disposed of by indenture at such ages as good oppor-

tunities present. While in the asylum the children are instructed in those English branches taught in common schools. The school is not inspected by school officers, neither do they share in the Common School Fund. The children enjoy the privileges of a Sabbath school, and occasionally other religious teaching. The institution can accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. The house is very well built and commodious, and surrounded by fine gardens and yards.

#### ST. JOHN'S BOYS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This asylum was founded two years since and has now in charge sixty orphans. It is supported mainly by charity. What sums were received from the state, the managers were unable to state. There is no rule regarding the age at which children are received, and they are discharged whenever places may be obtained.

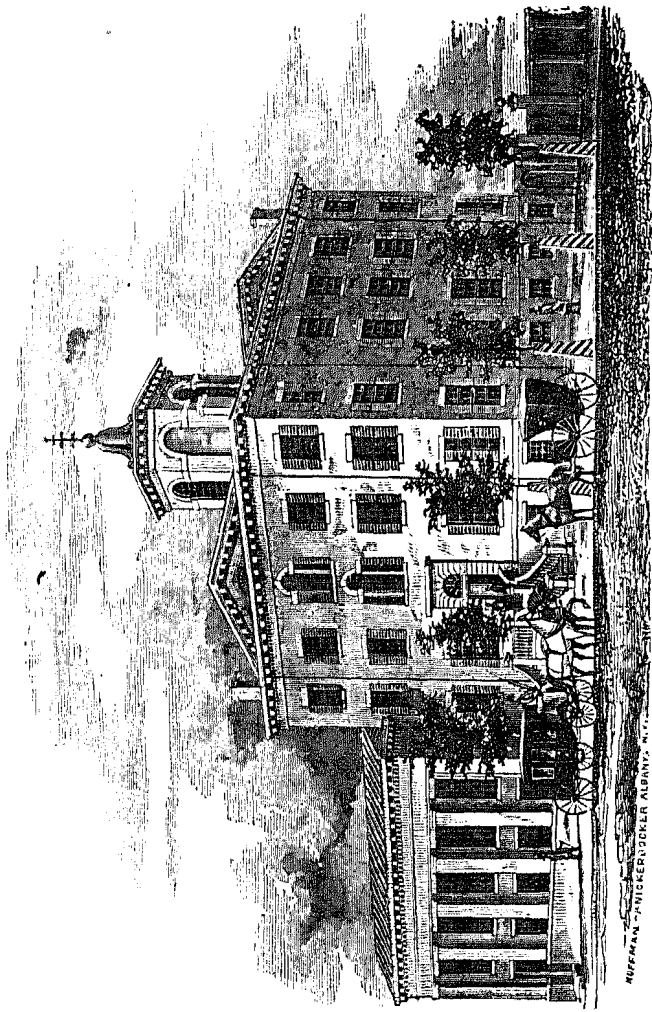
#### ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution has been established for twelve years, and is supported by private charity and by appropriations from the state, which in 1855 was \$1,179. The present number of inmates is ninety-seven, and they are admitted at ages ranging from one to seven or eight. They are dismissed at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, when they are usually put out at wages. They are not bound as apprentices. While at the asylum the orphans are taught in the common branches of an English education, and in domestic duties. Their success after dismissal from the asylum has been usually satisfactory. Two-thirds of the children are of foreign parentage.

#### ALBANY INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution is located in the city of Albany, and was established eleven years since; it is supported entirely by private charity. The managers state its objects to be to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to serve as an intelligence office, furnishing good places of employment to the needy and destitute. Twenty-five aged females from sixty-five to one hundred years of age, are





RUFFMAN - NICKERBOCKER ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY HOSPITAL.

here supported during the short remainder of their lives. Six of these are of foreign and nineteen of native birth.

ALBANY CITY HOSPITAL.

This hospital is pleasantly and healthfully located on the corner of Howard and Eagle streets.

It is supported by donations from individuals, by appropriations from the state, by interest from a vested fund of about \$20,000, and from pay patients. It has received from the state in all, to 1855, \$10,817.

The institution has been established for five years, and in that time has treated 705 patients; of these 412 were paupers. To pay patients there is a charge, in general ward, of \$3.50; in private rooms \$5. Of patients treated 545 were foreigners, and 160 Americans. Of the foreigners 425 were from Ireland.

Of the whole number 474 were males, and 231 females. Sixty-four deaths have occurred. No persons laboring under contagious diseases are admitted. In 1855 were 222 patients. The average weekly expense for patients is \$5.14. Average time patients remained in hospital during the year 1855 was five weeks and nineteen hours.

The present number of patients is twelve, of which number ten are foreigners.

The average number in the hospital is twenty-five.

In connection or attached to the hospital is the Albany dispensary, to support which the state has appropriated \$500 per year for the past three years. Here medicines and advice are administered gratuitous to the poor on application. The dispensary fronts on Howard street.

The hospital building is well and substantially built with modern improvements. It is well warmed and ventilated, and appears to be well provided with all the usual appliances and conveniences calculated to secure the ends contemplated by the founders of the institution. It has a board of governors, four attending physicians and four attending surgeons, a resident physician and surgeon.

The labor of the attending physicians and surgeons is gratuitous, and would amount annually, if performed in

private practice, at the usual rate of charges in Albany, to at least \$8,000.

It owes its existence to untiring energy, active benevolence and labors of a few prominent citizens of Albany, among whom are several who are an honor to the medical profession, and to the human race.

It is a noble charity, well deserving the confidence and liberal contributions of the public, and the bounty of the state.

#### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.

This though a comparatively new structure does no credit to the capital city of the state, and by a grand jury of the county has been more than once indicted. Surrounded by other buildings, there is little chance for the circulation of fresh air, and that within the jail was found to be offensive and unhealthy; without ventilation, and crowded with prisoners, it is rendered dangerous to the health of the inmates, and should attract the attention of the courts and grand juries. It is impossible to classify the prisoners as the law requires, and yet there are found in the jail thirty-seven men and eight women; and it was represented to the committee that prisoners waiting trial are frequently allowed to remain in this place for months. The character of the prisoners and the effect of such an association can be judged by the commitments; which are: one for murder, two for rape, six for grand larceny, four for burglary, one for robbery of the post office, six for petit larceny, four for misdemeanor, three for assault and battery, two for vagrancy, one for damages, one for rescuing prisoners, seven for drunkenness, five for disorderly conduct and *two witnesses*, and all these it was admitted had free intercourse during most of the day. It would seem that those long resident in such a place and in such company, if not lost to all hope of reformation upon going in, must be ruined in morals and in health on coming out. In the female department were eight, all confined in one room, and in which the air was found to be more offensive than in the male department.



There was said to be preaching in the jail every week, and the house was supplied with Bibles as required by statute.

Nearly all the jails in the state are insufficient to fulfill the purposes contemplated by law. No adequate provisions are usually made by the counties to enable the jailer, however well disposed, so discharge the duty which is clearly enough imposed on him by the statutes.

Number in confinement.....	45
Native born.....	13
Foreign born.....	32
Average weekly expense of support.....	\$1 25
Commitments consequent on inebriation. (Per cent.)	
Average number in confinement.....	50
Supplied with Bibles.....	Yes,
Number usually confined in single cell or ward.....	2
Number confined constantly in cell.....	0
Can classify as law requires.....	No.

#### ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

This institution was opened in 1846. The building furnishes cells for two hundred males and one hundred females. The average number of inmates is two hundred; the present number is two hundred and fifty, seventy females and one hundred and eighty males. Three-fourth of these are of foreign birth. The convicts work at different trades under contract, and the average earning per day of each is thirty cents.

The great class of commitments is for misdemeanors incident to and caused by intemperate habits. In eight hundred and one commitments for the year 1855, seven hundred and seventy-one admitted themselves to be intemperate. The same proportion will hold good for the present year. During the day the convicts are in the work shops and at night confined in separate cells. The prison is a very healthy one, there being but one death during the past year and that from delirium tremens. The patient came to the prison intoxicated. There was but one in hospital, and the average number so confined was *one half of one per cent.* There is chapel service every Sunday morning and religious conversation by the chaplain with the prisoners the residue of the

day. A library is being established by private donations of individuals through the agency of the keeper, and already numbers some five hundred volumes. The hospital and chapel are not sufficiently ventilated; otherwise the institution appears well constructed, and its arrangements quite faultless.

The income of the prison for the year 1855 was \$18,174.25, and the expenses \$15,587.72, leaving a profit for the year of \$2,586, there is no indebtedness of any kind; and this is believed to be the best additional comment the committee can make upon its management.

The keeper is the son of the former superintendent Amos Pilsbury, who after bringing the penitentiary to its present perfect condition, has taken charge of a more extensive establishment at Wards Island at the solicitation of the commissioners of emigration, who are now profiting by his superior qualifications, and where the state and all interested in that important commission are receiving the benefit of his skill and experience.

## FIRES IN 1856.

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While all the larger cities in the Union have suffered severely from conflagrations during the year just closed, it is gratifying to know that our city has been singularly exempt from those disasters which have laid waste upwards of *twenty-five million dollars worth of property* within twelve months. By reference to the record we ascertain that from January 1, 1856, but eighteen fires occurred in the city, East Albany, and Kenwood, and the total value of the property destroyed did not exceed \$217,630. Included in this amount was \$70,000 by the burning of Claassen & Barclay's oil cloth factory; \$50,000 by Smith & Co's. Argentina works at Kenwood, and \$50,000 by the Hudson river rail road depots at East Albany. Deducting this amount from the sum total and we find the value of the property destroyed by fire within the period named, was but \$47,630, and this too a very liberal allowance.

The following is the record of fires with the date of their occurrence, &c:

Jan. 20, Saturday, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  P. M., rear of Ames's Buildings, corner South Pearl and Plain streets.

Feb. 2, Saturday, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M., slight fire on De Witt street; loss \$30.

Feb. 8, Friday, 2 A. M., McGinty's, South Broadway; loss \$100.

Feb. 13, Wednesday, 7 A. M., Wiles's house, south side Lydius street, near Cathedral; loss \$25.

March 20, Friday, 10 A. M., Anable's morocco factory, South Broadway; loss \$16,000.

June 24, Tuesday, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  P. M., Pruyn's rope walk, Lumber street; loss \$3,000.

July 8, Tuesday, 2 A. M., Lloyd & Jones's carriage factory, and Taylor's malt house, Hamilton street; loss \$15,000.

July 10, Thursday, 2 A. M., Corning's building, State street, occupied by Miss Shaw; loss \$6,000.

July 30, Wednesday, 11 P. M., woodshed, Philip street, opposite hay market; loss \$0.

Aug. 30, Saturday, 5 A. M., Claassen & Barclay's oil cloth factory, Lydius street; loss \$50,000.

Oct. 2, Thursday, 7 A. M., Smith & Co's Argentina works, Kenwood; loss \$50,000.

Oct. 4, Saturday, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  A. M., Ten Eyck's Building, Green street, occupied by Gilkerson; loss \$600.

Oct. 22, Wednesday, 9 P. M., Conly's building, Van Woert street; loss \$2,000.

Oct. 27, Monday, 0:15 A. M., Mrs. McCluskey's building, Quay street; loss \$1,000.

Oct. 28, Tuesday, 8:20 A. M., Holmes's building, Montgomery street; loss \$400.

Nov. 2, Sunday 0:30 A. M., Dr. Mc. Naughton's building, corner Lydius and Church streets.

Nov. 19, Wednesday 0:30 P. M., wood sheds in rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Second st.

Dec. 14, Sunday, 4 A. M., Hudson river rail road depots, East Albany; loss \$50,000.

Dec. 25, Thursday, 6:45 A. M., E. Gates's house, Hudson street; loss \$125.

No city in the Union can claim such exemption from the ravages of the devouring element, indicating great caution and diligence on the part of our citizens.

Since the introduction of the new supply of water the diminution in fires has been great, and the loss of property very small. There are various reasons for this. One is that there is no encouragement for incendiaries, as their hopes for plunder are disappointed by the security our citizens feel, they not removing their goods from their houses even though the fire is in close proximity. Another reason is the efficiency of the fire department, and the perfect mastery its members have over the element, in conjunction with the inexhaustible supply

of water. With such a safe guard, and with ordinary care, we need have no fear of destructive conflagration unless extraordinary circumstances should interpose to thwart the efforts of the firemen.

The following is the record of fires during the years 1850 to 1855 inclusive:

1850, 26;	1851, 36;	1852, 23;
1853, 17;	1854, 38;	1855, 19.

Previous to the introduction of the present supply of water, our city was dreadfully scourged. No one can forget the year 1848, when so much of our fair city was laid waste. Our citizens stood in constant fear, and the alarm bell was the signal for general consternation. After the great fire the insurance companies paid for losses \$612,700, probably one third of the entire loss. During the years 1847 and 1848 the old Albany Insurance Company, promptly paid \$367,000 losses in Albany and elsewhere. Since that time they have been recuperating, and once again are in the full tide of success. They were incorporated in 1811; and have transacted business for 46 years with a reputation which has never been dishonored.

## ANNALS OF THE YEAR 1856.

## JANUARY.

1. The New Year's day mild and beautiful, the sleighing good, and every thing conducive to enjoyment..... The legislature convened at the Capitol.

2. Mrs. Rebecca, widow of the late Matthew Van Alstyne, died, aged 61..... Oliver Gates died, aged 50.

3. Mrs. Elizabeth McCrea died, aged 73.

4. A countryman crossed the river on the ice with a span of horses and a lumber sleigh, in which were three women and a ton of iron. The weight of the load broke the ice, and the iron slid into the river, but the rest of the load was saved by fast driving..... Joseph Ward died, aged 19..... Mary Eliza, wife of James Bowen, died, aged 30.

5. Thermometer 5 deg. below 0, and the crossing of the river on the ice now first became safe for teams..... A woman in Orange street found dead in her chair, supposed to have perished with cold.

6. The ferry boats went into winter quarters, the roadways having been strengthened on the river by throwing water upon the ice, and thereby increasing its thickness. .... The Hudson river rail road train due 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, arrived at 8½ Sunday morning, the road being obstructed with snow..... Job Bendall died, aged 46..... Benj. Potter died, aged 71.

8. Ann Eliza, wife of Chas. King, died, aged 28..... Mrs. Abigail Sickles died, aged 51, wife of Alexander Sickles..... Hester Neeley died, aged 22..... Mrs. Susan Stewart died, aged 65.

9. Thermometer 8 deg. below 0 in the morning, and 9 deg. below at noon..... The Hudson river express train was run into by the Poughkeepsie train, and three persons killed, among whom was Mrs. Henry Hurlburt,

of Albany; and a great number wounded, among whom was Mr. Thomas Schuyler and Mr. W. H. De Witt, of Albany. . . . . John Hendrickson died, aged 80. He was a native of Long Island, and came to Albany at an early age, a poor and unfriended youth. At first he was a merchant, but after a short time became a money and exchange broker, in which business he continued until he retired with a competency. He was universally known and respected for his sound judgment, unblemished integrity, and a sympathy towards the poor and unfortunate which was often manifested by liberal deeds. . . . John Carter died, aged 30. . . . . Samuel Davidson, cartman, aged 50, left home in a deranged state of mind, and was found dead in the vicinity of the city.

10. Thermometer 10 deg. below 0. . . . . A lunatic escaped from the asylum at the Alms house, and was frozen to death in a graveyard in the vicinity.

11. Matilda, widow of James Gibbons, died, aged 56. . . . . Charles A. Fassett died, aged 43. . . . . Margaret, wife of Gilbert V. Van Zandt, died, aged 34.

12. G. V. S. Bleecker died, aged 65. He had been a member of the common council nearly twenty years. In all the relations of public and private life he was highly respected. . . . . Grace J. S. Hagaman died, aged 21.

13. Rev. Mr. Mayo commenced the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Division street. . . . . The German Lutheran church in State street was dedicated.

15. Harriet M., wife of Jas. Sutherland, died, aged 44.

16. Continental Co. B went to Newburgh to attend the funeral of Usual Knapp, the last of Washington's life guards, where it was assigned the post of honor.

17. James Fitzsimmons, Jr., died, aged 22.

20. A fire broke out in South Pearl street, near Plain, which damaged a millinery store. . . . . Thermometer ranged from 4 to 7 deg. below 0.

21. Erasmus D. Smith, a policeman, died suddenly.

27. Mrs. Harriet Eames died, aged 71. . . . . George Morrow died, aged 34.

29. Dorcas Maria, wife of Geo. Randall, died, aged 48.

30. Margaret P., wife of J. C. Dowling, died, aged 56.  
 31. Jane, wife of James Webster, died, aged 27.

## FEBRUARY.

2. The bedding in rear of house No. 43 De Witt street, took fire, causing a general alarm. A child was badly burnt; otherwise little damage was done..... Bonfires were burnt on the arrival of the news of the election of Mr. Banks as speaker of congress..... A remonstrance signed by 4000 Albanians, against a bridge at Albany, was presented to the legislature..... Jane Matilda, wife of Langham Jupp, died, aged 38..... John C. Ballions, formerly of Albany, died at Honolulu, aged 28.

3. The formal institution of the Rev. Thos. C. Pitkin, as rector of St. Peter's church, took place, Bishop Potter officiating. According to the Episcopal usage, the new rector was presented by the bishop with the Letter of Institution, the Bible, and the Book of Common Prayer; and by the senior warden, with the keys of the church. The bishop preached an appropriate discourse on the duties of the Christian pastor, from the text, "The good pastor layeth down his life for the sheep," in which were many feeling allusions to his own recent and long continued connection with the parish in that relation. The church was densely filled.

4. Mrs. William Boyd died, aged 73.

5. Charles L. Schoolcraft died at Marseilles, in France, whither he had gone for his health.

6. The governors of the Hospital entertained several hundred citizens, legislators and physicians from abroad; a supper was served, and several speeches made.

7. The house of the late David Newland, on Broadway, was sold to the Bank of Albany for \$14,000..... Richard Merrifield elected president of the Young men's association.

8. A train from Buffalo over the Central rail road arrived, the first one since Sunday the 3d, the detention having arisen from snow storms and high winds, which obstructed the road in the western part of the state. .... A fire at 3 o'clock in the morning damaged a gro-



cery in South Broadway..... William Trainor died, aged 52..... Mrs. Free love S. Ferris died, aged 75.

9. Thomas Martin died, aged 73.

10. Mrs. Lyons died, aged 67..... Hugh Duffy died, aged 26..... Mary Louisa Goewey, formerly of Albany, died at Auburn, aged 19.

11. Thomas Hill died, aged 41..... Mrs. Sarah Van Benthuysen, wife of William C. Cafferty, died, aged 63. Mrs. Sarah Springsteed died, aged 45.

12. Alanson Bennett, of Rome, while descending the Capitol steps, fell dead in a fit of apoplexy..... William C. Cafferty died, aged 69.

13. An alarm of fire caused by the burning of bedding in the house adjoining Cathedral, in Lydius street..... Thermometer from 5 to 8 deg. below 0.

14. Catharine, wife of Jacob Messenger, died, aged 30.

15. Michael McCafferty died, aged 61; long known as the cake baker in the old Dutch house in North Pearl street, adjoining the Female academy..... Nancy, wife of Abraham V. McDowel, died, aged 30..... John Henry Hallenbeck died.

18. The *Daily Albany Argus* and the *Albany Evening Atlas* were united, under the title of *Atlas and Argus*, by Comstock & Cassidy.

20. Eunice Low, wife of Wm. H. Frame, died, aged 22.

24. George Warren died, aged 67..... Dr. John Van Buren died, aged 48.

25. Elisha N. Pratt died at his residence in Green bush, aged 42.

26. Mrs. Margaret, widow of Philip Gaylor, died, aged 73..... Edward B. Carroll died, aged 24..... Mary, wife of Martin Cunningham, died..... Alfred Hanson died, aged 30.

27. An alarm of fire in the evening, occasioned by the careless use of camphene..... Frances M., daughter of Stephen Clark, died, aged 19.

29. The whole number of persons arrested, charged with criminal offences, and brought before the police justices during the month of February, was 210..... Elizabeth Curran died, aged 24.

## MARCH.

2. Abby, widow of the late George W. Cady, died, aged 56.

4. A special meeting of the board of commissioners of foreign missions, opened its sessions at the Congregational church. . . . . John J. Jarvis died, aged 38. . . . . Mrs. Gertrude, widow of Willard Lloyd, died, aged 49. . . . . Mary, wife of James Hamilton, died, aged 27.

5. A law was reported to the common council for enlarging the bounds of the city of Albany, by annexing parts of the towns of Bethlehem and Watervliet. . . . . Michael Arts died, aged 81.

10. Cold, thermometer 7 deg. below 0 in the morning. . . . . Capt. George Monteath died, aged 78. He was born in the town of Dumblane, Scotland, in 1778, and came with his parents to Albany, at the age of seven, and resided here more than seventy years. He commenced the profession of a *schipper* on the Hudson river at the age of ten, and for more than thirty years was occupied in sailing sloops, much of the time as master and owner. He was one of the founders of the Albany and Canal line of tow boats, with which he was actively connected until age and its infirmities compelled his retirement. Unlike some of his fellow craft, he took advantage of the introduction of steam, instead of treating it with contempt, and acquired a fortune by it.

11. George Anderson died, aged 38.

13. Caroline, wife of Geo. Kreuder, died. . . . . Sarah, wife of Peter H. Diamond, died, in New York. . . . . Mrs. Anna Bleecker Truax, widow of Harmanus Lansing, died, in Watervliet. . . . . Henry G. Bendall died, aged 21.

14. Sarah L. Keith, wife of L. Stuart Rose, died, aged 24. . . . . Andrew Murdock, Sen., died, at Schaghticoke.

15. William Parmelee, mayor of the city, died, of a cancerous affection in the throat, aged 49. He was a native of Lansingburgh; graduated at Yale college in 1827, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court in 1830, when he commenced the practice of law in this city. In 1836 he was appointed city attorney, and in

1839 a judge of the county court, from which bench, in 1840, he was appointed recorder; he remained in that office till 1846, when he was elected mayor. In 1847 he was elected judge of the county, and held the office till 1852. In 1855 he was re-elected mayor, which office he held at the time of his death. . . . . Wm. H. Mosher died, aged 27.

17. Elizabeth Wilson died, aged 18.

18. Mary, wife of Wm. Castle, died, aged 43. . . . . Sarah Hepinstall, wife of John Holmes, formerly of Albany, died at Brampton, C. W., aged 53. . . . . Jane McChesney, wife of William Loomis, formerly of Albany, died at Enfield, Conn., aged 42.

19. A very large attendance of citizens followed the remains of Mayor Parmelee to the grave, notwithstanding the snow storm which rendered the streets very difficult to pedestrians. . . . . A fire was discovered in the Geological hall, in time to prevent its conflagration.

20. A fire destroyed the tannery at the lower end of Broadway; loss \$16,000—insured. . . . . Jeremiah Whalen died, aged 89.

21. Harriet Hagen died, aged 42. . . . . Elizabeth McGuire died, aged 26.

22. The *Albany Morning Express*, which had been published about ten years, was discontinued. . . . . Mrs. Sarah Creswell died, aged 81; an ancient corset maker, who had stayed the bodies of the ladies of Albany for at least two generations. She came to the city about 1823, from New York, and located at No. 3 North Pearl street.

24. The *Albany Daily Statesman* was first published, to advocate the doctrines of the American party.

26. Michael Moakler died, aged 56. . . . . Margaret Carey died, aged 70.

29. A fire slightly damaged the pottery corner of Hawk and Hudson streets.

30. Benjamin F. Harwood, clerk of the Court of appeals, died, aged 38. . . . . Harriet E., wife of James Mahony, died, aged 22.

31. Sallie A., wife of Geo. K. Greene, died

## APRIL.

1. James McDonald died, aged 43. . . . . G. W. Carter died, aged 21.

2. Miss Nancy Henry died.

3. The democrats called a meeting at the Capitol which was largely attended. The sudden lighting up of large bonfires alarmed the bell ringers, and there was a tremendous peal from all the bells, and a general turnout of the fire companies. . . . . Gorham A. Worth died in New York, aged 73. He was formerly cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, and wrote some reminiscences of Albany.

4. The ice moved down the river, leaving the whole channel free as far as could be seen. . . . . Charles R. Wooley died at Frankfort, Ky., aged 26.

8. Hon. Isaac Wells, member of assembly from Jefferson county, died of varioloid, aged 65. Two other legislators who were confined with the same disease at the same time, recovered. . . . . An election of city officers resulted in the choice of Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush, by 20 votes over Eli Perry. William Paddock was elected recorder. Samuel K. Hardy, died, aged 56.

9. The legislature adjourned, leaving the greater part of the business of the session unfinished. . . . . A fire at 2 o'clock in the morning, damaged the stove foundry of Quackenboss & Wasson, in Montgomery street. . . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Christy died.

10. The first steam boat up from New York was the South America, which arrived this morning. . . . . A dwelling house in South Pearl street was damaged by fire. . . . . Eli, son of Hiram Perry, died, aged 22. . . . . Mrs. Anne Cullen died, aged 77.

11. Joseph Fry died, aged 82. He was a native of East Greenwich, R. I., where he was born in the year 1774; was bred to the printing business in Providence; came to Albany in 1796, and in 1798 was engaged with Henry C. Southwick in the publication of the *Albany Chronicle*. In 1813 he published the first *Albany Directory*; but he was principally engaged in the tobacco

business in which he acquired a competence. He made a profession of religion under the ministry of Hooper Cummings, to whom he was sincerely devoted, during all the trials of that remarkable man; and was also distinguished for inflexible integrity in all the relations of life.

12. Jacob Bradwell died, aged 54. . . . . Mrs. Hannah Herner died, aged 84.

13. Charles Boyd, aged 21, died at Princeton theological seminary, where he was about to graduate.

14. Indignation meeting at the Capitol, on account of alleged frauds in the recent charter election, by which the returns showed a small majority in favor of Dr. Quackenbush over Eli Perry, for mayor. . . . . The Common council met in the evening, and declared the returns of the 7th and 8th wards to be fraudulent, and declared Eli Perry elected to the office of mayor, by a vote of 11 to 9. . . . . Thomas Ogden died, aged 52. . . . . Abram Truax Bahannan died, aged 38.

15. Mrs. Catharine Annesley, widow of the late John Crawford, died, aged 98.

17. Alarm of fire; a stable in South Pearl street slightly damaged.

20. A heavy storm of snow all day.

22. Sarah, wife of Daniel Winne, died, aged 24.

23. Frederick J. Barnard died, aged 25.

24. Maria, wife of William H. Andrews, and daughter of Levi Phillips, died at Buffalo. . . . . Hannah, wife of James H. Warner, died, aged 37. . . . . Hannah Coats died, aged 22.

25. Mary A. Bartley died, aged 22.

27. An alarm of fire in the evening proceeded from a fire in West Troy . . . . . Catharine Matilda, wife of T. V. L. Wheeler, died in New York, aged 33; daughter of the late Benj. Van Benthuisen.

28. At a meeting of the Common council, C. W. Goddard was elected mayor to fill the unexpired term of Wm. Parmelee, deceased. . . . . The fire companies made an experiment with Grenoble hose, before the City hall.

29. Jonathan Brooks, Jr., died, aged 45.

30. Charles S. Vernam, died, aged 34.

## MAY.

1. Mary Crocker, wife of Thomas L. Greene, died, aged 39.

2. Mrs. Catharine Shepherd, died, aged 91. She was a native of East Hartford, Ct., and came to Albany in 1796. She was the eldest of five sisters, all of whom resided in Albany, and of whom the venerable Mrs. Guest is the only survivor. Mrs. Shepherd retained her mental faculties to an unusual degree, and her society was sought and enjoyed equally by the old and the young.—*Journal.*

4. Elisabeth, wife of Henry T. Couldwell, died, aged 58. . . . . Alexander Holmes died, aged 48.

6. At a meeting of the new board of Common council, Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush was elected mayor by the democratic majority, although Eli Perry had been declared mayor by the retiring board, and duly sworn into office. The city, for the first time had two mayors.

8. The boilers of the steam tug Washington Hunt exploded severely scalding four persons. . . . . Mrs. Innocent, wife of Halsey Woodruff, died, aged 65. . . . . The body of Adam Beam, who had been missing for a month, was found floating in the river.

9. S. Cornelia, wife of J. W. Randolph, died, aged 26.

10. Annie Knower died at Knowersville, aged 34.

12. Mrs. Lois Marvin, widow of David E. Gregory, died, aged 73.

15. Explosion of a fifty horse power steam boiler at Cyrus Edson's distillery, at the lower end of Broadway, by which Mr. Edson and two others were instantly killed, and several wounded. Mr. Edson was 36 years of age. . . . . Julia, wife of Hiram Holiday, died, aged 52.

16. Robert Brew died, aged 68.

18. The funeral of Cyrus Edson attended by a very large concourse of citizens.

19. Rebecca Hartshorne died, aged 84.

20. Mary, wife of John McIntyre, died, aged 58.

21. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Buss, died, aged 35.

22. John B. James died at Chicago, aged 40. . . . . Sarah Harkison died, aged 35

23. Thomas D. Gaynor died, aged 64.....Catharine E., wife of Thomas Hillson, died, aged 44.  
 25. Mrs. Julia McGregor died, aged 58.....Olinda, wife of Daniel Atwood, died, aged 43.  
 28. Jane, wife of Thomas Campbell, died, aged 46.  
 30. Harriet E. Deuel, wife of J. R. Herrick, died, aged 31.....Mrs. Nicholas Coyle died, aged 33.

## JUNE.

1. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Joseph's church took place with great pomp, attracting an immense crowd of spectators.....Patrick McKeever died, aged 78.  
 3. Stephen Watson died at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 68.  
 5. Benj. F. Craft died, aged 56.  
 9. Eve, wife of Zera Wilber, died, aged 80.  
 10. John W. R. Marvin died in Brooklyn, aged 31.....James McGuire died.  
 11. Jonathan White died, aged 81.  
 15. Mary, widow of James LaGrange, died, aged 85.....Mary, wife of Denison Worthington, formerly of this city, died at Summit, Wisconsin, aged 39.  
 16. Workmen began the demolition of the City hotel.....Mrs. Catharine A., wife of Capt. Peter A. Bradt, died, aged 44.  
 17. Mary Augusta, wife of S. F. Parsons, died, aged 28.  
 19. The Yates mansion on Broad street, sold to T. W. Olcott, for the use of the principal of the Female academy. \$16,000 paid for it,.....Delia M., wife of Luton Shaw, died, aged 38.  
 20. Mrs. Susan D. C. Aiken, late of Albany, died in Syria, aged 21.  
 23. Theodore Fondoy died, aged 28.....Alexander Campbell died on his passage home from South America.  
 24. A fire in Lumber street destroyed a rope walk and two tenements; several persons injured.....Dennis Allen died, aged 65.  
 25. The capital stock of the Albany Bridge company,

\$500,000, was subscribed in a few hours.....Daniel H. Craig died, aged 57.

26. William V. Pruyn died of wounds received at the burning of the rope walk in Lumber street, aged 45.

27. Jane Knight died, aged 49.

28. Catharine, wife of A. S. Beers, died, aged 52.

### JULY.

2. The 25th regiment having erected a flag staff on the Steam boat square, Gen. Frisby raised the national colors, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired on the occasion.

3. Dr. C. C. Griffin died suddenly at Toledo, Ohio.

6. A disturbance took place among the members of the German Lutheran church in State street, which amounted to a riot; the majority of the members having become dissatisfied with the pastor, and considerably tainted with *heresy*.

7. The Common council changed the name of Patroon street to Clinton avenue.

8. A fire destroyed the carriage manufactory of Lloyd & Jones, on Hamilton street.....Francis McCa, living in the lower part of the city, murdered his wife, cleaving her head open with an axe.

9. The murderer McCa was arrested in Greenbush.

10. A fire destroyed the house 128 State street, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.....Cornelius Brooks died, aged 42.

12. John I. Boyd died, aged 76: He was formerly of the house of Peter & John I. Boyd, doing business in South Market street, and retiring some years ago with a competency.

14. Archibald Campbell died, aged 77. He was born in Glenlyon, Perthshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, in 1779. He came to this country in 1798 and was a short time engaged in the printing establishment of Barber & Southwick, in this city, but most of his active life was spent in the state department. He entered the secretary of state's office as a clerk in 1805, under Thos. Tillotson



and served in that capacity until 1812, when, without solicitation, he was appointed deputy secretary, by Elisha Jenkins, and continued to hold this office, with the exception of a brief interval of two years, until 1853, when his increasing ill health compelled him to resign. Mr. C. remained in the state department through various political changes, under the following secretaries, viz : Thomas Tillotson, Elisha Jenkins, Daniel Hale, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Peter B. Porter, Robert L. Tillotson, Charles D. Cooper, John Van Ness Yates, Azariah C. Flagg, John A. Dix, John C. Spencer, Samuel Young, Nathaniel S. Benton, Christopher Morgan, and Henry S. Randall. He was thoroughly acquainted with the business of his office, and devoted to its duties, and uniformly enjoyed the entire confidence of the heads of the department, and of the other branches of the state administration, and of the public, during the long period of his service. The purity of character which distinguished his private life, as well as the unwearied courtesy and fidelity which marked the discharge of his public duties, secured him the sincerest respect of all who knew him. It may be mentioned, only as an illustration of the esteem which he commanded from all who had most intimate knowledge of him, that he enjoyed in a remarkable degree, the confidence of Gov. Tompkins, during his connection with the state government. Mr. Campbell was one of the founders of the St. Andrew's society of this city, and for many years its president. He and our lamented fellow-citizen John I. Boyd, who died a few days before him, and Archibald McIntyre and Wm. McHarg, were the only survivors of the founders. The two last now only remain. . . . Mrs. Cornelia, wife of Abram Wilkinson, died, aged 29.

15. A steam boat arrived from New York for the north ferry, the steam boat which ran there a few years ago having been abandoned for a horse boat. The immense numbers of cattle brought from the west by rail road were proposed to be ferried over here, to avoid the nuisance of driving them through the city, which had become a serious evil.

18. Joseph C. Born died, aged 41.....Jane K., wife of Albert T. Dark, died, aged 25.  
 19. Robert Evans died, aged 60.  
 21. James Waddell died, aged 54.  
 24. Rachel, widow of John McGill, died, aged 75.  
 29. Mariab, wife of Thomas Lees, died, aged 40....  
 J. Richmond Gladding died, aged 19.....Bridget, wife of Richard Burke, died, aged 34.  
 30. A fire in the evening destroyed a shed corner of Hamilton and Philip streets.....Sally A., wife of Robert F. Rose, died, aged 43.  
 31. Polly Mann died, aged 83.

#### AUGUST.

2. Nathan B. Stiles, formerly of Albany, died at Philadelphia, aged 25.  
 5. Sophia, wife of Jared Holt, died, aged 50.....  
 Mary A., wife of John P. Cox, died, aged 36.  
 6. Isaac Arnold died, aged 90.....Mrs. Margaret Allison died, aged 56.  
 8. Margaret, wife of John Dillon, died, aged 36.  
 10. Eliza, wife of Daniel Miller, died, aged 41.....  
 An aged woman named Lawless, returning from church, fell dead in the street from the rupture of a blood vessel.  
 .....Margaret Craig died, aged 46.  
 13. Mrs. Rena Davis died, aged 62.  
 14. Convention of the old line whigs, which ratified the nomination of Millard Fillmore for president, and in the evening there was a great meeting at the Capitol, and a large procession with transparencies and Roman candles.....George Riley died, aged 50.  
 16. Mary Hagerdorn died, aged 64.  
 17. George Osborn died, aged 71.....Thomas Green died at sea, on board the bark Stella and was buried on the Peruvian coast.  
 18. Alida, widow of Alexander Cameron, died, aged 66.  
 20. Great rain storm .....The American association for the advancement of science met at the Capitol.....  
 Nancy A., wife of Joseph La Fleur, died, aged 25.

21. Great freshet, caused by the rain of the previous 36 hours; the bridge over the Normanskill on the Bethlehem turnpike, was carried away, and several mills damaged. . . . . The bridge commissioners decided to locate the bridge over the Hudson at the foot of Exchange street. . . . . Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jennings, died, aged 45.

24. Robert M. K. Strong, late of Albany died in New York, aged 44. Among the members of the bar who had turned from its active scenes to seek repose in retirement, and who have been called to leave to life itself the farewell they had uttered to their profession, few have been more missed or more sincerely mourned than the late Robert M. K. Strong. Having acquired a liberal education at Union college in this state, he commenced his legal studies under the care of the late Samuel Stevens of Albany, and completed them in the office of the late Daniel B. Talmadge, in this city. Beginning his professional career without family influence, and pursuing it unaided by adventitious circumstances he achieved in an eminent degree, and while yet a young man, the reward of integrity, industry and ability. From inclination and aptitude, Mr. Strong participated in the important labors and consultations of *the office*, rather than in the more conspicuous duties of *court*. While he sought no opportunity for public notoriety, he attained the confidence of clients and the esteem of his professional brethren. Retiring in 1854, from the commercial law firm of Martin, Strong & Smiths, in which he was long a partner, he undertook, in the following year a voyage to Europe, but returned a confirmed invalid. Years of arduous application had been intermitted in vain, or too late. Disease, which shattered a constitution, not of the firmest, disordered for a time a mind distinguished for its healthful balance. Under such circumstances, death came at last in the form of relief. As his friends could not hope to welcome him back to life, they could hardly mourn his release from the dark valley whose shadows to him were deepened by a mental cloud. He died in the prime of life—his age little exceeding forty—

leaving to an interesting family the bereaved enjoyment of accumulations which he had designed to share with them in his coveted retirement.

“ When hearts whose truth was proven  
Like his are laid in earth,  
There should a wreath be woven  
To tell the world their worth.”

He was a man of directness, sincerity and heart. These qualities gave a manly gentleness to his manner, and endeared him to many, whose recollections will supply omissions in this imperfect tribute to his memory.—  
*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

25. Mrs. Jane M. Shires died, aged 68. . . . . Amanda M., wife of Moses Murdock, died, aged 26.

27. The State geological hall was inaugurated by the American scientific association. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Louis Agassiz, and other distinguished men.

28. The largest assemblage of ladies and gentlemen ever seen in Albany, congregated under the immense canvas erected in the Academy park, to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Dudley observatory. The scene presented was brilliant, and well calculated to inspire an orator. The stand was filled with the magnates of the state, and the distinguished men from abroad. They were so numerous that we have no room to name them. The first orator was Ex-Gov. Hunt, who paid a high eulogy to the late Charles E. Dudley. He was followed by Prof. Goold, the young astronomer, who is to have charge of the Dudley observatory, who gave a history of the rise and progress of the observatory. He mentioned particularly the indefatigable services of Dr. Armsby, which called from the audience loud applause. When he finished, Prof. Bache paid a very neat and appropriate compliment to the great orator of the day. Previous to Judge Harris introducing Mr. Everett, he read a letter from Mrs. Dudley, tendering \$50,000 for the support and maintenance of the Dudley observatory. Prof. Agassiz pushed forward to the front of the platform, and asked that the audience would

every one rise in honor of the lady who had made this great contribution to American science. The vast crowd rose, and three enthusiastic cheers were given. Mrs. Dudley, who was present, was so overcome by the compliment, that she shed tears of joy. The great Massachusetts orator then came forward and was warmly welcomed. He held the attention of the immense crowd for nearly two hours. It was a brilliant effort of his prolific genius, worthy of his dazzling name. The whole affair passed off creditably to all concerned. The convention adjourned, to meet next year at Montreal. Votes of thanks were passed to the trustees of the different institutions in town for their kind attention, to which were added complimentary remarks. The citizens of Albany, particularly the ladies, were highly complimented for their kindness and hospitality. Appropriate eulogies were passed on the late Dr. Beck, when the association adjourned. . . . . Jane, wife of Abraham Sickels died, aged 74.

29. Catharine Nehmire died, aged 27. . . . . A man named William Grant dropped dead in the street, from enlargement of the heart.

30. A fire destroyed the oil cloth factory of Claassen & Barclay, in Lydius street, about 4 o'clock in the morning. Loss estimated at \$50,000. . . . . J. Bamberg's store robbed of laces and silks to the amount of \$3,000. . . . . The scaffolding used for enlarging the First presbyterian church fell a little after 7 o'clock in the morning, and injured several of the workmen. . . . . Two thieves arrested for stealing jewelry from the stores of James Mix and others. . . . Mrs. Levi Parker died, aged 56. . . . . Ann, wife of John Burns, died, aged 65. . . . . Susannah, widow of the late Wm. Cagger, died, aged 83. . . . . Bassill Watson died at Buffalo aged 37; formerly of Albany.

31. Edmund Cooper died, aged 54.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1. The steam boat Knickerbocker, at one time the most splendid boat on the river, but now used principally for

the transportation of cattle to New York, sank on her downward trip at an early hour in the morning, at the Highlands, having on board a considerable number of passengers and nearly 700 sheep. The passengers were saved, but their baggage was lost, and the live stock and freight also. . . . . William Cooper, late of Albany, died at Philadelphia, aged 56; and was interred here on the 5th.

3. George W. Beers died, aged 28.

4. Sarah L., wife of Daniel True, died, aged 38.

5. Sally Ann, wife of B. C. Brainerd, died, aged 46.

8. The *Albany Evening Union*, a democratic paper was published by J. McFarland—a penny paper. . . . . Ellen, wife of John Tobin, died, aged 26 . . . . . Kate O'Sullivan drowned at Schenectady, aged 21.

10. Caroline, widow of David Armour died, aged 90.

11. Mariah, wife of Barent Van Zandt, died, aged 49.

. . . . . Jeremiah Schuyler, formerly of Albany, died at Chicago, aged 31.

15. James P. Gould died, aged 66. He was a Christian philosopher. His mental endowment was far above mediocrity. He was a living compendium of civil and ecclesiastical history. No man in Albany, knew more of Albany, he having been for many years chief engineer of the fire department and assessor. He knew the number, dimensions, and valuation, of almost all the real estate. He was *accurate, precise, methodical, honest*. He was interesting and instructive in conversation. He was cheerful without levity. He was ardent and abiding in his attachments. He was faithful and true as husband, father, and friend. He was courteous, meek, unostentatious, sympathetic, and inflexible where principle was involved. His religious exercises were fervent, reverent and impressive, and *suffered nothing by inspection or review*. His views of God and his Providence were eminently *exalted*, philosophical, and scriptural. He was frugal and benevolent. He was *honored*. No man in Albany could hold an office for which he would consent to be a candidate, civil or ecclesiastical. His elections

were by overwhelming majorities, or unanimous consent. Hundreds who saw him during his last illness, could adopt the language of Young: "The chamber where the good man meets his fate," &c. I was his physician. He was my friend. I never knew a man whom I loved more. He said he only wished to live to my account, lest dying I might suffer professionally. This was the strongest expression of friendship that I ever heard of. His disease was protracted and painful. A post-mortem examination, by the ablest physicians and surgeons of the Medical college, demonstrated an absolutely incurable disease of one kidney and the liver. He lived and died as none but great and good men ever can. He detested eulogy and parade. He will read this obituary in the last great day, and I shall have thousands to witness that the half has not been told. His death-bed biography was a "*sinner saved by grace.*"

CHARLES DEVOL.

17. A match was played between the Albany and the Poughkeepsie cricket clubs, in which Albany was victorious.

18. The Westerlo mansion on Pearl street, sold by auction, brought \$17,000. . . . . Mrs. Anna Morris died. . . . . John Hastings died, aged 90.

19. Margaret, wife of Hugh Gillespie, died, aged 74.

20. Catherine, widow of Wm. H. Whitney, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 62.

21. Jacob E. Fuller died, aged 33. . . . . Mrs. Ann Vickers died, aged 82.

24. The Hudson river bridge company elected officers; Erastus Corning, president; Gilbert L. Wilson secretary and treasurer. . . . . A pole consisting of a single stick of timber, 90 feet in length, was raised at the corner of the Exchange, by the Fillmore club. . . . . Mrs. Richard Creamer died, aged 51.

25. American mass meeting. . . . . Closing day of the county agricultural fair. . . . . Mrs. Carroll died of burns by a camphene explosion.

26. James W. Randolph died, aged 34.

28. Patrick A. Carroll aged 25 killed in an affray.

29. Robert Thompson elected chamberlain.

30. The whole number of cars drawn on the Albany and Utica division of the Central rail road during the month of September was 13,149.....Mrs. Hannah Robinson died, aged 35.

#### OCTOBER.

1. High water, occasioned by the unusual rain of the previous day. The docks were submerged.

2. A fire destroyed the Argentina works of Smith & Co., at Kenwood; loss about \$50,000.

3. A fire destroyed a silver plater's shop in Green street below Hudson.

5. One hundred and fourteen cars arrived at Albany laden with cattle.

9. Eveline, wife of John Cutler, died.

10. Mary Ann, wife of John Tyrrell, died, aged 29.

11. Adelaide A. Griswold, wife of James H. Chipman, died, aged 36.....John D. Groesbeck died at San Antonio in Texas.....N. Colburn died at Sacramento, Cal., aged 42.

12. Nancy, wife of Arthur H. Coughtry, died, aged 55.

13. At a meeting of the Common council, the committee to which was referred the widening of Broadway, from near Steuben street to Columbia, reported against the measure. The same committee reported in favor of widening Orange street, by taking a portion of the lots on the north side, so that it would be 58 feet on Broadway instead of 21, and 62 feet on North Pearl instead of 38 feet 3 inches, as at present.....The steam boat Glencove, made the trip from New York, in 7h. 30m., including all the usual landings.

14. Jacob Wickliffe was found dead in his bed.

15. Vinal Luce died at Washington; formerly a resident of this city.

16. The Northern rail road was sold by auction, and bid in by C. W. Bender at \$250,000. The sale cut off the lien of the third mortgage, and terminated the interest of the stockholders.....Ames C. Page died at Brooklyn, aged 42.



17. Sarah Augusta, widow of Thomas Stamps, died.  
 ..... William Hamilton died, aged 67.

22. A fire destroyed a double frame dwelling house and its contents in Van Woert street, at 9 o'clock in the evening.....The Democracy made as grand a procession in the evening, as tar, torches, brass bands and transparencies were capable of producing by human aid!  
 .....Elizabeth S., wife of Mathew Sheridan died, aged 21.

23. Mary, wife of Michael Cassidy, died, aged 46.

27. A fire destroyed the wooden store 56 Quay street.

28. A fire in Montgomery street partially destroyed a wooden tenement.

29. Mrs. Abigail widow of Timothy Knower died.

30. Russell Forsyth died, aged 83 ..... Samuel Gates died at Saratoga springs, aged 72.

31. Politics having found its way among the members of the Methodist church by the Rev. Allen Steele endorsing John C. Fremont's protestantism, the *Times* remarked that ten years ago the Methodists in this city numbered over 2000 members, but at present less than 1200. The following was written in explanation of the decrease. "It is known to those acquainted with our church that we receive persons upon probation for six months. Previous to the general conference of 1848, members and probationers were reported together under the question, What numbers are in society? Since that period they have been reported separately. In 1846, ten years ago, the exact number of members and probationers in this city, was 1276; in 1856, including probationers, 1408. In 1842, we had 1102. During the next year, under the unnatural excitement respecting the end of the world, which few remember but to deplore, there was a great influx of probationers so that in 1843 we reported 2139. But a majority of these never became members of the church, and many of them were never seen after they gave their names as probationers. In 1844, we returned but 1634, and in 1846, 1276. Not only did we lose those who had thus been drawn to the church, but the energies

of the church were paralyzed and her moral power lessened. During this period, occurred the excitement in the church respecting slavery, which resulted in the spring of 1845, in the division between the north and south, as also the secession of the Wesleyan methodists from our body. These farther distracted and weakened the church here as elsewhere, and combined with the immense emigration to the west caused a farther decrease, and in 1850 we reported but 884 Methodists in this city. But the church had recovered a healthy tone and during the last six years has increased 524, nearly 100 per year. I allude to these facts and figures without any comment, simply to show that although for a time weakened by unfavorable influence, the Methodist church has recovered her moral power, and is doing her part with the sister denominations for the promotion of religion in this community.

S. D. BROWN.

#### NOVEMBER.

1. A fire in Lydius street destroyed a tobacco factory belonging to Joseph Sherwood.....The steam boat America was sunk by running into a sloop; being the fourth steam boat which had gone to the bottom of the river during seven weeks, namely, the Knickerbocker, Hero, American Eagle, and America.

4. The election resulted in the success of the democratic party by large majorities.

5. Isabella, wife of J. B. Child, died, aged 29.

6. Mary Ann Jones died, aged 18.

7. George Klinck, a native of Albany, died at Peterboro, Madison county, aged, 66.

8. Michael McNally died, aged 87.....Catherino Elizabeth Kiernan died, aged 20.....Ann Scarlett died, aged 95.

10. A meeting of ladies was held in the consistory of the Middle Dutch church to consider the subject of establishing industrial schools for vagrant children. They determined to recommend the establishment of two such schools, one in the north, the other in the south part of

the city.....The steam tug Cayuga of the Swiftsure line arrived with fifty-one boats in tow, the largest number ever attempted by one steamer.....A. S. Griswold, who had long since been an Albany merchant, died in New York.

11. The Albany county medical society held its semi-centennial anniversary. There was a large attendance. Dr. U. G. Bigelow the president delivered the annual address, and Dr. S. D. Willard read a history of the society. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: S. H. Freeman, president; S. D. Willard, vice-president; Levi Moore, secretary; W. H. Bailey, treasurer. Drs. S. Vanderpoel, Cogswell, P. McNaughton, Quackenbush, Boyd, censors.....A meeting of about thirty members of the Hudson Street Methodist Episcopal church was held to consider the propriety of withdrawing from that church and forming a new society, in consequence of the decision of the pastor in the case of Br. Bronk, who was tried for disturbing the congregation by making pious ejaculations after the manner of the primitive Methodists.....Mrs. Mary, widow of Francis Low, died, aged 72.

13. St. Andrews society elected officers: Andrew Kirk, president; George Dawson, first vice president; D. D. Ramsey, second vice president; Rev. E. Halley, chaplain; Dr. Peter McNaughton, physician; James Wilson, treasurer; Peter Smith, Jr., secretary; John McHoffin, assistant secretary; Peter Smith, James Dickson, James Duncan, Thomas McCredie, Alex. Gray, managers.....The *Christian Ambassador* contained an appeal from the Rev. J. N. Parker, recommending that the Universalist societies throughout the state should take up collections to aid the Albany society in its present embarrassed condition.

14. Snow commenced falling soon after seven o'clock in the evening, and continued throughout the night; but little of it remained in the morning.

16. A new Methodist society, which had its origin in the difficulties in the Hudson street church, occasioned by one of the members having a propensity to ejaculate

more than was thought proper, having negotiated with the Universalists for their house of worship in Green street below Hamilton, held their first meeting there in the afternoon, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Goss.

17. A meeting was held in the Middle Dutch church, consisting of representatives from the various churches of the city, to consider the matter of forming two industrial schools. It was addressed by several of the clergymen of the city, and adjourned to a future day.

18. The Exempt firemen's association elected its officers: F. M. Stone, president; Cornelius Glen, vice-president; G. W. Hobbs, treasurer; Samuel Templeton, secretary. . . . Sarah, wife of William Ballentine, died, aged 50.

19. A fire destroyed a frame dwelling on Arbor Hill. . . . The Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., was installed pastor of the North Dutch church; installation sermon by the Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D. D.; the charge to the pastor by the Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D. D.

20. Thanksgiving day.

21. Maria, widow of Goldsborough Banyar, and daughter of John Jay, died in New York, aged 75.

22. The Mansion house, known in ancient times as Rockwell's Mansion house, was sold at auction, and purchased by Van Heusen & Charles for \$60,000. . . . Frances Matilda, wife of Edward J. McClasky, died, aged 32. . . . Elizabeth, widow of Ammon Rasey, died, aged 60.

25. Two stones for the observatory, weighing ten tons each, arrived from Kingston. . . . Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Flanagan, died, aged 24.

26. Mrs. Anastasia Bulger was found in Cherry street, lying upon the ground, evidently having been murdered. . . . A lad aged 14, fell from the mast head of a vessel lying in the basin, a distance of sixty feet, landing on the deck, by which no less than six bones were broken; yet he survived.

28. Francis McCann convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 22d of January. . . . Richard Griffin died, aged 76.

29. Snow fell during the whole day, the first of the season which remained.

30. The Rev. Dr. Pitkin, rector of St. Peter's, in closing his first year's ministry, stated in his sermon that there had been 34 baptisms, 13 marriages, and but 5 deaths, in the congregation during the year; that the attendance upon public worship had nearly doubled and the attendance upon the Sunday school quadrupled; that the Sunday collections amounted to over \$2,400, and a movement had been made for the erection of a new church. . . . . There were 280 cases brought before the police justices during the month of November, embracing 27 different classes of crime. . . . . E. C. Delavan, who had subscribed \$1000 to clothe the needy in Kansas, sent off 164 winter coats, 150 pairs winter pantaloons, 82 vests, 204 shirts; in all 600 garments. Miss Pellet was sent out with them, to superintend their distribution.

#### DECEMBER.

1. Nicholas F. Effner died, aged 47. . . . . Charles M. Gilbert died, aged 32.

2. The water was so low in the river that the passenger boats could not reach the city, but were detained either on the sand bars, or at the Castleton dock. . . . . Magdalin, widow of Capt. Samuel A. Brooks, died, aged 45.

3. Hail, rain, snow, thunder and lightning occurred during the day. . . . . The jury in the case of John Cummings tried for the murder of Christopher Stumpf, brought in a verdict of guilty. . . . . Sarah Briggs died.

4. The canal was found in the morning to have been effectually closed during the night time, and navigation entirely stopped. . . . . The Assessment rolls of the city and county, were submitted to the board of supervisors. . . . . Catherine Falconer, late of Albany, died at Elizabeth, N. J.

5. Harriet, wife of David W. Thomas, died, aged 28. . . . . John Yule died. . . . . Jonathan Lyman died at Schodack landing, aged 70; formerly of Albany.

10. At the annual election of officers for the New York

Central rail road, Erastus Corning was re-elected president, and J. V. L. Pruyn, treasurer.....The steam boat Hero left the dock for New York, and made her way through the ice with great difficulty. The river was completely frozen over for several miles, and no other boat ventured up or down.....Mrs. Mary, widow of Ananias Platt, died, aged 86.....Isaac E. Judson died, aged 77.....Charlotte Kane, wife of John Carson, died, aged 36.

11. Henry A. Williams died at Stapleton, on Staten Island, aged 62. He was for many years one of the proprietors of the Eckford line transportation company, and for several years alderman of this city; was unassuming in his manners and much esteemed by those who knew him best.

12. The supervisors reported the total amount of taxes to be levied for city purposes at \$259,527.54; and for city's proportion of county expenses \$75,747.48; total assessment \$335,275.02.

13. Angus McNaughton died, aged 43.

14. A fire destroyed the freight depot of the Hudson River rail road, and a large quantity of goods. Although the property was on the opposite side of the river, the alarm was first given from the City hall, and the Albany engine, No. 8, threw the first water on it....Hamilton Trainor died.

15. The propeller Reliance arrived from Poughkeepsie with freight, and hurried back with all speed, but could not get below Van Wie's point, and was forced to return to this city.

The following statement of the assessed and equalized value of the real estate and personal property of the city and county of Albany, was prepared by the finance committee of the board of supervisors and presented at the meeting of that body.

## CITY.

*Assessed Value.*

	Acros.	Value.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1st Ward.....	.....	.....	\$969,945	\$18,500	\$988,445
2d ".....	.....	.....	1,047,925	28,300	1,076,225
3d ".....	.....	.....	1,600,441	132,000	1,732,041
4th ".....	.....	.....	3,206,931	1,141,087	4,348,008
5th ".....	.....	.....	3,245,823	8,103,013	6,348,836
6th ".....	.....	.....	1,886,740	233,350	2,120,090
7th ".....	.....	.....	1,262,825	31,900	1,294,725
8th ".....	.....	.....	1,090,025	12,300	1,102,325
9th ".....	.....	.....	1,629,623	116,300	1,745,923
10th ".....	.....	.....	2,188,170	58,550	2,246,720
			\$18,128,438	\$4,570,800	\$23,005,238

*Equalized Value.*

1st Ward.....	.....	\$ 872,950 50	118,500	891,450 50
2d ".....	.....	943,132 50	28,300	971,432 50
3d ".....	.....	1,440,306 90	132,600	1,572,996 90
4th ".....	.....	2,880,228 90	1,141,987	4,028,216 90
5th ".....	.....	2,921,240 70	3,103,013	6,024,253 70
6th ".....	.....	1,698,069 00	233,350	1,931,410 00
7th ".....	.....	1,136,642 50	31,900	1,168,442 50
8th ".....	.....	981,022 50	12,300	993,322 50
9th ".....	.....	1,400,660 70	116,300	1,582,960 70
10th ".....	.....	1,969,353 00	58,550	2,027,903 00
		\$16,313,504 20	4,870,800	21,192,394 20

## TOWNS.

*Assessed Value.*

Bethlehem,.....	\$33,325	51 30	1,812,825	170,400	1,992,225
Berno,.....	39,474	0 34	383,335	86,025	474,360
Coeymans,.....	30,066	36 74	1,126,675	152,385	1,279,060
Guiderland,.....	32,593	22 31	725,211	88,375	813,586
Knox,.....	26,125 5-6	9 73	254,269	69,185	323,454
New Scotland,...	33,953	22 52	899,840	101,750	911,590
Rens'ville,.....	37,241	18 00	670,235	218,400	888,635
Westerlo,.....	35,470	17 00	604,950	131,461	736,411
Watervliet,.....	35,974	58 31	2,097,868	300,660	2,398,468
" Village,.....			2,435,356	553,050	2,988,406
	\$304,730		10,925,508	1,880,691	12,806,199

*Equalized Value.*

Bethlehem,.....	33,325	55 00	1,832,875 00	179,400	2,012,375 00
Berno,.....	39,474	18 00	710,532 00	86,025	799,557 00
Coeymans,.....	30,066	36 25	1,080,976 50	152,385	1,233,361 50
Guiderland,.....	32,593	39 00	1,267,812 00	88,375	1,356,187 00
Knox,.....	26,125 5-0	18 00	470,250 00	69,185	539,435 00
New Scotland,...	33,953	39 00	1,402,167 08	101,750	1,503,917 00
Rens'ville,.....	37,241	18 00 2-3	671,579 30	218,400	889,979 50
Westerlo,.....	35,470	22 00	780,340 00	131,461	911,801 00
Watervliet,.....	35,974	58 00	2,096,492 00	300,660	2,397,152 00
" Village,.....			2,435,356 00	553,050	2,988,406 00
	304,730		12,738,379 80	1,880,691	14,619,070 80

In the above city valuation it should be mentioned that after the rolls were completed, the board by resolution allowed the National and Exchange Banks to commute, and therefore the sum of \$665,103 was deducted from the valuation of the 5th ward.

The total assessed value of the wards and towns is as follows:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
Wards, .....	\$18,128,438	4,876,800	23,005,238
Towns, .....	10,925,508	1,880,691	12,806,199
Grand Total, .....	29,053,946	6,757,491	35,811,437

The total equalized value is as follows:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
Wards, .....	\$16,315,524.20	4,876,800	21,192,394.20
Towns, .....	12,758,379.80	1,880,691	14,619,070.80
Grand Total, .....	29,053,974.00	6,757,491	35,811,465.40

The following is the valuation of the real estate and personal property for the year 1855:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1st Ward, .....	\$947,456	\$17,450	\$964,906
2d " .....	1,024,975	33,000	1,057,975
3d " .....	1,587,381	155,150	1,742,531
4th " .....	3,134,136	1,078,697	4,212,733
5th " .....	3,008,600	3,118,533	6,127,133
6th " .....	1,844,130	239,950	2,084,080
7th " .....	1,248,850	59,600	1,308,450
8th " .....	1,043,350	23,550	1,066,900
9th " .....	1,508,393	174,750	1,743,143
10th " .....	1,996,455	62,200	2,058,655
	\$17,403,731	\$4,962,780	\$22,366,511

By comparing the valuation of 1856 with 1855 we find the following result:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1856 .....	\$18,128,441	\$4,876,800	\$23,005,241
1855 .....	17,403,731	4,962,780	22,366,511
	\$724,710	\$85,980	\$638,730

Showing an increase in the valuation of the real estate of \$724,710, a decrease in the valuation of the personal property of 85,980, and a total increase of \$638,730.

17. The river was frozen over so effectually as to admit of crossing on foot,.....Eliza Olmstead, wife of Stephen J. Rider, died, aged 55.....Richard L. Wilson died, aged 42. For several years he occupied a commanding influence in Illinois as the editor of the *Chicago Journal*.



18. Cold day; 7deg. below zero; by some thermometers 10deg. below. The Westerlo house in North Pearl street, recently known as the convent of the Sacred Heart, was purchased by James Kidd, for a sum exceeding \$16,000. . . . Martinus Witbeck died, aged 47. . . . Judith Darnay died, aged 64.

19. Samuel Pruyn, of the board of Penitentiary inspectors, reported the business and condition of that institution. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$3,178,04, a larger sum than had ever been realized during any previous year, and at the close of the fiscal year not one dollar indebtedness was held by any individual against the institution. The gross receipts for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856 was \$18,345.98, the expenses \$15,167.94. The number of commitments during the year was 990, with those on hand at the time of making the last report 213, and a total number of commitments during the year of 1,203. The number discharged during the year was 956, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year 247—181 males and 66 females. The average monthly number of inmates is about the same now as it was in 1854. The commitments for public intoxication for periods of ten, twenty, and thirty days each, in its practical effects is very bad for the institution. The time is too short for cure or reformation, and in a pecuniary view, the county might rather place a five dollar bill in the hands of every one of these convicts, and tell them go about their business, than to take them into the Penitentiary.

During the year but one death has occurred, and that a ten day subject who entered the prison in a state of delirium tremens.

The inspectors allude to the singular circumstance of the number of commitments being greater in the summer than the winter months.

“Another, although a usual feature, is the over-proportion of foreigners among the inmates of the Penitentiary. Of the 990 committed in the past year, but 385 were born in the United States. Since 1st Nov. 1848,

a period of eight years, there has been imprisoned 5,477 persons, of whom 3,985 (nearly two thirds) were of foreign birth. Of these, Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, have furnished 2,998; the various German states in the aggregate 231; France 40; all other nations together 26.

“The largest foreign customers of the Penitentiary, have been our nearest national relatives—those who speak one common tongue, viz :

Born in England.....	187
“ Wales.....	4
“ Scotland.....	119
“ Ireland.....	2518
“ Isle of Man.....	1
“ The Canadas.....	179
“ Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	4
Total.....	2998

“Neither South America, the West Indies, Mexico, or any country on this hemisphere, beyond the southern bounds of our own land, has thus far been represented. One genuine native African, who from his own account, was a prince or king, or something of that kind in his own country, has appeared.”

The whole number of commitments in eight years has been 5,477, and the receipts over expenses \$13,711.98.

For general information, the inspectors state in a comprehensive way, that the Penitentiary, including the land, has cost \$50,000 in cash. The value of the labor of the prisoners (or rather those who could do nothing else) in grading and shaping the land, and in other work of a similar nature for eight years (of which no account has been kept, because it cost nothing) is computed at some \$10,000. The amount of money expended out of the net earnings of the other prisoners for buildings, workshops, embankments, &c., and in the accumulation of personal property, with the advance in the worth of the land over its first cost, all put together, authorizes and justifies the opinion that the value of the whole property, real and personal, at the present time, and just as it now is, is at

least \$100,000, showing that the county has made \$50,000, and doubled the capital it has employed by the operation. . . . . Thermometer 6 deg., below zero. . . . . Sophia, wife of John Dubuque, died, aged 25. . . . . Mary Ann Ward died, aged 18. . . . . James B. Van Etten died, aged 41. He was taking a drive in a single sleigh upon the ice in the canal, and when returning and near the city, took his son, a lad of fifteen years, in the sleigh with him. A moment or two afterwards, the son observed his father to sink back in his seat speechless. Calling two other boys to support his father, the son drove home as soon as possible, and although probably not more than ten minutes had elapsed, Mr. Van Etten was dead when they arrived. It is probable that his death was instantaneous, resulting from disease of the heart, or some similar cause. Mr. Van Etten was an active and much esteemed citizen. He had twice occupied a seat in the house of assembly of this state, in 1852 as representative from the county of Chemung, in 1855, from the 4th district of Albany county. He was a man of generous impulse and correct action, and warmly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, who will long cherish recollections of his generous qualities in all the relations of life. It was found by a post-mortem examination that his kidneys were enlarged to the weight of eighteen pounds.

20. Edward James died, aged 38. . . . . Mrs. Sarah Ward died, aged 70.

21. Sarah M. Summer, wife of Benj. Wilson, died, aged 33.

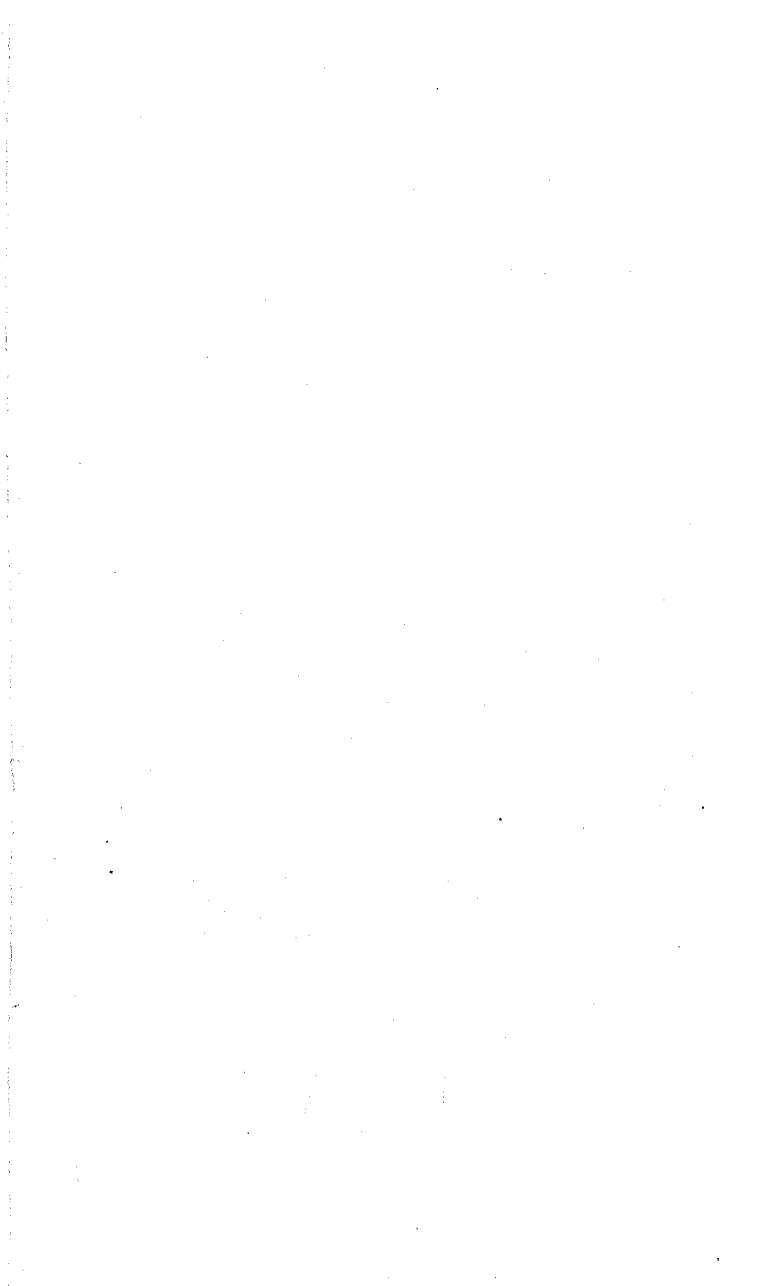
22. James McMullen died in New York, aged 45.

25. A fire damaged the dwelling house 76 Hudson street. . . . . Robert McPherson, died in California, aged 38.

26. Theodore Carman died, aged 46.

30. Warner Daniels died, aged 77. Mr. Daniels began business in a very small way; for some time carried on the Eagle furnace in Beaver street, and gave a name to Daniels street, which he built up and owned to a considerable extent.

31. John Bonner died, aged 24.



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