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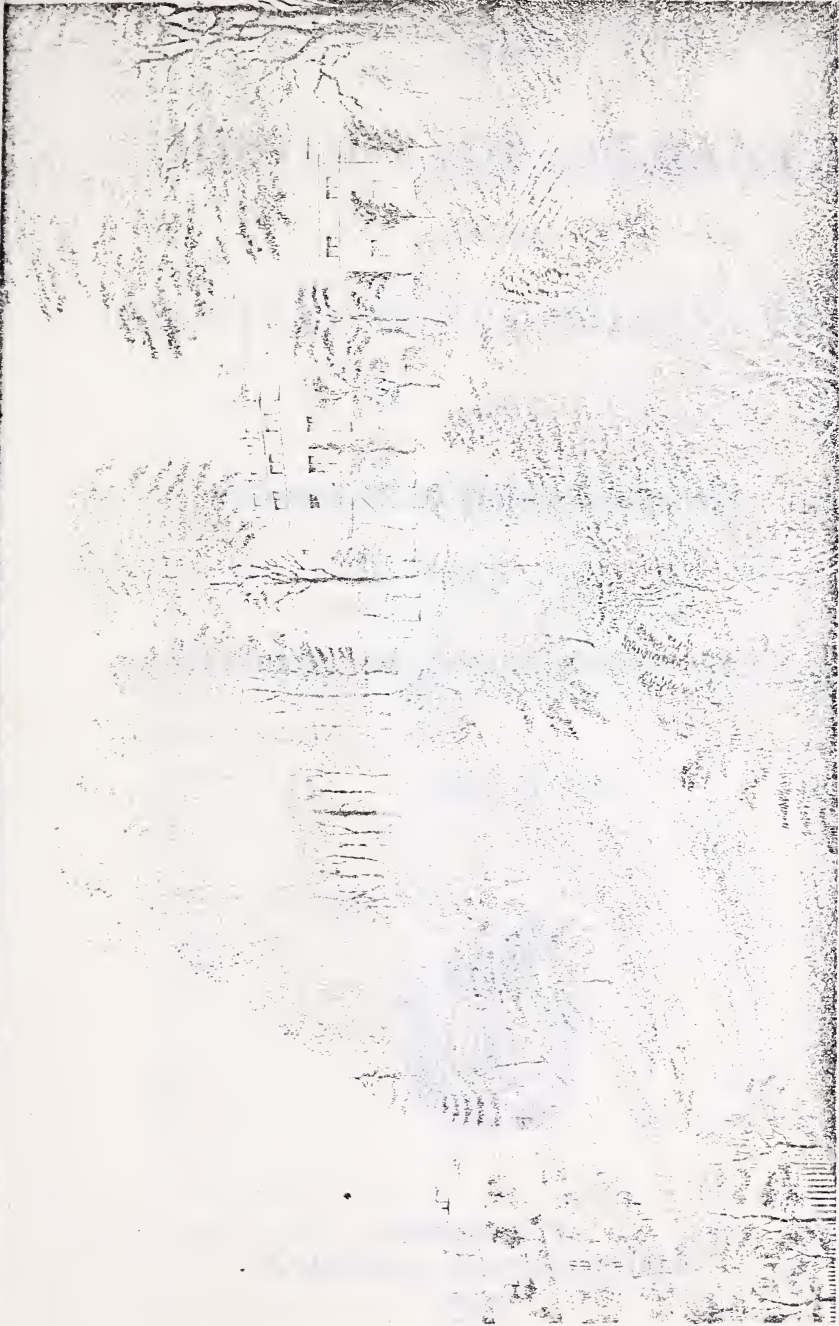
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COLLECTIONS

ON THE

HISTORY OF ALBANY, *New York*

FROM ITS

DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME,

WITH

Notices of its Public Institutions,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS DECEASED.

VOL. II. 121



ALBANY, N. Y.:

J. MUNSELL, 82 STATE STREET.

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P R E F A C E .

This second volume of the *Historical Collections*, the publisher trusts, will be found to be a successful continuation of the new series, and of its predecessor, the *Annals of Albany*. Although the present and the past have been intermingled, as in the previous volumes, with little regard to time or subject, yet by the aid of the index, which embraces every name and topic mentioned in the work, it may be readily consulted for any thing it contains. The City Records are brought down to the close of the year 1788, and show, among other matters of interest, the first efforts of the city government for the promotion of public education. The Notes from the Newspapers embrace the annals of four years, from 1861 to 1864. In these the records of the victims of the late war have been more brief than could be wished, as they were taken from the reports of the press, which being hastily forwarded by telegraph, were often vague and unauthenticated, and the dates so indefinitely expressed, that frequently the time of death could not with certainty be ascertained, much less other desirable facts. But the monument which the Rev. Dr. Clark has contributed to their memory in his *Heroes of Albany*, fortunately answers more fully the desired end than could possibly have been attained in this work under any circumstances. The descendants of Anneke Janse, it will be seen, are not wholly overlooked, a genealogical list of a portion of them having been kindly contributed by Prof. Pearson, of Union College. A list of

the baptisms in the Dutch church in Albany, from 1683 to 1800, with the names of the parents and sponsors, which was also prepared for this volume by Prof. Pearson, has been deferred to the next, for the purpose of giving it a more careful revision, and of adding important notes and explanations, which will render it of great service to their posterity, as well as to the genealogist, particularly in numerous instances where family names have undergone radical changes. It would be very satisfactory to the publisher if he could present accounts of a greater number of the existing and active institutions of the city. He respectfully suggests to the curators and managers of such institutions, that they avail themselves of future volumes to place the history of their organizations, whether religious, charitable, literary, scientific, or commercial, upon record. If, also, the friends of deceased citizens would furnish sketches of their personal history, it would be a public benefit, as well as an act of piety to the memory of their kinsmen. The sketches contained in these volumes have been gathered from the newspapers, and though the best that could be had, may perhaps, in some instances, be regarded by their friends as meagre and unsatisfactory; yet they serve the purpose of an index to those events, pointing to further research. With these brief remarks, the volume is respectfully submitted for the public approbation, with the hope that the countenance it shall receive will afford sufficient encouragement to publish additional historical materials as they accumulate, and thus preserve them from the chances of destruction.

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ALBANY PAPERS.

ALBANY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[Under this title a writer in *Harper's Magazine* of April, 1857, published some interesting reminiscences of Albany. The Messrs. Harper have very generously permitted me to copy the article and its embellishments. The engravings are mostly from drawings by Mr. James Eights, who has for a long time given much attention to the subject of restoring on canvass the appearance of the dwellings about the city in the early part of this century; copies of which, very skilfully executed by him, adorn the walls of many houses. They were first engraved for *Harper's Magazine*, and are here reproduced by electrotype from the originals in that work. A few notes have been appended, either further to illustrate subjects, or to give what others claim to have existed, differing somewhat from the author in the text.]

I am an Albany Knickerbacker—a Dutchman of purest Belgic blood—and I justly claim to be heard, as the last as well as the most loyal of the fading cocked-hat generation, who mourn over the barbarisms of despotic fashion and the hot haste of society in these degenerate days, when steam and iron have usurped the power of honest breath and muscle, and the lightning has become the obedient chariot of thought.

Albany, the Beverwyck, the Willemstadt, the Fort Orange of colonial times—the oldest city in the United States except St. Augustine—has a claim to the reverence not only of every true-hearted Dutchman who loves his pipe, his krout, and his freedom, but of the universal Yankee nation, which has no geographical limit this side of Saturn's rings.

Standing still, as a Dutchman ought, I have become a second Columbus, for I have discovered a New World indeed in the changes wrought around me during the last fifty years. I am a bachelor of eighty, erect as a liberty-pole, and I thank Heaven fervently that I have neither sons nor daughters to mortify me with the absurdities of this absurd hour in our social retrogression, as I call what zealots name progress. My hair is like the snow or the hoar-frost, and no longer needs the aromatic powder of

the good old time. So far, good; but when I look at the dear old three-cornered hat upon the peg in my chamber, how I doubly loathe the glistening stove-pipe I am compelled to wear upon my head in winter and in summer, in deference to the god of the tailor and the milliner. And when I contemplate my velvet small-clothes, with the bright silver knee-buckles, or even the Wellington boots and graceful tassels of a later day, how I sigh for the restoration of the elegant breeches and the abolition of the dangling pantaloons.

Well do I remember the great innovation when cocked hats and long bodices were doomed. It was after the French Revolution had given free reign to extravagant fancies in politics, religion, and social life, that the mighty overturn in the world of fashion commenced, and the costumes in which our fathers fought and our mothers suffered for freedom, were banished from our best society to give place to the mongrel modes of French fanatics and servile English imitators. The phenomenon appeared even in the staid Dutch city of Albany, where French politics could find no rest for the sole of its foot. I was then a gay young man, and had been accustomed to adore the ladies (as I do yet) in ample skirts, waists showing Hogarth's line of beauty, flowing sleeves, and faultless head-dresses, albeit their hair was sometimes thick with pomade or frizzled into a bush. As suddenly as the bursting of a balloon did the ladies' dresses seem to collapse from the longitudinal display of our own time to the economical dimensions of a white covering for a bean-pole. The bodice disappeared, the cincture went up directly under the arms, and the immense Mademoiselle Parpluies became nobodies, and might sing:

“Shepherds, I have lost my waist,
Have you seen my body?
Sacrificed to modern taste,
I'm quite a hoddy-doddy.
Never shall I see it more,
Till common sense, returning,
My body to my legs restore,
Then I shall cease from mourning.”

Nor were the fair creatures solitary sufferers. Cocked hats, powdered hair, elegant wigs, exquisite queues, and even the breeches of the gentlemen were proscribed, and at last were compelled to succumb towards the close of the century. The hat assumed all sorts of shapes, but the prevailing absurdity was a very small crown and a very wide brim turned up at the sides. I remember turning out of State street into Market street one morning in September, walking arm-in-arm with my old friend General Ten Broeck, then mayor of the city, when a young married couple belonging to one of our most aristocratic families, who had lately returned from their wedding tour in Europe, appeared just in front of John Van Schaick's elegant three story mansion, displaying the new fashions to the fullest extent; indeed that couple were the pioneers of the innovation at Albany. The husband's hat was of orthodox dimensions. His coat, with narrow skirts, fitted closely, and so did his pantaloons, while his legs were encased in enormous Hessian boots. His cravat was full and high, and in his bosom was a magnificent linen frill. The lady had “lost her waist,” and her dress—something like a petticoat tied around her neck, with her arms put through the pocket-holes—was a rich lilac color. Upon her head was a small hat, not unlike her husband's in form, over

which was piled in profusion a great bunch of wheat-ears, the wearing of straw having then become the rage abroad. Well did the epilogue satirize this fashion :

“What a fine *harvest* this gay season yields!
Some female heads appear like *stubble-fields*,
Who now of threatened famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with *grain*?
See how the *wheat-sheaves* nod amid the plumes!
Our barns are now transferred to drawing-rooms;
While husbands who delight in active lives,
To fill their *granaries* may *thrash* their wives!”

I remember seeing a fine caricature by Gillray at about that time, representing John Bull in the act of being dressed in the large-appearing but really tight-fitting French coat of the day, by a Paris tailor, who exclaims, “Aha! dere my friend, I fit you to de life!—dere is libert !—no tight aristocratical sleeve to keep you from do vot you like!—aha!—begar! dere be only vant von leetle national cockade to make look quite *  la mode de Paris*!” John stands in stiff Hessian boots, evidently very uneasy, and exclaims, “Liberty, quoth’a! why zounds, I can’t move my arm at all, for all it looks so woundy big! Ah! damn your French *  la mode*, they give a man the same liberty as if he was in the stocks! Give me my old coat again, say I, if it is a little out at the elbows!” And so felt our bride and groom very soon, for the people stared, and the boys giggled, and the dogs barked at them as they passed by. Yet they had planted the infection in the goodly city of my birth; and from the hour of their advent the doom of the cocked hat, at least, was pronounced. Long and faithfully I defended the cherished ornaments of my young manhood, but my queue daily dwindled, my velvet breeches elongated and turned into broadcloth or nankeen, my chapeau rounded and loomed up, and after ten long years of fruitless opposition, and when all my compeers were vanquished by the tyrant, I yielded. Ever since I have followed loyally in the train of the conquerer. *Vive la bagatelle!*

Nor was it upon personal adornment alone that change, iconoclastic change, then commenced to work. There seemed to be a spirit of unrest abroad early in the present century, and a wonderful impulse, for weal or woe, was given to commerce and social life in Albany, which has since swept away almost every vestige of its external appearance and domestic simplicity, so familiar to me in the days of my young manhood. Albany to-day, with its almost sixty thousand inhabitants, and its twenty millions of dollars worth of real and personal property, and Albany of fifty years ago, with its seven thousand people and its fifteen hundred houses, are as unlike as a rural village and a metropolitan city.

All my life I have been fond of the arts of design. Even now, when my eyes are becoming somewhat dim, and my fingers are less supple than they were a score of years ago, I delight in using the pencil in delineating objects of interest, thus impressing their images indelibly upon my own memory, and preserving them for the benefit of posterity. My full portfolios attest this taste and industry; and now, when the storms are abroad, or the hot sun smites, I amuse myself, hour after hour, in my snug little library, within a quiet mansion near the Capitol, in looking over these pictorial records, and recalling, by association, the scenes and incidents, the men and things, of other days. Come, take my arm, dear reader, and

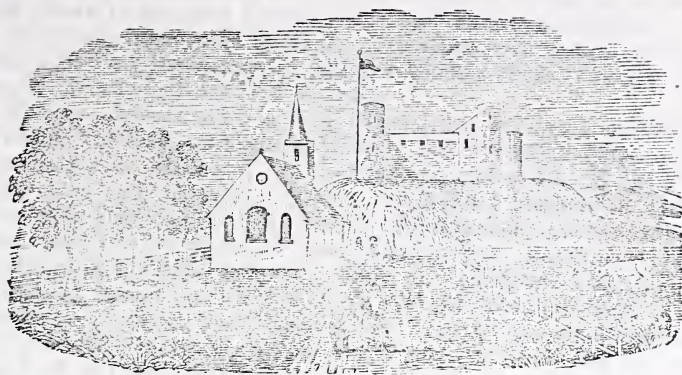
go with me to my study, and I will show you some sketches of streets and buildings in Albany as they appeared fifty years ago. This way, if you please. Be careful of your footsteps on these winding stairs. Sit down in this arm-chair with green velvet cushion. Here are slippers and a cricket, and on this quartette table we will lay the portfolio. Like the exhibiter of a panorama, I will give an explanatory lecture as we proceed. Let us take the drawings up in numerical order.



I. State street looking East.

No. I is a view of State street in 1805. We are supposed to be standing near the head of the street, in front of St. Peter's Church, and on the site of old Fort Frederick, a strong quadrangular fortification, with a bastion at each corner, which stood upon a high hill there. The altitude of its heavy stone walls was equal to that of the roof of St. Peter's at the present day. It was built when Cornelius Schuyler was mayor of Albany, before the French and Indian war. Its northeastern bastion occupied the site of St. Peter's, a portion of which is seen on the extreme left of the picture. We are looking eastward, down the then rough and irregular, but now smooth and broad street, and see the old Dutch Church at the intersection of Broadway. Beyond the Hudson river are seen the hills of Greenbush, which form a portion of the Van Rensselaer manor.

St. Peter's, known in earlier times as The English Church, stood in the middle of State street, opposite Barrack (now Chapel) street, as represented in the engraving No. II. It was built of stone, and was erected in 1715. The tower was wanting when Peter Kalm, the



II. St. Peter's Church in State Street, 1760.

Swedish naturalist, visited Albany, in 1749. Peter, by the way, had a very poor opinion of the Albanians at that time. He says they fleeced strangers unmercifully; and he has recorded his opinion, that if a Jew, who can generally get along pretty well in the world, should settle among them, "he would be ruined." In *my* good old cocked-hat times they were different, but I will not vouch for them in these degenerate days. I remember the church, with a tower which my father told me was built in 1750. The next year a fine bell was cast in England, and sent over and hung in the tower.¹ The road, since my recollection, passed up the hill on the south side of the church and fort, and in the rear of the latter it passed over Pinkster hill, on which the State Capitol now stands.

Pinkster hill! What pleasant memories of my boyhood does that name bring up! That hill was famous as the gathering-place of all the colored people of the city and country for miles around, during the Pinkster festival in May. Then they received their freedom for a week. They erected booths, where gingerbread, cider, and apple-toddy were freely dispensed. On the hill they spent the days and evenings in sports, in dancing, and drinking, and love-making, to their heart's content. I remember those gatherings with delight, when old King Charley, a darkey of charcoal blackness, dressed in his gold-laced scarlet coat and yellow breeches, used to amuse all the people with his antics. I was a light boy, and on one occasion Charley took me on his shoulders and leaped a bar more than five feet in height. He was so generously *treated* because of his feat, that he became gloriously drunk an hour afterward, and I led him home just at sunset. When I look into the State Capitol now when the legislature is in session, and think of Congress Hall filled with lobbying politicians, I sigh for the innocence of Pinkster hill in the good old days of the woolly heads.

A word more about St. Peter's. Under the chancel of the church, in a leaden coffin, are the remains of Lord Howe, who was killed near Ticonderoga in 1758. His friend, Captain (afterwards General) Philip Schuyler, conveyed his body to Albany and placed it in his family vault.

¹ This bell was in use until 1859, when the second church was demolished.

Many years afterwards, when it was removed to the church, the coffin was opened, and Lord Howe's hair, which was short at the time of his death, had grown to long and flowing locks, and was very beautiful.

Now let us turn again to No. I. The house seen on the left is that of Philip S. Van Rensselaer, a younger brother of the Patroon, who was mayor of Albany from 1799 to 1814.

The two houses next to Van Rensselaer's belonged to the brothers Webster, the early printers in Albany; and the frame building next to them was their office, and was familiarly known as The Webster Corner. They were twin brothers. Charles commenced business in 1782, as a newspaper publisher, and in 1784 he established the *Albany Gazette*. It lived until 1845, a period of almost sixty years. A complete file of it is preserved in the State Library. They also published books; and from that noted corner cart-loads of Noah Webster's spelling books were scattered over Northern and Western New York by those enterprising men.

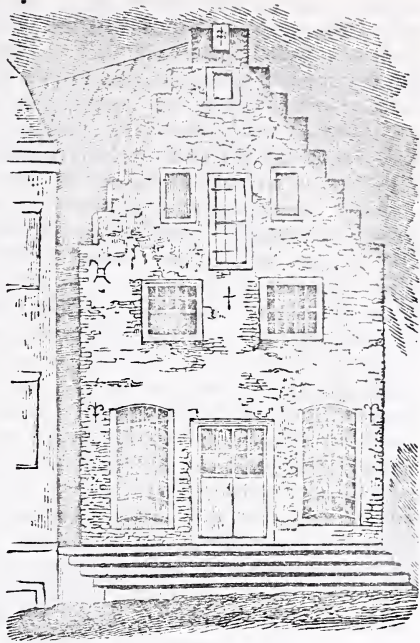
Next below Webster's is seen the Livingston House and elm tree, and the Lydius House, occupying opposite corners, and delineated in detail in No. V. A house with gable in front, just below the Lydius corner, yet remains, and is occupied by the State Bank. Pearson, a tobacconist, and Doctor Dexter,¹ a druggist, occupy the next taller buildings. Almost in front, and at the steepest part of the street, is seen one of the old well-curbs of the city, used before the construction of the water-works, which now supply the inhabitants. They are all gone now, and will be entirely forgotten when another generation shall have taken our places. All the old travelers and tourists described the well water of Albany as peculiarly offensive to the taste, it being filled with insects which, on account of their size, might have looked down with contempt upon the infusoria.

The old Dutch Church seen near the foot of the street we will consider presently. The tall house seen over its angle on the left belonged to the Kanes, well-known merchants who made a large fortune by dealings with the white people and the Indians of the Mohawk valley. A greater portion of their dwelling and store house in the valley may yet be seen near Canajoharie. An anecdote is related, in connection with the Kanes, which illustrates the proverbial shrewdness of the New Englanders, and the confiding nature of the old stock of Dutchmen in that region. A Yankee peddler was arrested for traveling on Sunday, contrary to law, and was taken before a Dutch justice. The peddler pleaded the urgency of his business. At first the Dutchman was inexorable, but at length, on the payment to him of a small sum of money as a bribe, he agreed to furnish the Yankee with a written permit to travel on. The justice requested the peddler to write the *pass*. He wrote a draft on Messrs. J. & A. Kane, for fifty dollars, to be paid in goods, which the unsuspecting Dutchman signed. The draft was presented and duly honored, and the Yankee went on his way rejoicing. A few days afterward the Dutchman was called upon to pay the amount of the draft. The whole thing was a

¹ The site of the store of Dr. Dexter is now 57 State street, which is supposed to be the seat of a mysterious power, located *up stairs*, that has a wonderful control of political machinery. Next east of this building was the Tontine Coffee House, in the height of its fame at this period, but which the reminiscence has entirely overlooked.

mystery to the magistrate, and it was a long time before he could comprehend it. All at once light broke in, and the victim exclaimed vehemently, in bad English, "Eh, yah! I understand it now. Tish mine writin', and dat ish de tam Yankee pass." He paid the money, and resigned his office, feeling that it was safer to deal in corn and butter with his honest neighbors than in law with Yankee travelers.

The house on the right of the church, in range with the most distant lamp-post, belonged to Dr. Mancius, and there the city post-office was kept. The perspective in the drawing in this street view, of this side, is so nearly on a straight line that the forms of the buildings in the lower part of State street can not well be defined. In the portion of the street opposite the Livingston elm were two noble but dissimilar buildings: one of them was erected by Harman Wendell in 1716; the other was built by John



III. Wendell House.

built by John



IV. The Stevenson House.

Stevenson, and completed in 1780. The former was in the ancient Dutch style. The owner was a rich fur trader, and many a traffic with the Indians was made within its walls. The Stevenson House was then a wonder in architecture, it being in a style quite different from any thing in Albany. It was purely English throughout, and it was known as The rich man's house. Both of these buildings were demolished in 1841.

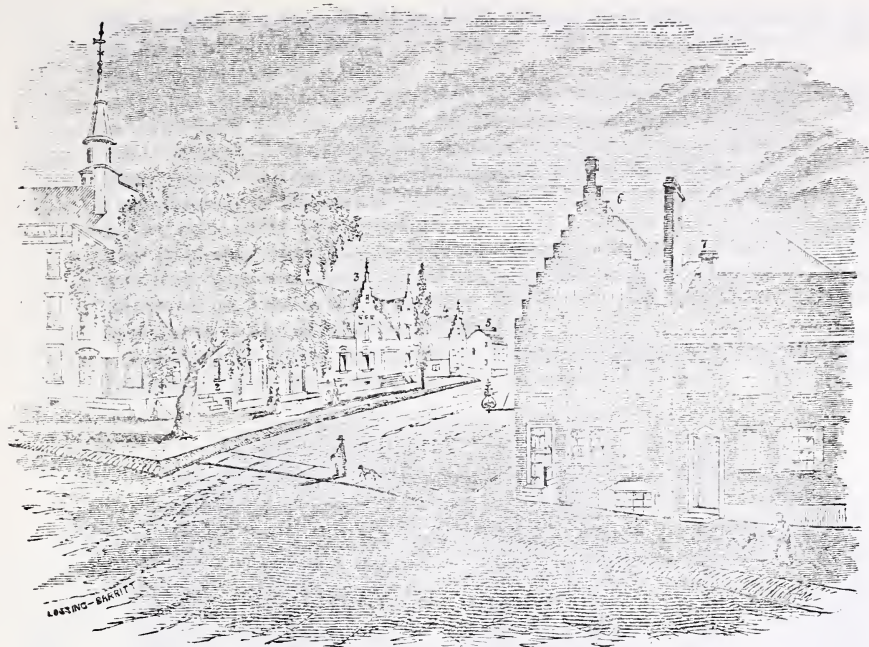
Coming up State street, on the south side, we find the spacious brick mansion of George Merchant,¹ over which six birds are seen. Mr. Merchant was a fine scholar, and for some time occupied the Vanderheyden Palace, on North Pearl street, as an academy. There many boys of Revolutionary times learned their Greek and Latin, under Mr. Merchant's instruction. Among them was my elder brother, who figured quite conspicuously in public affairs at the time when the Federal Constitution was under discussion throughout the country. He made a patriotic speech at the dinner in the great *Federal Bower* (erected where the State Capitol now stands), on a hot August day, in 1788, at the close of the great procession in honor of the ratification of the Constitution.

The peaks and chimneys beneath the single bird are those of the old Geological Hall, which stood back of Merchant's house, and occupied the site of the present Geological Rooms. The building with a projecting ridge for hoisting, was a carpenter's shop; and the last one seen on the right of the picture, was the chair factory of Mr. M'Chesney, a Scotchman, who died a few years ago at an advanced age. He always had his timber sawed in front of his establishment.

No. V exhibits the corners of North Pearl and State streets, looking up Pearl. The most conspicuous objects are the ancient building known as the Lydius House (6), with its terraced gable, and the adjoining mansion (7) of William Pitt Beers. The corner house was built expressly for a parsonage, to accommodate the Reverend Gideon Schaets,² who arrived in Albany in 1652, and became the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church. The materials for the building were all imported from Holland—bricks, tiles, iron, and wood-work. They came over with the church bell and pulpit in 1657. When I was quite a lad I visited the house with my mother, who was acquainted with the father of Balthazar Lydius, the last proprietor of the mansion. To my eyes it appeared

¹ Mr. Merchant was a native of Germany; his name was Koopman, which he Anglicized on adopting a citizenship here.

² Mr. Isaac Q. Leake thinks that this is a mistake; that there may have been a house on that site in which Dom. Schaets lived, but that the Lydius house was coeval with the last Dutch church built in State street, and was erected for the accommodation of Rev. John Lydius; that when the house was altered to accommodate the upper rooms to the purposes of a printing office for Cantine & Leake, state printers, in 1821, a pewter plate was found attached to the timbers which disclosed the fact that the beams which supported the floor were brought from Holland for the church, but were found to be too short, and were used in building this house. The plate he says was appropriated by one of the workmen. Mr. Lydius came here in 1700 and left the ministry in 1709. The exact date of the erection of this edifice is therefore involved in some doubt. The premises having been in the possession of a Lydius would seem to confirm a part of the conjecture of Mr. Leake, founded upon his recollection of the plate, and further corroborated by the tradition recited by Judge Benson: still it may have been the parsonage in which Dom. Schaets was succeeded by Dellius, and finally by Lydius, whose heirs retained possession of it.



V. North Pearl and State streets.

like a palace, and I thought the pewter plates in a corner cupboard were solid silver. they glittered so. The partitions were made of mahogany, and the exposed beams were ornamented with carvings in high relief, representing the vine and fruit of the grape. To show the relief more perfectly, the beams were painted white. Balthazar was an eccentric old bachelor, and was the terror of all the boys.¹ Strange stories, almost as dreadful as those which cluster around the name of Bluebeard, were told of his fierceness on some occasions; and the urchins, when they saw him in the streets, would give him the whole sidewalk, for he made them think of the ogre growling out his "Fee, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." He was a tall, thin Dutchman, with a bullet head, sprinkled with thin white hairs in his latter years. He was fond of his pipe and bottle, and gloried in celibacy until his life was in "the sere and yellow leaf." Then he gave a pint of gin for a squaw, and calling her his wife,² he lived with her as such until his death, in 1815. His fine

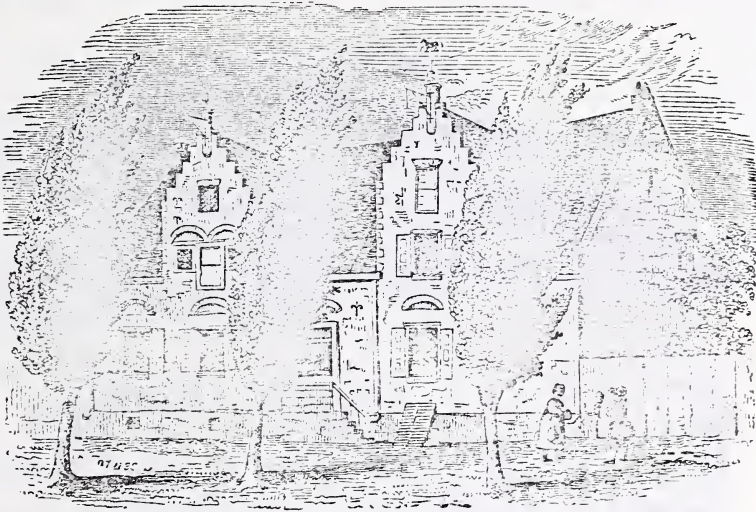
¹ Balthazar Lydius was the grandson of the domine, and the son of Col. John Henry Lydius, who resided in the same house, and was a man of great ability and intrepidity, but imperious and unscrupulous. He had two sons, Balthazar and Martin, neither of whom left posterity. In this house the wounded Col. Henry Van Rensselaer and a British officer lay together in the summer of 1777, after the battle near Fort Anne, in which they fought.

² There is a different version of this affair, in which it is said that he bought a white woman named Letty Palmer for a bottle of rum, pound of tobacco, and a silver dollar. The husband repented of his bargain, and called on Letty, but was met by Balthazar, who soundly horsewhipped him for his interference.

old mansion was demolished in 1832, when it was believed to be the oldest brick building in the United States. The modern Apothecaries' Hall was erected upon its site.

On the opposite side of the street is seen the frame building (1) known as Webster's Corner, already alluded to as their printing office. The white house (2) next to it was the site of the residence of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.¹ The elm-tree (yet standing on the corner of Pearl and State streets) was planted by Mr. Livingston about one hundred years ago. It was then merely a twig; and it is said that Mr. Livingston severely rebuked a young sailor, one morning, who was about to cut it down for a switch or a cane. To the minds of us Albanians, in summer, that now noble tree forms a grateful monument to the memory of its planter.

Looking up Pearl street, we see a large building (3) with two gables in front, which was known as the *Vanderheyden Palace*. It was just



VI. Vanderheyden Palace.

below Maiden lane, on the site now occupied by the Baptist Church. It was erected by Johannes Beekman, one of the old burghers of Albany, in 1725. The bricks and some of the other materials were imported from Holland, and it was one of the finest specimens of Dutch architecture in this country. The Beekman family occupied it until a short time previous to the revolution, when the proprietor had been dead more than a dozen years, and his daughters were all married. Jacob Vanderheyden purchased it in 1778, but it continued to be used as an academy by Mr. Merchant and others until the great fire in 1797, after which Mr. Vanderheyden, whose dwelling had been consumed, made this his residence. There he lived in the style of the old Dutch aristocracy, until

¹ These Webster buildings have recently been demolished, and the splendid pile of Tweddle Hall now occupies their site.

his death in 1820. His family left it soon afterward, and from that time it was used by a variety of people for miscellaneous purposes until its demolition in 1833. This old mansion figured in Washington Irving's story of Dolph Heyliger, in *Bracebridge Hall*, as the residence of Heer Antony Vanderheyden. The iron vane, in the form of a horse at full speed, now occupies the peak of the southern gable of *Sunnyside*, the delightful residence of Mr. Irving on the Hudson river. That gable is almost a fac-simile of the one of Vanderheyden Palace, over which the vane turned for more than a century.

A little beyond the Palace is seen the homestead of the Pruyn family, a Dutch house (4), with terraced gable fronting the street. Dr. Hunloke Woodruff, an old and eminent physician, owned the next (5) more modern residence, on the corner of Maiden lane and Pearl street. Adorned with yellow paint, it made a conspicuous and favorable appearance among the dingy Dutch houses of that quarter—the brick gables of an earlier date.



VII. North Pearl street, from Maiden lane, northward.

No. VII presents a continuation of Pearl street, from Maiden lane northward. The Woodruff House (1) is first seen, and the smaller building (2) next to it was Dr. Woodruff's office. At that time dentistry, as a distinct profession, was not practiced in Albany. Physicians usually connected it with their own. I well remember when I went tremblingly up these steps, sat in the Doctor's leather cushioned chair, and thought my neck was broken when the huge turnkey drew an aching molar from my jaw for the first time. Next to the Doctor's office was a stately Dutch

building (3) erected by Mr. William Eights, of the city of New York. Being a Whig, Mr. Eights was compelled to leave the city when the British took possession of it, in the autumn of 1776. He erected this



VIII. North Pearl street.

mansion soon afterward, and resided there for some time. The frame building adjoining was long occupied by Dick Thompson, as he was familiarly called, who was quite celebrated as a waiter. He used to serve parties at the houses of the Albany gentry, half a century ago. The next house, with terraced gable (6), was the dwelling of Widow Sturtevant,¹ in the immediate rear of which is seen the present church edifice, over the congregation of which the Rev. Dr. Sprague is pastor. This is much more modern than the other buildings, and is introduced, in outline, to show to the eyes of the present generation their relative position.

The tall yellow building (7) next to Widow Sturtevant's was then occupied by Dr. C. C. Yates; and its quite fanciful companion of the same color was the residence of Brower, the renowned sexton and bell-

¹ There seems to be some discrepancy here in the description of the reminiscent, or in the memory of some persons who recollect these houses. One says that fifty years before these reminiscences were written, a Scotchman named Hall lived in the house designated as No. 3, and kept a blacksmith's shop in the cellar. That No. 4 was a brick front, and was occupied by David Groesbeeck; that Thompson did not move into it until 1819, when he occupied only the basement; that No. 6 was occupied by a Dutch cooky baker, the widow Sturtevant moving in about 1820. This last was long the bakery of McCaffrey & Holmes, and still stands adjoining the Female Academy on the south, a modern front having been recently put to its ancient body.

ringer of the old Dutch Church,¹ of whom I shall speak presently. The next building (9) was painted a lead color. It was the famous *Uranian Hall*, then the great school of Albany. It was erected by the Society of Mechanics, whose children were educated there. The school was supported partly by the funds of the society, and for a long time it was the best institution of the kind in the city. On the site of these three last named buildings (8, 9 and 10) the edifice of the Albany Female Academy now stands. That institution was founded in 1814, under the title of the Union School. The Academy was incorporated in 1821, and its first president was the late Chancellor Kent. The present building was erected in 1834.

No. VIII is a continuation of No. VII, showing a portion of North Pearl street. This section will appear familiar to some of my Albany friends who were boys fifty years ago, for they will recognize in 15 the little district school-house and its surroundings, where they went to get whipped, and to be seated upon a hard high bench six or seven hours each day. The first house in this sketch (10) was the dwelling of Dr. William McClellan, an eminent Scotch physician.² In the next (11) broad and spacious house dwelt the very distinguished John B. Romeyn, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Romeyn was quite remarkable for his obesity.³ An anecdote connected with him is related, which exhibits the often lurking humor of the grave and taciturn Indian. One very hot day in July, during the administration of Governor Jay, the doctor was present just at the conclusion of a council with Mohawk and Oneida Indians, at Schenectady. The Indians have a custom of adopting white people of eminence into their tribes, and giving them significant names, and the honorary title of chief. At the Doctor's urgent solicitation he was adopted by the Oneidas. The day was excessively sultry, and he sat there perspiring at every pore. When the ceremony was ended, he inquired what was his new name. With great gravity the old sachem gave it in the Iroquois language, while not a muscle of the face of his dusky companions was moved. The Doctor wished an interpretation, and the sachem, with equal gravity replied, *The Great Thaw*. The Indians sat unmoved, while the whole white portion of the audience roared with laughter.

¹ This person, it is claimed, was Cornelius Brower, some time baker, and afterwards a sort of cartman, but never a sexton at all.

² This was many years previous the house and store of Henry Bleecker, an Indian trader, the store occupying the room with a single window. Customers entered the hall, and made their purchases at an aperture in the partition. The shop was opened by swinging a door up and fastening it against the ceiling. Business was done in an unostentatious way in those days—no thrusting of goods out on the side walk, no opening the whole front to the street. The entrance to some places of business is said to have been through an alley at the side of the house. Mr. Bleecker was badly wounded by an Indian while on a trading expedition up the Mohawk, which, although he lived some years after, hastened his death.

³ The reminiscence seems to have made a great mistake here. This house was built and owned by John Nicholas Bleecker, who had been a commissary in either the French or Revolutionary war. Dr. Romeyn married a daughter of Mr. Bleecker, and resided in the house a very short time. So far from being *obese*, he was a *spare* man. The anecdote must relate to his father, who is represented to have been a portly man, of a very fine presence, but hardly answering to the description here given.

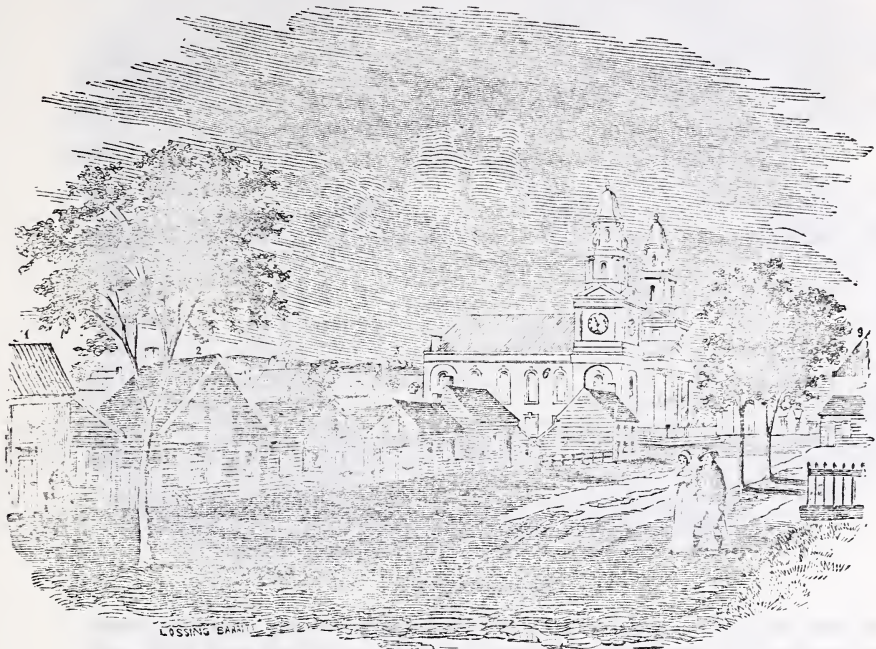
Next to Dr. Romeyn's stood a house of more ancient pattern (12) in which resided Nicholas Bleecker, one of the wealthiest merchants of the city. Peter Elmendorf, an eminent lawyer, dwelt in the adjoining house (14);¹ and between that and the little school house (15) was the playground for the boys. Looking over that inclosure, and among the trees, is seen the top of the old family mansion or homestead of the Bleeckers, at the corner of Chapel and Steuben streets. There Harmanus Bleecker, our minister at the Hague a few years ago, resided at the time of his death. I believe the property has since passed out the possession of the family. I remember seeing there, during the latter years of the late Mr. Bleecker, a fine portrait, cabinet size, of John Randolph of Roanoke, painted by Ward of Philadelphia. Bleecker and Randolph were warm friends while they were in Congress together in 1811; and, as a token of that friendship, they exchanged portraits with each other.

The last house (16) was the residence of John Andrews, a well known police constable, who was the terror of evil-doers in the good old Dutch city fifty years ago. He might always be seen at the polls on election days, with a stout leather cap, similar to those worn by firemen, and an ugly looking hickory cudgel with two huge knobs on the larger end.

No. IX is a continuation of the west side of Pearl street, from Fox (now Canal) street to Patroon street. These buildings possess very little special interest, except the church with its two steeples. They have all long since passed away. They were of wood, all painted red, and gave a very dull appearance to the street. On the left is seen (1) a portion of the Vandenberg mansion. Adjoining it was the shop (2) of John Bantam, a white-and-blacksmith. The smaller building next, was occupied by a little crabbed Irish schoolmaster named Crabbe, who made it a religious duty to whip the whole school at least once a week, so as to be certain that no sinner had been deprived of the necessary chastisement. He generally commenced the duties of the day by imbibing a mug of flip at Jemmy Fleet's, a countryman of his, who kept a few groceries and a great deal of liquor in an adjoining building. Back of these (4) is seen the tool house of the church; and upon the distant eminence beyond, then known as Arbor Hill, is seen the country seat (5) of General Ten Broeck, of the revolution, who was mayor of Albany from 1796 to 1799. Arbor Hill is now occupied by Thomas W. Olcott, president of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany. Next to the last of the small

¹ Peter E. Elmendorf lived in the house No. 12, attributed to Nicholas Bleecker, and in the next house resided Gerardus Lansing, brother-in-law of Gen. Ten Broeck, and formerly an Indian interpreter. A house has been omitted which stood next to No. 13, built and occupied by John Rutger Bleecker, a surveyor. These discrepancies are not much to be wondered at, when we consider what disputes sometimes arise where property is accurately described. No. 12 was the last of the old houses in that row, and was taken down but a few years ago. The site is now occupied by the free stone front dwelling of William S. Learned, Esq. This lot is said to have belonged originally to Maria Sanders, daughter of Robert Sanders and wife of Philip Van Rensselaer. It descended to her daughter Petsy, the first wife of Peter E. Elmendorf. From Mrs. Elmendorf it descended to her daughter Maria, wife of Peter Sanders, still living; and was conveyed by her to William White, and by him to the present owner. In this house Burgoyne was entertained at a large dinner party while he was in Albany, by Mr. Philip Van Rensselaer. Peter E. Elmendorf afterwards lived in a house nearly opposite to this lot, where stands the house built by Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, at present owned by Azariah E. Stimson.

buildings in the direction of the church was then occupied by McGourghy, a celebrated chocolate manufacturer; and in the last (7) the sexton of the church resided.



IX. North Pearl street.

The most prominent as well as the most elegant of all the buildings seen in No. IX is the edifice of the North Reformed Dutch Church, with two steeples. It was erected in 1798, and Rev. John Bassett, an associate with Dr. Westerlo in the old State street church, became its first pastor. He was succeeded in 1804 by the learned and eloquent John Melancthon Bradford. The heart of many an old Albanian will glow with delight at the mention of his name.

Fox creek formerly flowed across the street, (now under it) where the fence is seen, adjoining 7; and so between the trees. Opposite the church is seen a small building, with a door and window, which was then occupied by Bocking, a very celebrated cake baker. The light from his oven at night was reflected by a window in one of the steeples of the church, and for a long time, the origin of the illumination being unknown, the story was current that the church was haunted. The superstitious were afraid to pass it in the night, and some would not go to the bakery after dark. The two little figures in this picture represent a fashionable couple in Albany in 1805. The lady has not yet "found her waist," and the gentleman has his roundhead hat, his narrow-skirted coat, and huge white-topped boots, then just beginning to be worn by the ton.

Here we will leave Pearl street, where not a house of all that we have seen now remains; and we will go down to Broadway (formerly Market



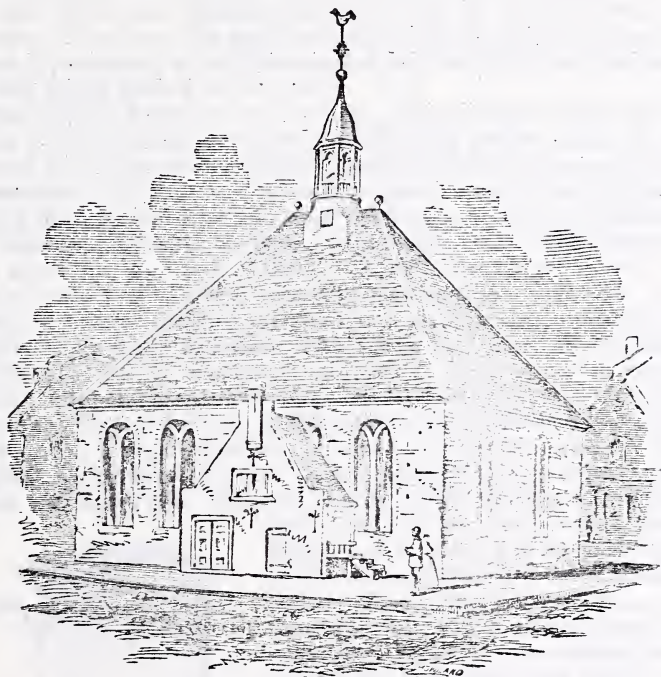
X. Market street.

street) where as great changes have since taken place. Our first view in No. X is that portion of Market street, east side, from State street to Maiden lane. The public market, which gave the name to the street, is seen in its centre; and at the extreme right is the old Dutch Church in the middle of State street. Beginning on the left, we have a view of the residence (1) of Paul Hochstrasser, a wealthy German merchant in Albany fifty years ago. The next (2) on the corner of Maiden lane, was the house in which General Peter Gansevoort, one of the most active of the Revolutionary officers, in the Northern department, was born. The larger house (3) adjoining it was occupied below by Hill, a glover and leather-breeches maker. In the upper part, Fairman, the eminent engraver, started business; and there Murray, a Scotch peddler, first met him, and afterwards became his business partner. The more stately brick mansion (4) was the residence of Mr. Bassett,¹ while pastor of the North Dutch Church; and next to that, and partly concealed by the market (5), was the store of Barent and John R. Bleecker, eminent merchants at that time. The terraced gable of Ford's carpet store is seen next beyond it; and then, looming above all, is the grand mansion of David Fonda (7), a merchant who kept dry-goods, groceries, and

¹ This house was built and occupied by Thomas Hun, agent of the patroon, and afterwards by his son, Abraham Hun, who was also agent of the patroon. Mr. Bassett married the sister of Abraham Hun, and may have lived in the house a short time. It was occupied as the post office about thirty-five years ago.

liquors for sale, next door to General Ten Broeck, some twenty years earlier. At this time he was a retired merchant. That mansion was long known as the City Hotel.¹

Passing the market, we see the auction store of John Jauncey; and rising above it (9) is seen a large brick building, the store and dwelling of the brothers Kane (John and Archibald) already mentioned. Back of these is seen the roof of a building, now the site of the Exchange. Archibald Kane had his hand very badly shattered by the discharge of a gun at Canajoharie, where it was amputated by Dr. Jonathan Eights. I remember seeing him frequently in his store after the accident with his arm in a sling made of stuff resembling mohair. Next to Kane's we see Dr. Mancius's apothecary store, where, as we have already noticed, the city post office was kept; and more prominent than all others is the old Dutch Church edifice (11), which we will consider presently.



XI. The Old Dutch Church.

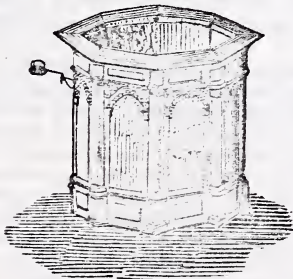
The Market house was built in 1791, at an expense of £222 sterling. It was removed several years ago, long before the street was named Broadway. That market was a great gathering place for the inhabitants of the neighborhood, at the period in question, on warm afternoons, when the butchers had departed. They would take their chairs there, and smoke and gossip for hours. With many the privilege of leisure to enable them to enjoy such a luxury was highly prized; and it became a

¹ It occupied the site of Ransom's iron-front store.

saying expressive of independence, "If I had a thousand pounds I could afford to sit in the market, and would not call the Patroon *uncle*." How many political schemes have been concocted and discussed under the broad roof of that old market house? How many plans which controlled the destinies of the Empire state may have been matured in these daily social councils!

We will now, in No. XIII, stand in Court street, south of State street, and look northward up Market street. Here we have a near view of the old Dutch Church, and a distant one of the market; and some of the houses we shall describe in Nos. XIV and XV. On the extreme left (1) is the stove and iron store of John Stafford; the next to it (2) is the store of Stafford and Spencer, coppersmiths. The adjoining building was the store of John D. P. Douw, a hardware merchant; and the one on the corner (4) with gable in front, is now known as Douw's Building. It was occupied fifty years ago by James Clarke, dry goods merchant. On the left is the English hat store, kept by an Englishman named Daniels. That was the great emporium of the modern abominations. There I purchased, on a Christmas eve, my first stiff round hat, and then I hung up my cocked hat for ever.

The smaller building near, painted yellow, was the store of Richard Dunn & Son, English merchants; and the large peaked gable (9) was the store of the rather eccentric Henry Lansing, who kept teas and dry goods. I remember him well half a century ago—an old, thin, tall Dutchman, with a three cornered hat and remarkable queue. He would seldom allow his customers to enter his store. He would take to the door whatever was asked for, and sell it there. It was a strange whim, and had its origin in his doubts of the honesty of most people. Adjoining his brick store was a frame building erected over a brook, and occupied by Thomas Gould, a hardware merchant, with whom my esteemed townsman, the earnest advocate of temperance, Edward C. Delavan, was a clerk for a while. But the most interesting object in this picture is the old Dutch Church. We are looking at its south front, in which was its entrance. This edifice, built of stone, was erected in 1715, over a smaller one built in 1656, at the intersection of Jonker and Handelaer streets, now State street and Broadway. The old church within was occupied until the walls and roof of the new one were completed, and so there was an interruption in the stated public worship for only three sabbaths. The pulpit and bell were sent over from Holland; and in the window near the north-east corner of the edifice were the arms of the Van Rensselaer family, wrought in stained glass. The portion of the window containing the arms is now in possession of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of the old manor house at the northern termination of Broadway. The history of this church during a century and a half is exceedingly interesting,



XII. Pulpit.

but I have not time to give it. I may only give a general description of the edifice itself. It was a curious one inside. There was



XIII. Court and Market streets.

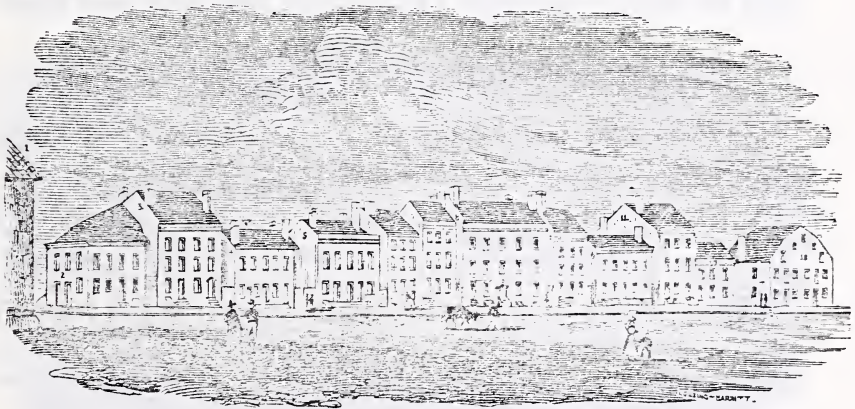
a low gallery ; and the huge stoves employed in heating the building were placed upon platforms so high that the sexton went upon them from the galleries to kindle fires. Perhaps in those days heat descended, instead of ascending, as in these degenerate times. The pulpit was octagonal in form, made of oak, and in front was a bracket upon which the minister placed his hour-glass when he commenced preaching. The pulpit with the bracket may yet be seen in the North Dutch Church. The bell rope hung down in the centre of the church, and to that cord hung many a tale of trouble for Mynheer Brower,¹ the bell ringer, who lived in North Pearl street. Every night at eight o'clock he went to the church, pursu-

¹ Cornelius Van Schaack, not Mynheer Brower, was for a great many years the bell ringer of the church, and lived in North Pearl street, on the east side, above Maiden lane. There are several anecdotes related of the old sexton similar to the one here given, none of them authentic, perhaps ; but another may be added to this as a set off : One dark night some mischievous boys or youngmen opened the door and led a white cow down the aisle, fastened the bell rope to her horns, and placed on the floor a bundle of hay. Every time the cow would lower her head to get a mouthful of hay the old bell would send forth its notes on the midnight air. Soon the old sexton was aroused, and down he went to the church to see who had the audacity to ring the bell. Raging with anger, with the authority of a judge and the boldness of a general, he grasped the latch and opened the door—when—a sound as from the tomb broke upon his ear. He looked—gave one screech, and ran as if for life. He swore he beheld a monster dressed in white. Nobody dared to enter the church, but next morning old aunty somebody's white cow was found taking it easy in the aisle. It is believed that this story is also told of some students in a college. It remains to be settled where it truly belongs.

ant to his duty, to ring the suppaan bell. This was the signal for all to eat their suppaan, or hasty-pudding, and prepare for bed. It was equivalent to the English curfew bell. On these occasions the wicked boys would tease the old bell ringer. They would stealthily slip into the church while he was there, unlock the side door, hide in some dark corner, and when the old man was fairly seated at home, and had his pipe lighted, they would ring the bell furiously. Down he would go; the boys would slip out of the side door before his arrival, and the old man after some time would return thoughtfully, musing upon the probability of invisible hands pulling at his bell rope. He thought, perhaps, those

—“People, ah, the people,
They that dwell up in the steeple
All alone;
And who, tolling, tolling, tolling,
In that muffled monotone,
Feel a glory in so rolling,
On the human heart, a stone:
They are neither man nor woman—
They are neither brute nor human—
They are ghouls!”

The dead were buried under the old church; and only a few years ago some of the coffins were exhumed by workmen when excavating for water pipes. That venerable building was demolished in 1806, and the stones were afterwards used in the construction of the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, which was built on the ancient grave yard in Beaver street.



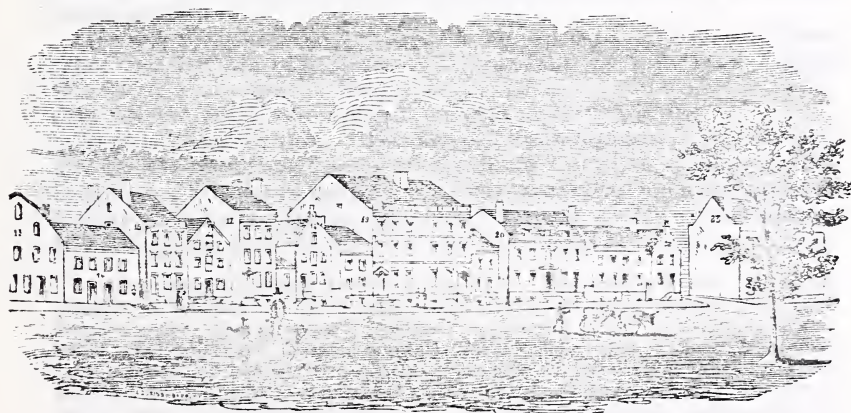
XIV. Market street, now Broadway.

Nos. XIV and XV present the appearance of Market street (now Broadway) in 1805, and will give the people of Albany to-day an opportunity for perceiving the great changes that have been wrought within the last fifty years. It has been almost total. First, on the extreme left (1) we have a corner of the old Dutch Church; then (2) a low, yellow building, known as Robison's corner, where the loftier edifice of the Albany Museum now stands. Next (3) was the fine brick dwelling house and store of my kinsman, John Van Schaick, then an eminent

merchant. In the two-story white frame building (4) David Waters sold groceries; and in the adjacent brick building (5) lived David Newland, a Scotch settler. Elbert Willet lived in the next brick building; and in the taller one adjoining it was the Albany Bank, incorporated in 1792. This was the first banking institution in Albany. Its nearest neighbor was the spacious brick dwelling-house of John Maley, one of the merchant princes of Albany. It survived the battles of change, and was long known as the Mansion House hotel. Abram R. Ten Eyck's book store was next to Maley, and the smaller house, with a huge chimney, belonged to Peter Douw, a merchant. His neighbor (11) was Barent G. Staats, also a merchant.

In the small building on the corner of Maiden lane, and next to the last one in the sketch, lived Teunis Van Vechten, a wealthy burgher, whose son Teunis (then a student at law) I well remember, was secretary of a meeting of young men who were preparing for the bar, convened on account of the death of Alexander Hamilton, in July, 1804. Nowhere did the death of Hamilton make a more profound impression than in Albany, and nowhere was the hatred toward Burr, his destroyer, more intense.

The last house (13) seen in the sketch we are considering was built of brick imported from Holland. It was a double house, having two gables, originally, which were afterwards carried up and covered by one roof. On the corner dwelt Richard Lush, and in the adjoining part John Brinkerhoff had a hardware store. Next to this was a two story house, seen in the next view (No. XV), which was of wood, and here



XV. Market street, now Broadway.

John Meads resided for a while, and was succeeded by Lawson Annesley in 1814 with a looking glass store. The next house (15) painted red, belonged to Martin Beeckman, and was occupied by Richard Dunn & Sons before they removed to Court street. No. 16, painted blue, was occupied by John Jacob Lansing in the beginning of this century; he died in 1808, aged 92, having been long blind. The tall building adjoining (17), was the residence of Barent Bleecker, another of the merchant princes of Albany. It was painted yellow, and appeared very gay by the

side of its neighbor (18), a dull red house, built in the antique Dutch style, of Holland brick, and then occupied by General John H. Wendell, a Revolutionary officer. Adjoining it was the office of Stephen Lush, an eminent lawyer, whose daughter was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bradford, already mentioned. Looming above all was the grand house (19) of my excellent friend Dr. Samuel Stringer, who was one of the most eminent men of the day, and who adhered to the cocked hat as long as there was a shred left by the destructive hand of fashion. I remember seeing the foundation of his house laid about the year 1804, I think. Then, for the first time, white marble was used in Albany as sills and caps for windows, and attracted great attention. The house was demolished in 1856 to make way for stores. Next to it was Dr. Stringer's office, separated by an alley from the large brick house (20) of Andrew Brown. Dudley Walsh occupied the old Dutch house, of Holland brick, next to Brown; and on the corner of Steuben street is seen the old brick house of Sanders Lansing, a celebrated cake-baker of that day. He particularly excelled in making *dead cakes*, as they were called, for funerals. These were thick discs about four inches in diameter, and similar in ingredients to our New Year's cake. They were distributed among the attendants at funerals after their return from the grave, when a glass of spiced wine was also handed to each. The *dood koekjes* were often kept for years,—sometimes through two generations—as mementoes of the departed, like the wreaths of *immortelle* in France. Very recently I saw one of these cakes at the house of an old friend in Westerlo street, which bore the monogram of Sanders Lansing. It appeared like an old acquaintance, for they were common in my youth and young manhood.

Opposite the cake-baker's is seen the fine old brick residence of Chancellor Lansing, who was mayor of Albany from 1786 to 1790. With this we close our views in Market street (Broadway) in the olden times; then, as now, one of the principal business streets of the city.

Here is a smaller view. The fine old dwelling-house upon the side hill, on the north-east corner of Pearl and Columbia streets, was the residence of Col. Jacob Lansing.¹ It was especially distinguished as the lodging place for the Indians when they came to Albany for the purpose of trading their furs, too often for rum and worthless ornaments. There

¹ I have taken a liberty with the text here. The author places the widow Visscher in this house. Her residence was on the north-west corner of Canal and Pearl streets. She afterwards removed to the old yellow house in Columbia street, nearly opposite James, where she died. This house was probably built by the father of Col. Jacob Lansing, a prominent character in the Revolution. His son, Jacob Lansing, occupied the house till his death, which was brought on by his efforts at the great fire in 1797. The late Judge Jacob Lansing was the third in descent from Col. Jacob, and was born in it. It is said to have been built in 1710, at which time it was outside of the city stockades. It was so constructed that the floors of no two rooms were on the same level. In stepping out of one room it was necessary to ascend or descend two or three steps to the next room. The window panes were in the form of diamonds, about four inches in diameter, set in leaden sashes. The ceilings were not lath-and-plastered, but the beams and sleepers were polished; and the jambs of the fire places were faced with porcelain, ornamented with scripture scenes. A Mrs. Wilson kept school in the wing early in the century. It is the purpose of Mr. Pemberton to preserve this edifice as long as he lives.

many stirring scenes transpired, when the Indians held their powwows, and became uproarious under the influence of strong drink. The house has survived the general sweep of so called improvement. It is now owned by John Pemberton, and is occupied as a grocery and provision store.



XV. Residence of Colonel Lansing.

And here we will close the portfolio. I have enjoyed these reminiscences of the past most heartily, and I trust you have not spent the hour unpleasantly or unprofitably. A little while and I shall be like those old buildings — prone among the buried things of the past; and yet a little while, and you, too, will be a forgotten item on the day-book of the living. But it is better to laugh than to weep, and so I will close my sermon here at the end of the text. Here is a glass of fine old Rhenish, imported by my friend Barent Bleecker. We may never meet again on the earth; so with the sparkling goblets in our hands, I will say, God bless you! Adieu!

THE ALBANY THEATRE.

The first information we have of theatricals of any sort in Albany, is that which Mrs. Grant communicates in her *American Lady*, as having been performed by the officers of the British army in the time of the French war, about 1759. These gave such offence to the Dutch Reformed clergyman, the Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, that he made them the subject of severe censure in his pulpit; but instead of effecting any reform, a very singular suggestion was made to him to depart. He found at his door on Monday morning a staff, a pair of shoes, a loaf of bread, and some money. This so wrought upon his feelings that he left his charge, crossed the ocean, and was never more heard of.

Mr. Dunlap says the first theatricals in Albany were enacted by a company of comedians from New York, who gained permission for one month only from the governor. They occupied the Hospital, which stood about where the Lutheran Church now is, on Pine street. The first play was *Venice Preserved*, July 3, 1769.

In 1785 the Hospital was again fitted up for theatrical purposes, and opened on the 14th December with *Cross Purposes* and *Catharine and Petruccio*; between which was a dance *a la Polonoise*, and an *Eulogy on Freemasonry*. Tickets were sold at Lewis's Tavern,¹ as no money would be taken at the door. Boxes \$1, gallery 50 cts. A vigorous effort was made to prevent the continuance of the performances by a number of influential citizens, but the common council determined by a vote of 6 to 4 that they had no legal right to prohibit theatrical exhibitions. A whole number of the *Albany Gazette* is occupied with the controversy, to the exclusion of every thing else. The Hospital was built in the time of the French war, probably, and may then have afforded the British officers facilities for those theatrical displays which were the cause of so much alarm to Domine Frelinghuysen.

In 1803 a company calling themselves the Old American Company, gave an entertainment at the Thespian Hotel in North Pearl street. They opened on the 2d of August, and continued their representations several weeks. This house, a Mr. Hayman seems to have had possession of in 1810, who opened it on the 14th November with the comedy of *The Poor Gentleman*, Mr. Bates speaking the prologue. This being the first cast of characters we have met with, it is here given :

Dr. Ollapod,	Mr. Bates.	Farmer Harrowby,	Mr. Hayman.
Frederick,	Mr. Morgan.	Humphrey Dobbins,	Mr. Hayman.
Sir Robert Bramble,	Mr. Southey.	Miss Lucretia McTab,	Mrs. Bates.
Lieut. Worthington,	Mr. Taylor.	Emily Worthington,	Miss Edwin.
Sir Chas. Crossland,	Mr. Anderson.	Dame Harrowby,	Miss Cowley.
Corporal Top,	Mr. Lucas.		

¹The Lewis Tavern here spoken of is said to have been in Washington street, corner of Swan, the site of the Methodist Church, and not the more famous one in State street.

The epilogue was spoken at the end of the comedy, and was followed by the farce of *The Lying Valet*. Boxes \$1, pit 50 cts. This was the era of private currency, in the shape of printed promises to pay, and gentlemen were requested to bring change with which to purchase tickets. This company concluded the season on the 28th May, 1811. The edifice in which these performances were exhibited was first known as Angus's Long Room, where the *city assemblies*, as they were called, were held — in other words, it was a dancing room. In 1801 the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Angus was a trustee, held their meetings there, for a short time after that society was organized. It seems to have been a convenient place for almost any public purpose; but was finally taken down about 1835, and a building erected upon its site for a classical school, under the Rev. Samuel Center; which in its turn gave place to the present dwelling house of Mr. Lansing Pruyn.

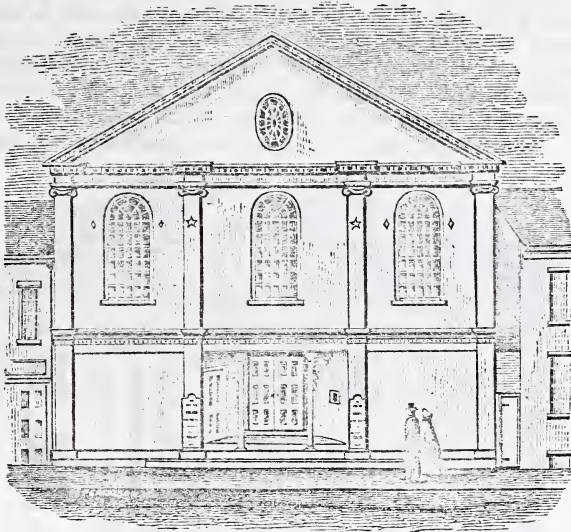
It is said that John Bernard, decidedly the best low comedian that ever appeared in Albany, had an excellent company at this place for one or two seasons before the Green Street Theatre was erected. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Horton, Anderson, Johnson, and Graham belonged to that company, and Mrs. Young acquired her great popularity in this city at that theatre, in the character of Adelgitha. Hop. Robinson and Dwyer appeared here as stars; and the *Forty Thieves* was first produced here, in which William Robinson personated Hasserack, the last of the forty thieves. Here also were introduced as stars, many of the most celebrated actors of the day. Holman and his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Gilfert, made their first appearance here; John Howard Payne, author of *Home, Sweet Home*, and of several dramatic pieces, appeared on this stage.

Theatrical performances were also given at a house fitted up at 140 State street; and in a wooden building on the southeast corner of Green and Division streets, Bliven carried on a theatre, which was known at one time as the Pavilion, and was afterwards the site of a circus, and menagerie, made memorable by the death of an elephant there.

The first edifice erected for the purposes of a theatre, was begun in 1811 in Green street, near Hamilton, which is still standing. It was of brick, 56 by 110 feet, Lewis Farnham builder. It was the enterprise of a joint stock company, consisting of John Van Ness Yates, Isaac Hansen, George Sharp, Isaac Q. Leake, John I. Godfrey and others. It was opened by John Bernard, and an excellent company, 18th Jan., 1813. with *The West Indian* and *Fortune's Frolic*. The opening address was written by Solomon Southwick. In this company the notabilities were Mr. Waring, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Southey, Mr. Dwyer (who died here a few years ago), Mr. Young, Mr. Hopkins Robinson, tragedian, Mr. Placide, and William Robinson; Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Wheatley, and Mrs. Young. The prices were, boxes \$1, pit 75 cts., gallery 50 cents. Mr. Young died here, and his widow retired from the stage. She afterwards married the Hon. — Hughes, and was the mother of Charles Hughes, late clerk of the court of appeals. She afterwards returned to the stage, under Burton in New York. Many of the habitués of that theatre will remember her admirable rendition of the characters of Mrs. Toodles and Lady Sowerby Creamly, in which she was unequalled. On the death of Mr. Burton she retired to a farm in Washington county, where she now resides at the age of 76.

This theatre proved to be a good speculation during the war with Great

Britain, after which there was a general depression of business, and it remained some time unoccupied.¹ In June, 1818, it was sold to the

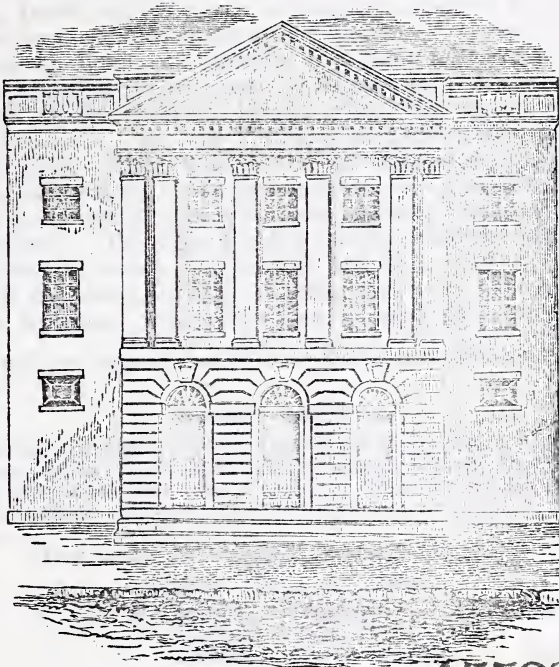


Green street Theatre.

Baptist society, and was dedicated 1st January, 1819. The Baptists occupied it until 1851, when it was sold to a new society called the People's Church. This organization was of short duration, and in 1852, having passed into private hands, it was sold to a theatrical company for \$6,000, and was opened 5th July, under the lesseeship of William S. Preston. On the 12th August following the performances were brought to a close by the sheriff, who took out the scenery. On the 20th December it was again opened, greatly improved and decorated, by Madame de Marguerittes; was soon after again carried on by Preston; and on the

¹ A most laughable incident is told by a person who was one of the participants. During the first year of its existence, a number of the then wild young fellows, wished to enter the theatre without paying, and entered the alley way from Green street, on the north side of the building, and had proceeded as far as the entrance to one of the rooms under the stage—the play that evening was Hamlet—accidentally fell against a door, it burst open, and there one side of the room stood the ghost of Hamlet's father, industriously engaged in quietly sipping a mug of beer! One of them was incontinently seized by the nape of the neck by the *supe* who was with the ghost, and hurled out of the room, making tracks for the street and crying murder at the top of his voice. The others of the party, whose fright was but temporary, rushed to the side of the ghost, seeing he was a live man, and followed him on the stage. They were standing in the wings, when one of them discovered his father and mother in one of the proscenium boxes; he was shortly after slapped on the shoulder by Bernard, the manager, and told to bring a table off the stage. Here was a dilemma, but he dare not refuse, for he then would disclose himself; so covering the side of his face with one of his hands, he went on and carried off the table. It was his first and last appearance on any stage, although it was upwards of half a century ago.—*Albany Evening Times.*

8th Feb, 1853, was sold by the sheriff for \$6,975. It was again opened on the 28th March by Edmund S. Conner, who married Charlotte Barnes, the daughter of the old comedian; but it was in the end a losing concern. A great many attempts were afterwards made to carry on the drama successfully at this place, till it finally sank to a very low grade, and was closed in despair. It was in the fall of 1865 converted into a pork packing establishment, immediately after which the rear wall fell down, for the owner a disastrous finale to its inglorious career.



Pearl street Theatre.

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The next theatre erected exclusively for the representation of the legitimate drama, was the edifice in South Pearl street, now occupied for the same purpose, and known under the sugar-coated appellation of *Academy of Music*. It was erected by a joint stock company of some of the most eminent capitalists¹ in the city in the year 1825, and was at the time one of the most elegant theatres in the country. It was 116 feet deep, 60 feet wide, and 40 feet high. The auditory consisted of a pit and three tiers of boxes, a portion of the upper tier being used as a gallery. The stage was 52 by 58 feet. It was placed under the management of Charles Gilfert, who opened it to the public on the 18th May, 1825, with the

¹ The stockholders consisted of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Teunis Van Vechten, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Isaiah and John Townsend, James Stevenson, Francis Bloodgood, Abel French, James McKown, etc. Hugh Dennison donated the lot. Large subscriptions were obtained payable in tickets.

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best company that had ever been got together in the United States, and was greeted by a full and fashionable house, with *Laugh when you Can* and *Raising the Wind*; the opening address, written by Thomas Wells of Boston, being delivered by George Barrett.¹ The stock company consisted of Mr. Barrett, stage manager, his wife, formerly Miss Henry, a beautiful and accomplished woman, Mrs. Barrett senior, a majestic woman, Mrs. Gilfert, formerly Miss Holman, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Howard, Mr. Hyatt, Mr. Spiller, Mr. Anderson, etc. A fine orchestra was attached to the establishment, and all its appointments were upon a liberal scale. Soon after its opening, Booth, the great star of the day, appeared in his favorite tragic characters, and during the season Keene, the vocalist, Miss Kelly, Forrest, Conway, Kean, and Hamblin made their appearance. Edmund Kean made his debut 8th December, as Richard III. He had previously been hissed off the stage in Boston, where the theatre was nearly destroyed by a mob. In New York also great efforts were made to prevent his playing. Here, however, he was greeted by an overflowing house. So great was the crowd that many retired through fear of suffocation, and a great number that came from adjoining towns were unable to obtain admission. The pages which follow illustrate the history of this theatre. After a variety of good and bad fortune on the part of its managers, it was closed in 1839, and the same year sold to St. Paul's Church, an Episcopal organization then worshipping in the edifice now

¹ Having found a copy of the bill of the first night's performances, it is here given entire.

ALBANY THEATRE.

The inhabitants of Albany and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the NEW THEATRE will be opened on Wednesday evening, 13th of May [1825].

Nights of performance this week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Prize Address, written by Thomas Wells, Esq., of Boston, to be spoken by Mr. Barrett.

After which the Admirable Comedy in five acts of,

Laugh When you Can.

Gossamer,	Mr. Barrett.	Gregory,	Mr. Lamb.
Bonus,	Faulkner.	Tom,	Singleton.
Delville,	Lindsley.	Charles Mortimer,	Master Arthur.
Mortimer,	Anderson.	Mrs. Mortimer,	Mrs. Stone.
Sambo,	Spiller.	Emily,	Robertson.
Costly,	Roper.	Miss Gloomly,	Barrett.
		Dorothy, Mrs. Horton.	

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the admired Farce of,

Raising the Wind.

Diddler,	Mr. Barrett.	Richard,	Mr. Lamb.
Plainway,	Faulkner.	Waiter,	Singleton.
Fainwoud,	Lindsley.	Miss Durable,	Mrs. Barrett.
Sam,	Hyatt.	Peggy,	Robertson.

Seats for the lower tier of Boxes can be taken from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Tickets for the Boxes \$1, Pit 50 cts., Gallery 25 cts.

A strong and efficient Police is established for the preservation of that order and regularity, which is essential in a well regulated Theatre.

Doors to be opened at half past six, and the curtain to raise at a quarter after seven o'clock.

occupied by St. John's Catholic Church, in Ferry street. It continued in the service of this church until 1862, when it was sold for \$14,000,¹ and in December, 1863, was again opened as a theatre. On removing the floor of the church, the pit and orchestra were found to have been left as they stood twenty-three years before, when the edifice was transformed into a church. Having been fitted up in good style by Mr. John M. Trimble, of New York, it was opened 28th December, 1863, with *The Lady of Lyons*, which was cast as follows :

Claude Melnotte,	Mr. E. T. Stetson.	Deschappelles,	Mr. Sydney Smith.
Beauseant,	Mr. F. Page.	Pauline,	Miss Annie Wait.
Col. Damas,	Mr. G. C. Ryer.	Madame Deschappelles,	Mrs. LeBrun.
Glavis,	Mr. S. W. Ashley.	Widow Melnotte,	Miss A. Hampton.
Gaspard,	Mr. F. T. Murdock.		

It is only important to mention, that thus far the enterprise has been the most successful one ever undertaken in this city.

About the time that the Albany Theatre was projected, another enterprise was on foot for the erection on a grand scale for that day, of what a writer on a subsequent page terms a *horse opera house*. It resulted in the amphitheatre that occupied the site of the Garretson Methodist Church in North Pearl street, a few doors above Columbia street, on the east side. This establishment was 66 by 111 feet ; it was opened in Feb. 1826, combining a circus and theatre. Magnificent melodramas were exhibited here, the building being adapted for cataracts, and the introduction of large processions of horses and men, elephants even entering upon the scene, and marching from an apparently great distance with solemn tread up to the footlights. It was opened by Samuel B. Parsons, who had exhibited his troupe somewhere in the vicinity of the City Hall, when that vicinity had a very different aspect from that which it exhibits now. It is believed that Mr. Parsons found this city too feeble in patronage for the success of two such establishments as now presented themselves to the public for support. He was succeeded by Isaac O. Davis, who exceeded his predecessors in the splendor of the pieces he got up, but his success was only temporary. The evanescent glories of this house, and the people that occupied its stage, are depicted by another hand in the pages which follow. In 1828 William Duffy fitted it up for what he termed a spacious summer theatre, but the heat, or the apathy of the people, dissolved his prospects, and in 1829 it was advertised to be sold, and soon after became a church. The memory of the spectacles, whether magnificent or ludicrous, witnessed in the ring and on the stage of the amphitheatre during its short career, are yet vivid in the memory of many citizens.

We will now introduce the reminiscences of Mr. George Stone, a native of Albany, who began his professional life as an acrobat at the North Pearl Street Circus, and who afterwards visited a great portion of the cities and principal towns of the United States, where he became acquainted with the persons and scenes which he describes. He had no advantages of education, as will be perceived, but seems to have possessed an inquisitive turn of mind, and a good memory. The reader will need

¹ It cost originally over \$25,000, as a theatre.

no further introduction. Mr. Stone died at Philadelphia, 18th December, 1864, aged 53. These reminiscences were written in 1860, for the *Albany Morning Express*. They will be none the less attractive, perhaps, by reason of the *style* in which they are written.

REMINISCENCES OF ALBANY THEATRICALS.

The stock company of Charles Gilfert, manager of the Pearl Street Theatre, opened for the first time in the spring of 1825. This company was, beyond all doubt, the most talented and efficient that ever graced the boards of any theatre either in this or the old world. The names of the company were as follows :

Charles Gilfert, manager and musical composer ; Charles Young, tragedian ; Edwin Forrest, tragedian ; Anderson, tragedian ; Joe Horton, tragedian ; Lindsley, tragedian ; Morton, tragedian, and general utility ; George Barrett, light comedian ; Rufus W. Blake, comedian ; Barry, general business ; Faulkner, dialect and old men ; John Augustus Stone,¹ eccentric old men ; George Hyatt, low comedian ; Spiller, low comedian and vocalist ; Howard, vocalist ; Johnson, general utility ; Mrs. Grey, vocalist ; Mrs. Gilfert, tragedienne ; Mrs. John Augustus Stone, tragedy and comedy ; Miss Tilden, comedienne ; Miss Neville, walking lady, Miss Robertson, chambermaid ; Mrs. Barrett, comedy.

Of the above actors I believe Barrett is still living in New York in extreme poverty. Forrest is now at his home in Philadelphia, a millionaire, and enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*. Rufus W. Blake, once a slender looking young man, the idol of Albany upper tendom, and especially the female portion of it,—Rufus still lives upon the fat of the land, never foregoing a good dinner—doing the old man at Laura Keene's, I think. Miss Robertson was a beautiful woman, and one of the best actresses in her line that either hemisphere ever produced. She married Burroughs, once manager of the Pearl Street Theatre, a splendid looking fellow, and an unequalled melodramatic actor, and most efficient manager. She accompanied him to England, and a few years since married a stage carpenter at Liverpool, and went to Australia. Miss R. was sister to Matilda Brundage, wife of the mad poet, McDonald Clark. Clark and wife were separated in ten minutes after marriage, a divorce shortly following. What an idea for a poet,—for she was very beautiful, young, and highly accomplished.

Anderson, I believe, is alive at St. Louis, but must be very old. Anderson, you may recollect, became engaged in a wrangle with a gentleman, one night, at Preston's City Coffee House, which stood where the Delavan stands now, Anderson shooting him. He was tried and acquitted.²

¹ Author of Forrest's play of *Metamora*.

² Many of our citizens — especially the old theatre goers — will doubtless recollect Anderson, who was a leading member of Gilfert's unequalled company, in the palmy days of the Pearl Street Theatre. A friend writes us from Philadelphia that poor Anderson — now seventy-six years old — is an inmate of the alms house in that city. Anderson is probably the only surviving member of the original stock company of the Pearl Street Theatre. He was an accomplished gentleman, a finished actor, and a great favorite. Our friend also informs us that Anderson was a worthy member of the American Dramatic Fund, and yet he is allowed to pass his declining days in an alms house. Shame that poor Anderson should "to this complexion come at last."—*June, 1864.*

George Hyatt died at sea, on board a whaler. He was the author of the ever popular song, *The Mellow Horn*; but numerous mellow horns sent poor Hyatt on a long engagement with Davy Jones. He was decidedly the most finished, accomplished and popular low comedian that ever graced the stage.

Of William Duffy's and William Forrest's company (William was a brother of Edwin Forrest), also of the Pearl street Circus — the spot being now occupied by the Methodist Church — but few remain this side of the tomb of the Capulets. Jack Green¹ and his wife, I think, are still living. Lewy Underner, now of your Gayety, was attached to Duffy & Forrest's orchestra, then quite a young man. James Wallace, one of the company, and formerly editor of *The Sun*, Philadelphia, is now assistant editor of a Louisville paper. He married the sister of Charles Durang, Miss Godey, a sprightly and beautiful little actress of Duffy & Forrest's company, and also for many years of the Park Theatre, New York. She is now dead.

Thayer, a light comedian, and one of the very best, attached to Burroughs's company, and his wife (formerly Miss Fisher), are now playing at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Thayer was an especial favorite at that day in Albany; but now he is in the sere and yellow leaf, doing old men admirably. Thayer was very thin and slim then; he is now fat — jolly fat, and considerably over 60. Mrs. Thayer is one of the very best old women on the stage. Dave Eberlee, brother to the low comedian, Henry Eberlee, is also at the Walnut. He was at the Pearl Street Theatre under Burroughs.

At the Pearl Street Circus, under the management of Parsons, I believe, there is only one left of that immortal horse opera house, and that is Jim Banker, who looks as young and agile as he did twenty-five years ago. Jim keeps a splendid saloon on Walnut street, above Eighth, Philadelphia.

Johnny Cook, of your city — and I hope he yet lives — was a musician in that establishment — his wife being an actress and vocalist of a very pleasing and versatile character. Charley Taylor, now the veteran author, is living, having retired upon the Dramatic Fund in New York. Charley did the vocal business and juvenile lovers in those days. Charley was then young and gay, with locks of the raven's hue. There was also an actor at the old circus by the name of Henry. He was a genius in his way — a Yankee speculator, an Englishman by birth. He had been captain of a canal boat — preached sometimes — inventor of soap that would extract, as he said, grease from an *old shoe*, played the fiddle, made theatrical dresses, kept school, and finally turned actor. Some years since I stopped at a hotel in England. In the bar room I noticed a number of travelers, and among them was this Henry. He had been managing a theatre, but had *busted* — all his earthly store (wardrobe) was in a paste-board handbox! "But," says he, "I have something that will yet make my fortune." It was a theatre on wheels, and intended to be drawn by the actors — it was composed of cloth, and quite light; but whether the poor fellow ever got the actors to *draw* the show, I did not learn, but I presume that they (like the manager) never *drewed*.

¹ John Green died in 1860.

You remember Hunter, the great bare-back rider of the Pearl Street Circus. He left the States in 1829 for England, and became dissipated. He *innocently* took Ben. Stickney's coat one night from the dressing room of the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool. Ben, to frighten him, had him arrested, and was obliged to appear against Hunter. John Bull's law being equal to *Jersey*, poor Hunter was transported to Van Dieman's Land in 1839. It is said he has a wife and son residing in Philadelphia, very respectably connected.

There was an actor by the name of Russell attached to the Pearl Street Circus. I saw him several years ago, playing Richard in a *pork house*, converted into a theatre, in Arkansas, and the way he battered old King Dick was never equaled by the little Greek, John Amiraille,¹ who used to do scenes from Richard in George Watson's barber shop, in North Market street. But the Greek was decidedly the best actor of the two, especially in the *dyidg* scene.

Albany at that time could boast of one of the most powerful dramatic companies that ever graced the boards of any theatre in either hemisphere. There was scarcely a member of that company, either male or female, but was far more deserving to rank as a *star* than hundreds who make pretensions in the present day to that title. George Barrett, I presume, had no equal as a light comedian in the world; and his wife, too, was a chaste, accomplished actress. Her maiden name was Henry, a native of Boston, and she was said to have been the handsomest and most fascinating belle in that city. I believe she died in Boston.² Miss Tilden, too, of Gilfert's company, was an enchanting actress, and a most amiable and accomplished lady. Miss Grey was a sweet vocalist, a beautiful and exemplary woman, and a great favorite. Mrs. Gilfert, as a tragic actress, had few equals. She was very highly accomplished, exceedingly modest and retiring, and her society much sought after by the best class of our citizens. After Gilfert's death she opened a school in New York, I believe, for the instruction of young ladies in music, drawing, and other branches of polite education.

There are, alas, but few of that bright galaxy of artists who graced the boards of the Pearl Street Theatre left — gone, gone to the tomb of the Capulets — and the same may be said of Duffy & Forrest's company, Burroughs's and Dinneford & Blake's,³ who succeeded Gilfert.

In relation to Edwin Forrest, then one of Gilfert's stock company, I well remember when he came to this city from the southern or south-western theatres (though he is a native of Philadelphia), and made his *debut* in the Pearl Street Theatre — then a young man, I should think not over 21 years old. He was rather a wild young fellow, what is modernly

¹John Amiraille came to this city from Boston, was dissipated, and fell into the hands of Watson, who maintained him as a *butt* for his customers. He went upon the stage to burlesque Richard III. His biography was written by John B. Southwick, the Greek soliciting the subscription himself. Most part of the edition was destroyed. The Greek died in the New York Alms house

²Mrs. Barrett was enacting the Bavarian girl one evening at the Pearl Street Theatre, and, while singing the broom song, approached her husband, saying, "Buy a broom? Buy a little one for the baby?" "Lord bless you," says Barrett, "I haven't got any babies, I wish I had, and you was the mother of them!" They were childless.

³Blake died April, 1863.

termed a fast young man, fond of fun, and a good lark now and then, without especial regard to the expense; but he at once became a favorite, both on and off the stage, with all classes, but particularly the younger portion of theatre goers. He was counted a good melodramatic actor by some, and tip-top in anything by others.

Forrest made his appearance here, I think, as George Barnwell — afterwards playing Timour the Tartar, Earl Osmond, in the *Castle Spectre*, also in the *Broken Sword*, *William Tell*, &c., acquitting himself creditably. On the appearance of Conway, the great English star tragedian, at the Pearl Street, Forrest played second. I well remember the night he played Mark Antony to Conway's Brutus in the tragedy of *Julius Cæsar*. The house was filled to overflowing with the fashion of the town — the *fashion* patronized theatricals in those days in Albany. It would seem that, on that occasion, Forrest, to use a modern term, *threw himself*, his speech, over the dead body of Cæsar, completely electrifying and bringing down the house. Everybody was astonished, taken all aback, for they had no idea that the vaulting young stripling had so much of the real mettle in him. I have no doubt that Conway felt annoyed, chagrined, if not *jealous*, at the course things were taking. After Conway concluded his engagement, Forrest supporting him throughout, Forrest went through with Conway's *role* of characters, winning the good opinion of all sorts of people. Among the audience on the representation of *Julius Cæsar*, was Major M. M. Noah, editor of the New York *National Advocate*, and one of the finest theatrical critics in America. Noah was stopping at Congress Hall, where Gilfert also had rooms. After the theatre was out, Noah met Gilfert in the drawing room, and said to him, "Gilfert, as you are about to open the Bowery, I advise you by all means to secure the services of young Forrest; he has the germs of a great actor in him; take him to New York, let him go through a *severe* course of study, and mark my words for it, he will, ere long, astonish and electrify the theatrical world."

Gilfert did strike a bargain with Forrest, and all who are at all posted in the history of theatricals, or of Forrest, know what the result was. Forrest immediately turned over a new leaf in his habits, applied himself to study, but continued to play nightly to crowded and enthusiastic audiences — in fact, carrying everything before him. Albanians claim, with some justice and pride, having given Ned a boost, or the first boost — as in this city he placed his foot upon the first round of the ladder by which he soon after mounted to the topmost round, leading to fame and fortune.

Leaving the Bowery, he commenced a tour through the States as a star, playing in Shakspearian and Roman characters, with unprecedented success. He then made the tour of Europe, not, however, in a professional character. After visiting all the important places on the continent, he returned to his native land, and again donned the harness theatrical, playing with eminent success in all the principal cities in the Union. He again visited Europe in a professional capacity, appearing at Drury Lane as Spartacus, in Dr. Bird's new play of *The Gladiator*, before one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled within the walls of that vast edifice. He also appeared as Othello, and in other Shakspearian characters — the London critics awarding him very marked encomiums.

As an evidence of the wonderful strength of Forrest, I will state a little incident that occurred while he was playing a star engagement at the Pearl Street Theatre. The play was *The Gladiator*. Old Dummy Allen, his costumer, was assigned the part of one of the principal gladiators — a very important part — as Spartacus (Forrest) has a long and severe combat with him. Just as the scene in the arena was to commence, a constable by the name of Chet. Moore entered with a warrant against Allen for an old score he had run upon some former visit to Albany, and Chet. deeming that a good time to collect the amount, arrested him, without intimating to Forrest the object of his visit. Forrest being informed of the fix Allen was in, advanced and grabbed Moore, who was a powerful built man, weighing over 200 pounds, hurling him several feet from him, against the scenes, retaining in his grasp good sized pieces of Chet's coat, vest and shirt. Suffice it to say, Forrest gave his word that all things should be made right, and the performance went on as though nothing had happened.

There was one individual in Albany who took much interest in Forrest, and to whom he is indebted for much of the finish so necessary in the histrionic art. I allude to James Hunter, one of the editors of the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, and one of the best theatrical critics of that day. Mr. Hunter would seat himself in the box nearest the stage, watch Forrest's every movement, action, utterance, pronunciation, emphasis, point, — and after the performance he would, in private, point out such faults as he was thought to have committed. Hunter lived to see his favorite and protégé rise to the highest pinnacle of dramatic fame. When Hunter died Forrest came on from Philadelphia, or some other distant city, expressly to attend his funeral, following the remains of his best and well tried friend to their last resting place as one of the chief mourners.

The following facts have been gathered from some of Mr. F.'s letters, written thirty-two years ago, to an intimate friend from boyhood. I regret to say, however, they have not spoken or corresponded for thirty years, from what cause I am unable to learn. The gentleman I allude to is Mr. S. H. F. retired many years ago quite wealthy. He held a lucrative position, an office of honor, profit and trust, and is regarded as one of our most estimable citizens.

Edwin Forrest was born in March, 1806, in Plumb (now Monroe) street, Philadelphia, and is now [1860] 54 years of age. His father was a Scotchman, his mother an American, very worthy and much respected. They were strong adherents to the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Forrest's father was the runner of the old United States Bank, and died in its service. There were six children, I believe, viz:—Lyman, Henrietta, Caroline, William, Edwin and Edgar. Lyman was a tanner and courier, his shop being in Second street, near Callowhill. It is said that in this shop Edwin Forrest gave his first recitation, on a stone table (used by his brother for dressing leather), for the amusement of the workmen.

It may be truly said that Edwin Forrest was born an actor. He was a mere child at this time. Lyman Forrest died in South America. William Forrest was a printer. He learned his trade in Walnut street, between Second and Front. Edwin recited from Shakspeare at the old Star Harmony Court — also before an audience at the Tivoli, in Market street. At this time he had inhaled exhilarating gas at an exhibition held at

this place, and it was here his genius was brought to light. He made his first bow before a regular theatrical audience in 1820, as Young Norval, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Forrest was a clerk in the store of Mr. Tires, ship chandler, on the wharf, quite a lad at this time. He was afterwards assistant in the store of a Mr. Baker, a very worthy and pious man, (a Moravian), in Vine street, nearly opposite where McDonough's Gayeties is now located. Young Forrest gave more attention to Shakspeare than he did to his employer's interest, Mr. B. often remarking: "Edwin, this *theoretical* infatuation will be your ruin!" Forrest's parents — being strict Scotch Presbyterians — were bitterly opposed to the profession he had chosen. Forrest was one of Collins & Jones's company of Pioneer Actors of the West. He suffered many privations, being obliged, on one occasion, to swim over the Muskingum river, the stream being very *high* and funds *low*. He boiled corn as hard as Pharoah's heart, to keep up life. This was in the wilds of Kentucky. He played comic as well as tragic parts. His first star engagement was after the expulsion of Edmund Kean, 1826.

It has been doubted by some that Forrest ever performed feats of agility in the circus, but there is no mistake about it. He performed in the North Pearl Street Amphitheatre on a wager (he was at the time attached to the South Pearl Street Theatre, then under the management of Gilfert), in a still vaulting act, I believe, for Bill Gates's benefit, creating shouts of laughter and applause from those present who knew it was Ned. The dress he wore on that occasion was from the wardrobe of the establishment. It consisted of an enormous pair of Turkish trousers, breast plate and fly — his feet were adorned with a pair of sheep-skin pumps — (whoppers in size) — the kind worn by a numerous train of auxiliaries. But few knew him, but much fun was in vogue at Ned's expense. He also made a flying leap through a barrel of *red fire*, for Charley Young's benefit, singing his eyebrows all off! This was his last "big leap" in the show business. Sol. Smith, in his reminiscences, says he saw Forrest with a show in Kentucky. "Ned was performing flip-flaps at the rate of 240 per minute, and the way he kicked the dust was a caution to owls!" Forrest played for Obe Woodhull's benefit at the Park Theatre before he played at Gilfert's Bowery Theatre. Forrest, in a letter dated Albany, January, 1826, says: "To-morrow night I do Timour for the first time. O, tempora! O, mores!" This was in Gilfert's company. Bob Laidly was then playing the same part at the North Pearl Street Circus. A letter from Forrest, dated Washington, October 14, 1826, says: "I play Damon for the first time to-morrow night." He says in the same letter: "I was detained and did not reach Washington in time. Charley Webb appeared as my *sub*, and played Rolla exceedingly well." In another letter he says: "Albany is not the sphere for me! I shall play with Kean," et cetera. Forrest was a great admirer of Kean. He commenced his star engagement at the 'Bull's Head (Bowery) Theatre, January 17, 1825[?].

The first circus that ever visited Albany (as far as can be ascertained) performed on the open lot near where Fort Orange formerly stood, now the steam boat landing. The riders were Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, from England. They had no canvas — nothing but stakes and ropes, forming a ring for the riders. Collections were taken up by the clown among

the audience outside the ring. Mrs. Stewart was a fearless, graceful rider.

Ricketts's English Circus, after having been burnt out at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in 1795, proceeded north, performing in New York and Albany, and thence to England. West's company performed at Albany in 1820, in the Colonie, back of a stone cutter's yard. West was from England. He had one of the most magnificent studs of horses ever seen on this side of the Atlantic. His company performed several seasons at the Broadway circus. They first produced Timour the Tartar, Cataract of the Ganges, Blue Beard, &c. West sold out to Price & Simpson, of the old Park Theatre, and returned to England wealthy. He is still living at York Cottage, in Yorkshire. Levi North married his daughter in England some years ago.

The palmy days of the Price & Simpson Circus began to decline in 1826. The animals all perished in a gale of five days duration on board the ship Orbit, while going around by sea to Charleston from Baltimore. One beautiful animal was saved of the entire stud (Fanny More). It was described as a heart rending scene — the poor animals followed in the wake of the vessel until they disappeared, one after another, beneath the waves. After this disaster circuses seemed to have died out.

Pepin Burchard, with a French circus, landed in Boston in 1806, from Spain. They performed in conjunction with West at Philadelphia. Pepin built the Walnut Street Theatre. One of his riders (Burt) is still living in Philadelphia. Pepin had a thorough military education. He was an officer in the cavalry of France. He was one of the most graceful horsemen of the time, and the Beau Nash of that day. Pepin was born in Albany, at the corner of North Market street and the Colonie. His parents were French. They left Albany for Paris when Pepin was two years of age. I received the above account of him at New Orleans.

Laison had a circus at the corner of Fifth and Prune streets in opposition to Ricketts's, in 1796, being an extensive establishment. They were all Frenchmen, a splendid pantomime and riding troupe. They embarked for the West Indies, and were never heard of afterwards. The building fell down from the great weight of snow on the roof, just as a company of soldiers left it, being used as a place to drill in. There was a rumor, many years ago, that the celebrated highwayman that attacked the inn kept by Mrs. Pye, between Albany and Troy, was one of Pepin's horsemen. He was a southerner. He certainly made a Mazeppa leap from the quay, on his fleet mare. He was shot, after a long chase, at Greenbush, by Billy Winne, it is said. The highwayman died in Albany jail of his wounds.

There was a circus on the hill in Albany, just above the jail in State street, corner of Eagle street. Parsons was the proprietor. This was before he opened the Pearl street show, in 1826. It was on this spot that Joe Martin exhibited his wild beasts. Tippo Sultan, the great elephant, was the star, being the second elephant ever seen in America. Tippo saved Joe's life in the Bowery, New York, in 1822, under the following circumstances: Two tigers had got loose from their cages in the absence of their keepers. Martin came into the caravan at this moment. One of the tigers had torn the lama to pieces, and was feeding on it. The other tiger had attacked the lion, the lion holding the tiger in *chancery*.

The tiger that was feeding upon the lama then made at Joe — he had a cane in his hand, and kept him at bay till he got to the elephant, who, quick as thought, with his trunk placed Joe in safety on his own back. Tippo threw the tiger with great violence to the roof of the building. The alarm was given and the animals secured. It was a most miraculous escape for Joe. This circus consisted of John Stiekney and wife, Bill Gates, clown (many years low comedian at the Bowery Theatre), Jim Westervelt, rider (died from the effects of a fall from his horse at Syracuse), Mat De Garmo, son of Dr. De Garmo, of Albany, Jake Burton, an Albany boy (poor Jake died in the mines of Galena), Ned Carter, slack rope. The wonderful pony Billy, 30 inches high, was a great curiosity in those days. Old Bill Jones was the groomsman of this circus, who, I believe, is still living in Albany. There was also a theatrical entertainment given here. Duffy played Timour, the stage being mother earth. The dressing rooms were in the rear of the old jail. Mrs. Thompson played Zorilda — her charger flew up the steps like a cat. She sang comic songs and danced the slack wire. She was alive a few years ago, the wife of a strolling actor named Chip. Mrs. Pritchard played here. She was an excellent actress — she was formerly Mrs. Tatnall. She married Ham. Hassick; the son of the celebrated Dr. Hassick, of New York. I have a letter in my possession from Mrs. P.; she was then in New Orleans. She says: "I am now about to leave New Orleans forever," &c., and so she did. The steam boat on which she was took fire, on Red river, and she perished. She was a beautiful woman. She was born in Boston. Her maiden name was Pemberton. The actors boarded, at that day, at Foot's inn, State street, near the Capitol.

Old Jefferson gave a theatrical entertainment in Harmony Hall. He painted the scenes himself, being a first class artist.

Old Biven had a theatrical company at the Thespian Hotel, in North Pearl street, in 1822-23. Charley Webb was the tragedian. Webb was found drowned in the canal, at Washington, a few years ago. He abandoned the stage for a short time, and commenced an engagement in the pulpit — getting tired of preaching he again joined the profession. Mrs. Meline was the vocalist. Forbes¹ and Rufus W. Blake played here — both are still living. Alec Simpson was the low comedian. He was a printer, and served his time with George and Charles Webster, at the old Elm Tree corner. Simpson was a great wag — a perfect original, and the author of many anecdotes, songs, &c. Dr. Carr, the original Dusty Bob, in *Tom and Jerry*, suffered much from Simpson's fun. Dr. Carr is alive and in Philadelphia, in the Jew business. Biven played the old man. An amateur company performed here occasionally. The company consisted mostly of printers, and some really good acting was witnessed here. I can well remember some of the names; B. R. Spelman, James W. Parsons, John Visscher,² George Vance, Cornelis Wendell, William Campbell, William

¹ Forbes had a most remarkable faculty of turning pale, when occasions required, upon the stage, at will. I never heard of any one possessing such a control over the color of his face. His wife, a handsome woman, used to sing *Coming thro' the Rye*, then new, with great effect.

² Visscher died 17th June, 1844; Vance died 23d Feb., 1843; Thompson died 19th April, 1835; Webster and Cole are also dead. The others are in active life.

Thompson, James Duffey, Thomas Crow, Philo Webster, Philo K. Cole, Addison Low, etc. They must be nearly all dead now.

Blanchard's circus came from Quebec in 1826, and joined Parsons at the North Pearl Street. Blanchard was an Englishman. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1837, and was buried by the Masonic fraternity. His son George is still living in that city. Cecelia Blanchard broke her leg while riding at Utica, in 1828, which had to be amputated. William, the bare back rider, died in Martinique (W. I.), in 1831. Blanchard opened the new amphitheatre, Baltimore, in 1829, and realized a fortune, but subsequently lost all. He opened the Chatham Garden, New York, as a circus, and failed. For many years he kept a small inn on the Bloomingdale road. Madame Blanchard is now a French cook in New York. Cecelia is still living in New York. The immortal *Nosey* Phillips, of free lunch memory, was Blanchard's right hand man at this time. I hear he is defunct. Well, if he is dead, he has *paid one debt* at all events. So peace to his gags!

Old Biven opened Vauxhall Garden, in North Pearl street, 1826. Here ice cream, fire works, and Doty's paintings flourished for a while and caved in. Franklin sang the *Hunters of Kentucky*, in that day a song that was all the go. Le Febre ballanced guns on one tooth, &c. A small stage was erected in front of a fountain, and on those boards strutted the African champion, Hewlet. This darkey was *some* in Richard and Othello. On the stage he tore King Dick to flinders, and of a hot summer's night the audience kept a respectful distance from the foot lights (penny dips), in consequence of the strong goat-like odor diffused over the garden. Shakspeare's proud representative, as Hewlet styled himself, was detected in New York in

"Taking things what wasn't hizzen,
Then arrested and sent to prizzen."

Richard Riker, recorder of New York, gave Hewlet a star engagement at Bellevue for one year, with a clear benefit at the expiration of the time. After receiving sentence, Hewlet placed himself in a theatrical attitude, exclaiming, "Lead me back to my straw," — "I have done the state some service," &c. Riker replied by saying "he should do the state some *more* good service." Old Hays, the renowned high constable, dropped the curtain, and Hewlet was led back to his straw!

Trowbridge's Museum, corner of South Market and Hudson streets, was a great show in the olden time. Here was to be seen the rope that hung Hamilton, for shooting Major Birdsall, on the green near the Little Basin, in 1813. The ghost of Samuel, made of pine wood, popped his whitewashed head out of the tomb, in the third story, the melancholy scene being enlivened by the antics of three clowns. Then there was the Phantasmagoria, pickled babies and reptiles, execution of Louis the Sixteenth, Daniel Lambert, Washington's wife weeping¹ — I think I can now

¹ It was a melancholy spectacle to see the properties of this ancient Museum, the old Turtle, Helen Mar, Daddy Lambert, Charlotte Temple, the Witch of Endor, Jesse Strang, Jane McCreca, Gen. Jackson, and a hundred other worthies that had been the admiration of so many thousands for half a century, thrown promiscuously upon a common cart, and dumped into a canal boat, in which they were transported to the western lakes, and down the Ohio and Mississippi, where they are now the wonder of the southwestern country.

see the large glass tears glued to her venerable cheeks — and last, though not least, that ever memorable *organ* that discoursed such *sweet* music! How often did that *soothing* instrument pour forth, of a hot summer's afternoon or in mid winter, that soul stirring air of *Molly, Hang the Kettle On*. I presume its ancient body has been numbered with the dead. It must have actually been *ground* to death!

There was a show shop at the corner of Division and Green streets. Theatricals, circuses, &c., flourished here for a short time, in 1823 — 24. Old Vilalave and family danced the rope here.

The amphitheatre of Parsons, in North Pearl street — where the Methodist Church now stands — was probably one of the most spacious and perfect in all its appointments in the Union. The ring and stage were immense. The rear of the building was constructed with an opening into a garden over a hundred feet in depth, thus affording a grand display in getting up such spectacles as the *Cataract of the Ganges*, *Blue Beard*, the *Siege of Montyatz*, &c., with processions of men, horses and elephants, producing a grand and truly imposing effect.

The following are the names of some of the *dramatic* company attached to this establishment: Messrs. Kenyon, Thompson, Lamb, Laidley, Stevenson, Henry Eberlee, Somerville, C. W. Taylor, Logan (father of Eliza Logan, the celebrated American *tragedienne*, lately retired with a fortune), Avery, Roper, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Johnny Cooke, Miss Eberlee, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Lamb, Miss Robertson, &c.

The *equestrian* corps consisted of West, ring master, Masters Jake Burton, Rockwell, W. and J. Bancker, Calahan, Bill Gates, clown (afterwards first low comedian at the Bowery Theatre), Mrs. Williams, *equestrienne*, Hunter, the greatest bare back rider in the world, Stickney, &c. The *Cataract of the Ganges*, and spectacles of the like character, were brought out here in a style of splendor probably never equaled. The stud of horses was not surpassed in number, splendor and dexterity. The celebrated horse White Surrey was one of the most graceful, beautiful, *learned* creatures that ever entered the ring. Surry did the *leading business* in *tricks*, storming fortresses, dashing up cataracts, and other wonderful feats.¹

I have some interesting incidents connected with the Green Street Theatre, furnished by one of the company attached to that theatre, who has been dead for many years. I hope you will excuse the imperfect manner in which I have thrown these show reminiscences together. The

¹ Many will remember the Cataract of the Ganges, and the real water, and the precipice up which Mrs. Cooke rode through the spray, upon that wonderful horse. After this business came to an end, Johnny Cooke opened a garden at a farm house, a great way out of town, near where the State Street Presbyterian Church now is. Pavements have seemingly made a great difference in distances. He made very little money there, but was of some service to agriculture in the line of irrigation, in this way: He used to exhibit fire works at this place, and it was only necessary to post up his bills to announce the fire works, to bring on a shower, that generally terminated in settled rain. The clerk of the weather seemed to have had a special grudge against Johnny, and the windows of heaven, which had not before been opened since the deluge, seemed to have been situated directly over his garden. He served in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and in the war of the rebellion, returning from the latter minus an arm, and still resides in the city, his wife having died many years ago, a devoted member of the Methodist church.

dates, and many incidents, I have collected from the notes of some old stagers, that have long since made their "final *exit* from life's busy *stage*."

Duffy & Forrest's company are, I believe, nearly all dead. Forrest was a printer. It is a little strange that most of the actors of the olden time, especially Americans, were printers. They bowed and strutted their "brief hour" before the immortal Ramage press, and then were heard of no more as printers. I was one of a theatrical company some twenty-one years ago, the whole establishment was fully represented by the craft. This company was a strolling troupe, and traveled through the interior of Pennsylvania. Charley Porter, the veteran actor (still living) was a printer; also, Harry Henkins, who learned his trade with the Harpers. T. B. Johnson, then a novice but not a *stick*, for he has since made a good *impression*. Joe Gilbert, who afterwards married Mary Duff, and Peter Logan, were printers. The latter died on board a steam boat on the Ohio river a few years ago. The ladies consisted of Charlotte Cushman, Susan Cushman and Mrs. Logan.

The fate of poor Duffy is too well known to need comment. William Forrest died in Philadelphia in 1834. The last part he played was the *ghost* in a burlesque called *High, Low, Jack and the Game*, in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and exclaimed (his last words), as he descended through the stage, "D. I. O." — (damn me, I'm off). Forrest died suddenly that night.¹ Harry Quinn was one of that company; like Alec Simpson, he had lost his memory. The last night he ever appeared on the stage was at the Arch Street Theatre. His dress was half off — he stood bewildered — Joe Horton apologized for him, and Quinn was led off the stage. He died shortly afterwards at Blakely Hospital. Rossiter, who played small parts, afterwards ended his life in deep tragedy — he committed suicide in the theatre. Col. James Wallace is still living — he was editor and proprietor of the *Daily Sun* for many years. He is now assistant editor of one of the Louisville papers. The colonel married the sister of Charles Durang. She was formerly Mrs. Godey, a most excellent actress, attached to the old Park Theatre for many years. Fielding, of that company, died in the West. The last I saw of him was in Kentucky. He had made a firm resolve to abandon the profession, as times had become desperately bad. Fielding was missed — no person knew of his whereabouts, not even his *landlord*! I chanced to be traveling through the country one day, and discovered Fielding hoeing corn. It was a very hot day. In his left hand he held a pocket umbrella, in the right his hoe, a three cornered Panama hat on his head, buff stage boots on his feet, with a pair of fashionable eye-glasses over his nose. He informed me that he had got along finely that day, for he had hoed *four hills*! His *manager* (the farmer) was a Methodist preacher, and a very humane man. He owned a *distillery*, and was part owner of a stud horse, that Fielding was to take charge of and *manage* in the fall and spring.

Hardy and Hart were in this company. They formed a partnership

¹ William Forrest was not eminent in his profession. His favorite character was Robin Roughhead, in *Fortune's Frolic*. When Duffy was absent and business devolved upon him, *Fortune's Frolic* was sure to be put on the bill.

and managed a theatrical troupe in Georgia. Hart became very unpopular, which he richly deserved. He had chartered a steam boat to carry his company to a small town in Florida. A small tug steamer had hove in sight of Hart's vessel with a signal of distress flying. The unfortunate passengers and crew were in a state of great suffering. Hart saw all this, and refused to give succor to those on the tug, for the reason, he said, that "he would be too late for the performance, which would take place the next night, and he must lose no time!" The tug, however, was brought to the port of Mobile in safety, in spite of this *heartless* Hart.

Who remembers old Sam Jones? Sam was in this company. He is a Philadelphia book binder by trade. He left the stage some years ago, and is still living. I heard him make a political speech in front of the State House, Philadelphia, and a very good one it was. Sam was "sound on the goose question." I don't think that he ever heard the *sound* of the *goose* (hisses) in his show days, as he was really a fair actor.

John Kent and his sisters were attached to this company. Mrs. Herbert (Ellen Kent) is the oldest of the sisters. The youngest (Eliza) married little Harry Knight,¹ a low comedian, at Quebec. Knight had his leg cut off on the rail road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, in 1839, and died from the effects. His widow married George Mossop — a divorce followed, and she married a Mr. De Costa, a merchant of Philadelphia, and retired from the stage. Mossop then married the divorced wife of Harry Hunt, the vocalist. She was once a juvenile prodigy (Miss Lane), daughter of Mrs. Kinlock, formerly attached to the Albany Museum company. After Mossop died she married John Drew,² one of

¹ Knight used to sing *The Poachers*, and as opportunities to sing his favorite song did not occur frequently enough to satisfy him, he used to go into the upper boxes and call for Knight; whereupon the pit would take it up, and he would scud around behind the scenes, and answer the call.

² John Drew died May 21, 1862, aged 35. He was the greatest Irish comedian since Powers's time. Mr. Drew died at his own residence, in Philadelphia, at half-past four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, probably from disease of the heart. He was about thirty-five years old, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and entered the British navy when a mere boy. When very young he went upon the stage, and by degrees attained a world wide reputation in Irish characters. In Europe, America and Australia he was equally popular. Only a few months ago, after concluding a splendid engagement with Mr. Bourcicault, in England, he returned to this country, and two weeks since completed an engagement of one hundred and one nights at his wife's Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Last week Mr. Drew was in New York, feted by all the members of his profession. In June next he proposed to return to England to play a starring engagement. Man proposes and God disposes. Nothing but a lifeless corpse remains to us of John Drew — the popular actor, the polished gentleman, the Irish Yorick, the fast friend, the good fellow — except his pleasant memory. The funeral was attended by a vast concourse of persons of both sexes. He was followed to Glen Wood Cemetery by the Masonic fraternity, the Actors' Order of Friendship, citizens, &c. Many of the theatrical profession from New York were present. Mrs. Drew is a widow for the third time. What changes of scene has this lady seen since she bore the name of Louisa Lane, then the infant prodigy at the Park Theatre, and at a later date, at the Pearl Street Theatre in Albany. Mrs. Drew will continue to conduct the Arch Street Theatre, as heretofore. The complimentary benefit which was being arranged for Mr. Drew, will be gotten up for his widow. John Drew was married to Mrs. Mossop, formerly Mrs. Hunt, in 1850, in Albany. This *engagement* was no doubt the luckiest one John ever made, for on that instant he could com-

the best comedians of the age. Mrs. Drew is now performing at the Arch Street Theatre, and is a great favorite, and an unequalled general actress.

John Green, who recently died in Nashville, Tenn., was born in Philadelphia in 1795, of Irish parents, was a printer, and learned his trade in Shippen, near Fifth street. Old Jack was one of the pioneer actors of the west. His personation of Irish characters could not be excelled, and this was the opinion of the critics of the day. His wife was a talented actress, and a most amiable and accomplished lady. She was subject to deafness, which annoyed her much on the stage, as she could hear but very indistinctly the words of the actors. Mrs. Green was the original Lady Randolph to Forrest's Young Norval. John Green was a good hearted man, and was the worst enemy to himself. He was a member of the American Dramatic Company for a number of years. He has a daughter living in Philadelphia. Edwin Forrest and John Green were warm personal friends from earliest boyhood. The last I saw of John Hamilton, who killed Mr. Duffy, was in Louisville, Ky., twenty-three years since. He was subject to fits of insanity — during their paroxysms he would rave like a maniac, his friends holding him with all their strength. He imagined the form of Duffy was gazing upon him in a supplicating manner, and fiends, with serpents entwined around their heads, were about to convey him to hell! These scenes were truly horrifying to all persons present. Hamilton married old Dyke's daughter, a strolling manager of the west. She was quite young, the widow of an actor by the name of Robinson. Hamilton died in one of his ravings, in an obscure village, I think, in Tennessee. Hamilton was also a printer, and worked in various offices in Albany. He would *sub it* during the day, and play at the theatre at night. He generally played second old men, assisted in choruses, and was what is termed a general utility man.

mand an engagement at any theatre in the country, such was the popularity of this versatile, charming and accomplished actress, who, we venture to assert without fear of contradiction, had not then an equal in this or any other country — and it is doubtful whether she now has an equal as a general actress. Mrs. Drew was for a long time the "bright particular star" and universal favorite, at Harry Meech's Museum.

John Proctor, the prompter, well known in Albany, in the South Pearl Street Theatre, was one of the massacred at the battle of Williamsburgh. He, as well as his companions in arms, begged for quarters, but in vain. The rebels fired eight bullets through the body of poor Proctor, and beat his brains out! He was buried from his residence in Philadelphia. The Williamsburgh just mentioned is the place where the first theatrical representation by a regular company of comedies took place in America. This was Hallam's company. The first piece played was the *Merchant of Venice*, in 1752. During the revolution they occasionally played at Philadelphia, and in Nassau street, New York.

The Drew family, which has become well known to the public on account of the talent possessed by its members, and which has been chiefly directed to the profession of the stage, has experienced a sad mortality among its male members. Mr. John Drew died on the 21st of May. His brother, Edward Drew, captain in Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed on the 22d of July before Richmond, while gallantly leading his men in battle. A third brother, George Drew, died on the 17th of August at Fortress Monroe, of typhoid fever, incurred while on duty with the Forty-Ninth New York. Of four brothers who were alive four months ago, the only survivor and only male representative of the family is Mr. Frank, at present filling an engagement at the St. Louis Theatre. — *Troy Times*.

John Leslie was scene painter for Duffy & Forrest. He was also at the North Pearl Street Circus, with an Italian scene painter named Aperasso, an excellent artist. He painted the scenes for Parsons's Theatre, in Orange street, near the river, while the new building was being erected. Aperasso came down that day in a hurry, with paints, pots and brushes. He never fully recovered from the effects of this fall. John Leslie is on his farm in Kentucky. He was a sea-faring man in his younger days, and his marine views were much admired.

Frimbly played in the Pearl Street Theatre. His style of acting was not much admired. He stood in the position of ancient statuary — not an interesting exhibition at the best. He was also a great dancer — and especially in sailors' hornpipes was unequalled. Frimbly met an untimely death in New Orleans, in 1835 — being shot in a duel in the most cowardly manner, by an actor by the name of Spencer, and died in a few hours afterwards. Frimbly being much agitated, and his nervous system greatly deranged, he could scarcely hold the pistol in his hand. Spencer, on the other hand, was an excellent shot, cool and calculating. Frimbly expired in the most excruciating agony. The funeral was postponed for an hour, at the suggestion of old DeCamp, of the St. Charles Theatre, for the purpose of having an investigation by the coroner. It was clearly shown that Spencer fired before the time. The burial took place after dark, out at the swamp. There was a strong demonstration to lynch Spencer that night, but he escaped to Texas, and joined Fanning's party, and was afterwards killed by the Mexicans. Spencer was the vocalist at the Bowery Theatre in 1832, and made his appearance about the same time with Hadaway, the low comedian. They were both from England.

The following comprised Duffy & Forrest's company, at the Pearl Street Theatre: John Green,¹ Wallace, Proctor (now starring it in Europe), John Herbert, Riley, John Kent, W. S. Walton, Bobby Meer, John Hamilton (who killed Duffy), Corey, Fielding, Lansing (Lans. Dougherty), James, Frederick, Parkinson, Harry Knight, Harrison, McConachy, Master Meer, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Meer, Mrs. DeGrouch, Miss Woodhull, Miss Virginia Monier, Miss Ellen Kent, Miss Eliza Kent.

Wemyss played here, and was considered a very good light comedian at that day. He was an Englishman, and manager of various theatres in the United States. He wrote a history of the stage, full of egotism and nonsense. He also published a chronology of the American stage, full of error — for instance, he says, Ingersoll died in St. Louis. He died at Nashville, Tenn., of inflammation of the brain, on the 5th of June, 1837. Ingersoll was a great favorite at the Bowery, a man of amiable manners, good heart, and capable of moving in the first walks of the profession.

¹ Green was at a later day stage manager for Duffy. His favorite character was John Lump, in *Irishman in London*, and when Duffy was absent that farce was always sure to be put on the bill.

Scores of other gross errors occur in Wemyss's book. Wemyss died in New York. He was one of the officers of the American Dramatic Fund.

Jack Collins, with his round, red and good natured phiz, strutted on the Albany boards. Jack was a good fellow and a fair actor. He was the son of Lord Daeres, with whom the Yankees contended on the broad Atlantic. Collins died in New Orleans.

Henry Rockwell, a beautiful boy, from Utica, was one of Parsons's apprentices at the North Pearl Street Circus.¹ He was manager of various companies in the United States. He erected a theatre in Cincinnati, and at one time was quite wealthy — he failed in the business, and died shortly afterwards. A gentleman by the name of Bagely, of Albany, was his guardian. His life was strange and romantic. It never was rightly known who his parents were. I will relate an incident that occurred some twenty-five years ago, which may be interesting. I was standing in company with Rockwell one cold night, on the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, New Orleans, in the fall of 1836. An English woman approached us with two small boys, about five and seven years of age. She seemed weighed down with grief. She asked if we knew of any humane person who would take her children and rear them — she had married a second husband, who was a Balize pilot, and she resided with him at the South West Pass of the Mississippi river. This spot is one of the most dreary, God forsaken places I ever saw, the pilot's house being erected on piles and surrounded by swamps, drift logs, alligators, &c. The poor mother informed us that her husband had formed an ill feeling towards her children, and she had come up to the city, at his request, to get rid of them, or never return herself. Rockwell took the oldest boy, and a man by the name of *Outlaw*, a constable, took the other. It was a heart rending scene to see the mother and children *part forever!* *Outlaw*, being a man of dissolute habits, neglected the child that was given to him. It died soon afterwards, I learned, of yellow fever. Rockwell well trained the other little fellow in the arts and mysteries of the ring, and he soon became a great favorite. The company commenced its tour through Florida and Alabama. Little John, that was the youthful rider's name, was taken sick — physicians pronounced it a hopeless case — the company was obliged to leave for other towns northward, and we were reluctantly compelled to leave him, and, as we supposed, *forever*, in the hands of strangers. Many years passed, and the fate of Little John remained a mystery. I happened to be in New Orleans on another occasion. One night, at a masquerade ball, a rough, sea-faring man approached me and asked my name, and if I knew one Rockwell. He was the step-father of John C. He informed me that his wife had been dead many years. Before she died she had received a letter from her son in Alabama. This was Little John. He recovered from his sickness, and, like

¹ Mention is due, in these reminiscences, to Henry P. Madigan, theatrical and circus manager, and father of Rose Madigan, the famous equestrienne, who died at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1863, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. Madigan was born in this city. He commenced his circus career at the North Pearl street establishment, now the North Pearl Street Methodist Church. He performed here in 1826, under manager West, with Master Burton, Blanchard, Herr Kline and others. Madigan was a most daring and graceful rider — one of the best that this country ever produced.

Oliver Twist, had fallen into the hands of a good Samaritan, the daughter of his benefactor. Now the curtain drops on this strange drama. The youthful rider I have spoken of was one of the fillibustering party under Lopez, who was captured and garroted at Cuba, a few years ago.

In the orchestra of Biven's Theatre, North Pearl street—near the corner of Patroon, was an old Frenchman by the name of Mons. Mallet (pronounced Malla). This was the identical person from whose history Hackett, the actor, first conceived the idea of forming the play of *Mons. Mallet*. This Frenchman was ardently attached to Napoleon, and after the exile of the emperor, Mallet was obliged to flee to the United States, leaving behind him an only and beautiful daughter. He took up his abode in an obscure New England village. He called daily at the post office for a letter from his daughter, asking for a letter for Mons. Malla. He was of course answered in the negative, the clerk seeing no such name as Malla (spelt Mallet). The poor Frenchman was nearly insane at the disappointment—still he called at the post office daily, and received the usual answer of “no letter for Mons. Malla.” By accident the letter was discovered by a person who understood French, and the old Frenchman received the joyful news of his daughter's safety. She shortly afterwards arrived in the United States. Mr. Hackett¹ was playing Mons. Mallet many years ago in Boston. Judge of his surprise when he was informed that the hero of this play was then in *the orchestra!*

I became acquainted with two young men in the southwestern country some twenty-two years ago. They were both Albanians, and had embraced the theatrical profession. They passed through the most thrilling scenes I ever heard of on the stage of life. The first one's name was James Low. He was the low comedian at the Louisville Theatre, under the management of Mrs. Drake. Madame Celeste was at that time playing the *French Spy*. Low was playing Toney, the comic part in the

¹Hackett performed Falstaff for three successive nights at Tweddle Hall, Albany, in March, 1864, under the announcement of his last appearance before retiring from the stage. The company that supported him was a very weak one, and there being great attractions elsewhere, among them the Army Relief Bazaar, the attendance was not great. Yet Falstaff was well represented. The following item was published at the time in the papers: “Mr. James H. Hackett, who was announced to play before the public of Albany for five nights, has retired from the field after having made his appearance three times before audiences so small as to fall far short of paying expenses. Not a little comment has been excited by the fact that he came here to play, after having been announced upon the lecture course of the Young Men's Association for two successive years, and failed in both instances to keep his engagement. It might be natural to suppose that there was no definite arrangement as was implied by the announcement. The public ought, therefore, to be informed that there was a positive promise to come, and that Mr. Hackett has exhibited an indifference to the fulfillment of his engagements which is as discreditable to him as it has been embarrassing to lecture committees. His flippancy in breaking engagements has only been equalled by his readiness and apparent sincerity in making them. Though there has been no explanation of this before, the public seems to have had an intuitive appreciation of the circumstances of the case, as Mr. Hackett has learned to his mortification. Had he kept his faith, he might have had the satisfaction of appearing before an audience as large as Tweddle Hall will hold, but he chose another course, and, as a result, has ample food for reflection. Similar associations in the western cities of the state, which have been treated by him in the same manner, will read of his experience here with no little interest.”

piece. In the fighting scene Toney rushes on the stage with a bayonet in his right hand—he *pretends* to be killed, and lies down as if *dead*—he suddenly rises to his feet and hurries off the stage *backwards*. In this manner poor Low rushed off the stage, clinching the instrument of his death! His hand came in contact with one of the wings with great force, and ran the bayonet deep into his groin, and he staggered into the green room. I was near him when he expired. His last words were, “*Mother!*” The scene was truly horrible. The contortions of the painted face, while in the agonies of death, can never be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed this melancholy sight. The performance *proceeded* notwithstanding.

The other person was Lansing Dougherty, son of Counselor Dougherty, of Albany, who was attached to Duffy & Forrest’s company, under the name of Lansing. He started with a theatrical company for Texas from New York, on board a schooner. The vessel, during a severe gale in the gulf, was capsized, with keel up, at midnight! All the passengers and crew were lost except Dougherty and another young man, whose name I have forgotten. They managed to hold on to their births for two days, in their living tomb, there being just room enough between the decks for their heads to remain out of water. The sea had finally become calm, and they had as much light as if in a diving bell. They could distinctly see the sharks playing about and devouring their companions! They resolved to make one desperate *dive* for the companion way, and reach the keel of the vessel if possible. Dougherty’s companion was to dive first, and, if successful, was to give a loud knock on the planks. He made the first dive, and was successful. In a few moments Dougherty heard the knock. He also made the fearful dive, and reached the keel of the vessel. But here fresh horrors and sufferings awaited them. For three long dreary days they clung to the vessel in the broiling sun, with no clothing but their shirts! Their bodies became full of blisters and sores from the heated copper on the keel. They were finally picked up by a vessel and brought to New Orleans—the most miserable looking subjects the eye ever beheld. I obtained the account from Dougherty shortly after he came out of the hospital. I last saw Dougherty at Cincinnati, playing old men in John Young’s company.

Miss Pelby, an excellent actress, played at this theatre. She was from Boston, and the daughter of manager Pelby. Her mother, a very talented lady, modeled the group of wax statuary *The Trial of Christ*. The Mestayer family are related to the Pelbys. Mrs. Mestayer and Mrs. Pelby are sisters. Mrs. C. Thorne—wife of Charley Thorne, the actor, who has just received an immense fortune from his father’s estate, in New York—is niece of Mrs. Pelby. The Mestayer family were all connected with the stage. John was a low comedian—he is dead. Lewis played old men. Charley is dead. His widow is Barney Williams’s wife. Old Mestayer is dead. Harry Mestayer was connected with the circus. He was an excellent violin player.

The first tight rope dancer of any note flourished in the reign of Charles the II. His name was Johnny Hall. Duerow was a famous rope dancer and rider. Herr Cline was born in London. His brother Andrew, a Herculean performer, was born in Germany. Thomas, another

brother, was a melo-dramatic actor of the Old Franklin Theatre, New York. His daughter was Jerry Merrifield's¹ wife.

Goff, the man monkey, was one of Duerow's productions. The bills of the day metamorphosed Goff into a Frenchman, known as Mons. *Goffe*. He was a London cockney, and came as near imitating the monkey as any human being could, on or off the stage. He performed in Albany. He came to the United States with Fletcher, the statue man. Fletcher married Miss Geer, of Duffy & Forrest's company.

Edmond S. Connor is living in New York. He married Charlotte,² daughter of Jack Barnes. Connor was at one time manager of the Green Street Theatre, Albany. Old Mrs. Barnes — once a star of the first magnitude — is still living. She was sister to Mrs. Walstein, who played old women equal to Mrs. Barrett, of Gilfert's company. Mrs. Walstein was attached to Biven's company — the theatre being in Division street, near Green.

Mr. Danfield had out flaming posters that he would give a grand exhibition of fireworks on the hill, in Washington street, near the old hay scales, I think, in 1824 or '25. Fireworks had *been played out*, in a manner. Several exhibitions of that kind had been given by a Mr. Buckmaster. Mr. B. had declared that he would astonish the Bucktails at one of his fire exhibitions (many years before the display intended upon the hill), old Buck astonished *himself*, as well as the *doctors*. He was foolhardy enough to fire one of the rockets with a lighted cigar held in his *mouth*. Buck retired a wiser and better man, being terribly burned. Danfield's exhibition was a miserable failure, from the following curious reason: About this time a hen's egg was found in a nest in the neighborhood of Isaac Dennison's mansion. On the egg, in *bas relief* letters, was this strange inscription: "*Oh, ye sinners, repent, for the world will be burned on the tenth day of November!*" Very few persons thought of amusement — the excitement ran high. There were no spiritualists or Millerites in those days, and, if there had been, they would have been thrown far in the background. Knots of sinners could be seen on the corners of the streets, discussing the coming event. Some folks fairly howled with fear and trembling. Some became as patient as lambs about to be led to the slaughter, and awaited the coming of the "general muss" with Christian resignation. A poor devil, a barber, became so nervous while shaving a customer, that he actually shaved one of his ears off! Old grandfather *Twiced Dale*, of the Lancaster school (who never flogged the urchins), was minus of scholars for many a day. The fighting youths of the hill and Foxes creek ceased to batter each other with brickbats during this awful suspense. *Hittites* had played out. Jim Boardman, who "built stronger than the mason," and who was always on hand to assist the coroner in rifling the pockets of drowned persons, declared that the "folks were crazy, when they might escape the conflagration by putting for Lower Canada." Old Penny, a demented street preacher,

¹ Jerry Merrifield was found dead in his bed at St. Louis, August, 1862. He was well known in Albany, was an excellent comedian, and a clever fellow generally.

² Charlotte Mary Sanford Barnes, wife of Edmond Shepherd Connor, died in New York, April 14, 1863, after a short illness.

pitched into the sinners right and left, and warned all hands to keep their eyes skinned for the fatal 10th of November! John Winne and Lew McIntosh,¹ typos, said "The 10th might come and be damned. They had received nothing but lottery tickets for their services (the boss gave lottery tickets to the jouts in lieu of cash). They had drawn nothing but blanks for six months, and had become desperate!" Johnny Feltman gave them fatherly advice, and with tears in his eyes begged them to "repent, and remember the little scores on his slate before the 10th." The affair, of course, turned out to be a decidedly *bad egg*. The hoax was got up by a shoemaker, by preparing the shell of the egg with a strong acid, after putting on the letters. Hence this grand hubbub among the weak minded and credulous!

Old Platt a magician, performed slight-of-hand and ventriloquism on public occasions in the summer. Among some of the interesting experiments performed by the professor were running pins and needles in various parts of his body, biting and licking a red hot poker. A collection was then taken up for old Platt's benefit. He could generally be seen on *Pinkster day*,² among the darkies, with his violin, on the hill — Pinkster hill — south of the Capitol. Pinkster day was a great day, a gala day, or rather week — for they used to keep it up a week — among the darkies. The dances were the original Congo dances, as danced in their native Africa. They had a chief, Old King Charley. The old settlers said Charley was a prince in his own country, and was supposed to have been one hundred and twenty-five years old at the time of his death! On these festivals old Charley was dressed in a strange and fantastical costume — he was nearly bare legged, wore a red military coat, trimmed profusely with variegated ribbons, and a small black hat with a pompoon stuck in the side. These dances and antics of the darkies must have afforded great amusement for the ancient burghers. As a general thing the music consisted of a sort of drum, or instrument constructed out of a box with sheep skin heads, upon which old Charley did most of the beating, accompanied by singing some queer African air. Charley generally led off the dance, when the Sambos and Philises, juvenile and antiquated, would put in the double-shuffle-heel-and-toe-breakdown, in a manner that would have thrown Master Diamond and other modern *cork-onions* somewhat in the *shade*. These festivals seldom failed to attract large crowds from the city, as well as from the rural districts, affording them a huge amount of unalloyed fun. Negro minstrelsy has held its own down to the present day, it now being in full feather, and is likely to continue for years to come.

Thirty-five years ago a sort of menagerie opened in the stable opposite Bowlsby's Hotel, in North Market street, southwest corner of Van Tromp street. The lower part of the building is now occupied as a stove store, &c., and the upper part by several families. Bowlsby's was considered a first class hotel in those days, equal to Skinner's and Rockwell's, afterwards called the City Hotel and Mansion House, the sites of those two celebrated hotels now being occupied by those magnificent structures Marble Hall and Ransom's Building. Bowlsby's Hotel was previously

¹Lew died prematurely of bad habits, and was buried by the printers.

²*Pinksterdag*, Whitsunday, or Pentecost.

kept by Reuben Smith, uncle to Captain Henry Smith, a brave young officer, aid to General Scott, in his Mexican campaign, in which Captain Smith lost his life. Members of the legislature, and other dignitaries, so-journed at this house. But to the show — it consisted of two cub bears — Dandy Jack, a gloomy looking monkey, was the star — a calf with two heads, and a monster that was thrown upon the beach at Staten Island — at least so the showman informed the audience. It was drawn on four wheels, and was about twenty feet long — it was a sort of *What is it*. Its tale resembled that of a whale — its body was black and smooth, the head square, with a pair of eyes resembling two bung holes in a large sized hogshhead. Dr. Latham was the manager. Stevens, in his travels in South America, speaks of finding a small ranche on the Andes, I think, and was greatly astonished to discover human beings living in this remote region. He hailed, in Spanish, two men, but judge of his surprise when he was answered in *English*, by two *live* Yankees, viz: Dr. Latham and his partner, who were trapping wild beasts!

This menagerie I have spoken of was destroyed by a mob at Waterloo, in the western part of the state. The manager had changed the critter to a *whale*. The show folks besmeared it through the day with a very rancid kind of oil — the odor having the effect to keep the meddling audience at a respectful distance, as close examination would be fatal to the whale stock. A prying, meddlesome lawyer — a *Yankee*, of course — felt extremely anxious to ascertain the exact thickness of the whale's hide. He accordingly took out his knife, regardless of the *whale-y* smell, and cut a large hole in the side of the monster. The lawyer was completely dumbfounded. The monster of the deep had a body made of *sole-leather*! — his tail was the only thing that was Simon pure about his whaleship. The manager and his assistants carried their wardrobe, trunks, etc., in the whale's belly — (probably taking the idea from old Jonah)! The head of the whale was portable, or *comeoffable*. Suffice it to say, as soon as the trick was discovered, the mob *harpooned* the entire show. This was sometime previous to Barnum's day, and the art of humbugging had not arrived at such a pitch of perfection.

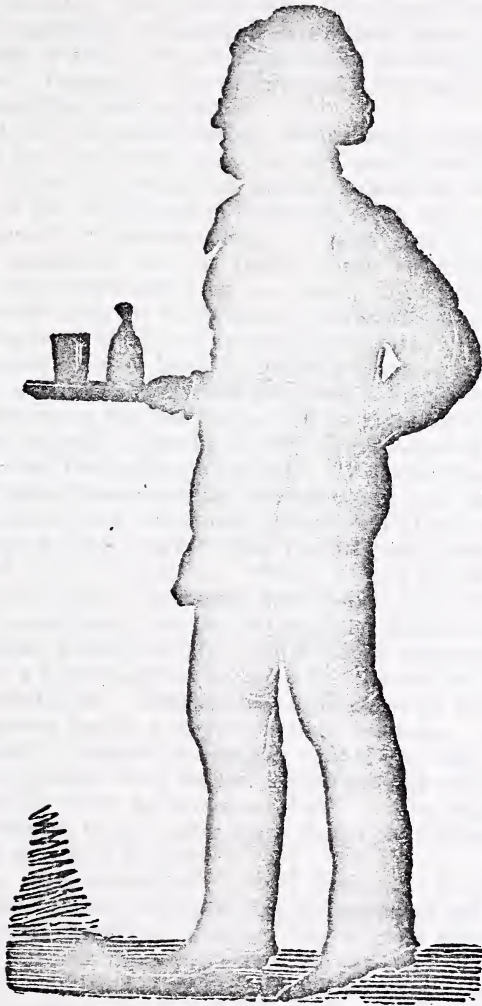
But I am wandering too far from Albany — so I will resume the reminiscences of old Gotham. Charley Parsons played at the South Pearl Street Theatre, after Burroughs's time. Burroughs, a splendid melodramatic performer, managed for Sandford. Mrs. Hamblin, wife of Tom Hamblin, of the old Bowery, was the leading woman in this company. Parsons was an inferior actor, especially in tragedy — he was of Herculean frame, round shouldered, and had a voice like artificial stage thunder! He was a great favorite, however, in the southwest. He played Roaring Ralph Stackpole to perfection. Had Dr. Bird seen Ralph and Parsons he would have been puzzled to distinguish one from the other. It was actually worth the price of admission to see Parsons as Ralph, without his uttering a word. Parsons being a speculative genius, he left the stage and went to preaching in the Methodist church at Louisville, but he soon slid backwards, and finally slid on the stage again — but the spec wouldn't pay; he made a failure, and so Roaring Ralph abandoned the devil's frying pan (the stage), and was once more received to the arms of his deserted flock. I heard him preach the next Sunday

after he left the stage, but it was Roaring Ralph all through the sermon, the prayer, the benediction.

Among the celebrities that appeared about this time at the South Pearl Street Theatre, was Clara Fisher, who was the prodigy of her time. She was the youngest sister of Mrs. Vernon. Vernon had the management of the theatre for some time, till he lost his voice, and retired to a farm, where he died. He was the architect of the first St. Paul's Church, in Ferry street. The songs that came upon the stage at this time were the *Hunters of Kentucky*, *Wha'll be King but Charley*, *The Dashing White Sergeant*, sung by Miss Twibill; *Coming thro' the Rye*, sung by Mrs. Forbes. Sloman introduced *Kitty Clover*, and other popular comicalities. Miss Fisher sang with much effect *Fall not in Love, dear Girls beware*. The songs soon wore out, and those who sung them had as brief a career. The fate of Duffy, one of the last managers of this theatre, is not forgotten. He was a native of Albany, eminent in his profession, but died by the hands of an assassin at the early age of 34.

Miss Twibill, a beautiful girl, who played at the Pearl Street Theatre, was the daughter of Twibill, an actor and vocalist, who was unequalled in nautical songs, such as the *Bay of Biscay*, *The Waterman*, *Harry Bluff*, &c. It was said that Twibill treated his daughter very cruelly at times. During one of Twibill's fits of anger, the gallant Tom Flynn, comedian, interfered with her heart, hand and *fortune*, and one day made the pretty and fascinating Miss Twibill Mrs. Flynn. Flynn was a genius in his way. He was engaged to play at the Pearl Street Theatre, and was to open as Young Rapid, in *Cure for the Heart Ache*. Night approached, the boat from New York was detained on the bar. Vernon, I think, was substituted for Flynn, but at the end of the first act Flynn arrived and finished the play. Old Jack Barnes and his wife were playing here at the time. Old Jack made an apology to the audience for Flynn, in his own peculiar style, which was as good as a first-class farce, and the performance went off with immense *eclat*. Roberts, an excellent comedian, played that night. His rendition of Bailey Nichol Jarvie, in *Rob Roy*, was probably never equaled in either hemisphere. His French, Scotch, Irish and Cockney dialect was smooth, natural and *perfect*. He was in every sense of the word a gentleman and a scholar, amiable, and beloved by the profession, as well as by all who were fortunate enough to become acquainted with him. Roberts succeeded Gates at the Bowery. He died in Charleston. Roberts was a printer, and an excellent one, too.

Speaking of Tom Flynn reminds me of an incident of some importance. Tom broke the nose of the celebrated tragedian Lucius Junius Booth, with a fire poker or tongs, at a hotel, I think, in Charleston, S. C., which was the cause of that very marked nasal sound in Booth's utterance. Previous to this unfortunate mishap Booth's face was very handsome — a perfect model — his nose was prominent, but not too much so, and a little inclined to aquiline. His face, as all who ever saw it well remember, was strangely beautiful, and remarkably expressive. His eyes were of a dark blue, full, rolling, and as bright and piercing as the eagle's. Booth had one great failing, that of indulging too freely in the bowl — that is, at times — he would abstain from it for weeks, even months. Liquor would frequently produce upon him a state of frenzy that was sometimes terrible, and when these fits were on, he would as



A. J. ALLEN,

In a favorite character.

bany). At the conclusion of the grand pantomime a balloon was to ascend from the back of the stage to the dome of the theatre, and then it was to make a "brilliant burst." The balloon was filled with lottery tickets, and the audience were to draw "several valuable prizes," made of *silver leather* — (Dummy being great on the manufacture of this article) — invented by the beneficiare, Andrew Jackson Allen. A miniature balloon was hauled up with a string after the aforesaid exereciating pantomime was concluded. Some person stationed above, at a given *cue*, emptied a bag of folded bits of paper upon the heads of the audience — *all blanks!* Dummy, at this time, was at home, snugly in the arms of Morpheus, enjoying *golden dreams*.

Sol. Smith, in his reminiscences, relates many anecdotes of Allen. Dummy was hard up, funds were low, at a small town in the valley of Virginia. His silver leather had become exhausted, and so he determined to give the Virginians an invaluable treat, viz: a grand balloon ascension, assisted by *Gageremo*, &c. A great rush of people from the surrounding mountains was the result. Such an exhibition had never been seen in those parts before, or — since! The balloon was about to be inflated, when Dummy, to his horror, discovered several rents in the paper! Presence of mind, and a tight grip upon the proceeds never forsook the inventor of silver leather. Dummy mounted a cider barrel, and informed the multitude that certain chemicals had become exhausted, and that it was necessary for him to post off to the next village to procure some of those important ingredients that *his gas* required for the success of the balloon and the daring navigators. He appealed to them as "Virginians, the noble descendants of Pocahontas, to wait one hour for his return. He should ever feel proud, as the father of the American stage, for the kindness he had received from the most noble race America had ever produced," i. e., Virginians. Dummy started for the chemicals, on horse back, exclaiming, as he waved his hand, "*Dum Vivimus Dummeromo!*" It is needless to say the father of the American stage outstripped the far-famed Johnny Gilpin. After riding many miles he made a halt, and from a high mountain he had a fine view of the village he had recently departed from. Dummy had an impediment in his speech, and spoke like a person having a severe attack of influenza. In relating this incident, he said "*It was the dabbest fide sight he ever seed. The hubbug'd ad disappoilted fellows burit the best bagdificed't ballood ever codstructed. The fire shootig up to the horizod was subltibe.*" The father of the American stage, suffice it to say, never again visited the descendants of Pocahontas in that section of Virginia.

Allen was a great admirer of General Jackson. He declared that it was through his (Allen's) influence that the people of the United States made the general president. Dummy was a great epicure. He kept bachelor hall, and took the world easy. He invented many fancy dishes, one in particular, which he called *calapash*, another *calapee*. This he served to his customers, at his eating house he called the *Dican*, in Dean street. The calapash was made of ancient cheese, codfish, onions, mustard, rum and wine. The calapee was the same, with the addition of *cabbage*. Behind the bar was to be seen hanging to the wall the "identical Richard's dress worn by George Frederick Cooke, the great tragedian;" but this, however, it was strongly suspected, was one of Dummy's

innumerable *gags*, as some of his silver leather was plain to be seen sewed to the dress! Mr. Durang tells numerous anecdotes of Allen in his admirable *History of the American Stage*. A characteristic anecdote of him, showing how he served up turtle soup for the epicures of Albany, may be found in the *Annals of Albany*, vol. v, p. 276.

Dummy had a wonderful penchant for "running up a score" among his acquaintances. He had borrowed a sum of money from an old friend in Green street, who dunned Dummy for it whenever he met him, but was always put off with some *plausible* excuse — he must "wait for his benefit," or for something else to "turn up," when he would certainly pay it. They were passing in Green street, one morning, Dummy on one side and his creditor on the other side; when opposite Bement's Recess the creditor hailed, and beckoned Dummy to come over the street. It was a peculiar trait with Dummy, when dunned, to *feign* more than his usual *deafness*. "I say," said creditor, "Mr. Allen, can't you pay that little score now?" Dummy, in the coolest and politest manner possible, replied, "Tank you, tank you, I nebber takes any ding (thing) before breakfast!" and marched on.

Capt. Page opened a circus in Beaver street, between Green and South market streets, in 1829-30. John Simpson kept a billiard saloon in the rear of the circus. At the house of Simpson many a sparring exhibition took place. Jim Sandford and Bill Delong taught the *manly art* at Simpson's. Delong is still living; he has been an officer in the fifth ward, Philadelphia, for many years, and is much respected as a worthy, upright man by all political parties. Delong was an excellent boxer and a splendidly formed man. Sandford was a small man, but as tough as Sayers. Among the fancy at Simpson's was Harry Webb, a Herculean figure, and as finely put together as a marble statue, and heaven protect him that received a fair dose of Harry's bunch of fives. Then there was Harry Jewell, cousin of Joe, now the superintendent of the Point Breeze Course, Philadelphia. Uncle Joe has fallen off *some* in weight — from 275 pounds to 390 in his dancing pumps! Charley Low and Jewell set to at Sampson's one night. Charley received a tremendous teller from Jewell over the conck. Camphor and brandy were in active demand for some minutes after that.

Capt. Page's company went on a tour to Lower Canada. Here a mob tore his circus down, or nearly so. It was a wooden building, situated on McGill street, Montreal. The time worn circus play of *Billy Button, the Unfortunate Tailor*, was the sole cause of the riot. At this time there were hundreds of Irish tailors in Montreal, who imagined the production of Billy Button was an insult to their trade and all connected with it. The enraged tailors gave the fearful war cry, led on by Captain DeGrady. Old West had just entered the ring in the character of Billy Button, when showers of brickbats greeted him from all directions. The war then began in good earnest, and was kept up for days and nights. The contending parties, the tailors and the Billy Buttonites, contested every inch of ground. Button met the foe, and they were his. The tailors got awfully *basted* by the Cannucks, who were furnished by the citizens with ammunition. Barrels of rum, with their heads knocked in, were swallowed in less than no time. By the friends of Button these barrels were placed in

the centre of McGill street. Several persons were killed, among the number a Mr. Lyman, a very estimable citizen. The military were finally called out, and peace and quiet once more restored. The circus then embarked for Quebec — here the riot was renewed with redoubled fury; but the military being on the alert, it was promptly put down. A number of the rioters were transported, and so was Billy Button *transported*, but with *joy!*

Page had a fair theatrical company with his circus. It consisted of Harry Knight, Wells and sister (afterwards John Sefton's wife), and after that Mrs. Russell, of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, the great tragic actress. Miss Emery, George Gale (Mazeppa), Tom Grierson, Shinnotti, Barney Burns, Leslie, Shadgut (what a name!), John Kent and his sisters, Helen and Eliza, and many others. Page then opened the Theatre Royal, Montreal, and went by the board. I believe this company are all dead, with the exception of the humble chronicler of these brief lines.¹ Page knew no such word as fail. He visited every part of the globe that white men have seen. He searched the jungles of the East Indies for show stock. He penetrated the regions of scorching Africa, searched all the fairs of Europe, and furnished more *what is it?* for the American market in the shape of giants, red eyed negroes, glass spinners, and other sights too numerous to speak of, than any other showman. The last I saw of the captain was in Philadelphia, and he was far advanced in the serene and yellow leaf. He had just returned from South America with Aztec children, and was on his way to Europe. The captain was a Yankee, could speak several languages, was full of enterprise, had great knowledge of the world, but dame fortune smiled but seldom on the captain.

¹The following appeared in one of the Albany papers in 1857: "J. W. Bancker, formerly Master Bancker, of the North Pearl Street Circus, called on us yesterday and posted us up in a few reminiscences. Bancker first rode in this city in 1823, at a circus located on the corner of Eagle and State streets. The North Pearl Street Circus opened in 1826. Bancker belonged to the first company, and rode the first horse and threw the first somerset in the house. The company consisted of the following persons: Manager, Sam. Parsons; Treasurer, Edward Tucker; Assistant Manager, Sam. McCracken; Clown, William Gates; Riding Master, J. W. Bancker; Riders, Dan. Champlin, Jacob Burton, Edward Carter, Alexander Downie and John Shay. Miss Mary Robinson was the leading melo-dramatic actress. Miss R. was a very talented woman, and played her parts with great power. After leaving Albany she went to England with Burroughs, the actor. This was in 1828. In 1830 she left Burroughs and London, and went to New South Wales, where, we believe, she died. Downie died in the West Indies. Gates attached himself to the Bowers Theatre, and died in New York in 1843. Champlin died in Mobile. Burton joined the army and died in Florida. Carter is also dead. McCracken died in Springfield, Ohio; he married a Miss Brown, who lived opposite the circus, in North Pearl street. Of the company existing in 1826 Bancker is the only one living. The North Pearl Street Circus was built by Sam. Parsons, and cost \$22,000, horses included. It failed to pay in 1829, and then passed into the hands of S. J. Penniman. Mr. Penniman sold it to the Methodists, who have since used it as a church. In 1827 Bancker took a benefit, on which occasion E. Forrest made a bet with Fredenrich, the butcher, that he would enter the ring and perform with the acrobats. He did so, but got awfully hissed. He won his bet, but lost his temper for the next two days. Bancker had three apprentices while in this city — Harry Madigan and George and Wm. Stone. He is at the present time agent for Sloat & Shephard's circus.

Jim Bancker¹ opened a circus on the same spot in Beaver street that Page had occupied in 1831. This was a very good company. Among the performers was a young man by the name of John Weaver. He was Herculean in appearance — he was beautifully formed, and was called the American Sampson. He performed some astonishing feats of strength. He was a native of Philadelphia, and was much respected for his amiable disposition and goodness of heart. He had formed an attachment for a young lady of Philadelphia, a marriage vow being the result between the lovers. Weaver was to abandon the profession forever, the next fall, and retire with his young and beautiful wife. The company started on its tour. At that day, in some of the western towns, there was great difficulty at times to procure a license. There appeared to be a very bitter antipathy by the religious community, that such innocent amusements should take place in our *free country*! — the exercise of horsemanship being considered demoralizing and a sin! This was the opinion of this class of citizens. Many law suits were the result, but the circus non-suited the Mawworms. In some instances the commonwealth contrived to convince the jury that these wicked shows were prompted by the devil, and a mist was cast before the eyes of the audience by the incantations of the showman. The standing on a horse, when at full speed, was deemed by them a base deception — and a *load-stone* was used to make the man stick to the said horse's back! The clown was one of the devil's imps, etcetera; but the disciples of blue laws failed to convince the jury. Theatricals fared no better in some of these benighted regions. The company made a halt at a small village for two days. Whitecraft and law breaking were charged against the unfortunate performers. Weaver was about to be arrested, and not wishing to be detained; as he was on the eve of embarking homewards to Philadelphia, he made his escape, with the intention of proceeding to the next county, where he could be safe, but the night being dark and rainy, he lost his way in the woods — becoming bewildered, he was not found for two days. The weather being cold, and Weaver thinly clad, he took a violent cold, which terminated in billious fever, and in a few days after he died, at Fort Niagara, and was buried in an old church yard, on the banks of Lake Ontario.

John Gossin, about this time, joined Bancker's troupe, in Little York, Upper Canada. John was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was with Sam. Nichols's company, that performed in the amphitheatre in Dallius street, Albany. Gossin and Jack May both performed in this company, and were a whole team, as clowns. Nichols had a superb equestrian and theatrical company, and for two seasons in succession did an immense business, the establishment being patronized by first class people. The last time Forrest appeared in Albany,² was at the Nichols's amphitheatre, then under the management, I think, of Jackson — familiarly known as Black Jack. Josephine Clifton, the majestic Josephine, as she was called, played an engagement with Forrest at the same time. Scandal was busy with this association. In this company was also a person by the name of Vail. He was the successor of Weaver in feats of strength. He was a

¹As before stated, the author himself died soon after this was written.

²Since the above was written Forrest appeared at the Academy of Music, Oct. 31, 1864.

powerful man, and a native of Mansfield, Ohio. His early days were occupied as a boatman on the western rivers. Vail had many hair-breadth escapes from death. He performed his feats of strength on a pole that supported the large pavilion. It was crowded one night in a town in Indiana. Vail was suspended by his knees to the pole, which was some ten feet from the ground — in his hands he held two anvils, and by his teeth he held several fifty-six pound weights. At this moment one of those fearful *tornadoes* that we so often hear of in the west, suddenly came up, the pavilion was blown to atoms, the seats fell with a fearful crash — the howling of the wind and the screams of women and children were terrible — the pole on which Vail was suspended was broken, and he fell, with the great weights of iron he was grasping, head foremost to the ground. A number of persons were killed. Vail was picked up for dead among the mass of weights. He was badly injured, but survived his fearful fall. Vail had a fortunate escape from death during an earthquake at Martinique, in the West Indies. The sides of the house that he occupied fell outwards. Vail was just in the act of leaping from one of the windows. He fell safely in the street, the *window frame passing over his head and shoulders!* So close was he to the falling beams that his foot became entangled in the falling mass, and drew his leg from the boot, as he said, with a patent boot jack! After this occurrence he was shipwrecked. He abandoned the profession, and became very wealthy at one of the West India islands, Port Royal. He married a quadroon, as rich as Cræsus, and as lovely as a sunflower. He is now located at Yankee Station, California, and is known as Squire Vail, *Justice of the Peace*, &c.

Young Calahan also amused the Albanians with his elegant and superb horsemanship. He was a native of the city of New York. Most of his days were passed in Mexico and South America. Calahan died in his native city — New York.

Joe Blackburn also performed on the Beaver street lot. Blackburn was the clown of the American arena. He was a man of extraordinary ability. He possessed a good education, and figured as a poet of no ordinary pretensions. His letters from Europe were perused with much interest, and were published in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, and other popular journals of the day. Blackburn was a Baltimorean. His uncle left him his entire fortune; but, poor fellow, while on his way from New Orleans to Baltimore to inherit his wealth, he sickened and died on board the steamer Express Mail, near Horse Shoe Bend, and was buried at Memphis, Tenn., in 1841.

The old North Pearl Street Amphitheatre began to give up the ghost about the year 1828. Nosey Phillips tried his hand in this place as well as at the South Pearl Street Theatre. Like all other projects that *Nosey* undertook, somebody was the sufferer. Nosey was as mad a wag as we shall never look upon his like again. His style of financiering were plans only peculiar to himself. He was the sole author and inventor of many shrewd and curious dodges. Moses¹ — that was his Christian name — opened a theatre in Providence, R. I. — he procured an excellent company from New York, and with the aid of *Providence* he pocketed quite

¹His name stands in Scott's Albany Directory, of 1828, *Nosey*. He was one of the children of Israel. Phillips and Barnes used to play the *two dromios*, and under the pencil, resembled each other exactly in features, figure, and voice.

a sum. He owed several small scores to the inhabitants, as well as the actors. Nosey promised that all bills against him should be liquidated on *Monday*, without fail. The bills of the day were issued, and the lamps all trimmed, and actors "all up in their parts," and sundry creditors awaited the important moment; but the eagle-eyed, as well as eagle-nosed Nosey, had fled to New York with all the *rocks* in his fob! Arriving in that city, he had no difficulty in finding an old sufferer that he owed a long standing bill. Nosey brought his wits to working order, knowing that in a few hours he would be seized for debt and be placed in du-rance vile. (There was a law for imprisonment for debt in those days). He induced said old sufferer to sue him, which he did. Nosey acknowledged the debt, and was committed to jail. The enraged creditors from Rhode Island arrived only to be disappointed. Nosey was already caged for debt, and in a few days all excitement had subsided. Nosey settled the score with his lucky friend, and once more he buckled on his armor for fresh adventures. Cincinnati was the scene of many of Nosey's *jokes*. Here he enlivened the audience of Fog & Stickney's Circus by enacting the clown in a time worn scene called the *Peasant's Frolic*. Nosey was astride a beautiful black horse, telling some stereotyped Joe Millers, when all of a sudden the horse flew around the ring as if a sky-rocket was fast to his tail. The ring master could not stop him. Nosey's lungs were brought into requisition — he appealed to the man with the whip, at the top of his voice, "Stop him, for God's sake!" "A good joke," says the ring master. "Go it, Nosey," yelled the boys. Nosey went it loose, heels over head into the pit, striking an honest Jack tar in the eye with his hand. Nosey's skull cap and a small portion of his scalp were missing. The sailor was enraged to find his eye blackened. "Well," says Jack, "that fellow with a big handle on his mug is the damdest wust clown I ever did see." Nosey left the ring as soon as possible, as his tights had come down. A law suit was the result; but the ring master declared it was a joke, and, besides that, he could not stop the horse. Nosey was accordingly non-suited.

His grand wind-up, however, took place in New Orleans, in 1842. Caldwell, manager of the St. Charles Theatre, despatched an agent to New York with full power to engage the best talent to be found, and in particular to engage Aaron Phillips — who was a good actor and a worthy man — for his prompter. Caldwell's agent being a stranger in the capacity of theatrical negotiator, committed a sad mistake. He wrote a note, directing the same to *Mr. Phillips, comedian*. Nosey's hawk-eye discovered the letter, and received the contents with unspeakable joy, but *mum* was the word. He certainly *was* Mr. Phillips, comedian, and was a prompter. The agent never was instructed to engage any *other* person for prompter but Mr. Phillips, hence the mistake. Nosey was placed under binding articles of agreement, *which he signed*. The other party agreed to give said Phillips the sum of \$30 per week, and a benefit at the expiration of six months. What was the surprise of Caldwell, the actors, and everybody, when the immortal Nosey arrived in New Orleans! Caldwell was in for it. Nosey was sent to Mobile, but he got all the agreement called for.

The last days of the North Pearl Street Amphitheatre was rather an up hill business. Isaac O. Davis was manager, I believe. At the grand

finale, old Turnbull, father of Julia, the danseuse, produced an abolition drama, full of woolly-headism. I have forgotten the name of the piece. It was quite affecting, however; the author himself *cried* in some of the most *tender* points. It had a fine run of — one evening! For some cause or other the manager on the next evening was obliged, as he said, to dismiss the audience in consequence of some of the artists rebelling and refusing to play. While the manager was making this moving speech the ticket seller smelt a good sized rat, and there being just \$18 due *him*, he blew out the lights in the office and vamosed with all the funds, \$18, all in small change. The manager threw himself upon the kind indulgence of the audience, and informed them that they could step to the box office and have the money refunded them! The ticket seller was *non est*, and a free fight was the result. The chandelier was broken, as well as the manager, who made his escape through a *sewer*! The scene ended by old John Meigs, high constable, and his *posse* capturing some dozen canaalers and two soldiers from the rendezvous. The old theatre soon wound up its earthly career.¹ Bill Lawson was engaged here about this time. Lawson is spoken of in Durang's *History of the Stage*. He came to the United States with West, the bell ringer. Lawson was a fine looking man. He could neither read nor write, yet he could play the part of a sailor in excellent style. His Mat Mizzen was the best ever produced on the American stage in that day. He played Joe Steadfast equally well, in the *Turnpike Gate*. Joe was the first victim to the cholera in the summer of 1832; he died in a wretched cellar, in Catharine street, New York. Near the same locality, and equally as miserable, Miss Emery, the great English tragic actress, died. Her acting of Bianca was a most thrilling picture. Her untimely end was much regretted.

Yankee Hill (George) was a native of New England. His father was a teacher of music, tuned pianos, &c., in Philadelphia, for many years — he was very poor, but managed to gain a livelihood, struggling hard through life, and finally died. George, or *Yankee Hill*, was a paper hanger by trade, and worked for a long time in Albany. He commenced his career as a comic singer in Trowbridge's Museum, corner of South market and Hudson streets. After singing a while at the Museum, he appeared at the South Pearl Street Theatre, in Yankee characters. I think he appeared first in the musical piece of the *Forest Rose*. Hill was an inimitable flute player. He rose very rapidly in the profession, and was very successful both in the United States and Europe. He succeeded Hackett. He accumulated a handsome competency, but he could not bear prosperity — became an ardent devotee of Bacchus as well as of Venus, squandering all. He finally abandoned the stage, and studied the profession of dentistry. He died at Saratoga. Hill owned, at one time, a beautiful villa at Batavia, in western New York; his wife resided there while he was starring it through the United States and Europe.

As I am speaking of Yankee characters, I will say a few words of the lamented Dan Marble. I think he was born in New York. He made

¹ The history of the Albany theatre, as will have been seen, is a significant history of the conversion of play houses into churches — the only three edifices erected expressly for dramatic purposes having had a very short career as such, and then their walls echoed with a different class of sounds. Even the wooden building erected by the Thespian Society, in Orchard street, was converted into a Methodist church.

his first appearance at the old Chatham, in the farce of *Fortune's Frolic*, Dan playing Robin Roughhead. He was greatly annoyed with the tooth ache that night—the pain of the tooth, and the first smell of the foot lights, the gaze of the fiddlers, and a view of the audience, caused Dan's knees to shake terribly. I stood by him as he stepped for the first time before the audience. At first he was quite bewildered. He finally frightened the tooth ache away, and played the part as well as if he had been an old stager. Dan was full of fun; he told many original stories that would draw a laugh from the ghost of old Job Gould. He was an excellent comedian, and an immense favorite wherever he visited. He died in Louisville, Ky. Dan was a great wag, and loved fun, no matter in what manner it was dished up. His benefit was to have taken place the night he died. The bill read as follows: "Benefit and last appearance of Dan Marble. This evening will be presented *Cure for the Cholera!*" Poor Dan died of cholera on the same night.

In the orchestra of the North Pearl Street Amphitheatre was to be seen and heard a remarkable personage—his name was Paddy Burns, and he was one of the best Kent buglers of that day. Paddy, of course, was a son of the Emerald Isle—he was in the British service most of his days—his regiment was stationed opposite Fort Niagara, Canada. Paddy had made up his mind "solid," as he said, to Yankeeize himself, as Uncle Sam's dominions were only on the opposite side of the Niagara river, some nine or ten miles below Niagara Falls. Burns was suspicioned, and was consequently watched very closely, so that an attempt to escape was a dangerous experiment; but he tried it, and succeeded. One fine morning Paddy held an innocent confab with the sentinel, whose station was near the bank of the river. A few drops of the "crathur" cemented the bonds of friendship closer than wax—the sentinel got three sheets in the wind, while Paddy Burns was as sober as the pope. He managed to pour some of the liquor into the vigilant soldiers gun, unperceived. Paddy then retired from the presence of his friend, behind a rock, tied his bugle on his neck, and plunged in the river, and had swam a great distance from the shore before he was discovered. The alarm was given,—the sentinel's gun flashed in the pan, and Paddy arrived safe in the "Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave," amid the loud huzzas of the spectators on the American shore, who had watched the proceedings with the most intense anxiety. Burns then mounted a high elevation, and played Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia in the very teeth of John Bull! Paddy was liked by all who knew him. He died in Ohio.

At the temporary building on the corner of Green and Division streets Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Williams played. They were both eminent performers. Mrs. Williams, after Harry's death, married Maywood, the Scotch actor. There was an actor, an Englishman, who performed here—his name was Russell—he had no fear of strychnine—he was never seen sober, and he became completely acclimated to the *hissing* process. Russell was famous for addressing the audience—he made apologies every night. Mrs. Williams was playing Jane Shore—Russell was to kneel over the dead body in the last scene, but being top heavy he fell with all his weight on the corpse of Jane Shore. This brought the *dead* Shore to her feet—Russell, as usual, attempted an apology. Stale eggs went up from ten cents per dozen to \$1.50. Russell made a stampede!

NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

[The following notes were gathered almost exclusively from the *Evening Journal* for the year 1861 and part of 1862, after which they were taken from all the city papers].

1861.

Jan. 1. New Year's day, with its smiles within doors and its sunshine without, its hours of festive gayety to some and mournful reflections to others, has come and gone; and the newly arrived 1861 will pursue, undisturbed, the routine of its predecessor, just deceased;—illustrious, alas! in withering the heart's brightest hopes, by consigning to the tomb those of whose life we formed a part—the idolized husband, the cherished wife, the nestlings of our hearth-stones. We will not dwell on the sad theme. We will speak of the joyous faces and kind interchange of courtesies that the day brought forth. The ceremonies attending the inauguration of the governor and lieutenant governor, were unusually impressive. The Burgesses Corps were in attendance, with full ranks, and also a delegation from the Troy Citizens' Corps, and a large number of citizens. The governor received his friends in the executive chamber, and the other officers of state at their respective dwellings. Mayor Thacher kept up the ancient custom, by receiving calls from the city officials and his friends. But the most important feature of the day was the renewal of friendship and the interchange of social feelings among our citizens. The ladies, as usual, were to be found at home, and during the afternoon and evening "joy unconfined" held full carnival in many a dwelling. The young men embraced the opportunity offered in the day to increase the number of their female acquaintances; and the ladies, doubtless, were gratified in thus increasing their catalogue of friends.—*Evening Journal*.....For some time efforts had been made by our firemen to find some machine that could throw a stream of water over the gilded ball on the top of the flag staff on the City Hall. The steam fire engines of Troy were brought down, tested, and failed. Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 had been tried, and, although several of them threw handsome streams of water to nearly its height, yet they did not fully come up to the mark. The crowning effort was made by Mountaineer Engine No. 5, made by Button, of Waterford. Taking the water from her suction she threw a handsome stream of water over the ball, so beautifully that some contend that the water reached a height of from ten to fifteen feet above the ball.....The Scottish national game of curling was played on the ice in the river yesterday. The ice was too rough to exhibit the game in its perfection; but it was well played, nevertheless. Mr. James Dixon was the champion of the day.....The lumber trade for the year past was satisfactory to manufacturers and dealers. Although prices were high, they

were steady, and sufficient for a fair remuneration. The supply was equal to the demand, though hemlock and spruce were scarce during most of the year, caused by the want of the usual freshet to bring down the logs cut last winter. The fall freshets, however, brought down enough for the diminished demand in the last month of the season. A large amount of common pine was received from Michigan and Wisconsin, when only the better qualities are sent this way ; but nearly all has been sold, though at prices which rendered but a small, if any, profit to the manufacturers. The receipts for the year have been about ten millions of feet of boards and scantling more than in the previous year, and the total amount, 301,022,600 feet, is a larger quantity than has been received at any other market. Albany received the past year over three hundred million feet of lumber, the value of which, with staves and shingles, is nearly six million dollars. The handling of this amount of property gave employment to a small army of men, and the business transactions connected with it are among the largest in the city. Her position at the termination of the canals and on the Hudson river, with the ample slips and basins in the Lumber district, gives her unrivaled facilities for receiving, storing, selling and shipping the lumber annually marketed here, and she still maintains her position as the largest lumber mart in the world..... Archibald McIntyre Henderson died at Jersey City, aged 27 ; grandson of the late Archibald McIntyre, of this city.

Jan. 2. Miss Knapp resigned the charge of her Ragged school, which she had maintained several years with admirable self-devotion. " My receipts at the beginning of the last year being unusually large, I immediately set about making those repairs and improvements which I deemed indispensable. About \$560 thus passed out of my hands. Arrears of interest, with that of the past year, amounted to about \$400. Over \$100 has been paid for assistance in the house. About \$260 for groceries, &c., including all the corn meal, butter, rice, beans, molasses, &c., consumed in thirteen months. Over \$100 for bread ; \$60 for milk ; \$15.30 for gas : coal, \$17.62 (the remainder being donated) ; shoes about \$15. Total receipts from Dec. 1st, 1859, to Jan. 2d, 1861, about \$1,570. Expenses for the same period about \$1,590. In this condition of my affairs is plainly indicated the closing up of my work in Albany. The failure of means is God's sign, to which I have uniformly referred, as marking the period of suspension ; for the idea of debt is intolerable." It is believed that this statement brought out the charitable citizens, and means were provided for continuing the school.

Jan. 3. Mary Aloysa Coogan, wife of Lawrence Devlin, died, aged 27.

Jan. 4. Fast day ; the banks and many stores and other places of business were closed. Neither house of the Legislature was in session. Services appropriate to the day were held in the churches..... James Hanlon died, aged 75.

Jan. 5. Samuel L. Van Vechten died, aged 27 ; only son of Rev. Jacob Van Vechten.

Jan. 6. James W. Thompson died, aged 33.

Jan. 7. The chief of police, Amos Adams, made the following report of the business of his department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860 : Number of arrests, 4,698 ; bench warrants executed, 62 ; search warrants executed, 46 ; burglaries committed, 25 ; persons conveyed to and from

jail for examination, 818; subpoenas for courts and grand juries, 1,600; lost children returned to parents, 125; coroner's inquests, 45; accidents to persons, 37; fires, 36; persons rescued from drowning, 5; lodgers in station houses, 2,628; complaints for violating city ordinances, 225; suicides, 1; money taken from persons arrested and returned, \$3,782..... A lecture was given at Tweddle Hall by Prof. Amasa McCoy, on the Curious and Humorous Phases in the History of Temperance, and a City Temperance Society organized, consisting of the following persons: President, Rev. Dr. I. N. Wyckoff. Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. H. N. Pohlman, Rev. Dr. E. Halley, Rev. B. R. Stratton, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Rev. Dr. R. Palmer, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, Erastus Corning, Gideon Hawley, Gen. Amos Pilsbury. Executive Committee, Dr. B. P. Staats, John C. Ward, Dr. J. E. Pomfret, Rev. A. A. Farr, Rev. S. T. Seelye, J. C. Crocker, John G. Treadwell, Thomas Schuyler, Louis D. Pilsbury. Corresponding Secretary and Agent, Jacob T. Hazen. Recording Secretary, Wm. Headlam Jr. Treasurer, Wm. McElroy. Auditor, Philip Phelps..... There arose a mania for skating at this time, and everybody and his wife and sisters were laboring to acquire the art. Three *skating parks* were formed; one above the patroon's residence, on the Watervliet turnpike, an artificial pond; another on the river at the foot of Hamilton street; and another on the basin, above Columbia street bridge. Hilarity prevailed.

Jan. 8. The Rev. De Forest Porter was ordained in the Christian ministry, and installed pastor of the First Universalist society of Albany, at the church in Green street..... Mrs. Catharine McCluskey died, aged 68.

Jan. 10. William Fowler died at his residence in Broadway, aged 87. Mr. Fowler came to reside in Albany near seventy years since, when a very young man. At an early period he took a prominent position as a business man, and by his industry and integrity acquired a competent fortune. For the last thirty years he had lived in a quiet retirement. Few men among us have exemplified more perfectly than he did the character of a good citizen and the humble and unobtrusive Christian. But it was in the family circle that his virtues were preëminent. As a husband and father he was considerate, generous, tender and affectionate, and his memory will ever be precious to his surviving friends.

Jan. 11. The Two-mile House, on the Schenectady turnpike, occupied by George Stackhouse, took fire and was entirely destroyed. The fire took in the upper part of the building, as the roof was first discovered to be in flames. A high wind prevailed at the time, and the flames spread so rapidly that before water could be procured the entire roof was on fire. During the stage coach and rail road opposition between this city and Utica, this tavern was the stopping place of the former for a change of horses after the tiresome run up Capitol hill, and was built about fifty years ago. The building belonged to Sebastian Seace.

Jan. 13. The early risers on this Sunday morning were saluted with a very keen atmosphere, and upon consulting the thermometer the mercury was found to touch ten degrees below zero. Even as late as ten o'clock the weather had but slightly moderated, and then the mercury indicated three degrees below zero. As might have been expected, the attendance at the churches was slim, and in some, owing to the inability of those in charge to make the buildings comfortable, the congregations dismissed

without the usual services. During the day the weather continued very cold, the thermometer, for the most part, remaining within a few degrees of zero. The branch water pipes at various points in the city were seriously affected by the cold, and at several points bursted, from which the water ran, overflowing the streets. The main leaks were found opposite the Cathedral, in Lydius street, at the corner of Broadway and Clinton avenue, and in Hamilton street, a short distance below Pearl street. The keen atmosphere penetrated even the gas pipes, and caused the gas to burn quite dim through the city. The *Argus* office was suddenly left in darkness by freezing of the pipes, and they were obliged to work by candle lights to enable them to get out their paper Monday morning. The wind was from the north, although the breeze was light..... Agnes Egberts, widow of Henry Adams, died at Cohoes..... Harriet Leonard, wife of Thomas Olcott, died..... John Tripp died, aged 50.

Jan. 14. Susan Hutchinson died, aged 38.

Jan. 15. James Rhatiga died, aged 69.

Jan. 16. Great snow storm — the Springfield train fourteen hours in getting through.

Jan. 18. Daniel Fisher died, aged 28.

Jan 19. The Albany Zouaves elected the following officers: Captain, Frederick Townsend; 1st Lieutenant, John S. Barnes; 2d Lieutenant, Cuyler Van Vechten; 3d Lieutenant, Frank S. Pruyn; Orderly Sergeant, T. W. P. Kendrick; 2d Sergeant, James H. Goss; 3d Sergeant, Alex. McRoberts; 4th Sergeant, Daniel S. Benton; 5th Sergeant, John H. Russell; 1st Corporal, Wm. N. S. Saunders; 2d Corporal, Wm. C. Hawley; 3d Corporal, Charles Townsend; 4th Corporal, Dave H. Craver. They took possession of their new armory in Van Vechten Hall yesterday. They have a drill room, reading room, meeting room and smoking room, all of which will be handsomely fitted up.

Jan. 21. This evening was held the second carnival, as it was termed, at the Van Rensselaer skating park, which was thus described by one who saw it: The park was alive on Monday night, and such a night! Not as at carnival the first, dim with falling snow, but light as a the silver palace of Valhalla to the dying Norseman. The moon, "sweet regent of the sky," was enthroned splendidly, with only a light lace veil that she let fall occasionally as if in mercy to the great bonfire, which, having reigned undisputed, the red moon of the first festival glared now from the snowy hill in the midst as if determined on angry mischief. The managers had added also four rows of blazing opals. I say opals, for they seemed so at the first glimpse of the park from the road. In fact, a fairy garden seemed glowing there, amidst the snowy moonlit landscape. Entering the park through the building (which was thronged with eager bustling life), the reality appeared. The opals turned into many colored lanterns alternating with tall torches. And there were the merry skaters weaving themselves into myriad figures; — now into groups, now into many lines; and now scattering like beads from a string. On the park, the moonlight and bonfire had a struggling time of it throughout, but it was kept up much against odds by the latter. For a considerable space around the fire turned the ice into a golden pavement, over which the dark figures glanced quite picturesquely, but the broad reaches of silver light elsewhere showed that the moon was queen. There was a spectre on the

white mound of the bonfire, feeding the crackling flame, that would have looked well in a painting, and the sparks streamed off upon the dark air like millions of fire-flies. The noble elms, too, near the mound, with their naked architecture, shaped like the Greek Amphora, seemed in the tinge of the fire as if sculptured in gold, while long vistas of red light stretching from the mound looked each like the path of the sunset upon water. Still the quiet beauty of the moonlight, as before observed, was too much for the crimson crackler. How the moonlight gleamed over the white surfaces! how it reached up into the little nooks of the banks, and all along the edges, blending almost insensibly with the whiteness of the bordering snow! And there the delicate beams found the blazing lamps and lanterns, but, melting through them, it went off to bask upon the hill sides. There was one place where the moonlight found a foe. This was where frowned the grove of evergreens at the patroon's. If a goblin had stole out and had mingled with the gay company it would scarcely have been surprising. Although the night was not as cold as in the Arctic regions, still the warm touch of the bonfire on the cheek was grateful. And that explained why the skaters adhered so to the space immediately around the blaze. There, the skate irons flashed so continuously, it seemed as if lightning was playing along the ice. But it was still more delightful after feeling the warm glow, to launch out into the cold, clear moonlight of the farther spaces, and whirl and dart like a swallow on the wing in the luxury of the pure, healthful winter air. This mania for skating was introduced at the Central Park in New York, and soon pervaded every village and city on the Hudson. A couple of citizens of Catskill having occasion to visit Albany, brought their skates, and went home on them, thirty miles.

Jan. 22. A time ball on the Capitol was daily dropped by electricity emanating from the Observatory, exactly at 12 m., within the fraction of a second. At the same time a bell was struck in the senate and assembly chambers, giving correct time to the members of both houses.

Jan. 23. James H. Conklin died, aged 32.

Jan. 24. A heavy snow storm began in the morning, which appeared to have extended over a large tract of country in every direction. The rail road trains were all detained by the storm, the Harlem was a day behind time.

Jan. 25. Valentine Goodelet died, aged 44.

Jan. 26. John Scoon, who came to this city from Scotland in 1801, died at Seneca, Ontario county, aged 90.

Jan. 27. Mrs. Lydia Pritchard died, aged 85.

Jan. 29. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Allen died, aged 59.

Jan. 30. Jane Barber, widow of Solomon Southwick, died, aged 89.

Feb. 2. Henry L. Wilson died at Chicago, youngest son of John Q. Wilson, of this city..... William H. Anderson died, aged 20.

Feb. 3. Elisabeth Herzog, wife of Peter Kampf, died, aged 21.

Feb. 6. Bridget Tobin died.

Feb. 7. The coldest night for many years. Mr Joel W. Andrews, who officiates as clerk of the weather, at 42 High street, 100 feet above tide water, says: At noon the standard barometer was observed down to a threatening position among the elements — 28.887 inches — the lowest point on my record during the last three years. Between noon and 1 p.

M. it commenced rising rapidly, followed by a heavy gale of N. W. wind — changeable sky, dark flying clouds — air filled with falling snow — followed by clear sky. The gale of wind continued with violence the greater part of the night. The thermometer at noon stood at 38 degrees; at 6 P. M. at zero; at 11 P. M. 10 below zero; at 7 A. M. on the morning of the 8th, 28 degrees below zero, as observed by the registering thermometer — showing a fall of 66 degrees in 19 hours, and the lowest point on my record since the winter of 1855, when the same thermometer, in the same position, marked 27 degrees below zero. The barometer rose about 1½ inches during the same time — reduced to the freezing point and tide water level.....James E. Marble died at Nassau, Bahama islands.

Feb. 9. Besides the Van Rensselaer skating park, there was the Central skating park and the Tompkins skating park. The latter had a *carnival* on this evening, and it was said in the papers that there were not less than three thousand people, male and female, on the park, and double that number of spectators on the dock and pier. It was a splendid affair, and a success in every point of view. The illumination, consisting of myriads of variagated Chinese lanterns, lamps, rail road reflectors, and bonfires, extending around the entire park, was admirably arranged, and produced a fairy like scene. Fort Sumter and Gen. Scott's headquarters presented a very imposing appearance, being elaborately and tastefully decorated with flags and illuminated with variegated lamps. The brigade band discoursed excellent music, and the skaters, as well as the thousands of lookers-on that thronged the pier, enjoyed the scene in the best possible manner. The principal manager, George M. Griffen, and those under him, are certainly entitled to great credit for the liberality displayed, as well as for the admirable order which they labored to preserve. The fire works were of the most brilliant character, and were the attractive feature of the evening's entertainment.....On Saturday our respected and venerable citizen, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, celebrated, at his mansion, is eightieth birthday. The dinner is said to have been the most sumptuous, for a private affair, and the accompaniments the richest and most rare that were probably ever served up in old Gotham. The party consisted of twenty-four of Mr. Ten Eyck's relatives — there being none others present, except the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the two steepled church, and his lady. The remarks made on the occasion by Mr. Rogers are said to have been truly eloquent, pathetic, appropriate — causing the unbidden tear to flow from more eyes than one. Notwithstanding Mr. Ten Eyck's advanced age, to see him in the bank — he being at this time president of the Bank of Albany — or to see him moving about the streets, few, if any, acquainted with him, would take him to be over fifty, so elastic and firm in his step, so vigorous and healthy in his general appearance. Time has indeed dealt gently with him, having only sprinkled silver grey tell tales on his head. As he belongs to the pure old Dutch stock, it is not impossible that he may yet count a century.—*Express*.

Feb. 11. The mild weather of Sunday and Monday caused a rapid decomposition of the snow, both in the city and the country, and a sudden rising of the mill streams in this vicinity. Last evening a drizzling rain storm set in, and during the night and this morning a considerable quantity of water fell. The thaw and the rain alarmed the occupants of warehouses in the vicinity of the river, and fearing an inundation those on the

pier and dock commenced this morning to prepare for high water. Laborers were engaged all the morning in removing property from the first floor, which consisted of flour.

Feb. 12. Eveline S., wife of Charles S. Harvey, died, aged 27.

Feb. 13. The worst fears entertained yesterday by the produce dealers and those interested in the navigation of the river and canals were realized. During last evening information was received that the Mohawk river had broken up, and that it was rushing into the Hudson with fearful rapidity. Later intelligence was brought that the river was rising rapidly at Troy, that the docks there were submerged, and that the water was rising at a fearful rate. About midnight it was ascertained that the ice had moved at Troy, but was again stopped; that this stoppage had thrown the water back, and that the river was rising there at the rate of from four to six feet an hour. Although the ice in front of our city was known to be very thick and strong, yet experienced river men knew that it could not long hold out against such a pressure as that which was concentrating against it above, and that it would soon yield. Early this morning the ice again started off in the vicinity of Troy, and, coming down, banked up just above Bath, forming an immense dam, which extended from shore to shore, and over the island in front of the Lumber district. For several hours the barrier withstood the pressure from above—the river at that point being several feet higher than it was at Bath, the water finding a vent through some narrow passes of the land. About ten minutes past 8 o'clock this morning the barrier yielded with a terrible crash, and passed down the river. When opposite the Boston depot it was stopped by the ice which had during the winter formed a roadway to the rail road depots. This stoppage caused the water to rush through the cut opposite Maiden lane, and over the upper pier, with such force as to carry all the craft in the middle basin with it, destroying boats and bridges, thus causing the loss of an immense amount of property. The barrier opposite to the city, however, speedily yielded to the pressure, which alone saved the storehouses on the pier from being demolished, for experienced river men assert that at that time had the water been one foot higher no power on earth could have prevented the moving of the steam tugs, barges and canal boats down the river. They would have necessarily come in collision with the buildings on the pier, which could not have resisted the pressure of the ice and water. In less than one hour after the ice commenced moving above Bath, the water rose six feet at the foot of Maiden lane, and was still rising at a fearful and rapid rate. The ice had not gone through far, for at 10 o'clock a barrier was formed at Jolly island, a mile below the city; but the water had found an outlet behind the island, in front of the Abbey, thence along the dyke near Van Wie's point, and on the opposite shore through the Schodac creek. Below Van Wie's point, and to the Nine-mile tree, the ice in the river was very thick, and the principal barriers to river navigation are between these places. The river fluctuated considerably during the morning, rising and falling several feet in a short space of time. About 11 o'clock the water was within four feet of the memorable freshet of 1857. The basin, between the Columbia and Hamilton street bridges, had been, during the winter, completely filled up with river craft, most of which had undergone repairs and were in readiness for the opening of spring

business. Soon after the ice moved, and the fearful crash had subsided, the steamers, barges and boats presented a deplorable looking sight, jammed into each other and carried upon the dock and the abutments of the bridges. It appears that by the rush of water and ice through the cut, the vessels were carried against the State street bridge, when the superstructures of the bridge gave way. This caused the vessels from above to break from their moorings, and a general crash ensued. Two of the spans of the Columbia street bridge were carried off. The entire carriage way of the State street and a portion of the Hamilton street bridges were destroyed. The former had just been repaired at an expense of \$12,000, and was a total wreck. The steam-tug L. D. Collins was carried upon one of the abutments of the State street bridge, where she lay in imminent danger of being broken in two. Payne's mud machine and three or four canal boats were also forced upon the abutments. Two steam-tugs were in the basin, the Austin and Ohio, and were whirled around at a frightful rate during the crash. Four barges were forced upon the dock, and two of them into the sheds recently erected by the Central rail road between Columbia street and Maiden lane. Between Maiden lane and State street four canal boats were on the dock, one of which was forced against the brick warehouse on the corner of Exchange street with such violence as to carry away a portion of the southeast corner of the building, in which there was stored a large amount of property. The stem of the Hudson river rail road ferry boat was knocked off to the water's edge. Between State and Hamilton streets there were forced upon the dock McClure's floating elevator, the steam-tug Wm. H. Taylor, the barge Mayflower, and two canal boats. The Bath ferry house, a frame building, was carried down the river soon after the ice started off. The entire lower part of the city was inundated, and, in fact, all along the line of the river the warehouses could only be reached in boats, as the docks were submerged to the depth of from four to six feet. The basements of buildings in South Broadway, and even those on some portions of Liberty street, were inundated. South Broadway was navigable for skiffs and yawl boats from Hudson street to below the Steam boat landing, and the dock was in navigable order for first class steamers. The Central rail road passenger depot could only be reached by means of boats, from the sidewalk on Maiden lane alongside of Stanwix Hall. In fact, there was scarcely a building east of Broadway but which was inundated, and there were very many on that line of street in the same condition. The State street bridge was a complete wreck. From the top of the Exchange building the scene was awfully grand. For miles around the hills looked black — scarcely a particle of snow remaining upon them. From them were rushing streams of water foaming down the ravines into the Hudson. The ice was passing down the river at a rapid rate, opposite to the city, and damming up near the dykes. The vessels in the basin lay in a confused condition, while those stranded on the bridge appeared as if they were about making a plunge, or breaking in two. The panorama presented to the eye was magnificent. But a few minutes before the breaking up of the river, a party, consisting of some six or eight persons, left the Boston depot for this city. They reached the pier, when they separated; four of them ran and barely got over the State street bridge before it was swept from its foundation, while the other two started down the pier for

the Hamilton street bridge. Just as they reached this bridge the crash commenced, and almost in an instant they were surrounded by water which swept over the bridge. Finding themselves hemmed in, they rushed upon the ice which had been used as a skating park (Tompkins), and on it they were conveyed down the river. The ice being very strong, and the current towards the western shore, they ran against the South Ferry slip and were rescued. A man in the employ of the Boston rail road was on the ice which started, and was not since heard of.....Abraham I. LaGrange died, aged 64.

Feb. 14. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Rensselaer Westerlo, died in New York.

Feb. 15. Silas B. Hamilton died, aged 68. He came to this city in 1848, as the agent of several of the strongest eastern insurance companies. He at once secured a large business, and was recognized as one of our most upright and honorable citizens. He represented, for several years, the Fifth ward in the board of supervisors, and was always active and influential in public affairs. He took a leading part in the organization of the Commercial Insurance Company, and was its president. He had been ill for some months, and he died as he lived — an upright, conscientious Christian, leaving behind him a family who loved him for his gentleness and virtues.

Feb. 16. The ice barrier just below the city still maintained its position, although the weather was mild and the atmosphere clear. The sluggish movement of the water was a source of vexation and great annoyance to the occupants of warehouses on the quay and pier. From about 5 o'clock last evening until nearly noon to-day the river had receded only about six inches, leaving a depth of four and a half feet of water still on the first floors in the houses on the dock and pier.....James Wolf died, aged 16.

Feb. 18. President Lincoln arrived in the city by the Central rail road train. The train reached West Albany at 2:20, which was the signal for a salute of twenty-one guns, by Arch. Young, from the Observatory grounds, and which occupied the time taken by the train to reach and pass the point from which the salute was fired. On reaching the Broadway crossing the train was stopped, and the president was received by the common council, headed by the mayor, by the 25th regiment, and a large crowd of citizens. The mayor welcomed him in an address, which was responded to by the president. He visited the legislature, and was the guest of the governor. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln had a citizens' reception at the Delavan House. The party left the city the next morning at half-past 7 o'clock, by the Hudson river rail road, escorted to the cars by the Burgesses' corps, and a concourse of citizens.....The river continued to recede but very gradually. From noon Saturday until about the same hour to-day the water had fallen only about eighteen inches, still leaving a depth of two and a half feet on the first floors of the warehouses on the pier. The ice in front of the city yesterday moved quite a distance, but the movement was only in the centre, the shore ice remaining perfectly stationary. This doubtless was caused by the wearing away of the ice at the dam, which was replaced by others. During Saturday night we were visited by a rain storm, which finally changed into snow. The streets were in a very disagreeable condition yesterday, and

the atmosphere raw and chilly.....John M. Bradford died at Chicago. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Bradford, of this city. He studied his profession in Albany, and was for many years in the practice of law at Geneva, where he established a reputation for talents and integrity, and where he was greatly esteemed. He had been for two years in declining health, and died suddenly from a fusion of water in the chest.

Feb. 20. There was still a foot in depth of water upon the floors of the stores on the pier. The water was falling only about six inches in twenty-four hours. The crossing on the ice was attended with great risk of life.

Feb. 21. John Skinkkle died, aged 91.....Mary A. Walker, wife of Warren S. Low, died, aged 53.

Feb. 22. The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated by a parade of the military and firemen; and in the evening the rooms of the Burgesses' Corps were opened for a public reception..... Andrew A. Carriston died, aged 30.....Annie M. Smith, wife of Jonathan Brownell, died, aged 27.

Feb. 23. Margaret Dillon died, aged 15.....Mary, wife of Amos Starr, died.

Feb. 24. William H. Wayne died, aged 31.

Feb. 27. Joseph Donnelly died, aged 27.

Feb. 28. For two weeks the traveling public had been greatly annoyed by the breaking up of the river, by which the ice was wedged in opposite to this city in such a manner as to render crossing over it quite hazardous if not utterly impossible. This, together with the swollen condition of the river, compelled those going east or south by railway to travel twelve miles out of their way by going to Troy. Happily this annoyance no longer existed, for there was now an unobstructed water communication between this city and the eastern shores of the Hudson river. At an early hour this morning the ice in the river opposite to this city commenced moving slowly but steadily, and before 7 o'clock the Bath steam ferry boat got up steam and was running. As the line of the Hudson river rail road runs through that village, and within a few feet of the ferry landing, passengers were speedily transferred from the boat to the cars. The ferry boat has since, and during the entire morning, been plying regularly between this city and Bath. The weather was mild, the ice moving away rapidly, and a great number of men in the employ of the rail roads were assisting nature in her efforts.

March 2. Henry Rowland died, aged 66.

March 3. Charlotte A. Hall died, aged 30.

March 4. The ice barrier below the city maintained its position. The water receded rapidly on Saturday, and the weather being mild on Sunday the water last evening was some distance below the carriage way on the quay. During the night a reaction occurred, and this morning the quay and pier were partially inundated. It was doubtless caused in part by the rain which fell during the night. During the morning the river continued to rise, and at noon the water was within a few inches of reaching the first floor of the warehouses on the pier. The westerly winds will doubtless tend to drive it down, and our merchants may not again be put to the inconvenience of another prolonged freshet.....Owen T. Gates died, aged 56.

March 5. The docks and pier were about three feet under water; the

atmosphere being quite cool, checked the inundation begun the day before.....The Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Chapel and Canal streets, was sold and converted into a stable, the congregation having removed to their new church in Lancaster street.....Othniel W. Edson died, aged 43.....Patrick McDonough died, aged 40.

March 6. The steam boat Hero, Captain Hancock, arrived from New York at 8 o'clock in the morning, the first boat of the season.....Cornelia E. Swartwout died, aged 16.

March 7. The slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon was followed by heavy winds from the northwest, which continued throughout the night, the atmosphere steadily increasing in severity. This morning the thermometer marked zero, and the cold blast had a freezing effect on animate and inanimate nature. The steamer New World reached here about 9 o'clock this morning, having left New York last evening. Captain St. John reported the passage up as one of the most disagreeable he had ever encountered on the river. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and the extreme coldness of the atmosphere not only strengthened the old, but formed new and dangerous ice to cut through. The river in front of this city was this morning covered with new ice of greater solidity than that formed upon the close of navigation last fall, and experienced boatmen were of the opinion that twenty-four hours of just such weather as was experienced last night will be sufficient to close the river. Throughout the morning the atmosphere was very keen, and our streets presented a deserted appearance. Such weather might be expected in January, but is not generally looked for in March.....Isabella Hinkley gave a concert on her return from Europe, which filled Tweddle Hall.....Anna, widow of John Ramsey, died, aged 86.

March 8. Elizabeth R. Kelderhouse, wife of Augustus Vadney, died, aged 25.

March 11. Sarah Ann, wife of John W. Chase, died, aged 47.

March 12. Bridget Holland, wife of John Maloney, died, aged 32.

March 13. Hannah Jane, wife of John Lee, died, aged 54.

March 14. Mrs. Mary Cottrell died, aged 77.

March 15. Snow fell to the depth of several inches last night, and this morning the ground was covered as with a whitened sheet. The atmosphere was cold, and out of the rays of the sun the snow did not melt.

March 18. It was intensely cold last night, the wind at times blowing almost a gale from the northwest. This morning the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of zero. The river was covered with anchor ice, although not sufficient to obstruct navigation.

March 19. The temperature ranged from five to seven degrees above zero, and ice formed rapidly in the river, seriously threatening navigation.

March 20. Navigation was temporarily suspended. The river was covered with heavy floating ice, which was extremely dangerous. The steam boat New World left last evening, but none reached us from below. The ferry boats continued to run regularly. During the night the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of ten above zero, and ice formed very rapidly. At noon the temperature had ascended to 27.

March 21. Snow fell during the morning, and the river was closed by ice for many miles below. The weather continued winterish in temperature.....Mrs. Ellen Dwyer died, aged 61.

March 22. For several days past the atmosphere was as keen and penetrating as any experienced during the winter. Fierce winds from the north prevailed, which at times resembled hurricanes. At their lull early yesterday morning a snow storm set in, which lasted throughout the day, the white flakes coming down thicker and faster as evening approached. About sunset a stiff breeze from the west came over the hills, which at twilight had increased in violence and grew more severe as night approached. A perfect tornado appeared to rage at times, carrying the snow from the house tops into the streets, forming snow drifts that were very heavy. Throughout the night snow continued to fall, and the wind at the same time kept up a terrible howling, making it the most severe and disagreeable night ever experienced by the patrolman. It has been by far the most severe storm of the season — snow fell to the depth of full twelve inches, with a very keen atmosphere and high penetrating winds. During the height of the storm, about 7 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded; but the contradictory peal of the bells caused the firemen to become wild with excitement. The bells alternately sounded the third and the fourth district, while there would be one bell which pealed out an uncertain district — the first, third or fourth. The firemen ran in all directions, but none of them were able to find a fire. The cause of the alarm, as near as we can ascertain, was the burning of a chimney on Willett street. While the storm was raging with unabated fury, another alarm of fire was sounded about 3 o'clock this morning. It was caused by the firing of three two story frame dwellings on Morton street, near Eagle, that were unoccupied. They belonged to Reuben R. Thompson, and were entirely destroyed. They must have been set on fire, as there had been no use for fire in them for several months. With the break of day the storm abated, the wind ceased blowing, and before sunrise the sky became clearer and the snow was not seen in the air. The streets this morning were covered with snow to the depth of several inches, and the air still being cold it wasted away very slowly. The storm must have extended over a large section of country, for the rail road trains due here last evening were all kept behind. The Central suffered the least detention, for the train due at 9:30 P. M. was only an hour behind. The trains on this road to-day were all run up to time. The Hudson river train due here at 10:45 P. M., was reported as having left Tivoli at 10 o'clock this morning, and reached East Albany at noon to-day. The express train which left New York at 7 o'clock this morning was reported at Yonkers at 8 o'clock, showing conclusively a heavy road and slow rail road traveling. Although there is less floating ice in the river in front of the city than there was yesterday, yet from Castleton down a distance of full forty miles the ice is formidable, and in some places stationary. The severe snow storm of yesterday, and the extreme cold weather of the past three days, formed a barrier.

March 24. The south wind of the previous day broke up the ice barrier which had formed at Castleton, and the steam boat Vanderbilt arrived this day, opening navigation again.....Hannah, widow of Josiah Sherman, died at Naugatuck, Conn., aged 83.....Charles H. Philleo died at Red Wing, Minnesota, aged 23.

March 25. The atmosphere was unclouded, and the sun invigorating; no ice perceptible in the river.....Dollie Dutton, 10 years old, 29 inches

high, and weighing 15 pounds, the tiniest human being ever seen, was exhibited at Tweddle Hall.....Orville Luther Holley died after a short illness, at the age of 70. Mr. Holley was born in Salisbury, Conn., May 19, 1791; the eighth child of a family of nine, all of whom he survived. Among his brothers were the well known Hon. Myron Holley and Rev. Horace Holley, of Hollis Street Church, Boston, afterwards president of Transylvania University, Kentucky. Few among the eminent families of Connecticut can present a more favorable array of genius, culture and moral worth than his own. Mr. Holley was a graduate of Harvard College, and during several years of his early life was employed in the literary pursuits so congenial to his nature. He removed to the state of New York, and studied law while yet a young man, and practised his profession successively at Hudson, Canandaigua, and the city of New York. His tastes led him at an early period of his career to journalism, and he was successively editor of an *Anti-Masonic Magazine*, published in New York, the *Troy Sentinel* and the *Albany Daily Advertiser*. He superintended the publication of the *New York State Register* for several years, and bestowed much time and labor on the arrangement of valuable historical papers in the State library. In January, 1838, Mr. Holley was chosen surveyor general of the state, and during the last ten years has occupied a position in the State Hall, connected with the department of secretary of state. For the last twenty years of his life severe bodily infirmities have compelled him to forego to a great extent the labors of public position. His great solace during years of infirmity has been the literary studies, by which he was most distinguished; and his life of Benjamin Franklin, written during a period of severe suffering, is unequalled as a chaste and comprehensive biography. His acquirements in history were equaled by few men; he was a close student of medical science; few clergymen of eminence were so well versed in theology; while his acquaintance with English polite literature was exhaustive. No man who has listened an hour to his conversation on topics connected with general culture can forget its remarkable accuracy, richness and force. We remember no man whose conversational powers in this direction excelled his own.

March 26. Georgianna A. Todd, wife of Dr. Levi Moore, died, aged 29.

March 28. The shipping portions of the city were again inundated, the water being on the floor of the warehouses on the pier to the depth of six inches. This disaster was brought about by the recent heavy snow storm and the mild atmosphere and heavy rain storm of yesterday. Although not unexpected, it was of serious inconvenience, and attended with no trifling loss to those who were driven from their places of business. During the morning the river continued to rise at the rate of an inch an hour, though at noon it was thought that the then prevailing northwesterly winds would check the progress of the inundation and confine it nearly within the space then covered with water.....Mary Ann, widow of Nelson Salisbury, died, aged 37.

March 30. Sarah, wife of George Adams, died, aged 60.

March 31. Peter Hinson died, aged 42.

April 1. The population of the county of Albany was reported at 113,919, which was considerably under the true figure, no doubt.

April 2. The past winter was severe, the earth having been covered

with snow during the greater part of the three months, with a keen, penetrating atmosphere. March was even more severe than either of the winter months, the weather, for the most part, being cold and stormy, accompanied with boisterous winds. With the opening reign of April a snow storm came, equal to any that was experienced during the winter. The early retirers to rest last night were surprised, upon awakening this morning, to find the ground covered with snow to the depth of nine inches. The storm continued through the day, and at night a foot of snow had fallen.

April 3. Daniel W. Mills died, aged 68.....Michael Dower died, aged 38.

April 5. Mary Ann Graham died, aged 62.

April 6. Hester Gansevoort, widow of Conrad A. Ten Eyck, died at White Hall, aged 66.

April 7. George Mascord died, aged 35.

April 8. The proprietors of the pier memorialized the common council on the subject of the State street bridge, which was destroyed by the breaking up of the river, in which it was set forth that at the time of the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson river, in February last, the bridges across the basin at Columbia, State and Hamilton streets were, in consequence of the opening in the pier opposite the foot of Maiden lane, carried away and destroyed. That the said opening in the pier was made, not at the instance or for the benefit of the pier proprietors, but for the accommodation of other interests connected with the commerce and other business of this city. That the original opening was made in pursuance of an act of the legislature, passed April 14th, 1836, by which the corporation of Albany was authorized to make an opening between the State street and Columbia street bridges, of sixty feet in width, the expenses of which opening shall be assessed and apportioned among the property benefitted, by three commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by the governor of this state; the seventh section of this act provides that "if, at any time thereafter, the said pier, or any part thereof, or the buildings and property thereon, or the bridges crossing the Albany basin, should be destroyed, or in any manner injured, in consequence of the opening hereby directed to be made between the State and Columbia street bridges, it should be the duty of the said mayor, alderman and commonalty, and they are thereby required to rebuild such part thereof as might be destroyed, or to repair the same if injured, in a substantial manner," and the expense thereof is directed to be assessed and apportioned among the property benefitted, by commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid. By another act passed April 20th, 1841 (Laws of 1841, chap. 113, page 80), the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty were directed to cause the said opening to be enlarged to the width of not less than one hundred and twenty-six feet, the expense of which was to be apportioned by commissioners in the same manner as above mentioned. By the 7th section of this latter act, the same provision substantially as that contained in the act of 1836 was reenacted, making it the duty of the city to rebuild and repair the bridges in case of their destruction or injury in consequence of the original or of the enlarged opening, with a proviso, however, that no part of the expense should be assessed against or charged upon any property upon said pier. By another act passed April 11th,

1849 (sess. laws of 1849, chap. 429, page 589), the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty were authorized to make a further enlargement of said opening, and in pursuance of this act it was enlarged to its present width. By the 4th section of this act, the said 7th section of the act of 1841 is reenacted and made applicable to the enlarged opening thus directed to be made, with the modification only that the said commissioners shall be appointed by the mayor's court instead of being appointed by the governor. Your memorialists are advised, and believe, that by the acts of the legislature above referred to, the duty of rebuilding the bridges which have been destroyed as aforesaid, is clearly imposed on the city, and your memorialists believe that your honorable body will agree with them in the opinion that the immediate reconstruction of these bridges is imperatively demanded by the interests of our citizens generally, and especially by the interests of that portion of them whose business is connected with the pier and basin. Your memorialists therefore respectfully ask that your honorable body will take the earliest practicable action in the premises, so as to cause the said bridges to be rebuilt without delay.Abraham F. Lansing died, aged 77. He had been librarian of the Young Men's Association for nearly a quarter of a century.....Edward Halpin died, aged 19.

April 9. Stephen Van Rensselaer Jr., died in New York, aged 37. He was buried from the Manor House on the 11th.

April 10. Peter Cure Cheney died, aged 35.

April 11. Miss May Snowdon, late of Albany, died at Cincinnati, O.Bridget McCann died, aged 75.

April 12. Mary Kerker died, aged 61.....Margaret Russell died, aged 21.....Bridget Mahar died, aged 73.

April 14. War was the great topic of the day, and active measures were taken to raise volunteers to put down the rebellion of the southern states.

April 17. The rain storm which set in yesterday morning lasted throughout the day, and during the night turned into snow. This morning the ground was covered to the depth of several inches with snow, making the streets and sidewalks very unattractive to pedestrians.....Joanna P. Armsby, wife of Dr. Alden March, died, aged 62.

April 19. There was such a demand for bunting that the price doubled, and many patriotic people were forced to resort to any thing that could be made to imitate stripes, for flags. Flag staffs were erected upon public and private buildings, and the city never presented such a gay appearance.....James Merrifield died in New York, aged 40.

April 20. Fannie, wife of Nicholas Rull, died, aged 64.

April 21. Mary L. Coates, wife of Thomas Trainor, died.

April 22. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the 25th regiment, under command of Col. Bryan, left the armory and were escorted to the Hudson river ferry boat by the entire fire department of the city, under command of Chief Engineer McQuade, and Company B, Capt. Ainsworth. The march through Eagle, State street and Broadway was a complete ovation. The streets were densely packed with human beings, and the houses and house-tops were lined with our citizens. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and at times the wildest excitement pervaded the dense assemblage. From the windows the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, while from the

tops of houses guns and pistols were fired amid the vociferous cheers of the spectators. The regiment, on their march to the cars, halted in front of Stanwix Hall, on Broadway, for the purpose of receiving the flag from Mrs. Mayor Thacher. The street was densely crowded, and after quietness had been restored Mayor Thacher came forward and spoke. Upon Mrs. Thacher delivering the flag over into the hands of the standard bearer, the band struck up the star spangled banner, amid the vociferous cheers of the vast multitude. Col. Bryan, in behalf of the regiment, accepted the flag. Immediately after the presentation of the flag the regiment resumed their line of march, and as they flanked into Maiden lane the wildest excitement ensued. Cheer after cheer reverberated through the street, and the soldiers left the city amid the booming of artillery.....The old Albany Republican Artillery, which had served in two wars, now numbered 104. Among the veterans was Capt. John Cook, who had served in the war of 1812 and in Mexico. He came back with the loss of an arm.

April 23. Charles A. Harvey died, aged 24.

April 24. Daniel D. Barnard died, aged 68. Mr. Barnard had for more than thirty years occupied a prominent position in this state. He was born in Berkshire county, Mass., and graduated at Williams College in 1818. Thus early he gave promise of a distinguished future. He was admitted to the bar, in the city of New York, in 1821. Soon afterwards he removed to Rochester, and was elected district attorney of Monroe county in 1825. In 1836 he was elected to congress from the Monroe district, and served to the close of the session of 1829. Mr. Barnard soon afterwards removed to this city, where he at once took rank among the most eminent members of the legal profession. In 1838 he was elected to the assembly from this county, and was subsequently elected to congress, thrice in succession — from 1839 to 1845. His commanding talents, as a lawyer and debater, gave him a leading position in congress, which he occupied with eminent fidelity and usefulness. In 1850 Mr. Barnard was appointed minister to the court of Berlin, where he rendered effective service to the cause of religious liberty by being prominently instrumental in securing withheld rights to the previously persecuted baptists in Germany. Since his return from diplomatic service Mr. Barnard has taken but little part in public affairs. His leisure was passed with his books and friends; and, with them, life's evening glided quietly away.....Richard Barry died, aged 18.

April 30. D. H. Deyo died.

May 1. The Museum building was nearly destroyed by fire.....John Wachter died, aged 45.....Anthony Blanchard died at Salem, Washington county, aged 60.

May 2. The building on the southeast corner of State street and Broadway, together with the two houses adjoining, were rapidly being torn down to give place to more substantial structures. During the war of 1812 in the old corner was a drug store, kept by Jacob Mancius, and in the rear of it, in a room seven by nine, was kept the city post office. Mr. M. had only one clerk in his employ, who attended the drug store and to the opening and putting up of mails, and the delivery of letters and papers. During the season of river navigation sail vessels brought the mails to and from New York. In the winter they were conveyed by land carriage.

The post office was a one horse concern, but then, as now, everybody was anxious to learn the latest war news.

May 3. John V. Bailey died, aged 39.

May 4. Thomas Kellett died, aged 35.....Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Warnham, died, aged 37.

May 5. The corner stone of St. Aloysius's Hall was laid in Jefferson street, with appropriate ceremonies.

May 6. There were about thirty-one hundred soldiers quartered in this city, of which fifted hundred were stationed at the Industrial school barracks, and the remainder at the several rendezvous in the city. Some of the companies comprising Gen. Townsend's regiment had taken possession of the new building west of the Industrial school, and those in the course of erection in the vicinity were calculated to afford abundant quarters for the entire regiment. The officers at this post were Gen. John F. Rathbone, commanding; Capt. Richard M. Strong; Capt. James McKown, acting assistant adjutant general; Col. Charles Strong and Benjamin F. Baker, quartermasters; Dr. Swinburne, surgeon, and Dr. Hoff, examining surgeon. The barracks were under strict military law, and the guard duty was performed by Company B, Capt. Ainsworth, and the Albany Zouaves.

May 7. At a meeting of the common council the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Clinton Cassidy, city attorney; Martin Delahanty, clerk of common council; Bartholomew Judge, city marshal; Dr. Thomas Smith, alms house physician; W. L. Osborn, overseer of the poor; Wm. C. Birmingham, clerk of city superintendents; Wm. T. Wooley, inspector of weights and measures; Reuben H. Bingham, city surveyor; James Brown, assistant city surveyor.

May 8. Elias Classon died.....Matthew Brown Jr. died, aged 31.

May 9. A new liberty pole was erected at the intersection of State street and Broadway. The flag staff was 130 feet high.

May 11. The Bank of Albany failed; its capital, \$500,000, was a total loss, and 60 per cent besides was called for from its stockholders to pay its liabilities. It was the oldest bank in the state but one.....David Burhans, formerly of Albany, died at Bethlehem, aged 88.

May 14. The flag was raised upon the liberty pole in State street with the ceremony of firing of cannon, prayers, singing and speeches.....Joseph Cain died, aged 50.

May 15. Margaret Drought died, aged 27.....Erastus Hills died, aged 75.

May 16. Sophronia E. Witherell died, aged 20.

May 17. The weather was cold enough to render overcoats a comfort.Harmon Ten Eyck died, aged 68.

May 18. The Bank of the Capitol, with a paid up capital of \$519,000, closed its doors and went into liquidation. The suspension of this bank, locking up about \$200,000 in its savings bank, created a panic among the depositors in other banks, and there was a rush upon them for money..... Michael Gill died.....Colonel Townsend's regiment left for the seat of war.

May 19. Abraham Sickles, long known as an efficient officer of the city police, died, aged 81.

May 21. The Bank of the Interior suspended payment.

May 22. Helen E. Burroughs, wife of Theodore V. Van Heusen, died, aged 26.....Eleanor Gray, wife of Stephen B. Congdon, died.....Mary Thomas, widow of Amos Walker, died, aged 60.

May 23. The National Bank closed its doors, and decided to go into liquidation; the fourth bank, and the last, that failed.....Mrs. Ellen Howe died, aged 26.....Laura Fuller, wife of F. J. Hosford, formerly of Albany, died at Brooklyn.

May 24. Oliver Steele died, aged 61.

May 25. Halsey Woodruff died, aged 80.....John Murphy died, aged 26.....Henry Gardner, of Co. A, Albany Republican Artillery, died at Washington, aged 26.

May 27. The remains of Col. Ellsworth, killed at Alexandria, reached this city by the steam boat, and were conducted to the Capitol in the morning. The obsequies will form an era in our local history. As a pageant, nothing more imposing has been witnessed for many years. The funeral cortege must have occupied at least fifteen minutes in passing down State street, while the side-walks, the house tops and windows were thronged with spectators. The remains, after lying in state at the Capitol until 9 A. M., were conveyed to their final resting place at Mechanicsville.

May 30. Temperature so low as to require the use of overcoats in the open air, and of fires in the house.

May 31. John Sheridan died, aged 22.....G. T. Bratt died, aged 78.

June 4. The flags of the city were all at half mast as a mark of respect to Senator Douglass, whose death was recent.

June 5. Jacob Fredenrich died, aged 57.

June 7. Jane Foot, wife of L. Stuart Rose, died, aged 29.....Mrs. Azubah Helme died, aged 63.....Philip Gorman, aged 50, fell dead in the street while attending a funeral.

June 8. Eveline Best, wife of M. Campbell, died, aged 48.

June 17. Eliza, wife of F. Hoag, died, aged 40.

June 19. Capt. William T. Wooley, of the 25th regiment, died at Washington, aged 34.

June 20. Sergt. W. C. Cady, killed at the battle of Great Bethel, Va., was buried from the Arbor Hill M. E. Church. The remains were enclosed in a metallic coffin, which was completely covered with flowers, and at the foot lay the stars and stripes. The religious services were of the most impressive character. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the deepest feeling was manifested by all present. The Zouave Cadets, Capt. Van Vechten, acted as military escort to the tomb, accompanied by Schreiber's band. The members of the Arbor Hill Young Men's Association followed as mourners. The remains were deposited in the vault on State street.....A laborer named Patrick Gleason, aged 22, while weeling a barrow of staves on board the barge Inspector, lying in the river just above Columbia street, made a misstep and fell into the river. Before assistance was rendered he was drowned.....Mary Ray died.

June 25. Elizur Kirkland died, aged 66.....John Black died at Ballston, aged 44.....John Coleman died, aged 60.

June 26. Gilbert L. Wilson, treasurer of the New York Central rail road, threw himself from the third story of his residence and was taken up in an insensible condition; his legs were found to be broken, blood

was oozing from his ears. He had been very much depressed for some time past, by reason of losses sustained in his private affairs from changes in the value of property ; while he had long been a sufferer from dyspepsia.

June 28. Maria Eliza, wife of Harvey Wendell, died, aged 29.

June 30. Jane, wife of Henry Latour, died, aged 58.....David Black was found dead.

July 1. An extraordinary comet suddenly appeared with great brilliancy, puzzling the astronomers to identify it.....Gilbert L. Wilson died.

July 2. The body of a man was found drowned in the pond on Arbor Hill, between Clinton avenue and First street.....Peter Adams died, aged 23.

July 3. The steamer *New World* sunk on her trip up, about 18 miles below the city.....Julia Ann Azier died, aged 28.

July 4. The usual celebration of the day took place.....Henry Crannell died, aged 49.

July 5. The passenger and freight depots of the Western rail road were burnt about 7 o'clock in the evening ; loss about \$500,000. Several persons were dangerously injured, and William Fairchilds died of his injuries.

July 7. O. J. Shaw died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 48. Mr. Shaw was known to most of our citizens chiefly as a teacher and composer of music. Those only who knew him best can estimate rightly his scholarly tastes, his rare simplicity of character, his warm and genial social disposition — the excellencies which captivated — while his musical acquirements and ability commanded respect.

July 9. Patrick Kennedy died, aged 38.

July 10. William W. Matthews died, aged 46.

July 12. Charlotte Pemberton died, aged 40.

July 13. Mary, wife of Jeduthan Loomis, died, aged 41.

July 14. Sarah, wife of Thiel Batchelder, died, aged 74.....Mary Scott died at Norwalk, Conn., aged 84, 60 years a resident of Albany.

July 15. Elizabeth, widow of Robert Todd, died.

July 16. Ellen G. Forby died.

July 17. Adeline Mitchell died in Lansingburgh.....James Hodgens died, aged 18.....Hannah Clinch, widow of G. V. S. Bleeker, died.

July 18. The corner stone of the State Street Presbyterian Church was laid.....Paul Hefirhearn died, aged 35.....Dr. Thomas Foster Phillips died, aged 61.

July 19. The rain and hail storm was very severe in this city and vicinity, and serious damage was done by the hail. For upwards of half an hour the rain fell in torrents, pouring down hail as large as ordinary sized walnuts. The wind blew a gale, and at times the lightning was very sharp. From the Capitol westward to the half way house, on the Schenectady road, the storm was severely felt. Trees were blown down and the crops destroyed. Fields of cabbages were riddled as if volleys of musket balls had been fired upon them. One of the largest trees on the road to the alms house was severed to the roots, and hundreds of younger ones cut off as if severed by an axe. The storm gave much employment to glaziers, for many public and private buildings suffered by the destruction of glass. Almost every light of glass in the windows facing the west in the Penitentiary, Industrial School building, Insane Asylum

and the Alms House were broken. At West Albany the hail came down in showers, and after the storm had partially subsided the ground was covered with them, and likened unto a snow storm. The flag staff on the Tenth District School House, on Washington avenue, was struck by lightning, and the pole shattered, but no material damage was done to the building.

July 20. Mrs. Sarah M. Olin, aged 59, was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

July 21. Polly Flemings, sister of the late Abraham Sickels, died, aged 91.....John Strain died, aged 23.

July 24, John Waterson, orderly sergeant Co. A, 18th regiment, died, aged 23.

July 25. Johannah Dorothea Christina Wasserback died, aged 74.

July 26. David P. Winne died, aged 37.....Hugh C. Lamb died, aged 24.

July 27. Sarah Dunn, wife of Thomas Fisher, died, aged 30.

July 28. The 25th regiment returned, and were received by an immense crowd. Preparations had been made to escort them to the armory, but the mass of people that crowded upon them for recognition, at times completely stopped the procession. The regiment had not been in any engagement during its absence.

July 29. Mrs. Ellen Johnston died, aged 64.

July 30. The body of James Leahy was found in the basin; he had been missing since the 27th.

July 31. A German named Turner, aged 70, was found dead on the side walk in Cherry street.

Aug. 1. Sarah Catharine Dutton, wife of John B. Holt, died, aged 22.

Aug. 2. Daniel McAllister died, aged 70.....Baynton W. Knowlson died, aged 38.

Aug. 4. The 25th regiment was called out to be mustered out of service. About 4 o'clock they marched from the armory to the Capitol park, where they were met by Capt. Sedgrave, of the United States army, who was detailed for the service, but the money not being on hand, all the companies except the Worth Guards and Burgesses Corps refused to be mustered out. They were told that the company muster rolls would have to be sent to Washington for revision before payment, but the men could not understand this, and, under the impression that they would have a stronger claim on the government for their just dues if not mustered out until paid, they refused to submit to the ceremony, and marched back to the armory.

Aug. 5. The Rev. Dr. Pitkin left the city for the East Indies.....For the past two days the weather was uncomfortably warm — by far the warmest of the season. On Saturday and Sunday the thermometer ranged from 94 to 97 in different localities, and last night the heat was very oppressive. To-day the weather was quite warm, although the mercury in the thermometer did not range as high as it did yesterday or the day before. Yet it was what the farmers call smart corn growing weather.....Catharine Sherlin, wife of John Kerr, died, aged 40.....John Butler died suddenly.

Aug. 6. Lewis R. Gregory died, aged 46.....Mrs. Anna Chester died in New York. Dr. C. H. Carrell died at Pensacola, Florida; formerly a

student of medicine with Dr. John Swinburne. At the time of his death he was acting in the capacity of assistant surgeon in the fleet off Pensacola. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; for a term resident physician of the Children's hospital of that city, and subsequently resident physician at Bellevue hospital.

Aug. 8. Rhogenia Baumis, wife of Nathaniel Adams, died in Bethlehem, aged 57.

Aug. 10. Mary, wife of John A. Smithezer, died, aged 57.

Aug. 12. Mrs. Paulina Wright died, aged 63.

Aug. 14. Edward McCarty died, aged 29.

Aug. 15. T. Lawler died of a fall upon the pavement.

Aug. 16. Elenor Herner died.....John Percill died of grief, because his only son enlisted and went away.

Aug. 18. Adam Westfall, aged 27, was found dead; supposed to have committed suicide.....John L. Crew died, aged 19.

Aug. 19. Catharine L. Kline, wife of George A. Rankin, died, aged 35.

Aug. 20. Louise, wife of Prof. O. M. Mitchell, died.....Andrew J. Murtaugh died, aged 19.

Aug. 22. George O. Merrifield died, aged 46. He was a native of this city, and occupied an honorable place among its citizens. His amiable and gentle deportment secured to him friends in all classes. He started the cabinet business, in a small way, in early life, and by industry, honesty and perseverance he, with his partner, Mr. Wooster, had placed themselves about at the head of that business in this city. A year ago he had a severe attack of bleeding at the lungs. From that time he has gradually failed in health. About three months ago he became aware that it was necessary for him to arrange his temporal affairs, feeling that his life in this world was near to an end. About six weeks ago he got all his business in good shape, and settled, and had nothing, in a pecuniary point of view, to disturb his mind. He had long been a devoted Christian, and in that respect was at peace with his God. After getting his business settled, in company with his wife, he went about eighteen miles to a quiet place in the country, where he remained four weeks, hoping to improve his health, and returned home last Monday, but no better in health. On Thursday, at half past 12 o'clock, he departed this life, it is presumed at peace with God, at peace with the world, and deeply mourned by an aged mother, wife and four children, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

Aug. 24. William McGowan died, aged 20.....Ellen Sands died, aged 28.

Aug. 26. Jane Muckle died, aged 65.

Aug. 27. William Cook died, aged 36.

Aug. 29. Rachel, wife of Alonzo Crosby, died, aged 74.....Eliza, wife of Noah St. John, died, aged 49.....Abraham Myers was found dead in the Lumber district.....Benjamin Yates senior died at Staten Island, aged 74.

Aug. 30. Aaron L. Hamburger died, aged 57.

Aug. 31. Jenet, wife of David Ramsey, died, aged 64.....Catharine Cavanagh died, aged 79.....Charles Coates died in Brooklyn.

Sept. 1. Angelica Bogart, wife of Gen. George Talcott, died, aged 72.

Sept. 3. Much excitement existed in some localities, occasioned by the

death of a servant girl at Stanwix Hall, and the sickness of another, an epidemic being feared; nothing less than yellow fever.....William C. Locherty died, aged 61.

Sept. 5. Cornelia Ann, wife of L. B. Palmer, died, aged 33.

Sept. 7. Angeline Rebecca McChesney died, aged 16.

Sept. 9. Robert Simpson died, aged 69.

Sept. 10. Lemuel B. Bailey died, aged 56.....Margaret Copley died, aged 22.....Eleanor, widow of Stephen Higgins, died, aged 70.

Sept. 11. Mrs. Elizabeth Sickman died, aged 93.

Sept. 12. John Kinsley died, aged 27.

Sept. 15. Lawrence B. Vrooman died, aged 66.

Sept. 16. Soon after 6 o'clock p. m. the 43d regiment of volunteers, under command of Col. F. S. Vinton, wheeled from Washington avenue into State street, under escort of two companies attached to the People's Ellsworth regiment, and Schreiber's band. They embarked on a barge in tow of the McDonald. All along the streets through which the regiments passed immense crowds of people had collected, and cheer after cheer rent the air in honor of the brave defenders of our country's flag. The men embarked, and supper having been prepared for them on the boats, partook of it heartily, and about 7 o'clock bid adieu to old Albany, amidst the most vociferous cheering from the thousands of spectators who had collected on the wharves to witness their departure and bid them God speed.....Helen, wife of Henry Murphy, died, aged 61.

Sept. 19. Robert Townsend, having offered his services to the government, was immediately put in command of the Harriet Lane, and left the city this day for his vessel.

Sept. 20. Adam Van Aernam died, aged 28.

Sept. 22. Jessup Townsend died, aged 71.

Sept. 23. The friends of Samuel Streeter, the old colored preacher, were informed that he was suffering from what would probably prove a fatal disease;—that his wife was approaching imbecility, and that they were in great temporal want.

Sept. 24. At the annual election of officers of the First Great Western Turnpike Company, the following were chosen directors for the ensuing year: *Directors*—Jacob H. Ten Eyck, W. C. Miller, J. Tayler Cooper, Robert H. Pruyn, Robert J. Hilton, Stephen Groesbeeck, James D. Wasson, Peter McNaughton, Andrew E. Brown, Angelo Ames, Cornelius Ten Broeck, Richard Van Rensselaer, J. V. L. Pruyn.) *Inspectors*—Rich. V. De Witt, E. J. Miller.....Patrick Ryan died.

Sept. 25. Fast Day had a very strict secular observation. Never before have we seen a more thorough closing of places of business. It looked like Sunday in Broadway and State street. Even the hawkers and butchers were compelled to yield to the popular feeling and vacate the street after 10 o'clock—the usual religious service hour. During the afternoon there was but little movement, and in the evening the streets were almost deserted—scarcely an individual being seen out after 10 o'clock.....River men had now as much business as they could turn their hands to and forward as rapidly as promised. Both the up and down freights were enormous, and every river craft was brought into service. The current rates to-day to New York are 8c. on flour 3c. on wheat, 2½c. on corn and barley, 2c. on oats, and \$1 per ton on tonnage property. These

prices will prevail until Monday next, when a further advance will be established here of 2c. upon flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. upon all kinds of grain, as previously agreed upon by all the forwarders. Freights on the canal are now handsomely paying forwarders and boatmen, and are stimulating the latter to extra exertions in getting to tide water as speedily as possible.

Sept. 27. Soon after sundown quite a strong southerly breeze sprang up, which, as evening advanced, appeared to increase in violence until it assumed the character of a violent gale. When night had fairly set in the howling winds became powerful, rocking frail tenements on the hill tops in the city, to their foundations, and making the chimneys of the more stately mansions to fairly groan and some of them to topple. It was during "the witching of night," when ghosts are supposed to roam, and "when church yards yawn," that the gale assumed its most terrific force. It was then as violent as any previously experienced — fully equal to that which occurred some eight years ago, but not so destructive to property. During the gale the air was balmy, but in gusts it was powerful and terrific. Awnings were torn to shreds, chimneys blown down, and bricks scattered like chaff before the wind; trees were shorn of their branches — some of them were uprooted, while others were laid prostrate upon the earth..... Thomas Goldwait died at Fort McHenry, of typhoid fever.

Sept. 28. Rev. P. McCloskey, pastor of St. John's church, died aged 55. He had suffered from attacks of a dropsical character, for several years, and it was by one of these attacks that the good man was finally taken to his rest. His death has carried mourning into thousands of households; for few men have ever more beautifully magnified their office, in all the duties of counselor, benefactor, pastor and priest, than Father McCloskey. His flock recognized in him the thoughtful shepherd, who cared for, and sympathized with them, in all their trials, and who was ever ready to comfort and cheer them in their hours of suffering and sorrow. Father McCloskey was educated at Georgetown College, Md., and entered upon the sacred duties of the priesthood in 1833. He was stationed at Schenectady for twelve years, and came to this city fourteen years since, where he has served with great acceptance and usefulness.

Sept. 29. Jacob Ray died in the street of apoplexy, aged 28.

Oct. 1. William H. Wood died, aged 30.

Oct. 2. Hugh Hendrick died suddenly.....Almira, wife of Levi Phillips, died at Williamsburgh, Mass., aged 60.

Oct. 4. Absalom Townsend died, aged 75.

Oct. 6. The friends of Capt. Wm. L. Vanderlip, of Company G, Ellsworth Regiment, presented him with a sword, sash, belt, and other equipments. The address was made by Justice Parsons. Capt. V. responded briefly, and was followed by Dr. Seelye, who spoke at some length..... James Scott died, aged 22.

Oct. 7. Stewart Coulter died, aged 42.....Sarah Smith, wife of Charles L. Pease, died.

Oct. 8. Cornelia, wife of Isaac Kent, died, aged 42.....Francis Joseph Stevenson died, aged 26.....John Dunn died, aged 17.

Oct. 11. Mary, wife of William Feily, died, aged 44.

Oct. 12. James Gray died, aged 64.....Jane McKembly, wife of Patrick Doyle, died, aged 28.

Oct. 14. The Ellsworth regiment made a parade, which was witnessed

by an immense concourse of people. They made an imposing appearance, and went through the manual and various evolutions in a very creditable manner. The loading and firing especially by companies, platoons, and by the entire line, was admirably done, and elicited great applause. At the close of the parade a newly invented battery was brought on the field, — truly a terrible instrument of destruction. It consists of five guns, and will discharge sixty balls a minute.....Caleb Willis Sanford died in New York, aged 32.

Oct. 17. Mary, widow of Isaac Van Buskirk, died, aged 79.

Oct. 18. Ceremony of the presentation of a sword and other articles to Lieut. Col. Rice, of the 44th or Ellsworth regiment, at the house of A. McClure Esq. The presentation was made by Mrs. Emily Barnes..... On Sunday night we had the first visitation from Jack Frost. The old fellow pinched pretty sharply. Our farmers long since expected his coming, they were prepared for him, and of course no injury has been sustained. This is the first time since 1835 that frost has delayed so late in the season. On that year, the first white frost fell on the 1st of November. The weather, however, continued very pleasant, until the 21st day of the month, when it suddenly turned around cold, and in three days' time the river was frozen over.....Charles C. Crandall, formerly of Albany, died at Peoria, Ill., aged 19.

Oct. 20. James Hennessey died, aged 30.....Charles Utter died, aged 22.

Oct. 21. The Ellsworth regiment, consisting of picked men, left the barracks for the south. When the centre of the regiment was opposite the house of Hon. Erastus Corning, the line was halted to receive the regimental banner from the hands of Mrs. Corning. It was very elegant, and when put into the hands of the standard bearer it was received with enthusiastic cheers by the regiment. The ceremony was deeply interesting. While the gun squad of the Burgesses Corps were firing a parting salute in honor of the Ellsworth regiment, one of their number, Sergeant Charles F. Clapp, was very seriously injured by the discharge of the cannon. He had placed the cartridge in the piece, when his attention was called from the gun, and in an instant after he was blown ten or twelve feet. He was, in fact, carried over the planking of the dock, and fell on the deck of a canal boat lying beside the dock. He was picked up and carried into a saloon near by, and medical attendance at once obtained. It was found that the injuries sustained were on the left hand and arm, the thumb being broken, the fleshy part of the hand badly lacerated, the smaller bones of the wrist badly fractured, and that the larger bones of the arm above the wrist and near the elbow were also broken. His attending physicians were Drs. P. P. and C. P. Staats.

Oct. 23. Egbert Dumont died, aged 32.....William Fuhr died, aged 78.....Patrick Curran died, aged 60.

Oct. 24. Snow squall, first of the season.....Sarah, wife of Stephen Storm, died, aged 67.

Oct. 25. A stranger named Thomas Davidson, on his way from the east for Toronto, took passage on the Northern rail road, but before the train started it was discovered that he was too weak, from illness, to proceed. He was taken to the Exchange Hotel, where he was kindly cared for, and recovered so far as to give his name and tell that his object in

traveling was to see his mother, who lived in Toronto. The next morning, however, he was found dead in his bed.....Franklin Austin died, aged 23.

Oct. 26. The Havelock Company was mustered into service under Capt. Von Puttkamer.....Hon. John I. Slingerland died, aged 57.

Oct. 29. Samuel E. DeyErmand died, aged 33.

Oct. 30. Sarah Beals died, aged 70.....Michael Kirby died, aged 43.

Oct. 31. Bridget Doran died, aged 56.

Nov. 1. The city finances for the year ending this day are exhibited in the following table :

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenses.</i>	
City Water Works,	\$82,680 23	City Water Works,	\$22,784 40
Alms House,	617 59	City Water Debt interest ac-	
Assessments for streets and		count,	51,000 00
drains,	8,857 35	Alms House,	28,791 48
City Poor,	687 15	Assessments for streets and	
Contingents,	15,811 06	drains,	9,893 71
Police Department,	68 81	City Poor,	18,669 42
Fire Department,	396 68	Contingents,	44,070 35
District Schools,	18,187 28	Police Department,	40,781 64
Interest,	12,906 12	Fire Department,	20,807 21
Court of Special Sessions, ..	785 50	District Schools,	53,809 82
Police Court,	1,628 00	Interest,	41,643 46
Rents and quit rents,	848 31	City Hall,	4,666 80
Street Contingents,	49 54	Court of Special Sessions, ..	100 00
Commutations,	342 43	Police Court,	3,450 00
Markets,	838 50	City Debt,	20,000 00
Ferry,	2,250 00	Street Contingents,	16,294 63
Surveyor's Office,	75 00	Markets,	1,204 08
Justice's Court,	1,417 62	Ferry,	98 05
Redemptions,	179 27	Surveyor's Office,	1,892 44
Bonds and mortgages,	2,949 00	Justice's Court,	2,972 67
Real estate,	762 56	Printing and advertising, ..	2,719 42
Dividends,	200 00	Redemptions,	168 57
City Taxes,	225,547 69	Salaries,	9,900 00
County of Albany,	40,766 97	Industrial School,	118 55
City Lamps,	3 57	County of Albany,	5,266 78
Costs on assessments,	61 00	Elections,	2,028 87
First Company Great West-		City Lamps,	22,036 75
ern Turnpike,	143 60	Wells and Pumps,	1,228 00
		Costs on assessments,	69 00
	<u>\$419,060 83</u>		
			<u>\$427,506 10</u>

.....Andrew Cunningham, formerly of Albany, died at Rochester, aged 42

Nov. 3. The ladies of Dr. Wyckoff's church presented him with a silver pitcher on the 25th anniversary of his pastorate.....The rain storm which set in on Saturday morning continued that day and until after midnight, when the wind commenced blowing a gale, and increased in violence as night advanced. About three o'clock this Sunday morning the blow was very severe, but not equal to that which passed over this city a few weeks since. The storm soon after abated. It is said that within a circuit of fifty miles much damage has been done in the breaking down of trees, fences, &c., while in this city we hear of chimneys toppled over, roofs partially carried away, awnings torn to shreds, and shutters torn from their fastenings. The gale was also very severe on the river. The Isaac Newton encountered the heaviest of it in the Highlands, but sustained no

injury. The rain storm caused a land slide on the Hudson river rail road near Sing Sing, which debarred the up express train several hours. The telegraph line between this city and Hudson was prostrated; and much damage was done.....Stephen Henry Haskell died, aged 19.

Nov. 4. John Norton Many died, aged 19.

Nov. 5. Daniel Halpen died, aged 29.

Nov. 6. James Rice, of Capt. John Hasting's company, 18th regiment, was shot while doing picket duty; his age was 17.

Nov. 9. The steam boat Armenia left on her last trip; the last of the day boats.

Nov. 11. William A. Jackson, colonel of the 18th regiment N. Y. volunteers, died at Washington, of typhus fever, aged 30. The deceased, thus cut off in the prime of life, was a young man of no ordinary promise. Of an exterior remarkably prepossessing, frank, gay and genial in temperament, gifted with a bright and versatile intellect, eloquent both with tongue and pen, his early loss will be deeply mourned and long felt by his numerous friends and acquaintances in this city. He graduated with honor at Union College (in which institution his father has for many years filled with distinction the chair of mathematics), in the summer of 1851, and soon after came to this city to pursue the study of law. After his admission to the bar he formed a law partnership with his relative, General Frederick Townsend, now major in the United States army, which continued until, at his country's call, he abandoned his profession and entered upon that of arms. Appointed by Gov. Morgan, at the commencement of the year, inspector general of the state, he held that office until on being elected colonel of the 18th regiment of volunteers early in the summer, he resigned it. He was immediately afterwards ordered to Washington with his regiment, where he has been ever since actively engaged, until prostrated by his last illness, in the duties of his new position. At the battle of Bull's Run he behaved with gallantry and credit to his state, and in the final retreat brought his regiment off the field in good order. As a soldier, though not having the advantage of experience, he nevertheless rapidly won golden opinions. By the unreweared application of a quick and vigorous mind, and constant and unremitting attention to his duties as a commander of a regiment, both in the camp and on the field, he was fast learning to master all difficulties, and had already become a useful and accomplished officer.....George Traver died, aged 58.

Nov. 16. Margaret Vosburg died.....John Forby died, aged 73.

Nov. 18. There was a large gathering at Tweddle Hall to witness the presentation of a military outfit to Lieut. Col. Henderson.....Rev. Sylvanus Reed, the first pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, resigned the rectorship, which he had held twelve years.....Anna E. Plumb, wife of Rev. S. J. Dorsey, died at Ripley, Chautauque county, N. Y.

Nov. 19. Ann, wife of Patrick Murphy, died, aged 68.

Nov. 20. Capt. James Wilson died, aged 47.

Nov. 22. Mary, widow of Rev. John M. Bradford, died.....Dr. James M. McAllister died in Philadelphia.

Nov. 24. Mary, wife of Henry Wilsay, died, aged 41.

Nov. 26. Sarah, widow of Philip Vanderlip, died, aged 69.

Nov. 27. John Smith Harrison died, aged 39.....Susan, widow of Thomas Townsine, died, aged 35.

Nov. 28. Maria, wife of Hugh Owens, died, aged 37.

Dec. 1. The first winter month entered upon its mission with icy chills.

Dec. 2. Eliza C., wife of Gideon Shepherd, died, aged 41.

Dec. 3. Both the river and canal were partially obstructed with forming ice, and the skating park was in fine order. What a delicious day, too, it was! The sun shone as if kissing the brow of June, and the air was balmy as the breath of flowers, and the skating world of Albany was out. So great was the mob that the managers were carried nearly off their feet. In the first place, Mary Ann (so a dashing youth, with a hat like a soup plate, and the tip of a nose peeping through a moustache, informed me), was there. She wore a green plaid skirt and a black inverted wash bowl, with a wreath of black feathers. "And a confounded nice girl she is, too!" added young Moustache, cutting a spread eagle. Then little Leolina was there, with her red skirt. "That's her, tumbling!" said the Moustache again, grinning. "I'd help her up, only I've not been introduced," and away he launched upon the ice, smooth as a mirror. And the little Leolina picked herself up and went off melting into the most beautiful attitudes. Sarah Jane was there with her beau, John Jones, who was in a suit of brindle. Sarah Jane is stylish — that's the word, stylish. She is tall, and very expansive. Hattie was there. "Some people think she's handsomer than Mary Ann," said Moustache, again dashing up, and then sculling backwards in a circle; "but I don't see it. She's good looking, though, that's a fact!" and, catching his skate, he fell backwards in a spasm of kicks. And what a west at length shone! The sky blazed with the vivid coloring. A pink pavilion of cloud seemed spread by the angel of the sunset for the lustrous advent of the crescent moon. And not till the dusky twilight was mingling the feature of the frozen landscape did the blithesome devotees of the park seek their homes.

Dec. 5. There was snow all about us. At the north there has been good sleighing for the past ten days, and over in Rensselaer county and Massachusetts the sleighing is excellent. At Ballston Spa this morning the sleighing was fine — never better seen there. The canals were to all intents and purposes closed for the season. Ice formed upon them sufficiently strong to bear persons skating. Between twenty and thirty boats were frozen in between here and Schenectady. The steamer *New World*, which left New York last evening, came through in good season, landing her passengers here at 6 o'clock this morning. She encountered anchor ice for a distance of fifty miles, reaching from Bristol to this city, some of which were quite formidable, being full an inch in thickness. Since sunrise there has been a gradual softening down of the atmosphere, and the ice is fast melting away.....Margaret, wife of James Bennett, died, aged 53.

Dec. 6. An explosion of gas in a house corner of Lydius street and Broadway, by which one person was killed and several injured..... Thomas Smith died, aged 58..... Abby Eaton, wife of Peter Putman, died, aged 46.

Dec. 7. Charles E. Woolverton died, aged 39.....Charles C. Williams died, aged 61.

Dec. 8. Navigation of the canal, which was impeded and almost entirely obstructed by the ice which formed the early part of last week, was

resumed again. The mild weather caused the ice to disappear, and the boats were struggling to get through.....James Vane died, aged 39..... Charles E. Billow died, aged 35.

Dec. 9. For the past three days the river has been shrouded with a fog so dense as to render navigation very dangerous, if not impossible. On Saturday, in New York, the ferry boats could only be run at intervals, and even then it was attended with great hazard. On account of the fog the steamer Isaac Newton did not leave her dock in that city until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and consequently she did not reach here until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Again this morning the fog on the river was quite dense, rendering it difficult for even the ferry boats to run. The river was entirely free of ice, and navigation as free as in midsummer.....Susannah C., wife of John L. Staats, died, aged 70.....Julia R. Babcock died, aged 59.

Dec. 10. Mrs. Lucina Scovill died, aged 73Sarah, wife of John Wakefield, died, aged 53.

Dec. 11. Elizabeth McWilliams died, aged 78.

Dec. 12. Mary Hartung, convicted of the murder of her husband, was discharged by Judge Wright, after a long imprisonment.

Dec. 13. Dollie Dutton, the littlest of little folks, was at Tweddle Hall. Although 10½ years of age, her weight was but 15 pounds; yet well formed, of pleasing features and address.....Emma Cooper died, aged 17.

Dec. 15. Elizabeth Van Hovenburgh died, aged 75.

Dec. 17. Harmanus Bleeker Jr. died, aged 69.

Dec. 18. John L. Wendell died at Hartford, Conn. Judge Wendell was for many years a resident of this city. In February, 1823, he was elected first judge of Washington county, which office he held until April, 1825, shortly after which he came to this city. On the appointment of Esek Cowen to the office of circuit judge, in 1828, Judge Wendell was appointed reporter of the supreme court and court of errors, which position he held until the year 1842, when he was succeeded by the late Nicholas Hill. Judge Wendell then went to New York, where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, and subsequently removed to Hartford, where he died at a ripe old age.....Morgan Lewis died, aged 48.

Dec. 19. Caroline Goffe, wife of Charles Angus, died, aged 46..... John H. Perkins, formerly of Albany, died at Washington.

Dec. 20. The 91st regiment left the barracks for the seat of war, under the escort to the boat of Capt. Cuyler Van Vechten's Cadet Zouaves..... Mrs. Hartung was again arrested and sent to jail.

Dec. 21. The cold snap of last night, together with the recent high winds, tended to impede river navigation. This morning the river in front of the city was covered with what boatmen call dangerous anchor ice, and the stiff northwesterly winds had blown the water down to so low a mark as to render it difficult for laden boats to float over the bar at Castleton. At high water this morning the steamer New World was aground on the bar.

Dec. 22. During portions of the day ice was stationary in front of the city. The wind, however, changed to the south, and the atmosphere was several degrees warmer. In the evening a snow storm set in, and during the night several inches of snow fell.....Mary Chambers died, aged 75.

Dec. 23. The atmosphere was of a moderate temperature, but the rain that fell congealed upon the walks.....Maria Jacobsen died, aged 89.

Dec. 24. The steam boats grounded upon the bars, the water being at the lowest point reached this year. The New World lay upon the Coeymans bar; the Isaac Newton on Shad island bar, about two miles above, and the Constitution a short distance above the Newton. Here they became immovable from the quantity of ice that gathered around them, and were in a very precarious position. They passed the Christmas holiday in these tight places. It was several days before they were got into safe winter quarters in the neighborhood.

Dec. 25. The river was now closed to navigation, the ferries alone keeping a channel open.

Dec. 26. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning stood 8 degrees below zero — a good, healthy winter atmosphere. This, together with fine sleighing, imparted to the streets a lively appearance. The flying steed, the jingling bells, the creaking snow, and the merry laugh, reminded of the return of the good and happy times of sleigh riding. The ferry boats were still running, and the steam tugs with their tows having all reached their destination, the freighting business was successfully brought to a close.

Dec. 27. Eliza A. Clarke, wife of Henry H. Van Dyck, died, aged 53.

Dec. 30. The *Lumber Trade of Albany* during the year 1861 partook of the depression of all kinds of business not connected with army supplies or foreign demand. In the spring sales were made at fair prices; but when the mammoth dimensions of the rebellion were realized in the summer, the amount of building was sensibly decreased, the demand was light, and prices fell below cost of production on many kinds of lumber. Small quantities were sold for the ordinary wants of the country; but the principal demand was for foreign ports, stimulated by low prices. This sustained the market and enabled dealers to sell down very close, the comparatively small receipts of the season leaving the stock on hand less than for many years. The receipts of lumber for 1861 were down 138,000,000 feet less than in the previous year, but shingles, square timber and staves were about the same. The following table exhibits the receipts at Albany during the years named :

	<i>Boards and Scantling, ft.</i>	<i>Shingles, M.</i>	<i>Timber, C. ft.</i>	<i>Staves. lbs.</i>
1850.....	216,791,890	34,226	28,832	150,515,280
1851.....	260,238,003	34,136	110,200	115,087,290
1852.....	317,135,629	31,636	201,714	107,961,289
1853.....	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	118,066,750
1854.....	311,571,151	24,003	28,909	135,805,091
1855.....	245,921,652	57,210	24,104	140,255,285
1856.....	223,345,545	36,899	14,533	102,548,492
1857.....	180,097,629	70,104	85,104	153,264,629
1858.....	267,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,011,817
1859.....	291,771,762	48,756	70,381	114,570,503
1860.....	301,022,600	41,222	46,888	148,735,369
1861.....	162,952,527	31,782	44,754	143,784,471

The following table exhibits the valuation of the receipts during the years named :

	<i>Boards and Scantling.</i>	<i>Shingles.</i>	<i>Timber.</i>	<i>Staves.</i>
1850.....	\$3,251,878	\$119,791	\$4,325	\$677,319
1851.....	4,119,568	121,524	19,010	546,655
1852.....	5,495,960	110,726	52,509	507,418
1853.....	6,299,617	99,585	3,386	569,600
1854.....	4,985,139	86,981	6,649	611,123
1855.....	4,426,589	228,840	4,854	631,149
1856.....	3,573,529	129,147	2,616	461,468
1857.....	2,881,560	248,515	15,218	689,691
1858.....	4,412,205	111,383	20,314	540,047
1859.....	4,887,177	170,646	11,965	458,282
1860.....	5,042,128	144,277	7,971	594,942
1861.....	2,729,454	111,237	7,697	575,138

Although there has been a very considerable decrease in receipts and valuation at Albany, yet they are larger than at any other point, and the superior facilities here afforded for receiving and shipping still maintains for her the position of the largest lumber market in the world.....Dr. John H. Trotter died, aged 49.....Addison J. Fellows died at Hall's Hills, Va., of typhoid fever, aged 22.

1862.

Jan. 1. The midnight gun announced the departure of the old and the advent of the new year—a custom that for nearly a century has been kept up in many of the provinces of Europe, and which is gradually being instituted in this country as a marked feature by our German citizens. From midnight until the day dawned the firing of artillery and the explosion of powder kept the uneasy sleeper in remembrance of the dawn of a new year. The day was ushered in mild and pleasant. Although the sun was for a time hid, the genial breeze from the south wafted over the city rendered out door walking pleasant. Call making commenced early, and was kept up with considerable zest until the storm drove the callers into close quarters. About noon the volunteers stationed at the barracks started from their quarters with a view of giving our citizens an opportunity of seeing how a regiment of soldiers looked decked out in their winter uniform. The military consisted of the 76th regiment (Colonel Green), the 93d regiment (Major Butler), and Captain Von Puttkammer's artillery company. On their march through the city they halted at the Capitol, and, upon Gov. Morgan appearing at the south door, each regiment, in turn, saluted the commander-in-chief. Resuming their march, and, after passing through several streets, they came to the Delavan House, where the order was given to halt. Upon coming to a rest the volunteers called lustily for Col. Mulligan, who obeyed the summons and spoke to them at some length. After paying their respects to some citizens the volunteers returned to the barracks. While social calling and the renewal of acquaintances were being carried on in the city, hundreds upon hundreds of boys and girls, men and women, were to be seen amusing themselves upon the river—some of them whirling about on skates, and others flying over the ice in frail vessels borne onward by the winds. Among this motly multitude there was to be seen quite a number of females—some of whom were not only called good,

but, by the proficient, scientific skaters. As the day advanced the genial breeze of the south was felt as well upon the river as in the city. While the snow in the streets was rapidly wasting away, blackening, rendering riding upon runners irksome, the ice on the river became covered with water, rendering skating unpleasant. Neither the callers nor the skaters were to be driven off by the frowns of nature, for they kept up going and coming, some till the dark clouds began to roll up from the west, warning them to seek a shelter, while others tarried until the tornado burst upon us. The setting of the sun was followed by a change of wind from the south to the west, accompanied by a short but copious shower of rain. During the evening and most of the night the winds roared, and at times the gusts were so violent as to do trifling injuries to houses on the hills. During the evening calling was attended with danger to life and limb, and many who neglected to make their calls during the day did not venture out of their houses in the evening.....Nancy Jacobson, wife of John H. Garduer, died, aged 56.

Jan. 2. Maggie J. Carley died, aged 17.....Annie Coates, wife of Charles Snell, died, aged 25.

Jan. 3. Gerrit Y. Lansing died, aged 79. Mr. Lansing was a son of the late Abraham G. Lansing, of this city, well known in the early political history of the state, who, among other public posts, held that of state treasurer in the year 1803, and again in 1810. His mother was a daughter of Abraham Yates Jr., a gentleman who was prominently identified with our revolutionary history, having, among other official positions, held that of president of the provincial congress of New York, and mayor and recorder of Albany. His uncle, John Lansing Jr., was a member of the constitutional convention of this state in 1788, a delegate from this state to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and afterwards chancellor of this state. The subject of this notice was born in this city in the year 1783. He graduated at Union College about the year 1800, then read law, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1806. Mr. Lansing had at various periods held many public offices and trusts. He was clerk of the assembly of 1807. In 1816 he was appointed judge of the court of probate, which office he held until it was abolished by the constitution of 1821. He represented the Albany district in congress from 1831 to 1837. In 1829 he was appointed by the legislature one of the regents of the university, and in 1849 was elected chancellor of the board, which office he held at his death. In addition to these public trusts, Mr. Lansing had been a director of many corporations closely connected with the business of the city, and had frequently, in middle life, been a member of our common council. At the time of his death he was president of the Albany Insurance Company and of the Albany Savings Bank. It is hardly necessary to say to those who know anything of the history of our city, that Mr. Lansing was of the old Holland stock. He inherited, in a marked manner, the virtues and characteristics of his ancestry. Simple in his habits, just in his dealings, true in all the relations of life, he passed through a long course of years, doing his duty in all his relations to society without fear and without reproach, leaving a memory to be respected by all who knew him, and beloved by an endeared family circle.....Catharine Magee, wife of Adam McMenamy, died, aged 35.

Jan. 4. The Hudson river rail road ferry boat was laid up yesterday afternoon, and the Boston rail road boat last evening. The ice on the river is now very strong, being from eight to ten inches in thickness and very solid. With the exception of a small space opposite to the foot of Herkimer street, it is safe to cross the river within sight of the city, even with laden vehicles. A plank roadway has been constructed on the ice, leading from the pier to the Hudson river rail road depot, with the requisite bridges at both termini. Another roadway will be laid on Monday from the foot of Maiden lane to the Boston depot. When this is completed there need be no detention for passengers or freight on either side of the river. There was really superb skating on the river. Notwithstanding the severity of the atmosphere this morning, there was a goodly number of skaters on the ice, including a few females. A few sail boats on runners were to be seen flying before the wind, but those who manned the boats found it rather cold work.

Jan. 5. A snow storm set in at night, which afforded good sleighing.

Jan. 6. The carnival at the Van Rensselaer skating park in the evening was well attended, and the skaters merry. What, with the brilliant array of head lights in the centre of the park, and the general illumination around it, the occasional bursting of rockets and other pyrotechnic displays at various points, the enlivening music by the band, the wholesome winter atmosphere out of doors, and the good cheer provided by Blake within, there was nothing left to be wished for save that rude Boreas, blustering railer, would cease when so many ladies are out skating.

Jan. 8. Stanwix Hall passed into the hands of Francis Rider, late of the St. Germaine Hotel, New York; L. L. Britton having taken the Everett House, in the latter city.

Jan. 9. Thomas Kelly died, aged 63.

Jan. 10. James Seary was killed by the caving of a bank of sand upon him.....Joseph P. Martin died in Philadelphia, formerly of Albany.

Jan. 11. Mary, wife of James Kearns, died, aged 50.....Dudley I. Tyler died, aged 19.

Jan. 15. James McRoberts died, aged 21.

Jan. 16. Charles Veazie died, aged 42.....Mrs. Elizabeth Bogart died in Greenbush, aged 80.....Mary A. Guider died, aged 22.....J. Eugene Jagger died in Oregon, aged 27.....Rhoda Ann Groesbeck, wife of John F. Pruyne, died, aged 38; not a resident of the city.

Jan. 18. On Friday a snow storm set in, and a goodly amount fell, and since that time there were alternate falls of snow and rain. Upwards of a foot of snow has fallen since Friday night, clogging up the roads and streets, but not blocking them up. The trains on the Central rail road were this morning in on time, but on Saturday night there was considerable detention on the Hudson river, not so much from the quantity of snow that had fallen, but from the sleet which fell upon the rails, making them slippery. Here there was much snow upon the ground, a larger quantity than fell all last winter.....Elizabeth Swarts, wife of Dr. R. J. Burton, died.

Jan. 20. Caroline S. Ford died.....William H. Osborne died, aged 20.

Jan. 21. Margaret Graham died, aged 74.

Jan. 22. Dennis Fisher died, aged 28.....Patrick Tiernan senior, of Co. G, 43d regiment N. Y. S. V., died at Washington, aged 56.

Jan. 25. The heavy fall of snow, sleet and rain of this and the preceding day, and the severe gale which followed blocked the rail roads and put them all out of time. The streets became almost impassable, and the roofs groaned under the weight of the snow. Some of the light timbered buildings of the city could not stand the pressure, and those who neglected to have the snow removed from off them awoke on Sunday morning to find them broken in. There were several of these and similar disasters about the city.

Jan. 26. Encke's and Tuttle's comets were now visible.....Cathalina Bleecker, widow of Barent Sanders, died, aged 76.

Jan. 27. Mrs. Pheby Lavender died, aged 49.

Jan. 28. Amelia Irwin died, aged 20.

Jan. 29. Margaret Cumming, widow of Thomas Angus, died, aged 78.

Jan. 30. John Ireland died, aged 21.....Michael McGrath died, aged 74.....James K. Strathorn died at Alexandria, Va., of typhoid fever, aged 19.

Feb. 1. Thomas Smith Jr. died, aged 35.....William M. Diamond died, aged 92.

Feb. 2. James Gourlay died, aged 91.....James M. Rawson died in Chicago.

Feb. 4. At the annual election the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year: B. H. Mills, President; T. W. Griffen, 1st Vice President; Jeremiah Waterman, 2d Vice President; William Lacy, Recording Secretary; William F. Preston, Corresponding Secretary; George M. Griffen, Treasurer; Charles T. Smyth, Cornelius W. Armstrong, Thomas P. Crook, Moses Patten, T. McCready, Reference Committee.....John Hale died, aged 23.

Feb. 5. At the election of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of New York, M. E. George H. Thacher, of Albany, was elected Grand High Priest; E. John O. Cole, Grand Secretary for the 38th year, and E. William Seymour Grand Treasurer for the 14th year.

Feb. 7. The rain of last night and the mild atmosphere of this morning have given employment all day to every class of citizens. Crowbars and shovels, pickaxes and hoes were brought into requisition in removing ice and snow from sidewalks and opening gutters for the water to run off. Many buildings about town are groaning under the weight of snow upon the roofs, and many of the laboring class have been employed in relieving them of the burden. Should the present mild weather continue many hours our streets will become almost impassable from the slush and mud. We have not for a long time seen such a general turning out, and so much work accomplished as has been done to-day. It was much needed, for our sidewalks were never in so dangerous a condition as they were yesterday.Abram V. A. Morris died, aged 65.

Feb. 8. Edward Lansing Pruyn died at San Francisco, aged 19.

Feb. 15. Snow in abundance and to spare, and still coming. The winter not severe, but the quantity of snow that had fallen immense. In the narrow streets it was difficult for loaded vehicles to move safely on account of the depth of snow and the ruts that had been formed.

Feb. 16. Lieut. Col. William Erwin, of the 20th Illinois regiment, was killed by a six pound cannon ball as he was gallantly leading his regiment in its last desperate and successful charge upon the enemy. He was born

in this city in 1823 — removed to Illinois just before the Mexican war — served as a lieutenant under the brave Col. Hardin — was a hero at the battle of Cerro Gordo — had been in a great many fights and skirmishes in Missouri, and died, as a soldier would wish to die, at Fort Donelson. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his early death. His remains rest at Joliet, Ill., where he lived, in the employ of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago rail road, when the present war broke out.

Feb. 17. Gertrude, widow of Josiah Eaton, died at Charlotte, aged 76.

Feb. 18. Samuel Pruyne died, aged 63. Col. Pruyne was one of our most estimable citizens. Descended from a family which has been identified with the city from a period long anterior to the revolution, no man was better acquainted with its local history, or with the men and incidents of the past. He was himself, in all his habits, thoughts and associations, an Albanian — linking the past with the present, and partaking of the highest and noblest qualities of both periods. While known to and respected by all our citizens, he was intimate with but few; and while all who knew him will deplore the death of an honest and upright citizen, those intimate with him will mourn the loss of a warm hearted, genial friend, whose sedate manner in public gave but few tokens of his kindly temper and overflowing mirthfulness in the social circle. Although greatly absorbed by business cares from early manhood — as merchant, bank director, supervisor, inspector of the penitentiary from its inception, and the prudent guardian of his own large estate — he devoted many hours of every day to the careful study of standard literature. He was profound in chronology, history and biography, and his library was adorned with many of the best and rarest works in these several departments.—*Journal*.

He took great interest in the *Annals of Albany*, and was always consulted on doubtful statements which had been gathered from the journals of the day, under the head of Notes from the Newspapers, his memory and knowledge of facts being accurate and reliable, and he was also able to add much to those gleanings which he was cognizant of.

Feb. 19. Francis H. Harvey died, aged 17.....Mrs. Letitia McMicken died, aged 77.

Feb. 20. An addition of five inches was made to the vast body of snow which had fallen during the last two months. The roadways in the narrow streets were piled up to the height of from three to four feet, and, owing to the deep ruts in Broadway, laden teams were compelled to move very slowly. The present was likened unto the season of 1836, when our city fathers caused the snow to be removed from a large number of streets, in order to enable vehicles to pass through them.....Mary, widow of Hosea P. Spencer died, aged 65.

Feb. 21. Margaret, widow of John Cassidy, died, aged 76.

Feb. 22. The anniversary of the birth of Washington was ushered in by the booming of cannon, and soon after, upon the sun arising from beyond the eastern hills, the national flag floated from the top of every flag staff, public building, and many private residences. As the day advanced other demonstrations of joyous feelings were manifested throughout the city, in which the old as well as the young participated. Fire arms and powder were freely used, and our streets soon became thronged as during a 4th of July celebration. At an early hour the various military organizations assembled at their respective headquarters, and were speedily

placed in martial array under their respective commanders. The procession passed up State street and through Washington avenue in the following order, headed by a detachment of the police, under command of Lieut. Gillespie :

The 25th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Bryan.

Cooke's Albany Brass Band.

Company A, Captain Fredendall.

" E, " Huber.

" R, " Kingsley.

" C, " Gray.

" G, " Mulholland.

" B, " McDermott.

" H, " Barnard.

" D, " Marshall.

" L, " Neudorf.

10 Regiment N. Y. S. M., Captain Ainsworth, Commandant.

Brigade Band.

Company B, Captain Ainsworth.

" C, Lieut. Thompson.

" D, Captain Dodds.

" E, " McFarland.

" F, " Strevel.

" A, " Van Vechten.

The regiments made the entire circuit of the city, passing through every street laid down in the programme. They made a fine appearance, and were cheered at various points on the march. Their ranks were well filled, considering the numbers that were absent in the army. The firemen were not in line, and the only civic association that followed on the left of the military was the time honored Hibernian Provident Society, who were out in full regalia and carrying the national ensign. The exercises were held at Tweddle Hall, where the prayer was offered by Father Wadhams, and Washington's Farewell Address was read by James Brice Esq. The carmen had a procession of their own, headed by a band of music. The closing features of the day — the grand illumination — surpassed anything of the kind ever before attempted in this city. Soon after evening set in it became evident to the most casual observer that extensive preparations had been made during the day for a brilliant display and a pretty general illumination. About 8 o'clock the city presented an appearance of grandeur never before seen by human eyes. All the public buildings on Capitol square were lighted up with candles, including the Capitol, State Hall, Academy and City Hall. Behind each light of glass in each window — front, rear and sides — was a lighted candle, blazing from the first floor to the top window beneath the dome, throwing a ray of light over the entire square, and presenting a brilliancy that, we venture to assert, was not excelled by any of our sister cities. It reminded us of the accounts we have read of the lighting up of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and of the gaudy appearance it must present upon a similar occasion. Looking down State street, the buildings on that avenue and those that surround the square presented a novel and really beautiful sight, evincing a commendable liberality on the part of

our citizens, and a patriotic desire to honor the day in accordance with the recommendations of the president. It would be impossible to particularize the hundreds of buildings, public and private, that were blazing with light, and we must, therefore, content ourselves with giving a general and hasty sketch of what was to be seen. From the Capitol to the Merchants' Exchange (the latter building included) almost every building on State street was lighted up in as many conceivable ways as there are buildings on the street. Much good taste was exhibited in lighting up private residences throughout the city by gas light. Tri-colored tissue papers were spread over the plated glass, some in chequered form, and others in representation of our flag; but in a manner producing a fine effect. Chinese lanterns of every conceivable shape and color were extensively used, and not unfrequently jets of gas in forms of stars and letters were displayed at various places. The illumination was not confined to any locality, but extended throughout the city. Many of the streets were festooned with lanterns, some of which were of a very attractive character. That in Broadway, the lanterns, of star form, bearing the name of Washington, was peculiarly attractive. But when so much was done — and so well done — it would be invidious to particularize. Suffice it to say that it eclipsed all previous efforts of our citizens. During the illumination the avenues were literally alive with people, some of them so densely crowded that the sidewalks would not contain them, and the masses even occupied the carriage ways. Fireworks were set off in different sections of the city during the evening, and the day closed as auspiciously as it opened.....Daniel N. Bromley died at Baldwinsville of putrid erysipelas, aged 53.

Feb. 23. Royal Shaw, late of Albany, died at Springfield, Mass.

Feb. 24. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury in the thermometer stood at 37, the rain pouring down in torrents and the water running down the hills as freely as in midsummer. As the morning advanced the rain continued to descend, at intervals likened unto a summer shower, the atmosphere continuing to moderate up to 12 M., when the thermometer marked 46 above zero. During the two following hours no important change was felt, but over head there were indications of a speedy reaction. Soon after 2 o'clock the wind changed from the south to the west, and by 3 o'clock the mercury fell down to 32, a change of fourteen degrees in less than three quarters of an hour. The wind soon became fierce and biting, and by 6 o'clock the mercury fell ten degrees, the thermometer denoting 22 above zero. The immense liberty pole erected last summer by the liberality of our citizens was an object of much interest, alike to those interested in it as well as those occupying buildings in the immediate vicinity. Before the almost stunning blasts from the west it staggered to and fro, and bent as if a "reed shaken by the wind." Fortunately it withstood the blast, but for a time its waverings were a terror to those in the neighborhood, who, fearing its fall, imagined the destruction of property that would result from such a disaster. The wind was particularly destructive to swing signs, window blinds, and even stationary signs. The mammoth sign of the American Bank Note Company, which was attached to the Exchange building, was torn from its fastenings, and in its descent broke all of the telegraph wires at the corner of Exchange street.Peter Van Buren died, aged 63.....Theodore L. Philleo died at

Rensselaerville, aged 26.....Catharine Row, wife of Michael Dugan, died, aged 48.

Feb. 25. During the night it gradually grew colder, and with a clear sky this morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood six above zero—thus showing a change of over thirty degrees in 24 hours.

Feb. 26. James Bryce, known as Chancellor Brice, died at Pierrepont Centre, aged 64.

Feb. 27. Laborers were employed in cutting down the huge ridges of snow, and placing all on a level. Another snow storm set in during the day.....William McCracken died, aged 27.....Celia Canavan died, aged 26.

Feb. 28. The bill authorizing the construction of a horse rail road through Broadway and the Watervliet turnpike passed the senate..... Gertrude Carr, wife of George Wicken, died, aged 33.....James C. Gould, of 3d Artillery, died at Hancock, Md., aged 26.

March 1. Charles S. Hiccox died, aged 46.

March 2. Sergt. W. D. Sprinks, of Co. A, 43d regiment, who died at Camp Griffin, Va., was buried from the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.....James E. Morrill died, aged 24.....Alice Hepinstall, wife of Albert T. Emery, died at Chicago.

March 4. Maria Smith died, aged 76.

March 5. Patrick McLaughlin died, aged 47.

March 8. Col. Benjamin Jessup, formerly of the Columbian Hotel, died at Schodack, where he had been long an agent of the Boston rail road company, aged 62.....Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Coulson, died, aged 53.

March 12. Robert Mather died, aged 39.

March 14. Egbert Van Schaick, formerly of Albany, died at Spencerport, aged 45.

March 16. Andrew P. Moore died, aged 74.

March 18. Herman Gansevoort died at Northumberland, Sar. Co..... Andrew White died, aged 26.

March 19. Catharine, widow of William Ward, died, aged 75.

March 20. John Campbell died, aged 19.

March 22. The Boston ferry boat opened a channel in the ice and succeeded in maintaining a communication. The passengers from New York were still crossing on the ice. The ice was firm half the way to New York.

March 23. George Garlin died, aged 55.

March 25. Mary E. Parnell, wife of Joseph C. Barnes, died, aged 21.Mrs. Elizabeth Overton died, aged 56.

March 26. Margaret, widow of John Todd, died, aged 80.

March 29. Elizabeth Brown, wife of Richard Griswold, died, aged 20.

March 30. The south ferry boat succeeded in cutting a channel through the ice, but the whole body of ice above moved down and closed it up. A storm of snow came on in the evening, accompanied with vivid lightning and as heavy thunder as is heard in summer. Snow continued to fall during the night.....James a Phillips was buried.

March 31. Elizabeth J. Campbell, wife of Richard Norris, died, aged 44.

April 1. Mrs. John Q. Wilson was buried.

April 2. The body of Patrick O'Toole, who had been missing since Thanksgiving night, was found in the river, near the old distillery, at the

foot of Broadway. It is supposed that he walked off the dock in the darkness.

April 3. The southerly gale which prevailed last night, together with the accompanying smart shower of rain, did up the work which the steam boat men were loth to undertake, by removing the ice embargo below the city. About 8 o'clock this morning the steamer New World came steaming up the river and rounded to at her dock.....Ellen, wife of George Cullen, died, aged 52.....John J. Jenkins died, aged 42.

April 4. Oliver W. Mink died, aged 44.....William Tuton died at West Milton, aged 38.....Mary Haggerty died, aged 71.

April 5. At the Rev. Mr. Trafton's M. E. Church it was announced at the close of the service that the annual collection for the support of superannuated ministers would be taken up, and the church had been assessed *fifty dollars*, which *must be raised* before the congregation was dismissed. The baskets were passed, but, on counting up, only \$23 were raised. Members were then asked to call out their names with the amount they were willing to give. Several persons gave their names with "two dollars," "one dollar," &c., till no more names or money seemed forthcoming. At last a stranger in the congregation said, "*put me down for five dollars.*" "What name," was asked. "*Dr. Colton*" [the laughing gas man], replied the stranger. The doctor counted out his five, to save the trouble of collection. The clergyman asked if they had not two more such friends. The balance was immediately subscribed, and the services closed by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow.".....Dr. Thomas Smith, alms house physician, died, aged 45.

April 6. George W. Roberts died at Utica.....Catlyna Pearson, wife of Gen. Joseph M. Totten, died at Washington, D. C., aged 68. She was a native of Albany, daughter of George Pearson, and niece of the late Mrs. Archibald McIntyre. Many of our older citizens still remember the incidents connected with her romantic marriage, during the war of 1812-15, to Capt. Totten. She was a very lovely woman, and an ornament to society in all the relations of life. During the half century of her married life she had the unhappiness to see a number of her children taken to untimely graves. In all other respects her career was happy and prosperous, and her house a seat of refined hospitality.

April 7. Michael P. Cipperley died in the city of Mexico.

April 8. City election; Eli Perry, elected mayor by a majority of 2,400, had before held the office. Mr. Nugent was elected justice of the justices' court by a majority of 2,300. He had filled the same office for a good many years, and to the satisfaction of the public. The democrats had seven of the ten aldermen and supervisors, with a like proportion of the minor officers.....Mary E., widow of Jubal T. Russell, died, aged 40..... Joseph A. Whalen died, aged 27.....Mary Calahan died, aged 60..... Capt. John Boyd, formerly of this city, died at Brooklyn, aged 63.

April 9. Patrick McGinnis died, aged 74.

April 10. James D. Shaver died, aged 39.

April 13. William Marvin Delavan died, aged 18.

April 14. Maria Chatterson, wife of W. I. Mattice, died, aged 65.

April 15. There was a freshet in the river, the deep snows in its valley beginning to *liquidate*.....Louis Hartmann died.....Stephen B. Flagler died, aged 30.

April 16. The river was above the pier, having risen two and a half feet in 24 hours..... Maria Antoinette, wife of H. G. Gilbert, formerly of this city, died at Milwaukee. Mrs. Gilbert was the daughter of the late John F. Bacon, and spent her earlier and later years in this city. It was here that she established a character that commanded the confidence, respect and esteem of very many of our citizens. Acting ever upon the highest and purest principle, possessing a highly cultivated mind and a heart full of human sympathies, her friendships were warm and lasting, and her attachments strong and tenacious. The poor and needy found in her an unflinching sympathizer, and her largeness of heart was ever prompting her to afford them substantial aid. The blessed memories that she has thus left behind her are the surest harbingers of the bliss of an hereafter. Her piety was sincere and unpretending. She leaves a husband and several children to deplore their sudden and irreparable loss.

April 17. The Dudley Ref. Prot. Dutch Church was sold by auction under a mortgage to the builders, subject to a mortgage of \$4,000 for the purchase money of the lot. It was bid in by the builders at \$13,500, although it was estimated to be worth \$35,000. St. Paul's Church sold at the same time for \$12,100, subject to a mortgage of \$9,140. The edifice cost originally \$25,000. The congregation of this church subsequently purchased the Dudley church..... Louisa M. Herrick, wife of Hon. Deodatus Wright, died.

April 18. Throughout yesterday the atmosphere was full up to summer heat — the thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of eighty — and the snow in the country rapidly dissolved, flooding every tributary to the Hudson. Last evening we were visited by a slight thunder shower, and during the night a considerable quantity of rain fell, thus materially increasing the flood. During the night the river rose eight inches, and has continued to rise at the rate of two inches an hour. The inundation spread over the easterly portion of the city, and particularly in the lower wards. The water was this morning within four feet of the second floor of some of the warehouses on the dock. As yet but little damage has been done by the flood, beyond the tearing up of the plank walks on the dock and the usual destruction to property by inundation. The lower basin was covered with broom corn from the Mohawk valley, which pressed heavily against the Hamilton street bridge. It was packed in at that point to the depth of from six to ten feet, and so strongly matted together that persons could stand upon it with safety. The passenger boats from New York last evening did not reach here until 10 o'clock this morning..... Philip Lynch died, aged 44.

April 19. The water at noon was fully ten inches higher than at the same hour yesterday. About 8 o'clock last evening a rain storm set in, and for upwards of an hour copious showers of rain fell. Notwithstanding a favorable change of wind, the river, throughout the morning, continued to rise slowly but steadily. A portion of South Broadway was covered with water, and business was suspended. In the vicinity of Division street, and at the Steam boat landing, it was navigable for skiffs and flat bottomed boats. The basements of nearly every building south of Hudson street, and east of Green street, were inundated.

April 20. John Lyons died, aged 45.

April 21. The common council ordered a contract to be entered into

with Ald. Owen Golden to discharge the duties of superintendent of the Alms House for three years from the 1st of May. It was very generally supposed that Mr. Hurst would be continued in that office.....The water in the river had fallen seven feet since the 19th.

April 22. The following clergymen were appointed by the Methodist conference to the Albany pulpits of that denomination: Hudson street, Rev. Mark Trafton; North Pearl street, Rev. J. E. Bowen; South Ferry street, Rev. S. D. Brown; Arbor Hill, Rev. R. H. Robinson; Washington avenue, Rev. S. M. Merrill; Broadway, S. McChesney; Lydius street, E. Goss.....Noah St. John died.

April 23. The legislature adjourned after a session of 108 days, and the enactment of about 500 laws.....The docks and pier were still inundated.Mary A. McGowen, wife of Emerson W. Keys, died, aged 24..... Mrs. Elsie Bradt died, aged 78.

April 24. The water in the river was now out of the stores and nearly off the dock. This was by far the most troublesome inundation that was experienced here for a long period of time. It left the warehouses in a very filthy condition. Shovels and hoes were brought into requisition to remove the mud from the floor, which had accumulated to the depth of from two to three inches, of the most filthy kind.

April 25. Gen. George Talcott died, aged 76.....Mrs. Phebe Jay died, aged 72.

April 27. The fastening of the bell in the North Dutch Church gave way while the sexton was ringing it for afternoon service, and it fell a distance of two feet, upon timbers. The bell is one of the heaviest in the city, and the occurrence not only attracted the attention of those in the immediate vicinity in the street, but the crash was heard several blocks off. The bell was found to be uninjured.

April 28. The Rev. E. P. Rogers, who, for six years, had filled the pulpit of the North Dutch Church, resigned the pastorate, having accepted a call from New York city.....Eliza Blackall, wife of Nelson Rogers, died, aged 52.

April 30. Ann Davis, wife of Horace R. Wheeler, died, aged 43..... John F. Prentice died.

May 1. The water in the canal reached the eastern level above the city.

May 2. Catharine, widow of John B. Visscher, died, aged 83.

May 3. The sharp lightning, which was speedily followed by a thunder clap so terrific as to startle every person on Capitol Hill, struck the new three story brick hotel, built by Mr. Smith, on the Schenectady turnpike, opposite Gallup's Hotel, doing considerable damage.

May 4. Eva McIntosh died, aged 64.....James M. Southwick died, near Warwick Court House, Va., and was buried here on the 21st.

May 5. At a meeting of the new board of common council, Eli Perry was appointed mayor; Martin Delehanty, clerk; Clinton Cassidy, city attorney; Cuyler Ten Eyck, marshal; R. H. Bingham, city surveyor.

May 6. Thomas Gill died, aged 53.

May 6. John Calvorley, of Co. F, 44th reg., died at Yorktown, aged 20.

May 8. Philip S. Van Rensselaer died at St. Louis, Mo.

May 9. Eliza, widow of S. S. Peck, died, aged 54.....Catharine Cottam, wife of Robert L. Noyes, died in New York.

May 10. Mary Eliza, wife of James A. Harris, died, aged 33.

May 12. Mrs. Charlotte Dewey died, aged 79.....Mr. John N. Cutler was drowned, aged 70.

May 15. Fire in A. McClure & Co.'s Store, 76 State street; insured, \$21,000 on goods.....Erastus Corning Radley, of Co. G, Ellsworth reg., died, aged 19.

May 16. Among a drove of cattle that was being driven down Washington avenue and through Eagle street, this morning about 10 o'clock, was a wild steer, which seriously, if not fatally, injured an infant child in Eagle street. As the drove was passing the Capitol Park the steer ran upon the walk and towards a willow wagon containing a child. The mother of the child was by the wagon when the animal rushed upon them, and before she could secure the child the steer had pierced the wagon with its horns, and in an instant after had thrown them into the street. The animal again made for the child and wagon, and was trampling upon them, when a man rushed at the steer and cut his throat. The child was then rescued, and soon after the steer fell dead in the street. The driving of cattle through some of our streets has become an intolerable nuisance, especially on Sunday, when such populous streets as Lydius, Grand and Westerlo are almost *continually blocked up* by the immense herds constantly passing through them. To say nothing of the great risk of limb and life incurred by ladies and children, particularly on that day, the *sidewalks* are rendered unfit for use—houses filled with dust, and the quiet of Sunday gives place to the sights and sounds appropriate to a cattle fair.

May 19. Yesterday the air was quite summer like, the thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of 80, while the sun's rays were penetrating. Since yesterday the mercury fell full twenty degrees, and early this morning it was quite chilly. Such changes of weather at this season are not conducive to health.....Mrs. Mary R. W. Turner died.

May 21. Soon after 10 o'clock at night a violent storm of rain set in, accompanied with lightning and high winds. The storm continued to increase in violence until after midnight, the rain at times pouring down in torrents and the wind howling terribly.....Fanny, widow of Jacob Van Ness, died, aged 80.

May 22. The steamer New World, which left New York last evening, had not reached here at noon to-day. When the steamer Chicopee passed the World was lying opposite the nine mile tree, with her head down the river. The tows were aground at Castleton, filling up the channel so that it was impossible for the World to pass. Most of her passengers were taken by small boats, conveyed on shore and brought to this city on the Hudson river rail road.....The citizens of Troy acknowledged the receipt of \$8,000 from the citizens of Albany, for the relief of the sufferers, by the great fire in the former city.

May 23. James Cunningham died, aged 60.

May 24. Anthony Fisk died.....Ann Bowler, widow of Joseph Fry, died, aged 85.

May 26. The steam tug Cayuga reached the city with 67 boats in tow, the largest tow ever brought up the river.....Christina Sharp died, aged 41.....Catharine Scott died, aged 72.

May 27. The heavy tax annually imposed upon the owners of real estate

on Broadway, in the necessary repairs of the carriage way, has induced them to try an experiment. The cobble stone pavement will not stand the pressure of the trucks that are daily being drawn over it, consequently a more substantial roadway has become necessary. The experiment about being tried by Messrs. Jacob H. Ten Eyck, H. H. Martin and Charles Van Benthuisen, is in laying a section of Broadway between Beaver and Hudson streets, with what is called the Buffalo pavement. This pavement is formed by the laying of curb stone edgeways across the street, the stone to be fourteen inches in depth and four inches thick, thus giving a good foothold for horses, and a solid bed for trucks to be drawn over. The stones are laid lengthwise across the street and close together, forming, as it were, a solid stone pavement fourteen inches in depth.

May 28. William J. Walker died, aged 25.....William Stead died in New York, aged 78.

May 30. Joseph M. Babcock died in Troy.

June 1. Thomas W. Olcott Esq., president of the Albany Cemetery Association, offered a lot for the burial of such soldiers from this city as shall have fallen in battle or died from disease or accident.....Sergt. Maj. Luther A. Hill, 34th regt., died at Fair Oaks, aged 26.....Wm. Harbeck, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.....Jesse D. Van Hagen, died of wounds received at battle of Fair Oaks, aged 22.

June 2. Statement of receipts and disbursements by the Joint Relief Committee, through the treasurer, J. C. Y. Paige Esq., Chamberlain, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Received from Citizens' Finance Committee, at sundry times,	\$20,479 00
Sundry appropriations by Common Council,	30,000 00
Received from other sources,	130 50
	<hr/>
	\$50,609 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Am't paid for relief of 22,632 families was,.....	\$50,295 84
Paid expenses of Allotment Committee to Washington, in June, 1861,.....	158 00
Printing,	21 60
Press, die, &c.,	9 00
Appropriated for burial and other extreme cases in charge of special committee,	125 06
	<hr/>
	\$50,609 50

.....John Chapman, died, aged 36.

June 3. The 25th regiment left for New York in the cars, marching under a drenching rain.

June 12. A coroner's inquest was held on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Fox, who came to her death from the effects of arsenic voluntarily taken.

June 13. George Black was drowned while bathing in the river..... Frank Marble was drowned in the Genesee river, near Portage. He was buried from the residence of his father at the Orphan Asylum.

June 15. Ann A., wife of Hiram Scripture, died, aged 32.....Peter O'Connor, 2d lieut. Co. F, 61st. regt., died in hospital at Philadelphia, of a wound received at the battle of Fair Oaks.

June 16. Rufus B. Scovel died at Detroit, aged 28.

June 17. Jennet Angus, widow of David Putnam, died, aged 83.....
John Joseph Ryan died, aged 21.....Catharine, widow of Samuel Street-
er, died, aged 83.

June 18. Thomas B. Wheeler died, aged 42.

June 20. Patrick McQuade died, aged 80. He was a gentleman who was universally respected by all classes of our community. He came to this city in the year 1810, since which time he has made it his home. In 1812, when the war with England broke out Mr. McQuade was one of the first to turn out in defence of his adopted country. He took part in that memorable struggle.

June 21. The steam boat Elm City arrived this morning about 3 o'clock, with 346 sick and wounded soldiers, under the direction of Col. Bliss, of New York. Most of them came from White House, and were wounded in the various battles and skirmishes of the past month. Some, however, were put on board at Fortress Monroe, where they had been for some time. They were all kindly taken care of by the Medical Staff, under the direction of Dr. Ellis. The order was to bring all placed on board to Albany; and although many of them lived in New York, it was not practicable to leave them there until after the disembarkation here. At six o'clock scores of carriages and wagons were at the landing to convey the sick and wounded to the hospitals—our citizens having, seemingly, placed *all* their carriages at the disposal of the soldiers. Many, however, had to be conveyed on litters, their wounds being such as to preclude them from riding. By 10 o'clock, all were comfortably quartered in the hospital, except those to be returned to New York—about 100, mostly from Pennsylvania. The preparation for the reception of these brave men was ample. The hospitals are delightfully located, and everything needed was furnished. Dr. Vanderpoel had been indefatigable in his labors. A number of ladies were in attendance to give their services in the distribution of lint, bandages, &c.....Matthias H. Ten Eyck, one of our most respected citizens, died. About a week ago his arm suddenly became much swollen and very painful. On examining it a pimple was discovered which had been scratched and poisoned. Whether the poison was from the bite of a spider or decomposed animal matter, is not known. The deceased was a tallow chandler, and the supposition is that he scratched his arm while at work, and that the poison was thus communicated. He received all the attention that skillful surgeons could bestow, but their efforts to save his life were futile.

June 22. The Rev. Alexander S. Twombly, formerly of Cherry Valley, was installed pastor of the State Street Presbyterian Church. It was a very interesting and solemn ceremony. The congregation at present worship in their large and commodious Sunday school rooms, which were filled to overflowing. Dr. Halley preached the installation sermon; Dr. Sprague delivered the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Goodall, of Amsterdam, the charge to the people. Rev. Dr. Palmer and Rev. B. H. Pitman also participated in the exercises.....Dennis Ryan died, aged 22.....Thomas H. Carson, formerly of Albany, died, aged 57.....Nancy, widow of Dr. Guy Spaulding, died, aged 69.....Mary, wife of Wm. B. Wood, died, aged 44.

June 23. Henry W. Coulter died, aged 21.....Edward Best died, aged 49.....Mary Lucretia Lovett, widow of John R. Peters, died in New York.....Ann O'Callahan died, aged 38.

June 24. Elihu Russell died, aged 78. He came here in 1813, and had been in active business until within a few months, occupying, during the entire of this long period, the same store in Broadway. He was a man of unblemished character. Adam Russ died, aged 87. Joseph Lord died, aged 73.

June 26. Until quite recently there has been but one church within the bounds of the tenth ward, the most extensive and populous in the city, and that in its extreme northeastern limit. The only mission in the ward was in the small building, well known as Deacon Wilson's School house, on Lydius street, where, on sabbath mornings, a school had been conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday School Union, and in the afternoon the building had been occupied by an independent union school. The schools were entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the ward, which contained, according to the census of 1855, 1,977 children between five and fifteen years of age, and 945 between that age and twenty years. The total number of children now in the ward between five and fifteen, cannot be less than 2,500, of which number we doubt if over six hundred are gathered in the schools within its limits, and from the best information we are able to obtain not over six hundred between the same ages, from this ward, are in the schools on Washington avenue and Hudson street. In addition to these, the Cathedral school numbers about three hundred under fifteen. Thus, if our figures are correct, there are 1,000 children in this ward not now in any school. This seems incredible, and the figure may be too large, yet the fact is established, that there are several hundred children in the ward not connected with any Sunday school. Persons conversant with sabbath school work can form their own estimate of the number of children between fifteen and twenty years of age in these schools. We have chosen the former number as our limit in making the above estimate, because it is well known that at that age, for some cause, many children leave sabbath school, and it is a problem for the solution of Christian parents and Sunday school instructors, how to remedy the evil. To meet this destitute condition of the tenth ward, various efforts have recently been put forth, United and State Street Presbyterians having already entered the field, and St. Paul's preparing to do so. Another enterprise, also, has been silently and energetically carried on by the Methodist mission now occupying Lydius Street School house, in the erection of a large building on the corner of Lydius and Lark streets, the house they now occupy being entirely too contracted for their present numbers and the continual applications for admission they receive, and also clogging any efforts for increased membership they might desire to put forth. The building is being erected mostly by voluntary contributions of labor and material, and the children are actively engaged soliciting contributions. James Kinnear was killed at the battle of James Island. James Kinnear was universally known and liked. He was a noble hearted man — happy and kind in his domestic relations; amiable and generous socially, and active, disinterested and patriotic as a citizen. No man among us had more friends, and none was more deserving of friendship. He was one of those characters often found in the humblest walks of life, who command the respect of all classes by their quiet efficiency, their unostentatious usefulness and their unwavering fidelity, truthfulness and integrity. He loved his country with all his heart, and has

sealed that love with his life. At the opening of the rebellion he consulted with his friends in regard to his duty. He was ready to assume any position; but having had experience as a ship carpenter, and the country needing men skilled in that service, he was advised to take the post of carpenter in the navy. He consented to do so, and was at once commissioned and detailed to the United States ship *Preble*, where he served while she remained on duty at the mouth of the Mississippi. But the service was not sufficiently active or perilous to suit him, and he accepted a commission as lieutenant in the 79th Highlanders, then at Beaufort. He at once became popular with his command, and was foremost in all the perilous adventures of that gallant regiment. It was the height of his ambition to join the expedition against Charleston; and in the letter which we published from him a few days since, he expressed his pleasure at the prospect of being detailed for that service. When it was announced that the 79th was in the battle on James Island, and that that regiment, as usual, was among the foremost in "the deadly breach," all those who knew him feared the result. And their fears were well-founded. He fell, where all knew he would be found, in the thickest of the fight; and his name will be forever enrolled among his country's heroes.....David Chambers died, aged 37.

June 29. Charles B. Chapman died, aged 27. He was a printer, attached to the Ellsworth regiment. He received a wound in the breast, in one of the battles before Richmond.

June 30. Catharine, wife of Samuel T. Rosekrans, died, aged 28.

July 1. Robert McDermot died, aged 34.....Mary, widow of John Bellew, died, aged 55.

July 3. Batson Coggle died, aged 70.....John Carey died, aged 82
.....Richard McGlenn died, aged 65.

July 4. The anniversary was celebrated with unusual festivity. Col. J. W. Harcourt was grand marshal. Declaration read by Jacob C. Cuyler; oration by Henry Smith.....Terrence McGee died, aged 63.

July 5. Isabella Hinkley Susini died. Her remains were brought to this city, her birth place, and where her early life was passed, and funeral services held at St. Paul's Church; of whose choir, and where her extraordinary musical talent first attracted attention some years since, she was a member. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Rev. Dr. Rudder; the friends of Miss Hinkley, and those of the gifted Madame Susini, uniting in the last sad tribute to her gentleness and worth, by their presence. Of the brilliant career of Miss Hinkley in the musical world the readers of this paper have been fully advised. Endowed with natural gifts rarely excelled, instruction and study from and with artists abroad, developed one of the finest vocalists of the age. In Italy, as in her native country, she was a favorite. But especially in this city, where her youth was passed, where her father died while she was prosecuting her studies abroad, was she ever welcome, and a cord of sympathy rendered the attachment more enduring. She was married to the basso Susini over a year ago, and gave birth to a daughter on the 2d of June. Her accouchment was followed by puerperal fever, which terminated fatally.

July 6. The obstructions in the river at Castleton were removed, and the People's Line of steam boats resumed their trips, which had been temporarily suspended.



ANDRIE S HERRERS EN.
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1657.

July 7. Silver and gold, and even copper coin, had long since disappeared, and in the absence of small change, private individuals were issuing tickets and promises to pay, under the name of *shopplasters*, as well as copper tokens; all of which was an illegal currency, but was tolerated as a necessity. Postage stamps were also used for the same purpose.

July 9. John Reid died, aged 59.....Harriet E. Coonley, wife of Peter Ten Eyck, died, aged 21.

July 10. Meeting of the Albany County Sabbath School Convention; A. D. Robinson in the chair, W. S. Kelly secretary. An election was held for choice of officers, which resulted as follows: Samuel Anable, president; Robert H. Wells, corresponding secretary; Oakley Osborn, recording secretary; William M. Wollett, treasurer; John Reid, John McHarg, J. H. Coughtry, A. E. Willis, B. N. Newton, Henry March, Abraham Kirk, S. W. Larcher, George Dawson, John Templeton, Joseph Kennedy, James Erwin, John P. Livingston, Leonard G. Ten Eyck, vice-presidents.....Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, brewers, of this city, notified their workmen (some two hundred), that those wishing to enlist in the army might do so, and that one-half of their salary should be paid them while absent, and their situations retained for them until their return.....Gerrit Yates, formerly a merchant, and a prominent member of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, died, aged 78. While a clerk for Volkert P. Douw, hardware merchant, near the corner of State in South Market street, he watched the progress of taking down the old Dutch Church, in order to save the window pane of Andries Herbertsen, which he thought was the rightful property of his mother, who was an Egberts, under the impression that the family name had undergone a change. But five panes of this sash remain, which, fortunately, enable us to give a fac-simile of every portion of it but the crest, which is left blank in the accompanying plate.

July 12. John Pruyn died, aged 72.....Hugh Reed died, aged 36.

July 13. Lieut. Edward Bayard Hill, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, died, aged 28. He was attached to Randall's (14th U. S.) battery, and was wounded in one of the battles before Richmond. The wound, though severe, was not deemed mortal, and he was conveyed to New York, where, at the Brevoort House, he had every attention which kind friends could give. Lieut. Hill was a young gentleman of fine mind and heart. He was commissioned soon after the commencement of the war, and at once entered upon active service. He distinguished himself in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and has since shown remarkable adaptation for the work of a soldier. He was prompt and fearless, and had won the esteem and love of his officers and men. Up to the moment that he was disabled on the field he exhibited the coolness and courage of a veteran.

July 14. A storm of considerable magnitude prevailed in this vicinity for a short time in the evening. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It was more severely felt east of us, and in the vicinity of Greenbush. Trees and fences were prostrated, and the crops were slightly injured.....The Zouave cadets held a meeting on occasion of the death of Edward B. Hill, and resolved that they would ever remember with pride and regret the modest bearing and determined spirit, the urbanity of deportment and cultivated intellect, and, in a word,

all those noble and admirable qualities which distinguished their departed comrade as a man and a soldier, which ever claim for the honored dead a place in the memory of the living.....News was also received that Capt. McRoberts, of Company K, Capt. Vanderlip and Lieut. Becker, of Company G, Ellsworth regiment, were all wounded and prisoners at Savage's Station. McRoberts was wounded in the foot; Becker in the foot, and will probably lose a leg; Vanderlip in the leg by a shell, which tore the flesh badly. He was carried from the field a distance of six miles, and was left at Savage's Station, where all of the wounded were under the charge of Dr. Swinburne, who was also a prisoner.

July 15. Lewis Benedict died, aged 77. Mr. Benedict was a native of Saratoga county, but moved to this city with his father in early life; and here have been passed the years of his manhood and his decline. He engaged early in mercantile life; and, after a long course of honorable, and for the most part successful business, retired a few years since to pass his latter years chiefly in the bosom of domestic quietude. He has been very intimately connected with the political movements of this state, and though he has borne his part without noise or display, he has exerted an influence scarcely second to that of any of his cotemporaries. He has always evinced a large public spirit, cheerfully coöperating for the promotion of objects which he regarded as bearing propitiously on the interests of society. He was a man of indomitable firmness of purpose, and never even seemed to yield a point contrary to his well matured convictions. He had been accustomed to mingle extensively with some of the most distinguished men in the state and in the country; and his uncommonly vigorous and discerning intellect, and minute acquaintance with the politics of the day, made him fully at home in such society. With his untiring energy he united warm and generous sensibilities, rendering him one of the kindest of husbands, fathers and brothers. He was earnestly devoted to the interests of his country, and watched daily the progress of the terrible conflict with the deepest interest; and when his son, who is probably destined to learn his bereavement in an enemy's country, signified his purpose to join the army, the proposal met from him a hearty, encouraging response. It is but a few months since that now desolate dwelling was the scene of a most joyous meeting of his friends, on the occasion of his golden wedding. Mr. Benedict belonged to a class of merchants that made Albany, during the first half of the present century, an important commercial city—a class now almost extinct, and without succession. Not that merchants of the present day lack intelligence or enterprise, but because the conditions and circumstances of business have undergone such changes that merchants and professional men, instead of standing out from and up above their fellows, form lines in which their individuality is merged. But forty years ago there was a dozen or more mercantile houses here whose enterprise and high standing contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. One by one, in the course of nature, the brothers Russell, Townsend, Boyd, Marvin, Cook, William James, Friend Humphrey, Peter Bain, D. S. Gregory, John Spencer, James Clark, Alex. Davidson, &c., &c., of the senior class, have balanced and closed their earthly ledgers. Of their cotemporaries few indeed remain; prominent among whom are Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Erastus Corning, Rufus H. King, and Ralph Pratt. Mr. Benedict com-

menced business, we believe, with the late Spencer Stafford, whose daughter he married in 1812, and who survives him. Though subject to the cares, trials and solitudes which that relation brings to the head of a numerous family, *they* enjoyed all the compensations which devoted and enduring affection, mutual confidence and common sympathies could confer. Mr. Benedict was most emphatically public spirited. To every project or enterprise which promised advantage to the city he gave all the energy and zeal which characterized his devotion to his own business. He was active in obtaining the charters of the Commercial bank and the Utica and Schenectady rail road, and for many years was a director in both.....James Donovan died, aged 19.

July 16. Catharine, wife of John C. Hare, died, aged 20.

July 17. A meeting of the common council was held, to take into consideration the issue of fractional notes, to supply the want of small change. The finance committee, consisting of Erastus Corning Jr., John Tracy and A. A. Wemple, recommended the issue of \$50,000 in bills of 10, 25, and 50 cents, redeemable on demand in city bills in sums of \$5, which was adopted by the board.....Peter Coleman died, aged 23.

July 18. Archibald White died, aged 18.

July 21. Catharine, wife of Daniel McGraw, died, aged 62.....John Vickers died, aged 66.....Mrs. Catharine Slaughter died, aged 75.....Mary Harris died, aged 17.....John Topp died, aged 54.

July 22. Alfred Siggs died, aged 36.....John McClintock Jr. died at Washington, aged 25.

July 24. Martin Van Buren, some time a resident of Albany, died at Kinderhook, aged 80. His residence, while governor of this state, was the Stevenson House, represented on page 15 of this volume.

July 25. Elizabeth, widow of James Waugh, died, aged 81.

July 26. Jacob Ten Eyck died, aged 91. He was born on the 17th of February, 1772, and had therefore reached the extraordinary age of ninety years, five months and nine days. Mr. Ten Eyck was born in Montgomery street, Albany, in the house subsequently occupied by the Rev. Mr. Mayer. He lived in that house until the 6th of March, 1795, when he married Miss Magdalena Gansevoort. When about twenty-three years of age he experienced religion, and became attached to the Dutch Church, then standing at the foot of State street. Since the demolition of that structure he has been a constant attendant at the North Dutch Church, and a communicant full sixty-seven years. About 1800 Mr. Ten Eyck took up his residence at the mansion at Whitehall (which is only a short distance from this city), where he has ever since lived. In his early years he occupied some important positions in society, but for fifty years he has lived to enjoy life with his family and friends. During 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803 he represented this county in the state assembly, and in 1807 he was appointed judge of this county, which position he held until 1812, a period of five years. Since then he has frequently been called upon to represent his town in the board of supervisors.

July 28. Adj. John H. Russell died at Philadelphia of wounds received in battle, aged 26.....Mary Russell, wife of Dr. Peter Van O Linda, died, aged 57.....John D. Brown died, aged 25.....Bradford W. Hand died at Hartland, N. Y., formerly alderman in this city.

July 29. The supervisors held a meeting and resolved to pay \$50

bounty for enlistments in addition to the state and government bounty.....
 John Anderson died, aged 50.....Timothy Cronan died, aged 47.....
 Capt. A. P. Springer died, aged 54.

July 31. Parson Brownlow, so called, lectured on his sufferings among the rebels.....This evening about 7 o'clock a terrific storm of rain and hail passed over this city from the north. It raged for upwards of half an hour, and was productive of considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees in the country. The hail stones fell thick and fast.....William C. Russell died, aged 38.....Frederick Delamater died at West Township, aged 51.

[From this date the facts and occurrences are gathered from all of the city papers. Credit is usually given for long articles taken wholly from a single paper.]

Aug. 1. A meeting of the regimental war committee was held at the City Hall, at which Mayor Perry presided, for the purpose of nominating a colonel for the Albany regiment, at which, on motion of Judge Alex. S. Johnson, Lieut. Lewis O. Morris was selected for the position, and Major John T. Sprague recommended for promotion to brigadier general. Capt. Hale Kingsley was nominated for lieutenant colonel of the regiment. At the same time a large and enthusiastic meeting of the third and fourth wards was held at the Steam boat square, for the purpose of dedicating a *wigwam* to serve as a recruiting station. Dr. Peter P. Staats presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane and Isaac Vanderpool..... Clarence H. Stevens, son of Cyrus Stevens, died at Harrison Landing of wounds received in battle. He was a member of Co. I, 54th regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, and was aged 19 years 25 days.

Aug. 2. Dr. John Swinburne, who was captured by the Confederates at Savage's station and taken to Richmond, returned to this city. He was in charge of the general hospital when it was taken by the enemy, and determined to accompany the sick and wounded, with whom he remained until he could be spared.

Aug 3. Louisa F. Mickle, wife of Theodore Townsend, died at Bay Lawn, near Flushing, Long Island, and was buried there.

Aug. 4. The company first filled under the call of the president was that of the eighth ward. The commissions of its officers were issued this day, as follows: Joseph M. Murphy, captain; Abram Sickles, 1st lieutenant; John B. Read, 2d lieutenant.....Margaret Cullins died, aged 45.

Aug. 5. The Rev. A. A. Farr, chaplain of the 18th regiment, returned home in ill health. Unable to obtain a furlough he was forced to resign his office, much to the regret of the regiment.....Temperature reached 96 degrees in the shade; the warmest day of the season.....Lieut. Col. J. J. Deforest, of the 81st regiment, dangerously wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, was so far recovered as to be able to join his regiment on the James river, and was promoted to the colonelcy in place of Col. Rose..... A severe and by far the most terrific storm of the season passed over this city, from east to west, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied with hail and frequent peals of thunder, and almost incessant flashes of lightning. The streets were flooded, resembling creeks, and considerable damage was done in different sections of the city by the inundation of cellars and the washing away of pavements. The brick dwelling No. 71 South Pearl street was struck by

lightning. At the intersection of Daniel and Hudson streets a large section of pavement was carried away, and in several places in State street large holes were made. Paving stones were carried by the flood as though they were chips, and after it had subsided they lay heaped in the more level streets, completely filling the gutters. A large elm tree in Maiden lane, west of Pearl street, was shattered. The cellars in State, Canal and Beaver streets were flooded.—*Journal*.....A span of horses driven by Abram Fendey got frightened by the breaking of a bolt, ran down State street, disengaged themselves of the wagon at Broadway, and made a clean jump of fifteen feet into the river, clearing a raft of logs moored to the dock. The horses were valuable, and were saved by being conducted across the river to a place where they could be safely got out.....Hugh Tracey died, aged 63.....David Godden died, aged 49.

Aug. 6. Samuel Harnar died.....Michael J. Connorton died, aged 29.

Aug. 7. Alexander B. McDoual died, aged 19.....Wessel Gansevoort died at Danby, Vt., aged 80. He was a son of Gen. Peter Gansevoort of the revolution, and was buried from the residence of his brother in Washington street.....William Campbell died, aged 27.

Aug. 9. Edward Gay sailed for Europe to pursue the study of painting, in which art he had already acquired notable skill.....The tenth ward company, Capt. Wm. J. Thomas, numbering 85 men, was mustered into service. First lieutenant, John Morris; Second lieutenant, Howard N. Rogers.....James Bogue was killed at Mono, California, by the caving of a bank of earth in a mining claim. His age was 25. He was formerly employed here by the Central rail road, and was a man of exemplary habits, and esteemed by his acquaintances.....Francis Henry Battersby died, aged 25.

Aug. 10. Mary Ann Dewey, wife of S. G. Chase, died, aged 54 years, 4 months, 13 days.....David Bringold died, aged 48.

Aug. 11. A meeting of military exempts was held at the City Hall, to form a regiment of citizens between the ages of 45 and 60.....At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Bank, Eliphalet Wickes was elected cashier in place of Visscher Ten Eyck, resigned.....Patrick M. McCall, formerly alderman of the 8th ward, died, aged 58. A meeting of the common council was held in the evening, which passed resolutions commendatory of the character of the deceased, and directed the council chamber to be draped.

Aug. 12. Daniel Turner died, aged 60.

Aug. 13. It was announced that 75 printers and 13 bookbinders had volunteered under the call for 300,000 recruits, which was full one-third of the whole number engaged at those trades in the city. The regiment required of this county was now more than full, and enlistment was suspended, except that which was carried on to fill up old regiments.....Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer had been one of the most liberal of our citizens in his contributions in aid of the war. The fact is not generally known, for he is not one of those who trumpet their good deeds. We hear from a citizen of the seventh ward, who knows, that he contributed enough money to obtain thirty recruits for that ward; and we also learn from another quarter that he has contributed one thousand dollars to the war fund in the town of Watervliet. We presume he has given more in other directions.

Aug. 14. Francis E. Thompson died, aged 75.....Maria, wife of Paul Moore, died, aged 49.....Charles H. Dougherty, son of the late William W. Dougherty, formerly of Albany, died at Orange, N. J., aged 50, and was brought to Albany for interment.

Aug. 15. Thirty recruits left the city to join the Havelock battery.

Aug. 16. The barbecue given by the citizens of the eighth ward to Capt. Murphy's company, on the grounds adjoining St. Joseph's Church, in Ten Broeck street, this afternoon, was a very successful and pleasant affair. In the afternoon the company, carrying a banner inscribed, Company A — Eighth Ward the Banner Ward, marched through the principal streets and thence to the pleasant grounds selected. Here a large tent was erected, capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 persons, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The tables, which accommodated two hundred at a time, were filled with a profusion of substantial and delicacies, and decorated with fruits and flowers, contributed by the ladies of the ward, whose efforts and presence made the affair an entire success. After ample justice had been done to the bountiful feast, John Costigan was named for chairman, and H. N. Wickes for secretary. Mr. Costigan, on taking the chair, made a few stirring remarks, congratulating the ward on raising the first company for the Albany regiment. Mr. C. concluded by introducing Isaac Edwards Esq., who, in a neat speech, presented swords, belts, &c., to Capt. Murphy and Lieut. Reed, each of whom appropriately acknowledged the compliment. Addresses were also made by a returned soldier, whose name we did not learn, and by H. B. Haswell Esq. The party then dispersed, and the company then reformed and marched through the grounds of Thomas W. Olcott Esq., and thence throughout the ward. More than twelve baskets of excellent provisions that had not been touched were gathered from the tables and sent to the barracks. The whole affair reflected credit upon the citizens of the eighth, and more especially upon the ladies under whose judicious management it was consummated.—*Times*.

Aug. 17. The funeral of Lieut. James Kinnear, who died at James Island from wounds received at the battle of that place, took place this afternoon. It was attended by the 10th regiment, Col. Ainsworth, and by the entire fire department, who turned out with full ranks, besides the Davidson Hose Co., an independent organization. The pall bearers were members of No. 6, to which company he formerly belonged. The funeral procession was unusually large and imposing. In the line were three bands of music — Schreiber's, the brigade, and Cooke's. It was a fitting demonstration of respect to the memory of the gallant dead..... Bishop McClosky having returned from Europe, pontifical high mass was celebrated at the Cathedral. The spacious edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. A very interesting discourse was preached by the bishop, in which he gave an account of his visit to Rome and the imposing ceremonies at the recent meeting of the clergy there from all parts of the world. The music was superb, and the exercises throughout were of the most interesting character.....George H. Morrell died, aged 26..... Thomas P. Murphy died, aged 57.....Mary, wife of Daniel Lacy, died, aged 56.

Aug. 18. The City of Hudson steam boat, which had been running a few day between this city and Catskill, was taken for government use.

much to the loss of trade and the inconvenience of residents along the river.....Lemuel Jenkins died, aged 72.

Aug. 19. The board of supervisors held a meeting to consider the propriety of continuing the bounty of \$50 to volunteers; but on discussing the resolutions in favor of the measure which had been introduced, a controversy grew up about some local matters which resulted in an adjournment without any action being taken on the business before the meeting. They met again in the afternoon, and voted the bounty.....The steam boat *New World* was disabled, on her way up the river, by the breaking of a crank pin, and her passengers arrived about 11 o'clock on the *Hendrik Hndson*.....The 113th regiment, raised in Albany county, departed for Washington at 8 o'clock in the evening. The streets through which they marched were thronged with people, who cheered them at every point. The following are the officers, the lieutenant colonel not having been selected: Colonel, Lewis O. Morris; Major, Edward A. Springsteed; Adjutant, Frederick F. Tremain; Quartermaster, Willard Smith; Sergeant Major, William Stevens. Line officers: Captains, Murphy, Jones, Morris, McCulloch, Moore, Bell, Shannon, Pruyne, Maguire, Anable. 1st Lieutenants, Sickles, Kennedy, Rogers, Shurr, Lockrow, Wright, O'Hare, McEwen, Dushame, Barclay. 2d Lieutenants, Reed, Orr, Bell, Coulson, Mount, Mullen, Ball, Hobbs, Pettit, Krank.

Aug. 20. Elizabeth, widow of the late John Thornton, died, aged 67.

Aug. 22. The remains of Gen. — Williams, who was killed at Baton Rouge, passed through this city. He was born in Albany in 1815, the family having moved hither from Detroit at the breaking out of the war of 1812. He was the son of Gen. John R. Williams, who emigrated to Michigan early in the present century. The deceased hero graduated at West Point in 1838, and served in Florida, Mexico and Utah. He held Fort Hatteras, N. C., until Gen. Butler's expedition was got up. He accompanied that expedition, and took a leading part in all that has since been accomplished in that region. His remains passed through this city on Thursday, having arrived by the day boat *en route* to Detroit. Ignorance of the fact of their coming alone prevented proper demonstrations of respect to his memory by our citizens.....Margaret Van Wie died, aged 79.

Aug. 23. William Burns died, aged 29.

Aug. 24. Frederick Becher died, aged 71.....Daniel F. Williams, recently a conductor on the Central rail road, died at Pomfret, Conn.

Aug. 25. A large number of merchants closed their stores at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to assist in recruiting for the army.....Julia, wife of John Lanigan, died, aged 67.....Anna Wilbur died, aged 79.

Aug. 27. Dier Newton died, aged 79 years, 5 months and 21 days.....Elizabeth, wife of Dennis Donevan died, aged 32.

Aug. 28. Lyman Chapin, of the late firm of Rathbone & Chapin, died at Long Branch, of apoplexy, aged 69.....Stephen M. Clarke died, aged 42.

Aug. 29. Thomas Dunningan, a sergeant in the 30th regiment, was killed in battle by a shot through the head.

Aug. 30. Col. E. Frisby, of the 30th regiment, was killed in action near Centreville, Va. He was at the head of his regiment on the memorable Saturday when the second battle of Bull Run was fought, urging his men forward, they having received an order to charge at double quick. While

thus discharging his duty a ball struck him on the lower jaw, passing through his face. He did not fall from his horse but grasped the reins firmly. Major Chrysler, noticing that his colonel had been wounded, hurried to his side and said to him, "Colonel, you are hit!" Col. F., the blood streaming from his shattered jaw, immediately responded, "Major, to your post!" and, brandishing his sword, started his horse up. Scarcely had he uttered the words of command, when he was struck on top of the head with another ball, which passed through and came out on the opposite side, killing him instantly. He dropped from his horse, and the remnant of his regiment, which had been in the hottest of the fight, was forced to fall back, leaving the remains of their heroic commander on the field of battle. Four days after his body was interred by the surgeon of the 22d N. Y. S. Volunteers. When the common council committee reached Washington, Monday morning last, they learned that the body had been interred on the battle field, and that a regiment had been sent out to bury our dead. No intelligence was received from the regiment during Monday, and Col. Harcourt then resolved to go to the battle field. He procured the necessary passes for himself and Major Chrysler, and early Tuesday morning left the city in a carriage. They proceeded as far as Bailey's Cross Roads, where they met the regiment returning with the body of Col. Frisby. The body of Col. F. was found in the precise spot where the surgeon of the 22d stated he buried it, with a board at the head marked Col. Frisby. On arriving in Washington the committee at once made arrangements for embalming the body, a process which required some considerable time. They left Washington Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and came direct to New York without stopping, arriving there yesterday morning, too late for the early train. The remains were removed to the Hudson river rail road depot, when the committee was informed that the body could not be sent forward without permission from the city inspector. Col. Harcourt, after considerable running and hard work, succeeded in procuring the document, and left New York.—*Express* Private John McDonald, of the 30th regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, was instantly killed in action on the 30th of August. He died as a true Albany boy, with his back to the field and his face to the foe, young, handsome and brave; all who knew him lamented his death. Hardly fifteen years of age in April, '61, he marched with the 25th to Washington, and upon its return enlisted in the D'Epeneul Zouaves, and uncomplainingly shared their privations and mishaps in the voyage to Hatteras, and when disbanded joined the 30th regiment, in whose ranks he bravely battled and nobly died..... William Gleason died, aged 40.

Aug. 31. This was probably the most remarkable Sunday ever witnessed in Albany. Large crowds of both sexes were gathered in State street, where Mr. Mayo, of the Unitarian church, and Messrs. Fulton and Stratton, of the Methodist church, and Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, addressed them. The recruiting stations were all open, and war was the universal theme. Bounties ran as high as \$250, and a considerable number of recruits came forward and enrolled their names..... Harriet Van Rensselaer Douw died at the Manor House, aged 21..... Ellen, wife of Patrick Brady, died, aged 63..... Lemuel Sherman died, aged 56..... Marilla B. Petrie, wife of Sebastian M. Craver, died, aged 25..... Christopher Little died, aged 65.

Sept. 1. We make the following synopsis from the quarterly report of the Alms House superintendent, Mr. Owen Golden :

Total number of weeks' board furnished during the months of May, June and July, 5,717.	
Number of inmates in the institution on May 1st,	542
Since admitted,	268
	<hr/>
Since discharged,	810
	<hr/>
Remaining,	398
	<hr/>
Expenditures for the different months :	
May,	\$3,979 77
June,	1,505 01
July,	2,069 48
	<hr/>
	\$7,554 26

Receipts for months of June and July, \$80.60.

The whole number of persons treated at that institution for diseases was 342, of whom 253 were discharged, 14 died, and 75 remain. In the lying-in department there were 7 births and no deaths. In the children's department 69 cases were treated and 5 died. In the insane department 33 patients were admitted, 30 were discharged and 3 died.....John K. Wylie died, aged 33.....Thomas Oliver, aged 42, fell from the pier and was drowned.....Capt. Philip S. Van Vechten, youngest son of the late Teunis Ten Broeck Van Vechten, died at Shanghai, China, of dysentery.

Sept. 2. Elizabeth Reid died, aged 79.....Charles Traver died, aged 83.....Lieut. James Reid died, a member of the 25th regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the first three months' call. Upon the return of that regiment he joined the D'Epineul Zouaves as a sergeant. When that regiment was disbanded his company attached themselves to the 17th regiment N. Y. S. V., with young Reid as second lieutenant. Reid was formerly a clerk with Van Heusen & Charles.

Sept. 3. Amos Adams resigned the office of chief of police, and George B. Johnson was elected.....There was a considerable frost, the first of the season, in the neighborhood of the city, which damaged many tender vines. The temperature in some places was 3 degrees below freezing point.....Captain Vanderlip, of the 44th regiment, wounded in June at the Hanover Court House fight, reached home badly crippled.....John Clinton De Witt died at Fairfax Seminary hospital, in Virginia, of typhoid fever, aged 25.

Sept. 4. A fire broke out before 1 o'clock in the morning in the cooper shop of John Pennie Jr., in Herkimer street, which destroyed that establishment and four houses on South Lansing street.....A meeting of citizens of the 4th ward was held at the Baptist Church in North Pearl street, where \$3,100 were subscribed to the support of the families of volunteers in the army.....Mary, wife of Peter Fitzpatrick, died.....George K. Sparhawk died, aged 24.

Sept. 5. Anthony Donohoe, aged 33, was killed by the falling of a pile of boards upon him at a lumber yard.....John Lee died, aged 66.....Beecher B. Bradwell died, aged 18.....Margaret Riley died, aged 75.

Sept. 6. William Ogden McIntyre was drowned, aged 18.....William P. McEwen, aged 39, died at New Orleans, where he had resided 18 years.

Sept. 7. Isabella, wife of Samuel Paul, died, aged 53.....Lieutenant Charles B. Pierson, of the 22d regiment, died at Washington of wounds received at the battle of Manassas. aged 25. He was wounded in the neck on Saturday, and laid on the field till the following Tuesday. His funeral took place here on the 15th, and was attended by Co. B and the Masonic fraternity.

Sept. 9. The firemen of the city presented to the chief engineer, James McQuade, a silver trumpet weighing 92 ounces, value \$500, as a token of appreciation and esteem.

Sept. 10. William McClaskey died.

Sept. 11. Col. George W. Pratt, of the 20th N. Y. S. Militia, died in this city, whence he had been brought from the battle field. His death resulted from paralysis caused by the explosion of a shell near his person in the action of August 29th, while he was gallantly leading his regiment. No wound was inflicted, but his whole system was paralyzed, and he was insensible most of the time after he was stricken down. He died at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Benjamin Tibbits, corner of Hawk and Lancaster streets. He was a young man of great promise. He had served as state senator with ability and integrity. He was a merchant of enterprise and wealth. He was of cultivated understanding and engaging manners. He had a knowledge of many different languages, and was a member of the leading scientific societies in this country and in Europe, and had received the degree of LL.D. from a leading German University. His library, in the department of eastern literature, was the best in the country. He had the Bible in thirty-two languages. His military ambition and his patriotism called him to the field on the outbreak of the civil war, and he hastened to the support of the government at the head of the 20th regiment, of which he was colonel. He was only called to a three months' service; but he enlisted for the war, and had served with distinction through the long campaign, when he received his fatal wound, on the disastrous field of Manassas. He was beloved and confided in by his soldiers; and the army will miss him, for he was one of the class most needed — a high-toned, conscientious and gallant soldier. He was but thirty-two years of age.—*Argus*.....Harmin W. Visscher died at the hospital in Georgetown, D. C., aged 23. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the Burgesses Corps, and accompanied them to Washington in defence of the national capital, where he remained until the 25th regiment, to which the corps was attached, was discharged. He returned to his home and the city of his birth full of military ardor, and the day previous to the departure of the 44th he joined that regiment, to which he was attached up to the time of his death. He was shot through the breast and was left on the battle field for dead, and remained there for a long time, until conveyed to the hospital. In a letter to his parents, dictated by himself and written by a friend, he appeared sanguine of his ultimate recovery, but a note appended by his nurse gave them but little to hope for. He was a true patriot and a brave soldier. He was a young man of excellent attainments and was universally esteemed. It may be gratifying to his numerous friends to know that his mother was with him in his last moments.....The remains of Col. Frisby were brought to the city by steam boat, and conveyed to the residence of his family without ceremony.....Thomas F. Finn died, aged 19.

Sept. 12. Funeral of Col. Edward Frisby. The military escort took the cars at North Ferry street for the cemetery. During the movement of the funeral cortege all places of business were closed, the flags were flying at half mast, the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired, the streets meanwhile being densely crowded with spectators.....William Nordin died, aged 32.....Elizabeth C., widow of Gen. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, died in New York.

Sept. 13. John Reiley died, aged 43.....Louisa Linsenboltz died, aged 20.

Sept. 14. Rev. Daniel Waldo, from Syracuse, preached in the Second Presbyterian Church. He was 100 years of age on the 11th of the present month, and enjoying the faculties of his mind and body in vigor, was an extraordinary instance of human longevity, which called together a large and attentive audience.....Funeral of Col. G. W. Pratt. The day was pleasant, and an immense concourse of people were in the streets to witness the imposing pageant. Flags were hung at half mast; guns were fired during the day, and the bells were tolled during the funeral march. The remains were buried from St. Peter's Church, where impressive services took place, under direction of Rt. Rev. Bishops Alonzo and Horatio Potter. The procession moved from the church in the following order :

Detachment of Police.

Military Escort.

Band.

10th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., including the Albany Burgesses Corps,
Col. Ainsworth commanding.

HEARSE,

Flanked by Pall Bearers and the Masonic Lodge of Kingston.

Horse of deceased, led by private servant.

Col. Wright and Staff.

Brig. Gen. Sampson and Staff.

Historical Society of Kingston.

Mayor and Common Council of Kingston.

Mayor and Common Council of Albany.

Masonic Order.

Friends of the deceased residing in Kingston and Catskill.

Family and friends of deceased, in carriages.

Citizens.

The whole was under the command of Col. Bryan, assisted by Lieut. Col. Chamberlain and Quartermaster Rathbone, of the 10th regiment. The line was formed on the south side of State street, right resting on Chapel street, at half past one o'clock. The procession moved down State street to Broadway, up Broadway to Ferry, where a halt was made to allow the military and other associations to take the cars for the cemetery. The steamer Manhattan arrived yesterday morning from Rondout with some six hundred citizens of that place, Kingston and vicinity. Among them were the Masonic lodges of those places, which, with the lodges of this city, constituted one of the most imposing features of the procession. The pageant was a fitting demonstration of respect to the memory of a young and gallant officer and citizen of intellectual and moral worth. Following so closely upon the burial of another of Albany's gallant dead, it brought home, in an impressive manner, upon the citizens

of Albany, the horrible realities of war.—*Times & Courier*.....George Martin, of Co. K, 18th regiment, was shot through the heart at the battle of Crampton Gap. He was well known in this city. He had passed through all the battles of the Peninsula with McClellan's army. He leaves a wife and child and many friends to mourn his loss.....James Dignum died, aged 62.

Sept. 15. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening Archibald Young commenced firing a salute of one hundred guns, and at the same time all the bells in the city commenced ringing, in honor of the brilliant victory achieved by Gen. McClellan and his gallant army. The people throughout the city at once directed their steps towards State street, and in ten minutes' time that avenue was literally packed with people. Bonfires were kindled at different points, and fireworks were discharged throughout the city. The bells were rung for an hour, and such a scene of wild enthusiasm was never before witnessed in this city. Old and young, male and female, joined in the impromptu jubilee. It was an eventful occasion, one that will long be remembered, and showed how deeply all our people are interested in the events now transpiring.—*Journal*.....John C. Irvine died, aged 22.

Sept. 16. Peter Watts died, aged 37.....Honora Sullivan, wife of John St. Clair, died, aged 33.....John McCaffrey, a lieutenant in the 104th regiment, died at Washington of a wound received in battle. He had been foreman of Engine Co. No. 12. His remains reached the city on the 24th, and were buried on the 26th.

Sept. 17. The funeral of Harmin Visscher Jr. was attended by the Burgesses Corps and other military companies, and the entire fire department.....Col. Corcoran, who had distinguished himself in the war, and was long detained a prisoner by the confederates, visited Albany, and was received at the ferry by a detachment of the 25th regiment and the war committee, and conducted to Congress Hall. In the evening a meeting was held in the park, which was addressed by Col. Corcoran and others.....James Lacy was killed at the battle of Antietam, in Maryland. He was one of the first to volunteer, and passed through the campaign on the peninsula.....David Armour, aged 21, was also killed at Antietam.Martin Dunn died, aged 87.....James L. Maguire died, aged 23.

Sept. 18. Margaret, wife of John Manning, died, aged 76.....Mary, wife of John Peacock, died, aged 34.....Francis L. McGuire died, aged 23.....Peter Golden died, aged 78.

Sept. 19. Five companies, recruited in this city to fill up the 43d regiment, left in the evening for the seat of war.....Mrs. Jane Bogert, widow of Killiaen N. Van Rensselaer, late of Albany, died at Milo, Yates county, aged 80.

Sept. 20. The first locomotive was put on the track of the Albany and Susquehanna rail road, of which about two miles of track were completed.A party of five soldiers from the barracks hired a coach and went to Troy. On their return, being intoxicated, one of them insisted on driving, and, during a scuffle with the driver for the reins, the coach was backed into the canal and four of them drowned, as well as the horses. The men belonged to the town of Berne.....Carlton Edwards died, aged 33. He was the eldest son of James Edwards, graduated at Union College, and studied law; but having a predominant taste for literature, he abandoned the law, and in 1854 became the editor of the *Albany Morning*

Express, which he conducted with distinguished ability. He had been associate editor of the *New York Evening Mirror*, and was afterwards one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, in which position, as night editor, he sacrificed his health, and was cut down in the prime of life..... Rev. Joseph A. Schneller, formerly pastor of St. Mary's Church, died in Brooklyn, aged 66 (or 69).

Sept. 21. The congregation of St. Paul's Church occupied their new house of worship in Lancaster street for the first time; service by the rector, Rev. Dr. Rudder.

Sept. 22. Clara Gannet, wife of Alonzo K. Yates, died.....James O'Hara died, aged 26.....Dr. Frederick C. Adams died, aged 40.....Catharine, wife of A. D. Chadwick, died, aged 36.

Sept. 23. Minot Henry Pease died, aged 19. He was born at Albany, N. Y., August 19, 1843. One month after he reached his eighteenth year he obtained the consent of his father to enlist, which he did at Fort Snelling, on the 23d of September, 1861, in Co. D, 2d regiment Minnesota Volunteers. He was in the battle of Mill Springs, and was one of those who met the enemy face to face, and fought hand to hand over the fence. Lieut. Tuttle writes his father: "Your son went into the battle at my side, and fought like a man. He has gained a name with the 2d regiment." He was also in the entrenchments at Fort Donelson, and brought home some trophies after presenting his officers with a handsome secesh port folio. He was taken with typhoid fever at Louisville, from which he partially recovered, and, being anxious to keep up with his regiment, joined in the march of Gen. Buel from Nashville to Pittsburg Landing, and was on that bloody field just after the fight. The fatigues and exposures of this forced march were too much, and he was reduced by chronic dysentery, and forwarded by Lieut. Moulton to the Pacific Hospital, St. Louis, with the first load of wounded from that sanguinary field. On the 30th of April last he obtained a furlough, and came home to die among his kindred. He received his discharge for disability on the 16th of July. Since then he has suffered extremely, and at last his disease ran into insanity, from which he only partially recovered, and which terminated his life.

Sept. 24. The body of John R. Dickson was found in the river.

Sept. 25. 100 Confederate prisoners arrived from Washington for imprisonment in the Penitentiary. About 40 of them were negroes..... Richard A. Stringer, member of Co. K, Fire Zouaves, died at sea, aged 19.

Sept. 26. Peter Van Buren died, aged 76.....James H. Monaghan died, aged 16.

Sept. 27. The trial trip of the new steam boat Smith Briggs was made with a company of invited guests. The boat is 135 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold, and has a beam engine.

Sept. 28. Margaret L. Kimbark, wife of Harry Gibson, formerly of Albany, did at New York.

Sept. 29. Albert F. Goodwin died, aged 32.....John G. Walley, of Co. F, 44th regiment, died at Newport, R. I., aged 20, and was buried in Bethlehem.

Sept. 30. The following is the number of arrests, as reported to the chief of police, made by the police department of this city during the quarter ending September 30, 1862: Arrests made by officers attached

to the Police court, 431; First Police district, 288; Second Police district, 334; Third Police district, 108; Fourth Police district, 193; total, 1,354.....Charles F. Hughes died at Buffalo, and was buried from the house of his father-in-law, 27 Dallius street.....John Porter died, aged 37.

Oct. 2. Michael Welch died, aged 89.....Harriet R. Sheridan died, aged 32.....John C. Koch fell dead while at work in a foundry, from apoplexy.

Oct. 4. John McCaughan died, aged 46.....Margery Clary, wife of John Dobbs, died, aged 56.....Patrick Clary was drowned by falling overboard.

Oct. 6. Maria S. Rice, wife of William S. Gill, died, aged 34.

Oct. 7. Caroline Lee died, aged 34.....James Dorney died, aged 35.John Stewart died, aged 40.

Oct. 8. Thermometer above 90 degrees; said to have been the highest temperature that had been known in October during 30 years.

Oct. 9. E. A. Higham died at the hospital in Alexandria. He first went to the war as a member of the 25th regiment, and soon after its return from Washington joined the 20th regiment, commanded by the late Col. Pratt. He was severely wounded in the leg at the last battle of Bull Run, and remained on the field for two days without assistance or nourishment. He was then removed to the hospital, but all efforts to enable him to rally sufficiently to admit of amputation proved unavailing.

Oct. 10. A number of boys playing war near St. Joseph's Church broke one of the splendid windows representing the immaculate conception, presented by Peter Cagger Esq.—*Standard*.....A fire took place in the frame building corner of Quay and Maiden lane, which was much damaged.....Robert Smith, one of the oldest engineers on the rail road from this city to Boston, died at Greenbush, aged 45. He was reared among the Thousand islands, in the St. Lawrence, and was in the battle of the Windmill in the Patriot war, as it was called, in 1838.

Oct. 11. Ann Delehanty died, aged 61.....James A. Gibson died in New York, aged 57. He was formerly a pilot on the Hudson river, and was interred here.

Oct. 12. The State Street Presbyterian Church was dedicated. It was first opened for the purpose at 7:30 p. m. The service was begun by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Seelye, of the 4th Presbyterian Church; then followed a hymn; reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Halley, of the 3d Presbyterian Church; dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the 1st Presbyterian Church; hymn; sermon by the pastor, the Rev. A. S. Twombly; prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the Congregational Church; hymn; benediction.....The remains of Lieut. McConnell, of Co. K, 63d regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was killed at Antietam, arrived in this city and were interred in Cathedral cemetery. He was adjutant of the regiment at the time of his death.....Moses Doyle died, aged 68.

Oct. 13. Lewis Slawson died, aged 24.

Oct. 14. Mary Thompson died, aged 60.....Hannah Redden died, aged 21.....Margaret Hamilton died, aged 26.....Catharine Dempsey died, aged 26.....John Cowieson died at Havana, Cuba, aged 27.

Oct. 15. William F. Campion, killed at the battle of Antietam, was buried from the residence of his father. He was a member of Co. B, 8th regiment Ohio Volunteers, and was 23 years of age.....Jane Walsh died, aged 27.

Oct. 16. Capt. Kimball left the city with his company, composed of Normal school students principally, to join the 44th or Ellsworth regiment. This was a soldierly body of men, and numbered over 100..... John Doran died, aged 28.

Oct. 17. Michael Barry died, aged 39..... Lawrence Pickett died, aged 60.

Oct. 18. Lizzie J. Baldwin died, aged 26..... Mary Leath, wife of Joseph Courtney, died, aged 37..... Margaret M., wife of Theodore W. Sanders, formerly of this city, died at Saratoga, Howard county, Iowa.

Oct. 19. At the close of the exercises of the State Street Presbyterian sabbath school, the superintendent announced that ten of the scholars had joined the 10th regiment, and they were each presented with a Bible and rubber blanket..... Stephen C. Kellum died, aged 49..... Louisa, wife of Charles D. P. Townsend, died, aged 25.

Oct. 20. Jaranah, widow of Alexander McLeod, died, aged 95..... Lany, wife of John Smith, fell dead, supposed from heart disease.

Oct. 21. St. Paul's Church, in South Pearl street, was sold by auction to Solomon Luke, at \$14,900. The building occupied the whole lot, 65 feet 5 inches front and rear, and 116 feet deep from Pearl to William st.

Oct. 24. The 162d regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, left Riker's island for the seat of war, under Col. Lewis Benedict, Lieut. Col. J. W. Blanchard and Major James H. Bogert, Albanians..... Maria Hilton, wife of Matthew Hendrickson, died, aged 54..... Bridget, wife of Hugh McCann, died..... Jane, wife of Theophilus Irwin, died, aged 72.

Oct. 25. The post office was removed from the Exchange Building to No. 64 State street, for the purpose of making changes in the interior arrangements of the former edifice for better accommodations.

Oct. 26. Rev. John Miles, who some time before took his second leave of the Bethel on account of ill health, resumed his position there, and preached to a numerous congregation. When he first went into the Bethel it was in a populous portion of the city, and Montgomery street was a desirable avenue for residences; but now the Central rail road had bought up and demolished almost everything in that region but the Bethel, which was owned by Clark Durant, and could not be bought..... Mary, wife of Michael Simon Buckley, died, aged 37..... John Ellis died, aged 20..... Funeral of James DeLacey, killed in battle..... Inquest on the body of Catharine Harrington, aged 23; verdict, an over dose of laudanum..... Frances Foland died, aged 46.

Oct. 27. Mary, wife of William Little, died, aged 35.

Oct. 28. Thomas Higgins died, aged 42; formerly alderman..... George W. Gladding died, aged 50..... Patrick McLaughlin died, aged 75..... Catharine McGinn, wife of Owen Golden, died..... Martha, wife of Charles K. Tibbitts, died, aged 20.

Oct. 29. The following will serve to illustrate the rise which took place in a great many articles of necessity and luxury: For once Albany has gained an advantage over Troy. Tobacco took a sudden rise yesterday. Some Albany dealers got wind of the fact, came to Troy, and bought all the solace tobacco in the hands of our retail dealers at \$6 per gross. This was a good price for yesterday; to-day the article is valued at \$12 per gross. Nearly every tobacconist sold out to the Albanians, who made the plausible excuse for their wholesale operation that they were anxious to fill a large order without going to New York. Smokers and chewers look

rather blue to-day, as they have to pay about one third more than the usual price for their cigar and quid.—*Troy Times*.....Patrick Farrell died, aged 70.....Hugh McCafferty died at Brooklyn, aged 30.

Oct. 30. Nicholas Bensen died, aged 52.....Harvey Barnard, formerly of Albany, died at Utica, aged 62.

Oct. 31. Betsey Cooper died, aged 76.....Bernard McClaskey died, aged 45.....Esther, wife of Capt. Demming, died at Jersey City, aged 60.

Nov. 1. A few days of most beautiful autumnal weather, thus alluded to by the editor of the *Times and Courier*: "The halcyon days of the Indian summer are upon us. The hazy atmosphere, the subdued and softened sunlight, and the balmy air, all betoken the approach of those sweet days denominated Indian summer. Earth and air, water and sky, as well as leaf and fruit, all show the appearance of this delightful but brief season of the year, which, although all nature wears a melancholy look, is still like a dream of summer. No portion of the world but the North American continent is favored with this brief interlude of sunshine and calm before the commencement of stern and hungry winter.".....DeWitt C. Ramsay died, aged 23.

Nov. 2. Mary Donoher died, aged 20.

Nov. 4. State election; Horatio Seymour and the democratic candidates throughout the city and county elected by considerable majorities. Erastus Corning received 15,715 votes for congress, and was elected by a majority of 5,050. The following is the official canvass:

WARDS AND TOWNS.	Whole number of votes for Governor.			Whole number of votes for Lieutenant Governor.			Whole number of votes for Representative in Congress.			Whole number of votes for District Attorney.		
	James S. Wadsworth.	Horatio Seymour.		Lyman Tremain.	David R. Floyd Jones.		Henry Smith.	Erastus Corning.	William J. Hadley.	Solomon F. Higgins.		
WARDS.												
1st Ward, N. D.	690	75	615	690	74	616	689	75	614	689	74	615
1st Ward, S. D.	659	168	491	656	169	487	658	164	494	658	191	467
2d Ward, E. D.	596	164	432	596	163	433	595	164	431	596	174	423
2d Ward, W. D.	291	144	147	291	144	147	291	139	152	291	145	146
3d Ward, E. D.	242	97	245	243	96	247	242	93	249	241	96	245
3d Ward, W. D.	502	249	253	504	257	247	502	251	251	502	251	251
4th Ward, E. D.	299	157	142	297	157	140	298	154	144	295	156	138
4th Ward, W. D.	443	245	192	443	249	191	443	234	208	443	247	194
5th Ward, E. D.	134	49	84	136	51	85	137	38	99	137	51	85
5th Ward, W. D.	203	107	96	205	109	96	204	99	105	205	108	97
6th Ward, E. D.	626	308	317	625	307	317	626	287	339	627	314	313
6th Ward, W. D.	519	94	425	519	95	424	519	84	425	517	92	425
7th Ward, E. D.	350	166	334	349	165	384	350	154	396	347	163	384
7th Ward, W. D.	758	402	356	760	401	359	755	386	369	754	380	371
8th Ward, E. D.	640	171	469	640	171	469	639	162	477	636	173	457
8th Ward, W. D.	424	258	166	425	258	167	424	214	179	423	279	144
9th Ward, E. D.	493	208	284	490	208	282	493	204	289	491	202	283
9th Ward, W. D.	551	205	346	551	205	346	551	201	350	551	205	346
10th Ward, E. D.	524	288	245	523	287	246	526	280	256	522	284	248
10th Ward, W. D.	498	235	259	494	241	252	496	230	266	496	238	257
10th Ward, S. D.	580	287	291	580	288	292	580	282	297	580	295	293
Aggregate	10332	4077	6239	10337	4095	6226	10328	3925	6400	10311	4124	6179
Scattering			16			6			3			8

.....Charles C. Mosely died, aged 39.

Nov. 6. Joseph Winsby died.

Nov. 7. The large steam boats Isaac Newton, on her trip up, and the New World, on her trip down, grounded near each other on the bar at Coeymans, and did not get off till afternoon.....About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a snow storm began, which increased in fury till night, when several inches of snow had fallen, and the wind cast it into heaps. The storm began at Boston and Washington at 7 o'clock in the morning. Rail roads and steam boats were for the time obstructed by the storm and low water. This storm began in Georgia, where it fell on the 26th October; reached Virginia November 2, and extended to Canada; and from the Atlantic 500 miles inland. The following record of snow and ice was given in the *Evening Journal* at this time. It will be found to disagree somewhat with the observations published in the *Annals*:

<i>First Snow.</i>	<i>First Ice.</i>
1848, November 7.....	November 8.
1849,	" 2.
1850, " 17.....	" 10.
1851, " 4.....	" 11.
1852, " 14.....	" 21.
1853, " 7.....	" 6.
1854, " 15.....	" 5.
1855, October 25.....	" 22.
1858, November 15.....	" 12.
1859, October 26.....	October 21.
1861, November 15.	

After all these dates, at which the temperature fell to the ice and snow point, or several degrees below it, there followed a term of genial and delightful weather, interrupted only by an occasional short storm, during which the range of the thermometer was near twenty degrees higher — say about 50 degrees at midday.

Nov. 8. The snow of the previous day resolved into a slight rain, and the fleecy deposit nearly disappeared under a modified temperature..... Patrick Clark died, aged 23.

Nov. 9. Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, who had accepted the call to the pastorate of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, preached his introductory sermon.....Mrs. H. A. Edmonds died, aged 31.....Catharine, wife of John Savage, died, aged 31.....Emma Jane Thomas died, aged 16.

Nov. 10. Emily Tuttle died, aged 18.....Leonard da Roy died, aged 66.....Mary Meads died, aged 53.

Nov. 11. At the annual meeting of the Albany County Medical Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Howard Townsend, president; Dr. Joseph Lewi, vice president; Dr. Oscar H. Young, secretary; Dr. Henry March, treasurer; Dr. John V. Lansing, delegate to State Medical Society; Dr. F. G. Mosher, Dr. J. M. De La Mater, and Dr. John P. Whitbeck, delegates to American Medical Association; Dr. L. G. Warren, Dr. Levi Moore, and Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, censors.....Stephen R. White, of the marine artillery, died of malarious fever at Roanoke Island, N. C., aged 22.

Nov. 12. Eunice Featherley died, aged 82.....Rev. Tobias Spicer

died at Troy, aged 75.....Jacob Van Alen, of Co. 8, 113th regiment, N. Y. S. V., died in hospital near Washington of typhoid fever.

Nov. 13. At a stated meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the American Hotel, November 13, 1862, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: James Duncan, president; Thomas McCredie, 1st vice president; Donald McDonald, 2d vice president; Rev. E. Halley, D.D., chaplain; Dr. L. G. Warren, physician; James Nelson, treasurer; Peter Smith, secretary; John McHaffie, assistant secretary; James Dickson, Hugh Dickson, William Manson, Daniel Cameron, Robert McHaffie, managers.....James Tomlinson died, aged 26.....Henry Dwight died, aged 50.....Amos Adams, late sheriff of Albany county and chief of police, died, aged 61.

Nov. 14. William E. Brown, who had been in the service of the Central rail road company several years, died after a short illness. He was telegraph operator at the freight depot, and much respected.

Nov. 15. The religious society worshipping for the last few months in Gibson's Hall, No. 1 Clinton avenue, under the name of Congregational Methodists, have recently held a meeting and unanimously resolved to connect themselves with the Congregational church. This society is composed mostly of persons who were not satisfied with the itinerant and episcopal features of the Methodist Episcopal church, and left that connection last spring, formed the present organization, and have since been worshipping at the above named place. Since their separation they have received several members by letter from other Evangelical churches, and number now over seventy members. Finding the articles of faith which they have accepted to be essentially the same as those of the Congregational church, they have, for purposes of Christian fellowship and usefulness, with perfect unanimity, concluded to apply for reception and recognition by the Congregational association of churches. Their present place of worship, though small and inconvenient of access, is comfortable. They have a good and growing congregation, a thrifty and well conducted sabbath school, which is well supplied with books and papers, and an earnest corps of teachers. The choir numbers about twenty well disciplined and excellent singers, under the conductorship of R. J. Patton, most of them having been his pupils for several years, and under whom it has become one of the best choirs of the city. This society will be hereafter known as the Second Congregational Church of Albany. Rev. R. B. Stratton is the pastor.....Mary Ann Boardman died, aged 58.....Samuel R. Swain died at Warrenton Junction, Va., aged 17.

Nov. 16. The Cathedral was densely crowded on the occasion of the blessing of the bells for the Cathedral chimes. The interesting ceremonies were witnessed with profound interest by the vast audience. A large number of clergymen assisted, and Bishop McCloskey preached a most elegant and appropriate sermon, explanatory of the origin and offices of church bells. The text was taken from a portion of Psalms, 28th. No. 1. E Flat; weight 3,042 lbs.; inscription: "*Johan: ep: Alban: om: benefac: nostr: pax.*" No. 2. F; weight 2,188 lbs.; inscription: "*E. P. Wadhams, past: Aedit:*" and name of committee. No. 3. G; weight 1,558 lbs.; inscription: "*S. Joseph, in horâ mort: ora pro nobis.*" No. 4. A Flat; weight 1,199 lbs.; inscription: "*Ex dono præt: et concil: com: Alban.*" No. 5. B Flat; weight 896 lbs.; inscription:

“SS. Michael Angelig: cust: ad defen: nost: venite.” No. 6. C; weight 668 lbs.; inscription: “S. Patricii laudes sono.” No. 7. D; weight 452 lbs.; inscription: “Laudate pueri Dominum.” No. 8. E Flat; weight 366 lbs.; inscription: “Festa decoro.” In addition to the above, for the purpose of giving greater scope to the ringer of the chime, another bell is cast, called a flat seventh; the letter is D Flat; weight 560 lbs.; and it bears the following patriotic inscription: “Domine salu: fac Rempublicam.” The religious service of blessing the chime of bells at the Cathedral was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, assisted by the reverend clergy of the city. The service commenced by singing selections of the Psalms of David, in which God is asked to forgive us our sins and to sanctify the hearts of his people by the infusion of the Holy Spirit. During the recital of the Psalms by the bishop and clergy and the singing of the choir, water was blessed for the washing of the bells. This lustration reminds us of the virtue of purity, which we received in the regenerating waters of baptism, and admonishes us that as the inanimate sound, which is to declare the praises of God, comes from bells consecrated by holy rites to his service, so must we appear before him with pure hearts. After this purification the bishop anointed the outside of the bells seven times, in allusion to as many hours of prayer to which Christians are called at different hours, and he anointed them four times within, to indicate that the sound of bells, like the preaching of the apostles, is to go forth to the four parts of the earth—“Their sound has gone forth into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.”—Ps. xviii, 5. The incense which is burned during the service of the consecration signifies that our prayers and the sweet odor of a holy life should ascend like incense, continually to the throne of God. At the end the deacon sings the gospel which treats of Martha receiving our Lord into her home and entertaining him there, while her sister Mary sat at his feet to hear his words. Thereby we are taught to hear cheerfully the word of God in the church, to which we are summoned by the sound of the bells.

Nov. 17. Joseph Lacy, the brave drummer boy who accompanied the 25th regiment, and afterwards the Ellsworths, to the seat of war, who was present at all the battles of the Peninsula, died at the United States Hospital in Newark, N. J., of chronic diarrhœa, contracted last summer, aged 18. His body was brought to this city, and the funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church.....Mary Ann Lynch died, aged 27.....Heinrich Garraht died, aged 39.

Nov. 18. Rachel Anna, widow of Edwin T. Bedell and daughter of Philip Phelps, died, aged 32.

Nov. 19. George N. Westeen died, aged 55... ..Edward Owens died, aged 53.

Nov. 20. The initiatory movement for establishing a new theatre in this city was made. A large number of our most wealthy and enterprising citizens assembled at the Delavan House, when the meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. Thomas Hun chairman, and Jacob I. Werner secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the chair, and the following committee appointed to forward the same: Messrs. Peter Cagger, Alfred Wild, W. L. Learned, Howard King and E. Corning Jr.

Nov. 21. Lawrence Noud died, aged 62.....John Dowd died, aged 23.

Nov. 22. A second meeting of citizens favorable to the erection of a

theatre, was held at the Delavan House, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting. Dr. Hun presided. After a full and free interchange of views, it was resolved that a committee of twelve be appointed to solicit subscriptions to a capital stock of \$30,000, for the purpose of erecting an Academy of Music; that the committee proceed at once to work, and that application be made to the legislature for an act of incorporation. The committee consisted of Peter Cagger, J. Howard King, Alfred Wild, E. Corning Jr., Paul Cushman, C. W. Armstrong, R. L. Johnson, A. Van Vechten, William H. Taylor, Dr. L. R. Herrick, James Kidd and H. J. Hastings.....Thomas Westrop died in Troy, aged 26, and was buried on the 24th from the parson's.

Nov. 23. Georgiana G. Baldwin, wife of Myron D. Chapman, died, aged 17.....C. C. Barnhart, formerly of Albany, died at Finley Hospital, Washington, from the effects of a wound received in camp.

Nov. 24. The weather Saturday was quite as disagreeable as during the rest of the week. It did not rain quite as hard, but there was a good amount of drizzle, and a superabundant supply of mud. Saturday morning nearly all the places of business on the docks and piers were inundated. The freshet had reached its height at midnight, and at sunrise began to abate, and continued slowly to recede during the day. Yesterday morning the water was off the pier, and nearly off the docks, and continued to fall steadily all of yesterday. The atmosphere was cool, and ice formed during the night. We had the satisfaction of seeing sunshine again, a luxury we had not enjoyed for some days past.....The following report of the finance committee was made to the common council:

The amount necessary to be raised for the contingent expenses of the city for the ensuing year, ending October 31st, 1863, will be..	\$44,000
For expenses of the Fire department.....	23,000
For making, cleaning, &c., wells and pumps.....	500
For street contingents.....	12,000

\$79,500

Amount authorized to be raised by law contingents are.....

30,000

Leaving a deficiency of.....

\$49,500

The amount that will be required for procuring, lighting and repairing the public lamps will be

\$23,000

Amount authorized to be raised by law.....

12,000

Leaving a deficiency of.....

\$13,000

The aggregate amount of apportionments and assessments confirmed during the year ending October 31st, 1862, as per report of Chamberlain, made to the common council, is.....

\$8,108 76

The receipts within the year on account of same are.....

4,012 92

Amount unpaid.....

\$4,095 84

Estimated receipts to close of municipal year.....

595 84

Deficiency.....

\$3,500 00

The amount required for temporary out door relief of poor.....

\$25,000

For payment on account of interest on the public debt.....

28,000

On account of annual contributions to the sinking fund.....

10,000

For support public schools, pursuant to chap. 516, laws of 1853..

31,000

The following is the amount required for school purposes for ensuing year, exclusive of our share of the state moneys :

For teacher's wages.....	\$21,000
Text books and stationery.....	250
Out buildings, fences, walks, &c.....	1,500
Ordinary repairs.....	1,200
Insurance.....	200
Fuel.....	1,500
Secretary's salary	200
Contingent expenses, including heaters, wall slate, furniture, cleaning.....	2,500
Lot purchased in April, 1862 for School No.1	1,235
Deficiency for extraordinary repairs last year.....	1,415
Total	\$31,000

Nov. 25. Conrad Shafer, sexton of Second Presbyterian Church, died, aged 63.....Ellen, wife of Patrick Harrigan, died, aged 37.

Nov. 26. Edward W. Langrish died, aged 23.....Warren Fuller died, aged 79.

Nov. 27. A fire at 624 Broadway, a little past 2 o'clock in the morning, destroyed a large part of the stock of boots and shoes in the store of J. Lemoges ; loss estimated at \$2,500, partly insured.....James Hingham died at Richmond, Texas, of consumption.

Nov. 28. John Edwards died, aged 32.

Nov. 29. Amanda Smith died, aged 63.

Dec. 1. Frederick Moulds died, aged 44.....Mary Adams, wife of B. P. Johnson, died, aged 55.....Mrs. James Ballentine died, aged 38.Frederick Cook died, aged 49.

Dec. 2. Peter H. Mayer died, aged 63.

Dec. 3. John V. K. Bennett died, aged 37.....Margaret Cruise died, aged 88.....Margaret Scott died, aged 21.

Dec. 4. Margaret Dolan died, aged 63.....Mrs. Mary Millerd, widow of the late Almon H. Millerd, one of the first settlers of Lockport, died in this city, aged 75.

Dec. 5. The St. George's Society, at a meeting held for the purpose of aiding the Lancashire operatives, appointed committees to receive subscriptions, and raised \$450 among its own members as a beginning..... Wm. Jones died, aged 37.....Adele D., wife of Isaac F. Waldron, died, aged 22.....Alfred Southwick, youngest son of Solomon Southwick, died, aged 51.....Cornelius O'Brien died at the hospital ; a soldier in the 113th regiment..... William Jones died, aged 27.

Dec 6. The horse rail road through Broadway, which every body expected to see completed before winter should set in, was brought to a stand by a difference between the company and the contractors about the quality of the timber used to lay the iron rails upon.....James B. Riley died at Detroit.....Isabella Forbes died, aged 67.

Dec. 7. The chime bells were first rung in the Cathedral for the afternoon service.....A fire in Washington street damaged Houck's Hotel ; some of the inmates had a narrow escape with their livesThe canals and river were closed by ice. The snow storm on the 5th was followed by a cold wind, and the mercury fell to 6°. Skating was first enjoyed this day. It was the most sudden suspension of navigation that had been known for many years. The two large boats were grounded and frozen

in on the Castleton bar, and hundreds of boats of all kinds, and sloops, laden for New York, were unexpectedly laid up to await a change of weather, with very little probability of its being such as they desired..... Kate Cameron died, aged 26.

Dec. 8. Bartholomew Dinnan died, aged 55.

Dec. 9. The Second Congregational Church was formally recognized.Michael Clancy died, aged 48.

Dec. 10. The Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., was installed pastor of the North Dutch Church.....George B. Fredendall died in hospital of fever, at Fort Pennsylvania. He was a member of Capt. N. B. Moore's company, E, 113th regiment.....John F. Strain, formerly captain of the Republican Artillery, died.

Dec. 11. Honora Mullany died, aged 66.....Elizabeth, wife of George P. Remmey, died, aged 38.....Robert J. Simpson died, aged 18.....John Klump died.

Dec. 12. The atmosphere was warm and spring like, and the ice in the river wasted so rapidly that the steam boats succeeded in forcing a passage through the barriers, and opened communication with New York, which released a large fleet of loaded vessels of all kinds.....Walter Burton died in New York, aged 29.....Edward A. Thornton died, aged 34.

Dec. 13. David W. Martin Jr. died, aged 23.

Dec. 14. The following is a statement of the assessed and equalized valuation of the real and personal property in this county, for the present fiscal year :

ASSESSED VALUATION.

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1st Ward,	\$1,023,080	\$13,000	\$1,036,080
2d "	1,172,800	18,139	1,190,939
3d "	1,587,412	194,200	1,781,612
4th "	3,152,515	997,183	4,149,698
5th "	3,577,998	3,205,646	6,783,644
6th "	1,966,828	276,293	2,243,121
7th "	1,249,070	51,686	1,300,756
8th "	1,263,975	53,200	1,317,175
9th " east Partridge st.,.....	1,528,460	140,900	2,069,360
9th " west do. to Allen,.....	11,705		11,705
9th " west of Allen,.....	55,940	26,363	82,303
10th " east of Partridge,.....	2,765,165	127,500	2,892,665
10th " west do. to Allen,.....	25,900		25,900
10th " west of Allen,.....	73,910		73,910
Total of City,.....	\$19,854,758	\$5,104,110	\$24,958,868
Berne,	\$381,899	\$84,891	466,790
Bethlehem,	1,898,805	149,680	2,048,484
Coeymans,	1,024,875	185,919	1,210,794
Guilderland,	740,780	71,272	812,052
Knox,.....	271,365	67,842	339,207
New Scotland,	1,069,399	98,660	1,168,059
Rensselaerville,	589,945	155,477	745,422
Westerlo,	558,520	121,958	680,478
Watervliet,	2,154,480	311,400	2,465,880
West Troy,	1,134,620	421,765	1,556,385
Cohoes,	1,714,688	89,950	1,804,638
Total of Towns.....	\$11,539,376	\$1,758,814	\$13,298,190

EQUALIZED VALUATION.

	Per acre.	Real.	Personal.
City,.....		\$19,854,758	\$5,104,110
Berne,	\$17 00	664,071	84,891
Bethlehem,	57 50	1,919,178	149,680
Coeymans,	35 50	1,088,395	185,919
Guilderland,.....	37 50	1,223,250	71,272
Knox,	18 00	471,066	67,842
New Scotland,	38 00	1,371,800	98,660
Rensselaerville,	18 50	681,281	155,477
Westerlo,.....	20 50	725,762	121,958
Watervliet,.....	60 00	2,164,054	311,400
West Troy,.....		1,134,620	421,765
Cohoes,.....		1,714,688	89,950
Total (towns),.....		\$13,158,105	\$1,758,814
Total (city),.....		19,854,758	5,104,110
Grand Total,.....		\$33,012,863	\$6,862,924

.....Nelson Beardsley died, aged 50.....Anna J., widow of Estes Howe, and daughter of Elias Willard, died in Buffalo, aged 75.....Mrs. Elizabeth Spaulding died, aged 73.

Dec. 16. The 10th regiment, Col. Ainsworth, left the city for the seat of war.....Mary Ann, wife of Patrick Cohen, died, aged 28.....Wm. Geroghty died, aged 42.

Dec. 18. A. C. Vic, private in Co. B, 3d Reg., died of disease of the heart at Fortress Monroe, and was buried on the 22d in this city.

Dec. 19. The river was again closed by the inclemency of the previous night, all along in front of the city, although one boat succeeded in driving through the ice, and escaped. Navigation was otherwise completely suspended, the ferry boat moving with great difficulty.

Dec. 20. Jacob Wentworth, a well known fifer, residing at No. 117 Orange street, was found on Saturday night lying on the sidewalk near the corner of Orange and Hawk streets in a helpless condition. He was picked up by some passers by and carried to his residence, where he died almost immediately, from intemperance and exposure, aged 65.....Francis Duncan died, aged 22.

Dec. 21. The weather since the 19th has been exceedingly cold. Saturday morning, the 20th, the mercury marked seven degrees below zero, at the patron's mansion, and in various localities it was down to three and four. During Saturday night the blasts from the north were exceedingly cutting, and at night those only could be found on the street who had business requiring their attendance out of doors. The mercury yesterday morning was four degrees below zero, and, although the sun shone clearly throughout the day, the atmosphere was very keen and cutting. — *Express*.....Ezra T. Gilman, member of Co. B, 43d Reg., died, aged 18.....Sarah, widow of Russell Forsyth, died, aged 78.

Dec. 22. Capt. John Sullivan died. The circumstances attending the death of this gallant and much regretted officer are peculiarly afflicting. He had escaped without a scratch the bloody field of Antietam, and in the terrible slaughter before the enemy's works back of Fredericksburg, he also escaped uninjured; but while marching at the head of the remnant of his regiment, in the afternoon of this fatal day, it was ordained

that he should fall. He was struck on the upper part of the right thigh by a round shot (12-pounder), shockingly fracturing the bone, rendering amputation impossible. He was told by the attending surgeon that he must die; that if the limb was disjointed at the hip he could not survive the operation. He received the solemn announcement with the courage and firmness for which he was distinguished in the fearful ordeals he had passed through, and declared he would not consent to lose the limb, but "would prefer to die with both legs on." He lived about fifty hours after receiving his wound, when his gallant spirit forsook its frail tenement and sped its way to brighter realms. No officer in the Irish brigade was more sincerely loved or respected than Capt. John Sullivan. By his cheerful and unassuming manners he endeared himself to all, and in the 63d regiment his loss is deeply and sincerely deplored. His body was embalmed, and his friends telegraphed to of the melancholy event. His relative, Mr. Michael Crummey, immediately proceeded to the camp, near Falmouth, to perform the melancholy duty of taking it home. The respect he was held in by the brigade was evinced by their spontaneous turn out at his funeral. The remnant of the officers and men of the 69th, 88th, 28th Massachusetts, 116th Pennsylvania and 63d, formed the escort from the camp to the cars. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Capt. Saunders commanding 69th, and Quartermaster Sullivan, same regiment; Capt. McNamara commanding 116th, Capt. Smith commanding 88th, and Capts. Cartwright and Gleason, of the 63d. Lieut. Col. Cartwright and officers of the 26th Massachusetts were among the others of the brigade who followed in the sad cortege, testifying by their presence their admiration of the gallant dead, and sympathy with their brothers of the 63d in the loss of a true and brave soldier.....Walter Burns died, aged 39.....Sally F. Romaine died, aged 81.....Wm. Montgomery died at Island Hall hospital, Washington, aged 21, and was buried on the 31st.

Dec. 23. Dr. Barney Fairfield died, aged 81.

Dec. 25. Christmas morn was ushered in by a peal of bells, which was followed by the ringing of the chimes in the Cathedral. This occurred immediately after the striking of the clock at midnight. About 5 o'clock the Cathedral bells again pealed and chimed, thus calling the worshippers to mass. The Cathedral was handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, in conformity to a time honored custom in the Roman Catholic churches. The services during the day, morning and afternoon, were of a character in keeping with the day—one of the greatest festivals observed by Catholics. The singing and music were of a high order, under the direction and management of R. J. Carmody. Before each of the services the chime of bells, with their iron tongues, reminded near and distant hearers of the Vesper hymn, the Portuguese hymn, and other tunes of ancient origin. The services of the day closed with vespers. At St. Joseph's church there was a high mass performed, in which large and effective choir participated. In all the other Catholic churches the usual services of the day were performed, and all were decorated with evergreens. All the Episcopal churches in the city were open for morning services, and in several the services denoted unusual preparation. St. Peter's, as usual, took the lead in every particular. The edifice was tastefully adorned with evergreens and flowers. The chancel, communion

table and the christening fonts were adorned with flowers of exquisite beauty and fragrance, and so beautifully arranged as to attract the attention of the most indifferent spectator. In the services of the day, the rector and assistant rector, Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Tatlock, each participated. A good portion of the service was chanted and sung by a powerful and effective choir, under the direction of Mr. Marsh. The closing services of the day—the administration of the Lord's supper, were solemn, interesting and highly appropriate; a fitting close of the celebration of the birth of Christ. St. Paul's church was neatly trimmed with evergreens. The services of the day were rendered by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rudder. In the other Episcopal and Dutch Reformed churches the services were in keeping with the day and the occasion. The occasion was also observed by some of the other churches, mainly by festive gatherings of the sabbath school children, to pluck the fruit of heavily laden Christmas trees, and by other appropriate exercises. The Second Congregational society, and the sabbath school connected therewith, met on Thursday evening at Gibson's Hall, to observe their first Christmas holiday. The pastor, officers of the school and choir, were all appropriately remembered. The smiling faces of the children was a sufficient reward for the labor of the superintendent, teachers and friends. The music at Grace church on Christmas morning was of the highest order, and was admirably performed by a double quartette choir, the solos being arranged by Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Keith and Mr. Headlam. We were particularly pleased with the antiphonal chanting of the Psalter, and the Christmas cantata. The whole service was church-like, and the most complete ever performed in this city.....Mary Milham died, aged 74.....John Murphy, an old fireman, familiarly known as *Deacon*, died, and was buried from the Cathedral on Sunday the 28th.

Dec. 26. Sarah, wife of Frederick Coleman, died, aged 40.....E. Wilard Trotter died.

Dec. 27. Orderly Sergeant Charles Osborn, Co. K, 77th regiment, N. Y. S. V., of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, died at the Military hospital of typhoid fever. He was one of the most active of the persons engaged in raising Co. K, and he manifested, both by his energy and perseverance, characteristics which, had his life been spared, would have won for him a prominent name in the annals of this rebellion. During the time he was stationed at the barracks he won the love as well as the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was but a short time married; an only and much loved son; a very social and interesting companion, and sincere friend. He received all the attention that it was possible to bestow upon him, by all connected with the hospital barracks, and much praise is due to Miss Cary, as well as to Major Rice and Captain Wood, for their unwearied exertions in his behalf.

Dec. 28. The twelfth anniversary of the sabbath school connected with the First Congregational Church was held Sunday evening, and was largely attended. The superintendent's report was an interesting paper, showing the school to be in a very prosperous condition, numbering over 350 persons, and gave evidence of doing much good. During the past year, by the diligent efforts of superintendent and teachers, an addition had been made to the school room, increasing its capacity to the number

The following is the annual report of the trustees of the city sinking fund :

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL :

The undersigned trustees of the sinking funds of the city of Albany herewith present their annual report, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the general and water debt sinking funds, for the year ending November 1, 1862.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Annual tax for the year 1861.....	\$10,000 00
Sales of real estate.....	6,844 06
Payments on bonds and mortgages.....	560 00
Assessments confirmed prior to November 1, 1861.....	4,862 44
	<hr/>
	\$22,266 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

For redemption of city bonds.....	\$18,000 00
Paid the Chamberlain for advances made in the year 1861.....	2,929 35
	<hr/>
	\$20,927 35
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Chamberlain of.....	\$1,339 15

Of the \$20,000 of city bonds maturing July 1, 1862, two bonds of \$1,000 each have not been presented for payment.

No portion of the bonded debt of the city matures during the ensuing year. On the 1st day of May, 1864, \$50,000 five per cent bonds are due and payable in Boston, Mass.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WATER DEBT SINKING FUND.

Annual appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
Interest on investments.....	3,900 00
Interest on deposits.....	232 78
Balance on hand per last annual report.....	1,241 15
	<hr/>
Amount on deposit in bank.....	\$10,373 93

During the past year no expenditures have been made on account of this fund. The investments remain the same as heretofore reported, viz: Sixty-five water debt bonds of \$1,000 each, making, with the amount on deposit in bank, an aggregate applied or applicable to the payment of the water debt of \$75,373.93.

Respectfully submitted,

V. TEN EYCK,
ELI PERRY, Mayor,
Jos. C. Y. PAIGE, Chamberlain,
Trustees of the Sinking Funds.

December 1, 1862.

.....John Trotter died, aged 75. The funeral of the late John Trotter took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 677 Broadway. The deceased was an old and respected merchant. Nearly half a century ago he was in business on the dock, but for many years past has not been engaged in active pursuits, having inherited a handsome property. He was one of the old landmarks of the city, now rapidly passing away. He was connected with the oldest families in the city, and was himself the head of a large family, all of whom, we believe, preceded him to the grave—the last, E. Willard Trotter, having died a few days since. He was the last of his race.....Edwin R. Herrick died in New York.....Anna Maria Goodrich died, aged 63.

1863.

Jan. 1. A mild sunny day; the snow melting rapidly on the housetops and other exposed situations along all the streets.....Gov. Seymour sworn into office at the Capitol, attended by an unusual crowd of spectators. A party of young men just after the inauguration, got possession of the cannon, Young Buck, and, after firing it in the park, proceeded to various parts of the city and fired it in the streets, to the great annoyance of the neighborhoods, and the destruction of hundreds of dollars worth of glass. They indulged in these outrageous proceedings to a late hour at night, without the interference, so far as we can learn, from policemen in any quarter. Among the houses which suffered from their visit were several in Dallius street, breaking seventy-five or eighty panes of glass. They then visited Alderman Rodgers' house, in Green street, breaking many of the panes there and in the neighborhood. In Westerlo street they halted and fired in front of the residence of S. Schuyler Esq., breaking nearly all the windows, which were of French plate glass. Mr. S. had recently moved into his house, which was new, and so completely were the windows gutted, that, we are informed, he was obliged to move his family out of it. The residences of Alderman John Kennedy and John Harcourt were also visited, and many of the glasses were broken, rendering them almost untenable. The glass in these houses was valuable, and, being of a peculiar make, will be difficult to replace. One poor woman, who does washing, had twenty-seven panes broken in her house. Alderman Delehanty, James Taylor, Mr. Stein and others were among the sufferers in Green street. In Washington avenue they broke two lights costing forty dollars apiece. In North Pearl street they broke several glasses in the house of Walter Church Esq., and three plate glass show windows, costing seventy-five dollars. At the Exchange Hotel they broke a large amount of glass. These are only a few of the many places which suffered from their visitation. Three complaints were lodged against the offenders at the police office, and warrants were placed in the hands of officers; but by request the warrants are held, to give the parties an opportunity to settle the damages.

Jan. 4. The sun shone out beautifully, and the last vestige of snow disappeared before it.

Jan. 5. Patrick White died, aged 75.

Jan. 6. Mary, wife of Daniel Flanigan, died, aged 50.....Margaret Trainor died, aged 61.

Jan. 7. *Standard* and *Statesman* united, reducing the number of daily papers to 6.....The river, as far south as Castleton, was almost entirely free from ice. The mild, springlike weather of the last few days had completely broken up the ice, and melted or set it adrift. The canal, also, was as free from ice as it was in July.....James Murray died, aged 36.....Geo. Mills, of Co. F, 30th reg., N. Y. S. V., died at Bell's Plains, Va., and was buried at Albany on the 15th.

Jan. 8. Ellen, wife of Nathaniel Miller died, aged 80.

Jan. 10. A snow storm set in about 6 o'clock in the evening, which turned to rain in about two hours, and actually poured down for several hours.....Caroline A., wife of Gurdon Conkling, died, aged 54, at Conklingville.

Jan. 11. John W. Crannell died, aged 61.....Martin Rouse died, aged 32.....Rev. Cornelius Gates died in Philadelphia, and was buried at Albany on the 14th.

Jan. 13. Elizabeth, widow of Casper Walter, died, aged 74.....Thomas Gough died.....Bridget Rourke died, aged 78.....Clarence B. Remer, of Co. C, 44th Reg., died, aged 18.....John Shaffer died in the hospital on the Rappahanock from the effects of an accidental wound. He was a member of Co. C, Ira Harris cavalry, and sustained a gallant part in some of the severest battles that were fought.

Jan. 14. About two inches of snow fell before sunrise, but was followed by rain, which continued almost incessantly all day.....Elsie, widow of Samuel Phipps, died.....Thomas Brady died, aged 34.....Prof. Julien Molinard died at Rome, N. Y., aged 67. — (See *Journal*, Jan. 16).

Jan. 15. The rain continued throughout this day also, the temperature being higher than on the 14th.....Charles J. Cunningham was drowned in the river.

Jan. 16. Rain continued to descend until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the temperature had gone down to freezing point. The long continued rain caused the sudden breaking up of the ice, which at an early hour broke up at Troy, and moved down slowly until it reached the narrow part of the river just above Bath, where it became blocked up. The river at this point rose rapidly, and shortly after ten o'clock it had reached within a few inches of the top of the docks, when the ice at Bath gave way, and down it came with a tremendous crash. The Boston ferry boat had just left her slip with a large number of passengers for the eastern train; but on getting outside the cut the pilot observed the ice coming down, and fearing the boat would be carried down the stream, he struck the gong, the engine was reversed, and the vessel put back into the slip at double quick time. It was fortunate that the ice broke up as early as it did; for had it remained an hour later, the docks would have been submerged, and all the stores filled with water, and a great amount of damage would have been done. Ice formed rapidly under the clear cold atmosphere of the night; and the barrier, fifteen miles below the city, having remained firm, there was a gradual rise of water.

Jan. 17. The river continued to rise, and by noon all the warehouses on the pier and dock were inundated, the water being two feet above the first floor. The river was full of floating ice from the Mohawk and other streams, while the basin, dock and pier were covered with a fresh crust of ice. The sun shone out beautifully, but made no impression upon the ice, even in the sunniest spots. Temperature at zero.....Gerrit Lagrange died, aged 75.....Daniel Shane died, aged 74.

Jan. 18. The river was again closed. The floating blocks of ice became stationary, and, matting together, soon acquired sufficient strength to admit foot passengers to cross.

Jan. 19. Celinda, wife of James Davis, died, aged 66.....Henrietta Utter died, aged 25.

Jan. 20. Julia M. Kidder died.....Maria, widow of Thomas Charles, died.

Jan. 21. Snow fell sufficient to cover the nakedness of the earth, but as yet no sleighing.

Jan. 22. The snow again disappeared under the sun and mild temperature, and at night it began to rain.

Jan. 23. Wm. Davis died, aged 48.....John O' Hare died, aged 20.

Jan. 24. Saturday morning the post office was reopened in the Merchants' Exchange Building, and all day long the hall was thronged with spectators, many of whom could hardly recognize in the present accommodations the old post office, or anything appertaining to that once dark and dreary looking place. The present office is commodious and airy, easy of access, and so light as to dispense with the use of gas lights even in gloomy weather. The whole place has been renovated and reconstructed after the most approved model offices in the country. The front entrance has been widened and made ample by the removal of the staircase, which greatly obstructed the hall. The circle under the rotunda, around which the letter boxes are arranged, presents a beautiful appearance. This portion of the work was done by two of our best mechanics; the carpenter work by John Kennedy, and the masonry by James W. Eaton. The floor is elegantly paved with tile by Wm. Manson, and, in fact, all the work is done in the neatest and best style. The German silver plates on the boxes are very handsome, and reflect much credit on the workmen—W. J. & R. H. Scott. The neat and substantial brass fender-rail, running around the circle, was manufactured and modeled by Orr & Blair, and the gas fixtures by Mr. Shepard. The arrangements for the sale of stamps, and the delivery of letters and papers to gentlemen as well as ladies, are convenient, and just what we have long needed. The public have every reason to be pleased with the ingenuity and taste displayed by those in power, in devising the improvements, and with the liberality of the Exchange company in executing them. They cannot have cost less than \$6,000. Of the internal arrangements the *Atlas and Argus* says: "The inside arrangements for the convenient working of the office are greatly improved. More and better light is secured.".....Margaret, wife of Patrick Sinnot, died, aged 34.

Jan. 25. A calm and sunny day, like April. A fire at 700 Broadway seriously damaged several buildings.....Ann O'Connor, wife of John Goff, died, aged 62.....Agnes Bowie died, aged 85.....James Crawford died, aged 75.

Jan. 26. Weather pleasant and springlike in the morning; rain in the afternoon and evening.....Ellen McNamara died, aged 85.

Jan. 27. Still raining till 8 o'clock in the morning, when, the wind having shifted to the north, snow fell throughout the day, though the temperature was hardly down to freezing point. The river was rising.Thurlow Weed took leave of the *Evening Journal*, in which he had been concerned 33 years.....Jeremiah Kieley died, aged 47.

Jan. 28. Cloudy — temperature above freezing point; a little snow fell in the evening.....Shall we have ice? — This question begins to affect some of the owners of ice houses in this vicinity. Let us judge the present winter by the past. The following dates are given by Mr. Edmonds, of New York, as the times when he commenced cutting ice in each of the last ten winters, his rule being to use the first favorable opportunity :

1851 - 2.....	Dec. 20	1853 - 4.....	Jan. 3
1852 - 3.....	Jan. 23	1854 - 5.....	Dec. 16

1855 - 6.....	Jan. 9	1859 - 60.....	Dec. 26
1856 - 7.....	Jan. 6	1860 - 1.....	Jan. 15
1857 - 8.....	Feb. 13	1861 - 2.....	Jan. 2
1858 - 9.....	Jan. 12		

It appears by this that we have nearly three weeks to the time fixed in February, 1858, and we well remember that the cold continued so as to make good ice cutting two or three weeks later than that. To go back further, to the winter of 1834 - 5, the month of February was cold to the extreme in this parallel of latitude, thawing out on the 1st of March, and freezing again about the 10th, clear, solid ice, ten or twelve inches thick. On the other hand, the winter of 1827 - 8 was as mild as this has been throughout. At Cincinnati there was no ice, and the ground was scarcely frozen all winter. That is a little south of New York, but not any less likely to lack an ice crop. We think that with only one iceless winter in forty years we may hope on yet.....Alexander Cumming died, aged 81.Alida Rediker died, aged 89.....William Beardsley died, aged 54. He was formerly sheriff of Albany county, and afterwards for several years agent and warden of Sing Sing prison, the duties of which positions he discharged intelligently and faithfully. At the time of his death he was in the woods a short distance north of this city, on a fox hunt, with two or three friends, and is supposed to have burst a blood vessel from over exertion.

Jan. 29. The morning light disclosed a bed of snow upon the earth, with the temperature a little below freezing point, and a fair prospect of sleighing, which was realized. The southern trains were delayed by snow. The ferry boats continued their trips. They had not been laid up a single day during the winter. At night 8 inches of snow lay upon the ground.....John Vogel died of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run.

Jan. 30. A mild winter day, with 9 inches of snow on the ground. The winter remarkably free from high wind throughout.....Jane Nagle died, aged 60.

Jan. 31. Alice, wife of Thomas Doyle, died, aged 25.

Feb. 1. Joseph Webster, the last of the race of stage owners, died suddenly of disease of the heart, aged 65.....Patrick Marin died, aged 50.

Feb. 3. Cold day.

Feb. 4. About 5 o'clock P. M. a steam boiler exploded in the pork packing establishment of Weller & Smith, 24 State street. At the time of the explosion four men were at work within ten feet of the boiler, one of whom, Jeremiah Colburn, in his fright, leaped out of the window, in order to save himself, as he thought, from being instantly killed. He struck upon a pile of dressed hogs that lay upon the sidewalk, which, no doubt, prevented him from being badly hurt. The other men were struck with horror, and hardly knew what had taken place. On examination it was found that the building had been badly damaged, the heavy beams being shattered and broken, and the roof torn up. Every pane of glass in the front of the building was blown out by the concussion. The floor underneath gave way, the boiler fell through to the basement, and was covered up in the ruins. The damage will amount to about \$1,000.....

Coldest day of the season. Temperature 22 degrees below zero at the Manor House, and 16 degrees below at the Capitol. Several persons frozen. Priscilla Sydney, wife of James Nichols, died, aged 71.

Feb. 5. At 3 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the grain store of Robert Higgins, 265 Washington avenue. The weather was so cold that the water froze almost as fast as it left the hose. Temperature 14 degrees below zero in the morning, rose during the day, and snow fell in the evening.....Ann, wife of John B. Visscher, died.....Mary, wife of George Newman, died, aged 67.....Marie Magdelaine De Beau died, aged 67.....George Kruder died, aged 47, and was buried on the 8th with military honors.

Feb. 6. Rain; temperature 48 degrees above zero, a difference of 64 degrees in 24 hours.....At the annual meeting of St. George's Benevolent Society, held at their rooms, No. 74 State street, February 6th, 1863, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Taylor, president; William Laey, 1st vice president; Thomas Roland, 2d vice president; W. J. Dickson, treasurer; Thomas P. Way, recording secretary; William J. Taylor, financial secretary; Rev. W. Rudder, chaplain.

Feb. 7. Byron Guest died, aged 25.

Feb. 8. Mrs. Mary Carter, wife of William Fleming, died, aged 37.

Feb. 9. Hamlet H. Hiccox died, aged 73.....Polly Wallace died at the Home of the Friendless, aged 88.....Sarah, wife of C. Van Wormer, died.

Feb. 10. Susan Lansing, widow of Peter G. Dox, died at Hopeton, Yates county.

Feb. 12. Snow storm restored sleighing.....Richard J. Grant died, aged 45.

Feb. 13. John G. Perkins died in the service at Nashville, aged 16, and was buried in this city March 13. He was the son of John H. Perkins, formerly a resident of Albany.....Margaret Scannel died, aged 99.Leah, widow of John A. Slingerland, died, aged 87. Although she had always resided within five miles of Albany, she had never been on a steam boat nor a rail road car.

Feb. 14. Cold morning — temperature — below zero.....Bridget Mc Connell died, aged 85.....Arabella, widow of Gurdon Corning, of Troy, died, aged 82, and was buried from 51 North Pearl street.

Feb. 16. Timothy Falvey died, aged 27..... Henry A. Allen died. He was many years teller of the State Bank, and afterwards alderman of the 6th ward.....James E. Thornton died, aged 43.

Feb. 17. John Cahill died, aged 39.....Ellen Hayner died, aged 33.Adaline V. Weed died, aged 37.....Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Doyle, died, aged 38.....Myers Henderer died, aged 54.

Feb. 18. J. W. Winchell, the comedian, died at Lafayette, Indiana, of malignant erysipelas, aged 55. He was a native of Schenectady, but made his *debut* upon the stage in Albany, at the Pearl Street Theatre, and was engaged in comic exhibitions of his own contrivance at the Museum, corner of State street and Broadway, for a series of years, personating a great variety of characters which he had observed in his travels.

Feb. 20. John Shonts died, aged 83.....Ann, widow of John Hastings, died, aged 40.

Feb. 21. Temperature at zero..... Susan Dunham, wife of Cornelius

Vosburgh, died, aged 60.....Catharine McMahon, wife of Thomas Kennedy, died, aged 29.

Feb. 22. A great number of cedar birds made their appearance in the city, preceding the snow storm, which began at the south and reached this city in the evening, leaving about six inches on the ground. The birds had a partiality to the trees surrounding the Second Dutch Reformed Church.....Patrick Morrissey died, aged 25.

Feb. 23. A few inches of very light snow which fell during the night afforded some sleighing. But the severe cold abated, and the sun had a little effect upon the snow and ice for the first time since the 20th. The noon train on the Hudson river rail road was delayed till a late hour in the afternoon by an accident arising from the great fall of snow on that end of the line.....Catharine, wife of Adam Dahlin, died.

Feb. 25. Maria Victoria Shufflebotham died, aged 23.....Alonzo Danvers Nichols died, aged 37.

Feb. 26. William S. Tucker died, aged 36.....Bridget Fitzsimmons died, aged 24.

Feb. 27. Peleg Miller died, aged 80.....Catharine, wife of C. C. Vail, died, aged 29.

Feb. 28. Sylvanus Kelley, late of Albany, died at Coeymans, aged 78.Mrs. Jane Smith died, aged 71.....Horace S. Wilcox died, aged 46.

March 1. Snow fell all day.....Horace S. Wilcox died, aged 46..... Patrick H. O'Neil died, aged 27.

March 2. John Van Zandt died, aged 45.

March 3. Robert, youngest son of the late Barent Sanders, died at Hartford, Ct., aged 40.

March 4. Fine winter weather—sun by day and moon by night—snow below and frost above.....The Albany Academy completed the 50th year of its existence. Arrangements were made for a semi-centennial celebration of the event. It was organized March 4th, 1813. The purpose of celebrating the occasion in some suitable way had been for some time considered by the board of trustees, and resulted in their appointing a committee of alumni of the institution, and a committee of the board of trustees, to devise suitable arrangements for the occasion. This committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Committee of Alumni—Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., Albany; Hon. John Van Buren, New York; Joseph Henry, LL.D., Washington; Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, LL.D., New York; Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D.D., Schenectady; Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, Buffalo; Herman Melville, New York; Wm. H. Bogart, Aurora; Prof. Isaac W. Jackson, LL.D., Schenectady; Peter Cagger, John Tyler Hall, Franklin Townsend, George W. Carpenter, David I. Boyd, Robert H. Waterman, James Cruikshank, LL.D., Wm. B. Sprague Jr., Charles H. Strong, John T. McKnight, Abraham Lansing, Frederic P. Olcott, Albany. Committee of Trustees.—Orlando Meads, LL.D., Christopher Y. Lansing, Thomas Hun, M.D., Howard Townsend, M.D., David Murray. This committee met Wednesday evening at the Academy Library. Hon. John Van Buren was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Wm. H. Bogart, secretary. The purposes of the meeting were explained by Mr Meads, and the action already taken by the board of trustees. Mr. J. T. Hall moved the appointment of a subcommittee of seven, with full power, in connection with the committee

of the board, to make arrangements; and the following committee was appointed:—Hon. John Van Buren, Wm. H. Bogart, John Tayler Hall, George W. Carpenter, Charles H. Strong, John T. McKnight, Abraham Lansing. Mr. Meads was appointed to prepare a historical memorial of the Albany Academy, to be published in connection with the proceedings of the anniversary. A manuscript catalogue of all the alumni of the institution was submitted by Mr. Murray, containing in the aggregate over four thousand names. This catalogue, it is proposed, shall also be printed. The following finance committee was appointed:—Franklin Townsend, David I. Boyd, R. H. Waterman, W. B. Sprague Jr., Frederick P. Olcott. The subject of erecting some suitable memorial to Dr. T. Romeyn Beek having been introduced,—after full discussion by Mr. Pruyn, Mr. Meads, Mr. Bogart and others,—a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the Alpha Sigma Society—the members of which were all students under Dr. Beck—to undertake the task; and requesting that they report the progress of their enterprise to the meeting of the alumni at their semi-centennial anniversary. The time for holding the exercises of the anniversary was fixed for the latter part of June, to be more definitely fixed by the sub-committee of arrangements. The meeting then adjourned.....Patrick Carley died, aged 58.....Hugh Swift died. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country about thirty years ago. He was a man of large influence in the city—represented his ward in a common council, and was member of assembly from the 1st district some years since. By a life of industry he accumulated a competence, and was much respected for his integrity and worth by his fellow citizens.

March 5. Temperature below zero. The snow and frost scarcely yielded to the rays of the sun during the day.....Thomas Ray, Co. H, 10th regt., died, aged 20.

March 6. Mrs. Blandina, widow of Charles E. Dudley, died, aged 80. She was a descendant of Rutger Jacobsen Bleecker, the magistrate who in 1656 laid the corner stone of the First Dutch Church erected on State street, and in her possession remained the old stained glass window of the family placed in that church. She was the grand daughter of the Aunt Bleecker mentioned by Mrs. Grant, and the daughter of Rutger Bleecker, who obtained a large landed property by purchase of confiscated estates after the revolutionary war, on part of which the city of Utica now stands. She possessed great wealth, which she dispensed liberally upon religious, benevolent and scientific objects, among which was the large endowment of \$100,000 to the Dudley observatory, so called in memory of her.

March 7. Snow began to fall in the morning, and continued throughout the day and evening, leaving the most considerable body of snow that had laid upon the ground at any time during the winter.

March 8. Snow began to fall again about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued a few hours, when the sun shone forth again.....Matilda Percy, wife of John D. Hunter, died, aged 39.....James Welsh died, aged 42.

March 9. Capt. Bernardus B. Whalen died. He was connected with the police department of the city for many years; when the war broke out he enlisted in the 3d N. Y. regiment, but contracted a fever at Fortress Monroe which terminated fatally.....Rev. Charles Brady died at Norwich, Chenango Co. He was formerly attached to St. Mary's church in

this city, and his remains were brought here for interment.....Catharine, wife of Amos Howes, died; daughter of the late George Monteath..... Edward McCauley of the 159th regt., died at Baton Rouge, aged 20.

March 10. Charles Frederich of Co. B, 10th regt., died of typhus fever at Bonnet Carré, La., aged 21.

March 11. Thomas Booth died, aged 50.

March 12. Lawrence Keegan died, aged 65.

March 13. Cold morning, temperature in some places 9 degrees below zero. More snow and severe weather during March than in all the previous winter. Though the sun shone clear throughout the day it had but little effect upon the snow. The sleighing excellent.....James Layman died, aged 43.....Alexander Edmeston died, aged 58.....Frank V. Harvey died, aged 28.

March 15. Cold morning — temperature 2 degrees above zero..... John Norton died, aged 38.....Walter Weed, formerly of Albany, died at Auburn, aged 81.

March 16. Grim winter still.....Edmund B. Taylor died in Boston.

March 17. Helen, wife of Dr. Samuel Freeman, and daughter of the late Dr. Hunloke Woodruff, of Albany, died at Saratoga Springs.....Martin McDonald died, aged 19.....Edmund Briggs Taylor died in Boston; son of Hon. John Taylor.

March 18. Joshua P. Wynkoop died, aged 33.....Joseph Wright died, aged 68.....John Franklin died at Rochester, aged 62, and was buried in Albany.

March 19. The ice on the river was now much thicker than it had been at any previous time during the winter, and the prospect of a speedy resumption of navigation was quite gloomy. The sky was clear, but the atmosphere was cold, the mercury in the thermometer every morning for the past week or ten days being down to, if not below zero. The atmosphere along the entire line of the river appeared to be about the same. From Haverstraw bay to a point opposite Cornwall the river is firmly closed with ice, with the exception of two or three miles below Fort Montgomery and West Point. At Peekskill persons were skating on the river on Monday, and the fishermen were busily engaged with their nets. Newburgh bay was full of floating ice, but the ferry boat at Fishkill continued to make her trips, though with difficulty.....A few minutes before 11 o'clock the brewery of John Archer, on the western plank road, a short distance out of the city, was burnt.

March 21. Eline, wife of George Anderson, died.....Esther White, wife of George Pratt, died, aged 73.....John Dwyer died, aged 47..... Asceneth B. Herring Gillespie died at Buffalo, aged 34, and was buried in Albany.

March 23. Sarah, wife of John McGraw, died, aged 51.

March 24. After more than three weeks of severe winter weather it began to rain; the snow disappeared in 48 hours, and the river was greatly swollen.....Angelica Schuyler, wife of Sanders Lansing Jr., died, aged 67, and was buried at West Troy.

March 25. After five years' imprisonment Mrs. Mary Hartung was set at liberty by the judgment of the court of appeals, all the judges, eight in number, concurring in the opinions written by Judges Denio and Emmett, sustaining the decision of the court of oyer and terminer, Judge Wright

presiding, discharging her from custody. A brief review of the case may be interesting to the public. Mrs. H. was indicted at the June general sessions, 1858, for the murder of her husband, Emil Hartung. She was tried and convicted before the court of oyer and terminer, January, 1859. Judgment of death was recorded against her, and on the 3d of March, 1859, she was sentenced to have been hung on the 27th of April then following. Of the extraordinary proceedings of the jury that pronounced the accused guilty we do not now propose to speak. Most of our citizens remember the strange termination of the trial which excited so much interest in the community. On the 19th of April, 1859, a bill of exceptions on her behalf was settled, signed and sealed, and on the 23d day of April thereafter a writ of error was issued thereupon out of the supreme court. That court decided that the conviction and judgment was not, in any respect, erroneous, and overruled each of the exceptions, and on the 16th of December, the same year, affirmed the judgment of the oyer and terminer. On the 10th of January, 1860, a writ of error was issued out of the court of appeals, to review the judgment of affirmance rendered by the supreme court. The return to that writ was made on the 14th of February, 1860. After the allowance of the writ of error from the court, and after the return had been made to it, but before argument, the legislature, on the 14th of April, 1860, passed the act in relation to capital punishment, and thereby repealed all those portions of the revised statutes which provided for the punishment of death on convictions for crime. There was no saving clause in the act exempting from its operations crimes previously committed. The case was decided, in the court of appeals, on the 13th of October, 1860, by a reversal of the judgment of the oyer and terminer, and of the supreme court, but it at the same time declared that none of the exceptions on the part of the prisoner were well taken. They held, also, that neither the judgment of the oyer and terminer or of the supreme court was erroneous at the time it was rendered, but that the judgment had become a wrong judgment in consequence of the repeal of the punishment by the act of 1860. On the 17th of April, 1861, and after the reversal of the conviction by the court of appeals, the legislature passed another act entitled: "An act in relation to cases of murder occurring previously to the 4th day of May, 1860," by which it was attempted to revive the provisions of the revised statutes which had been repealed by the act of 1860. After the reversal of the judgment by the court of appeals the prisoner remained in custody until the September oyer and terminer, 1861, at which term the counsel for the people filed the remittitur from the court of appeals, and on the same day the prisoner's counsel applied for and obtained leave of the court to interpose and file three special pleas in her behalf, as follows: *First*. A plea of former conviction for the same offence. *Second*. That by that conviction she had *once* been placed in jeopardy of her life, and could not, under the constitution of the United States, or of this state, be again legally tried upon the same indictment. *Third*. That the act of the legislature of the 14th of April, 1860, having repealed the punishment for the crime of murder theretofore committed, was, in its effect, a pardon of the crime alleged against the prisoner. To these pleas the counsel for the people replied, and to each of the replications there was a general demurrer. After argument the court of oyer and terminer, on the 12th day of December,

1861, Hon. Justice Wright presiding, held the replications insufficient, and the pleas in bar good, and sufficient to preclude the people from any further prosecution of the indictment, and rendered judgment discharging the prisoner, and that she go without delay, &c. From the judgment of the oyer and terminer the district attorney sued out a writ of error to the supreme court, and rearrested the defendant, and kept her in custody from that time. The supreme court reversed the judgment of the oyer and terminer, ordered that the defendant have leave to withdraw the demurrers and to rejoin to the replications, or that she have leave to withdraw her special pleas in bar and to proceed to trial upon the plea of not guilty to the indictment. Without going into further details of the legal proceedings which followed, let it suffice to say that the case was again taken to the court of appeals for final judgment on the points set forth in the special pleas of Mrs. Hartung's counsel, W. J. Hadley, and that tribunal, the court of last resort in this state, has decided they were well taken, and discharged the prisoner from custody, and she is once more a free woman. This is one of the most extraordinary cases on record. To the generous counsel who has so manfully aided her with time and talent through five years, says the *Evening Journal*, she owes a debt of gratitude she can never repay. Undeterred by adverse decisions, and believing in the innocence of his client, he has fought the case from court to court, until his perseverance is rewarded by the success he has achieved, and finds his recompense in the reflection that he has been the means of saving his client's life and restoring a mother's love and care to two orphaned and unprotected children. Surely it is honorable to the legal profession to have so striking an exemplification of the sanctity with which they regard the obligations of professional duty. Though the case itself is closed, the moral that it points still lives. If, as some suppose, this woman was, in fact, made the innocent tool of a guilty and crafty man, her young life has been indeed a wretched one; but it speaks in thrilling tones of caution to the giddy and the thoughtless to beware how they take the first step which leads from virtue to the downward paths of vice. While, if the sense of secret guilt burthens her conscience, let her and others reflect that though they may successfully evade the responsibility due to outraged human laws, yet there is *one* tribunal where the judgment is yet to come, but whose decrees are unerring and irreversible, and whose solemn retributions may only be averted by sincere and genuine penitence for the past, and a resolute and inflexible purpose to lead a virtuous life in the future.....The board of trade was called together this morning to listen to an address by Edward C. Delavan, showing that Albany should be the leading manufacturing city of the country. We have the necessary water power to compete with any other location, while our river, rail road and canal facilities are equal to any other location. Mr. D. claimed that in case of a foreign war Albany is the safest city in the republic. During the war of 1812 the New York banks sent their specie to this city for safe keeping. The vault built for its accommodation is still to be seen in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. The address was full of wise suggestions — ideas well calculated to develop the business capacity of the city and country. During the address Mr. D. stated that he had been a resident of Albany for 61 years; that he had crossed the Atlantic fifteen

times ; that he was the first American merchant to visit England after the war of 1812. On his arrival at Bristol he found articles selling at 4 pence each which sold in Albany for \$4 each. At that time the United States was not a manufacturing country. Mr. D. alluded to the proposed improvement of the Hudson, and stated that the improvement of a river in Scotland had increased the population of Glasgow from 150,000 in 1815, to 500,000 in 1862. In 1815 the depth of water at Glasgow was less than that found at Albany. At the present time the water is of that depth that a large portion of the iron steamers built in Great Britain are constructed at Glasgow. Mr. D. urged upon the board to be up and doing, as that is all that's necessary to make the city what it should be — *Standard*.....Joseph Adams died, aged 21.....Joseph Straus died, aged 52.

March 26. The river reached its highest point at 8 o'clock in the evening, when it was over the pier, but still $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the high water mark of 1857.

March 27. Even with the present depth of water in the river it is a remarkable occurrence that the ice holds on, thus giving conclusive evidence of an immense barrier formed at the Castleton bar. In fact, this is shown by other movements of the water in another direction. It appears that an outlet was made Thursday night by the water flowing through Schodack creek. The entrance into the creek was made just below the nine mile tree, the water rushing through it and the channel and entering the Hudson river near the Upper Kinderhook light house. When the river broke up in January last a barrier of ice was formed on the Castleton bar, which, since that time, had become more formidable by the extreme cold weather of the past forty days. The river at New Baltimore yesterday was only about one foot higher than at ordinary high water, which is conclusive evidence that but little water passes over the bar at Castleton. Since 8 o'clock Thursday evening the water here has fallen about a foot and a half, and during the morning the river has continued to recede at the rate of from two to four inches an hour. At Troy the inundation has been greater than it was here, the water coming to within two feet of the great height it reached in 1857, the macadamized road in front of the arsenal at West Troy being covered with water to the depth of between seven and eight feet. At half past 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon the barrier at the Nail Works gave way, but soon after the ice stopped at the Fish House bar. Soon after, however, an outlet was made on the west side of the island, to the great joy of those residing near the river in Troy. Before evening had set in the water had fallen two feet at Troy, and during the night there was another fall of two feet — making in all four feet from the highest point reached yesterday. But little damage has as yet been done here or in Troy by the inundation. The only damage of any moment was the carrying away of a portion of the track and an embankment on the Troy and Greenbush rail road, which, we learn, has already been repaired. The slight movement made by the ice opposite this city gave conclusive evidence of its strength and the dangers that might have occurred if it had then gone off with its usual velocity. The heavy upright timbers at the Steam boat landing were broken as readily as if they had been pipe stems, and but for the ice breaker, formed by the piling up of ice at the landing, the houses below it on Quay street would have

been demolished. The sudden change in the weather has already been felt at the north, the ground having become frozen and the streams entering into the river becoming more sluggish. A stiff northwesterly wind prevailed during yesterday, which materially aided in driving down the water and lessening the inundation. From what occurred Thursday, those acquainted with the river are of the opinion that it will take several days of mild weather to remove the barrier of ice formed below, or that it will require an immense pressure from above to carry the ice from here over the Castleton bar. The outlet formed through the Schodack channel, it is feared, will prove a great injury to the navigation of the river, as it will cause more matter to collect on the bar and narrow the channel. The rail road ferry boats continue to run regularly between this city and East Albany depot. There is some slight detention occasioned by the inundation, but it is not sufficient to cause any detention from those going either east or south.

March 28. Mary, wife of Thomas Donnelly, died, aged 27.

March 29. The snow, which commenced falling on the previous evening, lay about three inches in depth in the morning.....Rev. Wm. H. Miller, pastor of the Third Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, took leave of his congregation in a farewell sermon.....Rev. Mark Trafton took leave of the Hudson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and A. D. Mayo, of the Unitarian Church.....Theresa Kelly died, aged 27.....Theresa Bella Burns died, aged 19.

March 30. Clarissa D., wife of Francis Harvey, died.....Calvin Butler died, aged 70.

March 31. A snow storm during the whole day. The river was clear below Coxsackie, and the water fell one foot.....Michael A. Kenny died, aged 19.

April 1. George Burch died, aged 46.....Jane Ann Sacia died..... Sarah, wife of Wm. Doyle, died, aged 54.....Harriet, wife of Harvey Temple, died, aged 29.

April 2. Marianna Wemple died..... Robert Kerr died, aged 58.

April 3. Capt. John Johnson died.....Catherine Coleman, wife of James McKenna, died, aged 33.

April 4. The legislature passed a law aiding the Susquehanna rail road with \$500,000.....Michael Manning died, aged 20.....Amanda J., daughter of the late Wm. Beardsley, died.

April 5. Martin Stalker died.

April 6. The temperature was above freezing point, and the snow had pretty much disappeared in the streets. The atmosphere had a spring-like appearance.....Paul McQuade died, aged 47.

April 7. The first steam boat arrived from New York.....Ambrose L. Hasey, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 28.....Stephen D. Jarvis, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, died at Mt. Vernon, Missouri, aged 17, youngest son of the late John J. Jarvis.

April 8. Robert P. Wiles died, aged 49.Edward L. Hallenbeck died, aged 21.....Michael Degan died, aged 50.

April 9. In the evening a very singular phenomenon was observed, resembling a thin cloud, completely spanning the heavens from east to west, about four times the width of a rainbow. It disappeared before ten o'clock. There was a display of aurora in the north at the time.....

Anna Hanver died, aged 102 years, 6 months.....Mary Ann, daughter of Wm. Adams, died.

April 10. John Irwin, formerly of Albany, died in New York..... Beverley R. Hasbrouck died, aged 41.

April 11. First day of spring weather. The ringing of the new bell of the Third Dutch Reformed Church in Ferry street called out the fire department.....Henry I. Snyder died, aged 40.....A stranger died in the rail road depot, upon whom was found the name of Philip Pierce.

April 12. The water rose above the pier and docks, from the effect of the last two mild days.....Mary Spence died, aged 56.....Sarah Frances, wife of Charles Carroll, died, aged 41.....Margaret, wife of John Regan, died, aged 25.....James Larkey died, aged 25.

April 13. John N. Skryczniski, a Polish officer, who had subsisted for some years upon charity, died at the age of 64. He was accustomed to exhibit a prospectus for a book, to which he had procured a very large number of signatures, with the express avowal that he did not promise to deliver any book. It was a mode of taking down signatures, and taking in money. He had been an athletic man, and wore a military buckle in his hat, and an officer's blue cloak. He constantly perambulated the streets, poor and infirm.....Orrin F. Andrews died, aged 37..... Mary Carlin died, aged 68.

April 14. Accident on the Central rail road, 20 persons injured. It occurred as the train entered West Albany.....Lucinda D., widow of Isaac Packard, died, aged 74.....Arlond Carroll died, aged 55..... Adj. Robert Dunlop Lathrop, of the 159th regiment, was killed at Irish Bend, on the Bayou Peche, aged 22. His funeral at Albany took place Dec. 19.

April 15. Two fires occurred during the night.....Lucy Watson died.

April 16. Esther Bennett, wife of Wm. P. Brayton, died, aged 46.Peter O'Hare died, aged 41.....Cathalina Groesbeck, wife of Thomas Loring, died at Blackwoodtown, N. J., aged 57.

April 17. William R. Kennedy died, aged 47.

April 18. High water, the docks submerged, to the great injury of business.....Sarah Ann, wife of Thomas Callandine, died, aged 32.

April 19. Isabella McKay died.....Francis Burns, the first Methodist missionary bishop to Africa, died in Baltimore, aged 54. He was born in Albany, and had been a missionary to the people of his race since 1834, in Liberia.

April 20. The workmen of James Gould & Co. presented the senior partner with a service of silver on the half century anniversary of his entry upon business as a coach manufacturer in the city of Albany.....Eliza G., wife of William Cox, died.

April 21. Elenor, widow of Samuel Waddy, died, aged 65.....Mary Low died, aged 84.

April 22. Edward Staats died at Detroit, Mich., formerly of Albany.

April 23. Uri Burt died, aged 75. He came to this city in very humble circumstances, and by industry and energy built up a very extensive business. The walls of his brewery occupied the square fronting on Montgomery, Lumber, Colonie and Centre streets, presenting an imposing appearance.....Jane Southwick, wife of A. S. Hinkley, of Coldwater, Mich., died.....Thomas Bray died, aged 70.

April 24. A presentation of flags from the battle fields took place at the Capitol, before the legislature. They consisted of the regimental colors of the volunteer regiments from this state, and were received from the hands of Adjutant General Sprague.....Alonzo Bruce died at Chicago, aged 50. He was born in Rutland county, Vt., and resided in Albany about 20 years.....Edward Fargang died, aged 24.

April 26. E. E. Kendrick, late cashier of the Albany Bank arrived in town, and was put under \$20,000 bonds to appear and answer to the charge of forging, &c., in the matter of that bank.....Bridget, wife of Daniel Tierney, died, aged 46.....Julianna S., wife of F. R. W. Miller, died, aged 46.

April 27. William Morrell died, aged 32.....David Hunter died, aged 84.....Patrick F. Buckley died, aged 84.....John White, bill poster, who disappeared in February, was found drowned in the basin at the foot of Hamilton street.....Geo. D. Jones, formerly of Albany, died at Fredonia, Chautauqua county.

April 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter died, aged 82.....James Browne died, aged 75.....Benjamin Hansen died, aged 79.....George B. Craven, late of Albany, died at Waterford, aged 26.....A stranger, aged about 40, fell dead in Broadway in the evening.....Mary Atcherson died, aged 22.

April 29. Alexander Fanyou died, aged 60.

April 30. Robert Kidd died, aged 21.....Charles F. Hill died, aged 20.....Mary E. Goodwin died, aged 24.....Patrick Welsh died, aged 48.....Mary, wife of Peter Weldon, died, aged 38.....Joanna, wife of Leendert de Mol, died, aged 43.....William Pearcey, crier of the courts, died, aged 79. He was formerly a copperplate printer, but for many years had been a constable and crier.

May 1. Capt. William James Temple, son of the late Col. Robert E. Temple, died of wounds received at the battle at Chancellorsville, aged 22. Soon after the rebellion broke out a modest, attractive youth introduced himself to me at Washington, as the son of the late Colonel Temple, saying that he desired to adopt the profession of his father. I obtained for him a first lieutenancy in the regular army, and he entered the service animated by the aspirations which make heroes and martyrs. When a year afterward I returned from Europe, I inquired of Adjutant General Thomas, who had interested himself in securing commissions for several young men whom I recommended, if he knew anything of Lieut. Temple. He replied: "I have kept an eye upon your boys, being partly responsible for them. They are all doing well. Lieut. Temple is an excellent officer. Some three weeks since I met young Temple again. He had been on a brief visit to Albany, and was returning to his regiment. He had been promoted to a captaincy, and was then just 21 years of age. He was the same quiet, modest, gentlemanly person I first met two years ago, reminding me, in his manner and expression, of an estimable lady (his aunt, Mrs. Tweedy) with whom his boy-days were happily associated, and whose good precepts and bright examples imparted to children all that is virtuous and graceful. Yesterday, upon entering the Hudson river baggage car, at New York, my eyes rested upon a square, ominously proportioned box, with "Capt. William J. Temple, 17th U. S. Infantry, Albany," inscribed upon its lid! And there, cold, inanimate, and disfigured, lay all that remains of the gallant young officer who, with beaming

eye, elastic step and buoyant spirit, I had so recently conversed with. It was a sad and startling transition, illustrating with appalling emphasis the uncertainty of life — the inevitable reality of death. He departed, in the glow of health, with an apparently bright and happy future, but a few days since; and now his lifeless remains, "smear'd in dirt and blood," are sent home in a rude box, for interment, where all inherit alike their "body's length" of earth. — T. W.

May 2. Lucien Tufts died, aged 55.....Eunice Northrop died, aged 86.....Mary Browne died, aged 37.

May 3. Charles McGraw died, aged 28.....Hannah Anderson, wife of Daniel Ransom, died, aged 75.....Capt. Knickerbacker and Lieut. Koonz were killed in battle at Fredericksburg.

May 4. Lawrence Kip died.

May 5. Fanny Cowen died, aged 61.....James Dunlop died, aged 64.John Hale died, aged 51.....Christiana, widow of Capt. Lewis Campbell, died.....Capt. Douglas Lodge, of the 43d regt., died at Fredericksburg, aged 20.

May 6. A man was killed in Montgomery street by the cars as he was walking on the rail road track.At the battle near Fredericksburg several Albanians were wounded or captured. Capt. John E. Newman was wounded, and Capts. Wallace, Thompson and Van Patten and Lieuts. Hastings and Van Buren taken prisoners. *Killed* — Sergt. J. R. Warrenton, fragment of shell passed through the body. *Seriously Wounded* — Edward M. Mann, right leg amputated below knee; Henry D. Callomay, fragment of shell in bowels, probably mortally wounded; Seth Patterson, right arm shot off; J. W. Parnell, right leg broken. *Slightly wounded* — Lieut. J. T. Wyatt, breast; Duncan Cameron, right leg; David D. Davis, face; Lafayette Murry, right ankle; Chas. M. Swane, left shoulder..... Mary S. Barnard, wife of Wm H. Manley, and daughter of the late Daniel D. Barnard of Albany, died at Montreal, aged 30.

May 7. The sun came out in the morning after a rain of 48 hours duration.....Sarah Elizabeth Rorabach, wife of James H. Seaman, died aged 21.....George W. Cowell died, aged 29.....Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Grattan, died, aged 60.

May 8. Honora Freney died, aged 37.....Jeremiah Foley died, aged 78.....Dennis Moss died, aged 74.....Matilda F., wife of Richard Van Rensselaer, died.

May 9. David Nye died, aged 78.....Fannie Nason, wife of Linthal Davis, and daughter of the late E. B. Slason, died at Waterbury, Conn.

May 11. John Meads died, aged 60.....Mrs. Phoebe Watrous died, aged 66.....Ann Welder, wife of Thomas Cline, died, aged 60.....Daniel H. Aldrich died, aged 19.....Visscher Denniston died, aged 20.....John Q. Wilson died at Chicago in his 83d year. He was sometime judge of Albany county.

May 12. Recruiting tents were again erected in State street.....Adj. Richard M. Strong died at Camp Bonnet Carré, La., of typhoid fever, aged 28. Adjutant Strong was a son of Anthony M. Strong Esq., of this city; and at the time it was intimated the government would accept volunteers for nine months he abandoned the legal profession, of which he was a highly respected and promising member, and devoted his time, means and energies to the organization of the 10th regiment, in order

that it might be placed on a war footing, and rendered acceptable to the authorities. Those who knew him best need not be reminded of the deep interest he manifested in the success of the undertaking, in which he engaged with such extraordinary zeal. His labors were assiduous and untiring. Even when obstacles, seemingly insurmountable, presented themselves, he did not flag in his efforts. They appeared only to develop more clearly the energy of character for which he was noted among his more intimate friends, and to induce more determined efforts to accomplish the object in view. By his devotion to the interests of the organization, his kind and generous treatment of its members, and his soldierly bearing, he became endeared to all, even before the regiment left our city. Those noble traits of character which rendered him so deserved a favorite among both officers and men were only made more apparent to all on the field of active duty; and it was not strange that he should have been held in such high esteem by those with whom he was associated. He was in all respects a young man of the most ennobling qualities of heart and mind—the perfect embodiment of honor and integrity. He sacrificed the ease and comforts which he enjoyed at home, surrendered his position as a professional gentleman, to enter the service of the country. He was actuated by the purest patriotism, and has laid down his life on the blood-stained altar of his country, while striving with the tens of thousands of patriots and heroes whom the country must ever honor, to restore the union and uphold the constitution and the laws.....Robert Shankland died at Newburgh, aged 87.....Catharine, wife of Patrick Phillips, died, aged 63.

May 14. The 16th regiment arrived from the Potomac, and had a public reception. After parading the streets under escort they were addressed by the governor at the Capitol. They left here on the 25th June, 1861, 800 men, and lost in ten battles about 500. It belonged to the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence.....Magdalena H., widow of Jacob Ten Eyck, died at Whitehall Place, aged 86.....James Jackson died.

May 15. The 3d regiment returned. It left Albany on the 16th May, 1861, 780 strong, under Col. Townsend. 422 returned of the 796 belonging to the regiment; the remainder, partly new enlistments for three years, were on duty at Fortress Monroe.....Magdalen Van Benthuysen, formerly of this city, died at Geneva, aged 72.....Peter Ben, many years crier of lost children, died, aged 63.....Charles Courtright died at Baton Rouge, La., aged 19.

May 16. More regiments returned from the Potomac, and were escorted through the streets by the firemen; who, although they had performed that service three days in succession, still made a good show of numbers.....Rev. Garret Sheehan, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, died in New York, and was buried in this city. After the funeral services on Tuesday morning, 19th, his remains were placed upon a hearse and conveyed to the burial ground of the church. The funeral cortege that accompanied them was large and imposing, and embraced some twenty-five priests and a number of boys in robes. As they passed through the streets they chanted a requiem.....Mary S. Hill, wife of John E. Eaton, died, aged 52.....Charles A. Haskell died at Bonnet Carré of typhoid fever, aged 18.

May 18. Norton Phillips died, aged 30.

May 19. Nicholas Bulson died, aged 65.....Daniel Twomey died, aged 65.....Henry Sayre died at Bonnet Carré of fever, aged 22. He was a member of Company B, 177th regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers. Was buried at Albany, March 22, 1864.....Henry Sager also died as above, aged 22.

May 20. Mary Churchill died, aged 74.

May 21. Very warm day — first of the season.

May 22. Warm day. Four inquests on persons who lost their lives in various ways.

May 23. Temperature 94 deg.....Gen. McClellan arrived in the city as the guest of Hon. John V. L. Pruyn. In the evening he attended a special meeting of the common council, and was addressed by Mayor Perry and Gov. Seymour, and then escorted to the steam boat by the firemen with lighted torches, and a display of Roman candles, and surrounded by an immense multitude.....Caroline E., wife of James H. Thomas, died, aged 26.....Caroline Rockwell, wife of John I. Olmsted, died.

May 24. Great depression in temperature during the day, resulting in rain.....Darby Hanley died, aged 29.....A letter received in this city from a member of the 177th regiment, N. Y. S. V., under date Baton Rouge, May 24th, relates the following sad occurrence: "Our company and company E got orders to go off on a scout, with three days' rations. One of the corporals in our company was shot dead on this scout by Corporal Teator of our company. It seems that the two corporals and a private were standing on the same post, when Corporal Thomas Davidson, seeing a fire in the woods, started off to inform Lieut. Bantham of the fact. On returning, he lost his way, and instead of returning on the right road, he took the road the rebels would have taken had they moved. Teator seeing him coming, and taking him to be a rebel, leveled his rifle and shot him. He survived about three hours, and we buried him under a large tree where he died." Davidson was a harness maker by trade, and while in this city was in the employ of Lyman J. Lloyd Esq. He was about twenty years of age, and a young man of exemplary habits, social bearing, religious turn of mind, and beloved by all who knew him.

May 25. John Follett died, aged 65.....Funeral of Capt. Temple at St. Peter's Church. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the City Volunteers.

May 26. Thomas Lyman died, aged 38.....Rose, wife of Sampson McCann, died, aged 72.

May 27. Nancy Corcoran died, aged 37.....Abram Hoag died, aged 72.

May 28. Nancy Gage died, aged 78.....Stacy P. Stiles died, aged 48.Caroline Wilhelmina, widow of George Kreuder, died, aged 34.

May 29. Lt. Wm. P. Shear, quartermaster of the 2d regt., committed suicide at the Marshall infirmary, Troy, by cutting his throat with a pen-knife. "The deceased was in good circumstances at the outbreak of the rebellion, but enlisted in Capt. Olmstead's company, on the formation of the 2d regt., to gratify a taste for military life. He was afterwards transferred to Capt. Tibbitts's company, promoted to the rank of quartermaster sergeant, and eventually advanced to the important position of quartermaster. He served faithfully with the regiment from the time of his appointment until its return to Troy. He yielded too eagerly to the temptations of city life, and began a career of dissipation which alarmed

his friends. Lieut. Col. Olmstead caused him to be sent to the Marshall infirmary, and it was supposed that he had fully recovered. In a day or two more he would have been discharged. The deceased formerly resided in this city, and was engaged in a lucrative business.

May 30. Robbery of \$1,600 at Squires's brokers' office.....The 30 regt. was received on its return from the war, and in the evening a procession was made, accompanied by fire-works, and a welcome at the Capitol by Gov. Seymour. The regiment was mustered in in May, and left Albany (Col. Frisby commanding) in June, 1861, with 741 enlisted men and a full complement of officers. In the fall of the same year 132 were raised for the unexpired term of the regiment. In the fall of 1862 268 recruits were enlisted for three years, making in all 1,123 enlisted men. For several months after the regiment left home it was stationed near Washington; but when the peninsular campaign was opened, it was as a part of McDowell's corps moved to the Rappahannock. On the 18th of April, 1862, the 30th with the rest of Gen. Auger's brigade, took possession of Fredericksburg, driving the enemy across the river, and was only prevented from pursuing him by the burning of the bridges over the Rappahannock. The regiment remained there until August. During that time the brigade to which it belonged made several brilliant reconnoissances, one of which was towards Spottsylvania Court House, when Stuart's cavalry attacked them in their rear, taking several of their number prisoners. After which our men attacked the rebels and drove and pursued them about seven miles. On the 10th of August the regiment left Falmouth and marched to Culpepper to reinforce Gen. Pope after the battle of Cedar mountain and reached there on the 11th. Next morning preparations were made to attack the enemy, but on the skirmishes being thrown out, it was found that the enemy had retreated. They lay at Cedar mountain until about the 17th, when Gen. Pope was ordered to fall back across the Rappahannock. From Culpepper the 30th brought up the rear of the army, and was the last to cross the river. For three days and nights at the Rappahannock, the regiment was constantly under fire, and was successful in holding the enemy in check, at this point; and was also engaged with the enemy at Sulphur springs. On the 28th it took part in the short but desperate battle of Gainesville, holding the field after the battle. On the 29th they were engaged in the ill managed fight of Bull run, and suffered severely. On the 30th, the battle being renewed, the 30th was among the first to enter the fight, distinguishing themselves for their bravery. Owing to one of the divisions giving way on their left, the enemy succeeded in planting a battery which plowed through their ranks, making great slaughter among them. Here the heroic Capt. King was killed in front of his company, and the brave Colonel Frisby fell while leading on his men. This devolved the command upon Lieut. Col. Searing, who has proved himself a worthy successor of the gallant dead. After the battle they returned to their old camp at Upton hill. Remaining there a few days, they were ordered off into Maryland, and took an honorable part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where Lieut. Campbell distinguished himself in leading his men of the Lansingburgh company. They were at the battle of Fredericksburg, and under Franklin on the left. They were more fortunate here than in other battles previously, losing only two men wounded. They also took part in

the second battle with Hooker, but lost no men. From killed, wounded and discharged from disability, the regiment has lost 493 men, leaving its muster out strength about 480. One hundred and fifty three of the three years' recruits will be left in the service. There are now seventy two sick and wounded in hospital. Ninety men and six officers have been killed in action. Two hundred and nineteen men and twelve officers have been wounded in action. Only eight men and two officers have died of disease, and two men from accidental causes. Out of the original number that started for the seat of war, but one hundred and eighty-six remain. Co. B, that left Albany ninety six strong, now has but sixteen of the original number left. Other companies can show a similar depletion. All of the original officers are gone, some of them transferred to other regiments, but most of them martyrs to their country. Beside their services in the field, the 30th almost entirely built one of the forts near Washington. We assume that few regiments in the service have done more work, or in a more thorough manner; and none, we venture to say, have suffered less from disease, a proof that both officers and men have been discreet, careful and prudent. They come home, at the expiration of their term of service, with the proud consciousness of having served their country faithfully, and of having earned the heartfelt thanks of every true patriot for the sufferings they have endured, and the kindling smile of every eye, and the cordial grasp of every hand, for the glories they have won.

May 31. Peter Riley committed suicide by jumping into the river at Rochester. On the arrival of the New York express train there, Sunday morning, a man was discovered to jump from the platform of one of the cars as it reached the east end of the river bridge, and spring over the railing into the water. He fell where the water was shallow, near the raceway wall; but being intent upon destroying himself, he struggled into the current, and the next moment was swiftly borne over the precipice before the train had crossed the bridge, and within sight of scores of passengers. The unfortunate man was Peter Riley, of Albany. He had become addicted to intemperance, which was, without doubt, the exciting cause of the suicide. He was for a while proprietor of a saloon in Rochester, and afterwards engaged in the same business at Elmira. He was also employed at intervals on the Central rail road, in the capacity of baggage master, &c., and being an accomplished book keeper had, for the last four years, been a clerk in the freight department in Albany. Riley got aboard the train there Saturday night, taking a sleeping car berth. The passengers observed that he was beside himself with liquor; and during the night he occasioned considerable annoyance by frenzied and startling ejaculations, such as "I never murdered a man!" "I never stole anything." "Rum has ruined me!" When the conductor passed through the cars Riley implored him to shoot him. In reply to inquiries, he stated that he was on his way to Kansas. He was between 35 and 40 years of age.—*Rochester paper*.....Jacob Metz died, aged 86.

June 1. Harriet Thompson died, aged 44.....Bryan Shea died, aged 60.....Mrs. Mary Lynch died, aged 57.....John B. McClaskey died at New Orleans, aged 51.

June 2. James Cassidy died, aged 19.

June 3. Tammy, wife of Brown S. Spencer, died, aged 55.

June 4. Mary, wife of Robert McDonald, died, aged 29.

June 5. Andrew C. Hetrick died, aged 16.....Hattie E. Derby died, aged 20.

June 6. Thomas Brown, a returned soldier, was found dead in the river, near the Columbia street bridge, on Saturday. He was found in a skiff, with his head and a portion of his body in the water. Upon examination it was discovered that his neck was broken. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.....William Kerr died, aged 65.

June 7. Mrs. Rachel Tryon died, aged 78.....John Murray died, aged 31.....Wm. Kennedy died, aged 71.

June 8. Omie J. Lagrange died, aged 64.....John Guardenier, member of Co. B, 177th regiment, died at Baton Rouge of typhoid fever.

June 10. Mary McGraw, wife of Andrew Kearney, died, aged 35.....George G. Thayer, Co. E, 177th regiment, died of typhoid fever at Bonnet Carré, La., aged 20.

June 11. The 34th regiment, Col. Laffin, reached the city early in the morning on its return from the seat of war. They were recruited principally in Herkimer county, and passed through this city in May, 1861, under Col. Ladue, 800 strong; and returned 427, after having received 100 recruits during their absence.....William Baker died, aged 26.

June 12. The Hudson river steamer Mary Powell, Captain A. L. Anderson, made the run between New York and Poughkeepsie on Friday last in three hours and forty-two minutes. Leaving New York at half past three o'clock P. M., she reached the latter city at twelve minutes past seven o'clock. Deducting thirty-five minutes consumed at landings and five minutes lost in getting into the stream on starting, and the actual running time for the seventy-five miles is three hours and two minutes — a feat unprecedented in the annals of Hudson river steam boating.....Catharine Dwyer died, aged 61.....Patrick Phillips died, aged 62.

June 13. Thomas Byrn died.

June 14. Our citizens were startled on Saturday at the announcement that Col. M. K. Bryan, Major James H. Bogart and Captain Henry Hulburt, of this city, had fallen martyrs to the cause of the Union before Port Hudson in the second attack on that stronghold on the 14th inst. Col. M. K. Bryan, in command of the 175th regiment, N. Y. S. V., at the time of his death, was about forty years of age. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1834. He located in New York for a short time, when he came to this city and went into the employment of his cousin, Col. John McCardel. Subsequently he moved to New Orleans, where he engaged in business, and some time after he again returned to this city, and assumed the charge of Col. McCardel's hotel, then located at the corner of Lydius and Quay streets. In time he became the owner of the establishment, and after doing a successful business there he purchased the Pavillion in Greenbush, from whence he again removed to this city to take charge of Van Vechten Hall, from which place he removed to Hudson street, where he carried on business until his departure for New Orleans. Col. B. was one of the most accomplished military men we ever had in Albany. For twenty years past he had devoted himself to the service with an energy and will that won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He held the position of private for several years, and went through all the non-commissioned offices, until he was

elected to the command of the Worth Guards, which position he held with honor to himself and his command until he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 25th regiment, the lamented Col. Frisby being then in command. When Col. Frisby was appointed brigadier general of militia, Col. B. was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and remained in command until his appointment to the colonelcy of the 175th regiment. When the rebellion first broke out, and Washington was threatened, in response to the call of the general government for immediate aid, Col. Bryan, with a patriotic ardor which all will remember, called his officers together, and the services of the 25th were promptly tendered to Gov. Morgan, who gladly accepted them. Col. B. and his men had not time even to arrange their business matters before orders were received for their departure. But they did not hesitate. They abandoned business, families, friends and all, and hastened to the defence of the capital. Arriving in Washington they were hurried across the river to Arlington heights, being one of the first regiments to march over the long bridge. They were directed to take position on the heights, which, at that time, was threatened by the rebels, and immediately commenced the erection of the fortifications now known as Fort Albany, one of the most formidable and best constructed earthworks in the vicinity of Washington. The regiment remained on the heights until the expiration of its term of service, and then returned home, not having been engaged in battle, but rendering most valuable services to the country during its three months absence. When Washington was a second time threatened, and Banks overpowered by superior numbers in the valley, another call was made for the militia of the state. The 25th regiment was in a disorganized condition at the time, without uniforms and with thinned ranks. Col. B. resolved in his own mind, after consultation with some of his officers, to again enter the field. He devoted his whole time and energies to filling up the ranks, and placing the regiment on a war footing, and his indomitable perseverance was crowned with success, for in a few days after orders were received he left town at the head of nearly six hundred men, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and from thence to Suffolk, Va., where the regiment remained for three months, and for the services rendered by it received the highest commendations of the general commanding. After returning home Col. Bryan devoted himself to the reorganization of the regiment, and was engaged in this work when Col. Corcoran announced his purpose to raise a brigade, having received the consent of the war department to do so. Col. Bryan, deeming it his duty to again enter the service, having received a request from Gen. Corcoran to take command of a regiment, promptly accepted the proposition, and again gave himself up wholly to the patriotic work. Those who knew the man best, and how unceasingly he labored to fill up his command, will bear willing testimony to his zeal and energy in behalf of the great cause of the Union. After his regiment was fully organized he received orders to report to Fortress Monroe, and from thence went to New Orleans, having been detached from the brigade. Of the services performed by him in command of his regiment during the Louisiana campaign it is not necessary we should speak in detail. It is sufficient to say, that he was always at his post, performing his duty to the satisfaction of his superior officers, and enjoying the entire confidence of his subordinates. The manner of his

death is stated in the following letter, written by Surgeon O'Leary, of the 175th regiment, to the Reverend Father Wadhams of this city:

NEW ORLEANS, June 18, 1863.

Reverend Sir: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Col. M. K. Bryan, of your city. He was killed in an engagement before Port Hudson on Sunday morning, 14th instant. He received two shots; the first supposed to be a round shot, grazing the skin and fracturing both bones of the lower left leg; the second, a grape shell, mangling the flesh and bones of the right leg, below the knee. As near as I can learn, he lived about an hour after receiving his wounds. He seemed to feel conscious of his approaching end, and died like one going to sleep. I have just arrived in this city with his remains, and shall send them home at the earliest opportunity. Connected as I have been for the last two years with the military career of the departed, it was a crushing blow to see him laid in the cold embrace of death. A nobler man never lived. A braver soldier never wielded a sword. A truer Christian never knelt before his Maker. He has left this earth of discord and strife for the bright home of the saints and angels. Let us hope that his reward will be as great in heaven as his noble services were underrated on earth. May God have mercy on his poor family and support them in this their dark hour of trial. Believe me, dear father, to be

Your very humble servant,

C. B. O'LEARY,

Surgeon 175 regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Not one of those who were present at the residence of the gallant soldier on the occasion of the presentation to him of his military outfit, on the eve of his departure for the seat of war, for a moment entertained the thought that he would so soon surrender his life in battling for his adopted country and its honor. They bade adieu to him with the full knowledge that wherever he might be assigned to duty he would distinguish himself. His devotion to the Union, and his willingness to fight for it, had been clearly demonstrated by the sacrifices he made when on two former occasions he abandoned his family and his business and hurried to the scene of danger to meet the foes of our distracted country and of liberty. If ever there was a pure patriot that man was Col. M. K. Bryan. He was actuated by no mercenary or sordid motives, and his works speak louder than any words we can utter. Like his lamented friend and associate — his tutor — Frisby, he felt that the country demanded his services, and he cheerfully gave them to aid in crushing out the accursed rebellion. Like the gallant Frisby he will be mourned by every Albanian, and the unbidden tears, as they trickled down the cheek of youth and the furrows of age, when the sad news was announced Saturday, were silent but expressive messengers of the deep sorrow that it occasioned. He died as a hero. His last breath was the faint utterance of the departing spirit for his country. His memory will be cherished with reverence by all who honor the brave and fearless soldier, living or dead, and his name shall be inscribed on that immortal tablet which bears the record of patriotic devotion to country.....Col. Lewis Benedict writes that Major James H. Bogart, of the 162d regiment, N. Y. S. V., was among the killed in the assault on the 14th instant, but we have received no particulars of his

death. He was formerly a clerk in the Assorting House in this city, and a member of the Zouave Cadets. He entered the service early in the war, and was subsequently appointed to the majority of the 162d. He was an accomplished young officer and a gallant soldier, as is attested, not only by his death on the field of battle, but by the willing testimony of the officers and men of the regiment.....Captain Henry S. Hurlburt, of the 91st regiment, was also killed in the assault on the 14th. Previous to the breaking out of the war he was in the employ of the Central rail road. When the organization of the 3d regiment, under Col. Fred. Townsend, was commenced, he recruited Co. F, of that regiment, and went away in command of it. Some time after the regiment entered the service he resigned and came home, and the 91st regiment being in process of organization he accepted the command of a company attached to it. He was a young man of fine soldierly qualities, and until the time of his death had escaped all the perils of battle. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city who will mourn the loss of the gallant soldierSylvester B. Shepherd was killed at Port Hudson, aged 22.

June 16. The laborers on the dock stopped work, demanding \$1.50 a day for their work. They formed in procession and marched through the streets.....Nellie A., wife of Henry Broeffle, died, aged 23.....Wm. Lennon died, aged 54.....Dorothy, widow of John Smith, died, aged 53.Stephen Angus died, aged 35.....Edwin A. Linsley, 177th regiment, N. Y. S. V., died at Bonnet Carré, La.

June 15. The dock laborers were joined by the Central rail road laborers in a strike for \$1.50 a day, being an advance of 37½ cts. In pursuance of a published call, there was a large gathering of the laborers on the Central road at the corner of Quackenbush and Water sts. Superintendent Foster was present and announced that the road would pay ten shillings per day. The men loudly protested and refused to go to work. Messrs Cuttler's and Watson's trucks were unemployed, and the depot presented a quiet appearance, except when an attempt was made to unload a car. Mr. Corning received an order for iron, from the west, to be shipped forthwith. The iron was drawn to the depot, and was thrown into the cars when the strikers interfered. Men were then sent from Mr. Corning's store to put it in the car, but they were compelled to leave. The parties to which it was being shipped then employed their own men, and the iron was placed in the car, but not without much trouble, accompanied with threats. The laborers in a body walked out to West Albany, and paid a visit to the workshop of the Central rail road. They found the doors closed, but they managed to get inside the buildings, and cleaned the shops. They returned to this city in the afternoon, many of them armed with clubs, and proceeded down State street in a body. After paying their respects to Mr. Corning they filed down South Pearl street with the intention of closing Davidson's safe works. Upon arrival there, they found the gates closed against them; but after remaining there a short time one of their sympathizers opened a side gate, when the laborers rushed in, and in a few moments all work was stopped. Those who were in Davidson's employ, and sympathized with them, left, and those who did not remained to renew their labors as soon as they could without fear of molestation. They also visited Taylor's brewery, where they burst open the gates, ransacking the brewing and malt houses and drove the men from

their work. They also visited Ransom's foundery and Edson's distillery. At Ransom's they did considerable damage by stopping the men while pouring off the castings. They also attempted to stop the baggage men from working in the Central yard, thus putting an embargo upon passenger travel. An attempt was made by the police to arrest two of the ringleaders, but they were rescued by the mob. The directors of the Central road met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to accede to the demands of the freight laborers, thus fixing their compensation at twelve shillings per day. The longshoremen visited barges and vessels every where and prevented the men from working. They could not agree upon prices among themselves, and there was no disposition on the part of employers to name a price for them. The police were apparently powerless, and the mayor of the city took no steps to prevent them, although the city was virtually in the hands of the mob for two days.....The workmen employed on the *Standard and Statesman* abandoned their places, and the paper was not published this day in consequence.....Francis Masterson died, aged 54.

June 17. It was found that a portion of the track of the Central road at the rocks was removed night before last, and the switches so fixed as to throw trains off the track. By these acts two locomotives were thrown off the track and injured. But, fortunately, it was discovered before any train passed over that section of the road. Yesterday morning the laborers reassembled with increased force, when they made a further demonstration on the Central road, where they drove off all the baggage handlers and switch tenders. They then visited the foundries of McCoy, Thatcher and Rathbone, and Viele's bedstead factory, and virtually closed them. While these demonstrations were being made the police force of the city was being assembled at the Second District station house. The mayor then addressed them, and said that the ringleaders of the laborers must be arrested. With the mayor and Chief Johnson at their head the police then started off for the scene of the most recent act of violence, the freight office of the New York Central rail road. Alderman Wilson, on behalf of the company, then took a position on the platform, and offered all who would go to work \$1.50 per day, and a large number came forward and accepted the proposition. The trackmen employed at Spencerville, who had been refused the same proposition, determined that the freightmen should not go to work unless they did, and made an attempt to enter the freight house and drive them from it. The police were stationed on the platform. As the crowd advanced they were ordered back by the mayor. Instead of complying with the order they commenced to hoot and yell and pelt the force with stones and attack them with clubs. A fight now ensued, lasting for some time, in which the rioters were considerably damaged and compelled to fall back. In the course of the fight the mayor got hit in the back of the head, but without breaking the skin; the chief on the back of the left hand, and officer Manning on the side of the forehead, drawing blood freely. Some twenty minutes after the cessation of this attack Thomas Fitzpatrick, who had been in the employ of Davidson & Co., advanced, brandishing a club, and amid yells, as if to lead on another attack. His arrest was promptly ordered by the mayor, and quickly put in force by the policemen generally. Officers Scott and Malone took him in charge and started for the Second District station house,

followed by a vast majority of the rioters, who commenced firing stones and other missiles at them. Arrived near Many & Bullock's lumber yard, officer Scott drew his revolver and told the crowd he would be compelled to use it if their demonstrations did not cease. They then passed through the yard, the crowd going around and getting to Orange street at about the same time with them. He then again warned them to keep off, displaying his revolver. Upon arriving at Maiden lane the crowd commenced throwing paving stones, which flew thick and fast for some time. Officer Malone took the prisoner in charge near the corner of Maiden lane and James street, to take him into the station house, the entrance of which is just around the corner on James street. Officer Scott remained in position on the corner to prevent what was believed to be an attempt to rescue the prisoner. He then attempted to discharge the pistol, but it failed to go off. The rescuers not then leaving, nor ceasing the throwing of their missiles, he again snapped the pistol, which this time went off, the ball hitting Dennis Berrigan, a printer, and one of the strikers from the *Standard and Statesman* office, who had been prominent in the firing of missiles all along the route, and had a stone in his hand at the time he was hit. The prisoner was taken to the station house and confined in a cell. The crowd dispersed in scattered and excited knots around the streets. After this occurrence some of our citizens waited upon the governor, and at their request he ordered down the thirty-fourth regiment from the barracks. Three companies proceeded to the Capitol park and stacked arms. They were relieved at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the thirtieth. The twenty-fifth regiment was also called out by the sheriff, who sent the following notice to Col. Swift:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 17th, 1863. }

To Colonel James Swift, 25th regiment, National Guards:

In pursuance of provision of section 291, chapter 477, of laws of 1862, I do hereby make a requisition upon you for the entire regiment under your command to assemble immediately at the arsenal, in the city of Albany, and hold them in readiness subject to my order.

Yours,

H. CRANDALL,
Sheriff of Albany county.

In accordance with this order Col. Swift gave orders to his several captains to hold their respective companies in readiness. The regiment did not come out, however, as there was no necessity for their services. At the freight office, after the crowd had departed and the excitement somewhat subsided, the police cleared the space in front of the office, and business was quietly proceeded with, several teams loading and unloading. At 7 o'clock all was quiet there. At 1 o'clock the policemen were still on guard, the doors of the freight office locked, and work quietly progressing. The mayor went up to the Capitol park about 3 o'clock, and came back with Co. A, thirtieth regiment, which formed and supported the police, while they cleared a large crowd from before the freight office and in the yards opposite. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the mayor addressed the crowd at the corner of Quackenbush and Water streets, informing them that he was authorized to say that their demands would be complied with. They received this announcement with cheers, and soon after

dispersed. We learn from one of the directors of the Central, who reached here in the late morning train, that a body numbering some seventy-five men from this city were walking upon the track, and were within two miles of Schenectady. It was thought that these men would make a demonstration on the company's works at that place, and compel the men to quit work. The delegation to Schenectady arrived there, but they did not interfere with the men at the Central freight shops. They seemed to be at a loss what to do, and confined their demonstrations to parading the streets of that city.....John Kennedy died, aged 35.....Margaret McIlvaine died.

June 18. Quietness was in a great measure restored by the laborers going to work at the freight houses and on the several barge lines. The West Albany workmen, however, were not so fortunate, and they therefore paid a visit to Mr. Corning at his residence. A committee waited upon him, when he was understood to say that the men should go to work; that he would visit the works and communicate with them through their respective foremen. The crowd then dispersed. Some thoughtless person yesterday morning put in circulation a story that some seven hundred laborers were on the road coming to this city from Troy, and that they had stopped all the stages and vehicles on the road coming towards this city. Upon this representation being made to the mayor, the military that were under arms at the park were ordered to march to the Central rail road freight depot. They promptly responded to the orders of the mayor, and had nearly reached their destination when a halt was ordered. The story had been made up out of whole cloth. The stages had not been stopped nor was there any extraordinary number of men on the road.Mrs. Elizabeth Sternbergh died, aged 76.....Benjamin W. Carr died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 30.

June 19. William Francis died, aged 51.

June 20. Good weather for wearing winter clothing.

June 21. Joseph Strain died, aged 71.....Charles H. Sibley, of Co. G, 177 N. Y. S. V., died at New Orleans.

June 22. The first appearance of the cars on the horse rail road in Broadway. They ran from the lumber district to the south ferry, and were well patronized.....Mrs. Margaret McGourkey died at New York, aged 99.

June 23. Joseph L. Harris died at Luzerne, N. Y., aged 57.

June 24. Mary Elizabeth Lawyer died, aged 24.

June 25. Barbara, wife of William McGuire, died.....Anna K., widow of Hiram Bromley, died at Rensselaerville, aged 39.....F. S. Hurd died at Port Hudson; son of the late J. N. M. Hurd. He was a member of Co. A, 177th regt.

June 26. Ellen Bridgford, wife of Daniel G. Staley, died, aged 28.Catharine Herrle died, aged 23.

June 27. Cyrena, wife of Hubbard Russell, died, aged 55.

June 28. Wm. Crouse, orderly serjeant Co. B, 177th regt., died at Bonnet Carré, La., aged 33.

June 29. Mrs. Maria Harrison died, aged 87.

June 30. Patrick Murtaugh died, aged 38.

July 2. Ann C. Mosher, wife of P. T. Van Cott, died, aged 43..... Patrick Kearns died, aged 42.....Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died, aged 60.

.....Michael Harrigan did at Baton Rouge, aged 18; member of 177th regt.
Robert B. Everett of Co. E, 76th regt., was killed at Gettysburgh,
 aged 40.....Wm. H. Pohlman, lieut. and acting adjt. 59th regt. was killed
 at Gettysburgh, aged 21.....James McGee was killed at Gettysburgh,
 aged 22.

July 3. Thiel Bacheldor died, aged 78.....Sylvester F. Shepherd died,
 aged 53.....Lyman G. Scriven died at Gettysburgh.

July 4. Charles G. Latham died at Camp Curtain, Pa., aged 27.

July 5. Wm. H. Barlow, Co. E, 10th regiment, died at Bonnet
 Carré, La.

July 7. A general rejoicing at the news of the fall of Vicksburgh,
 which took place on the 4th. The ringing of bells, bon fires and firing
 of cannon were kept up to a late hour; and were accompanied by speeches,
 and fire works.

July 8. Mary Anna Wood, wife of George W. Hogeboom, died, aged
 24.....Albert Swan died, aged 27.

July 11. Alexander Auty died, aged 63.....Rebecca Yates died,
 aged 68.

July 14. Michael Donohar died, aged 48.....Mary Jane Hawley, wife
 of Edward Fisher, died, aged 33.....Andrew Lindsey died, aged 43.....
 Harmon N. Merriman, captain of Company H, 177th regt., N. Y. S. V.,
 died at sea, from wounds received in the attack upon Port Hudson,
 aged 43.

July 15. Phebe Cooper died, aged 84.....Catharine, wife of Samuel
 Rork, died, aged 54.....Arnold Nelson, formerly of Albany, died at
 Brooklyn, aged 74.

July 16. Susan Enisly, wife of Hon. Arnold B. Watts, died at Una-
 dilla, daughter of the late Isaac Hayes.

July 17. Good Friday for wearing winter clothing.....Daniel Wing
 died, aged 86.....Mrs. Richard Ross died, aged 22.

July 18. Peter M. Stalker died at Bonnet Carré. He was orderly
 sergeant in Company D, 10th regiment, and was wounded in the
 shoulder at the battle of Pontachoula, which led to his death.....
 Nathaniel McKensie died, aged 59.....Benjamin Stephens died,
 aged 25.

July 19. Large quantities of guns in cases were received at the Arse-
 nal, and great activity prevailed in hauling them from the river and
 storing them.....Susan Bayard, daughter of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer,
 died at Rye, aged 28.

July 21. A severe rain storm deluged the country, and did great
 damage to the crops.

July 22. John N. Mead, formerly of Albany, died at Cohoes, aged 66.
Abram S. Billson, of Company F, 177th regiment, died at Port
 Hudson of diphtheria, aged 20.

July 23. Edward Rork died, aged 50.....Patrick Murphy died, aged 35.

July 24. Daniel Corbit died aged 35.....Susan C. Babcock died,
 aged 78.

July 25. Lizzie Anderson, wife of Charles F. Clapp, died.

July 27. Orange R. Mosher died, aged 29.

July 29. Johanna, wife of Patrick Beresford died, aged 26.....Samuel
 Steele died at Strykersville, aged 79.

July 31. The following is the rain record since July, 1859:

Rain in July, 1859,	2·25 inches.
“ 1860,	4·59 “
“ 1861,	6·51 “
“ 1862,	3·69 “
“ 1863,	7·47 “

.....Robert M. Tayler died, aged 20.....Jacob Hardt died, aged 32.....
Mrs. Virginia L. Ring, widow of Adam Stewart, died.

Aug. 2. The first of a series of warm days.....Philip Keeler died, aged 28.

Aug. 3. Annie, wife of Dr. J. M. De La Mater, died, aged 30.....
Catharine Ryan died, aged 20.....Judith Chambers died, aged 75.....
Jerusha, wife of R. J. Harder, died, aged 60.

Aug. 4. Mary Delavan, wife of Albion Ransom, died.....John Healy died, aged 69.

Aug. 5. Sarah Hun, formerly of Albany, died at Oyster Bay, aged 76.

Aug. 6. John Cahill died, aged 36Charles Southwick died, aged 54.....Catharine, wife of Michael Lynch, died, aged 54.....Albert C. Smith, of 177th regiment, died at Mound City.

Aug. 7. Mrs. H. H. Crane died, aged 61.....Walter Buckley, of Co. H., 177th regiment, died at Port Hudson, aged 25.

Aug. 8. The first passenger train on the Susquehanna rail road ran out to Central Bridge, 35 miles.

Aug. 9. William H. Fields, of Co. A, 177th regiment, died at Port Hudson.

Aug. 10. James Mulholland died, aged 30.

Aug. 11. Temperature at 96. Great thunder storm in the afternoon ; Dr. Sprague's church and other buildings struck, and one person severely injured. Portions of the rail road were inundated and the track washed away.....Dennis Carey died, aged 38.....Mary I., wife of Benjamin Lanehart died, aged 26.....Maurice Haley died, aged 32.

Aug. 12. John A. Coburn, master of a canal boat, was killed by Patrick Flynn in a quarrel.....Margaret McGovern died, aged 65.

Aug. 13. At an election for colonel of the 25th regiment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Swift, Walter S. Church was elected by twenty votes, being a majority of one over David Friedlander.....Esther, wife of Henry Carey, died, aged 67.....Samuel G. Loomis died at Port Hudson, aged 21.

Aug. 14. Mrs. Hannah Benton died, aged 78.....Mary A. Wooley, aged 25, drowned at Trenton, N. J.

Aug. 16. Alex. F. Wheeler died at Poughkeepsie.

Aug. 17. John M. Manny, formerly of Albany, died at Rockford, Illinois.....George N. Morris, of Co. I, 177th regiment, died.

Aug. 19. E. M. Courtright died, aged 64.....Mary, wife of Michael McLaughlin, died, aged 28.....Matthews Brown died, aged 73.

Aug. 20. Mary Brennan died, aged 22.....Daniel A. Wells died, aged 61.....Mary A., wife of J. D. Turnbull, died, aged 52.

Aug. 22. William Sherwood died, aged 65.....Ellen Moakler died, aged 24.....John Gillien died, aged 36.....Catharine, wife of Edward Fox, died, aged 55.

Aug. 23. John Gallien died, aged 36.....Henry D. Wemple, of Co. A, 177th regiment, died at Memphis.

Aug. 24. Sarah, wife of Patrick O'Rourke, died, aged 45.

Aug. 27. Felix Kernan died, aged 57.....Eliza Donahue died, aged 27.

Aug. 28. Mrs. Julia M. Wallace died, aged 65.....Patrick Leahey died, aged 32.....Mrs. George Wright died.

Aug. 29. Phoebe Hoffman died, aged 50.....Margaret S. Graham, wife of James Smith, died.

Aug. 31. Ann Lawler died, aged 85.....Catharine Moakler died, aged 31.....Daniel Gallien died at Witoka, Minn., aged 26.

Sept. 1. The 10th regiment, Col. Ainsworth, returned from duty on the Mississippi, and was received with much ceremony. Disease and battle had made sad havoc among them, and the small number that returned looked as though they were unfitted for business during the remainder of their lives. Full two hundred of the brave fellows fill southern graves, fifteen died on the passage home. Quite a number were left at different places along the route, being too seriously ill to be carried further. Of this number scarcely any will recover. This morning we are called upon to announce the death of four of the poor fellows who were not permitted to accompany the regiment to this city — two in Rochester and two in Cleveland. Several members of the regiment, we regret to learn, were taken down with the fever yesterday, and quite a number are now suffering very much from its debilitating effects. — *Express*..... Edward C. Platto, of Co. D, 177th regiment, died at Cleveland.....Edward W. Davis, of the same regiment, died on his return home, aged 18..... Elisa Ross, wife of Thomas G. Spencer, died.

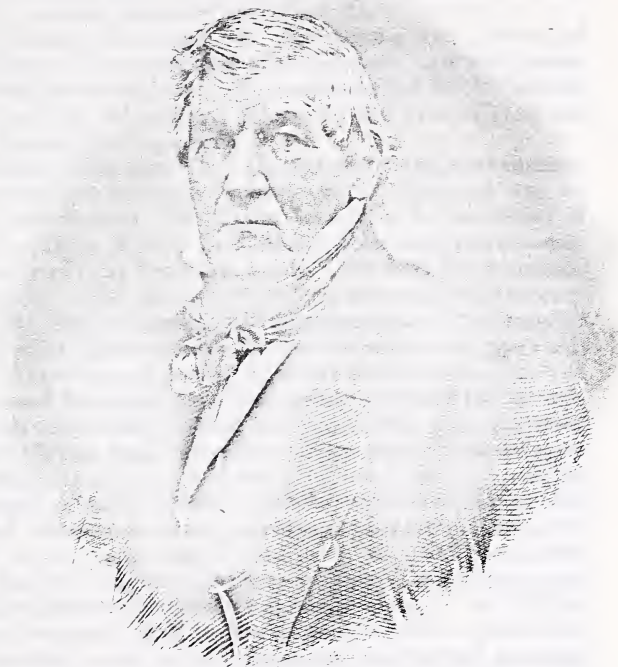
Sept. 2. Corporal John Brown, of Co. S, 177th regiment, died, aged 20.....Henry Vanderbilt died, aged 39 (son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt), member of Co. E, 12th regiment, Conn. Volunteers.

Sept. 3. Alexander McKaig died, aged 72.....Violett H., wife of William Barrett, died.....Greene C. Bronson, a distinguished lawyer and politician, died at Saratoga, aged 74. He was a native of Oneida county, and practised law for a long time in Utica. In 1819 he was surrogate of that county; in 1822 was member of assembly, and in 1829 was elected attorney general of the state, in which office he continued till 1836, when he became a judge of the supreme court. In 1845 he was appointed chief justice of that court, and two years later one of the judges of the court of appeals, then just organized. After leaving the bench he removed to New York; in 1853 was appointed collector of that port; and from 1859 to 1863 corporation counsel. He resided in Albany nearly twenty years; as a lawyer, ranked among the first in the country; in politics was a democrat; became a leader of the *hard shell* division of that party; and was their candidate for governor in 1855.

Sept. 4. Lieutenant John P. Phillips, of Co. F, 177th regiment, died.Gilbert Wesley Golden, of Co. F, 177th regiment, died, aged 20..... Abraham Vanderzee, formerly of Albany, was accidentally drowned at the Staten Island ferry.

Sept. 5. Sarah Capron, wife of Robert Harper, died, aged 40..... Myron L. Ham, of Co. G, 177th regiment, died, aged 20.

Sept. 6. John H. Younger, member of 177th regiment, died.....Catharine Moakler died, aged 67.



John Taylor

Printed by J. G. Smith

Sept. 7. Mrs. Hannah, wife of James Muir, died, aged 75.

Sept. 8. Laura Collins died Russell W. Coneys, of the 177th regiment, died. Green Hall died, aged 80. Charles Hagen died, aged 31. Mary Ann Berthol died, aged 36.

Sept. 9. Thomas Wardrobe died at Cleveland on his return from Port Hudson. He was a member of Co. F, 177th regiment. Samuel Kelly, of Co. A, 177th regiment, died, aged 21. Jas. Claffey died, aged 23. Chas. C. Baker, of Co. E, 91st regiment, died at New Orleans, aged 35.

Sept. 10. George Elder Jr., of Co. F, 177th regiment, died, aged 18. John Maher died, aged 22. Ellen Daly, wife of Michael O. Holland, died, aged 23. John Kearney died, aged 21.

Sept. 12. Robert Strong died, aged 89. Mr. Strong was a native of Ireland, came to Albany in the early part of this century, and was a member of the First Presbyterian church. He was respected for his intelligence and probity, and his old age was solaced by the prosperity of his sons. John H. Loucks died, aged 76.

Sept. 13. John Taylor died, aged 73. He was one of the most successful brewers in the country; was mayor of the city in 1848, and was an upright and benevolent citizen. Mr. Taylor was born in the county of Durham, England, in March, 1790. In 1791 his father emigrated to this country, residing temporarily at Brooklyn, but in 1793 fixed his residence permanently in this city. The deceased, therefore, has resided for seventy years in Albany. Mr. Taylor embarked in business as a tallow chandler with his father as a silent partner, when he was but seventeen years old. In 1808 his factory was consumed by fire, by which means he was deprived of all his earnings, and his father gave him credit to rebuild his factory, and resumed business successfully, but at the end of two years the same devouring element left him again penniless. Soon after the last fire he hired a small factory, and after a few years of devoted industry paid his debts and accumulated a small capital. But the destroyer came a third time! Undismayed, however, with the assistance of his father, he started again, only to be again burnt out! And now, in 1813, exempted from accidents by fire, Mr. Taylor's fortunes changed. About this time he became an army contractor, from which he made money. In 1822 he became a brewer, a business which he has prosecuted with indomitable energy for more than forty years, and from which he has realized an ample fortune. Two of his sons (one in New York and the other in Boston) as partners, conducted the business in those cities. They have maintained a high credit, and conducted their affairs with proverbial integrity. When Mr. Taylor was mayor of our city he owed his election more to his personal popularity than to the strength of his party. In speaking of Mr. Taylor as public-spirited, we mean to say that he coöperated actively and gave freely to all objects promotive of the city's welfare, the improvement of society, and the amelioration of the poor. His intervals from labor Mr. Taylor gave to reading, having accumulated a library larger and more valuable than any other in the city. Mr. Taylor's eldest son died a few months since at Boston. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. In his industry, enterprise, integrity, philanthropy and virtues, crowned as they were with honor and fortune, John Taylor leaves examples which will stimulate young men to follow in his footsteps that they may enjoy his rewards. — *Journal* Joel Rathbone died in Paris, aged 57.

The news of the death of Mr. Rathbone following so closely upon the decease of John Taylor is doubly impressive. They were each representative men, and in their spheres have each left their impress, before almost any of their contemporaries, upon the business prosperity of the city. They were alike in their enterprise, energy and integrity, and in the high regard entertained for them by their fellow citizens. Both leave behind them the "odor of a good name," and the memories of both will be gratefully cherished by all who knew them in the social and business walks of life. Joel Rathbone was born in Salem, Conn., August 3d, 1806. He came to Albany to reside in the fall of 1822, as a clerk to his brother, V. W. Rathbone, with whom, two years afterwards, he became associated in business. In 1827, as one of the firm of Heermans, Rathbone & Co., he commenced the wholesale stove business; and in 1829, by the death of Mr. Heermans, succeeded to the business which he continued in his own name until 1841, when at the early age of 35, with a well earned fortune, he retired from active mercantile pursuits to the enjoyment of country life. Kenwood, which he laid out and beautified, and where for many years he resided, furnishes ample evidence of his cultivated and exquisite taste. Although he so early retired from the formal pursuits of business, Mr. Rathbone has been actively connected with many of the public enterprises and institutions of the city. He was vice president of the State Bank, president of the Exchange Company, and an active coöperator in, and generous contributor to most of the benevolent enterprises of the day. He was a conscientious and consistent Christian, and a devoted and affectionate husband, father and friend. He will be missed most by those who were brought most intimately in contact with him, while his business associates and fellow citizens will mourn his departure as that of a man of the noblest virtues, of the highest integrity, and of the purest patriotism. Although he died in a foreign land, he was surrounded by most of his family, was cheered by their presence and comforted by the assurance of an enduring rest in that other land, which had become to him a divine reality. — *Journal*.....Michael Gore died, aged 49.....Anna Josephine Thayer, wife of James Redfern, died:

Sept. 14. Richard Roessle died, aged 21.....Susan Ross died, aged 21.....Ellen, wife of Thomas Brady, died in New York.

Sept. 15. The directors of the Susquehanna rail road gave an excursion to Schoharie, as a formal opening of the road.....Bridget, wife of Richard O'Connell, died, aged 45.....Laura S. Townsend, widow of John S. Walsh, died.....Nancy McCarty died, aged 48.....Mary A. Ganvon died, aged 35.

Sept. 16. Betsey, wife of Harry Tibbets, died, aged 60.

Sept. 17. Catharine J. Green, wife of Lawson A. Scott, died, aged 24.

Sept. 18. The common council appropriated \$200,000 to pay commutation of such persons as should be drafted.....Albert Wing died, aged 22.....Elizabeth Tracy, widow of Lemuel Jenkins, died.....James Quigly was drowned; his body being found on the 24th at the foot of Lawrence street.....Capt. Augustus Barker, of the 5th New York cavalry, died near Kelly's Ford, Va., aged 22. On the 16th his regiment had moved from Hartwood Church and crossed to the southern side of the Rappahannock. Capt. Barker was left behind in charge of the troops picketing the river: and on the 17th, while on the march to rejoin his regiment, as he was riding with a single man some distance in front of the column, he

was fired upon by guerrillas, concealed in the adjoining wood. Two balls took effect, one in the right side and the other in the left breast, each inflicting a mortal wound. He was immediately carried to the house of Mr. Harris Freeman, near Mount Holly Church, about one mile from the ford. From this gentleman and his family the dying soldier received the most tender attentions. Everything in their power was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he survived his wounds only twelve hours. Capt. Barker was the youngest son of William H. Barker, Esq., and a grandson of the late William James, of this city. He was beloved by his comrades, as by all who knew him, for the manliness of his character and the generosity of his disposition. His promotion was the just reward of his good conduct and honorable service. His valor and patriotism had been tried in many battles, and by the more dreadful horrors of Richmond prisons. He survived all these to perish, in the flower of his youth, by the hands of rebel assassins. Capt. Barker's funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church.—*Times*.

Sept. 19. Edwin C. Hubbard, youngest son of Edwin Hubbard, formerly of Albany, died at Glen's Falls, aged 17.

Sept. 20. Van Rensselaer Jacobs died, aged 21.....John Hoy died, aged 48.

Sept. 21. Catharine McGovern died, aged 44.....Catharine, wife of Stephen V. Thornton, died, aged 39.

Sept. 22. The remains of Col. M. K. Bryan arrived in town.

Sept. 23. The most sacred festival of the year was observed by the Jews—the Day of Atonement—and was celebrated by appropriate and solemn religious ceremonies in their synagogues. Their places of business were closed at six o'clock Tuesday evening, and remained so until six o'clock this evening. Among the strict adherents of the ancient faith, no food or drink was used between the hours above specified..... At the annual election for officers of the Albany Bridge Company, the following persons were chosen: Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Samuel Sloan, New York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield; William H. Swift, Boston; Sidney T. Fairchild, Cazenovia; Henry H. Martin, Albany; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; Leonard W. Jerome, New York.....The funeral of Col. M. K. Bryan took place, attended by the military and firemen. The funeral escort, consisting of the 5th Wisconsin volunteers, Col. Allen, and the 25th regiment, N. G., moved at 2½ o'clock, and passed down State street through a crowded thoroughfare. The hearse was flanked by the Worth Guards as a guard of honor, and followed by the relatives of the deceased, the officers of the 177th regiment N. Y. Volunteers, the mayor and common council in carriages. The fire department, under Chief Engineer McQuade, turned out in goodly numbers, and followed in order, together with other civic associations.....Thomas W. Van Alstyne, late sheriff of Albany county, died.....George Nash died, aged 58.....Timothy Mahony died, aged 65.Charles Brown died, aged 37.....Ann Johnson died, aged 35..... Dr. James Cox died, aged 54.....Thomas Slatterly died, aged 60.

Sept. 24. The new street railway company of this city was organized by the appointment of James Kidd, president; George Dawson, vice president; L. D. Holstein, secretary; and C. W. Armstrong, treasurer; the president, vice president *ex-officio*, C. Comstock, H. J. Hast-

ings and G. C. Davidson, executive committee. Measures to be taken for the immediate construction of the road.....Stephen Paddock died, aged 64.....Mary Lamb died, aged 65.....Phebe, wife of Wm. Pearcey, died, aged 75.....Matilda Ann Williams, wife of Joseph Stanton, died, aged 33.

Sept. 26. Catharine Dugan died, aged 77.

Sept. 27. Edward Burns died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received in battle.

Sept. 28. The draft took place.....Elizabeth Flynn died, aged 17.....Caroline S. Fuller, wife of Wm. Eggleston, died at Rock City, Ill., formerly of Albany.

Sept. 29. Second day of the draft.....The remains of Richard M. Strong were interred in the cemetery.....The Rev. William Bailey was installed pastor of the Third Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the evening.....The doings of the police for the quarter ending September 3d, 1863, show that the number of arrests made greatly exceed those made in any other quarter since the organization of the department. This may be attributable in some degree to the fact that during a part of this period a special force of policemen was on duty. But it is traceable, to a still greater extent, to the steady growth of the city and a corresponding increase of crime. The force was inadequate in numbers to the proper performance of the many duties expected of it. The patrol beats were too extensive; and past circumstances clearly proved that, were the number of men assigned to each of them doubled, the advantages resulting therefrom to tax payers, in the greater security that would be afforded their persons and property, would greatly outweigh the additional expenses incurred.

Assault with intent to kill,	7	Petit larceny.....	114
Assault and battery,	364	Receiving stolen goods,.....	3
Assault and battery on officer,	9	Rescuing prisoners,.....	3
Aiding escape of prisoner,	3	Robbery,	1
Affray,	27	Violating city ordinance,.....	25
Assault,	1	Vagrancy,	40
Attempt to commit larceny,	2	Embezzlement,	1
Attempt to bribe,.....	1	Forgery,	10
Attempt to produce abortion,.....	1	False pretences,.....	12
Burglary,	14	Murder,.....	1
Breach of the peace,	183	Pickpockets,	1
Bastardy,	2	Search warrants,.....	15
Constructive larceny,.....	9	Contempt of court,	4
Passing counterfeit money,.....	8	Indecent exposure of person, ...	1
Deserters,	101	Indecent language in the street,	4
Disorderly persons, neglect to sup-		Selling liquor without license,...	2
port families,	20	Selling liquor on Sunday,.....	1
Disorderly persons, common prosti-		Fugitive from justice,.....	1
tutes,	31	Petit larceny, second offence,....	2
Disorderly house,	11	Seduction,.....	2
Defrauding the government,.....	1	Wilful trespass,.....	2
Grand larceny,	32		
Homicide,	2	Total,.....	1,427
Insanity,	16		
Intoxication,	265	Coroner's inquest,.....	21
Misdemeanors,	46	Lost children,	60
Malicious mischief,	26	Lodgers,	458
Money taken from prisoners and returned,			\$9,071 35

.....Ann Ward, wife of Patrick English, died, aged 26.....Henry Shilde, aged 33.....John Gates died, aged 71.....John Murphy died, aged 60.....Thomas Jones died, aged 58.

Oct. 1. Dr. Ebenezer Emmons died at Brunswick, N. C., aged 65. He was formerly a resident of Albany, and a professor in the Medical College. His name stands high among the men of science whom this country has produced, particularly in the science of geology, and is identified with the geological survey of the state. At the time of his death, which will be widely regretted, he was engaged upon a geological survey of North Carolina.....James Hamilton died, aged 71.....Mary Ann, wife of Owen O'Neil, died, aged 45.....John P. De Forest died, aged 52.....Thomas Fagan died.....Richard Purcell died at Mobile, aged 45.

Oct. 3. A fire destroyed the foundry of P. W. Lamb, in Tivoli Hollow, and two adjoining frame buildings lost.....Gilbert Marselus died at Poughkeepsie.

Oct. 4. The dwelling house of Rev. Wm. James was entered by burglars while the family was at church, and robbed of valuables to the amount of \$500. The front basement door was forced.....Frederick Pforth died, aged 50. He had been supervisor of the 9th ward.

Oct. 5. William H. Frame died, aged 34.....Patrick Murphy died, aged 35.....James Devereaux died, aged 64.....Louis Reehl, orderly sergeant of Co. K, 177th regiment, died, aged 25. He was formerly a member of the 25th regiment (late Col. Bryan), and was one of the first to respond to the call of the country of his adoption for the defence of its capital. The privations he suffered and hardships he endured only nerved him for still greater and more active duties. He became orderly sergeant of Co. G, 10th regt., N. G., and discharged his duties faithfully till worn out by sickness and disease. He came home only to linger for a few short days and receive his final discharge.....George W. Halliday, of Co. H, 177th regiment, died, aged 24.....Hon. Erastus Corning resigned his seat in congress.

Oct. 6. Pilgrina Staalsmith died, aged 64.....Matilda Cross died, aged 35.....Kyran Hyland died, aged 60.

Oct. 7. Daniel Behan died.....Mrs. Maria D. Nash died.

Oct. 8. John Monhan died, aged 49.....Richard Daniels died, aged 36.

Oct. 9. *Zeh's Tavern*. — This noted wooden structure on Hawk street, between State and Washington avenue, which for more than half a century has been a rendezvous for farmers, where they could put up their teams and get a good dinner, has at last yielded to the march of improvement, and is being torn down. In the good old days of stage coaches to Utica over the turnpike, it was known throughout the west as a quiet and well kept stopping place for travelers, and was a favorite resort for dealers in cattle. In a few days the old swing sign and the old yellow front will have disappeared to give place to another structure for state purposes. — *Express*.....Richard James died, aged 36.....Jacob Gunther died, aged 59.....Charlotte, wife of David H. Woodruff, died, aged 53.....John Murphy died, aged 50.

Oct. 11. Dr. Frank J. Mattimore died, aged 29.

Oct. 13. Mary Maher died, aged 94.....Thomas Gallagher died, aged 38.....Lilly, wife of John Laughlin, died, aged 78.

Oct. 14. Andrew McClyment died, aged 61.

Oct. 15. Catharine A. Quackenbush died, aged 18.

Oct. 16. John Burns died, aged 23.....James Millington died, aged 44.....Mrs. Eliza Kingsbury died, aged 75.

Oct. 17. Mrs. Margaret Thompson, widow of Robert Orr, died, aged 83.....Edward Fox died, aged 52.

Oct. 18. James McBride died, aged 56.

Oct. 19. The construction of the bridge over the Hudson river at Albany was begun.....The old North river steam boat North America, formerly a favorite on the People's line of Albany boats, sunk yesterday at Algiers, opposite this city. She recently came down the river, and was lying off Canal street, when, from some inexplicable cause, she commenced rapidly sinking. She was immediately started across the river for Algiers, and run up on land and placed in a safe position. No cargo on board and no one hurt.....Abram H. Weaver, member of Co. F, 177th regiment, died, aged 22.....Nathaniel Davis, formerly of Albany, died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 45.

Oct. 20. Annette E. Todd died, aged 26.....Mrs. Elizabeth Oothout died, aged 77.

Oct. 24. John McGraw drowned himself in the basin at the foot of Division street.....Captain Daniel S. Wasserbach died, aged 24, at Folly island, S. C., of typhoid fever. He enlisted as a private in the 3d regiment, and rose to the captaincy of a company.....Charles K. Pohlman died at Utica.

Oct. 25. Dr. S. Saunders died suddenly, "from neglect and exposure."

Oct. 26. Charles I. Shaver died, aged 65.

Oct. 27. John Stackpole died, aged 57. He was in his usual excellent and exuberant health the day before, and arose as usual yesterday morning. About 6 o'clock he went into the yard attached to his house, and while there he was found prostrated by a fit. He was brought into the house and died shortly after. The deceased was the head of a large family, and by his industry, integrity and intelligence had acquired a competency. He was an influential and respectable member of the present board of aldermen. In all the relations of life he bore an unblemished character, and his death will be widely regretted.....Catharine, wife of Richard Lawless, died, aged 44.....Ellen Sullivan, wife of Luke Burns, died, aged 32.....Ellen, wife of James Chester, died in New York.

Oct. 28. Patrick Costigan died, aged 50.....Francis Berney died, aged 23.....Harvey Hermsdorf died, aged 31.....Ann, wife of John Laughlin, died, aged 32.

Oct. 29. Catharine Ford, widow of Darby Feily, died, aged 62.....Edward Reynolds died, aged 26.

Oct. 30. Rev. James Rooney died, aged 70, chancellor of the Catholic diocese of Albany. This venerable clergyman was born in Leixlip, county of Kildare, Ireland, in January, 1794, and came to this country in October, 1817. He soon after entered on his studies for the ministry, and was ordained a priest at Boston by the late Bishop Fenwick, about the year 1827. He went, in the course of the summer following, to Paris, where he officiated for eleven years — having been attached, the most of that time, to the church of St. Roch, in that city, enjoying the respect and regard of his superiors and his flock. Father Rooney returned to the United States in October,

1839, and was immediately sent, by Bishop Hughes, to Plattsburgh, Clinton county, where he labored in the Lord's vineyard for fifteen years and six months. He was greatly beloved by his congregation, and highly esteemed and respected by all classes of citizens, who saw, with sincere regret, his departure from among them in the spring of 1855, when he was called to this city by Bishop McCloskey, by whom he had been appointed chancellor of the diocese of Albany. Father Rooney has resided here since that time; and, though advanced in life, performed the active duties of his profession with unabated zeal — so that it may be truly said that he died in the harness. He was particularly venerated by the young children of his neighborhood, who used to crowd around him on the summer evenings to listen to his words of kindness and love. Of the cause of temperance he was a strong advocate, both by precept and example; for, during the last thirty years of his life he never drank anything stronger than tea or coffee. Simple in his habits — mild and unassuming in his demeanor — profoundly imbued with a sense of his holy calling — he lived a life of great usefulness; and, in his death, has richly earned the promised welcome: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of thy Lord. — *Journal*.....Elizabeth Brennan, widow of Patrick Kelly, died, aged 55.....Bridget, wife of Patrick Lynch, died, aged 35..... Timothy Keough died, aged 40.

Oct. 31. Patrick Borden died, aged 45.....Philip Condon died, aged 57.

Nov. 2. Ground was broken for the horse rail road in State street, from Broadway to the Capitol.....William Annesley died, aged 71.....Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, wife of Col. E. Jewett, died at Utica, aged 61..... Michael Carroll died, aged 30.

Nov. 3. Mary Sewell died, aged 36.....Eliza Isdall died, aged 35.

Nov. 4. James G. Young, formerly of Albany but late of Troy, died in this city, aged 68 — falling suddenly from his chair while conversing.

Nov. 5. Rev. Wm. A. Miller died, aged 40. The deceased was the second son of Mr. William C. Miller. He was the grandson of those sainted men whose memory the Dutch Church will never cease to revere, viz: Christian Miller, of Albany, and Isaac L. Kip, of New York. He graduated with the honors of the institution at Union College in 1842. He entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in the fall of that same year, and was licensed to preach in 1845. His first settlement was over the Reformed Dutch Church at Glenham, in Dutchess county. With heart-earnestness and an entire consecration to his work, he gave himself up to the duties of his ministry. In consequence of his unwearied assiduity his health became impaired, and he was compelled to resign his call and seek rest. When in the kind providence of God his health was so far restored as to admit of a resumption of active labor, he accepted the professorship of languages in the Albany Academy, which position he filled with great acceptance. The presidency of the institution becoming vacant, Dr. Miller was unanimously chosen to fill the post. In this choice, the board of trustees gave expression of their confidence in his fitness, and of their high sense of his Christian worth. He continued in this position, discharging the duties with marked ability, until, from a conscientious sense of his ministerial responsibility, he felt that it was his duty to assume again the sacred work of the pastorate. His desire was granted. A call from the Reform Dutch Church at Rhinebeck was placed in his hand,

which he accepted. His ministry in this church, though short, and discharged under great physical disability, was a blessed one, and his name is to-day cherished in that church with sacred and heart-felt love. All hope of being restored to health being abandoned, to the great regret of the church, he was compelled to resign. For several years he had resided in Albany, gradually declining, until at last the Master whom he loved and served has called him home. In every position which he has occupied, he discharged the duties with fidelity, energy, and success. Gifted with a mind well balanced and thoroughly cultivated, he was qualified for wide spread usefulness. As a scholar he was accurate, well read, and fully equal to the standard of modern criticism. As a teacher he was thorough, analytical and instructive. As a preacher he was sound in the faith, clear in his presentation of truth, logical in his reasoning, practical in his exposition, and forcible in his appeals. As a Christian he was meek in spirit, ardent in piety, and earnest in his endeavors to secure the salvation of souls. In the varied and tender relations of the home, he was all that the loving heart could desire, or duty might require. Hence his name and memory will ever be as ointment poured fourth to the wide circle of friends and weeping loved ones who now mourn his departure.....Lavina Van Evera Hoff died, aged 85.

Nov. 6. Anna, widow of Jeremiah Lawlor, died, aged 64.

Nov. 7. Elisha W. Skinner died, aged 86. This well known, venerable and estimable citizen died in this city, where he has resided for nearly seventy years. He came from Hartford, Conn., when a boy, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business with C. R. & G. Webster, in the old *Albany Gazette* office. Soon after his time was out he became a partner with the Messrs. Webster, and, with a brief interval, continued thus associated until his partners died, when he continued the book business until 1845. Since that time, he has served as assistant in the State Library. He was a gentleman of the old school, and leaves a wife, daughter and two sons — the inheritors of his good name and unostentatious virtues.....Susan Cassaday, wife of the Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, died.Samuel Barriskill of Co. C, 7th regt., N. Y. S. V., died, aged 21..... Augusta M., wife of P. Irwin, died, aged 29.....John A. Christopher, aged 18, was killed in an engagement near Rappahannock station, Virginia.

Nov. 8. Mary Duff died, aged 45.....Jacob Sandleitner died, aged 59.Margaret, widow of Jacob Stack died, aged 45.

Nov. 9. Dennis Brink died, aged 70.

Nov. 10. Abraham F. Lansing died, aged 17.

Nov. 11. Dev. Dr. William Rudder, rector of St. Paul's Church, tendered his resignation, having accepted a call from St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.....Michael Higgins died, aged 48.....Michael Gallagher died, aged 23.....Royal Cowell died, aged 61.

Nov. 12. At a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held November 12th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year : James Ray, president ; Thomas McCredie, 1st vice president ; Donald McDonald, 2d vice president ; Rev. E. Halley, chaplain ; Dr. L. G. Warren, physician ; James Wilson, treasurer ; John McHaffie, secretary ; John F. Smyth, assistant secretary ; James Dickson, Hugh Dickson, Daniel Cameron, William Manson, Robert McHaffie, managers.....The store of C.

Treadwell & Son robbed of \$4,000 worth of furs.....Cornelius Kerasy died, aged 62.....Wm. Martin died, aged 74.

Nov. 14. Michael Lyons died, aged 46.....Mary, wife of Daniel Cunningham died.....Joseph Stringer died, aged 65.

Nov. 15. John Callahan died, aged 45.....Agnes, wife of Matthew Hamilton, died, aged 43.....Ann Seagrave died, aged 80.

Nov. 16. John New died, aged 42.....Charlotte T. Moore died, aged 21.....Benjamin Ward died, aged 71.....Daniel Leonard died, aged 92.....Mellen Battell died, aged 76. He was an Albany mechanic, who gave much attention to subjects of engineering and mechanics, and had original notions upon almost all the attempts made in his day for the improvement of navigation and the construction of machinery to be moved by steam. The newspapers occasionally contained his speculations on these subjects. At his shop in Water street he manufactured steam engines of a construction peculiar to himself, and was the inventor of various labor saving machines, which did not attract attention and were not successful. There was a lack of good and accurate workmanship about his productions. In 1822, before the Erie canal was completed, he applied both the steam wheel and screw with a view to their use in transportation, and at the time of the enlargement of the canal, nearly forty years afterwards, when experiments were again made for that purpose, he claimed that his success had been as good. He succeeded in making eight miles an hour in still water; but it was low water then and low bridges, he had to encounter the opposition of the combined packet interest, he says, without encouragement from the public. He published a communication on the subject in the *Evening Journal*, Oct. 21, 1858.

Nov. 17. William Cleary died, aged 66.

Nov. 18. Cate J., wife of George R. McClelland, died, aged 28..... Miss Susannah Newton died.....John H. Connelly died, aged 33, member of 63d regiment.

Nov. 19. Lovisa Reed, wife of R. L. Spelman, died.....Thomas Mc Govern died, aged 46.....Margaret Elizabeth McNeely, wife of William Hunter, died, aged 38.....Esther, wife of Capt. Stephen A. Sherwood, died at Glen's Falls; formerly of Albany.....James McQuade died at Victoria, Van Couver's Island, of congestion of the brain.

Nov. 20. Jackson Bigelow died, aged 64.....Hermanus Elias Claassen died, aged 69.....Bernard Cain died, aged 19, of Co. E, 177th regiment.Catharine Pennyfeather died, aged 40.....Mrs. Helen L. Parmelee, daughter of Dr. T. R. Beck, died at Croton.

Nov. 21. Angeline Thurman, wife of Lucas H. McChesney, died, aged 50.....Julia, wife of Patrick O'Leary, died, aged 80.....Marshall Scott died, aged 65.

Nov. 22. Elizabeth W. Oothout died, aged 19.....Harmon Campbell died, aged 34.....Barbara Chestney died, aged 66.....John W. Coughtry died, aged 29.

Nov. 23. William J. Bronson died, aged 22.....Bartholomew Mullins died, aged 49.

Nov. 24. Michael Hearnis died, aged 22.....Mary Savage died, aged 68.....William Nolan died, aged 18.

Nov. 26. Thomas A. Meegan died, aged 26.

Nov. 29. Mrs. Mary Higham died, aged 91.....Elizabeth Riddle died, aged 19.....Patrick Dillon died, aged 42.....George W. Martin died, aged 35.....Mrs. Elizabeth Conklin died, aged 63..... Christopher Grimwood Burn died, aged 24, member of 18th regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Nov. 30. Charles Phillips, aged 47, was shot dead with a pistol by Matthew Brumagham at the Delavan House.....Elizabeth Beetham died, aged 55.....Hannah, widow of Andrew O. McDonald, died, aged 85.....Betsey, wife of Andrew Corning, died, aged 68.

Dec. 1. James L'Amoreux died.....William Walsh died.....William Faulds died, aged 27.

Dec. 3. Ellen, wife of Thomas Murray, died, aged 36.

Dec. 4. Clarissa, wife of Adam Lehr, died, aged 59.....Timothy Fahey died, aged 28.

Dec. 5. The steam boat Isaac Newton on her upward trip exploded a boiler, causing the death of several persons, and the loss a very valuable freight and the baggage of the passengers.....Daniel Ertzberger died, aged 76.....Thomas Glennan died, aged 26.....Francis McNaughton died, aged 58.....James Pendergast died, aged 25.

Dec. 6. James Smith died, aged 38.....Thomas Dwyer died, aged 47.Ann Jane Dexter died, aged 63.....Philip A. Edinger died of injuries received at the disaster to the Isaac Newton; aged 40.

Dec. 7. Sarah T. Fenn, wife of Amos Dodge, died, aged 53.....Mary Kinsella died, aged 27.

Dec. 8. Richard Joice died, aged 86.

Dec. 9. George Kennedy died, aged 45.

Dec. 10. The river temporarily closed by ice. The temperature was 11 degrees in the morning.....Cornelia Ellis, wife of Josiah Carr, died, aged 31.....Elizabeth, wife of George Smith, died, aged 38.

Dec. 11. Cold morning; wind changed to south, and snow fell at evening, the first of the season.....A fiercely contested election for officers of the Central rail road closed, in which 181,603 shares were represented, with the following result:

OLD BOARD.

OPPOSITION.

Erastus Corning,.....	124,802	Hiram Sibly,.....	59,149
Alonzo C. Paige,.....	121,881	Russel Sage,.....	59,149
John V. L. Pruyn,.....	124,071	Thomas W. Olcott,.....	59,149
Nathaniel Thayer,.....	122,504	Rufus H. King,.....	56,851
Livingston Spraker,.....	122,379	Edward Learned,.....	59,149
Jacob Gould,.....	120,991	Chester W. Chapin,.....	59,772
Cornelius Tracy,.....	122,504	John P. Moore,.....	59,149
Charles H. Russel,.....	121,614	Moreau Delano,.....	59,772
Richard M. Blatchford,.....	122,504	Edward G. Faile,.....	60,039
Henry H. Martin,.....	122,504	William F. Weld,.....	56,851
Freeman Clarke, although not on the regular opposition ticket, received,			890

.....Amy Clinton died, aged 78.....Nancy, wife of Henry Pottenburgh, died.....John M. Johnson died, aged 49.

Dec. 12. Rain storm, which dissipated the snow that had fallen and a propeller reached the city from New York during the previous night..... Joseph Hannigan died aged 23.....Catharine K., wife of James McConnell, died, aged 35.

- Dec. 13. Mrs. Catharine Notes died, aged 19.
- Dec. 14. Water over the docks and the river full of running ice.....
Matthew Fogarty died, aged 55.....Mrs. Hannah Messenger died, aged 94.
- Dec. 15. William Garrett died aged 22.....Caroline Kendall, wife of Stephen J. Haskell, died, aged 42.....Mrs. Auger died, aged 60.
- Dec. 16. Garret Vosburgh, aged 65, was found dead sitting in a chair.
- Dec. 17. Snow began to fall at 8 o'clock in the morning, which turned to hail at midday, and continued into the night.....Chauncey H. Wasson died, aged 45.
- Dec. 18. Rain.....Bernard Fox died, aged 59.....John P. Carrigan died, aged 42.....George W. Cover died by suicide.
- Dec. 19. Mary, wife of Philip Coyle, died, aged 39.....Annie Weir, wife of Jeremiah Grogan, died, aged 23.
- Dec. 20. William Barrett died, aged 54.....Anne Clark died, aged 45.
- Dec. 21. Ever since the completion of the rail road running from Albany to Cohoes, Waterford and the Junction, trains have entered the village of West Troy by means of the Y track, and stopped at the depot, a short distance from the ferry. The establishment of the horse railway, however, has so far diminished this business that the Rensselaer and Saratoga railway company concluded to discontinue the practice of backing down the Y, on and after this date.....Cornelius Hanrihan died, aged 82.
- Dec. 22. The edifice erected in South Pearl street for a theatre in 1825, and occupied by St. Paul's Church since 1839, had recently been refitted for theatrical purposes, and was opened this evening under the name of *Academy of Music*. For an hour before the advertised time of opening, the doors of the new Academy were besieged by a large crowd, and long before the hour of commencing the house was completely filled. The performances commenced with the singing of the national anthem by the entire company, after which the opening address, written by James D. Pinckney, Esq., was finely delivered by Miss Annie Waite, following which, *The Lady of Lyons* was most capitally performed. The performers were enthusiastically received, and loudly applauded during the performance. Despite all the usual drawbacks of a first night, the commencement was a perfect success. — *Times*.....William Newton Patten died, aged 18.
- Dec. 23. Martin Ellis died, aged 17.....Mary A., widow of John G. Vedder died, aged 50.....John V. Bradt died, aged 63.....Sylvester Watson died at St. Paul, Min., aged 36.
- Dec. 25. Chester Packard died, aged 65.....Hiram Perry Jr. died at Pottsville, Pa. He was one of the first volunteers in 1861.
- Dec. 26. The State street bridge, which was destroyed several years ago, was now so far completed as to admit of being crossed by foot passengers.
- Dec. 27. The funeral of Lieuts. Rosche and Klizer of Co. K, 177th regt., was largely attended by several associations and the military..... John A. McKown, late of Albany, died at Troy.
- Dec. 28. John J. Roessle died, aged 17.....Bridget, wife of James Burke, died.
- Dec. 29. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Albany

and Schenectady turnpike company for the ensuing year, viz: Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Richard Van Rensselaer, Volkert P. Douw, John Tayler Cooper, David I. Boyd, Orlando Meads, Nehemiah Smith, and Andrew E. Brown; and for inspectors of election, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Volkert P. Douw, and Andrew E. Brown.....William C. Miller died, aged 66. He was one of the earliest teachers of Sunday schools.....John Conroy died, aged 35.....Miles Tobin, aged 77, was killed by a runaway span of horses.....Maria Angelina Brohm died, aged 58.....Margaret, widow of Francis Malburn, died at Freeport, Ind.

Dec. 30. Funeral of Hugh L. Chipman of Co. E, 177th regt., who died at Bonnet Carré, La., April 17, also of Charles H. Frederich, Co. B, 177th regt. The following are the names of the dead of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh brought home by Capt. Filkins. They all died at Bonnet Carré, of typhoid fever: Hugh L. Chipman, Arthur Haswell, William H. Crouse, Charles S. Hermance, Franklin Comstock, William H. Lade, Thomas Ray, Abraham Vandenburgh, William Ingraham, Peter C. Clute, Maurice Wood, Peter M. Stalker, William H. Coons, George R. Bailey, William H. Barlow, Charles H. Frederich, George W. Kilbourn. The body of J. B. McClaskie, of the Ninety-first, was also brought back for burial here.....Sarah Healy died, aged 47.....Roswell Steele died, aged 59.

Dec. 31. The charter of the Albany City Bank expired, and was reorganized under the general banking law with the same officers and stockholders. It was chartered in 1844, and has regularly divided 8 per cent with its stockholders, and closed with a surplus of 80 per cent.....The following named citizens of Albany returned an annual income of twenty thousand dollars and upwards:

Erastus Corning.....	\$101,300	A. Ransom.....	31,049
A. Van Santvoord.....	85,376	G. C. Treadwell.....	30,768
R. H. Pruyn.....	78,370	W. Birdsall.....	29,474
J. J. Austin.....	75,848	D. T. Charles.....	27,334
J. F. Rathbone.....	68,150	John A. Goewey.....	26,885
John Tracy.....	64,440	S. Schuyler.....	26,417
J. McB. Davidson.....	61,931	Samuel Anable.....	26,168
E. Corning Jr.....	60,214	S. H. Alden.....	25,891
Thomas Schuyler.....	51,241	J. V. L. Pruyn.....	25,890
David Orr.....	47,744	W. H. DeWitt.....	25,773
F. Edson.....	41,378	D. L. Wing.....	25,000
C. B. Lansing.....	39,142	Eli Perry.....	24,805
S. H. Ransom.....	37,154	G. H. Thatcher.....	23,929
John Tweddle.....	36,660	S. Thomas Jr.....	23,486
R. H. King.....	36,068	Thurlow Weed.....	21,938
S. Patten.....	31,127	D. L. Lathrop.....	20,310

During the year, in the three courts we find the record gives the following results:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Number of indictments brought,...	71	Plead guilty to indictments,.....	12
Trials and convictions,.....	none.	Plead guilty to a lesser crime,.....	4
Trials and acquittals,.....	none.		

COURT OF COUNTY SESSIONS.

Number of indictments brought,..	38	Plead guilty to indictments,.....	20
Trials and convictions,.....	2	Plead guilty to a lesser crime,.....	2
Trials and acquittals,.....	3		

MAYOR'S COURT.

Number of indictments brought,..	30	Plead guilty to indictments,.....	15
Trials and convictions,.....	1	Plead guilty to a lesser crime,.....	3
Trials and acquittals,.....	1		

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the result of the entire year in all the courts:

Number of indictments brought,..	139	Plead guilty to indictments,.....	47
Trials and convictions,.....	3	Plead guilty to a lesser crime,.....	9
Trials and acquittals,.....	4		

As only sixty-three cases have been disposed of, there would seem, from the number of indictments brought, that a great many remain to be dealt with according to law.....Below we give, from the annual report of the chamberlain, a statement of the receipts and disbursements of his office for the fiscal year ending November 1st, 1863 :

RECEIPTS.

City water works,.....	\$89,737	30
Alms House,.....	795	25
Assessments for streets and drains,.....	9,275	51
City poor,.....	474	15
Contingents,.....	7,432	14
Street contingents,.....	5,344	53
Fire department,.....	78	10
District schools,.....	18,521	72
Interest,.....	13,461	11
Special sessions,.....	930	50
Police court,.....	1,331	82
Rents and quit rents,.....	742	18
Commutations,.....	480	00
Markets,.....	1,252	70
Justices' court,.....	1,038	59
Redemptions,.....	32	33
Bonds and mortgages,.....	4,230	50
Real estate,.....	5,935	85
Dividends,.....	526	95
City taxes,.....	246,212	20
County of Albany,.....	39,361	50
Ferry,.....	2,250	00
Military relief fund for draft,.....	100,300	00
Certificates of city indebtedness,.....	58,687	86
	\$608,422	86

DISBURSEMENTS.

City water works,.....	\$22,774	22
City water debt, interest account,.....	51,000	00
Alms House,.....	23,470	51
Assessments for streets and drains,.....	47,477	78
City poor,.....	33,128	57
Contingents,.....	37,007	36
Street contingents,.....	31,001	60
Police department,.....	40,201	72
Fire department,.....	26,027	98
District schools,.....	48,675	84
Interest,.....	39,225	00
City Hall,.....	3,396	14
Special sessions,.....	3,396	14
Police court,.....	3,497	86
Markets,.....	1,089	00
Ferry,.....	96	55
Surveyor's office,.....	2,426	50
Printing and advertising,.....	3,414	48
Justices' court,.....	3,140	48
Redemptions,.....	39	90
Salaries,.....	12,948	36
County of Albany,.....	6,319	27
Elections,.....	1,939	00
City lamps,.....	27,436	82
Wells and pumps,.....	839	57
Industrial school,.....	108	25
Military relief fund for draft,.....	32,900	00
Certificate of city indebtedness,.....	106,649	89
Special police,.....	8,610	59

\$607,946 69

.....Christopher Hepinstall died, aged 67.....James Sheridan died, aged 28.....Anastacia Roe, wife of William McIntyre, died, aged 27.....Michael Keegan died, aged 33.

1864.

Jan. 1. The new year was ushered in by a rain storm; but the day closed under a keen northwester.....The congregation of Rev. Mr. Bridgman's church presented him with a purse containing \$1,000..... Abram B. Gifford, of the army of the Potomac, died, aged 42.

Jan. 2. E. C. Aiken died at his residence in Greenbush suddenly, aged 60. He had been long engaged in the flour business in this city, and was a man of enterprise and wealth.....John Brown died, aged 24..... Annie Caswell died, aged 17.

Jan. 3. Rev. Mr. Fulton closed his labors with the Tabernacle Baptist Church in North Pearl street, which commenced four years before with 30 members, and now numbered nearly 200, and a congregation above the average of the city churches.....Henry V. Ostram died, aged 19..... T. Ashley Graves, formerly of Albany, died at Troy, aged 52.

Jan. 4. A musical event in the history of Albany occurred to-night. Grau's splendid opera troupe, consisting of sixty-five performers, and embracing some of the greatest musical celebrities of Europe, opened at the Academy of Music with the admired opera of Lucrezia Borgia. It is the first time a complete operatic performance, in costume, and with full orchestra, had ever been given in Albany.....The following persons were elected directors of the Albany Insurance Company for the ensuing year: Rufus H. King, Augustus James, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Harmon Pumpelly, John Taylor Cooper, Peter McNaughton, Franklin Townsend, Eliphalet Wickes, John H. Van Antwerp, James Wilson, Charles B. Lansing, Samuel H. Ransom, J. Howard King.....At an annual election of the Albany Republican Artillery, held at their armory, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter V. Colrose, 1st sergeant; James H. Chadwick, 2d sergeant; M. V. B. Moore, 3d sergeant; Philip H. Steine, 4th sergeant; Peter Golden, 1st corporal; Richard Padloe, 2d corporal; Hiram Putman, 3d corporal; Charles Wornham, 4th corporal; John S. Clark, president; James H. Pierce, vice president; M. V. B. Moore, secretary; John Pochin, financial secretary; Thomas E. Williamson, treasurer.....Charles H. Smith died, aged 56.....William C. Birmingham died, aged 34.....Julia Pettingill died, aged 22..... Mrs. Ann Elizabeth, widow of Gov. Yates, died. She was the daughter of John DeLancey.

Jan. 5. The rail road trains were obstructed by snow, and the ferry boat of the Hudson river rail road was laid up.....John Gorman was killed by falling through a hatchway at Taylor's brewery.....William Benedict Lansing died at Niles, Michigan, aged 27.....John Palmer, sergeant in the United States cavalry, died, aged 48.

Jan. 6. Edward Smith died, aged 78.....Edward Sheehy died, aged 50.

Jan. 7. Cold day; temperature 6 degrees below zero.....At an election for officers of the Albany Emmet Guards, held at the Armory, Col. Church in the chair, and Lieut. Col. Mulholland and Brigade Inspector McKown acting as tellers, 1st Lieut. James M. Carlin was unanimously elected captain, in place of H. Mulholland, promoted; 2d Lieut. John Grady was elected first lieutenant, in place of Lieut. Carlin, promoted; Lieut. John Wickham, in place of Lieut. Grady, promoted, and Thomas Walsh, in place of Lieut. Wickham, promoted.....Anna Maria, wife of John Hagstortz, died, aged 73.

Jan. 8. Charles McKinley died.

Jan. 9. Betsey Anthony, an aged woman, found dead in her house; supposed to have died of heart disease.

Jan. 10. Adam Blake died, aged 94. Sentinel, the correspondent of the *New York World*, wrote as follows: "I do not understand precisely why this correspondent should be expected to be the necrologist of the remarkable people that die in Albany; but I have waited to see some mention made of the decease of Adam Blake, a very aged colored man who was in many respects a representative person. Born in New York before the revolution, he was brought up to Albany, and for a very long period was one of the patroon's slaves at the manor house, with a manner and style that made him a remarkable man. He was of that class of his people who, in their way, were of that high order of good breeding which we vaguely call the old school, and by which we mean a thorough courtesy. His funeral was indicative of the respect borne to his memory — the patroon communicating through the Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Dutch church, his regret that he was prevented by indisposition from being present at the last scene of one of the old race of family service." His death, said the *Times*, has erased from the catalogue of men the last of his day and generation. Born about the close of the French and Indian war, he passed through the revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812, and lived to see his native land excited by a wicked civil war. Mr. Blake was in many respects a remarkable man. Endowed with more than ordinary abilities, he by his position was enabled to gather instruction, and to attain a strict courtesy of manners which he observed up to his death. Mr. Blake was born in the city of New York, and, when a mere boy, was brought to this city, a slave, by Jacob Lansing. How long he remained a bondman we are not reliably informed, but we subsequently find him at the manor house, in the employ of the late Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. As a servant of the patroon, he endeared himself to every member of the family. In his old age, in a spirit of self satisfied pride, he asserted that he brought up all the children of the patroon, for he "dangled them upon his knees." Subsequently, we trace him in the employ of De Witt Clinton, when governor of the state, and also to Attorney General Hoffman, when that gentleman resided in this city. But wherever Mr. Blake was, he always commanded respect by that high order of good breeding and courtesy towards all, for which he was proverbial. The last fifty years of his life he spent with his family in Third street, but lost the partner of his bosom in 1841. Within the past twelve years he was only once south of the North Dutch church; and then he was conveyed away from his home by his son, a resident of this city. During his lifetime, Mr. Blake was a regular attendant at the North Dutch church, and even in his declining years, when his strength failed, he was in attendance on communion Sundays. Thus passed away Adam Blake, at the age of 94 years..... Hannah M., widow of Hamlet H. Hickcox, died, aged 71.....Edward M. Butler died, aged 18.

Jan. 11. Ash Grove, owned and occupied by E. S. Stearns Esq., was sold for \$24,000, to Samuel Schuyler Esq. A portion of the grounds are to be occupied in the erection of a splendid church and parsonage.The following persons were, on the 11th inst., elected directors of the Albany Exchange Company for the ensuing year: James McNaugh-

ton, Rufus H. King, James Kidd, Andrew E. Brown, Visscher Ten Eyck, Samuel H. Ransom, Charles B. Lansing.....The following figures show the result of the draft in this county :

Number enrolled,	16,981	Commuted,	538
Enrolled first class,	10,539	Exempt from disability,	362
Second class,	5,869	Exempt for alienage,	230
Third class,	573	Exempt from all other causes,	623
Number drawn,	2,653	Deserted,	3
Held to service,	974	Failed to report,	419
Furnished substitutes,	381	Not disposed of,	52

The number discharged for disability is proportionately much smaller than in any district in the state where the result has been announced..... Sentinel, the correspondent of the *World* newspaper, discoursed thus agreeably about matters and things in Albany at this time: The work in progress in the Academy park is a curious, as it is an interesting one. Workmen, in defiance of the cold and the snow, are busy in the framing of a huge building, to be formed like a Grecian cross—a structure for the February Bazaar—in which all the fashion and taste of Albany is to win funds for the good uses of the sanitary commission. It is already, in its severalties of arrangement, divided, and the effort will be made to make it the grouping of the eastern portion of the state, leaving the metropolis in its own abundant resources, and resigning to Buffalo all west of Cayuga lake, which is a very proper division of the state, and will prove itself a strong one. Of all the sections of the Bazaar, none promises to be of greater beauty than the proposed gathering of paintings and sculpture, which is to be arranged in the studio rooms of Mr. Palmer, the most appropriate of all homes for it. I hear already of one exquisite painting in the studies for which one of our most eminent artists has been at work during the last summer. This painting will be a luxury in itself, and it will be one of a collection which ought to attract to Albany the steps of those who deem it wise use of life to see the most beautiful, and the greater, when the beautiful is voice of entreaty for the good. The very uplifting of this building is a quaint and weird-like work. It finds its sufficient foundation in the frosty earth, which refuses to yield, whatever of burden may be laid on its cold shoulders. The busy operations seem out of place amidst the trees of the park, and in these days of keen winter depth. But the plan of the architect is gradually revealed. The masses of timbers take form, and there will arise, like the Empress Anne's ice crystal ephemeral, an edifice to be radiant with light and beauty. Albany has been for a week in the enjoyment of just such a winter as it almost claims for its own exclusively, and all that belongs to the sports of winter are here as nowhere else. Probably the best skating park in the land is here, for the ice remains and is renewed as it is worn. The sleighing is clear, crisp, sufficient, and a winter equipage may be safely provided for actual and abundant use. In literature we feel very strongly the departure—by official service and by removal—of Mr. Pruyn and Professor Murray; the former in his duties at Washington, and the latter by his acceptance of a professorate in Rutgers' College. They gave to the meetings of the Albany Institute all that abiding interest which persevering and intelligent coöperation always secures to a literary gathering. These gatherings

in the library of the Academy are always gratifying. There one meets James Hall, the learned and elaborate geologist; Paterson, the profound mathematician, whose judgment of the exact sciences is of the highest philosophical order; Munsell, our Elzevir, whose labors in collating the facts of history, and skill in the delicacies of their typographical preservation, deserve to be nationally known; nor these alone, but several others whose papers and observations have preserved Albany's place in science and literature—all these gave worth to the evenings at the Institute. It is one of the many results of the wonderful labors in all mental movements of that extraordinary man—Dr. Beck. I never weary in the look at the exterior of the St. Joseph Church in this city. Its locality, of all others, is most favorable. Stepped on a great terrace of hill, above all the north division of the city, blending its beautiful colors of drab and blue in the stone of Nova Scotia and of the Mohawk, everywhere showing in its throng of daring angles the skill and boldness of the architect, one sees a most irregular combination of buildings, of towers, and yet all softening and shaping into such regulated structure as give it high place in architecture. Go thou and do likewise. Let us who believe as well in the beauty of the form, but do not stop there, when we build, seek the most beautiful; not the most gorgeous, but the form which shall best express that, from the simplicity and truth of the trustfulness of faith, goes out the desire to give to the place of devotion whatever belongs to the most pure and true in loveliness.....The commissioners appointed to improve the Hudson river between Troy and New Baltimore—Col. Harcourt, Thomas Schuyler, A. Van Santvoord, of Albany, and Capt. Tupper, of Troy, report the following expenditures:

On Coeymans dyke,	\$47,764 91	Excavating 80,242 cubic yds.	
On Castleton dyke,	34,196 19	at Shad Island,.....	\$12,254 15
Repairing dyke at Port Schuyler,	1,171 81	Excavating 22,420 cubic yds.	
Repairing dyke below Albany,	2,341 67	at Kellogg shoals,.....	3,973 40
Cost of pile driver, tools, shoveling, scows, and materials now on hand,	3,544 25	Excavating 12,240 cubic yds.	
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	1,502 44	at Fish House bar,	2,000 80
Excavating 150,000 cubic yds. at Coeymans,	25,227 01	Expenses on Cedar Hill bar,	350 00
			<hr/>
			\$134,326 63

To complete and protect the works commenced during the past season will require, as nearly as can be estimated, the following sums:

Coeymans dyke,.....	\$12,000	Repair of dyke below Albany,	\$6,000
Castleton dyke,.....	27,000		
Repair of dyke at Port Schuyler,	20,000		<hr/>
			\$65,000

.....Mrs. Lucy Thompson died.

Jan. 14. Patrick Dillon died, aged 78..

Jan. 16. Chas. Baumis died, aged 42.....Patrick Garrity died, aged 50.

Jan. 17. Rev. Henry Darling, of Philadelphia, assumed the pastoral charge of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.....The funeral services of the dead of the Tenth regiment took place yesterday. The bodies of the deceased, ten in number, lay in state at the City Hall; and between one and two o'clock in the afternoon the cortege moved. It consisted of the 25th, the 10th (in citizen's dress), the 51st (whose military bearing

under Col. Legendre, and their tattered battle flag attracted universal attention), the fire department, the relatives of the deceased, the common council and members of the legislature. Col. Church was grand marshal, James McQuade, Capt. Shanks and James McKown, assistant marshals. The 25th was commanded by Lieut. Col. Mulholland. It was his first appearance since his election. His military bearing, and the appearance of his men were highly creditable. There were three brass bands in the procession. The bodies of the deceased were carried in sleighs, each with four horses attached, and were draped in the American flag. As the procession moved the various bells of the city were rang. All over the city flags were hung at half mast in token of respect for the gallant dead. The cortege was a very imposing one. A large concourse of people were gathered in State and Pearl streets, and other streets through which the procession passed. It was a solemn and imposing pageant, and everywhere the feeling of respect for the remains of the gallant dead was apparent. The remains were taken to the northern cars at the foot of Thacher street, where a special train was in waiting, and were thence taken to the cemetery. Here they were placed in the vault, where a volley was fired by the Twenty-fifth regiment. The entire fire department were out, under command of Chief Engineer McQuade, and presented, as usual, a very creditable appearance. The honored dead numbered ten, namely: J. Gardner, A. Billson, F. Platto, G. R. Bailey, C. S. Hermance, W. H. Lade, A. Vandenberg, P. Stalker, S. G. Loomis, J. B. McClasky. The occasion will long be remembered by our citizens, and the respect shown to the deceased is evidence that the people of Albany are not unmindful of the memories of the gallant men who have fallen in defence of their country.—*Times*.....Edith Van Valkenburgh died, aged 52.....John Woods died, aged 42.....Rensselaer N Sill died, aged 53.

Jan. 18. Benjamin Harrison died, aged 48.....Mary Sheehy died, aged 50.....Oliva Carman died, aged 54.....Bridget Moore, wife of John O'Brien, died, aged 48.

Jan. 19. The rain, and the mild weather of a week's duration destroyed the sleighing.....John McCarthy died, aged 76.

Jan. 20. Mrs. Mary Helms died, aged 60.

Jan. 21. The State street bridge was completed, much to the relief of those who do business on the pier.

Jan. 22. Timothy Ahearn died, aged 49.....Eliza Alexander, widow of George Hanford, died at Galway, Saratoga Co., aged 62.

Jan. 23. Mary Garrity died, aged 55.....E. DeWitt Robinson died, in Chicago, aged 42.

Jan. 24. Richard W. Duncan died, aged 47.....Catharine Van Ness, wife of Dr. William Bay, died, aged 87. She was the sister of Judge William P. Van Ness, of Columbia county, was intellectual, accomplished and refined, and retained her vivacity and cheerfulness in her old age.

Jan. 25. Fanny Fuller Riche died, aged 18.....John Gilligan died at West Albany, aged 75.

Jan. 26. Mrs. Maria Brower died, aged 73.

Jan. 27. William Sheridan died, aged 45.

Jan. 28. W. Pangburn died, aged 52; member of Co. E, 4th regiment, N. Y. Heavy artillery.

Jan. 29. The Rev. William Arthur resigned the pastoral charge of the State Street Baptist Church.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Christina Bantham died, aged 60.....Laura Lehman died, aged 17.....George Moyer died, aged 42.

Feb. 3. Anna Powers died, aged 74.

Feb. 5. Mrs. Mary Bradstreet died, aged 87.....William Henry Knox died, aged 21.

Feb. 6. 7½ A. M., bar. 29.75; air 31; highest 40; lowest 31; wind N.; sky cloudy. 6 P. M., bar. 20.73; air 37; wind light air N.; sky cloudy, obscured. Bridget Donahoe died, aged 45.....Diadama Beecher Fay, wife of Alanson Sumner, died, aged 51.

Feb. 7. 7 A. M., bar. 29.70; air 32; H. 37; L. 32; wind light, N. W.; sky cloudy; rain last night 0.17 inch. 6 P. M., bar. 29.60; air 32; wind light; air N.; sky clear; sun set and star light night.

Feb. 8. 7 A. M., bar. 29.40; air 30; H. 37; L. 26; sky cloudy. 6 P. M., bar. 29.60; air 32; wind N. W.; sky cloudy, obscured; ¼ inch snow to-day.....Mary E. Strong, wife of James Cooley, died.....Bartholomew Lanagan, of the 93d regiment, died in the hospital.

Feb. 9. 7 A. M., bar. 29.76; air 21; H. 37; L. 21; wind light; air W.; sky clear. 6 P. M., bar. 29.90; air 24; wind N.; sky changeable; clear sunset and cloudy evening.....William C. Halse died, aged 79.....Nelson Scovel died, aged 57.

Feb. 10. 7 A. M., bar. 30.00; air 13; H. 28; L. 12; wind N. W., sky thin cloudy. 6 P. M., bar. 30.21; air 7; wind N. W.; sky clear and star light night.....Eliza Ten Eyck died, aged 22.....Rosanna McCann died, aged 85.....Maria, wife of William Davey, died, aged 49.

Feb. 11. 7 A. M., bar. 30.30; air 4; H. 18; L. 2; wind N. E.; sky clear. 6 P. M., bar. 29.97; air 25; wind brisk, S.; sky thin, cloudy..... The Rev. Henry Darling was installed pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church; service by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., the original pastor of the church.....Chauncey Whitney died, aged 71.....James Campbell died, aged 34.....Bridget, wife of Patrick Duncan, died.

Feb. 12. 7 A. M., bar. 29.66; air 29; H. 29; L. 15; wind S.; sky cloudy, obscured. 6 P. M., bar. 29.76; air 34; wind N.; sky cloudy..... Patrick Keenan died, aged 46.....Margaret, wife of Patrick Gorman, died.

Feb. 13. Rev. Peter Bullions, D.D., died in Troy, aged 73. He was attacked with congestive fever, and failed rapidly. Dr. Bullions was for many years a resident of our city, and the classical professor in the Albany Academy. He was a man of marked ability, and one of the best teachers of languages we ever had. Soon after he resigned his charge at the Academy he removed to Troy, and again entered the ministry. He was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Feb. 14. Henry Graves died, aged 35.

Feb. 15. Patrick Conlan died, aged 65.

Feb. 17. At a meeting of the Albany Emmet Guards company, held at their armory, for the purpose of electing non-commissioned and civil officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected: Patrick McCaffrey, orderly sergeant; Patrick Kelly, 2d sergeant; William Fay, 3d sergeant; Frank Cunningham, 4th sergeant; John Reynolds, 5th sergeant; Thomas Quin, 1st corporal; Patrick Sweeney, 2d corporal; John

Smith, 3d corporal; William Kelly, 4th corporal; Charles McAuley, president; Patrick McGraw, vice president; Patrick Sennott, recording secretary; Thomas Quin, financial secretary; John Gillogly, treasurer; P. McDonald, armorer.

Feb. 17. Temperature 3 degrees at 6 A. M.; 3 degrees below zero at 6 P. M.....Catharine, wife of Patrick Powers, died, aged 54.

Feb. 18. Temperature 6 degrees below zero.....George Newell died, aged 57. He was stricken down by paralysis in his room at Congress Hall. During that evening and the next day he was conscious and able to converse, but afterwards gradually sunk and expired. Mr. Newell's whole life had been largely identified with public affairs, especially those of our own state — and there was hardly another man living who had a more intimate knowledge of the history and material interests of the state during the last forty years. At an early age he became a member of the family of Gov. Marcy, who had married his sister; and, during the whole career of that great statesman, was his confidential friend, sharing his counsels and assisting in his labors. Mr. Newell had largely participated in the management of the finances and the canals of the state, and was conspicuous, during many years, for his sound views and faithful labors in reference to those subjects. From 1833 to 1839 he held the office of second deputy comptroller — from 1842 to 1848 that of chief clerk of the canal department — from 1852 to 1854 that of auditor — the office under these several names being substantially the same — the charge of the canal department. How faithfully and ably he discharged these duties is known by all familiar with our public affairs. The state is largely indebted to him for the thorough organization of the canal department, and for originating the system of an annual report of the tolls, trade and tonnage of the canals — a volume which is now looked for every year with interest by statisticians, as well in Europe as in this country. He was a gentleman of large intellectual culture and varied literary acquirements — enriched and rendered practically useful by extensive intercourse with society, both in this country and abroad. Since the death of Gov. Marcy the papers of the latter had been in his possession, and he had mainly devoted his time to examining and arranging them with a view to their ultimate publication — and he was looked to by the friends and admirers of that distinguished man as better fitted than any one else to write his biography — a labor of love, which he would undoubtedly have discharged had his life been continued. After all, it is not the intellectual strength, the learning, the labors of the man — but his social nature, the virtues of his heart — that endear him to associates and friends, and point the anguish of parting. In these qualities, which bind kindred spirits together, Mr. Newell was richly endowed. He was not a man of general and miscellaneous friendships, but there was a large circle of those who knew his nature, shared his confidence, and loved him, and now sincerely mourn his sudden loss. — *Argus*.

Feb. 19. Temperature at zero at 7 A. M.

Feb. 20. Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Lodge, died, aged 47.

Feb. 21. The funeral of Jacob Putman, killed on the Central rail road, took place at his residence, 36 Herkimer street, attended by Temple lodge.....Margaret Gahan died, aged 68.....Matthew Malaney died, aged 44.....Andrew J. Morey died, aged 32.....Ann E., wife of Edward

J. Crane, died, aged 37.....Julia McNaughton, wife of Dennison Worthington, formerly of Albany, died at Madison, Wisconsin.

Feb. 22. Washington's birth day was celebrated by the 25th regiment and the Hibernian society; oration at Tweddle Hall, by George W. Curtis, and address by Gov. Seymour. The 20th regiment (late Col. Pratt's) arrived and was addressed by Gov. Seymour.....The first National Bank commenced operations in the rooms of the Commercial Insurance company..... The funeral of Major George W. Stackhouse took place from the City Hall, the 25th regiment acting as an escort.....The State street horse rail road commenced running. A free car had been running a few days of the previous week.....Thomas Fish died, aged 72.Isabella Gott died, aged 43

Feb. 23. Harriet Van Zandt, wife of Joseph Taylor, died, aged 34 Fardy Coogan died, aged 43.

Feb. 24. Catharine A., wife of Elisha Ticknor, died, aged 43..... Ephraim T. Whitbeck died, aged 22.

Feb. 25. Sarah Jane Crane died, aged 29.

Feb. 26. Levi Rogers, who formerly carried on business in this city, died at Lockport, at the advanced age of 72 years. The Lockport *Union* says that his early life was eventful, most of it being passed upon the sea in the service of the United States. He was taken prisoner at the siege of Montevideo, and remained in close confinement until exchanged. He served on the ocean during the war of 1812, and was three times taken prisoner. At the close of the war he engaged in the merchant marine service, but for a short time only, when, abandoning the sea, he entered business in the city of New York. Up to the year 1837 he had been a successful merchant in New York, Albany, Troy and other cities in the state. With thousands of others, however, in the financial crash of 1837, he lost the accumulations of years, and was forced to rely solely upon his native business talent, his energy and prudence, for a new start in life. About the year 1845 he became a resident of Lockport, and since then, up to the time of his death, has been actively engaged in the book business thereHugh Roch died, aged 80.....Margaret, wife of Samuel Dare, died, aged 59.....Margaret Morris died, aged 49.

March 1. The firm of Erastus Corning & Co., which for fifty years has had a reputation coextensive with the country, and which indeed has done the largest business of any firm in the United States or Canada, has relinquished the hardware store, passing it into the hands of Edward Wilson, James Byrne and Philip Fitzsimmons, young gentlemen who have been brought up from early boyhood in the store. Mr. Corning retains, of course, his mills and factories and his other large business outside the store—a business extensive enough to absorb the attention as well as gratify the ambition of ordinary men. The *World's* correspondent has the following article in relation to the dissolution of the firm: The withdrawal from the hardware business of the eminent house of Erastus Corning & Co., is an event in the mercantile annals of the state, in all the region outside of New York. It has been so long known as to be considered as identified with the trade. Rising by the succession of business from the firms connected with the colonial and revolutionary day, Mr. Corning made the name of his establishment familiar to all the business circles of the west, growing and advancing as the west developed. In the

midst of all his business, any division of which was sufficient to fill the energies of an industrious man, he found time to give his affairs as a merchant his care, and to sustain his high career as among the first merchants of the nation. It has been a characteristic of Mr. Corning to find time for all his work, and that, too, without parade or display of industry. There have been days of panic and prosperity. The house of Erastus Corning & Co. has endured the one and sustained the other. He finds himself, in the close of this long and busy career, with very, very few of those who commenced business with him yet living men. Of those who gathered around the table of the Pearl Street Hotel, and who there represented the mercantile sagacity of the state, the names are reduced to brief roll call who survive. But these were the men who gave to the business of New York such vigor and honor of the conduct as has built the golden treasure house of modern wealth. It is not an ordinary hour which chronicles the retirement of this firm — and it is of its happiness that it finds the head of the house now, as for a life time, the same calm, courageous, firm and thorough going man of business.....Eliza Reynolds died, aged 26.....Abraham Higham died at Utica, aged 68.

March 2. Michael Hughes died, aged 52.....John Wood died, aged 65.....Hannah, widow of Amos Fassett, died, aged 84.....Julia S., wife of Calvin Pepper, died at Auburn.....Thomas Mullins died, aged 53.

March 3. Mary E., wife of Daniel J. Gladding, died, aged 41.....Nancy Keeling died.....John Burns died, aged 65.....Elizabeth, wife of Morgan L. Schermerhorn, died at Milburn, N. J.

March 4. George Liggett died, aged 48.....Elizabeth Michael died, aged 81.....James Cahill died, aged 71.

March 5. The ice moved down the river, leaving it clear as far as could be seen; but remained firm at the Castleton bar and the Nine mile tree, which are usually the last points to give way.

March 6. A fire at an early hour in the morning destroyed the malt coffee manufactory of White & Moore; loss about 14,000.....Timothy Scott died, aged 59.....Mary Jones died, aged 52.

March 7. James M. Cheney died, aged 41.....Catharine Finn died, aged 22.....Mrs. Maria Parks formerly of Albany, died in Troy, aged 41.

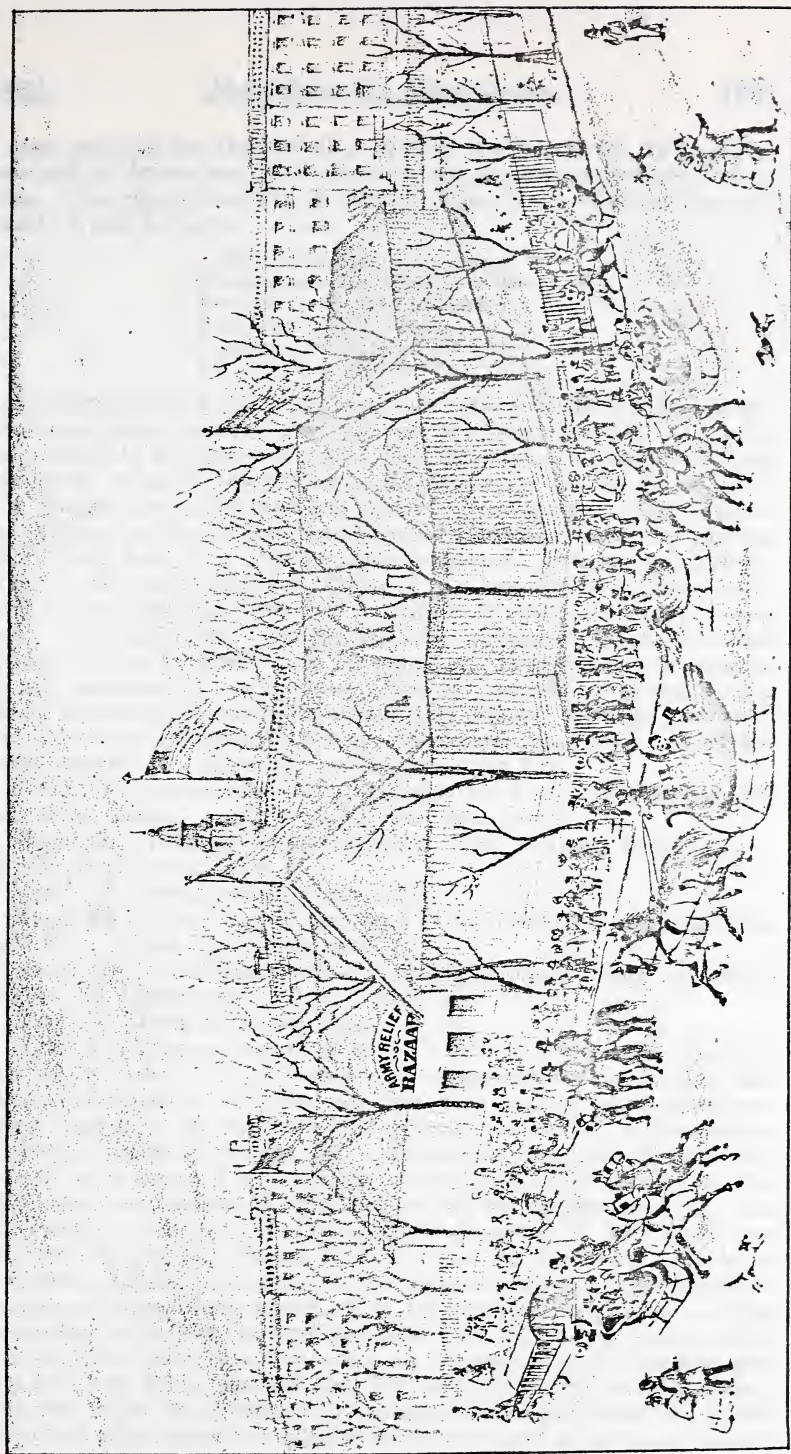
March 8. John Heyden died, aged 80.

March 10. "Going, going, gone!" The auctioneer's hammer knocked off the fragments of the stock on hand at the bazaar, and closed up the business of the concern! The structure, which rose like the palace of Aladdin, as sudden and as beautiful within, disappears as quickly as it did, under the magic spell! All has gone! The trophies, the curiosities, the refectory, the pretty waiter girls. Over the Troy booth is written *Ilium fuit*, over Scotland's *Lochabar no more*. The Orientals have

Folded their tents, like Arabs,
And as silently stolen away.

The long tails of the Japanese are *not* "to be continued in our next." The French have taken French leave — grisettes and duchesses, peasant girls and all. The lion and the unicorn of England no longer fight for crowns — or dollars.

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,



ALBANY ARMY RELIEF BAZAAR
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is gone, and only the shed is left. Winona and her forest train, Metamora and his braves, are off to other hunting grounds, and will find other game. The gipsy queen will no longer tell our future with her lips and trouble it with her eyes.

Tinsel makes an easier crown
Than the proudest kings have worn;
Tho' her royal sword of state
Be a feeble willow wand,
Courtiers have been glad to wait
For the pretty gipsy's hand.

Schenectady and Kinderhook have gone into retirement; and Saratoga awaits our return visit at her spring and in our summer. The Yankees have ceased to calculate and guess. The Germans have settled up, and now await to see if the Schleswig Holstein affair can be settled also! The *Orange boven* of Holland has dropped for the nonce. The ladies of the Military booth, with their saucy soldier's caps, the cantinieres and the starry host, have, like dashing white sergeants, gone marching away. Where is the glory of Spain? Departed. Where the merry Swiss girls? Back to their mountain fastnesses. What is all this lovely vision turned into? It is a poem of loveliness turned into the prose of one hundred thousand dollars! And that is the end of it. Was ever epic or episode so well translated?.....An exciting election for officers of the Young Men's Association resulted in the election of Samuel Hand for president, and the whole independent ticket. The competition grew out of the negro question.....James H. Terbush died, aged 21.

March 11. The propeller John Taylor arrived from New York, the first boat of the season.....Christine E. Nash died, aged 22.

March 12. Frederick Degen killed by being run over, aged 64.....Patrick Shearin died, aged 60.

March 13. John Héck died, aged 19.

March 14. Rachel Stewart died, aged 74.....Catharine Connelly died, aged 60.....John Modot died, aged 65.

March 15. A fire destroyed the upholstery establishment of David Shanks, 32 Green street. Loss \$12,000.

March 16. John T. Dudley died, aged 58.

March 17. The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was duly observed in this city to-day. The Hibernian Provident society, the Emmet and the Corcoran guards celebrated the event by a parade, and attended pontifical high mass in the Cathedral. Services were held in the various Catholic churches in the morning. The military and Hibernian society turned out in strong force. In the evening the annual supper of the Hibernians was given at Stanwix Hall, which was largely attended. At St. Patrick's church, in the Bowery, the panegyric of St. Patrick was delivered by the Rev. Father Driscoll, which was listened to by a large audience. Taking it all in all the day was well observed by our Hibernian friends, and every thing passed off in the best possible manner.....The newsteam boat St. John arrived from New York. This magnificent vessel, built by the People's line for the express purpose of running between this city and New York, reached the city about 6 o'clock in the morning. She was under the command of Captain William H. Peck, one of the oldest and ablest steam boat captains on the river, and a gentleman in every

way qualified to command this magnificent floating palace. On the boat there were three hundred state rooms, affording accommodations for one thousand persons. Besides these there were sixty standee berths, each being nearly equal in size to an ordinary bedstead. In the main saloon were two bridal chambers, fitted up with rose wood furniture and elegantly upholstered. Money had been lavished upon the *St. John* without stint, for the furniture throughout was of the costliest description and designed for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. She sat as graceful as a swan upon and glided through the water with apparent ease and almost noiseless. Captain Peck was compelled to yield to the pressure of the wishes of his host of friends and open his truly magnificent vessel to their inspection. It soon became noised about the city that the *St. John* was to be seen, and from the moment that the gang plank was thrown upon the dock up the time of leaving for New York, the vessel was thronged with spectators. It can be truly said that she was the most magnificent vessel afloat. She was a world within herself, with all the comforts of a home. Messrs. John English & Son built the hull; the Allaire works, the engine; Mr. John E. Hoffmire did the joiner work, and H. C. Calkins the copper and plumbing; Barney & Styles were the painters and decorators. The steamer is a splendid testimonial of their skill in their several arts. The cost of the steamer was about \$450,000. The *St. John* will return again to-morrow morning, when all who may desire can pay her a visit of inspection.....Richard W. Murphy died.....Mary Macguire died, aged 19.....John Powers died, aged 52.....John Quirk died, aged 49.

March 19. Lewis D. Welch died, aged 38 William J. Warner died at Morristown, N. J., aged 57.

March 20. Mary, wife of James Kenny, died, aged 34.

March 21. A motion was made before the common council to purchase the Congress Hall property for the use of the state, in the erection of a new and enlarged Capitol.....Judge Abraham Morrell, for many years a resident of this city, and formerly one of the justices of the justices' court of this city, died at the residence of his son in Lansingburgh, at the advanced age of 79 years. He was born in Schenectady, January, 1785, entered Union College at the age of fifteen, and four years subsequently graduated. Shortly afterwards he commenced the study of law with Hon. Daniel Cady, at Johnstown, Montgomery county. While residing there he held the offices of county judge and master and examiner in chancery. He removed to this city in 1811, and after a short residence here was elected justice of the justices' court. He retired from public life in 1852.

March 23. Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, inspector general U. S. A., and son of the late patroon, died at Cincinnati. It is painful to see how wars cheapen life. Men pass out of existence, in the din and bustle, as rain drops disappear in the ocean. Ordinarily such a man as Henry Van Rensselaer, a son of our late honored patroon, himself an honor to his name and ancestry, would not have died without receiving appropriate tributes. Though a son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, he resided only during his early youth in Albany. He was educated at West Point, but resigned soon after he graduated, to marry a gifted and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John A. King, and commenced life as a farmer in St. Lawrence county, where he became an enterprising, useful, and much

respected citizen. In 1840, Mr. Van Rensselaer was elected to congress. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Van Rensselaer hastened to Washington, tendering his services to his country. They were immediately accepted. His first service was with Gen. Scott, as aid. When the general retired, he went to the field, and has been actively employed up to the time of his death. Colonel Van Rensselaer was, in its truest and best sense, a gentleman. Though "born with a gold spoon in his mouth" he felt early that he had duties to perform; and preferring industry to idleness, marked out a course which promised usefulness and reputation. As a citizen he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of all good men; and as a soldier, dying in the service of his country, his memory will be cherished by those who know, as we do, how truly worthy he was of the reward due to a patriot and a soldier. — *Journal*.
Rosina, wife of Thomas Lundy, died, aged 36.

March 24. Catharine M., widow of William S. Wood, died, aged 64.
Mary McKissick died, aged 18.....John Doyle, member of Co. A, 10th regiment, died, aged 20.....Nicholas Coyle, chief engineer of the gun boat Norwich, St. John's river, Florida, died, aged 44.

March 25. Rosy, wife of James McCarthy, died, aged 48.

March 26. Jacob Scheik died, aged 26.....John Curlin was shot at the barracks, by a sentinel, while attempting to run the guard.

March 27. Rev. John N. Campbell, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, died of pneumonia, aged 66. The announcement of death even when expected, comes to us with a shock, and certainly it is so when the arrow falls suddenly upon a shining mark, as it has just done in our city. Yesterday, almost at the moment the congregation of the First Presbyterian church were assembling in their earthly tabernacle, the spirit of their pastor was being carried beyond the veil into the presence of the great Jehovah. The Rev. Dr. John N. Campbell, after a few days' — only a few hours' of alarming — illness, breathed his last just before the hour of service on Sunday morning. His congregation were assembling to celebrate the last sacrament of their risen Redeemer, in which their pastor had made every preparation to participate. Consequently it was an occasion of peculiar sacredness and of holy interest, and the startling announcement that he had gone from them forever was indeed overawing. Dr. Campbell was a man of such delicacy of physique as seemed incapable of resisting the wearing influence to which his mind of acumen and activity subjected it, and yet, though almost his whole life had been that of an invalid, rarely, scarcely ever did he allow his ministerial duties to be interrupted; and if prevented, as he often was, because of his feebleness, from accomplishing the more arduous avocations of the pastor, his teachings from the pulpit, his admonitions, his warnings, were never neglected — they were as constant as they were convincing and irresistible. Dr. Campbell commenced his career of usefulness as a minister in and citizen of Albany so long ago that those who are now among its influential and active citizens, were then lisping the first lessons of their catechism. He has identified himself with the progress, religious, moral and *morale* of the city and the state, and even the country. He was ever ready to aid in every way the advancement of the temporal as well as the eternal interest of his fellow-men. He had long been an energetic and influential member of the board of Regents of the Uni-

versity, and the highly respectable position of that board and its widespread and beneficial influence were greatly owing to his untiring efforts in its behalf. In Dr. Campbell were added to the power of a vigorous intellect the polish and cultivation of the finished scholar; and in the church, like Massillon, he had an original way of searching the human heart, its secret passions and interests, in order to arrive at the motives, and to combat the illusions of self love by powerful appeals to the feelings. He painted the passions with so much truth and such irresistible force, that even those whose vicious tendencies he might expose to the noon-day glare were constrained to respect and admire him. A week ago yesterday afternoon Dr. Campbell preached his last sermon, we may now say his funeral oration, for he selected for his text the following verse from the book of Revelation: "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—*Journal*.....Perhaps there has been nothing yet written of Dr. Campbell more appreciative and discriminating than the following, from the Albany correspondent of the *New York World*: Dr. Campbell came to Albany about 1831, assuming the pastoral care of the First Presbyterian church, the oldest of that organization in the city. Around him a welcoming congregation soon gathered, and the friends that gave him that reception found their choice justified by all that becomes a minister of the gospel. He had not lowered the standard of clerical right—the right which consists in a faithful and zealous guard over the purity of the church, and a long series of events justified and approved him. He was a preacher of remarkable power. It had its best proof in this well-known fact. He always occupied his own pulpit, waving aside assistance as he had thrust aside interference, and for those long, long years, meeting the same hearers day after day, and yet, the hushed attention, and still earnest credit that marks the absorbed and the impressed, were in every hour that he spoke. He never neglected to do whatever he had to do in the very best way that it was in his power so to do. He gave his ministerial service the best of himself, and in this he and the eloquent Bethune were examples and models to all those whose high place it is to preach the gospel. Dr. Campbell never preached the themes of political strife or question. He scorned to mingle the dust of this world with the most fine gold of the sanctuary; but of all men most fearless, he avowed the opinions he cherished of modern men or modern events with courage of declaration and with judgment of time and place. He was one of the very ablest and most distinct representatives of the old school of Presbyterians, not using that designation in any partizan or temporary sense, but in its historical and ecclesiastical meaning. Steadily guarding his church from the irresponsibility of congregationalism he, as well, believed it had attained the just degree of conservatism, and there he in his own department kept it—yes, he kept it—firmly and without dividing authority. He believed (and he was right) that the authority of the clergyman comprised all the order of its worship, as well the organ loft as the pulpit, and he, not for an hour, even permitted the weakness of a diluted direction. A gentleman of courtly rule of dress and conduct—precise, neat, orderly, fastidious—he secured the respect of others and preserved his own. He was the concen-

trated representative of the minister in his own sphere, and, what is of intensely more worth than all the rest, he was ever, and at all times and under all circumstances, the minister of the gospel — the preacher of the one all-universe concentrating truth of the atonement. As regent of the university he was assiduous, bright, persevering, and especially to the state library, its building and its management, gave ceaseless attention; but of this I write but for the moment, for, in my judgment, the clergymen may wisest give all such duties to those whose lives belong to literature. His memory is most vivid in excellence as in his own, the greatest of all the professions — the greatest of all the occupations of mankind. In this he was of that order of men not to be forgotten, seldom to be seen. There is earnest and heartfelt grief that he has ceased to be. We felt that one of those had left us whose life was interwoven with our own. “Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.” Such were of the last words which were text for his sermon. Unconsciously he was speaking to himself the words we utter over his grave; and with these words of sacred blessing may, in the truth of *his* history, be blended those which Mary, Queen of Scots, said of John Knox: “Here lies one who never feared the face of man.” — *Sentinel*.....Our community at large were astounded yesterday morning by the sad and unlooked for intelligence that the Rev. Dr. Campbell had closed his earthly career, just as the people were about assembling in their respective churches. He preached twice the last sabbath, with his accustomed ease, nor was there anything to indicate that the effort was at all injurious to him. On Monday he was in his usual health, and spent a considerable part of the day in calling upon his friends in different parts of the city. Monday evening he stopped for a short time at the house of his friend and physician, Dr. Boyd, and though not apparently much indisposed, he expressed the opinion that he had taken cold. The next day the doctor was called in, and found him with a violent fever, and other symptoms indicating pneumonia. This state of the system continued for two or three days; but when the disease yielded, it was found that the system had not vigor enough to sustain itself. From this time he sunk rapidly, and during his last hours was too feeble for any intelligible utterance. Comparatively few of his friends in the city, outside of his own congregation, were aware that he was not in his usual health, until, as they were on their way to church, or at the church door, they were thrown into a state of sad amazement by hearing that he had just before breathed his last. Dr. Campbell became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city in September, 1831, having previously exercised his ministry both in Petersburg, Va., and in Washington city. He was a man of much more than ordinary powers, of unusual versatility of mind, of extensive and varied culture, of refined and gentlemanly manners, and of great strength and decision of purpose. He had an uncommon share of executive ability, and performed much valuable service beyond the limits of his own congregation. He was an active and useful member of the board of regents of the state of New York, and the building containing the State library is, in no small degree, a monument of his architectural taste. His death will leave a wide chasm, not only in the dwelling which his presence has irradiated, not only in the congregation who loved and honored him, but in every institution and in every circle with which he has been more im-

mediately connected. — *Argus*.....Sarah, wife of Frederick Ingmire, died, aged 64..... James Isdell died, aged 68.

March 28. Catharine, wife of James Roach, died, aged 36.....Louisa C. Ball died, aged 29.

March 30. Daniel A. Cunningham died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 25, and was buried at Albany.

March 31. A steam fire engine, built in New York for the Beaverwyck Club Steam Fire Association, arrived by the morning boat, and was placed in the house prepared for it in Hudson street. Some four months since a number of gentlemen of this city, among whom were several prominent and influential members of the fire department, met together for consultation, the result of which meeting was the formation of an association. At a subsequent meeting a number of other gentlemen were admitted as members, and the association adopted the name of the Beaverwyck Club. The club was organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers: John McB. Davidson, president; William A. Rice, 1st vice president; Michael Delehanty, 2d vice president; Thomas Kearney, treasurer; William G. Weed, secretary; Barnet C. Humphrey, actuary; John McB. Davidson, Paul Cushman, Jacob C. Cuyler, William A. Rice, Lafayette D. Holstein, William H. Taylor, Thomas Kearney, John Kennedy Jr., Hale Kingsley, Michael Delehanty, Barnet C. Humphrey, Daniel Shaw, Hugh J. Hastings, William G. Weed, board of directors. Officers in fire service department: Jacob C. Cuyler, foreman; William Mix Jr., 1st assistant; William J. Shankland, 2d assistant; Edward Leslie, clerk. Soon after the formation of the association a contract was awarded to Mr. Joseph Banks, of New York city, for the construction of a steam fire engine. Mr. Leverich, of the *New York Leader*, who is a practical machinist, and has been superintendent of fire apparatus of the city of New York, for the last seven years, assisted the builder in the supervision of the work. The steamer arrived here yesterday morning upon the St. John, in charge of the builder and Chief Engineer McQuade, and was taken to her house by the members of the fire service department, where she was visited by a large number of citizens during the day. The house is located in Hudson street, in the rear portion of the property of Gilbert C. Davidson, Esq., the whole of which, including Mr. D's residence in Beaver street, has been purchased by the club, and will be taken possession of on the 1st day of May next. No more desirable property than this for the purpose could be found in this city. The club house is elegant and capacious, and very little alteration has been required to make the engine house one of the finest in this or any other city. Its location is central, and the hill portion of the city can be easily and promptly reached by Hudson street. The steamer is appropriately named the James McQuade, after the present chief engineer, who, it is universally admitted, has brought the fire department of this city up to a scale of efficiency never before attained. The McQuade was built by Joseph Banks, of New York, after the most approved style of steam fire engines. Simplicity of construction seems to have been the design of the builder, as well as power and beauty. She works as light and airy as a phaeton, and moves along as easily as our lightest hose carriages. The weight of the engine is thirty-five hundred pounds, exclusive of water in the boiler. The pump is nine-inch stroke by four and a half diameter, and the steam

cylinder eight inches by the same stroke as the pump. The boiler is cased in silver, ornamented with finely finished brass mountings, made by the best workmen in the country. Every part of the engine is polished in the best manner, and as a specimen of mechanical skill surpasses any steam fire engine ever built. The lamps were made in Newark, N. J., and were presented to the company by one of our citizens. Of the working capacity of the engine the builders say but little, as they intend to try her to-day and let the result show. Still it is but just to say that on a trial given to a committee in New York on Monday last, she threw an inch and an eighth stream over two hundred feet. Much better work is expected to day. The company are not yet prepared to do duty with their new apparatus, but expect shortly to enter into the field with the rest of the department, and do their share, at least, of preserving the city from large fires. They intend, of course, to become a part of the incorporated fire department. We have devoted considerable space to an account of this steamer, because we believe her advent here is the inauguration of a system which will eventually drive out the hand engine as certainly as steam is more efficacious than hand power. — *Times*.

April 1. A trial of the steam fire engine was had in State street, and a stream thrown 130 feet perpendicular through 280 feet of hose..... Ann, daughter of the late Giles W. Porter, died.....Christopher H. Boshen was killed on the rail road at St. Johnsville.

April 3. William J. Dunn died, aged 35.....Martin W. Rysedorphe died, aged 31.

April 4. The St. John proved to be as fast as she was magnificent. Hitherto the Vanderbilt had been deemed invincible; but she was distanced by the St. John. Both boats left their docks in New York, Monday evening at 4 minutes past six o'clock. They moved off side by side, and, until they reached Stony Point, the Vanderbilt succeeded in keeping in the wake of the St. John, and was thus, as river men will understand, practically towed by the latter. At Stony Point, the St. John shook her off, and left her miles behind, reaching her dock in this city in *eight hours and forty-four minutes*. The St. John had on board besides a large crowd of passengers, three hundred tons of freight — a fact which rendered her time the most remarkable. No such time, with such a load, was ever before made on the river. The following is the memoranda of this extraordinary passage: Yonkers, 0h. 59m. Stony Point, 2h. 13m. West Point, 2h. 59m. Newburgh, 3h. 23m. Poughkeepsie, 4h. 18m. Kingston, 5h. 10m. Albany, 8h. 44m.....Samuel Gray died, of paralysis, aged 55.....Wm. Barriskill died, aged 24.....Mrs. Lydia ;Vanderlip died, aged 75.....Charles Cook died, aged 28.

April 5. Lydia Ogler died, aged 18.....Wm. J. Carroll died, aged 19.Dorcas, wife of O. M. Bullis, died, aged 49.

April 6. Robert Server died, aged 58,.....Catharine, wife of Angelo Barry, died, aged 38.....Wm. Klape died.....Margaret, wife of Patrick Baxter, died, aged 28.

April 7. Lafayette D. Holstein died, aged 38.....Mrs. Margaret Murray died, aged 17.

April 8. Ann Martin died, aged 44.....Moses Goodrich died, aged 81.....Mrs. Johanna Gleason died, aged 74.....James Robertson died, at Fort Reno, D. C., while on a visit to his son in the army, aged 70.

April 11. James Lynch died, aged 21.....The new Steam boat Milton Martin made her first trip from Catskill, and was said to be the finest boat of her dimensions on the river.....Col. Lewis Benedict killed at the battle of Red River, aged 45.

April 12. Edward H. Peck died, aged 34.

April 13. A bill was introduced in the senate for the erection of a new Capitol. The bill introduced by senator Laimbeer, appropriated \$100,000 for the commencement and prosecution of the new Capitol, and the necessary expenses attending the same. The first section provides that whenever the city of Albany, or the citizens thereof, shall deposit with the commissioners of the land office, a good and sufficient deed, conveying to the people of the state, in fee simple and unincumbered, all that certain piece or parcel of land, generally known as Congress Hall block, in the said city of Albany, and bounded northerly by Washington avenue, easterly by Park place, south by Congress street, and West by Hawk street, and furnish the proper evidence that the common council of Albany has closed and discontinued that part of Park street south of Washington avenue, and that part of Congress (late Spring) street, east of Hawk street, and thereupon the streets so closed shall become the property of the state, and be included in and form a part of the Capitol grounds, the governor shall nominate and by and with consent of the senate, appoint a board of three commissioners, to be known as the New Capitol Commission, for the purpose of erecting a new Capitol for the use and accommodation of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, and such other objects and purposes as may be connected therewith. The commissioners will take the oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state, and proceed immediately in such manner as they may deem best to procure the requisite plans for a new Capitol, the necessary accommodations, &c.; and, upon the approval of the plan or plans by the commissioners of the land office, shall proceed with the work. The new Capitol shall be located in the city of Albany, upon the site of the present Capitol, and ground adjacent thereto, as shall have been secured for that purpose and conveyed to the state. The present Capitol was not to be removed until suitable rooms were completed in the new building, for the accommodation of at least one branch of the legislature.....Mary Stewart, wife of David Gillen, died, aged 72.....John Bay died, aged 82.John J. Degraff died, aged 73.....Margaret, wife of Patrick Walsh, died, aged 32.

April 14. Catharine, wife of John G. Angus, died, aged 41..... Henry Osterhout died, aged 78.

April 15. John McClusky, who died at Washington, aged 28, was buried in this city.....John Conners died, aged 23.

April 19. Mrs. Mary Mann died, aged 72.

April 20. Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, aged 81.

April 21. Mrs. Katie M., wife of A. J. Wilde, of New York, died.A meeting of working men was held at the City Hall, to denounce a bill before the legislature to restrain unlawful acts by combinations..... The printers employed in the establishment of Mr. Munsell, on State street, knocked off work yesterday. The strike was caused by the introduction by Mr. Munsell, of a couple of young ladies into said estab-



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ishment to work at the case at book work, on account of the scarcity of workmen, a great number having volunteered and gone to the war. There were nine male workmen suspended operations.—*Times*. Two of the strikers went to work in other offices at a dollar a week less than he had paid them.

April 23. Patrick Riley died, aged 74.

April 24. Cornelia Pruyn, wife of Charles Van Zandt, died.....Sergeant Harrie Booth, late of Albany, died at camp Chris Beck, near Memphis, aged 24. He was in the 7th Indiana Cavalry.

April 26. William C. Wilson died, aged 44.....Henry B. Mesick died, aged 61.....James Welsh died, aged 74.

April 27. L. Sprague Parsons died, aged 5.....Emma Ernestine Lodge died, aged 19 years and 8 months.

April 28. The water was several feet above the dock, and early in the morning, the rain of several days continuance turned to snow, covering the houses to the depth of two inches, but melting on the earth, as it fell.About 12 o'clock at night the cabinet manufactory of Xavier Senrick on Dove street, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Senrick lost his life, aged 39, by entering the building while it was in flames.

April 30. The malt coffee manufactory of White & Moore, corner of Bleecker and Quay streets, was destroyed by fire, loss \$25,000.

May 1. Alonzo L. Blanchard died, aged 65.....Cornelius McEnerney died, aged 66.

May 2. Funeral of Col. Lewis Benedict, attended by the military and firemen.....Robert Clawson died, aged 71..... Henry Pattison died, aged 25.....Ann, wife of Harry Smith, died, aged 50.....Catharine, wife of Conrad Degau, died, aged 29.....Wm. H. Morton died, aged 23.

May 3. Caroline M. Pemberton died, aged 28.....Thomas Kelly died, aged 63.....John Harris died, aged 65.....Capt. Hercules Hillman died, aged 43.....Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Wm. Coughtry, died.

May 4. Ann, wife of Cornelius Mulverhill, died, aged 25.

May 5. Wm. J. Reilley died, aged 27.

May 6. The temperature rose to 85 in the shade, after a long spell of wet and cold weather.....Christian Clark died, aged 85.....John Barriskill died, aged 56.....Clinton J. Sheldon died, aged 23.

May 7. Rev. S. H. Norton, formerly of Albany, died at Fredonia, N. Y.

May 8. Col. James Swift died, aged 42. He served one campaign of three months as Lieut. Col. of the 25th regiment, and another three months as Colonel.

May 9. Fanny Reynolds died, aged 28.....Ground was broken for the Pearl street rail road to Kenwood.....Charles Brice was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, aged 23.

May 10. Eveline, wife of John Campbell, died, aged 61.....A fire in West Ferry street destroyed several houses and a valuable horse..... Ann Lush died.....Gen. James C. Rice killed at Spottsylvania, in Virginia.Simeon H. Mann of Co. G, 121st Reg., was killed also in the charge in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, while on the top of the enemy's breastworks.

May 11. Jane Ann Boyd, wife of Thomas C. Flynn, died, aged 23.One hundred guns were fired in the Park, by order of the governor, for our victories in Virginia.

May 14. Eugene Quackenbush died, aged 29.....John Welsh died, aged 41.

May 16. John Kirnan died, aged 58.

May 17. Funeral of Charles S. Herrman, member of Co. B, 177th Reg., who died at Bonnet Carre.....John Butler died, aged 50..... Jane, widow of Henry Guest, died, aged 96.....Mary, wife of Bartholomew Curtin, died, aged 58.....Julia, wife of James Burns, died 54.

May 18. Samuel Watson died, aged 59.

May 19. The funeral of Gen. James C. Rice took place at the residence of his brother, William A. Rice. The services were performed by the Rev. Drs. Palmer and Sprague. The body was then conveyed to the Capitol, where it lay in state till half-past four, when the military funeral took place.....Fanny A., wife of Henry Lansing, died, aged Harmanus Augustus Bowers of Co. C, 177th Reg., died at Friedericksburgh, of wounds received in battle.....Capt. John A. Morris was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, aged 28.

May 20. Mary, widow of Peter G. Van Wie, died, aged 83.

May 24. Lieut. William E. Orr, of the 7th Artillery, was wounded in battle, and died soon after, aged 22.

May 25. James Murphy died, aged 45.

May 26. Mary, wife of Josiah Conklin, died, aged 49.

May 27. A. D. Rosekrans died, aged 66.....Deborah Bleecker died.Gilbert Utter died, aged 64.....Patrick Skilly died, aged 26..... The body of Daniel Calhoun, who was missed since the previous autumn, was found in the basin.

May 28. Mrs. Maria Jarvis, formerly of Albany, died, aged 60.

May 29. Col. John Wilson was buried with military honors..... Abraham S. Thornton, of the 7th Artillery, who died at Washington, was buried from the Hudson street Baptist church.....James Hayes died aged 31.....The lad Kelly, who fell down the rocks at Buttermilk falls on Sunday afternoon, received a severe contusion on the head, which rendered him insensible for twelve hours. He fell a distance of about seventy-five feet, and it was a great wonder that he was not instantly killed. He was seeking a bird's nest at the time.

May 30. William Douglass Forsyth died in New York.

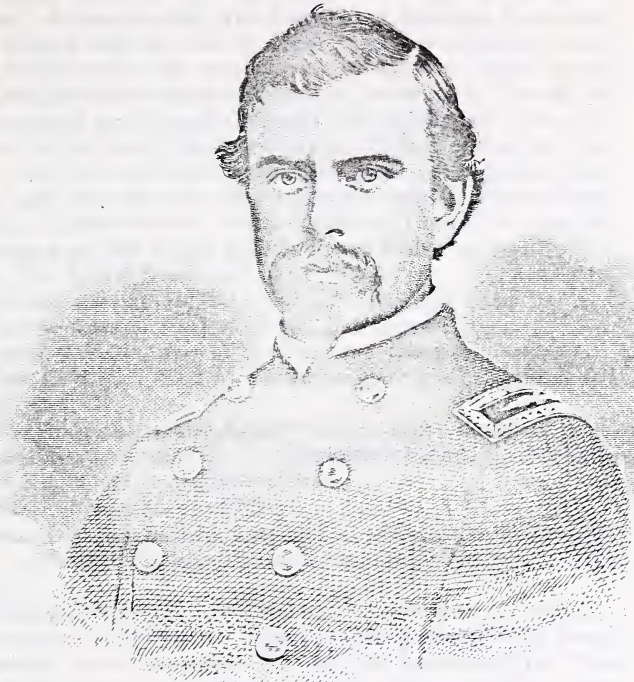
May 31. Mary Downey, wife of John Mc Cann, died, aged 30.

June 1. John Malone died, aged 40.

June 2. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Oliver, died, aged 37.....Wm. E. Orr, acting assistant adjutant general of 7th N. Y. artillery, died of wounds at Washington, D. C., aged 23.

June 3. George E. Upjohn, of Co. H. Heavy Artillery, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., aged 21.

June 4. Col. Lewis O. Morris was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. Col. Morris was the commander of the 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and not the colonel of the 66th as reported. Dr. Vanderpoel of this city, his brother-in-law, received a telegram announcing his death, and stating that his body had arrived at Washington. Col. Morris was a soldier by birth. His father's monument in our cemetery records his death at Monterey, leading his command, after an honorable career in the regular army. In consideration of the services of the father, the son was immediately commissioned by President Polk, in the regular army. He



Eng'd by A. F. Chase

John Wilson

acquired position there; and when the 113th regiment was raised in this city, was offered the colonelship. His regiment was among the reinforcements ordered to Grant, after the battles of the Wilderness, and he was acting brigadier general when he fell. The *Journal* pays a feeling tribute to his personal character: Col. Morris was no ordinary man. His mind naturally vigorous, was strengthened by hard study, and enriched by liberal culture. Strong in will, yet winning in manners, he at once commanded the respect and affection of those under his command. Although a strict disciplinarian, he was idolized by his men. Cool in the hour of danger, self-possessed when the storm of battle raged fiercest, he inspired, by his example encouraged the timid, and rebuked the cowardly. He was a stranger to fear, and died gloriously in the field and in the face of the rebel foe. He was an ardent patriot, loved the old flag more than he did life, and went into the war for its defence with his whole heart. In the bright roll of martyr-heroes which history will exhibit to the admiration of coming ages, few names will shine out with a serener splendor than that of Col. Lewis O. Morris.

June 5. Catharine, wife of John J. Van Alstine, died, aged 55..... Maria, wife of Jacob Gramm, died, aged 40.....Edward Garrett died, aged 28.....Lemon Reynolds died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

June 6. Walter D. Leslie died at Yorktown, Va., aged 17, and was buried at Albany, Oct. 26.

June 7. The workmen upon the Albany bridge drove the first piles.Samuel H. Stewart died, aged 64.....James Haley died.....Nicholas Williams died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

June 8. Arthur Lyness died, aged 39.

June 9. Thomas Kavanah died, aged 25.....Michael McDonough died, aged 25.....Thomas Costigan died at Chestnut Hill hospital, Philadelphia, aged 23.

June 10. William Ellis died at Richmond, Va., a prisoner of war.

June 11. Funeral of Col. Morris. The remains of this gallant young officer were conveyed from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Vanderpoel, to the North Dutch church, where the funeral exercises took place. They were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, and were solemn and impressive. Among those in attendance at the church were a few members of the 7th artillery, who were wounded in the recent campaign in Virginia, and who can now walk by the aid of crutches. At the conclusion of the services in the church, the remains were brought out and received with military honors by the Twenty-fifth regiment, under command of Col. Church. The remains of Col. Morris were then conveyed to the cemetery. The funeral escort consisted of the Twenty-fifth regiment, preceded by Schreiber's band. Then followed the funeral car drawn by six grey horses plumed. The coffin was covered by the flag for which he lost his life, and adorned with white roses. The bearers were Generals Rathbone and Vanderpoel, and Colonels Baker, Ainsworth, Young and Harcourt, flanked by a detachment of the Twenty-fifth regiment, and followed by the horse of the deceased, led by his groom. The mourners were followed by officers and soldiers of the army, who came hither to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave and lamented dead. The committee of arrangements and the mayor and common council followed in carriages. The streets through which the

funeral cortege passed were crowded with spectators, and grief was depicted in almost every countenance.....Isabella, wife of B. K. Miller, and daughter of Geo. W. Peckham, late of Albany, died at Milwaukie, aged 26.

June 12. A hail storm at 11 o'clock; some of the hail as large as walnuts.....Richard Crozier died, aged 37.

June 14. John Westover died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

June 15. Major Charles E. Pruyn, of the 118th, was killed in battle before Petersburg, aged 23. He was the son of the late Samuel Pruyn, entered the army as a lieutenant, and earned his promotion by courage in the field. He was buried on the 27th.

June 16. Sarah, wife of Andrew Corcoran, died, aged 33.

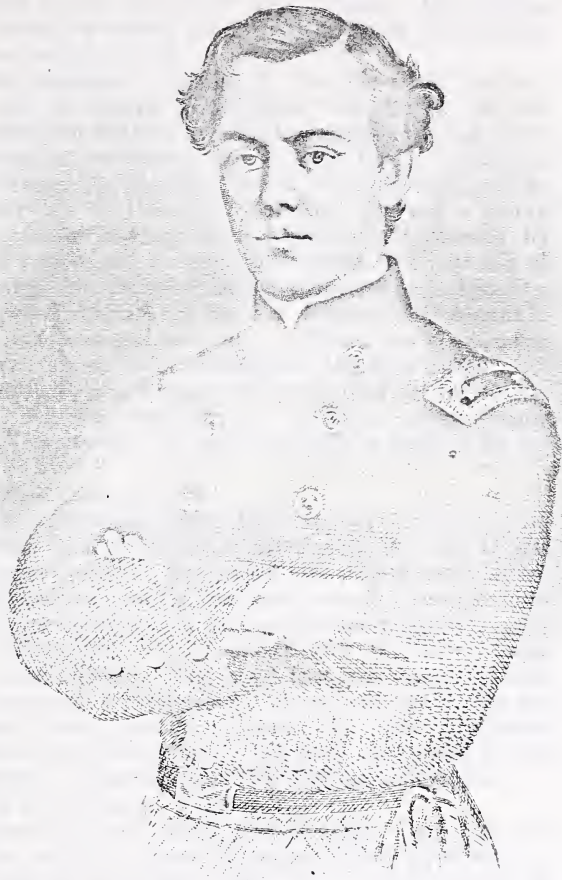
June 17. J. V. Henry McKown died, aged 32.....John Wallace died, aged 35.....John A. Johnson was killed in charging the defences at Petersburg.

June 18. Sarah Niver died, aged 36.....Samuel W. King died..... Clara Maria, wife of John Tweddle died.....Henry Clay Leslie died in hospital at Washington, aged 19.....George Sanders, Sergeant of Battery D, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, died of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

June 19. Samuel R. Swain of the 57th Reg., N. Y. V., was buried. He died at Warrenton Junction, Va.

June 20. Capt. Robert H. Bell died. Capt. Robert H. Bell of the 7th Heavy Artillery, died in the army hospital at Washington, on Monday. He was wounded in battle on the 19th of May last, and subsequently underwent the amputation of one of his limbs above the knee. From that moment he began to sink, and Monday death put an end to his suffering. Capt. Bell was one of the first to volunteer in defence of his country. When Washington was threatened, he enlisted in Co. R. (A. B. C's, Capt. Kingsley), 25th Reg., as a private, and remained with it until it returned to this city. He subsequently re-enlisted, and from merit and deeds of valor he steadily rose until he gained the position he occupied when he was shot down on the field of battle. We learn by a telegram that his body has been embalmed and will be forwarded to this city for interment. Capt. Bell was a prominent member of the fire department, at one time being foreman of engine 8.....Henry Glass died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

June 21. The *New York Post* says: The new day boat Chauncey Vibbard, Capt. Hitchcock, commenced her regular trips to Albany on Tuesday. She is a fine vessel, measuring two hundred and seventy five feet long, and thirty-five feet beam, built by Lawrence & Folk of Brooklyn. The engines make about twenty-five strokes a minute, and give the vessel great speed. The Vibbard is fitted up throughout with much taste. The Daniel Drew, which runs with her, makes the trip from West Point to New York in two hours and thirty minutes. These boats form the popular day line to Albany. The following will show the time of the Vibbard, from point to point, on her first trip to Albany: New York to Yonkers, 42m. New York to Hastings, 55m. New York to Caldwell, 2h. 4m. West Point to Newburgh, 26m. Newburgh to Poughkeepsie, 44m. Rhinebeck to Catskill, 1h. 6m. Catskill to Hudson, 12½m. New York to Albany, deducting time at landing, 7½ hours. Chief Engineer



Ed. Smith 1854

John E. Sprague

Gage feels confident that he can make the trip in an hour's less time, when everything is in perfect order.

June 22. Mary J., wife of John S. Perry, died, aged 38.....George L. Webster died, aged 36.

June 23. Katie Agnes Farrell died, aged 17.....Lieut. John Nolan of the 155th Reg., mortally wounded at the battle before Petersburg, died in hospital, at Annapolis, aged 33.

June 24. Wm. Van Gaasbeek a member of the Eleventh Artillery (Havelock Battery), died on Morris Island, near New York. On the 12th inst., he was wounded in the arm by a rebel sharpshooter, and afterwards suffered amputation of the limb at the shoulder blade. Although he received every attention, his physician could not rally him, and he sank steadily and calmly into the slumbers of death. He was a young man possessed of many social and agreeable qualities, and beloved by his comrades. He was a brave and accomplished soldier, and enlisted in the defence of his country with mingled feelings of patriotism and justice. His death will cast a gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends in this city, by whom he was loved and beloved.....Eliza Jane Williamson, wife of George Sanders, (whose death occurred on the 18th), died..... Thomas Smith Jr., Co. B, Berdan's Sharp Shooters, died at City Point hospital, Va., aged 21. He was wounded in a skirmish before Petersburg on the 16th.....Temperature in some localities as high as 99 degrees in the shade.

June 25. Joseph Cahill died, aged 45.

June 26. The funeral of the late Capt. Bell, Seventh Artillery, took place yesterday afternoon, from the house of Engine Co. No. 8. It was an imposing and impressive scene. The coffin was placed on a raised dais, on an open catafalque, over which, from each corner, sprung an arch of evergreens, from the centre of which were suspended a figure 8, composed of immortelle. The coffin was shrouded with the starry banner for which he "nobly fighting fell." The catafalque was drawn by four gray horses, plumed, preceded by Schreiber's band, and the entire fire department (in citizens' dress), under the direction of Chief McQuade, as also members of the Masonic fraternity. The body was placed in the cemetery receiving vault.....Thermometer 103 degrees in the shade..... William Brainard died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

June 27. Mary Reenen, wife of Christopher Bennink, died, aged 26.

June 28. Catharine, wife of James Finnegan, died, aged 66..... Maria Dunn, wife of Thomas Foley, died, aged 27.....Sergt. Alex. D. Rice of the 7th artillery, died in the hospital, at Washington, of wounds received in battle before Richmond, aged 26.

June 30. Bridget, wife of Michael Blanch, died, aged 27.....George E. Seaton died, aged 41.

July 1. Louisa A. Roof died, aged 18.....Mrs. Maria, widow of Alonzo D. Blanchard, died, at Salem, Washington Co., aged 63, and was buried in Albany.

July 2. Thomas O'Rourke died, aged 50.....James Burns died, aged 22.....John Mooney died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

July 3. Hugh McDonell died, aged 30.

July 4. Edgar Doolittle died, aged 18.....James McDonald late of the Eagle street Hotel, died of injuries received by the upsetting of a stage

July 6. James Bennet died, aged 71.....Mary, widow of Christopher Hepinstall, died.....Oscar H. Boyd died at San Francisco, aged 48..... Daniel E. Swart died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

July 7. Robert A. Fitzgerald died, aged 45.

July 8. Under the obituary head this morning will be found chronicled the death of two aged and respected citizens. Abram Covert and Charles Pohlman. The former for many years carried on a morocco manufactory in this city. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and a devoted Christian. He died at the ripe age of 79 years. The latter is well known to our firemen. At every fire that has occurred in the city during the past thirty years, Old Pop Pohlman, as he was familiarly known, would be found battling with the flames and endeavoring to save property. He was employed by the insurance companies to look to their interests in case of fire, and he performed that duty well. He will be greatly missed by our firemen who "will never look on his like again." — *Express*.....Charles Pohlman died, aged 61.

July 11. William B. Gourlay died, aged 49.....Marcus T. Reynolds died aged 76.

July 12. Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Joel Munsell, Sen., died, aged 82..... Col. James D. Visscher was killed in battle before Washington, aged 36, and was buried in Albany, July 24.

July 13. Joseph Chatterton died, 65.....John Van Leuvan of Co. G. N. Y. Cavalry, died of wounds at Travillion's station.....Mrs. Mary Home died, aged 86.

July 14. Dowd B. Gardner died, aged 67.

July 15. John A. Fee died of wounds received in battle at Petersburg, Va., aged 28, and was buried at Albany on the 22d.....Abraham Vandenberg died at Fortress Monroe, aged 45.....Jacob Burth died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

July 17. Joseph Cooke died, aged 72.....Genevieve, wife of D. B. Tunnicliff, died, aged 39.

July 18. Frances A. Knowlton died, aged 17.....Philip Smith died, aged 80.

July 19. The 91st regiment returned about 9 o'clock in the evening, and was met by an immense concourse of citizens at the depot.....John Moore died, aged 22.

July 20. Despatches to the Rebel war department from General Hood, in command of the Rebel army at Atlanta, announce the death on this day of Major General W. H. T. Walker. General Walker was formerly a resident of this city, and married the youngest daughter of the late Isaiah Townsend, and sister of Hon. Franklin Townsend and Provost Marshal Frederick Townsend. At the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. W. resided at Atlanta, and, renouncing allegiance to the government of the United States, entered the Rebel army. He was formerly an officer in the United States army, and was about fifty years of age. He was born in Georgia, entered the West Point Military Academy in 1833, and graduated in 1837, standing nearly at the bottom of his class. He entered the United States army as a brevet second lieutenant of infantry, on July 2, 1837, and was attached to the sixth regiment. At the end of the month he received his full rank of second lieutenant. He then went to

Florida, and in the battle of Okeechobee, on December 25, 1837, was wounded severely in three places. For his gallantry and good conduct in that battle he was brevetted first lieutenant from that date, receiving his full rank on February 1, 1838. He resigned the service on October 31, 1838; but after an absence of two years was induced to reënter the service. He was therefore reappointed first lieutenant of the sixth infantry on November 18, 1840, his rank to date from February 1, 1838. By this plan he was enabled to gain the promotion to a captaincy on November 9, 1845, instead of at a later period. He served in Mexico, and was brevetted major on August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He was severely wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, during the storming of the works on September 8, 1847, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel from that date. During July, 1854, he was appointed commandant of cadets at West Point, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was promoted to the rank of major of the tenth infantry. On the 20th December, 1860, he resigned the United States service and returned to Georgia, where, although the first to leave the United States service for the cause of the Rebels, he was allowed to remain. After being neglected for some time he was appointed a brigadier general of the provisional Rebel army, and during June, 1863, was promoted to major general. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps, and was shot through the foot in the engagement near Dallas, Georgia, June, 1864. — *Express*.....Samuel Patten died, aged 45.....Esther, wife of Matthew Burton, died, aged 82.....Ida, wife of Isaac May, died.

July 22. Captain John Fee, of the 48th regiment, was buried. He had been foreman of Engine Company No. 7.....Edmund S. Herrick died, aged 68.....Charles Reynolds died, aged 66.....William C. Feltman died.....Susan, wife of John Grounds, died, aged 47.

July 23. Bishop McCloskey, on leaving Albany for New York, reviewed his 17 years' work. When Albany was first erected into a see, there were within its limits only between 40 and 50 churches, between 30 and 40 priests and a Catholic population not exceeding some 60,000. The Catholic churches now number more than 100, and the older churches have been enlarged and beautified. Meantime the number of priests has increased to about 90, while the Catholic population has augmented to nearly 200,000. Where there were but 2 asylums for orphans there now are 8; besides a hospital. Now there are 4 religious orders where there were none before, viz: Jesuits, Franciscans, Augustinians and the Peres Oblats; twenty priests more in number, zealously coöperating with the devoted secular clergy in the work of missions. There are now as many as 40 Christian brothers charged with the education of youth in the asylums and schools in the three largest cities of the diocese. Of communities of religious women there are now six — the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of St. Francis, the Grey Nuns from Canada, Ladies of the Sacred Heart and Sisters of Mercy, laboring with and training the young in almost every portion of the diocese.

July 24. Mrs. Elizabeth Kibbee died, aged 75.....John W. Baker died at Richmond, a prisoner of war.

July 25. Richard Gay died, aged 60.....John Finnigan died, aged 33.

July 26. As Gen. A. Douw Lansing, was walking in Broadway, yesterday about 5 o'clock p. m., he became suddenly faint, and was taken

into the store of J. H. Rice, corner of Broadway and Orange streets, where restoratives were administered and medical aid sent for. He continued insensible; and on the arrival of Dr. Barent P. Staats, a few minutes after, it was ascertained that he had ceased to live. Few men were more widely known or better loved, in this vicinity, than Gen. Lansing. For more than forty years he has had almost exclusive charge of the large Manorial estates of the Van Rensselaers, and had, in many ways, been interested in the business affairs of Albany, and its neighborhood. He was a just and generous man, a good citizen, a christian in all the walks of life, and affectionately loved in the circle of family and friends.....Andrew D. Lansing died, aged 68.....A meeting of officers of colleges and academies, in this state, was held at the Capitol, under the name of University Convocation of the State of New York, for mutual consultation respecting the cause of education, and a permanent organization was formed.....Mary Coleman died, aged 26.

July 27. Susan Horner, wife of George W. Carlon, died.....Gilbert Anderson died, aged 71.

July 28. Aaron D. Patchen, formerly cashier of the New York State Bank, died at Buffalo. He was born in Hoosick, in this state, in 1808. Left when a boy the head of a poor family, he so deported himself as to conciliate respect for himself and them. He proved himself a sterling man of business. He won the confidence of capitalists, and as a banker, has filled with credit, several positions of great trust, when he removed to Buffalo in 1844. His career among us is well known. His extraordinary capacity as a financier, his wonderful quickness of perception, and versatility of resource, and his daring and indomitable energy were well proven in the long closing struggle of his business life. In his domestic relations he was kind, judicious, firm. His nature was genial, his address was easy, his manners pleasing, and he always succeeded in society. Like most men devoted to business he was truly known to but a few, but those who knew him truly, admired and respected him, and there is among us much sincere mourning for his death.....Eliza, wife of Wm. J. Mack, died, aged 30.

July 29. Elizabeth Moore died, aged 79.....Neil McLean, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, died of his wound in the hospital at Alexandria, aged 47.

July 31. The drought of 1864 may justly be considered one of the most severe that has prevailed in this country for many years. From the 27th of May to the 24th of July, inclusive, a period of 59 days, only two inches and forty-three hundredths of rain fell. The rains of July were on the 2d, a quarter of an inch, on the 8th, a fifth of an inch, and on the night of the 10th, an eighth of an inch—all insignificant. Then, on the 25th, from 4 to 11 a. m., two and one tenth inches fell, the value of which was incalculable. The drought severe as it has been, has probably not been as disastrous as some of those of preceding years, as the nights have been almost invariably cool up to within the last few days, and the dews have been in consequence remarkably copious. By way of comparison, the following table of some of the droughts in this vicinity during past years is given.

RAIN.

1843 — May and June, 61 days,.....	2:44
1844 — August and September, 55 days,.....	2:42
1846 — August, September and October, 47 days,.....	0:89
1847 — April and May, 53 days,.....	1:94
1848 — April and May, 58 days,.....	2:09
1848 — July, August and September, 50 days,.....	1:55
1849 — June and July, 50 days,.....	1:42
1851 — July, August and September, 69 days,.....	2:14
1854 — July, August and September, 45 days,.....	1:13
1856 — June, July and August, 60 days,.....	2:60
1864 — May, June and July, 59 days,.....	2:43

This drought continued until August.....George E. Cady long proprietor of Cady's Hotel in Broadway, corner of Orange street, died, aged 60.Alexander Gray died, aged 77.....James Freeman died 72.

Aug. 2. Alexander Niblock died, aged 74.....Lawrence Kirby died, aged 55.....Anna Katharina Shadler died, aged 53.....Ann, wife of Thomas Barren, died, aged 30.....Edwin C. Goldwaite died, aged 19.John Finn died.

Aug. 4. The following is a statement of the capital, the par value of shares, and the prices at which the stock last sold, of the several Albany Insurance Companies named :

	Capital.	Par value of shares.	Latest price of stock.
Albany,	\$150,000	50	160
Albany City, ...	200,000	100	145
Commerce,.....	200,000	100	140

.....Mary, wife of Barney Leddy, late of Albany, died at Bath, Rensselaer Co., aged 26.....Catharine, widow of Nathaniel Davis, died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 84.....John Frus died, aged 22.....Price Price died, aged 53.

Aug. 7. Ludwig Schaffer died, aged 53.

Aug. 8. Harrison G. Clark died at Madison, Ind., aged 27.....Christian Scheidler died, aged 26. He was one of the first volunteers in the war, and served in the Virginia campaign in the 25th regiment.

Aug. 9. James O'Hara committed suicide by drowning, aged 63. He walked off a boat lying between Maiden lane and Columbia street, into the basin. He shouted for help, and was rescued from drowning by officer Martin. The old man was then placed in charge of a boy named Dugan, who knew him, and he promised to go home. He walked along Quay street a short distance, when he pushed the boy from him, crossed the Quay, and again walked off the dock and was drowned. He had recently returned from Ireland, and had disposed of all his property. This act he had since regretted, and it is supposed that this, together with close application to reading, had impaired his mind and health.....John Sheridan died, aged 49.....Mrs. Janet P. Smith, daughter of the late S. J. Penniman, died at Newburg.

Aug. 10. Ebenezer McGregor died, aged 42.

Aug. 11. Stephen J. Rider died, aged 76.....Asher P. Hackley died, aged 26.....Nelson H. Childs died, aged 39.

Aug. 13. Ann Wolohan died, aged 65.

Aug. 14. William John Moore died, aged 38.

Aug. 15. Sherlock Rodgers Jr., died, aged 32.

Aug. 16. Michael Kilfoil died, aged 58..... Warner Wilson died, aged 43.

Aug. 17. Jane, wife of Philip Holten, died, aged 37.

Aug. 18. Luke McKeone died, aged 66.....Jacob Hidel died, aged 46.

Aug. 19. Christopher Foley died, aged 23.

Aug. 20. William Webster died, aged 85.....John Meigs for many years high constable of this city, and a terror to evil doers, died at Jamaica, L. I., aged 80.

Aug. 21. George Lawrence died, aged 68.....Margaret E. Lawlor, wife of Edward Weleh, died, aged 28.

Aug. 23. Michael Gilmartin died, aged 88.

Aug. 24. The board of supervisors offered a bounty of \$900 for recruits, which added to the state bounty made \$1,500.....Henry D. Brower was killed at the battle of Ream's Station, aged 24.

Aug. 25. Capt. Nathaniel Wright of the 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, was killed in the battle of Ream's Station. Nattie, as he was called by his many friends, was at the time of the organization of his regiment, in the employ of Woodward & Hill, as salesman, a situation he filled satisfactorily for over ten years; but in July 1862, when the national cause looked cloudy, he decided to stay at home no longer, and united with Capt. Bell in raising a company for our 113th regiment. He has passed through all the terrible fights unscathed, in which his command has been engaged subsequent to the crossing of the Rappahannock on the 17th of May last, only to lay down his life now with the countless braves who have gone before him. The deceased was about 27 years of age, and was a nephew of the late Nathaniel Wright. The grass which shall grow green over the graves of those killed in this conflict will wave over no more generous hearted friend or true patriot than Capt. Nathaniel Wright.Susan C. Flyan, wife of James Mimney, died.....Maggie B. Miller died, aged 27.....Mrs. Mary Ballantine died, aged 77.....Michael Brannigan died, aged 59.....Maj. Edward A. Springstead of the 7th Artillery, was killed at the battle of the Weldon rail road, in Virginia, where he was senior officer of the regiment, and in command of it.

Aug. 26. Daniel Garrity died, aged 30.

Aug. 26. Many of our citizens were awakened Saturday morning about two o'clock, by a discharge of Heaven's artillery. It was sudden, startling and almost of a deafening character. Those who have been on the battle field compare it to the bursting of a fifteen inch shell, the report and rumbling sound after the explosion being similar to the bursting of the shell and the scattering of the fragments in the air. The like of it has not been heard here in a long time.....There were 108 persons confined in the county insane asylum.....Charles Donahoe died, aged 43.Michael Quirk died, aged 25.

Aug. 28. This morning Rev. Dr. Sprague announced to his congregation that that day was the 35th anniversary of his connection with that church as its pastor. He referred to the circumstance in appropriate and touching language, stating that but few were then occupying pews before him, who were present at his installation, thirty-five years ago.

Great changes had transpired within that period. He congratulated the congregation upon their flourishing condition and said it afforded him pleasure to announce that funds had been secured for the erection of a new and commodious lecture and sabbath school room. The arrangements for the building were so nearly completed, that the structure would soon be commenced. The discourse was an able and eloquent one, and was delivered with marked vigor and force. We trust the venerable gentleman will be spared many years to minister to his admiring congregation. Mary, wife of John Dunnigan, died, aged 32.

Aug. 29. Jacob Boyser died, aged 53.....Justin R. Huntly of Co. E, 44th Reg., died at Whitehall hospital, Bristol Co., Pennsylvania, aged 18.

Aug. 31. Rev. Michael Guth died, aged 62; one of the most venerable, hard working and unassuming, pious priests throughout this country. Though the number of his days were sixty-two years, yet as a faithful priest he ministered at the altar for upwards of thirty-eight years. Ordained at Bezançon, his desires of Christian charity brought him from home and friends. For years he sowed the good seed in Maryland and along the valley of the Blue Ridge. Later on, it was his hand that upraised in Northern New York many a white cross, to shine in the sunlight and on the ripple of Cape St. Vincent. Long before the diocese of Albany was established, Father Guth was unfolding the beautiful mysteries of our redemption, amidst the protracted winters of the north. Each Sunday morning he visited two distant stations, and though fasting and chilled by the long early ride, yet told his people in the English, French and German languages, the works and ways of Divine love. His lonely life was endeared to him by study. Philosophy, and astronomy, and music became companions, and were incentives to his communing soul to "rise higher." Self sacrificing, unsuspecting and beloved, his career is closed, unsullied by impatience, avarice or pride. The vesper psalms were chaunted in the cathedral last evening, and inaugurated the office for the dead.—*Argus*.....Philip Brudey died, aged 35.

Sept. 1. Richard Visser died, aged 27.

Sept. 2. Alexander Marvin died, aged 80.....Patrick White died, aged 21.....Lucinda, wife of Robert Conroy, died, aged 32.....Henry Mann, formerly of Albany, died at Westfield, Mass., aged 40.

Sept. 4. Mary, wife of Geo. W. McKnight, died, aged 58.....Francis E., wife of Alexander G. Sheldon, died, aged 35.

Sept. 5. James Fahrquarson died..... Hannah Wetmore Treadwell, wife of Dr. Martin L. Mead, was killed by being thrown from a carriage at Middlebury, Vermont, aged 22.....R. B. Corliss, Jr., of Co. C, 7th Heavy Artillery, died at the confederate camp prison at Andersonville, aged 20.

Sept. 6. Daniel A. Quigley died, aged 36.....William Edwards died, aged 66.....Joshua M. Babcock died, aged 42.

Sept. 7. Catharine Ryan, wife of John Tole, died, aged 40.....John McElveney, member of Co. E, 63d Reg., died at Alexandria, of wounds received before Petersburg. June 16, aged 49.

Sept. 8. Anthony McQuade died, aged 60.....Maus Houghtaling died, aged 77.

Sept. 10. Harriet Ann, wife of John W. Sherman, died, aged 34..... Patrick Mahar died, aged 42.....John May died, aged 19.....Wm. R. Rice died, aged 21.

Sept. 12. Elizabeth, widow of Warner Daniels, died, aged 82.....
John James McClusky died, aged 34.

Sept. 13. Mary Evans Harper died, aged 21.....Isabella M. Whalen,
wife of Lawrence Hennessey, died, aged 23.....Margaret Fewer died,
aged 19.

Sept. 14. Derrick Van Schaack died, aged 71.

Sept. 15. The steam boat Chauncey Vibbard made the trip from New
York to Albany in 6h. 42m. This is the quickest trip on record. The
following remarkable trips have been made :

YEAR.	H.M.
1852, Francis Skiddy,.....	7:30
1860, Armenia,	7:42
1851, New World,.....	7:43
1849, Alida,.....	7:45
1862, Daniel Drew,.....	6:50
1864, Chauncey Vibbard,.....	6:42

It is in the memory of many living men when the steam boats, after much
careful improvement, were announced to make the trip between the two
cities by *daylight* — that was in from 16 to 18 hours.

Sept. 16. Owen Thompson, a cattle dealer, was murdered at West
Albany.

Sept. 17. Richard Miley died, aged 23.

Sept. 18. Daniel D. Shaw died, aged 64. The deceased at one time
held the position of alderman of the old democratic 5th Ward, and af-
terwards represented the ward in the board of supervisors. Subsequently
he was appointed collector of port, and in later years held a position in
the post office. He distinguished himself in each of the above positions,
discharging the duties of his office with marked ability. Honesty of
purpose and strict business habits marked his course and tended to make
him a frugal officer and an influential citizen.....Sarah Ford died, aged
32.....Mary Donovan died, aged 32.....Ann, wife of Charles McAllister
died, aged 45.....Jesse Barker died, aged 73.

Sept. 19. Luther Frisbee died, aged 69.....Alexander C. Grant died,
aged 44.....Patrick Ryan died, aged 22.....Wm. H. Moon was killed
at the battle of Winchester, Va., aged —, and buried at Albany, Jan. 5,
1865.....John B. Carter was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va.,
and was buried at Albany, Jan. 5, 1865.....Henry Montraville was also
killed in the above action and was buried in Albany, 22d January, 1865.

Sept. 21. Eliza, wife of William Lynch, died, aged 52.

Sept. 22. Marietta, wife of William B. Gilchrist, died, aged 30.....
Ellen, wife of Patrick Ganam, died, aged 26.....Jacob M. Settle died,
aged 44.....Thomas Bohem died.....Edward Downs died, aged 33.

Sept. 23. Edwin Beebe died, aged 52. He was for many years the
proprietor of the Franklin House.....Patrick Edmund Mulharan, of the
91st regiment, died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Sept. 24. Anniversary of the taking of Fort Orange by the English,
in 1664, when it received the name of Albany.....Dr. Ira M. De la
Mater died, aged 45.....John Hillman died at Darien, Wisconsin, aged
59.

Sept. 25. William Scobie died, aged 56.

Sept. 26. The water in the river this morning was very low—lower than it had been for many seasons past, or within the recollection of many of our river men. The Skiddy from New York last night, grounded between this city and Troy. The Vanderbilt from Troy last night was aground on Cuyler's bar, and the Vibbard, which left here at 9 o'clock, took her passengers off. This has been caused by the high northerly and westerly winds which prevailed yesterday and last night. The water has fallen eighteen inches below the ordinary low water tide mark. Even vessels were aground at our docks. This is the first time this season that steam boats, or even vessels have grounded here or on the bars. The upper basin presented a very singular appearance. From the centre opening of the Columbia street bridge to the lock, it appeared as if a canal had been cut just wide enough to allow boats to pass one another going to and from the canal. Never before has such a sight been seen, and it may probably never occur again. — *Journal.*

Sept. 27. The bridge was completed over the outlet to the Basin at the foot of Hamilton street, and vehicles first passed over it. It is superior in every respect to its predecessor.....Emil Hydeman died, aged 26.Frederich Mohler died, aged 30.....Peter Gardiner died, aged 52.Alonzo Bohanan died, aged 36.

Sept. 28. Our streets were unusually lively yesterday afternoon, the citizens turning out in large numbers to witness the return of the veterans of the 44th regiment. The welcome extended to them was as warm and generous as it was merited. It will be remembered that but a few months after the commencement of hostilities, a number of our of our most prominent citizens resolved to unite their means and efforts to raise a regiment that would, in every respect, be a model organization. The original plan was to accept a man from each town in the state, but unforeseen difficulties arose under this plan, and it was abandoned; and although many parts of the state were represented in it, our own city and county furnished a larger number than any other locality. The regiment was made up of picked men—men selected not only with a view to their own physical advantages, but also with regard to their moral worth; and we feel justified in saying that in these respects no finer regiment ever entered the army than was the Forty-fourth, when it left Albany nearly three years ago (Oct. 21, 1861),—they numbered ten hundred and sixty strong. Since then it had participated in twelve general engagements, and in as many more skirmishes, and always with distinguished bravery. But fortunes of war had told fearfully upon its ranks. Brigadier General Rice and many others of the gentlemen who went out in its list of officers, gave up their lives for the cause in which they so cheerfully volunteered, fighting valiantly where the hardest and bravest blows were to be struck, and dying with their faces to the foe. During its service upwards of 700 recruits joined its ranks, and now, when 170 return to their homes, there are left in the field but 300. As an evidence of the material of which it was originally composed, we may state that about 150 of the rank and file have been promoted into other regiments. The veterans of this regiment, who are returning home, number 170 men and 14 officers. On their arrival here, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they were received by the mayor, common council, and the citizens committee, and under escort of the 22d Veteran corps (a neat and fine

looking body of men), and the 16th Massachusetts battery, they marched through a number of principal streets, exciting feelings of the warmest admiration among the thousands of citizens who crowded the walk. Passing up State street, they paid Mrs. Erastus Corning, Sr., the compliment of a marching salute. When, three years ago, the regiment started for the seat of war, it was presented with an elegant flag by Mrs. Corning. This flag having been worn out was returned to the donor, and a new one given in exchange about the 1st of January, 1863. Arrived at the Capitol, Governor Seymour was introduced by Col. Conner to the men, who greeted his excellency with a round of hearty cheers. Governor Seymour addressed them briefly, alluding in feeling and eloquent terms to their brave departed comrades, and tendering to his hearers, on behalf of the state, as well as for the city of Albany, the most earnest thanks. He spoke of their services and sacrifices, and assured them that their deeds of patriotism and heroism would ever be the theme of praise on the lips of their fellow citizens. The regiment then marched from the Capitol to Congress Hall, where, as the guests of the city, they partook of a substantial collation, after which they were surrounded by many old friends, with whom they passed a happy evening. — *Express*..... Andrew Comstock died, aged 82.

Sept. 29. Martin Huley died, aged 35..... Hannah Sullivan died, aged 99..... Anthony Zeitler of 3d Reg., was killed at Jones's Landing, Va. He had but recently enlisted; had been foreman of Engine No. 12.

Sept. 30. Peter L. Houck Jr., of the 50th Reg., N. Y. Engineers, died at the City Point hospital, of a wound received in the entrenchment before Petersburg.

Oct. 2. Olive D. Tyler, wife of Dr. Wm. H. Randell, died, aged 26.

Oct. 3. Robert Owen died, aged 20..... John Hagan died of yellow fever, at Newbern, N. C., aged 32. He was a member of Co. F, 12th N. Y. Cavalry, and formerly a printer in this city.

Oct. 4. Martha E. Paige died, aged 41.

Oct. 5. William M. Rapp died, aged 40, member of 61st Reg., New York Volunteers.

Oct. 6. Anna Augusta Conley died, aged 21.

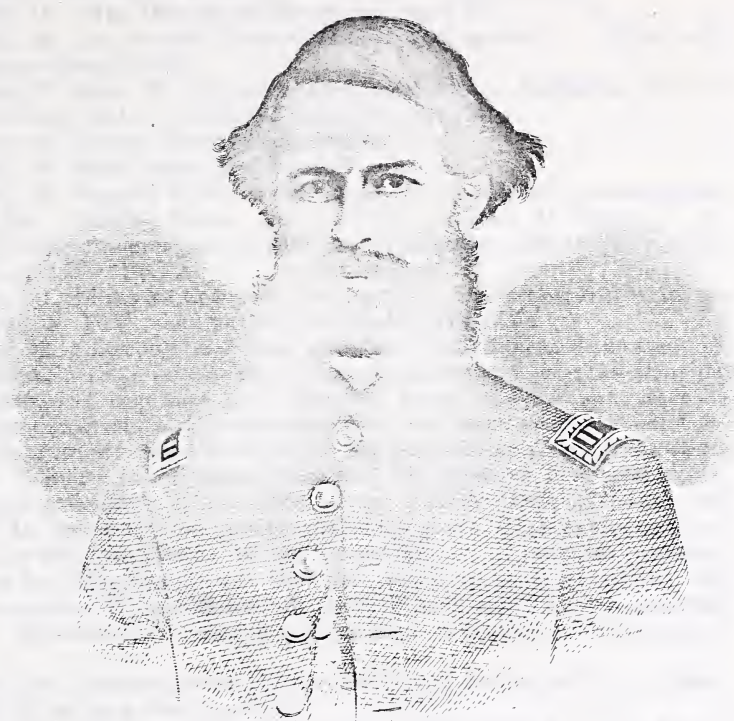
Oct. 7. Mary Fitzgerald died, aged 65.

Oct. 8. Mrs. Emma Dexter, died, aged 75.

Oct. 9. John Ryan died, aged 18.

Oct. 10. The following bids were made for the lease of the Greenbush Ferry. Henry A. Davis proposed to take the franchise and pay to the city annually 500 dollars. James Edwards and others proposed to pay the city 300 dollars annually for the same. Samuel Schuyler proposed to pay for the same 750 dollars. John McEvoy and John Phelan also proposed to take the same franchise and pay 1200 dollars annually and run the ferry as proposed. All the propositions are made on the basis that the city is to put the slips and decks in good repair, and build ferry houses; and the propositions provided that the proposer should keep these in good repair and surrender them to the city in that condition..... The Burgesses corps held their annual election for officers which resulted as follows: Wm. H. Taylor, captain; William J. Thomas, first lieutenant; Theodore Sharts, second lieutenant; Henry C. Haskell, third lieutenant; M. H. Donovan, orderly sergeant; Robert Harris, second ser-

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Eng^d by A. H. Ritchie

Your affective Son
John D. P. Down

geant; John M. Rankin, third sergeant; Andrew G. White, fourth sergeant. The following civic officers were elected: S. H. H. Parsons, president; John Clemshire, vice-president; T. Van Hovenburgh, financial secretary; Walter Dickson, recording secretary; B. V. Z. Wemple, treasurer.

Oct. 14. Elizabeth Bowsby, wife of Henry Rector, died.

Oct. 15. Mrs. Hannah Salisbury died, aged 77.

Oct. 16. Rev. Oswald Moore O'Connor died, aged 47.....Ellen, wife of James Moran, died.

Oct. 17. John M. Egleston died, aged 50,.....Catharine, wife of John Wren, died.....Daniel O'Neill died, aged 82.

Oct. 18. Patrick Dugan died, aged 41.

Oct. 19. Peter Steyer died, aged 37.

Oct. 20. Hannah Williams died, aged 76.....Edward Vosburgh died, aged 38.....Patrick Morris died, aged 27.....John H. Briggs of Co. C, 77th Reg., wounded at the battle of Winchester, died at Taylor's hospital, aged 21.

Oct. 21. Elizabeth Coleman died, aged 28.....Patrick Herne, of the 3d Reg., N. Y. V., died in camp at Chapin's Farm, Va.

Oct. 22. Solomon Baker died, aged 74. He commenced the trade of a printer, in 1808, in the office of the *North Star*, published in Danville, Vermont, and continued in it fifty-four years; the last two years he had been an invalid. He came to Albany and was a printer under Solomon Southwick; was afterwards for six years the publisher of the *Schoharie Observer*, but returned here, and has remained here ever since, engaged principally in the office of the Van Benthuyssens, father and son. He was a man of probity and intelligence, highly respected not only by the craft, but by all who knew him.....A notorious deserter known as *Polly Lynch*, was shot for desertion, at Washington. He was a member of the 63d Reg., N. Y. S. V., and had once been pardoned for a like offence.....George S. Jupp died at Savannah, Georgia, aged 22.

Oct. 24. Elizabeth, wife of Charles S. King, died, aged 28.....Lieut. J. H. Hallenbeck died, aged 22.

Oct. 26. Capt. John De Peyster Douw of the 121st N. Y. V., died at Winchester, Va. The deceased was a son of Mr. Volkert P. Douw of this city. He entered the service early in the summer of 1862, and, excepting a short furlough of a few days, was never absent from his command. His history is that of his regiment, and his regiment that of the celebrated Sixth army corps, to which it was attached, continuous battles. He was wounded on the 19th of October at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, suffered amputation of the right leg on the 22d and died as above.....The Democratic wigwam on Hudson street was set on fire at 5 o'clock in the morning and burned down. The loss to the club was about \$500, and a reward of \$200 was offered by the committee of the opposite party for the detection of the incendiary, to show their disapproval of the deed..... The friends of Charles Wainright were invited to attend his funeral.

Oct. 28. Joseph Packard died, aged 81, the last of several brothers who passed their lives in Albany.

Oct. 29. Catharine Carlon died, aged 100.....Jacob S. Whitbeck died at Newbern hospital.

Oct. 30. Mary Jane White, wife of Peter Van Patten, died, aged 17.

Oct. 31. Sarah, wife of Fairman Andrews, died, aged 60.....Sarah, widow of Levi Steele, died, aged 80.....Plumy, wife of Wm. H. Sackett, died, aged 57.

Nov. 2. Dr. R. H. Thompson, formerly a physician of this city, and for several years health officer of the port of New York, died at his residence in Brooklyn. Dr. T. was a man of great energy of character, of high professional reputation and of attractive social qualities. As an alderman of this city he originated and carried through several important improvements, and the intelligence of his death will be painful news to his multitude of friends in this city. —*Journal*.

Nov. 3. Eliza Ann Lee, wife of P. H. Griffin, died.....Patrick Newman died, aged 33.

Nov. 4. Bernard Denny died, aged 45.....Alexander McHarg died, aged 71.....Mrs. Mary Wilson died, aged 78.

Nov. 5. Felix McConnell died, aged 69.....Michael Shaughnessy died, aged 26,.....Christian Ziser died at Baltimore hospital, aged 17.

Nov. 6. James H. Westfield died, aged 48.....Jeremiah H. Lane died, aged 36.....Wm. T. O'Brien died at Newbern, N. C. He was a member of the 23d New York Battery.

Nov. 7. Martin Kelly died, aged 28.

Nov. 8. E. A. Schloss died, aged 19.....Election — Democratic majority in the city 2,476 for McClellan over Lincoln, and 2,463 for Seymour over Fenton.

Nov. 10. The County Medical Society held its annual meeting, an address was delivered by Dr. James McNaughton, the retiring president. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. P. P. Staats, president; Dr. Frank G. Mosher, of Coeymans, vice-president; J. R. Boulware, secretary; H. R. Haskins, treasurer; S. O. Vanderpoel, Howard Townsend, J. P. Boyd, J. H. Armsby, J. V. Lansing, censors; Levi Moore, J. L. Babcock, J. V. Lansing, delegates to State Medical Society.....At a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society held at the American Hotel, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: James Roy, president; Thomas M. Credie, first vice-president; Donald McDonald, second vice-president; Rev. E. Halley, chaplain; Dr. L. G. Warren, physician; James Wilson, treasurer; Peter Kinear, secretary; John F. Smyth, assistant secretary; James Dickson, Hugh Dickson, Wm. Manson, Robert McHaffie, Geo. Young, Managers.

Nov. 13. First snow storm; depth 6 inches.....Humphrey Desmond died, aged 65.

Nov. 14. Michael Keenan died, aged 78.....Sarah, wife of Pasco Turner, died, aged 67George W. Baker died, aged 40.

Nov. 14. Susan Ann, wife of Edmund T. Marble, died, aged 50.

Nov. 16. John G. Brennen died, aged 48.....Jacob J. Hilton died, a returned soldier.....Hugh Hammill died at Andersonville, Georgia, aged 20; a member of Co. E, 7th Heavy Artillery.

Nov. 17. Butter sold in the State street market this day for 52@55c ¢ lb., turkeys, 22c ¢ lb., chickens, 20c. ¢ lb., lamb, 7@8c ¢ lb., pork, 17@18c ¢ lb., beef, 9@10c ¢ lb., apples, good quality, \$4@85

½ bbl., turnips, \$1 ½ bbl., eggs, 48c ½ doz.....Susan Russell, wife of Isaac Battin, died, aged 29.Catharine, widow of James Humphrey, died, aged 67.....Thomas Hannigan died of a wound inflicted by a sharpshooter, aged 20.

Nov. 20. Eliza A., widow of Charles Traver, died, aged 73.....John Ferguson died, aged 84.

Nov. 22. Robert Storey died, aged 53.....Mrs. David P. Winne died, aged 41.

Nov. 23. Matthew Carroll died, aged 48.

Nov. 24. James M. Alexander died, aged 57.....Jacob Damm died, aged 33.....Jerusha Van O Linda died.

Nov. 25. John C. Baker died, aged 85.....George Kuhn died, aged 67.....Catharine, wife of John McCarthy, died, aged 43.....Timothy Allen Gladding, a member of Co. B, 7th N. Y. Artillery, died at City Point, Va, aged 47.

Nov. 26. The market on Saturday in State street was decidedly active, with a fair supply: Buckwheat, ½ 100 \$4.84@85; potatoes, ½ bbl., \$1.75@82; spitzenbergs, ½ bbl., \$4.50@84.75; onions, ½ bbl., \$6.00@6.25; cabbages, ½ 100, \$8.00@9.00; carrots, ½ bbl., \$1.25; turnips, ½ bbl., \$1; flax seed, ½ bu., \$2.60; cider, ½ bbl., \$1.84; rye, ½ bu., \$1.75@1.82; barley, ½ bu., \$1.70@1.75; oats, ½ bu., 95c@81; beans, ½ bu., \$2.50; Boston marrow squash, ½ 100, \$4.50; beets, ½ bbl., \$1.75; pumpkins, each, 10c; hemlock wood, ½ cord, \$8; kindling wood, ½ load, \$1.25; butter, ½ lb., 50c@52c; eggs, ½ doz., 45c; turkeys, ½ lb., 18c@20c; turkeys, live, ½ pair, \$2.50; chickens, ½ lb., 18c@20c; ducks, ½ lb., 20c; geese, ½ lb., 15c; beef, ½ lb., 9c@11c; mutton, ½ lb., 8c@9c; lamb, ½ lb., 10c@11c; pork, ½ lb., 16c; haddock, ½ lb., 8c@10c; pike and white fish, ½ lb., 15c.

Nov. 27. John Sweeney died, aged 48.....Mary L. Johnson, wife of Elisha Cady, died, aged 26.....Mary Quinn died, aged 71.....Thomas Feily Jr., died, aged 23.

Nov. 30. Intelligence of the death of William G. Leddy, an Albany boy, was received by his friends in this city. He died in the prison at Andersonville, Georgia. It is only about a year ago that he was inveigled away from his house by some heartless substitute broker, who managed to get him enlisted, although he was then only fifteen years old. He was soon after taken prisoner, and entirely unfit to undergo the hardships of a soldier's life, even in its most pleasant phases, it was not long before he sunk under the terrible ordeal of the Anderson death pen. He was the son of the late Peter Leddy, a man who was much esteemed by all who knew him..... Rebecca, wife of Clark B. Cochrane, died..... Thomas Fisher died, aged 43.

Dec. 1. Col. Michael E. Stafford, 86th N. Y. S. V., died before Petersburg, aged 37. He died of wounds received while gallantly leading his regiment. Col. S. was well known in this city. He was a son of ex-Alderman Stafford, of the 8th ward. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and served his country faithfully as a private in the 25th regiment. Returning from after a three months' campaign, he again enlisted and has been in the service ever since, participating in a great many battles, and, by the bravery evinced in several engagements, he worked his way up to the honored position he occupied at the time of his

death. He was one of the originators of the Emmet Guards, and at one time a prominent member of the Fire department.....Ann Martin died, aged 75.

Dec. 2. James Scott died, aged 64.

Dec. 3. Mrs. Michael Dowd, accompanying her husband, a member of the 7th heavy artillery, to the cars, fell off the gang plank at the ferry and was drowned.

Dec. 4. John Van Schaack died, aged 64.

Dec. 5. Thomas Hausard died, aged 55.....Robert Bradwell died, aged 35.

Dec. 6. George S. Dawson, major 2d N. Y. V., artillery, died, aged 26. He was wounded in the leg in the assault on Petersburg, and sustained an amputation. He remained in the hospital at Washington for a long time, in a most critical condition, but by the end of September was well enough to be brought home. About five weeks ago a large abscess was developed, soon after followed by two more. His system was too much exhausted to sustain the drain upon it, and death put an end to his sufferings. He was in full possession of his faculties until within a few minutes of his death, and expressed full faith and abiding confidence in a happy hereafter. Peace to the gallant young soldier. — *Express*.....William Amsdell died, aged 73.....Robert Gillan died, aged 29.

Dec. 7. Thomas McCarty died, aged 55.....Villerooy C. Ensign died, aged 21.

Dec. 8. John Dooner died, aged 26.

Dec. 9. Mary Jane, wife of James Reid, died, aged 88.

Dec. 10. Snow fell during the early hours, and remained, giving good sleighing. The rail road trains were nearly all behind time, and the steam boats got up late and with difficulty. Winter was fairly begun..... In completing the record thus far of the names of the many who have gone forth from this city and laid down their lives in the cause of the Union, we are called upon to mention those of John Scahall and Fergus Madden. In April, 1861, ere the echo of the first gun — the signal of rebellious strife — had died away, Albany, in answer to the call of the government, had already a representative among the regiments marching to the defence of the national capital. Of those who volunteered to fill up the depleted ranks of the 25th regiment was John Scahall. His career as a soldier during that memorable period was honorable and meritorious. Ready to meet every requisition of the government for men, he again accompanied the same regiment in 1862, and returned after another three months' campaign in Virginia. In the summer of 1863, leaving a lucrative employment, he enlisted in the 7th artillery, stationed at Forts De Russey and Reno, in Maryland, where he remained until last May, when his regiment, in compliance with the request of its gallant colonel for a post of honor and activity, was ordered to the front, on the march to Richmond, under General Grant. He passed through all of the severe engagements which distinguished that campaign down to the 16th of June, 1864, when he was taken prisoner. After having remained in Richmond a short time, he was removed further south, and at last to Savannah, Georgia, where he died last August. The news of his death reached here but a few days ago, with that of his friend and comrade in confinement, Madden, who died three days before at the same place. Of

Fergus Madden we need not speak in terms of praise — his deeds are his best eulogy. Like Seahall, where he was most intimately known he was best loved and respected as a generous and true hearted friend, manly and straightforward in all his associations, of an irreproachable character and unsullied name. He was a member of the 122d N. Y. V., having enlisted in August, 1862. Possessed with a laudable ambition of gaining a position in the profession of arms, while in daily expectation of receiving a slight acknowledgment of his services in the field, he was captured on the 6th of May last, during the battle of the Wilderness. As a prisoner of war he conducted himself as he always did, when conscious of having done his duty — with “complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness.” But a few months since these young men were in the midst of an extended circle of friends and relatives in the enjoyment of perfect health and all the comforts of a home, surrounded, as they were, by everything that tends to make home happy. But, true and patriotic, they fully appreciated the magnitude of the contest, and knew that strong arms and loyal hearts could alone avert the fearful calamities that threatened their country. With these were they literally endowed, and these they have dedicated to their country's service. Neither died as soldiers wish to die, on the field of battle, amid the shouts of contending armies. They pined within the dreary walls of a southern prison, far from friends and home, the victims of a disease that slowly but surely precludes death. Not even were they allowed to die beneath the starry folds of the old flag they had borne victorious through many a fight. It was, however, some mitigation of the horrors of death in their miserable abode that two such friends as they were from their boyhood up should cheer each other in their efforts to keep alive the spark of hope and lighten the evils of the disease under which they lay prostrate. Both died in the morning of life, ere the flowers of early manhood had yet bloomed and brightened to promise a future of honor and success. Albany may well feel proud of the patriotic and heroic band of martyrs who have yielded up their lives in the cause of liberty and union — *Times*. Maria De Witt, formerly of Albany, died at Pittston, Pa., aged 61; daughter of Ephraim De Witt.

Dec. 11. William Finkle died, aged 19.

Dec. 12. Navigation was pretty much suspended.....Mary Carrick died, aged 69.

Dec. 13. Chauncey Crapo died, aged 44.....Elizabeth Ann Shotliff Sellers died, aged 27.....Mrs. Mary Bryan, formerly of Albany, died at Farmington, Conn., aged 80.....Charles E. Passenger died at the hospital at Chattanooga, of wounds received near Rome, Ga., aged 23.

Dec. 14. Patrick McDonald died, aged 70.....Daniel Donnelly died, aged 50.....Clinton D. Harvey died, aged 24.

Dec. 15. Mary, wife of Patrick O'Brien, died, aged 38.....Margaret A., widow of Moses Goodrich, died, aged 72.

Dec. 16. Mrs. Mary Husted died, aged 78.

Dec. 17. George R. Curtiss died at Hart's Island, in New York Harbor, aged 34.

Dec. 18. Mary E., widow of John Chapman, died, aged 37.....Daniel Berry died, aged 47.....George Stone died in Philadelphia, aged 53.

Dec. 19. Alfred Gorham died, aged 36.....Mary, wife of George Da-

vidson, died, aged 62.....Lydia, wife of Frederick Damp, died, aged 48.....Bernard Riley died, aged 60.

Dec. 22. We were visited by the severest storm of the season. Snow continued to fall until daylight yesterday morning, and, in the meantime high winds from the northwest prevailed, driving the snow in drifts on all the roads leading to the city, and in many of our streets. The weather too, the thermometer at noon marking only 18 degrees above zero, and the air growing colder as the evening approached. All the rail road trains were more or less behind time, and there were no teams in from the country. Snow fell to the depth of eight or ten inches, and taken all in all, it was the severest storm of the season, indeed we experienced nothing like it last year. — *Express*.....Richard Nolan died, aged 53.....Abram V. R. McDole died, aged 44.

Dec. 23. The horse cars. These public conveyances on account of the heavy snow storm of Wednesday, were making all sorts of time "good, bad and indifferent." In fact the Pearl street cars were withdrawn from the road, in consequence of the entire track being completely covered up. The Watervliet rail road company substituted sleighs on the route. The latter did not make regular trips and the public are greatly inconvenienced thereby. Several Albanians, employed at West Troy, were obliged to hire a private conveyance to enable them to reach this city on Thursday night. The State street cars continued regular trips. Each car was drawn by four horses and they had hard tugging at that.....Thermometer 12 degrees below zero.....Richard J. Congdon died, aged 28.....John Lynch died, aged 21.

Dec. 24. A new bell was raised into the tower of the Middle Dutch church, weighing 3,230 lbs.....Celenda Lewis died, aged 68.....William Herrington died at Hartwick, Otsego Co., aged 58.

Dec. 25. John Barry died, aged 43.....Mary Ann Knox died, aged 20.....George E. Gordon was convicted of the murder of Owen Thompson, and sentenced to be hung by Judge Peckham.

Dec. 26. Catharine Jackson died.....James Tevelin died, aged 42.Michael McGinn died, aged 75.....Catharine Quinn, wife of Owen McCarthy, died, aged 35.....Samuel H. Gardiner died at St. Louis.

Dec. 27. Arthur Root died.

Dec. 28. Elizabeth McKenna, wife of William Flemming, died, aged 22.....Daniel Kirby died, aged 44.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The history of this institution illustrates the force of individual effort and enterprise, when encouraged and fostered by an enlightened and liberal community.

The ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE was founded by Drs. *March* and *Armsby*, with the encouragement and assistance of the citizens of Albany. Dr. *Alden March* removed to this city from Massachusetts, in 1820. He was the first person who suggested, and took an active part in the enterprise. In 1821 he commenced a course of dissections, and lectures on anatomy, to a class of 14 students. He occupied a small wooden building in Montgomery street, above Columbia, near the Bethel, formerly occupied by the Albany Female Academy. Albany at that time, had a population of 15,000. The prejudice against the dissection of the human body was so strong, that Dr. March was obliged to transport all of his material for demonstration, across the country by land, from Boston. This was attended with great trouble and expense, as he was sometimes obliged to make the journey himself, with a private carriage, to accomplish the object with safety. In 1825 Dr. March was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, at Castleton, which office he held ten years, and was succeeded by Dr. Armsby. Dr. March's private courses were continued during the same time in Albany, where he resided, and was engaged in practice. In 1830 Dr. March delivered a public lecture on the "Propriety of establishing a Medical College and Hospital in Albany." This lecture was published by the class, and excited much interest. Frequent petitions, numerous signed, were presented to the legislature for an act of incorporation, which met with a determined opposition from persons connected with other medical institutions.

In 1831 Dr. Armsby came to this city, as a student of Dr. March, and became his assistant in the medical school as dissector and demonstrator. Dr. March's reputation as a surgeon had at that time become eminent and attracted students from all parts of the country. In 1835 Dr. Armsby was associated with Dr. March in his private school, as teacher of Anatomy, while Dr. March confined his instructions to the department of Surgery, giving a very thorough and practical course on Operative Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.

Dr. Armsby continued his connection with the Vermont Academy of Medicine until 1838, at the same time lecturing in Albany, in connection with Dr. March. He then relinquished his connection with Castleton, and devoted his whole time for three years, to aid Dr. March in the permanent establishment of the Albany Medical College.

Dr. Armsby delivered several courses of public lectures, illustrated by dissections of human subjects, in this city, and in Troy, and other places, which were numerous attended. One course of his lectures delivered in

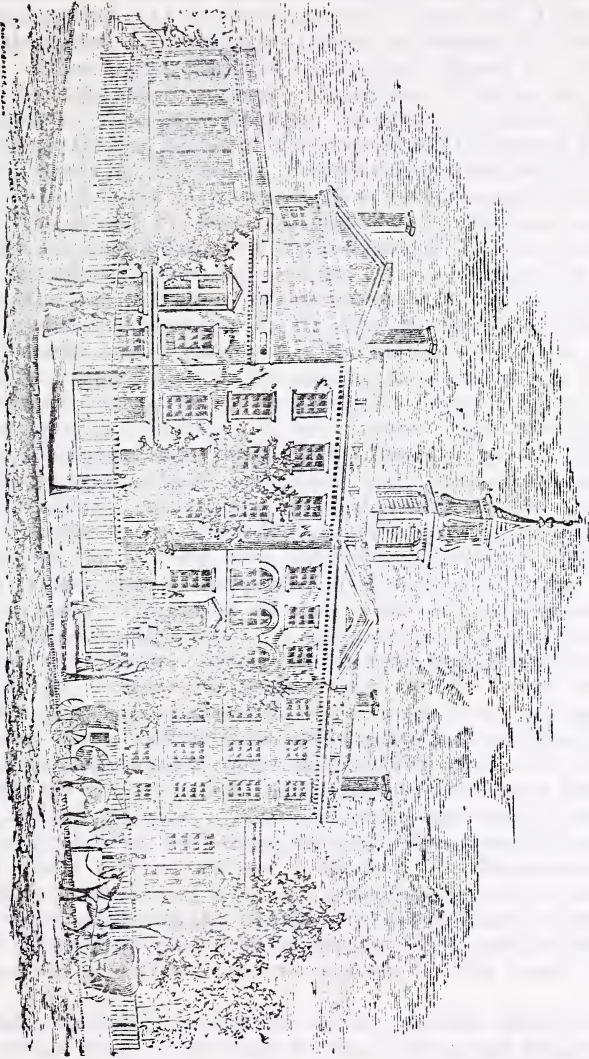
this city in 1837, is worthy of record, as having contributed to awaken an interest in behalf of the College, and to have aided largely in the collection of funds for the establishment of the Institution. It was delivered in Morange's Building, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, and attended by about 300 persons, including many of our most prominent citizens. At the close of the lectures, complimentary resolutions were passed, and a letter addressed to Dr. Armsby, signed by the following gentlemen, who had attended the course: Greene C. Bronson, Daniel D. Barnard, Gideon Hawley, Erastus Corning, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Friend Humphrey, James Stevenson, John I. Wendell, Israel Williams, John Meads, Robert Boyd, Henry Rector, Amos Dean and many others.

On the 14th of April, 1838, a meeting of citizens was called at the Mansion House, to take steps for the organization of the college. This meeting was attended by Ira Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, Bradford R. Wood, George Dexter, James Goold, John O. Cole, Thomas McElroy, Drs. March and Armsby, and the late James McKown, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, Samuel Stevens and John Davis. Dr. March stated the object of the meeting. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that this meeting deem it expedient to establish a Medical College in this city, and to endeavor hereafter to obtain an act of incorporation from the legislature. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the legislature, and to obtain the signatures of our citizens. It was prepared and signed by the gentlemen present. Judge Harris offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a stock of \$5,000 be created, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in the establishment of the institution. Samuel Stevens and George Dexter were appointed a committee to prepare articles of association, and a proper instrument to be signed by those who should subscribe to the fund. A committee was also appointed to apply to the Common Council for the use of the unoccupied Lancaster School Building for the term of five years, for the purposes of the College. The late Teunis Van Vechten was Mayor of the city, and James McKown, Recorder. Both of these gentlemen were firm friends of the institution. Mr. Van Vechten was the first President of the Board of Trustees, and held that office until 1841, when he was succeeded by Jared L. Rathbone. Mr. Dexter who was for several years Alderman, gave much time and efficient effort to the enterprise. Professor Amos Dean, who had most to do in forming our Young Men's Association, and was its first president, was one of the most earnest friends of the College, and Robert H. Pruyn, late U. S. Minister to Japan, then attorney to the Common Council, was one of the most active and energetic collaborators for the Institution.

The second meeting was called May, 1838, and was more numerous attended. A communication from the Common Council granting the free use of the building for five years, was received, and Mr. Stevens was authorized to execute the lease on the part of the College. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Dexter reported articles of association, and the names of the following gentlemen to compose the first Board of Trustees. Daniel D. Barnard, Samuel Stevens, John Taylor, Ira Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, Friend Humphrey, Bradford R. Wood, (late U. S. Minister to Denmark) James Goold, George Dexter, Thomas McElroy, Wm. Seymour, John O.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.



Cole, John I. Wendell, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, John Davis, Israel Williams, Charles D. Gould, John Trotter, Arnold Nelson, John Groesbeck, Oliver Steele, and Philip S. Van Rensselaer. A building committee, a committee to prepare by-laws, to solicit subscriptions, and a committee to report the names of suitable persons to compose the faculty, were appointed at this meeting. At the next meeting in May 1838, Judge Harris reported the names of the following persons to compose the faculty of this college. Alden March, Professor of Surgery; James H. Armsby, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Amos Dean, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Ebenezer Emmons, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; Henry Greene, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and children; David M. McLachlan, Professor of Materia Medica. At a subsequent meeting, David M. Reese, of New York, was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. At the next meeting, George Dexter was elected Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Dexter has held this office 28 years, and attended every meeting of the Board of Trustees to the present time. The improvements on the College building were immediately commenced by Mr. William Boardman, who has been the only master builder employed in the institution since its organization. The first expenditures on the building amounted to over \$6,000, and were increased during the next two years to about \$10,000, all of which was cheerfully contributed by our citizens. The late General Stephen Van Rensselaer, then about seventy years of age, contributed \$500, most of the trustees \$100, each; but a large portion was raised in sums of \$10, chiefly through the personal efforts of Dr. Armsby. The names of the donors are inscribed on a tablet in the museum. The improvements on the building were completed in September 1838, and the museum thrown open to the public, in November following. Drs. March and Armsby contributed all their collections of specimens to the museum, many of which remain to day, as fresh and perfect as when first displayed to the public. When the specimens had all been arranged for exhibition, the museum was thrown open and for several months crowded with curious and interested visitors. It has been kept open to the public ever since, without harm to the specimens, or injury to the building, and has done much to dispel the prejudice, which has so long existed against the dissection and preservation of the human body for purposes of medical education. This museum by constant and unremitting efforts of the faculty, has become the most extensive and valuable in this country, and is excelled by few in Europe. Dr. March during a surgical practice of almost half a century, more extensive and varied than that of any other surgeon in the country, has accumulated an immense collection of the most rare and valuable specimens of disease, which have been prepared and preserved at his own expense, for the benefit of the college.

Dr. Armsby resided in the college during the first three years and devoted his whole time industriously to the increase and arrangement of the specimens. Drs. March and Armsby have made repeated visits to Europe, each time bringing home numerous additions to the museum. Professor McNaughton's valuable collection made during twenty years of teaching in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, are all deposited in this museum. A large portion of the

museum of the college is now the private property of Professors March, Armsby, and McNaughton, and it is hoped that they will leave their collections permanently in the institution, as invaluable legacies to science and posterity.

The first course of public lectures in the college commenced on the 3d of January, 1839, to a class of 57 students. The college had no charter, and no power to confer degrees, and found determined opposition from other colleges in the state, and from most of the physicians of this city. But the citizens of Albany sustained the enterprise, and united heartily with the trustees and faculty, in securing an act of incorporation from the legislature. The first Saturday of the term, Dr. March inaugurated his new and admirable plan of holding surgical clinics in the college, and presented to the class a large number of cases requiring surgical operations and treatment. This new feature in medical education, introduced by Dr. March, has been universally adopted by medical institutions throughout the country. Many thousand important cases have been presented and treated at these clinics, which are still continued at the college, although both medical and surgical clinics are held regularly at the City hospital. All indigent persons who present themselves for surgical treatment are attended free of charge.

During the first few years of the College, Dr. Armsby and Mr. Dean delivered evening lectures to the public in the anatomical theatre, which were numerous attended, and created a lively interest in behalf of the institution. These lectures were attended by our leading citizens, by members of the Legislature, and by strangers sojourning in Albany. They aided much in securing the charter and the subsequent appropriations from the legislature. After the act of incorporation was obtained, the trustees confirmed the election of the faculty, and, on their recommendation, appointed the following medical gentlemen curators, to attend the annual examination of the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine: Peter Wendell, Platt Williams, Barent P. Staats, Thomas C. Brinsmade, of Troy, and Samuel White, of Hudson.

The first annual commencement of the Albany Medical College was held on the 24th of April, 1839, and the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on thirteen young gentlemen, students of the College. In June following, Professor Greene resigned the office of Prof. of Obstetrics, and Gunning S. Bedford, of New York city, was appointed in his place, and Thomas Hun, of this city, was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In March, 1840, Professors Reese and Bedford resigned their professorships, and were succeeded by Professor James McNaughton, in the department of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor Emmons, transferred from the chair of Chemistry to that of Obstetrics, and Lewis C. Beck was appointed to the chair of Chemistry. At the same meeting Andrew Kirk and John I. Wendell resigned the office of trustee, and Archibald McIntyre and Ezra P. Prentice were appointed. Mr. Prentice declined the office, and Isaiah Townsend was appointed.

In February, 1841, John O. Cole resigned, and was succeeded by Jared L. Rathbone; Israel Williams resigned and was succeeded by J. V. L. Pruyn. In 1841 Professor McLachlan resigned, and was succeeded Professor T. Romeyn Beck, in the department of materia medica. In

May, 1841, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 per year, for three years. This was secured mainly through the personal efforts of Dr. Armsby. It was expended in the purchase of a library, and in the increase of the chemical apparatus, and collections of the museum. In July, Dr. Armsby was elected by the trustees "*Curator of the museum,*" which office he has held, in charge of the museum, ever since.

In February, 1842, Peter Wendell and Samuel White having resigned the office of curator, Peter McNaughton and James P. Boyd were appointed in their places. June, 1845, James Taylor was elected Trustee in the place of Jared L. Rathbone, deceased, and Daniel Fry and Orlando Meads in place of J. V. L. Pruyn and Archibald McIntyre, resigned. July, 1845, Daniel D. Barnard was elected President of the board of trustees, in place of Jared L. Rathbone, deceased. December, 1846, Joel A. Wing was appointed curator in place of Platt Williams, resigned. October, 1847, Amasa J. Parker was elected trustee in place of John Davis, deceased. On the 12th of October, 1850, Daniel D. Barnard, having been appointed Minister of the United States to Prussia, resigned the office of President, and Greene C. Bronson was elected in his place. At the same meeting Henry H. Martin and W. W. Forsyth were elected trustees, in place of Daniel Fry and Arnold Nelson, deceased. Judge Bronson declined the office of President, as he was about leaving the city, and Judge Ira Harris, now United States Senator, was appointed President of the Board of Trustees. Senator Harris is still President of the board and professor in the Law department of the University. At the same meeting John F. Rathbone and Watts Sherman were elected trustees, in place of Greene C. Bronson and William P. Van Rensselaer, resigned.

In September, 1852, Professor Emmons resigned the chair of obstetrics, and Howard Townsend was elected in his place. Professor Townsend is a graduate of the College, and has enjoyed the advantages of European hospital practice and study. He has been unwearied in his duties to the College. In 1852, Isaiah Townsend resigned, and Franklin Townsend was elected in his place.

In 1852, the College suffered a great loss by the death of Lewis C. Beck. Ezra S. Carr was appointed in his place. In November, 1853, T. Romeyn Beck resigned the chair of professor of materia medica, and Professor Townsend was appointed to this chair. June, 1854, Professor March and Dr. Beck were elected trustees in place of James Taylor and Friend Humphrey, deceased. Thomas W. Olcott was elected in place of Watts Sherman, resigned, and E. E. Kendrick in place of John Groesbeck.

In December, 1854, Robert H. Pruyn was elected secretary of the board of trustees. June, 1855, Howard Townsend was elected professor of physiology, in place of Thomas Hun, resigned; and J. V. P. Quackenbush was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Professor Quackenbush was a graduate of the College, and is a popular and efficient teacher, and practitioner. June, 1856, U. G. Bigelow was elected curator. June, 1857, Charles H. Porter was elected professor of chemistry, in place of Professor Carr, resigned. In 1859, Professor Dean, who had been connected with the institution since its organization, resigned his professorship in the College, and was elected trustee. When the war commenced Professor Porter entered the United States service, his place was temporarily supplied by George H. Barker, who delivered two

very acceptable courses of lectures. In 1864, Jacob S. Mosher, a graduate of the College, and the present able Professor and Chemist, was appointed professor of chemistry, pharmacy and medical jurisprudence.

Dr. March has been president of the faculty and professor of surgery since the establishment of the institution, and Dr. Armsby professor of anatomy and curator of the museum. Dr. Armsby was the first Registrar of the faculty, and held the office until July, 1842, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hun. Dr. Hun held the office of registrar until 1853, and was succeeded by Dr. Townsend. Dr. Townsend resigned the office of registrar in 1856, on account of a contemplated tour to Europe, and Dr. Quackenbush was appointed in his place. Dr. Quackenbush resigned in 1865, and Dr. Mosher, the present Registrar, was appointed. Thirty-four public courses of lectures have been delivered in the College; twenty-nine of which were delivered in the fall, and five in the spring. Two hundred and forty-three graduates of this College and five of the present faculty, are known to have been in the United States service as volunteer surgeons, or as commissioned officers, during the late war.

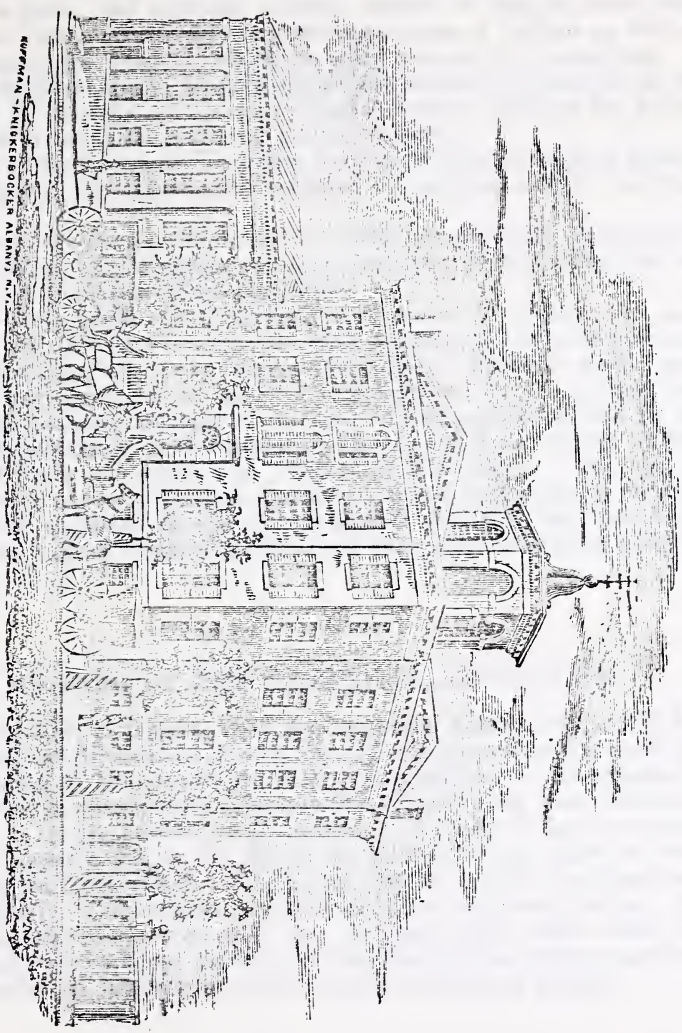
The following gentlemen compose the present faculty: Alden March, professor of Surgery; James H. Armsby, professor of Anatomy; James McNaughton, professor of Medicine; Howard Townsend, professor of *Materia Medica* and Physiology; John V. P. Quackenbush, professor of Obstetrics; Jacob S. Mosher, professor of Chemistry.

The Curators of the College, medical gentlemen of this city, who are present and take part in the annual examinations of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, the last day of the session, are: Barent P. Staats, M.D., James P. Boyd, M.D., Peter McNaughton, M.D., U. G. Bigelow, M.D., J. V. Lansing, M.D.

Dr. Staats, the senior curator, has held the office since the establishment of the institution, and has attended every annual examination. He has been in practice in this city nearly fifty years, a longer time than any other medical practitioner in Albany, and is still in full practice, as hale and active as most men of forty. Dr. Peter McNaughton and Dr. Boyd have held the office of curator since 1841, and Dr. Bigelow since 1856.

The College building has recently been painted and improved, the museum is one of the most extensive and valuable in the country. It has been much enlarged during the last year by a great variety of casts, models, specimens, and photographs, illustrating the results of military surgery — the collections of Dr. Armsby, while in charge of the late United States Army general hospital in this city. The library numbers about five thousand volumes of rare and valuable medical books. The working laboratory is well supplied with apparatus for the use of students, many of whom avail themselves of opportunities to pursue practical chemistry, by a regular course of experiments and manipulations. Chemistry is here taught as practical anatomy is, in the dissecting room. The student takes a laboratory ticket and devotes a portion of his time to the preparation of medical compounds, and to testing the purity of medicines; to the analysis of blood, urine, and the detection of poisons, and to all the numerous applications of chemistry to medicine and jurisprudence.

Five of the professors of the college are connected with the Albany city hospital, a noble charity, which may be considered the offspring of the college. Fifty generous citizens of Albany have given each \$1000,



ALBANY HOSPITAL.

to this institution. Fifty others have given each \$500, and fifty ladies of Albany, have given each \$100. The students have admissions free of charge, to the clinics, lectures, and practice of the hospital, which is situated in close proximity to the college.

Professor March gives surgical clinics in the college regularly during the term, and performs a large number of surgical operations. Professor Townsend delivers a very thorough course of lectures on clinical medicine, in the hospital, which are much esteemed by the students.

The Soldiers' Home, recently established in this city, through the efforts of Dr. Armsby, and Surgeon General Pomfret, affords a fine school in which to study the results of military surgery.

Most of the faculty of the college have made repeated visits to Europe and enjoyed the opportunities afforded in European schools and hospitals.

Three of the Faculty, Professors Townsend, Quackenbush, and Mosher, are graduates of the college. A large majority of the Physicians of Albany are graduates of this institution.

Two other noble and flourishing institutions of Albany, the Law School, and the Observatory, owe their existence to the enterprise and personal effort of those who founded this college. Professor Amos Dean, for 20 years professor of medical jurisprudence, in this college, has been the principal manager of the Law School, supported ably by his eminent colleagues, U. S. Senator Ira Harris, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, all three of whom are trustees of this college. The college has become one of the oldest, and most honored institutions in our city. It is only surpassed in age by our Female Academy, and our Boy's Academy, both of which have celebrated their Semi-Centennial anniversaries.

MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

On the 20th of August, 1856, the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in this city. Great preparation was made for the occasion by the learned and enterprising portion of the community, and it was confessedly the most important meeting the Association had held since its organization, in all respects. The *eclat* of the event was in a great measure due to Dr. James H. Armsby, whose exertions were untiring for many months, to bring together distinguished strangers and to provide for their suitable entertainment when they should arrive. An immense canvas was erected in the Academy park, under which the ceremonies of the formal dedication of the Dudley Observatory were held, attended by the largest concourse of people ever seen in Albany.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

This institution, like the Medical College, owes its existence and prosperity to individual effort and perseverance. A few friends of education in this city, conceived the idea of establishing a University, to embrace the Medical College as the Department of Medicine, a Department of Law, and several other departments of special science. An act of incorporation was granted by the legislature in the spring of 1851. The act conferred only the power of organizing and conferring degrees, but provided no endowments. The persons who were most influential in obtaining the charter and in organizing the institution were Professor Dean, Dr. Armsby, Thomas W. Olcott and Robert H. Pruyn.

The Trustees met on the 21st of April 1851, and organized the Law Department, Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and Orlando Meads, Secretary. Hon. Greene C. Bronson was elected President of the Faculty, and Ira Harris, LL.D., Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., and Amos Dean, LL.D., Professors; Judge Bronson removed to New York, and was succeeded by Hon. Reuben H. Walworth. The same offices have been filled by these gentlemen since the organization of the institution. The Law Faculty immediately prepared to commence their first course of Lectures, the following winter. They assigned to themselves the legal topics upon which instruction was to be given, and issued a circular for the first term, to commence on the third Tuesday of December, 1851.

The Trustees at the same time took steps to raise a fund for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory, and to provide for the delivery of lectures on Geology and Mineralogy; Chemistry, and its application to scientific and practical agriculture, and on insects injurious to vegetation. Courses of lectures on these branches were delivered the following winter by Professor John P. Norton, Professor James Hall, the present eminent Curator of our State Museum, and by Dr. Goadby, to classes of about sixty students. The expenses of these courses of lectures were paid by the trustees from a fund raised by Dr. Armsby for this purpose from our citizens. State aid and patronage was invoked for these much needed departments of science without success. The sudden death of Professor Norton, whose life was sacrificed in the cause of science, and the occupations of the other gentlemen, led to a discontinuance of these lectures. Professor Norton had been educated abroad, under Liebig and the most distinguished masters of science of the old world. Like all American students, heretofore, he was *obliged* to seek, in Europe, for advantages not furnished in our own country. He returned a ripe scholar, with a fame already established by his numerous contributions to the agricultural journals of the day. He was made professor in Yale College, and entered upon his duties with brilliant success. But when the idea of a University in this his native city, was suggested to him, he engaged in the enterprise with all the ardor and enthusiasm which characterized his scientific labors.

He performed the duties of his two professorships, lecturing six days each week, alternately in Albany and New Haven. These efforts were too much for his strength. He died soon after the close of the first winter session, an irreparable loss to the Institution, and to Science.

Had his life been spared, the trustees would doubtless have realized long since, their plans in regard to the agricultural department of the University. And now, after the lapse of fifteen years, a citizen of our own state, with a heart full of every generous and noble impulse, is about founding, with more than princely munificence, a temple of learning at Ithaca, that will supply the great want of our country, and do honor to any age or people.¹

The Law School commenced its career by the almost unaided efforts of its faculty. They had no endowment, and the trustees had no building to give them. There was great difficulty in finding a place in Albany in which to deliver their lectures. Their first lecture room was in the third story of the Exchange, formerly occupied by the Young Men's Association, and the first class numbered only twenty-three students. The rent, often heavy, and all the incidental expenses, have always been borne by the faculty, and until within the last few years they have been obliged to make great personal and pecuniary sacrifices. During the first five years the average attendance did not exceed forty-five students, and the income was barely enough to cover expenses. The room in the Exchange was required for other purposes, and they were obliged to move to Cooper Hall, in the third story of a building on the corner of Green and State streets. In 1854 it seemed as if the institution must be given up for the want of a lecture room, although the classes were increasing in number each year. Mr. Dean was appointed Chancellor of a University at the west, which promised a wider field for usefulness and more remunerative return for his labors. Judges Harris and Parker were fully occupied with professional duties. The Law School had no local habitation. Mr. Dean left Albany, and organized the University of Iowa, but still clung with some hope to the city of his adoption. Under these circumstances the suspension of the law school seemed inevitable. But the faculty of the Medical College offered the land on the south of their building for a lecture hall, and through the efforts of Dr. Armsby nearly sufficient money was raised to erect a hall, that would seat one hundred students. This was deemed *ample* for the future. But in 1860 it became necessary to enlarge the building, and to provide accommodations for a library. This, together with the library and a part of the original building and furniture, has been done entirely at the expense of the faculty. Since the erection of this hall the classes have increased rapidly. The first two years of the war, by the great number of patriotic young men who entered the service, the size of the class very much diminished. But during the past three years the classes have been larger than ever before, and seem to be constantly increasing. The present accommodations are now quite insufficient, and the faculty are looking for a site on which, with the aid of our citizens, they hope to be able to erect a new and more spacious edifice. The present class of students numbers 140, who represent almost every part of the Union. One class has represented among its members twenty states of the Union and twenty-eight colleges.

¹ Senator Cornell, of Ithaca.

The faculty, in the erection of a new hall, will be called upon to make another pecuniary contribution to the institution, which, after the long years of patient labor and sacrifice, they can hardly afford. But they are determined that no effort or sacrifice on their part shall be wanting to render the institution worthy of our city and the state. Most of the students in attendance reside in our city during the greater part of the year, and add to its material prosperity.

No change has been made in the faculty since the organization of the institution. It commenced with one term of four months each year, two such terms being required to constitute a full course, and entitle the graduation. After three years' experience it was changed to two terms a year, of twelve weeks each, and three terms were required for graduation. Another term has since been added, and a full course of three terms, of three months each, is included in a year.

By a law of the state the graduates are entitled to practice as attorneys and counsellors, in all the courts of this state.

The winter term commences in November, the spring term in March, and the fall term in September. Each term is an independent course, and complete as to the instruction embraced in it.

The students have the advantage of the immense law library of the state, and of all the terms of the supreme court and court of appeals.

Senator Harris lectures on Practice, Pleading and Evidence; Judge Parker on Real Estate, Criminal Law and Personal Right; Professor Dean on Personal Property, Contract and Commercial Law. Prof. Dean conducts the moot courts, which are held twice regularly, during each week.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY.

At a meeting of several physicians of the city of Albany on the first Tuesday in July, 1806, agreeably to an act entitled "An act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state, passed 18th March, 1806," and a sufficient number to form a quorum not appearing, they agreed to meet again for the above purpose on Tuesday, 29th July following; and the physicians and surgeons of the county were notified accordingly.

Agreeably to the time appointed by adjournment, a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the city and county of Albany, was held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on Tuesday, 29th July, 1806, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Medical Society, conformably to an "act of the legislature of this state passed the 18th March, 1806, to incorporate Medical Societies for regulating the practice of physic and surgery within this state."

The following gentlemen convened, and proceeded to form themselves into a society: Wilhelmus Mancius, Albany; Hunloke Woodruff, Albany; William McClelland, Albany; John G. Knauff, Albany; Caleb Gauff, Bethlehem; Augustus Harris, Bethlehem; Joseph W. Hegeman, Schenectady; Cornelius Vrooman Jr., Schenectady; Alexander G. Fonda, Schenectady; Charles D. Townsend, Albany.

Wilhelmus Mancius was elected to the chair, and Charles D. Townsend secretary. The members then proceeded by ballot to the choice of officers. Hunloke Woodruff was unanimously elected president; William McClelland, vice president; Charles D. Townsend, secretary; John G. Knauff, treasurer.

Resolved, That the board of censors shall consist of five members, chosen from among the physicians and surgeons of the city and county of Albany. And the following were elected by ballot to that office: William McClelland, Albany; William Anderson, Schenectady; Charles D. Townsend, Albany; Joseph W. Hegeman, Schenectady; Elias Willard, Watervliet.

The Society is still in existence, and the late Dr. Sylvester D. Willard published a volume of its transactions, down to the year 1851, in which he says:

The Medical Society of the County of Albany has existed for more than half a century. Its beginning was small, and its growth has been necessarily slow. Its meetings have been held with a great degree of regularity, and brief records of them have been preserved. The increased interest that attaches to these records after so long a period and the importance of placing them in form for more permanent preservation, has induced their publication. It is to be regretted that the limits of the volume could only embrace the records to the year 1851, as since that date the society has gained new vitality, and its members are the active professional men of the present day. But the sphere of this volume is with the past, rather than with the present. It is a painful thought that after long lives, and useful in the walks of a noble profession, the memory of us so soon ceases, and we are known not even by name to those who fill our places. It is with a view of preserving a full history of the Medical Society, and of placing beyond the reach of immediate forgetfulness, some notice of those who have been its members, that biographical sketches of them have been written. Among the number are several whose names are well known all over the country, and wherever medical science has extended.

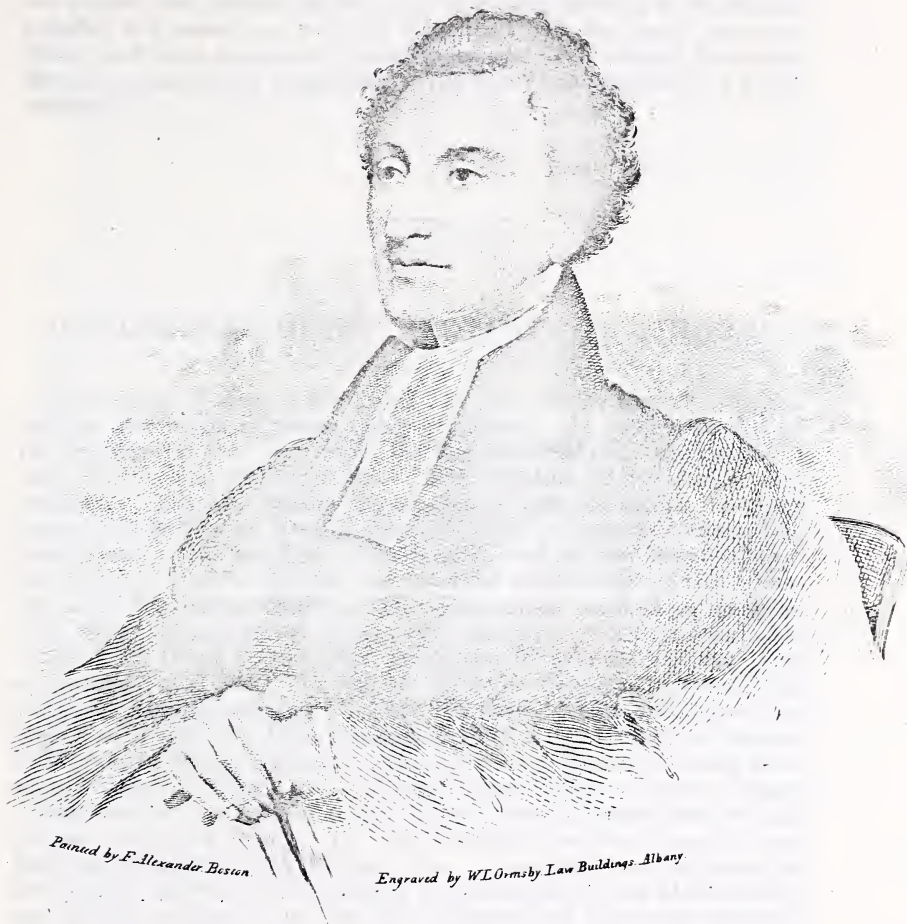
The volume contains not only the complete transactions of the society from 1806 to 1851, but also carefully written biographical sketches of such members as had deceased at the time when the work was published. The author contemplated an additional volume, but was himself suddenly called upon to pay the debt of nature very soon after the issue of his valuable contribution to medical history, in which he sought to preserve the memory of the fraternity.

JOHN N. CAMPBELL, DD.

JOHN N. CAMPBELL was born in Philadelphia, of very respectable parentage, on the 4th of March, 1798. His maternal grandfather was Robert Aitken, well known as the publisher of the first English edition of the Bible in this country. After being for several years a pupil of that celebrated teacher James Ross, he entered the University of Pennsylvania; but from the fact that his name does not appear on the catalogue of graduates, it is presumed that he did not complete his collegiate course. He pursued his theological studies for some time under the direction of Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, of Philadelphia, but subsequently went to Virginia, where he prosecuted his studies still further, and became temporarily connected as teacher of languages with Hampden Sydney college. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, on the 10th of May, 1817; and his first efforts in the pulpit were in the heart of the Old Dominion. In the autumn of 1820 he was chosen chaplain to congress, and discharged the duties of that difficult place to great acceptance. He subsequently returned to Virginia, and exercised his ministry, temporarily, in several different places, until 1823, when he became the assistant of the venerable Dr. Balch, of Georgetown. In 1824 or 1825, he took charge of the New York Avenue church, in Washington city, where his great popularity very soon crowded their place of worship. In January, 1825, he was elected one of the managers of the American Colonization society, and held the office, discharging its duties with great vigor and fidelity, for about six years. It was during his pastorate in Washington, that the late Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, then a member of congress, recommended him to the First Presbyterian congregation in Albany, at that time vacant, as a suitable person to become their pastor; and the result was that, shortly after, he received a call, and on the 11th of September, 1831, was regularly installed in the pastoral relation. In 1835 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college of New Jersey.

During the whole period of Dr. Campbell's ministry in Albany, he was uniformly at his post, except during a few weeks in the summer, which he usually spent in relaxation at Lake George. He was, for many years, one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York — an office which involved a vast amount of labor in addition to his professional engagements; but by great and systematic industry, he was enabled to meet the varied demands which were made upon him, though he could never be said to enjoy vigorous health. He died, after an illness of about five days, on Sunday morning, the 29th of March, 1864, a few days more than sixty-six years of age.

Dr. Campbell was in many respects a man of mark. With a bright eye, and keen and earnest expression of countenance, he united a graceful and agile frame, and highly cultivated and agreeable manners. He had a



THE REV. JOHN N. CAMPBELL.

large store of general information, insomuch that scarcely any subject could be introduced upon which he was not able to express an intelligent opinion. He had a fine flow of spirits, and great command of language, and was very likely to be the life as well as the light of any company into which he was thrown. His discourses in the pulpit were short, pithy and pointed, and their effect was not a little heightened by an impressive, graceful, and sometimes startling elocution. He had great executive ability, and had a measure of perseverance that never faltered before any obstacle not absolutely insuperable. His death was regarded as a public calamity.

DUDLEY REFORMED PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This was an off-shoot of the Third Ref. Prot. Dutch Church, worshipping on the corner of Green and Ferry streets. In 1860, a number of the congregation went out under the Rev. Mr. Dickson, and founded a new church under the above title. Mrs. Blandina Dudley made a subscription of \$15,000 towards the erection of a church edifice, for which ground was broken on Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, in Lancaster, south side, above Hawk. The building is one hundred and ten feet deep by sixty-five wide and is of brick, with two towers of an hundred and fifty feet. The estimated cost is \$30,000. The corner stone was laid on the 29th Oct., 1860. The following articles were deposited: "Bible, Constitution of the R. P. Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Rogers' Historical Discourse, Acts of General Synod 1860, Minutes of Particular Synod of Albany 1860, Christian Intelligencer Oct. 25, 1860, Barnard's Discourse on Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany Directory 1859, N. Y. Legislative Manual 1859, Albany Evening Journal, Albany Evening Standard, Albany Evening Statesman, Albany Argus, Albany Times, Albany Express, Albany Knickerbocker, an account of the Church from its organization to the present time, a few coins." The box in which these were deposited was made and presented by C. Whitney, Esq. An address was delivered by Dr. Rogers, followed by the singing of two stanzas of the 118th Psalm, and ending by prayer by Rev. Mr. Larimore and the benediction by Dr. Wyckoff. The enterprise did not succeed; the Rev. Mr. Dickson resigned in Sept., 1861, and the edifice was sold to St. Paul's Society.

THE CITY RECORDS.

1784.

At a Common Council held the 30th day of January, 1784, at the City Hall of the City of Albany—Present John G. Beekman, Esqr, Mayor, Peter W. Yates, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Douw, Abraham Schuyler, Esq^{rs}, Ald^{rm}, Richard Lush, Jacob G. Lansing, Matthew Visscher, Assistants.

Resolved that unless the late Chamberlain within three days from this date deliver all the Books and papers in his Possession to the present Chamberlain he be Prosecuted.

Resolved that Peter W. Yates Esqr, be directed Immediately to write Letters, as Attorney, to the Tenants of this Board at Schaghtekook, and who are lately Prosecuted, acquainting them that unless they Pay this Winter, the wheat stipulated in the Agreement for the stay of the suits, that they must depend on being prosecuted.

Resolved that Peter W. Yates Esqr, be Directed to pay the Money he has Received from John Knickerbacker Jun^r, for this Board, to Peter Van Ness Esqr, on the Bond he has against this Board.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts. (to wit): The Executors of Wessel van Schaick £3:0:0½; Gerrit van Vranken £1:18:0; Thomas Hunn £2:0:0.

Resolved that the Treasurer be directed to Call upon Mr. Isaac D. Fonda for the payment of the Money due from him to this Board for the Docks last year.

Resolved that Matthew Visscher Esqr, be and he is hereby impowered to Receive from any person or Persons who are indebted to this Board such a Sum of Money as may be sufficient to pay off the demand Mr. James Collwell has against this Board.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain for the following Quantities of Wheat—one in favour of Thomas Seeger for two Baggs; John J. Redlif D^o two Baggs; John Ostrander two Baggs; Jonathan Brooks two Baggs.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay Richard Lush Twenty Six Pounds out of the Money he is to Receive from Isaac D. Fonda, it being for so much money by him paid Henry Schaeff for Dock Timber.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the 6th February, 1784—Present Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, Peter W. Yates, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Douw, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Richard Lush, Matthew Visscher, Jacob G. Lansing, Assistants.

Resolved that the several Docks and Wharves belonging to the City, be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 28 day of February instant, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon at the City Hall of the City of Albany.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay

John Ostrander five Pounds ten shillings in Wheat, at five Shillings p Skipple.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany on the 28th February, 1784.

This day pursuant to advertisement the Income and Profits arising from the several Docks and Wharves belonging to this Board in the ensuing year, were sold at Public Auction to Volkert A. Douw, for the sum of Seventy two Pounds, to be paid in two payments (to wit): the one half on the first day of August next, and the Remainder half on the first day of January next, and that Security be given for the payments.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 24 March, 1784—Present Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, Peter W. Yates, Robert McClallen, Peter W. Douw, Ph. v. Rensseler, Abraham Schuyler, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Richard Lush, Le. Gansevoort Junr, Jacob G. Lansing, Matthew Visscher, Assistants.

The Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry between this City and Green Bush was this day Published.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain in favour of Thomas Seeger for six skipples of Wheat, and that the same be Charged to his account.

Resolved that Mr. Peter Sharp be and he is hereby directed to Remove the House, Fences and Materials on the Lott lately purchased from him on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and that in case of Neglect or Refusal, he be not permitted to Remove the same.

Mr. Lotteridge the Ferry Man was this day informed that in Case he should exact any higher Rate for Ferryage than is established by the Ordinance or should be guilty of any Infraction of the Ordinance, the said Board would immediately dispose of the Ferry to others.

A petition of S. Legger Cowley praying for the use of an Acre of Land adjoining the Barracks, was read and filed.

Resolved that the prayer thereof be granted and that the Members of the Second Ward lay out the said Acre of Land in such manner as may be least Incommodious.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 27th day of March, 1784.

Resolved that a Committee of Seven be appointed to prepare an Ordinance for Regulating the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes in this City and the exercising of any Trade or Occupation therein. The Committee chosen for the purpose are, Mr. Recorder, Aldermen Schuyler, McClallen and Yates and Assistants Lush, Visscher and Gansevoort Jun.

Resolved that said Committee Report by Monday next.

Resolved that no Butcher shall or may Carry on the Butchers or Slaughtering Bussiness at any place in this City, except in the old Store, commonly called King's Store, and if any Butcher shall presume to Kill or Slaughter elsewhere, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay Forty Shillings, to be Levied by Warrant, agreeable to the Charter.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 3 day of May, 1784—Present Mr. Mayor, Peter W. Yates, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Douw, Ph: v. Rensseler, Abraham Schuyler, Robert McClallen, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Jacob G. Lansing, Matthew Visscher, Le. Gansevoort Jun^r, Richard Lush, Assistants.

Resolved that a Bond be executed by Mr. Mayor and the Public Seal affixed thereto, to James Bloodgood for the sum of seventy four pounds with Interest from the first day of August last, it being in part payment of the Debt due from this Board to Hugh Denniston.

Resolved that the Lotts south of John W. Wendell Lot, to the street at Thomas Lansings, be sold at public vendue on Monday next at Two o'Clock in the afternoon, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, and that the Clerk immediately put up Advertisements in this City, and publish the same in next Saturdays paper, and that the same be Cash only.

Resolved that the money arising from the sale of the above Lotts be appropriated to the payment of the Timber purchased for the Docks and the making & Repairing s^d Docks.

Resolved all the Monies due to this Board be paid to the Chamberlain and be by him applied to such uses as the Board shall from time to time Direct.

Resolved that the Chamberlain do. on or before the fifteenth Instant, Render an account of all the Rents and Monies due to this Board.

Resolved that the Clerk draw the deed for the Lott formerly sold to John William Dec^t to Cornelia William the Widow, and that the same be laid before this Board at their next meeting.

City Hall, Albany, 10th May, 1784.

This day pursuant to Notice Two of the Lotts Advertised for sale, to wit, the two adjoining John W. Wendell, were sold to Leonard Gansevoort Esq^r, the one adjoining to Wendells containing Thirty eight feet Front & Rear and one hundred feet in Depth, for one Hundred and Twenty Pounds, and the other containing Thirty three feet in Breadth front & Rear and one Hundred feet in Debth, for ninety one Pounds. Ordered that the Clerk draw Deeds for the same.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 15th May, 1784—Present Mr. Mayor, Peter W. Yates, Robert McClallen, Peter W. Douw, Phi. v. Rensseler, Abraham Schuyler, Thomas Hun, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Matthew Visscher, Richard Lush, Assistants.

Resolved that the Aldermen and Assistants of the second ward superintend the Repairs necessary to be made to the Middle Dock.

Resolved that the Aldermen and Assistants of the Third ward Superintend the Repairs necessary to be made to the North Dock.

Resolved that Volkert A. Douw be appointed under the Direction of the said Aldermen and Assistants to superintend the Repairs necessary to be made to the several Docks in this City, that he keep a Check Book and particularly see that the workmen perform their work faithfully, and that for every Days attendance during the Repairs he be allowed four shillings $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.

Resolved that the Committee appointed to Liquidate and Settle the accounts of this Board be and are hereby impowered to draw on the

Chamberlain for any Quantity of Wheat, not exceeding five hundred skiple, to discharge the small, and in proportion to the whole, the Large accounts, and that the said wheat be issued at the Market Price.

Resolved that the Members of the first ward be a Committee to cause the two Lotts lately sold to Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, to be Surveyed and that the Clerk fill up the Boundries in the Deed accordingly.

City Hall, Albany, 18th May, 1784.

Resolved that the Chamberlain deliver out the wheat in payment of the Debts at six shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ skiple and that he also sell the same at the same price or rate.

Resolved that the stone of the Fort be appropriated to such public Bridges and repairs as may be necessary in this City, and that Aldermen Hun, Yates & Rensselaer be a Committee to inspect the Fort and walls and Report from what part of the Fort the stone ought to be taken.

City Hall, Albany, the 21st May, 1784.

Resolved that all Persons who are indebted to this Board be Prosecuted unless they pay or settle their Respective Ballances on or before the first day of June next.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Immediately Call upon all Persons indebted to this Board for payment, and that he be empowered to take Bonds and notes for the Respective Ballances, payable in six months after date.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay Matthew Visscher Esqr, the amount of James Caldwells account.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay the following accounts (to wit): Henry, McClallen & Henry £56:8:7; Robert McClallen Esqr £3:19.

City Hall, Albany, 24th May, 1784.

The Clerk laid before the Board the Deed to Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, for the Lotts lately sold him, and on examination, ordered that the Mayor sign the same and that the City Seal be thereto afixed, which was done accordingly.

Resolved unanimously that Possession be taken immediately of the store commonly Called the New Store, and that for that Purpose a Lease be drawn to John David, for the Consideration of five shillings, to hold for the Term of one month from the Date.

City Hall, Albany, 15th June, 1784.

Resolved that a Committee of Six be appointed to Superintend the making of the Stone Bridges, to agree with the workmen and to direct where the Stone is to be taken from. The Committee Chosen for the purpose are Aldermen Yates, Schuyler, Douw & McClallen and assistants Jacob G. Lansing & Richard Lush.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to Alderman Schuyler Thirty two pounds sixteen shillings, being for the like sum by him Borrowed of Alderman Yates to pay for Dock Timber.

Resolved also that the Chamberlain pay to the said Abraham Schuyler Esqr, the sum of Eleven pounds Eighteen shillings, being for the like sum by him advanced for two Bulls.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay the following accounts (to wit):

Philip Elsworth £1:11:6; John Hall £2:12:0; Thomas Nelson £1:4:0; Duncan Farguson £13:6:0; Jacob Bleeker Junr £8:16:0.

City Hall, Albany, 9th July, 1784.

The Board being informed that sundry Persons in Possession of Lands adjoining the Low Lands Belonging to this Board at Fort Hunter, intend to Locate the same as appropriated Property, and as the said Lands have previously been Located by Mr. Recorder for the use of this Board: Therefore

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on General Schuyler and desire him not to receive any Locations on said Lands.

City Hall, Albany, 15th July, 1784.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Glen & Bleeker the amount of their account, £11:13:8½.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd August, 1784.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): To Robert Lewis £45:14:0; Hugh Denniston £3:6:6.

Resolved that the Members of the second ward, or any two of them, be and are hereby empowered to Contract and finally agree with Sarah Visscher and the other Persons intrested with her for the purchase of a Lott of Ground which they claim, lying near Foxes Creek and adjoining the street, and that they Report with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Abel Mudge and Simeon Dudley each three pounds on account, and also to Jonathan Brooks six pounds on account.

Resolved that Alderman Yates be directed to obtain, for the use of this Board, the sum of six hundred Pounds, and that this Board will Give such security for the payment of the same as may be Requisite.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay each of the Masons Three Pounds, and each of the Attendants Forty shillings on Account.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of John Ostrander, for two Baggis of Wheat.

Resolved that the late Chamberlain do within one fortnight state his accounts with this Board, or that he be prosecuted.

Resolved that the present Chamberlain do also within one fortnight state his accounts with this Board, and Commence Prosecutions for the Ballances due.

City Hall, Albany, 3rd August, 1784.

The Committee appointed yesterday to agree with the Widow Sarah Visscher for the Lott near Foxes Creek, Reported that in Conferring with her they have agreed to Give her in exchange therefor the Lott of John N. Bleeker, and to Remove the stable on her Lott to the adjoining Lott, and that John N. Bleeker will accept in payment for his Lott a Lott adjoining the Lott of John Ostrander.

Resolved that the Board approve the same and that Deeds be executed accordingly.

The Committee also Report, that they had Conferred with Cornelis van Schelluyne on the subject of Exchanging his ground near the Foxes

Creek for the street back of Coll^o. Lansings Lott; that upon such Conference they had agreed in the following manner: That the Board shall Convey to the said Cornelis van Scheluyne the street back of Coll^o. Lansings Lott and execute a Bond for the payment of £50 Pound; That the said Cornelis van Scheluyne shall thereupon Convey to this Board all his ground which may be Contained in the Wedth of Pearl street, from Coll^o. Lansings House to the House in the Possession of Mr. Gilliland, and at his own expence Remove with all Convenient speed all the Buildings that may be thereon.

City Hall, Albany, 9th August, 1784.

Resolved that no Repairs at any time be done or made in this City, the expence whereof will amount to more than Forty Shillings, without the Direction of this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 23 August, 1784.

The Commissioners of this State being about to hold a Treaty with the six Nations of Indians in a few days, and as it is probable the Intrest this Board have in Lands in Montgomery County may come in Question:

Therefore Resolved, that the Clerk take with him all such Deeds and papers as are in the Possession of this Board or any of its Officers, as in any manner Respect the Lands of this Board in Montgomery County, to be made use of and laid before the Commissioners, in Case the same should be Necessary.

Resolved that the Aldermen of the first ward be empowered to cause the Wells, Pumps & Cisterns in the same to be sufficiently Repaired, any Resolution of this Board respecting Expence to the Contrary notwithstanding, and that they be empowered to take Stone for the purpose from the Fort.

City Hall, Albany, 22nd Sept., 1784.

Resolved that all the Timber belonging to this Board be appropriated to the finishing the upper Dock and that the same be completed without delay.

City Hall, Albany, 23 Sept., 1784.

The Mayor laid before the Board a Letter he had Received from Timothy Pickering Esq^r, late Quarter Master General, dated the 5th July, 1784, at New York, which is on file.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): To David Smith & William Orson £2:0:0; Henry van Wie & Gerrit Bratt £0:18:0; Richard Lush £0:11:0.

Whereas it has been represented to this Board that James Bloodgood, in Building a Store House in the third ward, has encroached on the East and south on the Public Street:

Resolved that he be requested to remove such encroachments and Build in a proper Range with the Street, and that the City Surveyor Survey and Range the same accordingly, or that this Board will proceed in the premises according to Law.

City Hall, Albany, 28th Sept., 1784.

Resolved that at the ensuing Election, on the 29th Instant, an additional Constable be Chosen in each of the Wards of this City.

Resolved that the upper Dock, the small Dock at Truaxes, and the several Ice Breakers at the several Docks be finished without delay, and

that no other stone Bridges be made during this Year, but that such Bridges as are yet out of Repair, be repaired in such a manner as to make them passable for the present.

Resolved that the two Lotts of Ground lying to the south of the Lotts lately sold to L. Gansevoort Esqr, be sold at Private sale, and that the Clerk notify the sale in the Public paper of this City.

Resolved that the Farm now in Possession of William van Der Werken, lying and being in the County of Montgomery, be sold at private sale, on or before the first day of November next, and if not then sold, to be sold at public sale, and that the Clerk Notify the same in the Newspapers in this City.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 14th Oct^r, 1784—Present John Ja: Beckman Esqr, Mayor, Thomas Hun, Robert McClallen, Peter W. Douw, Peter W. Yates, John Ten Broeck, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Jellis Winne, Abraham Cuyler, Richard Lush, Assistants.

This being the day appointed by the Charter for the Quallification of the Officers of this Board, the above named Gentlemen were sworn to the execution of their Respective Offices, except the Mayor.

James Elliott was appointed Marshall and was sworn to the execution of the Office.

The following Constables were sworn :

Jacob Kidney, and appointed High Constable; David Gibson, Elijah Johnson & Thomas Archard.

City Hall, Albany, 26th Oct^r, 1784.

Resolved that the Fairs for the sale of fatt Cattle Commence on Tuesday the ninth day of November next, and be continued as long as Circumstances may Require.

Resolved that the Chamberlain advance the sum of Six Pounds to Mr. Jellis Winne, to enable him to provide Timber for the Docks, and that he lay a Bill of his expendature before this Board.

Resolved that three Loads of Stone from the Fort be presented to the Vestry of the Church of England.

City Hall, Albany, 11th December, 1784.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of Chimney Viewers for the ensuing year, and thereupon appointed the following persons :

Cornelius Brower and William Fuller, the second ward.

John Bogert and James Legrange, the first ward.

Jacob Hoghstrasser and Nanning H. Visscher, the Third ward.

Resolved that the Committee appointed to Lequidate the accounts Report by Monday next.

City Hall, Albany, 14th December, 1784.

Resolved that a piece of Land lying at Schachtekook, Surveyed by Jeremiah v. Rensseler Esqr, for Mr. Peter Winne, Containing forty one acres three Roods and thirty six Perches, as $\frac{3}{4}$ return thereof made 22 July, 1773, be Granted to Mr. Winne, he paying the rent Reserved upon the Land since the survey, and that the same be paid before the Execution of the Deed.

Peter P. Winne made application to the Board for the Grant of a piece of Land lying on the Southwest side of the Farm of his Father, Peter Winne Dec^d, containing about four Acres.

A Letter from Jacob A. Vrooman, dated 7th Decr, 1784, Read and filed.

Resolved that Jellis Winne have the superintendence of the Hospital, and that the Board will make him a Reasonable Compensation for his Trouble.

City of Albany, 22 December, 1784.

The Mayor informed the Board that he had executed a Deed to Peter P. Winne for the Lands Surveyed for him by Jeremiah Van Rensseler, pursuant to a Resolution of C. Council, passed 22 July, 1773—

Resolved that the Mayors Conduct in executing the said Deed be approved of.

Resolved that the Deed to Edward Comston for the Two Lotts sold to him, be Signed by the Mayor, and the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that a Night Watch be established in this City, and that men be hired for the purpose, and a Tax laid for the payment of the same.

Mr. Gansevoort Jun^r, Moved for a Reconsideration.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 24 Decr, 1784—Present John Ja. Beekman Esq^r, Mayor, Leonard Gansevoort Esq^r, Rec^d, Robert McClallen, Thomas Hun, Ph. van Rensselaer, Peter W. Douw, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, Matthew Visscher, Richard Lush, John W. Wendell, Leo. Gansevoort Jun^r, Assistants.

The Board resumed the consideration of Mr. Gansevoorts Motion and after debate the Question being put wheather the Board agreed to the Resolution of Last meeting:

Resolved that the Board adhear to the Resolution of last meeting.

Resolved that nine Persons be hired and Employed for the purpose and that they find themselves with Fire and Candle Light, and they are to be paid four shillings for every night they are actualy on Guard; that three be on Guard every night; that they Call out the Hour of the Night and the situation of the Weather.

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to draw Regulations for the Government of the said Watch.

Resolved that the Clerk notify the Inhabitants of these Resolutions.

1785.

City Hall, Albany, 17th January, 1785.

Resolved that the Ground in the Rear of the Lott of Gerrit Van Schaick and Others be sold to them at one shilling for every square Foot.

Resolved that the following accounts be paid (to wit): John Stewards, amounting to £1:16:0; David Rottery £36:9:3; John Steward £1:4:0; Abraham H. Wendell £24:12:6; Samuel Ramsey £14:15:0; Duncan McLearn £3:5:0; William Zoble £32:15:0; William Fraizer £14:2:0; Duncan Steward £12:13:0.

Resolved that the Lands belonging to this Board at Fort Hunter be

Leased under the same Rents and Restrictions for the Further Term of three years from the first of August next.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on Edward Comstton, in favour of Jacobus Redlif, for Four Pounds in Goods, and that the same be Charged to the account of Jonathan Brooks.

Resolved that all the Inhabitants of this City do, within nine months, Cause to be built sufficient Repositers for their Ashes under the Penalty of Ten Pound.

Resolved that all the Inhabitants of the City do, within months, Remove all the Gutters of their Respective Houses, which Lead or Drop into the streets.

Resolved that all the Ground lying to the east of the Lott of Jacob van Schaick and Others be sold at the rate of Six pence $\frac{2}{3}$ Square Foot.

Resolved that Isaac D. Fonda and Volkert A. Douw be immediately Prosecuted for the Money they are indebted to this Board.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Jacob Bloomendall, for £22:7:9.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): Jellis Winne £ ; Christopher Bogert £11:15:0; Simeon Dudley £11:5:0; Barent Fryder £11:0:0; Abraham Ten Eyck £19:5:0; Barent Ten Eyck £6:0:0; Abel Mudge £35:11:0; Alexander Smith £4:2:6; Wynant van Der Bergh £15:10:0; Edward Davis £1:6:0; Benjamin Goewy £1:16:0; Cornelis Waldron £1:11:6; John Hansen £3:10:0; Thomas Low £1:2:0; Rynier van Yeveson £13:6:0.

City Hall, Albany, 11th Febr'y, 1785.

Resolved that the Town Bulls be immediately brought to Town; that Cornelis van Deusen take them in Charge, and that he be allowed for Keeping them the sum of Forty shillings.

Resolved that the Ferry between this City and Green Bush be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Friday the eighteenth day of February Instant and that Advertisements be put up to notify the Inhabitants thereof.

Also, Resolved that the Terms on which the same will be sold, be as follows: To be sold for one year, the payments to be made Quarterly, and be Subject from time to time to the Regulations of this Board; that the Board will Immediately procure one Skow and two Boats for the use of the Ferry.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder and Mr. Winne be a Committee to Contract for the Building of the Skows & Boats.

Resolved that the Docks be sold on the 18th day of Febr'y Instant, and that Advertisements be put up Giving notice of the same.

Resolved that the Clerk Draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): To John I. Bleeker £41:0:0; Peter Mulhinch £3:9:0; James Fonda £2:7:6; Teunis Slingerlandt £1:13:6; Aaron Bradt £1:15:6; John Hood £1:1:9.

Resolved that the Chamberlain deliver to each of the Watch Men two Bushels of Wheat, & that the Clerk Draw order for same.

A Letter from John Kenyan and Benjamin Kenyan of Schagtikook, dated 11 Jan'y, 1785, was laid before the Board by his Worship the Mayor, requesting to purchase the Land now in their Improvement or to have a Renewal of their Leases: Resolved that the same lay over for Consideration.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to James Elliott, the Marshall to this Board, the sum of Four pounds Ten shillings, for a Quarter of a Years Salary.

City Hall, Albany, February, 1785.

A Certificate, signed by Phineas Whiteside, Leonard Cook, Richard Hart and Charles H. Toll, being a Committee of Cambridge, was Read and filed.

Mr. Gansevoort Junr moved that a Committee be appointed to draft a Letter to the Corporation of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in this City, suggesting the Necessity of laying out the Pasture to the South of this City into House Lotts, thereby to promote the welfare of this City and the weal of the State;

Which motion being seconded, was Carried in the affirmative, and the Committee appointed were, Mr. Recorder, Alderman McClalien & Assistant Wendell.

City Hall, Albany, 17th February, 1785.

Resolved that the persons who shall Purchase the ferry shall, out of the first monies that shall become due for said Ferry, Retain such a sum as the Building a Batteau and a Skow shall Come to, in addition to the Boat which Mr. Winne has Contracted for.

The Board proceeded to the sale of the Docks agreeable to advertisement, When Elisha Crane and John Batchelor Bid one Hundred and one Pounds, and thereupon it was struck off to them for one Year.

They also proceeded to the Sale of the Ferry, which was struck of to Thomas Lotteridge & Dirk Hansen, for one Hundred and fifteen Pounds, for one Year.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain for Ten shillings, in favour of John Redlif.

City Hall, Albany, 23 February, 1785.

On Motion of Alderman Ten Broeck, to Prosecute the Delinquents of the late Accademy—Resolved that an order be Issued without Loss of time, to Prosecute the different accounts which Mr. Abraham Ten Eyck of the City of Albany, may present to John Price Esqr for that purpose.

A Letter from Mr. Baldwin was Read and filed.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Broeck, van Rensselaer and McClallen be a Committee to amend the proposals for Erecting an Accademy in this City, and that they Report by next week.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of John Tuneliff, for Forty shillings, and that the same be paid in Wheat.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour Cornelis & John Wendell, for £2:1, being the Ballance of their account.

City Hall, Albany, 1st March, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, for the Ballance of Simeon Dudleys account; and also one order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Philip Hoffman, for Ten shillings.

Resolved that Mrs. Ten Eyck and Willet have Liberty to Occupy the Lower Room in the New Store.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of David Rottery, for Forty shillings, to be paid in Cash or Grain, on account.

Resolved that the Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry be Revived with this addition—that several payments may be made as follows: The first payment to be made on the first day of May next; the second on the first day of August, and the Third on the first day of November, and the fourth on the first day of Jan^{ry} next ensuing.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder, Alderman Rensselaer and assistant Winne be a Committee to Remove the new store to the Ferry, and that the said Gentlemen do agree with the Ferry Men for Building the Boats.

City Hall, Albany, 8th March, 1785.

Resolved that the following accounts be paid, and that the Clerk draw orders in favour of Daniel Winne for £2:8:0; Henry van Hoesen £2:0:0; Christopher Bogert £2:0:0; Jesse De Foreest £1:15:0; Philip D. Foreest £1:15:0; William Verplank £2:0:0; Alexander Anderson £0:14:0; Lodewick O'Boran £0:8:0; Frederick Brown £0:8:0; Abraham Douw £0:8:0; Jellis Winne £0:16:0; Evert v. den Bergh £2:5:0; John Hanse £0:12:0; Jellis Winne £1:2:4; John Heath £2:2:0; Abraham Veeder £2:5:0; Michiel Ruff £1:12:9; John I. Hanse £3:19:0; Barent Bogert £1:0:0; Hendrick Toman £0:8:0; Rynier v. Yeveren £0:8:0; John Groat £1:10:0; Frederick Brower £3:19:0.

City Hall, Albany, 19th March, 1785.

Resolved that Aldermen McClallen and Rensselaer be a Committee to view and examine the Lott of Mr. John van Alen on Gallows Hill, and that they Report of their proceedings at next Common Council.

The Petition of Daniel Tucker for the House back of the Hospital; Resolved that Mr. Tucker have the use of the said House the ensuing year; also, a piece of Ground for a Garden, he paying for the same the sum of Sixteen Shillings p annum to this Board; and that Mr. Sim be furnished with an order to Remove his Timber from said House by the first of May next.

Resolved that Henry I. Bogert be and he is hereby appointed a Surveyor for examining and acertaing the Tonage of the Vessels that are Liable to pay Dockage, and that he furnish each Master or Owner of such Vessel with a Certificate, under his Own Hand, what the Tonage of such vessel may be: for which service he shall Receive from Each master or owner of such vessels the sum of Four shillings. Ordered, that the Clerk furnish Mr. Bogert with an order of this Resolution.

Resolved that the north Wing of the Hospital be Kept for the use of a School.

Resolved that the streets in this City be marked and that all the Houses be numbered.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Gerrit van Sante, for the Ballance of his acc^t allowed, amounting to £22:2:3, and in favour of Rykert van Sante, as p acc^t, £4:4:0.

City Hall, Albany, 26th March, 1785.

Resolved that Leonard Gansevoort Jun^r Esq^r. do commence suits against Volkert A. Douw, Peter W. Dow and Isaac D. Fonda, on their Bonds to this Board; and that he also Request Mess^{rs}. Lottridge & Hansen to come to a Settlement with this Board for the Rent of the Ferry.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamb^l. in favour of the Watchmen, for two Bushel of wheat each, to be charged to their accounts.

Resolved that the Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry be Revived, and with the following amendments (to wit): That Two Skows and one Boat be built and furnished by the Mayer, Aldermen and Commonality, & be constantly kept in good and sufficient Repair at the expence of the said Ferry Man, at his own proper Cost and Charges; and it shall be the Duty of the said Ferry Man, at a Reasonable time and at his own expence, to Cause the said skows and Boats to be taken out of the water and Deposit them in some secure place, against the Danger of Water and Ice; that the said Ferry Man shall procure and furnish such and so many sufficient able Bodied Men as may be Necessary to man the said Skows and Boats, and that the said Skows, Boats and hands shall be Constantly employd at said Ferry.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Leonard Gansevoort Jun^r, for Four shillings and Sixpence.

Upon an information of Nanning Visscher and Jacob Hoghstrasser, Chimney viewers of the Third ward, of the Danger which may Result from the Pipes of Stoves leading through the Windows and Roofs of Houses: Ordered by this Board, that the Chimney viewers of Each ward order the Different Inhabitants of this City to Remove the said Pipes by the first day of May next, and that the Clerk inform the Gentlemen that this Board thank them for their Care on this Occasion.

Resolved by this Board, that Mess^{rs}. Willet and Ten Eyck Remove without delay, the Stove they have in the new Store, near Fort Orange.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd April, 1785.

Resolved, in order finally to Settle the Controversy between this Board and Catherine & Rachel Douw, Respecting a piece of Ground Lying to the West of the House of Johannis Hooghkirk, deceased, That the Hon^{ble} Robert Yates Esqr, John R. Bleeker and Jacob Roseboom, be requested to Certify to this Board, wheather any and what part of the Ground Lying to the west of the said Johannis Hooghkirks, is the property of the said Miss Douws, and that such Certificate shall be final and Conclusive to this Board on the Subject.

Resolved that Matthew Visscher Esqr be Directed to procure and lay before the said Robert Yates Esqr, John R. Bleeker and Jacob Roseboom such proofs as he may think proper, in Order to support the Claim of this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 6^h of April, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Gisbert van Schoohoven, for five Bushels of wheat.

Resolved that His Worship the Mayor sign the Deed to M^{rs}. Cornelia Williams, for the Lott of Ground formerly sold to her Husband, John Williams Deceased, on the Gallows Hill.

Resolved that the Aldermen and assistants of the Third Ward, Cause the Blacksmiths Shop of Jacob Pruyne, near the middle Dock, to be Removed.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay Thomas Gifford the Money he may

Receive from Mr. Lotteridge, being about Twelve Pounds, and Give him a Certificate of what may remain due to him, payable in Ten days.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of John Ostrander, for five Bushels of wheat.

City Hall, Albany, 9th of April, 1785.

The Committee to whom was Referred the Consideration of applying to the Corporation of the Dutch Church for the sale of part of the Pasture, Report the Draught of a Letter, which being Read was agreed to.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts to wit: To Bastiaen Visscher & Price £28:0:0: John Price £8:0:0; To Jonathan Brooks for five Bushels of wheat.

The Committee appointed to Report proper names to be assigned to the Several Streets in this City, Reported the same, which on being Read were agreed to. Ordered that a Map be made of the City, and the streets thereon laid out, with the Name assigned to Each Street on the same.

City Hall, Albany, 14th April, 1785.

A Petition of Daniel Tucker, praying an order to take Possession of the House West of the Hospital and the use of the Ground in the West wing of the Hospital for the purpose of a Garden, was Read & filed:

Resolved that the Clerk furnish Mr. Tucker with an order agreeable to the prayer of his Petition, and that he be permitted to use the Ground prayed for as a Garden.

On the Application of Alderman Hun—

Resolved that he be permitted to appropriate the Ground lying in the Northwest Wing of the Hospital, for a Garden.

On Reading the Petition of Donald McDonald—

Resolved that the said McDonald be permitted to use the Ground lying to the South of the Hospital, as a Garden.

The Clerk laid before the Board, the Deed to Edward Compston for the Two Lots lately sold him to the South of the City Hall, which being Read, Ordered that His Worship sign the same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): John Ostrander £25:3:6; Thomas Lottridge £1:1:0; Hugh Jolly £2:0:0.

Resolved that the Chamberlain deliver Cornelis van Deusen twelve Bushel and a half of pease; that He Charge two Bushels thereof to van Deusen and the Residue to the Bull account.

The Ordinance entitled an Ordinance for Regulating Carts and Car-men within the City of Albany, was this day published.

City Hall, Albany, 16 April, 1785.

Aldermen McClallen and van Rensselaer, the Committee appointed to view the Lott of Ground sold heretofore to John van Alen and report what abatement ought to be allowed him on account of the Lots being Removed farther to the eastward than it was Originally laid out,

Report that an abatement of Five Pounds ought to be made, and that upon van Alens paying the Residue of the purchase money and the Rent

which would have been Due had the deed been executed at the time of purchase, Deeds be executed to him for the same.

Alderman Ten Broeck, from the Committee appointed to inspect the Building in the Fort, Reported, Which Report being Read and amended was agreed to and ordered to be filed.

Resolved that the Hospital be sold at public Sale, on monday the Second day of May next; that the Wood work only be sold, and that Mr. Jellis Winne, Richard Lush and John W. Wendell be a Committee to lay the same into Lots as will best suit the Intrest of the Buyers.

Resolved that Mr. Jellis Winne sell the Stone at Private Sale.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamb^l. in favour of the watchmen, for two Bushels of Wheat and two Bushels of Pease Each, on account.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Cornelis van Deusen £2:16:0.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd May, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamb^l. in favour of John Tuncliff, for the sum of Four Pounds.

Resolved that the Clerk put the Bond entered into by Gerrit Ryckman, for the performance of the Trust Reposed in him as Chamberlain, in suit, in order to Compel him to account.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the 16th of April, the Hospital was this day sold at public Vendue, having been previously laid into Lotts by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Gentlemen who became purchasers are as follows :

Jonathan Pettit	Lot No. 1	Conts 29 feet.....	£36: 0:0
Dr. Wilhelmus Mancius.....	2	.....25 D ^o	6: 0:0
Bastian T. Visscher.....	3	.....25	8: 0:0
D ^o	4	.....25	7: 0:0
Abraham G. Lansing.....	5	.....29	13: 0:0
Archibald Campbell.....	6	.....30	10:10:0
Maus R. Van Vranken	7	.....35	15:10:0
Jellis Winne.....	8	.....35	15:10:0
D ^o	9	.....33	8: 0:0
Dirk Hansen	10	.....25	10: 0:0
John Lansing Junr	11	.....28½.....	15 :0:0
Matthew Visscher	12	.....30	11:10:0
John I. Bleeker.....	13	.....29	20: 0:0

City Hall, Albany, 17th May, 1785.

Resolved that that part of the ordinance for Regulating the ferry between this City and Green Bush which relates to the price of ferriage and the Keeping of Boats, be published in the news papers printed in this City.

Resolved that the Ordinances of this Board, which were last year in force, be published and declared to be in Force for the ensuing Year.

Resolved that the Aldermen of the first ward cause without delay the Bridge over Treules Kill, the stone Bridge and Other Bridges in the Pasture, to be Repaired.

City Hall, Albany, 27th May, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk write a Letter to Mr. Daniel Bradt at the Halfway house, directing him to Remove the Loggs he has rid to make a fence on the East side of the hill near his Barn.

Resolved that the Ferry Men enter into Lease for the performance of the Covenants respecting the Ferry.

Resolved that the Clerk draw the Deeds to and from Cornelis van Scheluyne for the Ground he lately Exchanged with this Board, near Coll^o. Lansings.

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an Ordinance for Regulating and Repairing the Highways, Roads, Streets, Lanes and alleys within the Limits of this City; the Committee Chosen for the purpose are Alderman Rensselaer, assistants Visscher & Gansevoort Junr.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd June, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain, in favour of the Watchmen, for four Bushels of wheat each, and also that the chamberlain deliver to Jacob F. Pruyn four Bushels of Wheat.

Resolved that the Clerk draw a Power of attorney to Mr. James Elliott to reenter on the Lands heretofore Leased to the Jessups.

Resolved that the Farm lying at Fort hunter heretofore advertized for sale, be again advertized, and that publick Securities at their current Value will be received in pay.

City Hall, Albany, 8th June, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk draw a Cavet, to be entered against the Commissioners of the Land Office, Granting the Lands Claimed by the Heirs of Ephraim Wemp and others, at Fort Hunter.

Resolved that the Members of the Third ward Cause without delay a Pier to be made from the Middle Dock to the street leading from the River, between Schebolet Bogarduses House and the House of the Heirs of Anthony E. Bratt Dec^d.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of a Member of Each ward be appointed to view the severall Docks and see what Repairs are Necessary to be done; the Committee are Aldermen McClallen, Douw and assistant Gansevoort Junr.

Resolved that the Clerk cause a Reentry to be made on the Lands formerly leased to Ebenezer Jesup.

City Hall, Albany, 23rd June, 1785.

Resolved that assistant Winne apply to the Road Masters for Ten men to be employed in working at the Bridge in the Pasture.

Resolved that the Butchers be directed in future not to Kill any Cattle, Calves, Sheep or Lambs at their own Houses, and that they have Liberty to use the old Store House for that purpose.

City Hall, Albany, 4th July, 1785.

Mr. Jacob van Schaick appeared before the Board, and informed them that he Claimed seven feet of Ground to the south and adjoining the Creek back of Simon Veeders and Jannitie Lansings Lots, where the

stone Arch Bridge is to be made, and prayed that the Board would be pleased to Grant him in Lieu thereof a Like Quantity of Ground in the Rear of his Lot; Thereupon Resolved that Alderman McClallen and assistant Lush be a Committee to Examine Mr. Van Schaieks Claim, and Report thereon with all Convenient speed, and that they be and hereby are empowered to Call upon the City Surveyor and Direct him to measure such Lots, and in such manner as they may Conceive proper.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Robert Lansing, for Eleven pounds five Shillings, being the amount of his acct.

Aldermen McClallen informed the Board that Mr. Abraham G. Lansing had Requested him to apply to the Board to Leave the matter respecting the Water Course thro Mrs. Lansings Lot to five indifferent persons:

Resolved that the Aldermen of the third Ward Order Mrs. Lansing to remove the obstruction she has made in the Creek, and at the time they Do so, order that two Inhabitants be present, that they may bear Testimony thereof.

City Hall, Albany, 6th July, 1785.

Resolved that the Lands of this Board at Fort Hunter, Lying to the South of Schohary Creek, be divided into two Farms; that John T. Visscher have one half and Abraham Garrison the other, provided the said Garrison will Cultivate the same himselfe and for his own use.

Resolved that Arch Bridge, from the Market House to Mrs. Lansings House, be Cleaned and all obstructions Removed.

Resolved that Alderman Hun, assistants Visscher and Gansevoort Junr, be a Committee appointed to Lease the Lands of this Board at Fort Hunter, and that the Clerk draw a Power of Attorney to them for that purpose.

Resolved that a Stone Arch Bridge be made a cross the Creek or Run of water leading from the House of Adam Yates to the Lott on the Opposite side to it, near the upper Dock.

City Hall, Albany, 12th July, 1785.

Resolved that His Worship the Mayor Execute the Deed prepared by the Clerk to Cornelis van Scheluyne, for the Street back of Coll^o. Lansings Lot and also a Bond for £50, upon Mr. Schelluynes executing to this Board a Deed for the Ground of his lying within the Range of the Street Commonly Called Pearl Street, and that the public Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain for the payment of the following acc^{ts}, to wit: To Jacob Pruyt £3:0:6; To Fairchild & Vosburgh £2:13:4; To Robert Lewis £6:8:6.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to deliver three Bushels of Wheat to Each of the following persons: Jellis Winne, John Fryer, Jacob Fryer, Barent Miller, John Fingue, Jacob Bloomen-dale, Killiacre Winne, Teunis Slingerlant, — McDonald, and

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain to deliver to Each of the Watchmen two Bushels of Wheat on account.

Resolved that the Road master be directed to lay before this Board, on or before the fifteenth day of July Instant, an account of the number of Days Yet in arrear to be Worked on the Road.

An Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to Kill and destroy Doggs within this City, was this day published.

City Hall, Albany, 13th July, 1785.

Resolved that the amount of the account of Elisha Crane against Robert Lewis, be received from Batchelor and Crane, in payment for the rent of the Docks.

City Hall, Albany, 19th July, 1785.

Resolved that the Chamberlain and Mr. Gansevoort Junr, without delay make an abstract of all the Rents and Debts due to this Board, and that upon the Completion thereof, Mr. Gansevoort Collect the same, and from time to time pay the money and the Securities he may Receive into the Hands of the Chamberlain.

Resolved that the Constables of this City be allowed two shillings for every sabbath day they Respectively attend their Duty in preserving the Peace and Quiet of that day.

Resolved that the Constables inspect the Slaughter houses in this City and Report the state thereof at the next meeting of the Board.

City Hall, Albany, 25 July, 1785.

Resolved that the Stone work, beaing from the English Church to opposite to J. Sharps, be continued to the Dutch Church, and that Mr. Recorder Cause the same to be completed.

Resolved that Gerrit van Sante, James Bloodgood and Gerrit W. Van Schaick be permitted to take as much Stone from the Fort as will be sufficient to Continue the water Run from Van Santes Corner to the River.

Resolved that the Members of the first Ward be empowered to Cause Stone to be laid Round the Wells in the said Ward, for the purpose of leading the Water therefrom; that the Stone be taken for the purpose from the Fort.

Resolved that the Course of the water Run leading from the House of Abraham Bloodgood to the River, be altered so as that the said Run Empties to the South of the Dock.

The Inhabitants of the Second Ward having agreed to procure Timber for laying a Drain from the Spring near the Powder house to the Pump near the Hospital, and to lay the Same, provided the Board will furnish a Carpenter to prepare the same and Boards to Lay underneath the Timber :

Resolved that the Board do Comply with the wish of the Inhabitants.

Resolved that a Stone Arch Bridge be made a Cross the Creek in the Rear of Robert Lansings Lot.

Resolved that the Chamberlain be directed, out of the first wheat coming into his hands, to pay Richard van Sante the amount of the repairs he may now make, and the amount of the late Chamberlains account against him.

City Hall, Albany, 15th Aug^r, 1785.

Resolved that assistant Lush be added to the Committee appointed to Lease the Lands of this Board at Fort Hunter.

Resolved that Alderman McClallen, Assistants Visscher and Wendell

be a Committee to View a Spot of Ground lying near the House of the widow Van Sante, and Report whether the same can without any inconvenience be Sold.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay James Elliott £4:10.

Resolved that the Ordinance declaring a Penalty of twelve Shillings on any person who should Carry any Stone from the Fort, be and it is hereby Revived.

Resolved that the Members of the Second ward be permitted to take such a Quantity of stone from the Fort as may be sufficient to lay a water Course from the Corner of Peter Sharps house to the Lower part of the Pump Standing in Pearl Street.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to Deliver Three Bushels of wheat to each of the following persons, viz: James Patterson, Joseph Welch, Peter McDougald, John Creun, William Deal, John David, Peter McGurchy and Hugh Lenox.

Resolved that the Ground lying to the West of the Lot of Peter Sharp and Others and to the East of a straight line to be drawn from the South west Corner of the store House of Nicholas Bleeker to the South West Corner of the House now in the Possession of John Easton, be Sold.

Resolved that Mr. Henry Bogert be Directed to measure and prepare a Map of the said Ground so to be sold, and lay the Same before this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 20th Augt, 1785.

A Petition of Guysbert Fonda and Others praying that the street Called Maiden Lane be Continued through the Episcopal Church Burying Ground Was Read, and thereupon

Resolved that the Prayer of the said Petition be Granted, provided the Petitioners will Level the said street and make the same passable in the first Instance at their own expence and Charge.

Resolved that Aldermen Yates, Ten Broeck and van Rensselaer be a Committee to Confer and agree with the Vestry of the Episcopal Church Relative to an exchange of Ground for so much of the Burying Ground as will be taken off by the Continuance of the said Street.

Resolved that the same Committee confer with the Elders and Deacons of the Lutheran Church Relative to an exchange of Ground for so much of their Burying Ground as will be Necessary to be taken off and added to Washington Street, in a Direct line from the Lott of Charles Newman to the Lutheran Parsonage House.

City Hall, Albany, 26th Augt, 1785.

Resolved that in Case of Making of Drains, every person whose private Drain enters into the public Drain, shall aid and assist in making the same in proportion as their Property is to the whole, and in Case of Stoppage that every one Residing above the Stoppage shall in like manner open the same.

Resolved that the Ground lately agreed to be sold to the proprietors of Lots adjoining Barrack street, from the House of John Easton to the Store house of Mrs. Bleeker, be sold at six pence $\frac{1}{2}$ foot and the two corner Lotts at nine pence $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1700. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world; the second part is a general account of the European states; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

The second part of the history is a general account of the European states. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the European states; the second part is a general account of the European colonies; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

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The sixth part of the history is a general account of the European colonies. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the European colonies; the second part is a general account of the European colonies; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

The seventh part of the history is a general account of the European colonies. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the European colonies; the second part is a general account of the European colonies; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

The eighth part of the history is a general account of the European colonies. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the European colonies; the second part is a general account of the European colonies; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

The ninth part of the history is a general account of the European colonies. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the European colonies; the second part is a general account of the European colonies; and the third part is a general account of the European colonies.

Resolved that it be a Standing Rule of this Board, that upon the Determination of all Questions, if any Member Calls for a Devision, such Devision be Entred.

Resolved that the Tenants at Fort Hunter be requested to Come down and take new leases.

Resolved that Two Farms be Sold at Fort Hunter.

City Hall, Albany, 30th Aug^t, 1785.

This day sold to Charles Newman, one Lot of Ground lying to the North of Johannis Wyngaarts Lot, Containing in Front Thirty five feet, and Running from thence in a Direct line to the Northwest Corner of the Lot of the said Johannis Wyngaart, and also one other Lot lying to the North of the Street and West of the Lot of the Heirs of William van Sante Dec^d and adjoining the Creek, for the Sum of one Hundred and Twenty Pounds.

Resolved that the City Surveyor Survey the last mentioned Lot, and that the Clerk draw a Deed to Newman for Both Lots, that the Mayor Sign the Same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed; Mr. Newman to pay one half in Cash the first day of February next, and the other half six months thereafter, unless the same be taken in Merchandize, then to be paid on demand.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Alexander Smiths acct, and also the sum of Eight shillings to John I. Retlif.

Resolved that Gerrit T. Visscher, Jacobus van Sante and Jonathan Brooks be Requested to appraise the Stable on the Land lately Belonging to the Jessups, and that Alderman Rensselaer have the same, he paying the appraised Value.

Resolved that Alderman McClallen and assistant Wendell lay the old Store into Lots, and that the same be sold at public Vendue on Saturday next.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Deeds of Exchange between this Board and James Bloodgood, and also to notify the persons in Possession of the old Store to Quit the same.

City Hall, Albany, 31st August, 1785.

The Board having lately made an Exchang of Ground with Mr. James Bloodgood, and he Conceiving that the Ground Given by the Board is not Equivalent to the Ground he had Given the Board; Therefore

Resolved that Messrs. Henry Bogert, John R. Bleeker and Gerrit Groesbeck be Requested to determine the Same and if they should be of Opinion that it is not an equivalent that they Report the Difference.

Resolved that it is the Opinion of this Board that the Obstruction made in the Creek, near the Market House, by Mrs. Jannitie Lansing is a Publick Nuisance.

Resolved that the matter of Right between this Board and Mrs. Lansing be Submitted to Reference.

Resolved that Mrs. Lansing be informed of the proceeding Resolution, and that she be requested to Remove the Obstruction she Caused in the Creek.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd September, 1785.

Resolved that it is the Opinion of this Board, that any person who may have Received Damage by the Obstruction made by m^{rs}. Jannitic Lansing in the Creek running thro her Lot, Ought immediately to remove it, or bring an action on the Case for the Damages he may have sustained, and that this Board will pay the Cost and Charges of Prosecuting such action.

Upon the application of Bethuel Washburn,

Resolved that he have the Use of the large New Store during the pleasure of this Board, at the Rate of Twenty shillings by the month.

Resolved that the Dancing assembly have the use of the middle Rooms in the new Store for the ensuing Season, at —.

City Hall, Albany, 5th of Sep^r, 1785.

Resolved that the Lands at Fort Hunter be Leased for the Term of three years from the 20th of Aug^t last; That a Clause be inserted in the Deed that in Case the Corporation should within the Term sell or otherwise dispose of the said Lands or any part thereof, that then the Lease to be Void.

Resolved that this Board will not lease any of the said Lands to any person or persons who have opposed the Right of this Board, or laid Claim to the said Lands, or have Located Such Lands as before had been Located by this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 6th Septem^r, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk notify the Sale of the old Store for Monday next, at Ten oClock in the forenoon.

A Petition of Baltis van Benthuyzen offering Proposals to Remove the new Store and put the same up on the Lot of this Board at the Ferry, and that he will allow £150 ^ƒ annum for the Ferry until the expence is paid him—

Resolved that Mr. Van Benthuyzens Proposals be accepted of, and that the Store be taken down and put up with all Convenient speed and that the same be done by Contract.

Resolved that Alderman Yates and assistant Wendell be a Committee to Oversee the taking down and putting up the same at the Ferry, in the most Cheapest manner, and that they also Direct the mode and manner of the said Building.

City Hall, Albany, 7th Sep^r, 1785.

Resolved that the matter of M^{rs}. Lansings Right to stop up the Creek running thro her Lott be submitted to Egbert Benson, Peter Selvester, Alexander Hamilton, John Laurance and Broekholst Livingston, Esq^{rs}, or any three of them; that the individuals who may be injured by the Stoppage be made parties to the Submission.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder, Assistants Visscher and Gansevoort Jun^r, be a Committee to manage the Controversy in Opposition to M^{rs}. Lansings Claim.

John Lansing Jun^r Esq^r, appeared before the Board and agreed to open the Creek untill the Right should be determined, and also in Case the

same should be determined in favour of Mrs. Lansing, that then it should remain open for such a time as may be Convenient to direct the Water Course another Way.

City Hall, Albany, 9th Sepr, 1785.

Resolved that Baltis van Benthuyzen be directed to Desist from breaking down the new store untill further Orders.

A Petition of John H. Ten Eyck, Barent Ten Eyck and Others, members of the Dutch Church in this City, praying an exchange of the Ground Granted by this Board in 1760, and that in such exchange the Church to Surrender all the Ground lying to the north of the Schenectady Road, and the Board to Grant Certain Lands to the South of said Road as described in a map delivered with the Petition, was Read & filed.

A Petition from John R. Bleeker and others praying that the Road leading from Jacob Bleeker Junrs house to Schenectady, be not Stopped, was Read and filed.

City Hall, Albany, 10 Sepr, 1785.

Whereas Mr. Baltis van Benthuyzen, Contrary to a Resolution of this Board, has Yesterday Broak down the Roof of the new Store house; Therefore

Resolved that Mr. Van Benthuyzen at his own expence Repair the Same, and that he begin the said Repairs on Monday next.

This day, pursuant to notice, the old store was sold in Lotts, as follows:

To Squires & Th ^s . Bradford, Lot No. 1.....	£8:0:0
James Elliott.....	2..... 5:0:0
William Zoble	3..... 4:0:0
D ^o	4..... 6:0:0
D ^o	5..... 12:0:0

City Hall, Albany, 12th Sepr, 1785.

Resolved that Mr. Jellis Winne be directed to Repair the Roof of the new Store with all possible speed, and that he Keep an exact account of the Expences.

Resolved that the exchange proposed to made by this Board with the Trustees of the Lutheran Church, be agreed to, and that deeds be executed, and that the one on the part of this Board be Signed by his Worship the Mayor and that the City seal be thereto affixed, and that Mr. John R. Bleeker, previous thereto, measure the same under the Inspection of the Committee appointed for that purpose

City of Albany, 17th Sepr, 1785.

Resolved that at the ensuing Election, on the 29th Instant, An additional Constable be Chosen in each of the Wards of this City.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the the following acc^s, (to wit): To Ezra Shaw £0:10:0; Jellis Winne £3:4:0.

Upon the application of Coll^o. Peter Yates Esqr, for the Purchase of Lot No. 1, 2 & 3 with the stony Ridge, and four acres adjoining thereto, At Fort Hunter, it was proposed that the value of the same should be ascertained by Messrs. Gerrardus Lansing, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer &

Henry Oothout; That the payments be as follows: one fourth part of the appraised Value to be paid at the Execution of the Deeds, and one fourth part yearly thereafter till the whole is paid, with Lawful Intrest after the first year; Whereupon Coll^o. Yates took time to Consider as to the mode of payment.

Resolved that a fine of Eight shillings be imposed upon every Member of this Board who shall Neglect to attend Common Council, when duly warned.

City Hall, Albany, 22nd Sepr, 1785.

Resolved that the Leases of the Lands at Fort Hunter be executed and that they be transmitted to John T. Visscher and Abraham Garrison, by them to be delivered to the Tenants on their executing Counter parts.

Resolved that the Lands Reserved for — van Vranken, at Fort Hunter, be leased to John van Aeken, Jacob Seber and John Runnions, said van Vranken having declined accepting a lease for said Lands.

Resolved that the Road Masters be directed forth with to Call upon such of the Citizens as have not worked the Number of Days which they have been assesed to work at the Roads, and that they proceed to compleat the said Roads as soon as possible.

Resolved also that a Copy of the above Resolution be served on the Road Masters.

Resolved that the Mayor Sign the Bond of Submission to Jannitie Lansing respecting the obstructions of the Creek running through the Lot of the said Jannitie Lansing, and that the City seal be affixed to said Bond.

Resolved that Henry van Wie, the Goaler, have as much Stone from the Fort as may be sufficient to Raise an Oven in the Yard adjoining the Court House, and that the same be Considered as Public Property.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 29th September, 1785—Present, John Ja. Beekman Esqr, Mayor, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Yates, Peter W. Douw, Philip v. Rensselaer, Esqrs, Aldermen, Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Jellis Winne, Abraham Cuyler, John W. Wendell, Assistants.

The Aldermen of the Respective wards Returned the Polls by them taken on this day for the Election of Aldermen, Assistants and Constables for the ensuing Year, by which it appears that the following were duly elected, vizt:

For the First Ward—Peter W. Yates, Robert McClellan, Aldermen; Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Assistants; Jacob Kidney, David Gibson, Constables.

For the Second ward—Philip van Rensselaer, Peter W. Douw, Aldermen; Cornelius Cuyler, Jacob Ja. Lansing, Assistants; Elijah Johnston, Elijah Buswell, Constables.

For the third Ward—John Ten Broeck, Thomas Hun, Aldermen; Jellis Winne, Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Assistants; William Talbut, William Gill, Constables.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of a Chamberlain and Marshal for the ensuing Year, when Peter W. Douw Esqr. was appointed Chamberlain, and James Elliott was appointed Marshal.

City Hall, Albany, 14 October, 1785.

This being the day appointed by Charter for the Quallification of the Officers of the Corporation, when the following Gentlemen appeared and were Sworn :

John Ja. Beekman Esqr, Mayor, Peter W. Yates, Peter W. Douw, John Ten Broeck, Esqrs, Aldermen; Matthew Visscher, Jellis Winne, Cornelis Cuyler, Jacob Ja. Lansing, Assistants. James Elliott, Marshall.

Resolved that no Substitute for Constable be hereafter Received unless the substitute Lives and Resides in the same ward where the person who is Chosen Constable Resides.

City Hall, Albany, 14th November, 1785.

Thomas Hun Esqr, elected one of the Aldermen of the third Ward, appeared in Common Council and was sworn to the due execution of his office. Leonard Gansevoort Junr, elected one of the assistants of the third Ward, and John W. Wendell, elected one of the assistants of the first Ward, appeared in Common Council and were Respectively sworn to the due execution of their Office.

Resolved that Jacob van Schaick, Gerrit W. van Schaick and Coll^o. Goose van Schaick have the Ground in the Rear of their Lotts at two pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Square foot, and which Lotts are to be surveyed before any Conveyances are made, and the Eastern Line to be subject to the Direction of this Board. Mr. Jacob van Schaick appeared before the Board and accepted the same.

A Petition of John Kinney, Cyrus De Hart and William Pennington, Propriators of the Northern Stage Waggon, praying a Regulation of the Ferry in their Favour, was Read and filed. Ordered that the Consideration of the said Petition be postponed.

A Petition of William Dale, praying a Lot of Ground adjoining the Lot of the Widow Glens in the second ward was Read; ordered that the Members of the second ward Locate a spot for the said Dale, and that in such Location they take especial care that it does not interfere with any public street, and that they Report their proceedings with all Convenient speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Robert Lewis for the amount of his acc^t, being £13:17:10.

A Petition of Cornelis van Deusen, one of the Watchmen, praying for the advancing a small sum of Money for the purpose of purchasing Beef was Read, and an application of the rest of the Watchmen for the like purpose, Mr. Visscher moved and was Seconced that pursuant to a Law of this State, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds be Raised by Tax within this City for the purposes in said act Mentioned; on the Question being put, it passed as follows :

For the affirmative—Aldermen Yates, McClallen, ass^t Wendell, Visscher.

For the Negative—Aldermen Ten Broeck, Hun, ass^t Gansevoort Junr, Cuyler.

The Board being equally divided, His Worship the Mayor declared him self for the affirmative.

Therefore Resolved that the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds be Raised by tax within this City, and that the same be raised to and for the purposes in the said Act mentioned; and that the Assessors be directed immediately to

lay the assesment, and that the Clerk serve the assessors with a Copy of this Resolution.

Resolved that Assistants Gansevoort Junr and Visscher be a Committee to take, on Loan, for the use of this Board, any sum not exceeding £100, and that if the same Cannot be had on the Security of this Board, that the members will Give their private Bonds for the payment of the same.

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to revise the Ordinance to prevent fire in this City; the Committee appointed were Messrs. assistants Visscher, Cuyler and Gansevoort Junr.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of Chimney Viewers, and therefore the following persons were appointed :

Daniel Hewson, Marte Myndertse, For the first ward.

John F. Pruyne, Thomas L. Wittbeck, For the Second ward.

Gerrit A. Lansing, Maus R. v. Vranken, For the Third Ward.

City Hall, Albany, 28 November, 1785.

Messrs. Donald McDonald, Kennet Chisholm & John Grant, in behalf of themselves and about 200 others, applyed to this Board, for leave to Land in this City and to have the use of the Barracks to shelter themselves in the Course of this Winter; Thereupon

Resolved that they be permitted to Land and Occupy the Barracks until the first day of may next. on Condition that the said Donald McDonald, Kennet Chisholm and John Grant make out a List of the Names of all the persons that may Land, and Enter into Bonds that the said Persons or Either of them shall not become Chargeable to the Destrict of Albany, be of Good behaviour and not Committ any Waste.

Resolved that in Case the purchasers of the old Store do not within six days from this Date Remove the Same, that then this Board will order the same to be pulled down.

Whereas it is represented to this Board that several Persons Residing on the Ground belonging to Stephen van Rensselaer Esqr, Opposite the old Store, Live very Disorderly; Therefore

Resolved that His Worship Mr. Recorder be Requested to speak to Mr. Van Rensselaer on the subject and Desire him to Remove such Persons.

On Motion of Mr. Visscher,

Resolved that assistants Gansevoort Junr, Wendell, Cuyler and Lansing be a Committee for examining and Auditing all accounts that may be brought in against this Board until the 14th day of October next.

On Reading the Petition of Messrs. Allen & Bentley, two of the Comedians,

Resolved that they be permitted to exhibit their Theritrical Performance in this City at such place and at such times as they shall think proper and Convenient.

City Hall, Albany, 12th December, 1785.

A Petition of Harman Gansevoort, John Ja. Lansing and Others, was Read and filed.

Alderman Hun Moved that the Comedians have not the Liberty to exhibit their Theritrical performances in the Hospital, and on the Question being put to agree to the Motion, it was Carried in the Negative, as follows (to wit):

For the Motion—Aldermen Hun, Ten Broeck, Assistants Gansevoort Junr, Lansing—4.

Against the Motion—Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, Aldermen Yates, van Rensselaer, Douw, McClallen, Assistants Wendell, Winne, Visser—9.

Resolved that in the Opinion of this Board, they have not a Legal Right to prohibit the Company of Comedians in this City, from exhibiting their Theatrical performances.

Resolved that as a Formal application was made by the said Company of Comedians to this Board, for leave to occupy two Rooms in the Hospital for this purpose, and as this application was notorious and not Hastily Granted, so that sufficient time was afforded to the Inhabitants to Express their Sentiments, and altho the permission was Granted in formality by a Majority of Members Composing the Corporation, they Conceive that it would be unjust at this time and forfeit their Honour to Deprive the said Company of Comedians of the use of the said Rooms, and Subject them to useless Expence.

Resolved that the Five Mile House be sold at private sale, and if not sold by the first day of March next then to be leased, and that Notice thereof be Given in the papers accordingly.

City Hall, Albany, 22 December, 1785.

A Petition of John Tunnicliff and Samuel Seulthorp, praying a Lease for about Two Hundred Acres of Land on the South of the Schenectady Road, opposite the Three Mile Stone, was Read and ordered to Lie on the Table.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following acc^{ts}, to wit: Christopher Bogert 4:17s:6d; Matthew Watson 1:12s:6d; Killiaen Winne 10:13s:6d; Maus R. v. Vranken 11:4s:6d; Jacob Ja. Lansing 1:2s:6d; William Fuller 1:2s:6d; Charles Numan 9:5s:0d; Jacob Ja. Lansing 2:0s:6d; Andrew Able 0:18s:0d; Jacob Bloomendal 10:14s:6d; Leonard Gansevoort Esqr. 2:7s:3d; John Davis 5:15s:6d; Peter McDougald 9:5s:3d; John Crum 9:7s:6d; William Deal 10:3s:9d; James McGurchy 5:19s:3d; Donald McDonald 7:6s:3d; Maus R. Van Vranken 4:5s:6d; Henry Zobles 2:10s:0d; Robert McGurchy 2:9s:6d; James McGurchy 0:9s:0d; Hugh Lenox 33:0s:0d; James McGurchy 2:0s:6d; Peter McGibbons 1:7s:0d; James Boyd 23:0s:0d; William Martin 2:0s:6d; James Angus 7:3s:0d; John Tingle 0:6s:0d; Teunis Slingerland 1:10s:0d; John Fryer 3:14s:0d; Jacob Fryer 2:10s:0d; John Taylor 2:17s:6d; Matthew Watson 3:0s:0d; Joseph Welch 6:15s:0d; James Eckerson 7:8s:6d.

Also, the following accth. Charles R. Webster 9:0s:0d; James Elliott, for 6 m^o. Salary 9:0s:0d; James Smith 1:1s:3d; Volkert Dawson 9:0s:0d; Eli Arnold 1:16s:0d; Jellis Winne 1:12s:9³/₄d; John Mentline 1:0s:0d; Hugh Lenox 2:13s:6d; Philip Hoffman 0:10s:0d; John Heath 5:0s:2d; John Bleecker 20:10:0d; Peter McHarg 28:0s:0d; James Gifford 33:15s:0d; Robert Lansing 1:4s:0d; Daniel Winne 46:7s:6d; Joseph Yates 0:8s:5d; William Norton 0:12s:0d; Jellis Fonda 1:16s:0d; John Batchelor 1:15s:0d; John N. Bleeker 0:6s:0d; Alexander McDonald 1:14s:6d; Duncan Farguson 13:4s:0; Maus R. van Vranken 0:15s:3d; Benjamin Goewy 1:0s:0d; Edward Davis 0:10s:0d; Charles Gordon 0:4s:0d;

Guysbert Van Schoonhoven 12*l*:8*s*:0*d*; George Guise 22*l*:5*s*:3*d*; Barent Bogert 4*l*:6*s*:0*d*.

Resolved that Assistants Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Lansing & Wendell be a Committee to Revise the Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry.

Resolved that Matthew Visscher Esqr Revise all the Ordinances, and that a Report thereof be made with all Dispatch.

1786.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 16th January, 1786—Present John Ja. Beekman Esqr, Mayor, Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, Recorder, Robert McClallen, Philip V. Rensselaer, Peter W. Douw, Esqrs, Aldermen, Leonard Gansevoort Junr, John W. Wendell, Jellis Winne, Matthew Visscher, Assistants.

Resolved that Peter Sharp and Gerrit G. Merceelis be and they are hereby appointed Chimney Viewers for the Second ward, in the Room & Stead of John F. Pruyt and Thomas L. Wittbeck.

Resolved that Matthew Visscher and Leonard Gansevoort Junr be requested forthwith to proceed forthwith to Perpetuate the Testimony of John D. Peyster Esqr, Respecting the Indian Deed of Fort Hunter Flatts.

Resolved that Cornelis van Schaack be appointed Bell Ringer for 12 and 8 oClock, in the Room and Stead of John I. Redlif, and that he be allowed the Same pay which was allowed to Redlif.

Whereas the Corporation of this City, some time in the year 1772, did Grant an order on their Chamberlain in favour of John Roerbach for £16:1:4, which Order was by the said Roerbach assigned to Abraham Yates Junr Esqr, as Treasurer of the Fire Company, and it has been Suggested that the said order has been lost by Fire; Therefore

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain for the said Sixteen Pounds one Shilling and four pence, and that the same be made payable to the said Abraham Yates Junr, as Treasurer to the said Company.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, to pay to James Elliott, the sum of nine pounds.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd Feby, 1786.

The Committee appointed to Revise the Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry, Reported amendments thereto, which being Read and amended, were agreed to and are in the following words, to wit:

For transporting every person across said Ferry two Coppers, provided that a sucking Child or some remnants of Goods or other things not herein after Rated, which a Person carries in his or her arms, be free from paying Ferriage.

A Man and Horse, Ox or Cow, Nine Pence.

A Calf or Hogg, Two Coppers; a Sheep or Lamb, Two Coppers.

For every Waggon and two Horses, together with its Loading, provided the same remains on the waggon, Two Shillings.

For every Team, Cart or Waggon, drawn by Four Horses or Oxen,

with or without Loading, Three Shillings, and Six pence for every Ox or Horse above that Number, and so in a less proportion.

For every Chaise or Chair & Horse, one Shillings and Six pence.

For every full Chest or Trunk, four Coppers; For every Empty Chest or Trunk, two Coppers; For every Barril of Rum, Sugar, Mollasses or other full Barril, Four Coppers.

And Be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that the Propriators of the Stage plying between the City of Alby and New York, with the Baggage and Passengers in the Said stage, shall for every time the same be transported a Cross the said Ferry, pay the sum of Two Shillings, and if the Ferryman or Ferry Men shall Neglect or Refuse to transport the said Stages in preference to any other Carriage whatever, whether the same be by night or day, the said Ferryman or Ferrymen shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

And be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that if the said Ferry Man or Ferry men shall neglect or Refuse to transport a Cross the said Ferry any Person or Persons or any article or thing whatsoever, He or they shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence, the sum of —.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): To Cuyler and Gansevoort 7*l*:12*s*:6*d*; John Ten Broeck Esqr 2*l*:3*s*:0*d*; Matthew Watson 2*l*:16*s*:7*d*; Cuyler & Gansevoort 16*l*:15*s*:0*d*; Jellis Winne 12*l*:2*s*:11*d*.

Resolved that this Board, from the engagement made last year with Baltis van Benthuyzen, conceive themselves in Honour Bound to Give the said Baltis van Benthuyzen the preemption of the Ferry Leading to Green Bush for the ensuing year; the Question hereon being put, was carried in the following manner:

For the affirmative—Aldermen McClallen, v. Rensselaer, Ass^{ts} Cuyler, Wendell, Lansing, Visscher, Gansevoort Junr—7.

For the Negative—Aldermen Hun, Ten Broeck—2.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to Deliver to each of the watchmen, to Jonathan Brooks and Thomas Seger, three Bushels of wheat.

Resolved that Messrs. Cuyler, Visscher and Gansevoort Junr, be a Committee to see what Lots on the Hill have been sold by the Board, and for which no Deeds have been executed, and that the said Committee also enquire Respecting a Road or Gang way Commonly Called the Roundgang, and Report thereon.

City Hall, Albany, 7th Feby, 1786.

The Committee appointed to examine what Persons had purchased Lands from this Board and who had not taken Deeds for the Same Reported, that Guysbert Mercellis, Volkert P. Douw, John van Alen, David Smith, Samuel Stringer, Philip Wendell, Paul Hoghstrasser, Henry I. Bogert, Philip Cuyler, John Roff and John Scott had Respectively no Deeds.

Resolved that the Same Committee Call on the several Persons Above mentioned, and demand from them the Consideration Money and tender them Deeds, and if the said Persons should Refuse to pay the same, that then the said Committee demand an immediate Surrender.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to Deliver the following Quantities of Grain, and to Charge the same to the Respec-

tive accounts of the following Persons: James Elliott, Three Bushels wheat and three B^s. pease; Volkert Dawson, three Bushels of wheat; Cornelis van Deusen, for the Bull, 6 Bushel pease; David Rottery, three Bushels wheat and three Bushels of Pease.

City Hall, Albany, 27th February, 1786.

Pursuant to Notice, the several Docks belonging to this City were sold at Public Vendue for the Term of One Year, to Peter Sharp, for the Sum of one Hundred and forty Pounds, being the Highest Sum that was bid for the Same.

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to inspect the Books, papers and accounts of this Board in the hands of the Chamberlain; that the said Committee have full Power to Call upon all Person or persons who are indebted to this Board to make a Settlement of the Debts due to this Board, and if Necessary to bring Suits in the Name of this Board for monies Due; to make an estimate of the Debts due and Owing to this Board, and of such Debts as are Owing by this Board by Bond, account or Otherwise, and to Report by monday next; the Committee appointed for this purpose, Assistants Lansing and Gansevoort Junr.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to Deliver James Elliott Six Bushel of wheat.

City Hall, Albany, 1st day of March, 1786.

The Board this day Leased the Ferry leading to Green Bush to Mr. Baltis van Benthuyzen for the Term of one Year, for the sum of one Hundred and Sixty Pounds, in Quarterly payments; that he Enters into Lease with Covenants that he will observe the Ordinance, and in Case the Rates of Ferriage are either encreased or Decreased, that then the Rent shall be Rated accordingly.

That the said Baltis van Benthuyzen also enter into Bond with Security, to perform to the Covenants to be containd in the said Lease.

Ordered that the Consideration of the Petition of the inhabitants of this City, praying an exchange of Property near the Mile Stone, be postponed till the Season will admit of a view of the Ground.

Resolved that the Five Mile House on the Schenectady Road be Leased for the Term of Twenty Years. Alderman Rensselaer offerd to take the same at the Rate of £25 ^ƒ Year, in behalf of Mrs. Woodworth.

Pursuant to the Covenant contained in the Lease to James Ricke and by Him assigned to Robert Henry, the Board appointed Messrs. Gerrit Visscher, Peter Sharp and Jonathan Brooks to appraise the Buildings commonly Called the five Mile House; that the said Gentlemen also report such Reparations as are Necessary.

City Hall, Albany, 18th March, 1786.

A Petition of the Minister, Elders & Deacons of the Lutheran Church, praying Liberty to Collect monies from the Benevolent in this City, for the purpose of Building a House of Worship, was Read; Thereupon

Resolved that the Clerk be directed to Inform the said Minister that the Board have no objection to their setting on foot a Subscription for the Purpose in their Petition Mentioned, and that in Case it should be Necessary, His Worship the Mayor will grant a Certificate to that End.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of John Hall, for two Pounds nine shillings and six pence.

Resolved that Messrs. Gansevoort Junr and Lansing be a Committee to State and adjust the accounts of this Board, and that the Faith of the Corporation be pledged that the said Committee will Receive a Reasonable Compensation for their Trouble.

Resolved that Mr. Jellis Winne be Directed immediately to Open the water Run leading from the Lott of Robert Lansing through the south Pier of the Lower Dock, and Close up that Leading the north Pier of s^d Dock.

Resolved that John Ostrander be Directed to Deliver to James Elliott all the Public Lamps in his Custody.

Resolved that the Committee of accounts be directed to Call upon persons having Claims on this Board, to Bring in the same within a Certain Day to be by them Fixed; that they appropriate such a Quantity of Wheat among them as is in the hands of the Chamberlain (Except Three Hundred Skipples), that they thereby discharge the Smaller accounts and pay the Larger ones in part, and in such Proportion as they may conceive Just and Equitable, and that they Charge the Same at six Shillings and Six pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.

A Petition of David Gibson was Read and Riffered to the Committee of accounts.

An acc^t of Henry van Wie was allowed and Ordered to be paid.

Messrs. John R. Blecker, Henry Bogert and Gerrit Groesbeck, the Gentlemen appointed to ascertain the Difference in Exchange of the Lots between this Board and Mr. James Bloodgood, Report the Difference to be £9:18:0 in favour of Mr. Bloodgood.

Ordered that the Chamberlain pay the same, and that the Deeds of Exchange be immediately drawn and Executed.

Mr. Cornelius Cuyler, one of the assistants of the second ward, having Removed from Town, Ordered that an Election in the said ward be held on Wensday next, at the usual place of Election, and that the usual notice be Given for the purpose.

City Hall, Albany, 21st March, 1786.

The Committee of accounts Reported that the following accounts Ought to be allowed, and that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain accordingly: To Glen and Blecker 0:18s:0d; John Mailey, to be p^d in wheat, 2:12s:9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Charles Newman 0:19s:0d; James Fonda 13:0s:0d; Jacob van Loon 3:18s:6d; Samuel Morril 14:4s:0d; Robert Henry 32:16s:0d; Philip Elsworth 0:18s:0d; Jellis Winne 1:0s:0d.

Resolved that the Chamberlain do without delay furnish Mr. Cornelis van Deusen with one half Load of Hay for the use of the Town Bull.

Whereas, it has been represented to this Board, that their Orders and Drafts are attempted to be depreciated and purchased for less than their Real Value; Therefore

Resolved that this Board will Settle and pay all allowed accounts against them, and all their orders and Drafts on the Chamberlain to the full amount of such accounts, orders and Drafts.

Resolved that the Chamberlain be Authorized and Directed to furnish Messrs. Leonard Gansevoort and Jacob Ja. Lansing, the Committee of

accounts, with all such Books of accounts, papers and Deeds as they may think proper and Necessary, in order to their Stating and arranging the accounts of this Board, he taking their Receipt for the Same.

Resolved that Alderman Yates and Alderman Rensselaer be the Committee appointed to open the Road through the Lutherian Burying Ground.

City Hall, Albany, 27th March, 1786.

Alderman Van Rensselaer returned the Poll held in the Second Ward for the Election of an assistant in the said Ward, in the Room of Cornelius Cuyler who is Removed from this City, from which it appears that Mr. Richard Lush is Duly elected.

Mr. Lush appeared in Common Council and was duly Sworn to the execution of his said Office.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Stevenson, Douw & Ten Eyck, for £11:5:0.

Resolved that the Mayor be requested not to grant any Licence to Cartmen, unless they first enter into Recognizance for the faithful performance of the Trust Reposed in them.

Resolved that Alderman Ten Broeck and assistant Winne be a Committee to Superintend the Addition ordered to be made to the North end of the Market House.

City Hall, Albany, 8th April, 1786.

Resolved that any Creditor of this Board who shall produce an account Current, and the Ballance of Such account, Certified by the Committee of accounts appointed by this Board, shall be entitled to a Bond from this Board, if such sum shall exceed £25; and if under, then a Sealed note, bearing Lawfull Intrest; provided such acct. Current, Bond or note shall be formed and drawn at the expence of the persons applying.

Resolved that William McKown have Leave at his own expence to build a Barn on the Lott at the five mile house, and at the expiration of his Lease, the same be apprizd by three persons to be appointed for the purpose, the amount of which shall be paid by the Board to the said McKown, and that a Clause for that purpose be inserted in his Lease.

Resolved that the said McKown be at liberty to make Repairs to the five mile house to the amount of Twenty five pounds, and that from the time he advances the same, he be allowed Intrest until the like sum becomes due for rent.

Resolved that upon a Certificate of the Committee of accounts, the Clerk be authorized to Draw an order on the Chamberlain for the payment of Such Sum or Sums of money as the said Committee shall Certify to be due upon any accounts exhibited to them.

Resolved that a Committee of Six be appointed to go round this City and its Vicinity, with the Subscription list for the Academy; the Committee appointed were Aldermen Ten Broeck, McClallen and van Rensselaer, and assistants Lush, Wendell and Gansevoort Junr.

City Hall, Albany, 15th April, 1786.

Resolved that the Chamberlain issue three Bushels of Pease to Cornelius van Deusen, for the use of the City Bull.

City Hall, Albany, 18th May, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Cornelis van Deusen, Arent van Deusen and Jacob van Loon, Each the Sum of Twenty Shillings for their Services in picking up Nails, &c., after the Destruction of the Barracks by fire. Also, to pay James Food the Sum of two pounds twelve shillings and six pence, for taking up and Removing the Dead Bodies out of the Lutheran Burying ground, taken in for the Street; the said Sum to be paid in Wheat.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board a Resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office of the 10th May Ins^r, assigning the second Teusday in October next, for Hearing the Claim, of this Board Respecting the Lands at Fort Hunter; Therefore

Resolved that Mr. Recorder, Alderman Hun, Assistants Visscher and Lush be a Committee to Report what Steps are Necessary to be taken by this Board to assert their Right to the said Lands; and that the said Committee be empowered to employ such and so many Council as they shall conceive proper; and further, that the said Committee Report without Delay.

A Petition of the Trustees of the Lutheran Church, praying a Quantity of Stone for the Foundation of their Church; Thereupon

Resolved that the said Trustees be permitted to take from such part of the Fort as Aldermen Rensselaer & Yates and Mr. Lush shall assign and direct, One Hundred and fifty Loads of Stone, they first entering into Bond for a Return of a like Quantity and of like Quality on or before the first day of April next.

A Petition of Joseph Caldwell of this City was Read, and Thereupon

Resolved that although the Board approve of Mr. Caldwell's plan, yet as the finances of the Board are not in a Situation to Build the addition to the Market House in the manner proposed, the prayer of the Petition Cannot be Granted.

A Petition of Samuel Betty, praying a Small Lot of Ground back of the Fort for the use of Building a House for the Residence of himself & family.

Resolved that the Aldermen and assistants of the Second ward be Directed to assign a Spot of Ground for the purpose, and under such Restrictions and reservations as they shall think proper.

Whereas this Board have Received information that a Small Hut has been Built without consent, near the place where the Barracks stood, by some Person or Persons unknown, who keep a Riotous and Disorderly House; Therefore

Resolved that the Possesors thereof do, on or before Wednesday next, take down and Remove the same, or that this Board will Order the same to be pulled down by the Constables of the City.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay to James Elliott, Four Pounds Ten Shillings for a Quarter of a Years Salary as Marshall.

Resolved that Aldermen Rensselaer and Yates and assistants Visscher & Gansevoort Junr, be a Committee to Cause such Bridge to be made a Cross the Ruten Kill by the Lutheran Burying Ground as they may think proper.

City Hall, Albany, 19th June, 1786.

A Petition signed by a Number of the Inhabitants of the Second Ward was laid before the Board, praying that an order may be made for Repairing the Pumps and Cleaning the Cisterns in the said Ward;

Resolved that the Prayer of the said Petition be Granted, and that it be Recommended to the Aldermen and assistants of the Second Ward to Carry the Same immediately into execution.

A Petition of Isaac Slingerlandt, praying for Leave to possess a Tract of Land belonging to this Board at Schatchtikook;

Resolved that the Consideration of the prayer of the said Petition be postponed until the Board shall Convene at Schatchtikook.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Charge the Wheat Delivered to the Creditors of the Corporation at Six Shillings 7^d Bushell.

Resolved that a new well be made without delay in the first ward, between the Houses of John A. Lansing and Robert Hilton, under the superintendence and Direction of the Aldermen of said ward, and that they may convert of the Stone of the Fort and if necessary of the Barracks for that purpose.

Resolved that the Aldermen & assistants of the several wards do inspect the several Wells and Pumps in this City, and that they Cause the old ones to be Repaired and such new ones to be constructed as they shall deem Necessary.

City Hall, Albany, 24th June, 1786.

His Worship the Mayor laid before the Board a Petition of Harme Gansevoort, Peter Gansevoort and Others, Complaining that a Nuisance, consisting of a Large Pile of Boards and Plank, has been erected in the middle of the Street on the South of the Market House; Therefore

Resolved that the Boards and Plank mentioned in the foregoing Petition be immediately Removed out of the Street by the Owner of the said Boards & Plank, and that a Copy of the preceding Resolution be served on Doctor Samuel Stringer.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Cornelis van Deusen, for two pounds nineteen shillings, being in full for tending the Publick Bull.

Whereas, the following Ordinances having expired the 17th Instant,

Resolved that the same be and are hereby Revived and Continued for the Term one year next ensuing:

1. An Ordinance for Regulating the Ferry between Albany and Green Bush and for establishing the Rates thereof.

2. An ordinance for paving and Cleaning the Streets, &c., and preventing Nuisances in the City of Albany.

3. An ordinance for Regulating the lying of Vessells at the Several Docks and wharfs of this City and ascertaining the Rates for the same.

4. An Ordinance for Regulating Carts and Carmen in the City of Albany.

5. An Ordinance for Regulating the Public Marketts in the City of Albany.

6. An Ordinance against the Profanation of the Lords day.

7. An Ordinance for the better securing the City of Albany from the Danger of Gun Powder.

8. An Ordinance for Regulating Negroes, Mollatoes and other Slaves in the City of Albany.

9. An Ordinance for the better preventing of Fire in the City of Albany.

10. An Ordinance for the Marking of Bread.

11. An Ordinance to prevent accidents by fast and immoderate Riding.

12. An Ordinance to prevent Raffling in the City of Albany.

13. An Ordinance for Regulating Tavern Keepers in the City of Albany.

14. An Ordinance for Regulating the Office of Chamberlain or Treasurer of the City of Albany.

15. An Ordinance for a Sworn Surveyor of the City of Albany.

16. An Ordinance for Regulating Midwives in the City of Albany.

17. An Ordinance for prohibiting Hawkers and Pedlers in the City of Albany.

18. An Ordinance for Regulating Fences in the City of Albany.

City Hall, Albany, 1 July, 1786.

Mr. Barent H. Ten Eyck complained to the Board that he was Ordered to pave the street where he had a public Drain amended last year; that as the said Drain is of Equal Utility to Other Persons in the Neighbourhood, they Ought to aid and assist him in said Pavement :

Resolved that Mr. Ten Eyck do without delay make or cause to be made the Pavement aforesaid, as far as the said Drain was taken up, in such manner and form as any one of the Aldermen of the First ward shall order and Direct, and that each person whose private drain Communicates with the said Public Drain shall bear and pay a Porportionable part of the Cost and expence of such pavement.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Lucas van Veghten for £2:3:2.

City Hall, Albany, 3 July, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of John Foster, for Sixteen Shillings; also, to William McFarland for £0:18:0.

A Petition of Baltis van Benthuysen was laid before the Board, praying to Baid a House at the Ferry according to the Dimentions set forth in his said Petition;

Resolved Alderman Rensselaer & assistants Winne & Wendell be a Committee upon the Subject of said Petition.

City Hall, Albany, 15th July, 1786.

Mr. Visseher laid before the Board an account of Messrs. Cuyler & Gansevoort, Liquidated by the Committee of Accounts, amounting to £72:1:10^½.

Resolved that a Bond be executed to the above persons for the above Sum, bearing Lawfull Intrest from the 29th day of June last; that His Worship the Mayor Sign the same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed, and that the accounts be Delivered to the Chamberlain, and an Entry be made of this Transaction in His Books.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the

following acc^{ts} (to wit): To Henry van Wie, for Cleaning the Council Room £1:8:6; William Shepherd £3:2:0; Henry van Wie £1:16:0; the above to be paid in wheat. To Henry Redlif, for attending the City Watch from 1 January, 1786, to last of June following.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to Deliver Jacob Bloomendall & Nicholas Redliff Each six Skipples of Wheat on account; also an order in favour of Jonathan Brooks for three Pounds, in Wheat, and also, in favour of Thomas Gifford and William Kirkland each Twenty Bushels of wheat.

Resolved that Alderman McClallen and assistant Wendell do without delay cause a Stone Arch Drain to be made, of four feet wide and three feet high, to the South of the City Hall and from the West end thereof to the River.

Resolved that the 22nd Instant, being the Jubilee of the Charter of this City, be commemorated By a Public Feast in the City Hall; that a Committee of five be appointed to procure the Materials Necessary and to Regulate the Same; the Committe appointed were, Aldermen Rensselaer & Yates and assistants Wendell, Lush and Winne.

The Committee appointed on the Petition of Baltis van Benthuyzen, relating the House at the Ferry, Report as follows:

The House to be Fifty feet by forty, of Two Stories high, viz: The Lower Stories 10 feet High, the Upper an atick Story of 7 feet high; 4 Rooms on each Floor; a Pitch Roof; 4 Stacks of Chimneys at the Gavel Ends; To be a Board Building, filled in with Brick. Carpenters and Masons to be allowed Six Shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ Diem and Labourers three Shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ Diem, and Each Six pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Day for Liquor. The Work to be all in the plainest manner. The Foundation to be Laid on the Ground. The Whole to be done under the superintendence of such persons as shall be thereto appointed by this Board; the Whole to be completed in a Twelve Month, with a Piazza to be in the Front.

All the expence attending this Building to be advanced by Mr. B. van Benthuyzen and He to Reimburse himself from the Rent of the Ferry, at the Rate of one Hundred and Thirty Six pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

Resolved that this Board do approve of the above Report, and do appoint Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, Recorder, Alderman Yates and assistant Lush to superintend the said Building, and that Mr. Van Benthuyzen previous to his Beginning said work, Enter into Articles with this Board for the true performance thereof.

City Hall, Albany, 18th July, 1786.

The Committee to whom was Referred the Mode of Celebrating the 22nd day of July Instant, Being the Century anniversary of this City, do Report, that in their Opinion, The Common Council Convene in the forenoon of that day, at Ten oClock, at the City Hall, and from thence proceed in procession to the Hill westward of the City, attended by such Citizens as shall Chuse; That during the Procession all the Bells of the several Churches in this City shall Ring, and at the arrival at the place assigned for the Purpose on the Hill, Thirteen Toasts and one for the Charter, under the Discharge of Fourteen Cannon.

Resolved that the former Committee be a Committee to prepare and superintend the said Business, who are to purchase a Barril of Good Spirits for the purpose.

That the Order of Procession be as follows, viz^t:

1. The High Sheriff.
2. The Under Sheriffs.
3. The Constables with their Staffs.
4. The Mayor and Recorder.
5. The Aldermen.
6. The Common Council.
7. The Chamberlain and Clerks.
8. The Marshal.
9. The Corporations of the several Churches.
10. The Judges of the several Courts.
11. The Justices of the Peace.
12. The Members of the Legislature & Attorneys at Law.
13. The Militie Officers.
14. The Engine & Fire Company.
15. The Citizens at Large.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Call on the Ferry men for one Quarter of a Years Rent for the Ferry.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to Jellis Winne the amount of his acct, for three Ladders.

Resolved that the expences of Celebrating the 22nd Instant be paid by the Chamberlain or by the Mayor.

Resolved that the members of this Board have a Supper at Mr. Lewis Tavern at 6 oClock in the afternoon of the 22 Instant, to be paid as aforesaid.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of James Elliott, for Four pounds ten shillings.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Duncan Ferguson, for seven B^s. wheat on acct; also, in favour of John Spier for £2:12 in wheat; also, to Samuel Beaty & Thomas Hinds Each four Bushel of Wheat.

City Hall, Albany, 27th July, 1786.

On application of Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, for the Ground in the Rear of his Lot in the first ward of this City, so as to Range with the Lot of Miss Douws;

Resolved that Mr. Gansevoort have the Ground and that he pay for the same the sum of Seven Pounds, and that a deed be executed for the same, Signed by His Worship the Mayor, and that the City seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Abraham Veeder for £12:4:0, and One in favour of Killian Winne for £1:4:6, and one in favour of Jellis Winne for £3:12:0, to be paid in wheat.

Resolved that the Clerk Provide a proper Bound Book to Keep the Minutes of this Board, and that all the Rough Minutes since the Revolution be fairly Transcribed in the said Book, and that the said Book be Brought into the Common Council at every further Meeting.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following acct^s: To Richard Lush for £8:8:0; Alexander McDonald for Eight Bushels of wheat; To John Wilkison for four Bushels.

Resolved that the account of William Kirkland £13:12:10 be allowed, and the Ballance of £7:12:10 be paid in wheat. Also, the account of Thomas Gifford of £15:18:3 be allowed, and the Ballance of £9:18:3 be paid in Wheat. Also, the account of Peter Hilton of £4:1:0 be paid in Wheat.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder, Aldermen van Rensselaer and Ten Broeck, and assistant Wendell, be a Committee to draw up Rules for the Establishment of an Accademy in the City, and Report with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay John Murphy £1:12:0 in wheat.

A Petition of Henry Ten Eyck Esqr, praying for a Lease for a piece of Ground adjoining the Lutharian Burying Ground, in the Second Ward, was Read;

Resolved that the members of the Second ward be a Committee to View the Ground and make Report thereof without delay.

City Hall, Albany, 7th August, 1786.

Resolved that the Butchers be informed that they are not in future to Kill any Cattle, Calves, sheep or Lambs Within the Limitts of this City.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following persons their Respective accounts, viz: To William Dale £6:1:3; James Millicar £4:0:0; John Crumb £6:6:3; Robert McGurchy £5:6:3; Peter McHarg £4:0:0; Roger Bready £1:7:6.

Resolved that the Money due to this Board from Volkert A. Douw, when Recovered, be applied to the payment of the Debt due to James Bloodgood.

City Hall, Albany, 11th Aug^t, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain, in favour of the following persons for the Ballance of their accounts, viz: To Jellis Winne for £1:11:6; Daniel Winne £8:15:0; Do. £2:15:0; Ten Eyck & Lansing £0:7:0; Volkert A. Douw £0:7:0.

A Petition Signed by Henry Moller, Lutharian Minister, for and in the Name of the Trustees of the Lutharian Church, was presented to the Board and Read, praying for a narrow strip of vacant Ground lying in Washington Street, between the Lutharian Church & the Creek, where-upon it was moved by Mr. Recorder which was seconded by Mr. Lush, that the said Petition should lie on the Table. Mr. Yates then moved as an amendment to the said Motion, which was Seconded by Mr. Rensselaer, that a Committee should be appointed to view the Ground Petitioned for and make Report, which Motion was Carried in the Negative, as follows, viz:

Motion—Affirmative—Aldermen Yates, van Rensselaer, McClallen, assis^t Wendell.

Negative—Mr. Recorder, Aldermen Hun, Ten Broeck, assis^ts Lush, Lansing, Gansevoort Jun^r.

Resolved that an account of Thomas Barry be allowed, and that his worship the Mayor pay the same, as also an account of Thomas Seeger, amounting to one pound twelve Shillings.

City Hall, Albany, 26th August, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following persons, viz: To Arent van Deusen £12:4:0; Jacob van Loon £12:4:0; Cornelis van Deusen £12:4:0; Rykert van Sante £3:6:0.

Resolved that the Members of the Seceond ward immidiately Effect an Exchange with M^{rs}. Visscher for the Lot of Ground lying in the said Ward, and which by a former Resolution of this Board, was deemed necessary for a street.

City Hall, Albany, 31 August, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Robert Lansing, for the Ballance of his account, being £5:2:6.

Resolved that the Committee appointed to accomplish an Exchange with M^{rs}. Visscher, for her Lot of Ground lying in the Seceond Ward, be requested without delay to Compleat the same, and that they be authorized to Remove the stable now standing on the Lot to the ground she is to Receive in exchange, and furnish M^{rs}. Visscher with stone from the Fort to Raise Pillars to place the stable on.

Resolved that the Road Masters be Authorized and Requested immidiately to Call upon such of the Inhabitants of this City who have not worked out the full Number of Days at which they were assesed last year, and that they Repair such of the Roads about the City as want Repair, and in such manner as they shall deem Necessary.

City Hall, Albany, 4th September, 1786.

A Petition of Mr. John Mercelius Jun^r and sixty four Others, setting orth that they concieve it will be highly Advantageous to the Citizens of this City, that the Street called Maiden Lane should be Continued through the Episcopal Burring Ground for that purpose, was presented;

Resolved that the Members of the Seceond ward be a Committee to Carry the Prayer of the said Petition into Effect; that in order thereto, they investigate the Claim of the Episcopal Church to the said Burring Ground; that if they find that they have a Title to the said Ground that they then Confer with the Vestry of said Church on the Subject of an exchange, and make a Report at the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder have Leave to employ two Men to Dig away the Ground at the Fort, in Order to widen the street.

City Hall, Albany, 15th September, 1786.

Whereas, a Resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office of this state, having som time since (to wit) the 18th May last, been served on this Board, assigning the Seceond Tuesday in October next as the Day for hearing the Claim of this Board to the Lands at Ticonderoge in the County of Montgomery, and the claims of Adam Putnam and Others to the same Lands;

Resolved that Leonard Gansevoort Esq^r, Matthew Visscher and Richard Lush Esq^{rs}, be a Committee to attend the said Commissioners at the time and place specified in said Resolution, on the Part and behalf of this Board, and that they furnish themselves with such Documents and papers as they Concieve necessary to Establish the Claim of this Board to the said Lands, and that they have power to employ Council to appear before the said Board for the purpose.

Mess^{rs}. John N. Bleeker and Cornelius van Schelluyne, as a Committee of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in this City, presented to the Board a Petition Signed by E. Westerlo, Minister of the said Church, Setting forth that the Consistory of the said Church are willing to Contribute the Sum of one Hundred and Fifty Pounds, New York Currency, towards the maintainance and Support of the person who is intended by the Board as a Rector of the Accademy to be Erected in this City, on Condition that the said Rector shall, once on every Sunday, preach for the said Congregation of the said Church in the English Language, and praying the Concurrence of this Board to the said proposal.

Whereupon it was moved by Alderman Yates, seconded by Alderman McClallen, that the Consideration of the said proposal be postponed untill to morrow afternoon at three oClock, which motion passed in the Negative, as follows :

For the affirmative—Mr. Mayor, Mr. Yates, Mr. McClallen, Mr. Douw, Mr. Wendell.

For the Negative—Mr. Recorder, Mr. Hun, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. Winne, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Gansevoort Jun^r.

Resolved that a Committee be appointed who, in Conjunction with a Committee to be appointed by the consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in this City, and be empowered to treat with Mr. Wilson, at present of the State of New Jersey, to take upon himself the Office of President of the academy to be established in this City, agreeable to the Regulations laid down by this Board for the Institution of the said academy, and they may agree, on the part of this Board, to pay him One Hundred and fifty Pounds £ anum, and that he may be at Liberty to Contract with the said Consistory to Officiate as a minister in the Church, and that Leonard Gansevoort Esq^r and Mathew Visscher & Richard Lush Esq^{rs}, be a Committee for that purpose.

Resolved that the words (with the advice & approbation of the Trustees) be struck out of the Seventh Generall Rule for Regulating the academy.

The Board resumed the Consideration of the Petition presented the 11th August last, of Henry Muller, Minister of the Lutheran Church, whereupon it was

Resolved that the said Trustees of the Lutheran Church shall, whenever the Ground petitioned for is sold or disposed of, have the Refusal thereof.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Jacob Bloomendal for £5:8:0.

City Hall, Albany, 28th September, 1786.

Resolved that a Deed be executed to Jacob van Schaick for a piece of Ground in the Rear of his Lot, in the third ward of this City; that his worship the Mayor Sign the same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that there be an additional Constable elected in Each of the Respective Wards of this City.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, the 29th September, 1786—Present John J. Beckman Esq^r, Mayor,

Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, Recorder, Robert McClallen, Peter W. Yates, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Douw, Philip van Rensselaer, John Ten Broeck, Esqrs, Aldermen, Jellis Winne, Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Richard Lush, Jacob Ja. Lansing, John W. Wendell, Assistants.

This being the Day appointed by Charter, for the Election of Two Aldermen, Two assistants and Two Constables in each of the Respective Wards of this City, the Polls of the Election being returned, from which it appeared that the following persons were duly Elected :

First Ward—Robert McClallen, John Price, Esqrs, Aldermen; John W. Wendell, Matthew Visscher, Esqrs, Assistants; Jacob Kidney, David Gibson, Constables.

The Second Ward—Peter W. Douw, Henry Ten Eyck, Esqrs, Aldermen; Richard Lush, Hunlock Woodruff, Esqrs, Assistants; Donald McDonald, John Ostrander, Constables.

The Third Ward—Thomas Hun, Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Esqrs, Aldermen; Jellis Winne, Elbert Willet, Esqrs, Assistants; Peter Obryan, Isaac Cady, Constables.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of Chamberlain and Marshal, and appointed Ebert Willet Esqr, Chamberlain, James Elliott, Marshal.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd October, 1786.

Assistant Lush, who was appointed as one of the Committee to attend the Commissioners of the Land Office at New York, having assigned Reasons to this Board for his not being able to go on that Bussiness, and Mr. Visscher being indisposed, Resolved that Mr. Recorder and Jacob Ja. Lansing be the Committee to go down to New York, with full power to transact that Bussiness.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts (to wit): To John W. Wendell £1:3:10; John Croumb £8:17:7; James McKounn £12:4:0; William Deal £2:12:3; Roger Bready £2:1:6; Nicholas Redliff £9:1:0; Thomas Hains £10:6:9; Henry Quackenboss £6:0:0; John McHarg £8:3:8; Thomas Hains £6:4:10½; Samuel Betty £6:17:3; James Millikan £6:3:6; Robert McClallen £12:0:4; Elisha Crane £4:19:4; John McKinstry £3:12:0.

City Hall, Albany, 9th October, 1786.

Resolved that the Aldermen of the first ward do, without delay, cause the Bridges and Roads in the first ward to be Repaired in the best manner, and that Mr. Jellis Winne do, without delay, inspect the several Docks or Wharfs of this City, and Cause the same to be Repaired.

Resolved that for the Repairing the said Several Bridges, Docks and Wharfs, the first wheat that may come into the Treasury be appropriated, and that the Clerk may draw Orders on the Chamberlain for that purpose.

City Hall, Albany, 14th October, 1786.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following Accounts (to wit): one in favour of Peter W. Yates Esqr, for £12:11:1; 1 Do James Elliott £4:10:0; 1 Do Robert Lewis £32:3:3.

This being the day appointed by the Charter, for the Qualification of

the Members of the Corporation, The Worshipfull John Lansing Junr, Esqr, produced a Commission, under the Great Seal of this State, dated the 29th day of September last, appointing him Mayor and Clerk of the Market of this City and Coroner of the City and County for the ensuing Year. John Ten Broeck Esqr, also produced to the Board a Like Commission, bearing the same date, appointing him Sheriff of this City and County for the ensuing year, which said Commissions were Respectively Read, and thereupon His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Sherrif were Respectively sworn to the due execution of their severall Offices.

The following Members and Other officers were also Sworn to the due execution of their Respective offices :

For the First Ward—John Price Esqr, Alderman ; Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Esq^{rs}, assistants ; Jacob Kidney, David Gibson, Constables.

For the Second Ward—Peter W. Douw, Henry Ten Eyck, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen ; Richard Lush, Hunloke Woodruff, Esq^{rs}, Assistants.

For the Third Ward—Leonard Gansevoort Junr, Alderman ; Jellis Winne, Elbert Willet, Esq^{rs}, Assistants ; Peter OBrian, Constable.

Elbert Willett Esqr, Chamberlain ; James Elliott, Marshall.

City Hall, Albany, 16th October, 1786.

Mr. Elbert Willet, the Chamberlain, proposed John Ten Broeck and Philip van Rensselaer, Esq^{rs}, as Security for his faithfull performance of the Office of Chamberlain, who were approved of by the Board.

Resolved that the present Committee of accounts be discharged, and that Leonard Gansevoort Junr Esqr, Matthew Visscher & Jellis Winne, Esq^{rs}, be appointed in their stead for the ensuing Year, and that they or any two of them have power to act.

Resolved that the said Committee examine the accounts of the late Chamberlain and superintend the delivery of the Books, papers and accounts in his Hands to the Present Chamberlain.

Resolved that Jacob Kidney be appointed High Constable for the ensuing Year.

Isaac Cady, elected a Constable in the third ward, and Donald McDonald, elected a Constable in the third ward, were Sworn to the execution of their Offices.

Resolved that the Aldermen and assistants of the Several wards in this City, Cause the wells and Pumps in their Respective wards, to be put in Repair, and that the expence attending the same be paid in preference to any other accounts.

City Hall, Albany, 25th October, 1786.

Robert McClallen Esqr, one of the Aldermen elected for the first Ward of this City, appeared before the Board and was Qualified to the execution of that office.

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the Surveying the Lands of this Board at Schaghtekook ; that the said Committee call upon all persons having papers in their Possession Respecting the Boundary of said Lands, and that they employ a Surveyor for the Purpose, and Cause the same to be compleated as soon as Possible ; that

when the said Survey is compleated, the said Committee lay before this Board a Map of the said survey. The Committee Chosen for the Purpose are, Aldermen Ten Eyck and Gansevoort Jun^r and assistant Visscher.

The Petition of Mr. Job Stafford and others, praying for the use of one of the City Lamps, was Read :

Resolved that the said Job Stafford have the use of the public Lamps During the Pleasure of this Board, he Giving Security for the Return of the same when Demanded.

Accounts of the Honble Robert Yates and Guysbert Merselis, and of Leonard Gansevoort and the said Guysbert Merselis, were Laid before the Board: ordered that they be Referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that a Committee of Two be appointed to enquire whither any and what part of the public Buildings, the Property of this Board, have been taken away by private Persons, and if they find any have been taken away, that the said Committee cause prosecutions to be instituted for the Recovery of the Value of the said Buildings. The Committee Chosen for the Purpose are, Alderman Ten Eyck and assistant Winne.

Resolved that assistants Visscher, Lush and Willett be a Committee to Report a Plan for Conducting the Business of the Corporation in Common Council for the future.

Resolved that no Bonds or Security be Given by this Board for any Debts contracted before the Eighth day of April last, or for any which may hereafter be Contracted.

City Hall, Albany, 3rd November, 1786.

Alderman Hun, Elected in the Third ward of this City, appeared and was Duly Qualified to the Execution of his said office.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of Chimney Viewers for the ensuing year, and thereupon appointed the following persons :

For the First Ward—Casparus Hewson, John W. van Sante.

For the Second ward—Arent van Deusen, Samuel Morril.

For the Third ward—John Fulsom, John I. Pruyn.

Resolved that Mr. Robert Lansing be Requested immediately to make such Repairs to the fire Engine as are Necessary, for which the Board Engage to pay him upon his presenting the account of the Expences attending the Same.

Resolved that Stephen Lush, Stephen van Rensselaer, Richard Sill and Barent G. Staats, agreeable to their Request, have the use of the Rooms on the Second Floor in the Stone House, until the first day of April next, and that they pay for the same the sum of Eighteen Pounds on the first monday in January next.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort Jun^r, assistants Woodruff and Visscher be a Committee to devise and Report an Ordinance more effectually to prevent the Profanation of the Sabbath.

Resolved that Cornelius van Deusen be directed to take Charge of the Citty Bulls, and that the Chamb^l procure Hay to keep them

Resolved that the Chamberlain require an account of Mr. Henry Roseboom of his Receipts for monies arising from the Deposites of Gun Powder in ye City Powder house.

Resolved that an Election be held in the Third ward of this City, on

the fourth day of November Instant, for Electing a Constable in the stead of Isaac Cady.

Resolved that Aldermen Hun & Ten Eyck and assistant Visscher be a Committee to Receive proposals for the Purchase of the Lotts Advertized, lying at Fort Hunter, and Report their Opinion as to the Price and the proposals which may be offered.

City Hall, Albany, 8th Novr, 1786.

Mr. Recorder, as one of the Committee appointed to Support the Claim of this Board to the Lands at Ticonderoge in Montgomery County, before the Commissioners of the Land Office at New York, Reported that they had waited upon the said Commissioners, who had entered into the following Resolution (to wit) :

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office of the state of New York, held at the Exchange in the City of New York, on Teusday the 17th day of October, 1786—Present, His Excellency George Clinton Esquire, Governor, Lewis A. Scott Esqr, Secretary, Gerard Banker Esqr, Treasurer, Peter T. Curtenius Esqr, Auditor.

The Board, agreeable to Adjournment, proceeded to the further hearing of the Claims of Adam Putman, Gerrit C. Newkirk, Gideon Marlett, William Hall, Samuel Weeks, Vincent Scott Quackenbuss, Nicholas A. van Slyke Junr, Harmanus Mabie and Isaac Collier, and also the Claim of the Corporation of the City of Albany, when on examination of the Proofs Adduced by the Parties, it appeared to the Board,

1st. That the Corporation of the City of Albany made no Claim on the west side of the Schohary River to any but the Low lands in the Vicinity of Ticonderoge, which they Claimed by virtue of their Charter.

2nd. That the other parties Renounced any Claim to any part of the said Lands.

3rd. That the Corporation of the City of Albany claimed a Tract of Land on the East Side of the said Schohary River by virtue of Certain Locations made by Leonard Gansevoort Esqr, in their Behalf.

4th. That none of the Other parties made any Claim interfering with those Locations, except Adam Putman and Gerrit C. Newkirk.

5th. That the Corporation of the City of Albany did not produce such Certificate of their Location from the Surveyor General, as the act of the 11th May, 1784, Requires to entitle them to a Grant of the Lands Located by them.

6th. That the said Adam Putman, Gerrit C. Newkirk, Gideon Marlett, William Hall, Samuel Weeks, Vincent Scott Quackenboss, Nicholas A. van Slike Junr, Harmanus Mabie and Isaac Collier, exhibited certain Certificates and depositions to the Board to prove their Possessions, but that they did not contain such Facts as were necessary by Law to establish their Claims.

Wherefore, the Board being disposed to Give further time to the parties to support their further Claims, do adjourn the same for further Consideration.

The Board having also Considered the prooffs offered in the support of the Claim of Jacob Mentis, Cornelius Wemple, and the Heirs of Ephraim Wimple, to the same Lands, founded on an Indian Deed to Jan Wemp and Cornelius van Slike, bearing date in the year 1728, do find

them insufficient to establish the same, and Therefore Determine that the said Claims be accordingly Dismissed.

And it appearing to the Board that the Claims of the other parties herein before Mentioned, do interfere with a Claim of Morgan Lewis Esquire, exhibited to this Board by virtue of a Location made by him :

Resolved that the first Tuesday in February next be assigned for hearing the Claims of the said Morgan Lewis and the other parties interfering therewith, and that the said Morgan Lewis be Notified thereof.

Secretarys Office of the State of New York, the 18th of October, 1786. I do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a minute of the Commissioners of the Land Office, examined & compared therewith by me.

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Secretary.

Mr. Recorder also produced a Letter from Alexander Hamilton Esqr, who was of Council in behalf of this Board, and is as follows :

The Parties who applied for Grants of Land having Renounced all Claim to the low Lands located in virtue of the Charter-Grant, the only thing remaining in Controversy respects the Location of the uplands made in behalf of the Corporation. Here, there are only two Opposite Claims, of Adam Putman and Gerrit C. Newkirk, upon the footing of Occupation and improvement; there is no doubt, as far as the Occupation and improvement can be made out, it must Operate *for the Quantity occupied and improved*, as a Bar to the Corporation Location.

I would therefore advise, that the Corporation settle this matter amicably and by way of Compromise with those two Men, whose pretensions may, I presume, be brought within Narrow Limitts, as, from the Difficulties which they must know attend their claim, they will no doubt be moderate; this done, a Certificate may be obtained from the surveyor General for the Residue, and a Patent will follow of Course.

If the matter cannot be Settled with these Men, the Corporation will do well to have the Land *occupied and improved by them*, Ascertained by a Surveyor, making a Liberal allowance to avoid Cavils, and after doing this, make application to the Surveyor General for a Certificate upon the Location, leaving out and excepting those Lands so ascertained; this Certificate the surveyor General cannot then Refuse with Propriety, and it is necessary to found an application to the Commissioners of the Land office.

Oct. 28, 1786.

A. HAMILTON.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder and Mr. Visscher be a Committee to apply to the Surveyor General for a Certificate of the Locations made by Mr. Recorder, in behalf of this Board, for a Quantity of wood Land at Ticonderoge, and that the said Committee withdraw such Locations now in the hands of the surveyor General as exceed the number of acres covered by the satisfied Locations.

City Hall, Albany, 11th November, 1786.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board the Correspondence Between the Committee appointed to Treat with Mr. Wilson of the State of New Jersey, upon the subject of the Establishment of an Accademy, which Correspondence is as follows, to wit :

A LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE TO MR. PETER WILSON.

NEW YORK, October 12th, 1786.

We do ourselves the pleasure to transmit you a Copy of a Resolution of the Corporation of the City of Albany, from which you will perceive that we are appointed a Committee to Treat with you upon the subject of taking upon your self the Direction of the academy which the Corporation have in Contemplation to Establish in the City of Albany, in the manner and upon the principles Contained in the inclosed Regulations, which we also transmit for your perusal. We lament that the Badness of the weether and Contrary winds prevented us from being here on Saterday last, as we proposed, that we might have had the Satisfaction of a personal Interview with you, without putting you to the expence and Trouble of a Journey hither, and that a Contest before the Commissioners of the Land Office, which Necessarily Requires our attendance upon them, deprives us of the pleasure of waiting upon you to accomplish the purpose of our Commission; hence, we are constrained to desire, if it is not too inconvenient to you, to Confer with you upon this subject in this place; you will excuse the Freedom we take in expressing this Request, and Remain,

With every sentiment of Respect, &c., &c.

MR. PETER WILSONS ANSWER.

Gentlemen—I Received your oblidging Favour by Express this Evening, with the Enclosures, and should have thought my self very happy in shewing my Sensibility of your Respectfull Treatment, by instantly waiting on you in person, had not a Troublesome Boil prevented me from putting my Wishes in Practice; from this, however, I do not apprehend any Inconvenience, as every purpose may, I concieve, be Equally answered by writing; and as we must Recur to this at Last, whatever Duty may be Required or Privilege intended, other than specified in the written papers already transmitted, should there be any such, will Readily find a Passage to me, if left at the House of the Rev^d Doc^r Mason, shall Receive a Candid and serious Consideration, and as speedy a Determination as may be in the power of,

Gentlemen, &c., &c.,

New Barbadoes, Oct^r 13th, 1786.

PETER WILSON.

NEW YORK, 19th October, 1786.

To Mr. PETER WILSON—Sir—Your favour of the 13th we Received on the day following, in answer to which, have to Inform that we are not Authorized to make you any further proposals than are contained in the Papers already Transmitted. We have, However, to observe, that as an Institution of an Academy will Necessarily be a work of Time, and as the Corporation would not wish to incur an unnecessary expence by Retaining more Teachers than the number of Scholars would Require, we submit to you whether you would Consent to save this expence to them, by taking charge of the several Classes which may be formed, untill it shall be deemed Requisite by the Trustees to call another to your assistance.

We shall remain in New York all next week, where we shall be happy to Receive your Determination, and Sincerely hope that the Lord may incline your Heart to accede to the proposalls which, in behalf of the Corporation of the City of Albany, we have proffered you.

We are, &c., &c.

Resolved that the Report of Mr. Recorder and Mr. Jacob Ja. Lansing, as a Committee of this Board, before the Commissioners of the Land Office, and such Other matters as they had in Charge, be approved of by this Board.

Resolved that Aldermen Gansevoort Jun^r and Ten Eyck be a Committee to Report an Ordinance for Keeping in Repair the public Roads in this City.

City Hall, Albany, 25th Nov^r, 1786.

Resolved that an Election be held in the Third ward of this City, for the Electing two Constables, in Room of Peter OBrian and Isaac Cady, who are Removed from this City.

Resolved that an Election be held in the Second ward, for the Electing One Constable, in the Room of John Ostrander, who is indisposed.

Resolved that said Elections be held at such time and such place as the Aldermen of the said wards shall direct.

An account of William Dale was laid before the Board: Ordered that the said account be Referred to the Committee of accounts.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd December, 1786.

Alderman Gansevoort Returned the Poll of an Election held in the third Ward on the 30th November last, for the Election of two Constables, from which it appears that George Reab and David Waters were Elected.

The Board being informed that the usual notice of the time and place of Election had not been Given: Therefore

Resolved that the said Election be avoided and a New Election be held in the said ward in the usual manner on Teusday next, and that the usual notice be Given by one of the Constables of Either of the wards.

The following accounts being Examined and allowd, Ordered that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain for the payment of the same: one in favour of Harmanus Ten Eyck, for £1:16:0; John M. Beekman £0:16:0; Christopher Bogert £0:13:0; John R. Bieeker £29:9:0; James Fonda £12:4:0; Cornelius van Schaak £12:4:0; John M. Beekman £4:12:0; Alexander Hamilton £15:0:0; Henry Redlif £8:4:0.

City Hall, Albany, 16th December, 1786.

Resolved that an Election be held in the third ward of this City at such time and place as the Aldermen of the said ward shall for that purpose appoint, for the Election of two Constables.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort and assistant Visscher be a Committee to Revise and report amendments to the ordinance to prevent accidents by fast and immoderate Riding in this City.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: One in favour of Abraham Ten Eyck, for £2:5:0; Christopher Bogert £2:19:0; Gerrit M. Mercellis £4:15:0; Harmanus Ten Eyck £7:4:0; Francis Hassen £3:16:6; William Hun £2:11:9; Thomas Lansing £1:8:6; John Miller £0:12:0; Matthew Watson £1:0:0; Jellis Winne £22:7:8; William Deal £4:0:0; Philip Muller £5:4:0; Willam D. Winne £2:0:0; David Smith £0:8:0; James Atkison £4:8:0.

Resolved that the Chamberlain do without delay Call upon every Person

who has Received money for and on account of this Board, to account for the Same, and that he Call upon Mess^{rs}. Hansen, Lottridge and van Benthuysen for a Settlement of the rent of the Ferry.

Resolved that the Chamberlain write to the severall persons holding Lands subject to the payment of Rents to this Board, requesting an immediate payment thereof.

Alderman Ten Eyck returned a Poll taken on the 7th December Instant, for the Election of a Constable in the Second Ward of this City, from which it appears that Solomon Johnson is duly Elected. Mr. Johnson appeared before the Board, and took the Oaths of allegiance and Office.

Resolved that assistants Visscher and Willet Report the assise of Bread in this City, by the next meeting of this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 20th December, 1786.

The Chamberlain laid before the Board a List of the Names of the Persons that are Indebted to this Board: Ordered that the same be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that the Committee of accounts Call upon Gerrit Ryckman, the late Chamberlain, to state his accounts with this Board, and unless he state the same on or before the 20th January next, that he be prosecuted on his Bond.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort and assistant Visscher be a Committee to Revise the Ordinance for the making of Bread in this City.

City Hall, Albany, 30th December, 1786.

Alderman Gansevoort returned a Poll taken on the 21 December, for the Election of two Constables in the Third ward, from which it appears that William Talbut and Wynant van Den Berg are Duly Elected.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: One in favour of John Price, for £1:4:0; Marthen Heyweyser £3:5:6; Robert McClallen £26:2:0; Leonard Gansevoort Jun^r £3:6:0; Matthew Visscher £496:0:0; Do. £12:0:0.

Resolved that John Knickerbaker Jun^r and John W. Groesbeek be appointed to prevent the Destruction of the Timber & Wood on the Lands of this Board, at Schachtekook, and that they be requested from time to time to report to this Board the Names of Such Persons who trespass on the said Lands, with the Quantity of Timber destroyed by them Respectively, that they may be prosecuted for the Same.

Resolved that Assistants Willet and Lush be a Committee for the devising and Reporting an ordinance for the Culling of Staves in this City.

Alderman Hun Left the Room.

Alderman Gansevoort, from the Committee appointed to amend the Ordinance for preventing accidents by fast and imoderate Riding, Reported the Ordinance amended.

Mr. Visscher, from the Committee appointed to amend the Ordenance for making Bread, Reports the following Clause to the second section, as an amendment to the said ordinance:

“And that the said Mayor do, on the first Teusday of Every month, Assertain the Price of Superfine and Common flour, and Cause the same with the assize of Bread, to be published in the news Papers¹ of this City.”

¹ The only newspaper printed at this time was the Albany Gazette.

1787.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, the 6th January, 1787—Present, John Lansing Jun^r Esq^r, Mayor, Leo. Gansevoort Esq^r, Recorder, Thomas Hun, Leo. Gansevoort Jun^r, Henry Ten Eyck, Robert McClallen, Peter W. Douw, John Price, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen, John W. Wendell, Elbert Willet, Richard Lush, Jellis Winne, Esq^{rs}, Assistants.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Purchase Fodder for the subsistence of the Town Bulls.

Resolved that the accounts of Jellis Winne and John Miller, which were allowed by a Resolution of this Board of the 16th December last, do come under the Description of a Resolution of the 9th of October, 1786, and therefore Resolved that the amount of those accounts be paid out of the first wheat that shall be Received by the Chamberlain.

Ordered that the sum of Three hundred Pounds be Raised, pursuant to the Direction of the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled an act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany for the time Being, or the Major part of them, to order the Raising a sum not exceeding one Thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned, passed the 12th April, 1785, and that the Assessors of the said City assess the same without delay, and Deliver the assessment to the Chamberlain, and that the Chamberlain immediately there after Issues his warrant to authorize the Collection thereof in the manner Directed in and by the said act; That the Clerk deliver a Certified Copy of this order to the assessors without Delay.

Resolved that the Chamberlain request the Persons who have Borrowed Stone of this Board, to replace or pay for the same, at the rate of four shillings p^r Load, before the first day of may next.

Resolved that Alderman Hun, Assistants Lush and Wendell be a Committee to devise and Report an Ordinance for Establishing a City Watch, and enquire of and Report the Terms upon which the watch can be Established.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, Alderman McClallen and Assistant Visscher be a Committee to Report what Previlidges of this Board Ought to be Surrendered to the People of this State, and also to Report a Draught of a Petition to the Legislature for additional Previlidges.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts, viz: Peter A. Bradt £3:12:0; James Eadie £6:19:0; Alexander Campbell £5:12:6; John Palmer £5:9:3; Peter Palmiter £11:14:0; Matthew Heywiser £3:5:6; Elisha Crane £0:14:3; Peter McHarg £9:17:2; John Price £1:4:0; Leonard Gansevoort Jun^r £3:6:0; Thomas Seeger £38:8:3¼; Robert McClallen £26:2:0.

City Hall, Albany, 20th January, 1786.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board an application from Stephen Goreham for a License to keep a Tavern in the New City, and which application was signed by John Stillwell and Others: Thereupon

Resolved that it be Recommended to the Mayor not to Grant the said

Licence untill the Committee appointed to Consider and Report whether any and what Priviledges ought to be Surrendered to the People of this state have Reported.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of James Elliott; one in favour of Cornelis van Schaack.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck and Gansevoort Jun^r be added to the Committee appointed to treat with the members of the Church of England, relative to an Exchange of their Burying Ground.

Resolved that the Chamberlain have a Discretionary power to Grant wheat, not exceeding three Bushels a piece, to such poor persons as have accounts against this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 24th January, 1787.

Resolved that Mr. Henry van Hoesen have premission to purchase the Lease of Isaac Quackenbuss, of the Lands of this Board at Fort Hunter, and that if the same is leased again he to have the preference.

Mr. Visscher, from the Committee appointed to Report what Priviledges of this Board ought to be surrendered to the People of this state, and what additional Priviledges ought to be applyd for, made Report. Ordered that the said Report lie on the Table for the perusal and Consideration of the members.

City Hall, Albany, 27th Jan^y, 1787.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of John McMichieal; one Do. of L. Gansevoort Jun^r & Jacob Ja. Lansing.

Resolved that Aldermen Hun and Price be added to the Committee appointed to Superintend the Building of the House of this Board at the Ferry.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: One in favour of Stephen van Rensselaer Esq^r, for £154:0:0; Cornelius van Schaak £5:0:0; James Elliott £4:10:0; George Joyce £4:17:6; Duncan Farguson £20:0:0.

City Hall, Albany, 6th February, 1787.

Whereas, the Reverend Henry Moller, Minister of the Lutheran Congregation in this City, in the Name of the Trustees and Vestrymen of the same, has applied to this Board by Petition, Requesting this Board to Countenance their applications for Donations to Enable the said congregation to Compleat their Church and make some other necessary Establishments for promoting their welfare. This Board therefore, disposed to Grant their Request, well Knowing that they have erected a Convenient Church for public Worship and Convinced that their Resources are inadequate to Effect their above purposes, do Recommend them to the attention of all Christian People.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort Jun^r, assistants Visscher and Woodruff be a Committee to Confer with Stephen van Rensselaer Esq^r, proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, on the subject of the Western Lemmits of this City, and Report to this Board such measures as they may deem necessary, to avoid any Controversy on that Subject in future.

City Hall, Albany, 9th Feby, 1787.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board a Letter from the Reverend Dr. Westerlo of this City, inclosing one from Mr. Peter Wilson, of the state of New Jersey: Ordered that the Consideration of the Same be postponed untill to morrow.

City Hall, Albany, 10th Feby, 1787.

Mr. Wendell, from the Committe appointed to devise and Report an Ordinance for the Establishment of a Night Watch in this City, Reports the same, which being Read by Paragraphs, was unanimously agreed to.

On Reading a Letter from the Reverend Dr. E. Westerlo, inclosing a Letter from Mr. Peter Wilson of the state of New Jersey, whereby he declines the acceptance of President of the academy intended to be Established in this City.

Resolved that the Resolution of the 15th September last, on the Subject of a President for the academy intended to be established in this City, be Rescinded.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of Roger Brady, Peter Gansevoort, William Mulhench, John McMichiel, Duncan Farguson.

Resolved that an account of Matthew Visscher Esq^r, amounting to Two hundred and forty eight Pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, be allowed, and that the Mayor draw an order on the Chamberlain for the payment of the same.

A Petition, signed by H. Woodruff, Secretary to the Washington academy in this City, praying for the use of the Common Council Room or City Hall, on the 20th of February Instant, for the examination and Exhibition of the Students of the said academy: Ordered that the Prayer of the said Petition be Granted.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: One in favour of John Price, Thomas Barret, Nicholas Redlif, John Wilkison, Thomas Barret, William McFarlin, Isaac Hooghkirk, William van Wie, Guysbert G. Mercelis, the Same, Henry Ten Eyck.

City Hall, Albany, 15th February, 1787.

Ordered that the Ordinance for establishing a Night watch in this City do pass; and

Resolved that fifteen watchmen be employed in pursuance of the above Ordinance, and that they be allowed from the Date hereof until the first day of April next, and from the first day of November next to the fifteenth day of February next, two shillings and sixpence for every Night they shall do Duty, and Two shillings for every night they shall do Duty during the Remainder of the Year, and that they be paid in Cash Quarterly.

Resolved that assistants Woodruff and Wendell be added to the Committee appointed to Report what Priviledges of this Board Ought to be Surrendered to the People of this state and what additional Priviledges ought to be applied for, and that Mr. Mayor, at his Request, be discharged from said Committee.

City Hall, Albany, 17th February, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: one in favour of Thomas Barret, for £7:4:0; John Wilkison £7:17:6; Isaac Hooghkirk £4:0:0; Nicholas Redliff £3:14:3; Thomas, Barret & Wilkison £1:9:3; Duncan Farguson £3:10:0; John McMichiel £4:2:6; Joseph Welch £3:14:0; Henry Ten Eyck Esqr £5:14:0; William van Wie £3:18:9; William Shepherd £1:7:0; William McFarlan £3:3:0; John Price Esqr £9:6:0; William Mulhench £0:12:0; Roger Brady £0:15:0; Philip Hoffman £0:10:0; James Atkison £0:9:0; Peter Gansevoort £2:8:0.

Resolved that an account of Peter Sharp be Referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor, Aldermen Ten Eyck and Gansevoort Junr, and assistants Woodruff, Willet and Wendell be a Committee to devise ways and means to Raise money to discharge the Debts of this Board, and that they Report by next meeting.

Resolved that the Chamberlain, by advertisement to be published in the Albany Gazette, call upon all persons indebted to this Board to make a Settlement of their accounts by the first day of May next, and notify them that unless such Settlement is made, suits will be Commenced against them.

Resolved that an account of Abraham Veeder be referred to the Committee of accounts.

City Hall, Albany, 28th February, 1787.

Mr. Recorder, from the Committee to whose Consideration was Referred what Priviledges Granted by the Charter of this City Ought to be surrendered to the People of this State, and what additional Priviledges ought to be applied for, Reported that the following priviledges ought to be surrendered:

1st. That of the Mayor's being Coroner of the City and County of Albany.

2nd. That of the Mayor's having the sole right of granting Licences to Tavern Keepers without the Limits of the City.

3rd. That of the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty and the Inhabitants of the City of Albany having the sole and exclusive right of Trade with the Indians.

And the following Priviledges to be applied for:

1. That the Election of the officers to be Elected by the said Charter on the 29th day of September in every year, be forever hereafter held on the last Teusday in September in every Year.

2. That in case of the sickness, death or absence of the Mayor, A Common Council may be held by the Recorder.

3. That in Case of the Sickness, Death or Absence of the Mayor and Recorder, A Mayors Court may be held before any three of the Aldermen.

4. That the Officers to be Elected and Chosen on the last Teusday of September in every Year, shall be Qualified on the second Teusday of October in every Year.

5. That one of the Coroners to be appointed for the County of Albany be an Inhabitant and be sole Coroner of the City of Albany.

The same being Read, and on being again Read by Paragraphs,

Resolved Unanimously that the Board do agree with the Committee in the above Report.

The Committee also Reported a Draught of the Deed of Surrender and a Draught of a Petition to the Legislature, applying for Aditonal priviledges which on being read were Unanimously agreed to.

Resolved that the same Committee Draught a Bill to be presented to the Legislature of this State, Surrendering the above Priviledges and Granting those recommended by the said Committee, and that they Report by Saturday next.

Mr. Woodruff, from the Committee of Ways and Means of Raising Money, Report: That in order to extricate the Board from their Debts, that the Certificates of unsatisfied Levy Rights in the possession of the Surveyor Generall and belonging to the Corporation, be immediately disposed of, and also, that a Compensation be accepted for the Rents of the Lots of this City in Corporation Securities.

The Board haveing Considered the said Report,

Resolved that the said Report, so far as it concerns the Certificates be approved, and that the same so far as it respects a compensation be postponed.

City Hall, Albany, 3 March, 1787.

Resolved that the Chamberlain refund the fines which have been paid him in pursuance of the Ordinance for the Establishment of a Night Watch in this City, to such persons as shall apply for the same.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: one in favour of John Tunchif, Henry Redliff, Cornelius van Deusen, Aarent van Deusen, Daniel McDonald, Jacob Pruyne, Jacob Van Loon.

Resolved that an account of the assessors of the City of Albany, amounting to £16:4:0, for Laying an assessment of £300 upon the Inhabitants, &c., of this City, be paid by the Chamberlain out of the Monies arising from said assessment.

Resolved that the Collection of the said Tax be postponed untill after the next annual Election for Collector for this City is past.

Resolved that the Several Docks and Wharfs in this City be sold at Publick Vendue on Saturday next, at Ten oClock in the forenoon, and that the same be advertized by the Clerk and that the Chamberlain sell the same.

Resolved that the Committee of accounts take a View of the Lots possessed by John Grant, in the first Ward of this City, and Report at the next meeting of the Board, whether it would be proper to dispose of said Lots, and what they Conceive to be an adequate compensation for the same.

City Hall, Albany, 29th March, 1787.

Mr. Recorder laid before the Board A Certified Copy of an Act of the Legislature of this State, Entitled an act for Altering the Charter Rights of the City of Albany, passed the 24 day of March 1787, which is in the Words following, to wit:

CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act for altering the Charter Rights of the City of Albany. Passed the 21st March, 1787.*

Whereas by the charter of incorporation granted to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany, on the twenty second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty six, it is among other things granted and declared, that the Mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other shall have power and authority to grant Licences annually under the public seal of the said city, to all tavern keepers, ordinary keepers, victuallers and all public sellers of wine, strong waters, cyder beer or any sort of liquor by retail, within the liberties and precincts thereof, or without the same in any part of the county of Albany; and that the Mayor of the said city for the time being, shall be the sole coroner of the said city and county of Albany. That the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty should have the exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians in the said city of Albany, and to the eastward, northward and westward of the said city; and that the freemen of the said city and no other inhabitant of the colony of New York should be admitted to such trade. That the election of Aldermen, Assistants and Chamberlain for the said city, shall be annually held on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. That the Mayor and any three or more of the Aldermen, and three or more of the Assistants, shall be the Common Council of the said city. And that a Court of Common Pleas shall be held once every fortnight, for the said city of Albany before the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them whereof the Mayor or Recorder to be one.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty have by a deed under their common seal, surrendered and yielded up to the people of this State, the said above mentioned and recited rights and privileges granted to them in and by the said charter, of the Mayor of the said city, granting licenses to tavern keepers, and others as aforesaid, in any part of the county of Albany, (the said city of Albany only excepted) and of the Mayor, being the coroner of the said city and county of Albany, and also the right of regulating and exclusively enjoying the said trade with the said Indians, and also the right of electing the officers aforesaid on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, have also by their petition under their common seal as aforesaid, prayed to have certain alterations made in the rights and privileges herein before recited, and not in and by the said deed surrendered and yielded up. Therefore,

I. *Be it Enacted, &c.*, That the said deed of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany is hereby declared to be accepted; and that the said rights and privileges of the Mayor of the said city of granting licences to tavern keepers and others as aforesaid (excepting only in the city of Albany,) and of being coroner of the said city and county of Albany, and also the right of regulating and carrying on said trade with the Indians, and also the right of electing said Aldermen, Assistants and Chamberlain on the day aforesaid, respectively granted in and by the said charter of incorporation, shall be, and the same are hereby respectively abolished, abrogated, annulled and made

void, any thing in the said charter contained, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

II. That the election of the said Aldermen, Assistants and Chamberlain, to be elected in pursuance of, and in virtue of the said charter, shall forever hereafter be held on the last Tuesday of September in every year, and that the said Aldermen, Assistants and Chamberlains, shall instead of taking the oaths of office pursuant to the directions of the said charter, on the fourteenth day of October in every year forever hereafter, take the said oaths in the manner prescribed in and by the said charter on the second Tuesday of October in every year.

III. That it shall and may be lawful, when and as often as the Mayor of the said city for the time being, shall be sick, die or be absent from the said city, for the Recorder of the said city to Convene a Common council for the said city, and to hold the same in the like manner, and with the same number of Aldermen and Assistants, as the Mayor of the said city in and by the said charter is authorized and empowered to convene and hold the same.

IV. That in case of the sickness, death or absence of the Mayor and Recorder, it shall and may be lawful to and for any three of the Aldermen, of the said city, to hold and keep the court of Common Pleas established in and by the said charter, in like manner, as if the said Mayor or Recorder were present in, and together with two Aldermen, held and kept the same.

V. That one of the coroners to be appointed in and for the county of Albany, shall forever hereafter be a citizen of the said city, and that such coroner so being a citizen of the said city, shall be the sole coroner in and for the said city.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to alter, change or abolish the right granted in and by the said charter, to the Mayor of the said city, to grant licences to tavern keepers and others, who sell liquors in the said city, in the manner directed and declared in and by the said charter, or to affect, alter, abridge or extend any right or privilege, granted in and by the said charter, other than those in and by this act particularly mentioned, as altered, abrogated or abolished.

City Hall, Albany, 31 March, 1787.

Mr. Willett Reported that agreeable to a Resolution of this Board of the 3rd Instant, he had sold the several Docks and Wharfs belonging to this Board, to Peter Sharp, for the Sum of one Hundred and forty one Pounds, for the ensuing Year. Ordered that the one half of the Purchase money be paid by the first day of August next, and the Other half on the first day of January next.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Call upon Mr. Henry for the Rent of the Kuyl.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck and Gansevoort Jun^r and Assistant Visscher be a Committee to enquire into the Situation of the Lots of Henry I. Bogert and Others, and of the Situation of the two Houses at the Verbergh and the Kuyl, and that they Report with all convenient Speed.

Resolved that Jacob Pruy n pay the Sum of Twelve shillings a Year for the rent of the Ground on which he had his Blacksmiths Shop.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: one in favour of John Tuncliff, for £7:2:0; Abraham Veeder £13:4:0; Daniel McDonald £2:0:6; Jacob Pruyn £34:12:4; Jacob van Loon £14:4:0; Aarent van Deusen £14:4:0; Cornelius van Deusen £14:4:0; Henry Redliff £6:8:0.

Resolved that the Chamberlain take Jacob Pruyn's Receipt on the back of the above account in full to the 13th February, 1786.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: one in favour of Charles R. Webster; 1 D^o. Alexander Smith.

Resolved that the Law for altering the Charter Rights of this City be published in the Albany Gazette, for the information of the Citizens.

Alderman Ten Eyck applied to the Board for a Small Lot of Ground in the second Ward, near the Ground belonging to the Trustees of the Lutherean Church—Resolved that Assistants Wendell and Woodruff be a Committee to View the same and report their Opinions on Granting the same and on what terms, with all Speed.

City Hall, Albany, 3 April, 1787.

The Board met this day, pursuant to a Law of this State, passed the 13 February, 1787, for electing three persons in each of the Wards of this City to be inspectors of the Election to be held on the last Teusday of this Month—Thereupon Resolved that the following Persons shall be Inspectors in the Respective Wards:

Abraham J. Yates, Henry I. Bogert, Harmanus Ten Eyck, for the first Ward.

Jacob Cuyler, John Jacob Beekman, Cornelius van Scherluyne, for the Second Ward.

Abraham Eights, Isaac van Aernem, Teunis F. van Vechten, for the Third Ward.

Resolved that the Marshal summons Samuel Beaty and John Ashmere to attend this Board on Saturday next, to answer for their Conduct, the former for taking Possession of Ground belonging to the Board, and the latter for taking and appropriating Stone and Brick belonging to the Board.

City Hall, Albany, 6th April, 1787.

A Petition of John Stuart, praying the Use and Occupation of two Rooms in the North House in the Fort, for the Term of three months, at a Reasonable Rent, was Read—Resolved that Assistants Wendell and Winne be a Committee to view the said Rooms, and if unoccupied that they agree with Mr. Stuart relative to the Rent.

Upon the application of the Sheriff, Ordered that the City Watch be Kept at the City Hall until the farther order of the Board.

Resolved that Assistants Wendell and Woodruff be a Committee to Inspect the Minutes of the Board Relative to the Possession of Samuel Beaty, the Stone that he has taken away from the Fort and any other Damages he may have done to the Property of the Board, and that they report with all Convenient speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain for the pay-

ment of the following accounts: 1 in favour of Alexander Smith for £3:6:0; George Joyce £5:12:6; Robert Hewson £14:6:0; Jacob Bloomendall £27:8:0; Jacob Bloomendall £0:15:9.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: one of James Fonda; 1 Do. Cornelius Glen.

Upon the application of Jacob van Loon, Representing that the Water Course leading down from the Street above the Powder House, has been altered in such a way as to leaded over his Lot, and that he has not the full Measure of his Lot—Thereupon Resolved that Assistants Wendell and Woodruff be a Committee to View the Same and report at the next meeting.

City Hall, Albany, 14th April, 1787.

The Chamberlain having laid before the Board an account of the Debts due to and from this Board, together with a Statement of the expenditures—Ordered that the Same be Referred to the Committee of accounts.

Mr. Wendell, from the Committee to whom was Referred the Petition of John Stuart, Reports that the Rooms he applied for are unoccupied, and that he pay the sum of three Pound for the Same.

Resolved that the said Report be agreed to.

Resolved that Alderman Ten Eyck and assistants Winne and Wendell be a Committee to View the Ground now in the use and Occupation of Isaac Fryer, Abraham Hooghkirk and Isaac Hooghkirk, as Brick yards, and that they Report what they Concieve to be a Reasonable annual Rent for the Same.

Mr. Wendell, from the Committee to whom was Referred the Viewing the Lots of Samuel Beaty and Others, Reports that in the Opinion of the Committee the Revenue of the Board may be increased by Continuing Out westward a Number of Lots with the Southern Range of State Street.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in Opinion, and that the Lots be laid out with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain, to pay the following accounts: One in favour of James Fonda for £14:0:0; 1 Do. Cornelius Glen £4:17:0.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: one in favour of Martin Reese; 1 Do. Henry Redlif; 1 Do. Alexander Clark; 1 Do. Jonathan Pettit; 1 Do. Jacob Bloomendall.

City Hall, Albany, 28 April, 1787.

Resolved that a Committee of two be appointed to Call upon Balthazer Van Benthuisen, for his accounts of the Expences which have attended the Building the House at the Ferry.

The Committee Chosen for the purpose are Alderman Ten Eyck and assistant Willet.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain, to pay the following accounts, viz: one in favour of Jonathan Pettit for £0:15:0; Henry Redlif £0:16:10½; Martin Reese £0:7:10; Alexander Clark £1:14:0; Jacob Bloomendal £1:1:4½; Robert Lansing £6:16:3.

Resolved that Aldermen Hunn, Douw and Price be a Committee to

cause the Lots to the Westward of the City to the south Range of State Street, to be laid out, and Report the Plan thereof without delay.

Resolved the Chamberlain do, on or before the fifth day of May next, sell at public Vendue, for the term one Year, the large New Store.

City Hall, Albany, 5 May, 1787.

Mr. Visscher, from the Committee to View the Lots formerly bought by John van Alen and others, & to Report what allowance ought to be made him on account of the removal of his Lots more to the Eastward, and as a Compensation for his Levelling the Same, Reported that an allowance should be made him by the Board of Nine Pounds.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in their Report.

Resolved that the Clerk make Out deeds for the said Lots, and that the Mayor Sign the Same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of James Elliott; one Do. Henry Ten Eyck.

Alderman Ten Eyck, from the Committee appointed to sell some of the Ticonderoga Lands, Reported that Victor Putman had offered to Purchase fifty acres of said Lands, at £8:10 $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ acre, and to make the following payments: one Half at the execution of the Deed, fifty Pounds next Winter, and the Residue in Quarterly payments; that the Committee are of Opinion, considering the Scarcety of Money, and the many pressing demands against the Board, it will be most Advantageous to Close with the offers made.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in Opinion, and order the Committee to take such Measures for Compleating the Sale as they shall think proper.

Mr. Wendell, from the Committee appointed to agree with Isaac Fryer, Isaac Hoghkerk and Abraham Hooghkirk, for the Rent of the Brick-yards in their Possesion, makes Report, which is in the following words:

The Committee who were appointed to agree with Isaac Fryer & Hooghkirks & others, beg leave to Report, That they have Agreed with Abraham Hooghkirk at 40s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum; Isaac Fryer at 55s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum; Isaac Hooghkirk at 45s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum.

They also report, that Isaac Fryer, Patrick Clark and William Zoble have Each of them one acre of Land in Possesion more than they have Title for from this Board, and for which the Committee have agreed with them Respectively for 20s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum for the Same.

They have also Agreed with Samuel Beaty at 16s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum for his Lot.

They also Report, that they have agreed with Thomas Hun, Esqr, that he pay for the Lot in his Possesion 25s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum.

Also, that they have agreed with William Dale, that he pay for his Lot near the Hospital, 20s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum.

On Review of the Lot some time since laid out for Alderman Ten Eyck, they Report that he pay 10s. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ anum therefor, and that a Lease be made out for the Term of 21 Years.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in their Report.

Resolved that the sum of one Hundred Pound, arising from the Sale of Lands of this Board at Ticonderoga, be applied to the payment of the Debt due from this Board to Peter Sharp.

Resolved that the Chamberlain have power to rent the Store for the Term of one Year, to such Persons and for such prices as he shall think proper.

City Hall, Albany, 12 May, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: One in favour of John Hood for £11:8:9; William Zoble £21:7:6; John Redley £45:0:0; Leonard Gansevoort & Jacob Ja. Lansing £51:6:10.

Resolved that Aldermen Gansevoort and Price be a Committee to Consult with Abraham Ten Eyck, respecting the account of Simon Baldwin against this Board, and that they Report at the next meeting.

Resolved that the Chamberlain let the Shed between the new Store and John Davis's, for Such a Rent as he shall Conceive a Reasonable Compensation, and that he call upon John Davis for the Rent he may have Received for the same.

Resolved that the Chamberlain advertise the Powder Magazine for Sale, for the Term of one Year, and that he sell the same at Public Vendue on this day fortnight.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort and assistant Visscher be a Committee to devise and Report an Ordinance for the better securing of the City of Albany from Danger by Gunpowder.

Resolved that the Aldermen of this City do meet every Monday and Wednesday in each Week, at 10 oClock in the forenoon, for the express purpose of carrying into Execution that Clause in the Charter of this City, which prohibits all Persons but Freemen to Trade in the City of Albany.

City Hall, Albany, 16 May, 1787.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled an act to Remove certain Obstructions in the Navigation of Hudsons River, passed the 13 day of April, 1787, The Board proceeded to the appointment of Commissioners and a Clerk, for the purposes in the said Act mentioned; Thereupon appointed Henry I. Bogert, Daniel Hale and Garrit Lansing, Jun^r, Commissioners, and Edward S. Willet, Clerk.

City Hall, Albany, 19th May, 1787.

A Petition of John Grant, praying leave to purchase two lots of Ground in the said Petition mentioned, was Read,

Resolved that the same be Referred to Aldermen Hun, Price and Douw, and they Report with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts, viz^t: one in favour of Christopher Peek; 1 Do. Cornelius van Deusen; 1 Do. Rykert van Sante; 1 Do. Cornelius van Schaak.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to each of the Watchmen one Quarter of a Years Salary.

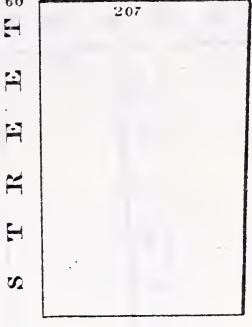
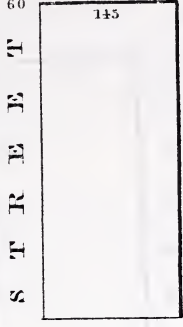
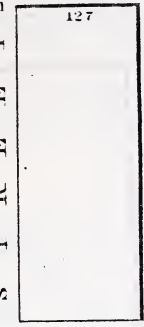
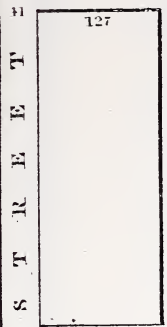
Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: one in favour of Jonathan Brooks for £2:7:6; 1 Do. Charles Newman £33:0:0.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck, Price and Gansevoort be a Committee to inspect the Roads in this City, and where they find any Obstruction, to Cause the Same to be Removed.

Under Water belonging to the MAYOR
 COMMONALTY of ALLANBY lying
 South of Ferry Street & North of the City-line

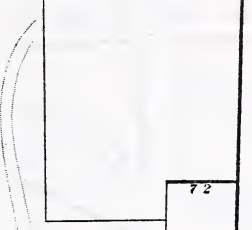
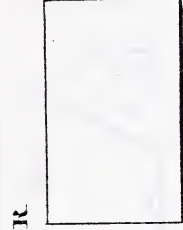
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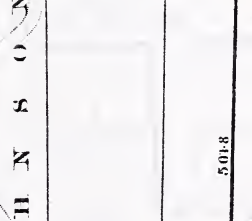
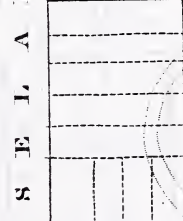
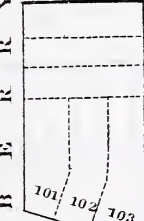
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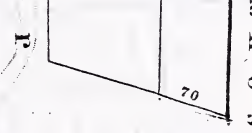
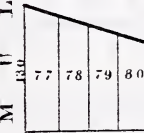
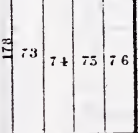
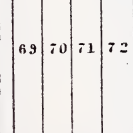
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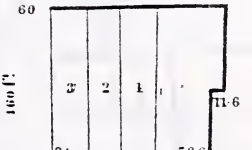
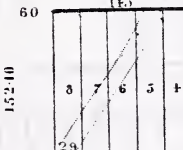
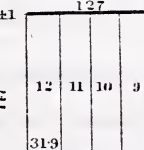
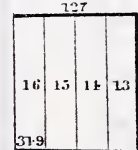
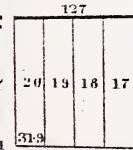
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S R I V E R

Resolved that two of the Constables of this City do, every Sunday, from nine oClock in the morning till Sun set, Patrole the Streets, and that they be allowed at the Rate of two Shillings a day.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck, Gansevoort and Price be a Committee to Consult and Receive from John T. Visscher, his proposals for purchasing or Leasing one of the Farms of this Board at Fort Hunter, and that they Report with all Speed.

City Hall, Albany, 15 June, 1787.

Gerrit Lansing, Jun^r, having declined to Serve as one of the Commissioners for Removing Obstructions in Hudsons River, thereupon the Board proceeded to the appointment of another in his Stead, and Unanimously appointed Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq^r.

City Hall, Albany, 22 June, 1787.

Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq^r, having declined the appointment of Commissioner for Removing Obstructions in Hudsons River, Thereupon Resolved that Jacob Cuyler, Esq^r, be a Commissioner for the Purpose.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck and McClallen be a Committee to wait on Mr. Baltus van Benthuyzen, Requesting him to deliver in his accounts respecting the Building the Ferry House, by the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort be Authorized to purchase from the assignees of Edward Compston, Dock Timber to the amount of the Money due from said Compston to the Corporation.

City Hall, Albany, 30th June, 1787.

A Petition of Maus R. van Vranken and a Number of other Persons, was presented and Read, praying that a Pump or well may be made in the new Street, now part of Pearl Street :

Resolved that the Prayer of the said Petition be Granted, and that the Aldermen of the third Ward Carry the same into Effect.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of Henry van Wie; 1 Do. Gerrit G. Lansing; 1 Do. Nathaniel David; 1 Do. John Heath.

Henry Bogert, from the Consistory of the Dutch Church, laid before the Board a Survey of the Church Pasture, and a Plan of the Lots as laid Out by them, agreeable to a Request of this Board to the said Consistory.

Resolved that the same be approved of by this Board.

Resolved that Aldermen Price, Ten Eyck and Gansevoort be a Committee to Enquire into the Title of Robert Henry to the Ground on which he is now erecting a Building in the Rear of his Lot.

Resolved that the Anniversary of the Independance of the United States be Celebrated on the 4th day of July next, and that assistant Woodruff form the Necessary arrangements for the Day.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd July, 1787.

Resolved that the Committee appointed last meeting to enquire into the Title of Mr. Robert Henry to the Ground in the Rear of his Lot, be directed to investigate the said title, and make a special State thereof,

and Report the Same without delay, and that the said Committee desire Mr. Henry to desist from proceeding with his Building.

Resolved that Capt. Lieu^t. Hale be requested to parade his Company of Artillery in the Street Opposite the City Hall, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, to accompany the Corporation to the Pasture, and Celebrate the Independance of the United States, by a Discharge of thirteen Cannon.

Resolved that the Corporation will, after the firing of the Cannon, proceed in Procession to the City Tavern.

Resolved that the Corporation will be happy in the Company of Such of their fellow Citizens as will unite with them in the Celebration of the Day.

Resolved that Capt. Hale be Authorized, in the Name of this Board, to Request from Stephen van Rensselaer, Esq^t, the Loan of his Brass field Piece.

Resolved that assistants Wendell and Woodruff be a Committee to procure Powder, &c., and that they deliver the same to the Order of Capt. Hale, to be made up in Cartridges, &c.

City Hall, Albany, 4th July, 1787.

The Board being met, Proceeded to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independance of the United States, agreeable to a Resolution of the 2nd Instant.

City Hall, Albany, 7th July, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: one in favour of Henry van Wie, for £0:12:6; John Heath £0:9:0; Nathaniel Davids £0:10:0; Cornelius van Schaak £14:0:0; Gerrit Lansing £0:8:0; Rykert van Sante £2:10:0; Christopher Peck £4:16:0; Cornelius van Deusen £3:0:0.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the Title of Robert Henry to the Ground in the Rear of his Lot, and on which he is now Erecting a Building, the Committee are of Opinion that Mr. Henry has not any Title to the Same.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in opinion, and that Mr. Henry be Requested to Remove the Building aforesaid by Wednesday next.

The Board this day sold to John Grant, for the Consideration of One Hundred Pounds, the one half of the money to be paid down, and the Remaining half by the first day of January next, and a Rent of one Pound four shillings for ever, the three Lots of Ground now in his Possession, containing in front Ninety nine feet, and in Length two hundred and fifty three feet.

Ordered that the Clerk make out a Deed for the same, that the Mayor sign the said Deed, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

City Hall, Albany, 10th July, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk immediately write to Victor Putman, of Montgomery County, and obtain from him a decisive Answer, respecting the agreement made by him for a Farm at Ticonderoga, and if he means to purchase the same, that he come down forthwith to Compleat it.

Alderman McClallen informed the Board that it was the wish of Mr. Henry to purchase the Ground on which he has erected a Stable, in the Rear of his Lot.

Resolved that the Board will not dispose of the said Ground.

Resolved that the Chamberlain prosecute all such persons as are indebted to this Board, without discrimination.

City Hall, Albany, 11 July, 1787.

Resolved that the Resolution entered into yesterday by this Board, on the application of Alderman McClallen for Mr. Henry, for the purchase of a Lot of ground whereon he is now building a stable, be Reconsidered.

Resolved that a piece of Ground be sold to Mr. Henry, and that Alderman Ten Eyck and Assistants Wendell & Visscher be a Committee to Locate the same.

City Hall, Albany, 14 July, 1787.

Resolved the account of Robert Lansing be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Mr. Henry R. Lansing applied, in behalf of his Father, for the purchase of the Ground in the Rear of his Lot.

Resolved that as the Board had then under Consideration the Sale of the Lot, that the application be Received, and the further Consideration of the said Sale be postponed until Wednesday next.

Resolved that the Ordinance regulating the Public Markets in this City be Reversed.

Ordered that the Clerk, on Monday next, Publish and put up in the Market House of this City, the 7th and 8th Sections of the Ordinance for Regulating the Public Markets.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, in favour of Henry van Wie, for one Pound, for firewood furnished for the Common Council.

Resolved that the Chamberlain issue the Wheat in Store belonging to this Board, at the rate of Eight Shillings $\frac{2}{3}$ Bushel.

City Hall, Albany, 17th July, 1787.

Resolved that the Operation of the ordinance for Regulating the Public Markets in this City be suspended until Monday next.

Resolved that Daniel A. Bratt pay at the rate of 40s. $\frac{2}{3}$ anum, since the expiration of the Lease to his Father, and that he pay £4. p^r Year for the time to come and untill the expiration of the Lease to John W. Truax.

City Hall, Albany, 17 July, 3 oClock P. M., 1787.

This day Agreed with Victor C. Putman for the Sale of Lot No. 6 of the Low lands, on Fort Hunter Flatts, on the Terms and Conditions mentioned in the following Agreement, viz^t:

Know all Men by these presents, that we, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, do acknowledge to have Received of Victor C. Putman, of the County of Montgomery, Farmer, the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Lawful money of New York, in Part payment of the Consideration money for Lot Number six of the Intervail

Lands at Fort Hunter belonging to us, Containing fifty Acres, and one Acre of wood Land, to be Located by one of the Board, if it can be done with out opperating, in the opinion of the Person appointed to make such Location, too much to our Prejudice, for which Lands the Said Victor C. Putman is to pay at the rate of Eight Pounds ten shillings pt. Acre, at the following Periods : one Hundred Pounds thereof on or before the first day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty nine, and the remaining sum of one hundred and sixty five Pounds, with Lawful Interest, in three Equal Annual payments, to Commence from the Day last aforesaid. No Interest to be however exacted till the said Victor C. Putman shall be in Possession of the Lands, and a Mortgage to be executed for Securing the Remainder of the Purchase money. Interest to be allowed on the said one Hundred and Sixty Pounds till Possesion is Delivered, and the Rents Reserved by the now existing Leases to be paid, Conformable to the Stipulations therein Contained. In Testimony whereof, the Mayor of the said City has hereunto set his hand, and Caused the public Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed, by virtue of a Resolution of Common Council, this Seventeenth day of July, 1787.

Sealed & Delivered }
in the presence of }

Resolved that the Mayor Sign the same, and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck and Douw be a Committee for the Purpose in the said agreement mentioned, as also to hear any matters or disputes relative to the said Lands, between any of the Tenants or others, and Report the same to the Board.

Resolved that the said Committee be paid for the Same.

City Hall, Albany, 18 July, 1787.

Resolved that the Consideration of the Sale of the Lot of Ground to Mr. Henry be postponed until Saturday next.

City Hall, Albany, 28 July, 1787.

Resolved that Mr. Recorder, Alderman Hun and assistant Wendell be a Committee to enquire into the Title of Mr. Abraham Bloodgood to the Ground on which he is now Building, in the Rear of his Lot, and that they investigate his Title to the same, and that they make a special Report thereof without delay.

Mr. Recorder moved and was Secondded, that this Board Sell to Mr. Robert Henry, all that piece of Ground described as follows : begining at the Distance of thirty five feet from Rutten Kill on a Range with the Eastern Extremity of the stone arch bridge, and running thence in the same direction Twenty Eight Feet, and thence at right angles Easterly twenty Feet, thence to a Point Ten feet distant from the South east corner of the Lot laid out for Robert Lansing, and then along the said Lot Seventy feet three Inches to the place of begining. On the Question to agree to the Motion being put, it passed in the affirmative in the following manner :

For the affirmative—Mr. Recorder, Aldermen McClallen, Gansevoort, Junr, Assistants Visscher, Winne, Willet.

For the Negative—Alderman Hun.

Thereupon Resolved that the said Piece of Ground be sold to Mr. Robert Henry for the Sum of Seventy five Pounds.

Resolved that this Board are Willing to sell to Mr. Robert Lansing the Vacant Lot in the Rear of his Lot, for the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, and that he inform the Board at their next meeting whether he will accept of the same.

Resolved that this Board will Sell all their Lands in the County of Montgomery at the following Prizes (to wit): the Low Lands at Eight Pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre, and the Wood land at one Pounds ten Shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Resolved that every Mechanic pay the Sum of one pound four shillings for the Freedom of the City, instead of the sum Mentioned in a former Resolution.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of Robert Lansing; 1 Do. James Elliott.

City Hall, Albany, 11th August, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts, viz: one in favour of James Elliott, for £4:10:0; 1 Do. Robert Lansing £7:3:9.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: one in favour of Abraham Schuyler; 1 Do. Do.; John Hall; Dirk Hilton; John Given.

Resolved that Alderman McClallen and assistant Woodruff be a Committee to enquire whether an account of Archibald Campbell against this Board Ought to be paid.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor, Alderman Gansevoort and assistant Visscher be a Committee to examine the Agreement entered into by this Board with Baltus van Benthuyzen, and that they take such steps for the Compleating the same as they shall think most conducive to the Intrest of this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 15th August, 1787.

On the application of Mr. Lucas van Veghten, Requesting an Exchange of Ground at his Lot at the Corner of Columbia and Watervliet street,

Resolved that Aldermen Gansevoort & McClallen and assistant Woodruff be a Committee to examine the Deeds of Mr. van Veghten, and direct the City Surveyor to make a Survey and Map of the said Lot agreeable thereto, and that thay or any two of them direct the Lot to be Ranged in Such manner as shall appear to them Just and most Convenient, and that they Report by the next meeting of this Board.

It being suggested to the Board that the Persons now employed in filling up their Lots with Sand, would instead thereof fill the same with Clay from the Fort, Provided they could with as much ease Load their Carts, and it being deemed necessary that the Road along the Fort should be widened; Therefore

Resolved that Mr. Recorder be empowered to employ two men, at the expence of this Board, for the purpose of Cutting and loosening the Ground and Clay along the South side of the Fort.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort Call on Gerrit Ryckman, late

Chamberlain, and request him within three days thereafter, to render an account to this Board, and on default thereof, that a Prosecution should be commenced against him and his Securities.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: 1 in favour of Bernardus Hallenbeck.

City Hall, Albany, 1st Sept., 1787.

Alderman Gansevoort, from the Committee to Range the Street at the Corner of Columbia and Watervliet Street, reported a Map of the same, which being approved of, Ordered that the same be filed and Entered in the Book of Maps.

Alderman McClallen, from the Committee to enquire whether an account of Archibald Campbell against this Board ought to be paid by this Board, Reports that 110 Pains of Window Glass Charged in his acct, were for repairing the City Hall, and that the Board is liable for the payment of the same.

Resolved that the above Report be agreed to.

Resolved that William Dunbar be appointed a Watchman, instead of Henry Stevens, who declined the same.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: 1 in favour of John Brass; The Heirs of John Glen, dec^d; Abraham Schuyler; Archibald Campbell.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain, to pay the following accounts, viz: 1 in favour of Abraham Schuyler, for £1:18:0; 1 Do. Do., £11:0:0; John Given £2:1:0; Dirk Hilton £0:12:9; John Hall £3:0:0.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to the Watch men each one Quarter of a Years Wages.

City Hall, Albany, 9th Sept, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain, to pay the following acct^s, viz: 1 in favour of Abraham Schuyler £4:13:0; John Brass £3:5:6; The Heirs of John Glen, Dec^d, £0:14:2; Archibald Campbell £1:10:0; Barnardus Hallenbeck £0:4:0; Archibald Campbell £11:2:6.

Resolved that Alderman Hun and assistant Wendell be a Committee to agree with Mr. John David for the further leasing the Lot which he now Possesses.

Resolved that it be a Standing rule, that previous to the Execution of any Deeds, a Copy of the Resolution of the Common Council, directing the execution thereof, with a Receipt of the Chamberlain for the Considered Money, be delivered to the Mayor.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: 1 in favour of Barent Roseboom; 1 Do. Joseph Fellow.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Charge the Wheat in Store at the rate of Six Shillings and Six pence $\frac{3}{4}$ Bushel, to the Creditors of this Board.

On Reading an application of Goose Van Schaick, declaring his Readiness to accept of a Deed for the Ground, and on the Conditions mentioned in a Resolution of this Board of the 14 November, 1785.

Resolved that the Clerk make out Deeds for the Lots lately laid out in

the Rear of the Lots of Maria Van Schaick and Goose Van Schaick, agreeable to the Map thereof, made by the City Surveyor, and now on file.

Resolved that the Mayor Sign the above Deeds, and also the Deed to Mr. Robert Henry for the Lot lately sold to him, and that the City Seal be fixed to the Same.

Resolved that the Chamberlain sell at Vendue, on the 24 Instant, the following Lots of Ground, for corporation orders or Certificates :

One House lot, West of Jonathan Brooks, formerly Thomas Hilton.

One Do. lying in Barack Street, formerly Comfort Severs.

One Do. on Gallows Hill, formerly Henry I. Bogert.

One Do. Do. David Smith.

One Do. Do. John Scots.

One Do. Do. Guysbert Mercelis.

One Do. in Foxes Creek, formerly in the Possession of Paul Hoghstrasser.

One Do. Do. formerly Philip Wendells.

One Do. Do. Jacob Freliegh, and

One lying in the rear of Robert Lansings Lot, between the Rutten Kill and the Lot lately sold to Robert Henry; and that the Conditions of Sale be subscribed by the Purchasers, and that the Purchase money be paid in a month from the day of Sale, or that they be resold, and if sold for less, the first purchasers to pay the Difference.

City Hall, Albany, 15th September, 1787.

Resolved that the Lots of Ground to be sold by virtue of a Resolution of this Board of the 8th Sept Instant, be sold Subject to the same Rents as was Reserved in the former leases.

Mr. Mayor, from the Committee appointed to examine the agreement entered into by this Board and Balthazer van Benthuisen, and report the steps Necessary to be taken by the Board to Complete the Same, Reported, That an application and demand should be made in Writing and under the seal of the Board, requiring the said Balthazer to account within a Limited time.

The Committee also reported the Draught of the application, which is in the following Words, vizt :

To Mr. Balthazer Van Benthuisen :

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, require you to render a just and true account under Oath to us or our Chamberlain, within Twelve days from the Date hereof, of the expences attending the Building the House which You Covenanted to erect and finish, in and by Certain Articles of agreement, under your hand and Seal, executed to us, bearing date the fifteenth day of July, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six, Agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the said Articles of agreement. In Testimony whereof, the Mayor of the said City hath hereunto set his hand, and Caused the seal thereof to be hereunto affixed, the fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty Seven.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in the said Report,

and that the Clerk get the application served on Mr. Van Benthuisen by a Person who is not an Inhabitant of the City.

City Hall, Albany, 22 Sep^r, 1787.

On reading a Petition of Ann McGregor, for the use of a Room in the Fort, Resolved that the prayer of the said Petition be not Granted.

Resolved that the next annual Election for Aldermen and assistants and Constables in this City, an additional Constable be Chosen in each Ward of this City.

Resolved that Aldermen Price, Gansevoort, Jun^r, and assistant Woodruff be a Committee to revise and Report an Ordinance for paveing and Cleaning the streets, lanes and alleys, and for preventing Nuicences in this City.

Resolved that the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts: 1 in favour of John H. Ten Eyck; Barent Ten Eyck; Dirk Hansen.

Resolved that Alderman Hun and assistant Wendell be a Committee to name the Streets that have lately been laid out by the Consistory of the Dutch Church of this city.

Resolved that the Lots of One Acre, to be Sold by Virtue of a Resolution of this Board of the 8th September Instant, be sold Subject to an anual rent of Ten Shillings.

Resolved that the Lot in the rear of Robert Lansings lot, between Rutten Kill and the Lot lately sold to Robert Henry, be sold subject to an anual rent of Six Shillings.

City Hall, Albany, 25 September, 1787.

This being the day for the Election of Aldermen, Assistants and Constables in the respective Wards of this City, the Respective Polls being returned, from which it appears that the following persons were duly elected:

For the First Ward—Robert McClallen, John Price, Aldermen; Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Assistants; Jacob Kidney, David Gibson, Constables.

✓ For the Second Ward—Peter W. Douw, Henry Ten Eyck, Aldermen; Guysbert Marselis, Theodorus V. Wyck Graham, Assistants; Solomon Johnson, Donald McDonald, Constables.

For the Third Ward—Thomas Hun, Leonard Gansevoort, Jun^r, Aldermen, Jellis Winne, Elbert Willet, Assistants; John C. Fuhr, William Gyles, Constables.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of the Chamberlain and Marshal, and thereupon appointed Elbert Willet, Chamberlain, and James Elliott, Marshal.

At a Common Council, held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the 9th October, 1787—Present, John Lansing, Jun^r, Esq^r, Mayor; Leonard Gansevoort, Esq^r, Recorder, &c.

This being the day for the Qualification of the Officers of this Board, when the following persons were Sworn to the due Execution of their Respective Offices:

Robert McClallen, John Price, Peter W. Douw, Henry Ten Eyck, Leonard Gansevoort, Jun^r, Esq^{rs}, Aldermen; Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Elbert Willet, Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, Esq^{rs}, Assistants; Elbert Willet, Chamberlain; James Elliott, Marshal; Jacob Kidney, David Gibson, Constables.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of High Constable, when William Giles was appointed.

City Hall, Albany, 16 Oct^r, 1787.

Alderman Hun and assistant Winne appeared this day before the Board, and were Quallified to their Respective Offices.

Donald McDonald and William Giles were also Quallified as Constables.

The Chamberlain Reported that pursuant to a Resolution of this Board of the 8th September last, he had proceeded to the sale of the Lots in the said Resolution Mentioned, and that his proceedings were as follows, to wit :

Albany, Sep^r 24th, 1787.

Sales of Sundry Lots of Ground sold at Public Vendue, by virtue of a Resolution of Common Council, passed the 8th Instant, By which it is Resolved that the purchasers shall subscribe his name to pay the Purchase Money in one Month from the day of Sale, and if not then paid, the Lots to be resold, and if sold for Less, the first purchaser to pay the Difference.

As there was no offer made for three of the within Lots, the sale is postponed.

ELBERT WILLETT, City Chamberlain.

1 House Lot, formerly Th^s. Hilton—Quit Rent 6s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds Front Hudson Street, at East Jonathan Brooks, containing 41 feet front & Rear & 129 feet in Length. Not sold.

1 House Lot, formerly Comfort Severs—Quit Rent 6s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds Front Barrack Street, South Thomas McMurrey, 31 feet 5 Inches front and rear, and 142 feet in length, En. Meas^r. Sold to Leonard Gansevoort. Price £52:0:0.

1 Acre Lot, being Lot N^o. 1, formerly sold to Henry Bogert—Quit Rent 10s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds North New street, South Wolf street, East Hawk Street, west Lot N^o. 2 belonging to John Price, containing 2 chains & 50 links in Breadth and 4 ch^s in Length. Sold to John Taylor. Price £11:0:0.

1 Acre Lot, being N^o. 4, formerly sold to David Smith—Quit Rent 10s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds North New street, south Wolf street, East N^o. 3, and west Hawk street, containing 2 Chains and 50 links in Breadth, and in length 4 chains, En. Measure. Sold to Robert Lewis. Price £10:0:0.

1 Acre Lot, being Lot N^o. 5, formerly sold to John Scot—Quit Rent 10s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds North Wolf street, South Pitt street, west Warren street, containing 2 chains breath & 5 chains in Length. Not sold.

1 Lot, being Lot 11, now in Possession of P. Hoghstrasser—Quit Rent 4s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds north side of Foxes Creek, containg 37 feet front and rear, and 198 feet in Length, English Measure. Sold to Theol. V. W. Graham. Price £15:0:0.

1 Lot, being Lot 4, formerly sold to Philip Wendell—Quit Rent 4s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds North side of Foxes Creek, containing 34 feet 1 Inch south along the street, and 38 feet along another street, and in length 198 feet, Englis Measure. Sold to Theod. V. W. Graham. Price £3:0:0.

1 Lot, formerly Grant^d to Jacob Freilegh—Quit Rent 10s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds South of Foxes Creek. Not sold.

1 Lot, formerly G. Merselis—Quit Rent 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds Gallows Hill. Sold to Matt. Visscher. Price £27:10:0.

1 Lott—Quit Rent 6s. $\frac{2}{3}$ an.—Bounds North Rutten Kill, South Robert Henry Stable, containing 35 feet front, 22 feet rear, & 70 feet in Length. Sold to John Robertson. Price £52:0:0.

Resolved that the Clerk make out Deeds agreeable thereto, and that the City seal be thereto affixed, and that they be signed by the Mayor.

City Hall, Albany, 27 October, 1787.

William Kirkland heretofore commenced a Suit against Peter W. Yates, Esq^r, late one of the Aldermen of this City, for a Debt which Mr. Yates had Contracted in behalf of this Board, in which the said Kirkland was nonsuited, and it being Just and Equitable that the Board should pay the Cost: Resolved that the Cost be paid by the Board, upon the Bill being Taxed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain, to pay the following acct^s, to wit: one in favour of Daniel Bradt £1:4:0; John H. Ten Eyck £1:16:0; Barent Ten Eyck £1:16:0; James Elliott £4:10:0; Joseph Feller £0:10:0; Barent Roseboom £22:10:6.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort, Assistants Visscher and Winne be a Committee of accounts for the Ensuing Year.

The Chamberlain, agreeable to his Bond, laid before the Board his accounts as Chamberlain: Resolved that the same be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Belthazer van Benthuyzen laid before the Board his accounts of the expences accrued in Building the house at the ferry: Resolved that the same be referred to Aldermen Hun, Price and assistant Graham.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of Chimney Viewers for the ensuing Year, and thereupon appointed

Egbert van Schaick, William McFarland, first Ward.

Albert Hansen, John Andrew, Second Ward.

Christopher Abeel, Killiaen Winne, Third Ward.

Resolved that assistant Graham be appointed one of the Committee to revise and amend the Ordinance for paving and cleaning the Streets, in the room of Doct^r Woodruff, who is no longer a member of this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 2 Nov^r, 1787.

The Committee to whom was referred the auditing and settling the accounts of Balthazer van Benthuyzen, Reported, that they had entered upon the Business and found matters in such a situation that in settling them in the manner proposed, the Board must inevitably suffer a Great Loss; that to avoid which, the Committee had agreed with Mr. van Benthuyzen to let Samuel Hooker, Isaac D. Fonda, Gerrit G. Lansing, Gerrit Visscher and Jacobus Van Sante, or any three of them, appraise

and Estimate the Building at the Ferry, and that whatever sum they Reported, should be allowed.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in the Report.

City Hall, Albany, 3^d November, 1787.

Resolved that the Bill of Costs taxed in the suit of Kirkland against Peter W. Yates, Esqr, amounting to Six Pound four Shillings and six pence, as Taxed by the Mayor, be allowed.

Resolved that Alderman Hun and McClallen and assistant Wendell be a Committee to determine what would be a Sufficient Rent for the House and Lot now in the Possession of John David and the House and Lots of David Gibson.

Resolved that the Bonds of Thomas Gifford and James McCoughtry against this Board, be paid by the first day of February next.

The Articles of Agreement between this Board and Baltis Van Benthuisen being Read and agreed to, are in the following words, to wit :

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six, it is agreed between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, and Balthazer Van Benthuisen of the same place, in manner and form following (to wit) : the said Balthazar van Benthuisen, for the Consideration hereinafter mentioned, Doth, for himself, his Heirs, Executors and administrators, Covenant with the said Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty and their successors, that the said Balthazer van Benthuisen shall and will at his own expence, within the space of year next after the date hereof, in the plainest and neatest manner, and under the Superindence and direction of Leonard Gansevoort, Peter W. Yates and Richard Lush, Esquires, on the Lot of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, at the Ferry leading to Green Bush, will and substantially Erect, Build and finish one House of the Dimensions mentioned in the Schedule hereunto anexed, and that he the said Balthazar van Benthuisen shall and will render a Just and true account under Oath of the expences attending the said Building to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty and their Successors, whenever he shall be thereunto required. IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty do, for themselves and their Successors, Covenant with the said Balthazer van Benthuisen, his Executors and Administrators, that they shall and will permitt the said Balthazer van Benthuisen, his Executors and administrators, to use, Occupy, possess and enjoy the said Ferry under the Rates and Regulations of Ferriage as now are or may hereafter be Established, from and after the first day of February next, at the rate of one Hundred and thirty six pounds per anum, for and during so long a time as that the Rent of the ferry, at the Rate aforesaid, shall amount to that sum which he the said Balthazer may expend in Building the said House and finding the Materials necessary for the same ; and for the true performance of all and every the Covenants aforesaid, each of the said parties are bound in the sum of five Hundred Pounds. In Witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year aforesaid.

[L. S.] ABM. G. LANSING,
PETER BALL.

BALTIS VAN BENTHUISEN, [L. S.]
JOHN JA. BEECKMAN, Mayor

SCHEDULE.

The House to be fifty feet by forty, two Stories High, viz^t, the lower story 10 feet and the upper 8 feet high, 4 Rooms on each Floor, an Entry of 10 feet, a Pitch Roof, 4 Stacks of Chimneys, viz^t, two at each Gable end; to be a Board Building, hawled up with brick inside; the foundation to be laid on the Surface of the Ground; the work to be all well done, and in the plainest manner.

The Carpenters and Masons to be allowed at the rate of 6s. per day, and the Labourers three Shillings per day, besides 6d. per day for Liquor, the whole Building to be completed in one Year.

Resolved that Aldermen Hun and Price and assistant Graham be a Committee to see the said articles carried into Execution.

On Reading a Petition of Sarah Visscher, for the Exchange of a Lot of Ground with this Board: Resolved that the same be Referred to Aldermen Ten Eyck and McClallen and assistant Willett.

Resolved the following accounts be Referred to the Committee of accounts (to wit): one in favour of John Knickerbacker, Jun^r; Douw & Ten Eyck; John Jessup.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort and assistant Visscher be a Committee to report a Section to the ordinance for preventing fire in this City and to regulate Chimney Sweepers.

Resolved that Alderman Gansevoort and assistants Willett and Graham be a Committee to Examine the Buildings at the five mile house, and Report what repairs are Necessary.

City Hall, Albany, 10th November, 1787.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor and assistant Visscher be added to the Committee appointed to Examine the accounts of the Expences accrued in Building the House at the Ferry.

The Committee appointed to Inspectt the Buildings at the five mile house and reporting the Necessary Repairs thereof, report that Two stacks of Chimneys, one at each end of the House, are Essential to make the House safe and Comfortable, and that the Sum of Twenty five Pounds ought to be allowed by this Board for the expence of Erecting them, in addition to the Sum heretofore reported necessary for repairs in wooden work.

Resolved that the Board agree with their Committee in their report, Provided that the Tenant execute y^e Leases drawn for him in fourteen days.

Resolved that Alderman Ten Eyck and assistants Wendell and Willet be a Committee to converse with Mr. John T. Visscher about renewing the Leases of the Tenants of this Board at Fort Hunter, and to report what additional rent they Ought to pay.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: To John Jessup for £5:8:0; John Knickerbacker £23:15:0; Douw & Ten Eyck £4:17:0½.

Resolved that an account of Henry Ten Eyck be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that Alderman Price and assistant Graham be a Committee to enquire under whom the Persons hold their Lot^s on the South side of Foxes Creek.

City Hall, Albany, 16 November, 1787.

Alderman Hun and Assistant Winne appeared this day and were Qualified. Donald McDonald and William Giles were Qualified as Constables.

City Hall, Albany, 18 November, 1787.

Resolved that the persons who have Constructed any new Tan pitts in the Street at the Foxes Creek, or repaired any of the old ones contrary to the Intention of the act of this Board of the 10th day of September, 1768, be requested to remove them on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay Henry Ten Eyck eight Pounds fifteen Shillings.

Resolved that the Mayor in Writing appoint an agent or agents to appear before any of the Judges of any Court of Record to acknowledge or make Warrants of Attorney in Suits Brought by this Board, and that the Chamberlain affix the City Seal thereto.

Resolved that an account of John Grant be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that the Overseers of the High ways take order for repairing the High way leading from this City to the Town of Schenectady, as far as the house now in the Possesion of William McGown without delay; that they extend the Road to the Breadth of four Rods; that they Imploy the Citizens by Wards for that purpose, until the whole is completed, and that the Overseers make return to this Board of the number of days each Citizen has wrought.

Resolved that Guysbert Merselis, elected one of the assistants for the Second Ward of this City, be requested to attend this Board on Saturday next, to take the usual Oaths.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the title of the Persons holding lots on the south side of the street in Foxes Creek and the propriety of the Continuance of the Tan Pits in the said street, and Reporting a Vacant Lot for the exchange of a Piece of Ground lying in the said Street belonging to the Marshal Family, beg leave to report to the Board :

That by a Resolution of the Common Council made the 12 day of December, 1768, deeds in fee were Executed to the following several Persons for Lots lying on the south side of a Street then laid out along the said Creek, without any Reservation of Rent, (in consideration of their Retiring a little from the Creek, which was then their Nothern Boundary, so as to admitt a Street extending East and west,) to wit: Barent Bradt, Jellis D. Garmo, David and John Groesbeck, Harmen Hun and Isaac Lansing, Rutger Bleeker, Abraham Lansing, Adam Yates, Catlena Groesbeck, Johannis Pruyn, Peter Bogert, William Rogers, Volkert van Den Bergh, Daniel Winne, Jacobus Bleeker, Wouter Knickerbacker, Hendrick Quackenbush & Maria Hansen; the Common Council, in addition, Resolved that the above named persons should be permitted to hold their Respective Tan pits that lay in the Street until the said Tan pits should become Useless. The Committee do hereon report, that many new Tan pits have been lately made in the said Street

without the permission of this Board, and that many of the old ones have been repaired and are now in Use, contrary to the Spirit and Intention of the Resolution of Indulgence, passed the day before mentioned.

The Committee do further report, that there is Ground of this Board lying on the east side of Water Vliet Street, at the End of the Bridge opposite the Stables of General Ten Broeck, which may be given in exchange for the said Ground in the street in the said Creek, on such terms as this Board shall think proper.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in their report, and that Mr. Bastiaen T. Visscher and William Verplank be requested to produce their Title deeds to the Mayor, and that he report at the next meeting of this Board, how far their Title extends to the Foxes Creek.

City Hall, Albany, 24th November, 1787.

Mr. Visscher Informed the Board that he had Informed Mr. Guysbert Merselis of the Resolution of this Board, requesting him to attend and take the Usual Oath, as a Member of this Board; that he informed Mr. Visscher that he would not Qualify. Thereupon Resolved that Mr. Merselis be fined the sum of One Pound, to be levied in the manner the Charter Directs; and that a new Election for an assistant be held at such time and place as the aldermen of the Second ward shall direct, for an assistant in said ward.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay John Grant Twelve Shillings.

Resolved that the Overseers of the High way be directed to employ the Citizens liable to work on the High ways on the Road leading from this City to Schenectady, in extending the said High way to the Breadth of four Rods from this City to the Dwelling house of William McGown, that fifty Men be taken out daily for that purpose from the different wards in Rotation till all the Citizens have worked one day each (Clergymen and Schoolmasters being Exempted), in the following Order (to wit): the first Day from the first Ward, the Second day from the Second Ward, and the third day from the third Ward.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay the watch men one Quarter of a Years wages.

The Committee appointed to confer with Mr. John David relative to his Lease from this Board for a Lot of Ground, Report that it appears from the best Information they have been able to Collect, that this Board some time agoe did Lease to the said John David a Lot of Ground on the following Conditions: that he was to have the Lot at six Shillings per anum, and if the Corporation should, at any time want the said Lot, the said John David was at Liberty to remove his Buildings.

They also report that Mr. David is in arrears of Rent for sixteen Years last past, and that the rent for the future be forty shillings $\frac{7}{8}$ anum.

Resolved that the Board agree with their Committee in the above Report.

City Hall, Albany, 8th December, 1787.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: 1 in favour of John Brass; Jellis Winne; Do. Do.; Do. Do.; Daniel Winne; Christopher Bogert; Jacob Bloomendal; Robert Mc-

Garety ; Rynier van Yeveren ; Francis Harsen ; Philip Miller ; William Dunbar ; Charles Leg ; James Eckerson ; John Ryme.

Resolved that Mr. John David hold the Lot now in his possession, for the Term of fifteen Years, at the rate of two Pounds per anum, and that at the end of the Term he Surrender the same with all the Buildings thereon to this Board, and that this Board may at any time defeat the Term within the said Term of fifteen Years, permitting him to remove the Buildings.

Resolved that Aldermen McClallen, Ten Eyck and Gansevoort, Junr, be a Committee to agree with Teunis Bradt about making a Dock for Careening of Vessels.

Resolved that assistants Visscher and Graham be added to the Committee to agree with Mrs. Visscher, about the Exchange of her Lot in Pearl Street.

Resolved that the Managers of the Dancing assembly have the assembly Room in the New Store for Sixteen Pounds till the first day of April next.

City Hall, Albany, 14 Decr, 1787.

The Poll of the Election of an assistant in the Second ward of this City being returned, from which it appears that Abraham Cuyler is duly Elected.

Mr. Cuyler appeared before the Board and took the usual Oaths.

Resolved that the Clerk draw Orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts : 1 in favour of Jacob Bloomedal for £3:12:0 ; Jellis Winne £14:19:0 ; Do. £5:17:0 ; Do. £1:15:9 ; Robert McGurchy £0:4:6 ; Francis Harsen £2:2:9 ; Rynier van Yeveren £0:13:6 ; Philip Miller £8:12:0 ; Daniel Winne £18:0:0 ; Christopher Bogert £9:3:1 ; John Brass £3:3:1 ; William Dunbar £1:2:3 ; Charles Leg £0:14:6 ; James Ackerson £0:18:0 ; John Pruyne £5:17:3.

Resolved that assistants Visscher, Graham and Willett be a Committee to Revise and amend the Ordinances now in force, and to report such new ones as they shall think Necessary.

Resolved that an account of John Hall be referred to the Committee of accounts.

An Ordinance for the better preventing Strangers from becoming Chargeable to the City of Albany being Read, Ordered that the same lay on the Table for the perusal of the members.

City Hall, Albany, 22nd December, 1787.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain to pay Dirck Hansen Thirty Six Pounds one shilling.

Resolved that an account of John Lansing, Junr, be referred to the Committee of accounts.

The Committee of accounts Report that they have Inspected the accounts of the Chamberlain, and find them Just, and that they are of Opinion that the Sum of Twenty Pounds, Charged in his account for his Labours and Services in posting and arranging the Corporation Books ought to be allowed, as the Books were in a verry bad confused Situation and had not been posted since the year 1778.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in their Report.

1788.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the 26 January, 1788—Present, John Lansing Junr, Esqr, Mayor; John Price, Henry Ten Eyck, Thomas Hun, Peter W. Douw, Esqrs, Aldermen; Matthew Visscher, John W. Wendell, Elbert Willet, Jellis Winne, Assistants.

On Reading the Petition of Henry McClallen and Henry ———, Resolved that the consideration of the said Petition be postponed untill the next meeting of this Board.

On Reading a Petition of Henry Bradt Respecting the ferry, Ordered that the same lay on the Table for the perusal of the members.

Resolved that the Chamberlain advance to Guysbert Merselis twelve Bushels of Wheat on account.

Resolved that the Chamberlain advance to each of the Creditors of this Board three Bushels of wheat on account, and that he Charge for the same at the rate of Six shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.

City Hall, Albany, 11th February, 1788.

This Board being informed that some of the Mohawk Indians had presented a Petition to the Legislature, relative to the Lands at Fort Hunter, and it being deemed necessary that Objections should be made on the part of this Board against the prayer of the said Petition; therefore Resolved that Mr. Mayor and assistants Visscher and Graham, or any two of them, be a Committee for the purpose of drawing a memorial to the Legislature and Collecting the Papers of this Board relative to the said Lands; and that they or any two of them, with all convenient speed, repair to the Legislature, and there make such Objections against the prayer of the said Petition as the said Committee shall think proper and most Conducive to the Intrest of this Board; that for the purpose aforesaid, the said Committee, or any two of them, be authorized to make such representations on behalf of this Board as they shall think most promotive of the Intrest of this Board, and that the mayor subscribe and Cause the City Seal to be affixed to a Letter of attorney containing the said Powers.

City Hall, Albany, 12th February, 1788.

Resolved that the Several Docks and Wharfs of this Board be sold at Public Vendue, at the City Hall of this City, on the first Teusday in March next; That the Terms of Sale be, that money or Corporation Securities be received in payment; that the amount of the purchase money be made in Two payments, the first on the first day of August next, and the last on the first day of January next, and that Security be Given for the amount of the purchase money in five days after the Sale, in Double the Sum, or that the Docks and Wharfs be sold again, the first purchaser to pay the Difference in case the same be Sold for a Less sum, and that the Purchaser, on the day of Sale, Sign a Memorandum of such Conditions of sale.

Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a Petition

to the Legislature, praying that they will be pleased to pass a Law to enable the Corporation to Raise a Sum by Tax not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds. The Committee chosen are Mr. Mayor and assistants Visscher and Graham.

Resolved that the watch be Continued on the present Establishment.

City Hall, Albany, 18th February, 1788.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board a Draft of a memorial to the Legislature respecting the Lands at Fort Hunter, which being read and approved of, Ordered that the same be engrossed and Signed by the Mayor and that the City Seal be affixed thereto.

Resolved that the Committee appointed to repair to the Legislature have a power to make any Compromise they suppose advantageous to this Board respecting the Lands at Fort Hunter, and that a Letter of Attorney for that purpose be Subscribed by the Mayor and the City Seal be affixed thereto.

Resolved that the Clerk and Chamberlain furnish the said Committee with any Books or Papers they may require, they Giving a Receipt for the Same.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee appointed to draw a Petition to the Legislature to pass a Bill empowering this Board to Direct the raising a Sum not exceeding five Hundred Pounds for the exigencies of the City, Reported a Draught thereof, which being Read was agreed to.

Resolved that the Mayor Sign the same and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay the Watchmen their Wages out of the Monies that have been raised for that purpose.

City Hall, Albany, 1st March, 1788.

Messrs. Wendell & Trotter presented a Memorial to the Board, praying the payment of Jacob Bloomendals accompt against the Board, which the said Wendell & Trotter purchased of him; ordered that the accounts be referred to the Chamberlain to report thereon at the next meeting of this Board.

A Petition of Douw van Antwerp was Read, praying for a Grant of about eighteen Acres of wood Land at Schaghticook.

John I. Bleeker applied to the Board for an exchange of some of his Ground in Foxes Creek for Ground in Front of his House in Barrack Street. Referred to the Committee appointed to report the propriety of an exchange of Ground with the Bleeker Family.

A Petition of a number of Respectable Citizens, praying an extension of the Street called Maiden Lane through to the Westward. Referred to the Committee appointed to Report on the Petition of the Minister and Vestry of the Episcopal Church.

Resolved that The following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, viz: one of Cornelius Van Schaak; Do. Jacob Eker.

Ordered that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts, viz: To John Lansing Junr, Esqr, for £44:16:6; John Hall £0:15:0; Philip Elsworth £0:5:0.

Mr. Graham Reported that Mr. Mayor and himself had attended the Hon^{ble} Legislature with the Memorial of this Board, as a Committee

thereof, respecting the Lands at Tjonderoge; that the Memorial was presented and referred by the Senate to a Committee of that Hon^{ble} Body, and by the assembly to the attorney General; that the Committee had Submitted the papers respecting those Lands to the Attorney General, who was of Opinion that the Indians had no Equitable claim to the said Lands, but that his Report on the Subject was delayed until the Committee could furnish him with a Certificate of the Surveyor General, which the Committee had taken measures to Obtain.

City Hall, Albany, 8th March, 1788.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: 1 in favour of Cornelius van Schaak £5; Jacob Eker £8:18:6.

Resolved that the Wheat of this Board which remains in Store, be divided among the Creditors of this Board in proportion to their respective demands.

Resolved that the accounts of Gerrit Ryckman, as late Chamberlain, be referred to Aldermen Gansevoort & Ten Eyck, and assistants Visscher, Winne & Graham, and that they report the next meeting of this Board.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee appointed to Revise and amend the Ordinances, Reported an Ordinance for Regulating the lying of Vessels at the Several Docks and Wharfs of this City and ascertaining the rates to be paid for the same, which on being Read, was agreed to and passed, and ordered to be published by the Clerk on Teusday next.

City Hall, Albany, 15th March, 1788.

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Gerrit Ryckman, late Chamberlain, reported that from his accounts it appeared that he had Received £27:5, in Bills of the New Emission, of which he had expended £10, and that he had Credited this Board for the remaining £17:5, £8:12:6, being the one half thereof, and the money at that time passed two for one; on motion of Alderman Ten Eyck, Ordered that he be Charged accordingly. On the Question on the above order, the Board divided as follows:

Affirmative—Ten Eyck, Price, McClallen, Wendell, Winne, Visscher—6.

Negative—Hun, Gansevoort Junr, Graham, Willet—4.

The Chamberlain Reported, that pursuant to the order of this Board, he had on Teusday last sold the Docks and Wharfs belonging to this Corporation, for the sum of one hundred and thirty six Pounds, for the ensuing Year; Ordered that Security be taken in the manner Mentioned in the Resolution for the Sale thereof.

A Petition of Archibald Campbell, praying for the Lease of a Lot of Ground lying in the Second Ward was Read; Ordered that the said Petition be referred to the Members of the second Ward.

The Board were informed that some of the Lands of this Board at Fort Hunter have been Forcibly taken from some of the Tenants; Thereupon Resolved that Abraham Van Vechten, Esqr, be retained in behalf of this Board, and that the Clerk inform the Tenants that Abraham Van Vechten, Esqr, is Retained, and that they apply to him for advice and Directions.

City Hall, Albany, 22d March, 1788.

On Reading a Bond from Edward S. Willet and Peter Sharp to the Board, for the payment of the consideration money for which the Docks and Wharfs were Sold, Ordered that the same be Delivered to the Chamberlain.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: 1 in favour of Samuel Stringer & Stephen Lush; 1 Do. Do. Dirk van Vechten.

Resolved that the Chamberlain Deliver to Mess. Henry, McClallen and Henry such a Quantity of Wheat as to Reduce their Bond to the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds.

The Committee appointed to report the propriety of accepting the terms of an Exchange of Ground with this Board, by John N. Bleeker, Nicholas Bleeker and Henry Bleeker, Proprietors of a Lot in Foxes Creek, adjoining Pearl Street. do report:

That those persons are Ready at any time to execute to this Board a deed of exchange of a Lot lying on the west side of Pearl Street, on the south side of Foxes Creek, being a Corner Lot, Bounded on the east by Pearl Street, and on the South by a Street running up the said Creek, Measuring Sixty three feet and three Inches, Rhylands measure, at the Front on Pearl Street and the same width in the Rear, and Sixty nine feet in Depth, in Consideration that this Board will execute to them a Similar Conveyance for two Lots containing thirty one feet and five Inches in front and one Hundred and forty two feet deep, lying six feet north of the House of John Ostrander, in Barrack Street, in the West side, and also one undivided Moiety of Ground lying in front of a House and lot on the east Side of Barrack Street, one half of which is in the property of John Bleeker and east of a Line to be drawn from the Corner of the Store House of the Widow of Henry Bleeker, Esqr. Deceased, on the east side of Barrack Street to the Corner on the north Side of State Street, and the East side of Barrack Street formed by the Junction of the said Streets, which exchange the Committee advised to be immediately effected.

The Committee farther report, that in opening Pearl street over Foxes Creek on a straight line, it will encroach a little on the lot of John I. Bleeker, and take from it a number of feet, of which he proposes Giving a Deed of exchange to this Board upon their executing to him a like Conveyance for the other undivided moiety of the Ground lying between the above described House and the line above described, which exchange the Committee also advise may be effected.

Resolved that John Ostrander have six feet of Ground to the north of his Dwelling House, extending to the full length of his Lot, on his paying the sum of Twelve Pounds.

City Hall, Albany, 1st April, 1788.

Pursuant to the directions of an act entitled an act for regulating Elections, the Board proceeded by plurality of voices, to elect three Persons for Inspectors in each ward of this City, for the ensuing election, to be held on the last Teusday in April Instant, for one Senator, seven members for Convention, and seven Members of Assembly; Whereupon

the following persons were elected as aforesaid, Inspectors for the several wards mentioned opposite to their Respective names :

First Ward—John D. P. Ten Eyck, William Staats, Archibald Campbell.

Second Ward—Cornelius V. Scheluyne, John Jacob Bleeker, Thomas L. Wiltbeek.

Third Ward—Abraham Schuyler, Jeremiah Lansing, Abraham Ten Eyck.

Ordered that the Clerk give notice of such election to the said Inspectors without delay.

City Hall, Albany, 5th April, 1788.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts : one in favour of Charles R. Webster for £13:2:8 ; 1 Do. Dirk van Vechten £4:16:0.

Mr. Mayor laid before the Board an account of money Received for Licences and Freedoms, and also an account of Ten Pounds and four pence for Cash expended for this Board. Resolved that the said sum be discounted.

Alderman Ten Eyck applied in behalf of Alexander Clark, for a Lease of a Lot of Ground in the Second Ward of this City ; Resolved that the said application be referred to the members of the Second Ward.

On the application of John Tunicliff for a new Rope for the City Clock, Resolved that the Chamberlain pay for the same out of the money he has Received from the Mayor for Licences for Tavern Keepers.

Resolved that Aldermen Hun, Ten Eyck and Price be a Committee to enquire for a Convenient place for Building a Slaughter house, and that they report at the next meeting of this Board the Terms on which they can have the same Built.

City Hall, Albany, 12th April, 1788.

The Committee on the application of Alexander Clark Report that there be leased unto him a Lot of Ground of Thirty feet in Breadth and two Hundred feet in Length, Bounded on the East by Duke Street, for Such a Term and for such Rent as the Board shall think Proper.

Resolved that the Term be fourteen years and that he pay the same Rent as John Stewart.

Resolved that the Clerk draw the Leases, that the Mayor Sign the same and that the City Seal be thereto affixed.

A Petition of the Consistory of the Dutch Church praying that the Board would Grant to them the right of Dockage as far as the Church Pasture doth extend, and also praying an exchange of Ground on the Hill for an equal number of acres, was Read ;

Resolved that the same be referred to Assistants Wendell, Cuyler and Visscher, and that they or any two of them report with all convenient speed.

City Hall, Albany, 19th April, 1788.

On reading a Letter from Baltis van Benthuyssen respecting the Ferry, Resolved that the same be referred to the same Committee who are appointed to report on the accounts of the said van Benthuyssen.

Resolved that an account of James Elliott be referred to the Committee of accounts.

The Chamberlain laid before the Board an account of the Money received and Paid for the Board, agreeable to his Bond to this Board.

Resolved that the same be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Mr. Robert Lewis informed the Board that on making his fence round his Lot on the Gallows Hill, he had encroached on the Street, and that it would be a Great expence to him to alter the same, praying he might be permitted to Continue the same in its present situation until the Board should direct him to remove it, and that he was willing to make a Reasonable Compensation for the Same.

Resolved that the said application be referred to the members of the first ward.

On Reading an Ordinance for paveing and Cleaning the streets, lanes and alleys and for preventing Nuisances in the City of Albany, Resolved that the same do pass and that the Clerk publish the same this afternoon.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck, McClallen and Price be a Committee to take a view of the Ground about the Market House and determine whether it is Practicable to Carry the Water down Maiden Lane, and what in their Opinion would be the expence incurred in doing the same.

City Hall, Albany, 26th April, 1788.

Resolved that an account of John McCrea be Referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that Alderman Douw and assistants Visscher and Cuyler be a Committee to enquire whether Cornelius Peek has had any permission to Cut saw Logs on the Lands of this Board.

Resolved that an account of Rykert van Sante be referred to the Committee of accounts.

City Hall, Albany, 9th May, 1788.

On reading an application of Daniel Rottery, setting forth that the Lease to him from this Board for a Lot of Ground on the Hill, now in his possession is nearly expired, and that he is desirous that the same may be renewed; Resolved that the same be referred to Assistant Visscher, and that he Report thereon with all convenient Speed.

On Reading a Petition of Stephen Lush, Samuel Stringer and Others, setting forth that they are proprietors of Sundry Dwelling Houses and Lots of Ground on the West side of Market Street in this City, and that the Lane in the rear of said Lots of Ground is indirect and irregular, and that the Petitioners have Reason to believe that a Considerable part of said Lane hath formerly been Occupied as part of said Lots; that if the Petitioners are permitted to extend their Limits so as to include the Ground in said Lane in Rear of the said Lots to the East of a Straight line stretching from the southwest Corner of the Lot Occupied by the mayor to the northwest Corner of the Lot Occupied by Johannis Jacob Lansing, that it will not only tend to the particular advantage of the Petitioners, but render the said Lane more Regular and Commodious, and be of no publick Disadvantage.

Resolved that his Worship the Mayor and the members of the third

Ward be a Committee to take the Prayer of the said Petition into Consideration, and that they Report thereon with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Members of the first ward Be a Committee to cause the Road on the South side of the Fort to be put into immediate Repair; likewise the arch of the City Hall Dock; and that the expences attending the same be Charged to this Board.

Resolved that Assistants Graham and Visscher be a Committee to Compleat the exchange of the Lots of Ground between this Board and the Widow Sarah Visscher; that the deeds be drawn, that the Mayor sign the same, and that the City seal be thereto affixed.

City Hall, Albany, 17th May, 1788.

Mr. Visscher, to whom was referred the application of David Rottery for a Renewal of the lease made to him by this Board, of the Lot of Ground now in his Possession, Reported that on the 30th day of June, 1768, the Corporation by Resolution Leased to the said David Rottery, John Foster, John McKinsey and John McDonald, for the Term of Twenty one Years, to Commence from the first day of May then last past, the Lots then in their Respective Possessions, at the rate of Twenty four shillings Ɔ Year.

Resolved that the application of the said David Rottery be Granted for seven years, subject to the anual rent of Twenty four shillings Ɔ Annum.

Upon Reading the Petition of Gregor Grant, setting forth that in the Year 1781, with the permission of this Board, he took Possession of a Lot of Ground situate in States Street, near the English Church, for which he agreed to pay the same Rent which John Stewart paid for his Lot, which he was informed was Ten Shillings per anum, and that the Lot of the said John Stewart was so Situated at the time he took possession thereof that it admitted of being Built upon without any alteration; that the Petitioner hath since much improved his Lot by digging away part of the Hill and Levelling it, and that he has Built a house thereon and prays that an abatement may be made of his Rent.

Resolved that the said Petition be Referred to assistant Visscher, and that he report thereon at the next meeting of this Board.

On Reading a Petition of Abraham Bogert, requesting a Deed from this Board for a Lot of Ground in Foxes Creek:

Resolved that the said Petition be referred to Alderman Gansevoort and assistants Cuyler & Wendell, and that they report thereon with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Ordinance for Paveing and Cleaning the streets, Lanes and alleys and for preventing Nuisances in this City, be published in the Albany Gazette.

Resolved that Rings and Bolts be made immediately for the purpose of fastning the Sloops to the several Docks of this City, and that the members of the first ward cause those to be made for the Lower Dock, the members of the Second ward those for the Midle Dock, and the members of the third ward those for the Upper Dock, and that said Members respectively be empowered to draw on the Dock masters for the amount of the Expences attending the Same.

The Board adjourned till 5 oClock this afternoon.

The Board Met pursuant to Adjournment.

The Board taking into consideration the Petition of Stephen Lush, Samuel Stringer and Others, presented to this Board on the 9th Instant, and a Memorial of Abraham Cuyler, Jeremiah van Rensselaer and others in Opposition thereto, Resolved that the prayer of the said Petition be not Granted.

Resolved that the south House in the Fort be taken down and that the Materials be applied to the use of this Board.

Resolved that Alderman Ten Eyck and assistants Graham and Cuyler be a Committee to cause the above House to be taken down, in such manner as they may think proper.

On Reading a Petition of Seth Arnold, praying to Occupy a piece of Ground in Foxes Creek for a Brick Kiln :

Resolved that the prayer of the said Petition be Granted, and that Mr. Arnold pay therefore the sum of Ten Shillings.

City Hall, Albany, 22d May, 1788.

Resolved that the Goaler be requested to have the Common Council Room Cleaned and that the Expence thereof be charged to this Board.

City Hall, Albany, 24th May, 1788.

On application of Thomas Burgis, setting forth that his Neighbours encroach on his Lot, which is Bounded on the street, and his Request to the Board to determine the Breadth of the Street :

Resolved that the said application be referred to the members of the first ward, and that they report thereon the next meeting of this Board.

An account of Rykert van Sante, Certified by Alderman Ten Eyck, was laid before the Board; Resolved that the same be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that the accounts of Mr. Mayor and Mr. Graham be referred to the Committee of accounts.

Resolved that a Committee of Two be appointed to receive and Collect monies for the purpose of Building a new Market. The Committee chosen are Alderman Gansevoort and Assistant Graham.

Mr. Chamberlain laid before the Board an act passed last meeting of the Legislature, entituled An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, in Common Council convened, to order the raising monies by Tax for the purposes therein mentioned, passed 11 March, 1788.

Resolved that pursuant to the Authority in and by the said Act Given and for the purposes therein mentioned, the sum of Three Hundred Pounds be raised, and that the Clerk furnish the assessors of this City with a Copy of this Resolution and a Copy of the said Act; that the assessors deliver the assessment when Completed to the Chamberlain, and that the Chamberlain immediately issue his Warrant for the Collection of the same in the manner directed in and by the said act.

Resolved that the Powder House be sold at Public Vendue on Monday next, and that the Chamberlain advertize the Sale and Sell the same for the space of One Year.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor, Alderman Gansevoort, assistants Graham and Visscher be a Committee to take into Consideration the Contract of

this Board with Baltis van Benthuisen and report thereon at the next meeting.

Resolved that on Gerrit Rykmans paying the Cost of the prosecution which has been Commenced against him and his Securities, as late Chamberlain, Mr. Gansevoort, as attorney for this Board, be directed to deliver to said Ryckman his Bond which he Gave to this Board.

Resolved that the Inhabitants of the third ward, from State Street to Stubens street, be noticed to shew cause if any they have, why Market Street and Maiden Lane should not be so levelled as to Convey the Water now running under the Market, to the River thro Maiden Lane.

City Hall, Albany, 28th May, 1788.

Resolved that the Ferry leased to Baltiss van Benthuisen, be immediately taken into Possession, and that measures be taken to Oust him of the Possession of the House Built by him the said Baltus van Benthuisen, at the said Ferry.

Resolved that Aldermen Ten Eyck, McClallen and Gansevoort be a Committee to Carry the proceeding Resolution into Effect.

Resolved that the Committee agree with a proper Person to take Charge of the said Ferry during the pleasure of this Board, and that a Licence be Granted and Issued by the Mayor and under the City Seal to such person, and that the Committee at the next meeting of the Board report their proceedings.

Aldermen Ten Eyck and Douw represented to the Board that Solomon Johnston, one of the Constables of the Second ward had removed to the Susquehannah, and that Donald McDonald, the Other Constable, was Confined in Goal; Therefore Resolved that an Election be held in the said ward for Chusing two Constables in the Room of the said Solomon Johnston and Donald McDonald, at such time and place as the aldermen of the said ward shall direct and appoint.

On Reading an Ordinance entituled an Ordinance for keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads in the City & its Liberties;

Resolved that the same do pass.

City Hall, Albany, 31st May, 1788.

On Reading a Petition of Alexander McGilvory, praying leave to Build a House next to Alexander Clark, or Opposite the same on the north side of the Street; Resolved that the prayer of the said Petition be referred to Aldermen Hun and Ten Eyck, and that they report thereon with all Convenient Speed.

Resolved that the Mayor Grant a Licence under his hand and the seal of this City To such Persons as the Committee appointed to take Possession of the Ferry shall appoint, for the Term of Fourteen days, and for such rent as the Committee think proper.

Resolved that Assistant Wendell be added to the Committee to take a View of the Ground about the Market House and determine whether it is practicable to Carry the water down Maiden Lane, and what in their opinion would be the expence of doing the same.

City Hall, Albany, 3d June, 1788.

Resolved that Mr. Mayor, Alderman Gansevoort & assistant Visscher be a Committee to take order for Obtaining Possession of the Ferry.

The Poll for the election of Two constables in the Second ward of this City being returned, from which it appears that John Bull and John Andrews are Elected. Mr. John Bull appeared before the Board and took the Oath of Allegiance and Office.

Resolved that the Mayor pay unto Alderman McClallen the Sum of Two Pounds, to be applied towards the payment of Labourers to work at the Road on the South side of the Fort.

Resolved that the City Surveyor so Range the Street called Middle alley as not to take more of the same street than seven Inches at the Lot of Walsh & Staats.

City Hall, Albany, 10 June, 1788.

Resolved that Gerrit G. Lansing, James Bloodgood and Isaac Parker be employed to ascertain the Value of the ferry House which Mr. Baltus Van Benthuyzen agrees to, and that after the Sum is ascertained, a Lease be executed by this Board to Baltus Van Benthuyzen at the rate of £136 a Year, from the Date of his Former Contract, to discharge the said Sum reported, containing such covenants and provisions as the Committee appointed for the adjustment of the ferry accounts shall devise to enforce the possessor of the said ferry to keep a Good ferry.

Mr. Gerrit Van Den Bergh applied to the board to prevent the digging of a well in the Street near his Lot; Ordered that Aldermen Ten Eyck & Gansevoort, with Mr. Willett, be a Committee to inspect the title of Mr. Van Den Bergh to the ground adjoining the Street at that Place and determine the proper Spot for the well.

Mrs. Campbell, late Mrs. Foster, applied to have an account settled that was rendered some time since to this board, which is lost & does not appear among the papers of the Chamberlain; Resolved that Messrs. Willett & Graham be a committee to examine her claim and report thereon.

Passed an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance the better to prevent Strangers from becoming chargeable to the City of Albany. Also An Ordinance entitled an Ordinance for regulating the fixing of Gutters.

City Hall, Albany, 21st June, 1788.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain to pay the Executors of Nicholas Brower deceased, the amounts of their accounts, being £13:15:9.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts, to wit; T. V. W. Graham; assessors; Gregor Grant.

Resolved That any Inhabitant or Person liable to work on the Highways, who shall produce to the Overseers a Certificate from the Chamberlain that such Inhabitant, &c., has paid for the number of Days he has been rated at, shall be excused from personal Labour.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Demand of Mary Campbell, for an account delivered this Board in the year 1777, of her former Husband, John Foster, beg Leave to report, that they have enquired of Peter Sharp & Guysbert G. Marselis; that Mr. Sharp says that he delivered a Leaf of a book Containing an acct. against the Corporation, amounting to £40. Mr. Marselis has an acct. against Foster of £15:19:8, Chiefly cash lent him, as he knew that he was in the Corporation employ, from which information they think the Demand is Just.

Resolved that the Chamberlain pay to Mary Campbell whatever balance may appear to be due to her late Husband, John Foster, after deducting whatever Sum may be charged against the said John Foster in the books of this Board, from the Sum of forty pounds, above reported to be due.

Resolved that the application of Stephen Lush, Samuel Stringer and others, respecting the Streightening of Middle Alley be reconsidered, and that the same be referred to the Recorder & the members of the Second and Third Wards, and that they report thereon with all convenient Speed.

City Hall, Albany, 29th June, 1788.

On Reading a Petition of Herman Quackenbush, requesting a Grant for a Piece of Land at Schaticoke, adjoining his Farm;

Resolved that the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed to take up the Schaticoke Business.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: One in favour of Gregor Grant, for £5:10:3; James Elliott £11:4; John Palmer £0:10; Nathaniel Davis £0:11; T. V. W. Graham £3:4; Rykert van Sante £2:0:3; Samuel Stringer & Stephen Lush £6:16.

Resolved that the Salary of the Marshall for the future be twenty pounds per annum.

Resolved that assistant Winne cause an auger to be made to be used for the Wells and Pumps for the use of this Board, and that the expence attending the same be charged to this board.

Resolved that the Path Masters of the Respective wards of this City be empowered to draw orders on the Chamberlain for the Payment of any Sum of Money not exceeding such sum as shall have been paid for in said Ward.

Resolved that the Path Masters of the first ward cause the Road leading from the City Hall to the ferry and from thence to Washington Street, to be put in Repair, and that part of the money to be drawn from the Chamberlain appropriated to that Use.

City Hall, Albany, 3rd July, 1788.

Resolved that this Board celebrate the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

City Hall, Albany, 4th August, 1788.

Resolved that the Committee appointed to obtain Letters Patent for the Lands Located at Fort Hunter, do without delay apply to the Surveyor General for Returns to the Warrants of Survey issued on the said Location, and take immediate measures to procure the Letters Patent to be expedited for the same.

City Hall, Albany, 16th August, 1788.

Resolved that the Lands at Fort Hunter be Leased for the Term of Seven years from the 26th August Instant, at a Bushell of wheat per acre, in Quantities not Less than fifty acres. & that a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain the Persons to whom the same are to be Leased;

the Committee chosen for the purpose are Aldermen Hun & Price and Assistant Cuyler.

Resolved that the members of the several wards take order for repairing the bridges in their respective wards without delay, and that the Stone necessary to complete the Business be taken from the Fort.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: one of Timothy Parks; Cannah Chesom; John Chisholm; John Murphey; John Tunicliff; 2 of John Price.

City Hall, Albany, 30th August, 1788.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Theodoros V. W. Graham six pounds, to be applied to the Building of a new Market, presented by Mr. Graham for that purpose.

Resolved that an account be referred to the Committee of accounts of Robert Lansing.

Resolved that a Lease be granted to John McGilvray for a Lott of Ground, Beginning at Queen Street & running South along the Lott of Henry Ten Eyck, Esqr, two hundred & fourteen feet in Length, and in front and Rear thirty four feet, for the Term of sixteen Years, at an annual Rent of one pound four Shillings; That the Mayor sign the Same and that the City Seal be thereunto affixed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: one in favour of Timothy Parks for £1:6; Cannah Chesom £0:12; John Murphy £1:5; John Chisholm £0:8; John Tunicliff £7:6; John Price £6:8; Do. £0:17.

Resolved the following accounts be referred to the Committee of accounts: one in favour of Coffee Edgar; 1 Do. Matthias Kuglar.

Resolved that this Board will fill up the Lott given in exchange to Mrs. Sarah Visscher, for the Lott in the Street, and remove the Stable on the Same at the expence of this Board.

Resolved that Aldermen Hun & Gansevoort and assistant Cuyler be a Committee to Draught an Ordinance to repeal that part of the Ordinance Entitled an Ordinance for Paving and Cleaning the Streets, Lanes and alleys and for preventing nuisances in this City as directs the Paving of the Streets to the extent of twenty feet.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the Persons to whom the Lands are to be Leased at Fort Hunter, Report that Leases be granted to the following Persons for the following Lotts, viz:

Lot No. 1, To Johannes Van Aken, for 17 acres; 2, To Jacob Sever, 50 Do.; 3, To Goun Van Beuren, 50 Do.; 4, To Nicholas Hansen, 50 Do.; 5, To Barent Hansen, 50 Do.; 7, To Jacob Collier, 50 Do.; 8, To Gideon Marlett, 50 Do.; 9, 10 & 11, To John Visscher & Henry Van Hoesen, 114 Do.; 12, To John Visscher, 50 Do.

Resolved that the board agree with the Committee in their report, Provided that the Tenants pay the Rent for the present Year and leave all arrearages of Rent that are on their respective Lotts; That a clause of Re-entry be inserted in the Leases in case of non payment of the Rent, & in case of Sale to give up the Possession; That the Tenants Leave the fences in good Repair at the End of the Term & to deliver up Possession peaceably.

The Committee farther reported that the Lot of 50 acres to be Leased to Gideon Marlett contains no more than about Eighteen acres of Cleared

Land, and as by the Resolution of the 16th August last, the Rent is fixed at a Bushel an acre, they Submit to the board whether Mr. Marlett ought to pay for the whole number of acres.

Resolved that for as many acres of the said Lot Mr. Marlet takes a Lease for, he pay at the rate of a bushel an acre.

City Hall, Albany, 2nd September, 1788.

Resolved that assistant Cuyler be added to the Committee to compleat the exchange of a Lott of Ground with Mrs. Sarah Visscher in the Room of assistant Graham, who is going to leave Town, and that they have power to contract for the filling up of the Lott and the Removal of the Stable, and that they report the proposals of the Contract at the next meeting of this board.

Alderman Ten Eyck, from the Committee to take a view of the Ground at the Market House, reported that it is the opinion of the Committee that it is practicable to carry the water running through Mrs. Lansing's Lot through Maiden Lane by making a Common Street Drain, into which the Different Drains now emptying into the Creek running through the said Lot may be conveyed.

Resolved that the Path Masters of the respecting Wards of the City make a return to this board by Saturday next, what Persons in their respective Wards have neglected to work the number of Days they have been assessed.

An Ordinance Entitled An Ordinance to suspend that part of an Ordinance passed 19th day of April last, which respects the paving of the Streets, Lanes and Alleys in this City, was this day read, passed and published.

Resolved that the Clerk make out Leases for the Tenants residing at Fort Hunter, and that the Mayor Sign the Same, and that the Common Seal be thereunto affixed.

City Hall, Albany, 6th September, 1788.

Mr. Mayor laid before the board the accts. of the Commissioners appointed to Remove the Obstructions in Hudsons River at the Overslagh; Resolved that the same be referred to Aldermen Douw & McClellan & Assistant Willett, and that they report thereon with all convenient speed.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an Order on the Chamberlain to pay James Milligan one pound one Shilling.

A Return of the Overseers of the Highways of the third ward having been read, by which it appears that the work for which an assessment was made was performed; Ordered that the Overseers aforesaid employ as many men as they may think necessary to repair the Highways and particularly that the Road Leading from this City to Schenectady be immediately put in good repair, and that the Chamberlain pay on the Order of the said overseers such sums of Money as may be necessary to pay the wages of the men employed in the said Business, at the rate of not more than four Shillings by the day for every able bodied man, to the amount of the sum Received from the Inhabitants of the said third ward on the said assessment.

Ordered that previous to drawing the said Money the Persons who have been delinquent be again warned to work on the Highways.

Ordered the overseers of the Highways of the second ward be required

to employ the Persons assessed in that ward, & who have not worked or paid, in repairing the Highway leading from this City to Schenectady without Delay.

A Motion was made by Alderman Ten Eyck and seconded by Assistant Visscher, that the board agree with the Committee in their Report respecting the exchange Between this board and the Vestry of the Episcopal Church of this City, The Question being put, It was passed in the negative.

City Hall, Albany, 13th September, 1788.

Resolved that the Clerk draw orders on the Chamberlain to pay the following accounts: One in favour of Robert Lansing, for £6:5:2; 1 Do. Coffe Edgar £0:12.

Mr. Visscher, from the Committee appointed to compleat the exchange between this board and Mrs. Visscher, Reported that they have compleated the same and that the Committee have agreed to deliver to Mrs. Visscher twelve Loads of Stone at her Lot, in addition to what has heretofore been agreed between them.

Resolved that the Board agree with the Committee in their Report.

City Hall, Albany, 20th September, 1788.

Resolved that the following accounts be referred to the Committee of following accounts: One in favour of Timothy Park, Folsom & Eights, Catheline Bleecker, Gregor Grant, Dirrick Hilton, John Guyer, William Van Wie, James Radcliff, Do., George Charles, Philip Elsworth, John Radlic.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain, to pay Simon Baldwin twenty two pounds one Shilling and three pence.

On Reading an application of John Campbell for about one acre of Ground below the Hospital for the Term of fifteen Years;

Resolved that the said application be referred to the Members of the second ward, and that they report thereon with all Convenient Speed.

On Reading a Letter of Daniel Hale, setting forth that the boundaries of the Lot of Ground he Lately bought from this board, do not run back as far as the Lots of the Recorder, Mr. Bogert & others, and that he is willing to purchase from this board so many feet as will bring the same in a range with the Lots of the Recorder, Mr. Bogert & others;

Resolved that the said Letter be referred to the members of the first ward, and that they report thereon by Saturday next.

Assistant Wendell, from the Committee appointed to examine Sundry papers laid before the board by their Chamberlain, Report that they have Examined the Release from this board to the Minister, Elders & Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church and also the minutes of Common Council, in which they find a Resolution for the sale of 153 acres to the said Minister, Elders & Deacons, for the sum of fifty pounds, subject to a yearly rent of twenty Shillings, which rent appears to be still due for twenty Seven Years, as there is no Credit Given for any Rent for the said Tract of Land.

Also, that on examining the Deed To Thomas Seeger for Lott Number 4, Sold to him for thirty eight pounds, subject to a rent of twenty Shillings Yearly, there appears to be twenty two pounds due for rent of said

Lott. They Submit to the board (Considering the Poverty of said Seeger) that the Corporation reenter on the said premises, agreeable to the Terms of said Release; thereupon Resolved that Re-entry be made.

That on Examining the Lease to David Gibson, they find he has paid twenty one pounds on the Execution of said Lease for twenty one years, and that by the minutes of Common Council it appears that the said Gibson was to have another Lott adjoining to the one Leased, for the yearly rent of ten Shillings, which rent is still due from said Gibson for twenty three years. Resolved that the said Gibson pay the arrearages of rent in six Months, or that the premises be disposed of at public Vendue for the Term of fifteen Years; That if he pays the arrearages of Rent, he be entitled to a Renewal of his Lease, or an annual Rent to be agreed on.

That on examining the Release from the Corporation to Philip Cuyler, they find it was never executed, But that it appears by the books that he has paid twenty six pounds five Shillings for the Lotts and six pounds for three Years rent. They are informed that the Lotts are now Supposed to be the Property of Coll. Lewis (by purchase from said Cuyler), who refuses to pay the rent due, being thirty four pounds. Resolved that the said Lotts be sold by the Chamberlain at Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, subject to an annual Rent of twenty Shillings for each Lott; That the usual articles of Sale be immediately subscribed by the Purchasers.

That between the Lott Leased to David Gibson & Mary Wilkenson are two Lotts, one in the Possession of the Widow Cole and the other in possession of Christopher Oly, they submit to the board to suffer the Widow Cole to continue on her Lott on account of her poverty, Rent free.

Resolved that the said Widow Cole continue on her Lott, rent free, during the pleasure of this Board, and that Christopher Oly have a Lease for the Lott in his possession for fifteen Years, at eight Shillings per annum, as the Committee are informed that the Lott was engaged to him at that Rate.

They also Report, that Mr. Volkert P. Douw has Lott No. 2, between Pitts Street & the Land of Abraham Wendell, on the Hill, for which he has no Deed, nor does it appear that the said Lott has ever been paid for, that the Rent for twenty two Years is still due.

Resolved that the Committee ascertain the amount of the Purchase money and Settle with Mr. Douw the sum due for the same.

That Martin Myndersen has Lott No. 1, between Woelf Street & Queen Streets, for which he has no Deed, tho' he is Charged for the Lot & Rent, & has Cr. for his account amounting to fifty five Pounds eighteen Shillings, by which there is still a ballance in his favour of one pound nineteen Shillings.

Resolved that a Deed be executed in the usual form to said Myndertse reserving a Rent of twenty Shillings per annum.

PINKSTER FESTIVITIES IN ALBANY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

[This great festival of the negroes when slavery existed in the state, and when every family of wealth or distinction possessed one or more slaves, took place usually in May, and continued an entire week. It began on the Monday following the Whitsunday or Pentecost of the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and was the carnival of the African race, in which they indulged in unrestrained merriment and revelry. The excesses which attended these occasions were so great that in 1811 the common council was forced to prohibit the erection of booths and stalls, the parades, dances, gaming and drunkenness, with which they were attended, under penalty of fine or imprisonment; and being thereby deprived of their principal incitements and attractions, the anniversary soon fell into disuse, and is therefore unknown to the present generation. The following account of the Pinkster jubilee is taken from the *Cultivator*, for which it was written by Dr. JAMES EIGHTS, as the recollections of what he witnessed in his youth, when the custom was at its zenith. Pinkster hill, the scene of these celebrations, was the site of the Capitol, before the hand of man was stretched forth to pull down that eminence. Afterwards it was held at various places, but on the death of King Charles, it was observed with less enthusiasm, and finally sank into such a low nuisance as to fall under the ban of the authorities.]

Bright and beautifully broke the morning that ushered in the first great day of the Pinkster jubilee. The air was filled with melody, and the purple hued martins, from their well provided shelter against the walls, or from the far-projecting eaves of many antiquated mansions, were chattering with noisy garrulity, as if in thankfulness for having been brought safely through the night to witness the light of this new-born day. The lilacs in the garden around were everywhere redolent with sweet smelling odors, while the pink blossomed azalias from the neighboring plains fairly saturated the bright morning air with their ever-delicious fragrance. But, within doors, all was bustling commotion, nor did the overjoyous little ones, with their merry, gleesome mirth-ringing music to the ear, contribute greatly to quell these conflicting tumults within, and bring peace and order to this bewildering scene; but at every turn, where'er you went, you would be sure to encounter some one or more of these juvenile prattlers, frisking about with various garments on their arms and sometimes strewing them in wild dismay, all over the chamber floor, calling lustily for aid to adjust them in their befitting position; nor could a frown or even a scolding tongue for a moment quiet them in their noisy vociferations and frolicsome glee.

Quiet in some degree was at length restored to the household. The younger members of the family — both white and colored — had peacefully submitted to the process of cleansing, and were now tastefully adorned in all their varied finery, with numberless small coins merrily jingling in their ample pockets, seemingly keeping time to their sprightly move-

ments, as well as to the silvery music of their mirthful voices. To witness this scene of innocent delight was a pleasing sight to all, and caused the bright eye of the mother to sparkle with pride, and her affectionate heart to expand within her bosom.

Under the careful guidance of a trusty slave, forth we were ushered into the densely thronged streets, and never shall we forget the scene of gayety and merriment that there prevailed — joyous groups of children, all under the protecting care of some favorite old dame or damsel, gayly decorated with ribbons and flowers of every description, blithly wending their way along the different avenues that led to the far-famed Pinkster hill — and long before we reached the appointed place of rejoicing, were our ears greeted with the murmuring sound of many voices, harmoniously intermingled with the occasional shouts of boisterous mirth, and when we arrived on the field we found the green sward already darkened by the gathering multitude, consisting chiefly of individuals of almost every description of feature, form and color, from the sable sons of Africa, neatly attired and scrupulously clean in all their holiday habiliments, to the half clad and blanketed children of the forest, accompanied by their squaws, these latter being heavily burdened with all their different wares, such as baskets, moccasins, birch-bark, nick-nacks, and many other things much too numerous for us even here to mention, and boys and girls of every age and condition were everywhere seen gliding to and fro amid this motley group.

The Pinkster grounds, where we now found ourselves comfortably provided for in a friendly booth or tent, securely protected from the pressure of the swaying multitude without, gave us a most convenient opportunity to inspect the place, and witness at our leisure the entire proceedings of this tumultuous mass of human beings, as they passed in disorderly review before our eyes. The grounds were quaintly laid out in the form of an oblong square, and closely hemmed in with the rude buildings on every side save one, and this was left free, so as to give entrance and freely to admit the crowd. Beyond this square, and in the rear of all the tents, were to be found the spaces appropriated to the various exhibitions, such as of wild animals, rope dancing, circus-riding and the playing ground of all simple gaming sports. Here might be seen for a moderate pittance, the royal tiger of Bengal, and the lordly lion from Africa, with a monkey perched over the entrance door, profusely provided for by the youth and children of the white population; and much did these little ones enjoy themselves in witnessing the wonderful agility with which this diminutive satire on man caught the numerous cakes and other good things thrown within his reach; and then there was Mademoiselle Some-one, with a hard, unpronounceable name, to perform amazing wonders on the slack rope; and in the next enclosure was Monsieur Gutta Percha, to ride the famous horse Selim, and throw a somerset through a blazing hoop, attended by the great Rickett, the celebrated clown of the day, to display his stock of buffoonery on horseback, and break his neck, if necessary, to afford the amplest satisfaction to the assembled auditors.

Thus passed the first day of the festival, merry enough, no doubt, but, being considered vastly ungentle for the colored nobility to make their appearance on the commencing day, we must defer our more minute details of the ceremonies until the approaching morrow.

The morning sun rose again as beautifully over the smiling landscape as on the preceding day, and cast a cheerful glow of animation over everything around; the excited youngsters, too, were all awake at the early chirping of the birds, and with their silver-toned voices gave a lively chorus to the surrounding scene. After the preliminary preparation, as on the previous day, each was again attired in an appropriate manner to revisit the festal meeting at the usual hour. Early again the crowd were assembled, fully prepared to enter with pleasurable feelings into all the exciting events, as they from time to time should transpire; but far more circumspect were they, and orderly in their demeanor, as all the more respectable members of their community were there to witness any discreditable act, and ever afterward be sure to reward the transgressors with their most severe indignation and contempt.

The master of ceremonies, on this occasion—the Beau Brummel of the day—was Adam Blake, then body servant to the old patroon, and a young man in all the grace and elegance of manner, which so eminently characterized his progress through life until his dying day; to him was unanimously entrusted the arduous duty of reducing to some kind of order this vast mass of incongruent material, which his superior ability soon enabled him to accomplish with complete success.

The hour of ten having now arrived, and the assembled multitude being considered most complete, a deputation was then selected to wait upon their venerable sovereign king, “Charley of the Pinkster hill,” with the intelligence that his respectful subjects were congregated, and were anxiously desirous to pay all proper homage to his majesty their king. Charles originally came from Africa, having, in his infant days, been brought from Angola, in the Guinea gulf; and soon after his arrival became the purchased slave of one of the most ancient and respectable merchant princes of the olden time, then residing on the opposite bank of the Hudson. He was tall, thin and athletic; and although the frost of nearly seventy winters had settled on his brow, its chilling influence had not yet extended to his bosom, and he still retained all the vigor and agility of his younger years. Such were his manly attributes at this present time.

Loud rang the sound of many voices from the neighboring street, shoutingly proclaiming the arrival of the master of the revels, and soon the opening crowd admitted him within their presence, and never, if our memory serve us, shall we forget the mingled sensations of awe and grandeur that were impressed on our youthful minds, when first we beheld his stately form and dignified aspect, slowly moving before us and approaching the centre of the ring. His costume on this memorable occasion was graphic and unique to the greatest degree, being that worn by a British brigadier of the olden time. Ample broad cloth scarlet coat, with wide flaps almost reaching to his heels, and gayly ornamented everywhere with broad tracings of bright golden lace; his small clothes were of yellow buckskin, fresh and new, with stockings blue, and burnished silver buckles to his well-blacked shoe; when we add to these the tri-cornered cocked hat trimmed also with lace of gold, and which so gracefully set upon his noble, globular pate, we nearly complete the rude sketch of the Pinkster king.

The greetings were at length over, and the hour of twelve having arrived, peace and tranquility had once more been partially restored to

the multitude ; his majesty, the king, was in the midst of his assembled friends and subjects, and the accomplished master of the ceremonies, with his efficient aids were busily employed in making the necessary arrangements to commence the festivities with zeal and earnestness ; partners were then selected and led out upon the green, and the dancing was about to commence.

The dance had its peculiarities, as well as everything else connected with this august celebration. It consisted chiefly of couples joining in the performances at varying times, and continuing it with their utmost energy until extreme fatigue or weariness compelled them to retire and give space to a less exhausted set ; and in this successive manner was the excitement kept up with unabated vigor, until the shades of night began to fall slowly over the land, and at length deepen into the silent gloom of midnight.

The music made use of on this occasion, was likewise singular in the extreme. The principal instrument selected to furnish this important portion of the ceremony was a symmetrically formed wooden article usually denominated an *eel-pot*, with a cleanly dressed sheep skin drawn tightly over its wide and open extremity — no doubt obtained expressly for the occasion from the celebrated *Fish slip*, at the foot of the Maiden's lane. Astride this rude utensil sat Jackey Quackenboss, then in his prime of life and well known energy, beating lustily with his naked hands upon its loudly sounding head, successively repeating the ever wild, though euphonic cry of *Hi-a-bomba, bomba, bomba*, in full harmony with the thumping sounds. These vocal sounds were readily taken up and as oft repeated by the female portion of the spectators not otherwise engaged in the exercises of the scene, accompanied by the beating of time with their ungloved hands, in strict accordance with the eel-pot melody.

Merrily now the dance moved on, and briskly twirled the lads and lasses over the well trampled green sward ; loud and more quickly swelled the sounds of music to the ear, as the excited movements increased in energy and action ; rapid and furious became their motions, as the manifold stimulating potions, they from time to time imbibed, vibrated along their brains, and gave a strengthening influence to all their nerves and muscular powers ; copiously flowed the perspiration, in frequent streams, from brow to heel, and still the dance went on with all its accustomed energy and might ; but the eye at length, becoming weary in gazing on this wild and intricate maze, would oftimes turn and seek relief by searching for the king, amid the dingy mass ; and there, enclosed within their midst, was his stately form beheld, moving along with all the simple grace and elastic action of his youthful days, now with a partner here, and then with another there, and sometimes displaying some of his many amusing antics, to the delight and wonderment of the surrounding crowd, and which, as frequently, kept the faces of this joyous multitude broadly expanded in boisterous mirth and jollity. And thus the scene continued until the shades of night and morning almost mingled together, when the wearied revelers slowly retired to their resting places, and quickly sought their nightly repose.¹

Morning again returned with all its renovating influence, when most of the sable throng were seen loitering along the streets toward the accus-

¹ See page 56 of this volume.

tomed field of sports; and the bright day moved merrily onward to its close, with all the happy enjoyments of that which had preceded it; and long ere the night had again arrived, the upper class of revelers had left the ground to seek entertainment elsewhere, or spend the evening in tea-party gossip, among their numerous friends and visitors. And thus terminated the third day of the Pinkster festival.

On the succeeding fourth and fifth days, the grounds were left to the free enjoyment of the humbler classes, and well did they improve the time in joyous merriment until near the close of the latter, when, instigated by the more potent draughts they swallowed, speedily brought on wrangling discord, quickly succeeded by rounds of fighting, bruised eyes, and bloody noses unnumbered, big Jack Van Patten, the city bully, being unanimously declared the champion of the lists, having successfully overthrown all his numerous opponents.

The last day of the week, and also of the Pinkster revels, was chiefly occupied in removing the unpurchased materials from the field, and also in the distribution of the remaining vestiges of the broken meats and pastries to the poorer classes of individuals who still lingered about the now almost abandoned ground of rejoicing. Some few liquoring establishments still continued their traffic, being amply patronized by the more rude and belligerent number that yet remained, as if loth to leave the endearing spot as long as a stimulating drop could there be procured.

The following sabbath was literally considered by them as really a day of rest, and mid-day's sun was at its height e'er many awoke from their refreshing slumbers, and the succeeding day found the numerous visitors joyfully journeying toward their respective homes. Our ancient city was at length again left to its usual quietude, and all things within its confines soon became properly restored to its accustomed routine of duty and order. And thus ended the Pinkster holidays, with all its rollicking festivities.

ALBANY AS SEEN BY TOURISTS.

 THE REV. ISAAC FIDLER.

1832.

[Mr Fidler, dissatisfied with the government and state of things in his own country, came to this with a view of adopting it for his residence. His experience here is briefly stated.]

With the consul's introduction, my letters of orders, and several testimonials I had lately obtained from England, I embarked on board a steamboat for Albany, the capital of New York state. This was on the sixteenth of April. Another steamboat, of a greater power and a faster sailer, left New York after us, and overtook us before we had ascended the river many miles. The captain of the steamboat I was in, boasted manfully, that his was incomparably the speedier vessel, and that he could leave the other at any distance he chose. In short, he was only waiting for her arrival in order to give her a fair trial, by putting on all his steam. As she approached, which she did with an imposing rapidity, he foolishly and unfairly crossed her course, that he might hinder her from passing. This manœuvre he repeated, until the captain of the other perceiving himself willfully obstructed without provocation, ordered his helmsman to direct his prow against the broadside of his opposer. The crash that followed was tremendous, and carried away the railwork of half the side, as well as the boat of our vessel. Bars of iron, an inch in thickness, were bent and twisted like slender wires. A few reproaches of unfairness on the one hand, and a few threats of action for damages on the other, terminated this foolish rencontre. The passengers of the victorious boat gave utterance to their sense of the bravery of the captain, and the superiority of their boat; then passed triumphantly before us, and we saw them no more till our arrival at Albany. Some of the passengers of our vessel encouraged the captain to retaliate; but, from prudence or cowardice, he declined. Similar amusements to those mentioned in my voyage to Boston were resorted to, as soon as darkness covered the landscape. The beauties of the Hudson have often been celebrated, but not above their merit. All ice and snow had disappeared at New York, before I left it; but on our approaching Albany, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, large masses of both presented themselves. The consul had mentioned my name to a gentleman of this city, and requested me to call on him; which I did. I found the same disposition to oblige and gratify, which I had observed elsewhere; and am persuaded, that the really respectable are as much in advance, as the other classes are in arrear, of the civil institutions of the country. Among other places, he showed me the Capitol, the State House, &c., &c., and introduced me to some of the members of state legislation. The youthful appearance of many of the legislators struck me with surprise. Some of them could not, if one may judge from

appearance, be much above twenty years of age. A majority of them are lawyers by profession. A newly invented instrument for ascertaining the purity of oil was placed in one of the windows: it was considered a useful invention, and its accuracy had been proved satisfactorily by successive experiments. Oil being light, the same instrument which would sink in it, would float in other substances of greater specific gravity.¹ From Albany I traveled to Schenectady, over a railroad not then finished, but which allowed of steam carriages going one way at a time; they could not pass each other on the road, as but one set of rails had been laid. This was the easiest and pleasantest part of my land journey, and about seventeen miles. American roads are such, I imagine, as English travelers have seldom seen elsewhere. Their coaches, also, are very inferior vehicles when compared with ours; the sides are not paneled, but open, and have pieces of leather, like curtains, which serve as weather-screens, and are let down and rolled up at pleasure.

REGINALD FOWLER, ESQ., SOJOURNS IN ALBANY.

[This traveler published a very handsome volume in 1854, in London, which he entitled *Hither and Thither; or, Sketches of Travels, on both Sides of the Atlantic*. The following extracts are taken from it, pp. 171-81.]

I left New York for Albany by the steamer, and traveled 145 miles with great comfort, in nine hours, for a dollar and a half (6s.). The Hudson is a noble stream. One bank, for some miles after leaving New York, is covered with country houses and their pleasure grounds; the other is bounded by a flat ridge of rocks, rising to a height of about 500 feet, forming a strong contrast to the gently sloping shore of the opposite bank. The banks gradually become more tame, the stream narrower, the current more rapid; and navigation for vessels of any burden ceases at Troy, about five miles above Albany. As far as Albany the average width of the almost currentless stream is about a mile; and I myself saw a square-rigged ship of about 400 tons burden lying off a wharf more than 100 miles from New York. Its capabilities for navigation may, therefore, be imagined. The banks of the river at Albany were crowded with steamers of all sizes—one in particular, the Empire City, being of 1,000 horse-power, and exactly the sixteenth of a mile in length. In these river boats the machinery is all on deck; nothing, therefore, interferes with the saloon below, which, in this boat, ran the whole length of the vessel, was elaborately decorated, and adorned from one end to the other with carefully-painted marine and fancy subjects. The deck was supported by graceful Corinthian columns, showily gilded. This boat was the crack vessel on the river, and had accomplished a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. In the Hudson there is scarcely any current, and the tide is but slightly felt; the water is smooth, the river wide, and not crowded with vessels: nothing, therefore, interferes with the management or great speed of these boats. The wheel is forward on a raised deck, a few feet from the bows; the rudder chains are of iron, and conducted along either

¹This was the oliometer of the late Sylvanus I. Penniman.—*M.*

side of the upper or hurricane-deck on grooves and rollers. The position of the wheel is very advantageous for the man at the helm, as he has a perfect command of every object around him, and can steer the vessel alongside the various wharves at the stopping places with precision. Nothing, indeed, can be more admirable than the way in which this is managed; no time is lost, and there is no noise or bustle. The Americans take great pride in these boats, and spare no expense upon them; every possible comfort is to be had on board; and, from their peculiar construction, there is good shelter from the weather, without going below into a close cabin. The meals are well served; the bar produces every kind of beverage, from gin-slugs and brandy cock-tails to soda-water and mineral water from the Saratoga and Ballston springs. The barber's shop is never absent, and always filled with candidates—for the razor. Those Americans who travel much rarely shave themselves. In English steam-boats the ladies are generally worse accommodated than travelers of the stronger sex. In America this is not the case: the best part of the boat is reserved for their accommodation. All must give way to them. No man is admitted into the dining saloon until all the ladies are seated at the table, when they rush in pell mell. After that, should a lady require either, the chair is, without ceremony, taken from under you, and the plate from before you. No male epicure will here be able to gratify his appetite with tit-bits. Should he make an attempt to do so, it will be futile. "A lady, sir!" is considered sufficient. Away goes his plate, which can only be followed by a sigh: remonstrance would be vain. The Americans pride themselves upon this courtesy to women, and consider it a sign of high civilization; and they are, no doubt, right; but it seemed to me to be carried to an extreme, that women were treated like petted children, and that they must often feel rather annoyed than pleased by the excessive politeness and consideration shown them. At the same time, it is an honor to this country that an unprotected woman of any age may travel through its length and breadth, from Boston to New Orleans, from New York to the farthest west, without an insult, or the slightest attempt to take advantage of her youth or inexperience. Let us, however, find our way through lines of huge stores to Delavan's hotel, and after tea look around. This town, it is almost needless to say, is one of the oldest in the states, was founded by the early Dutch settlers, and is the capital of the state of New York. Here the senate and house of representatives for that state hold their sittings. The town is built on ground rising rather abruptly from the river, and partakes largely of the Dutch character. The main street, called State street, is broad and well built, but badly paved, and full of rubbish and dirt; it terminates in a garden or square, in which stands the City Hall, State House, Academy, and Shire Hall. The State House is in pure taste and massive, the City Hall less so. The Baptist chapel of Ionic architecture is one of the most imposing buildings in the town. Trees abound in the streets, and the whole of the upper part of the city is well laid out in good streets and squares, devoted entirely to private residences. A sombre, grave, old-fashioned solidity and gravity reigns throughout this part of the town. Near the river, all is new, staring, bustling and thriving, a thing of to-day, whereas above we are carried back to the past, the era of Hendrick Hudson and his immediate companions. Five miles above Albany on the other bank of the river, stands the rival town of Troy.

This place is of far more recent origin, but has risen rapidly, and bids fair to outstrip as a commercial entrepôt its older neighbor. The Erie canal and the Mohawk river enter the Hudson almost opposite Troy, which gives it an advantage over Albany. These towns like Sparta and Athens, have an undying feud and hatred of each other.

DR. CHARLES STUART SEES ALBANY.

[Dr. Charles Stuart, an Edinburgh physician, visited the United States in 1828, and arrived in Albany in August of that year. He published a journal of his travels in 1832, from which these extracts are made.]

The continuance of intense heat (Fahrenheit's thermometer at 90) having led us to shorten our stay at New York, we, that is, the friend who accompanied us, my wife and I, proceeded on 28th August from New York, to Albany, in the North America steamer, the most beautiful and swift of the floating palaces on the Hudson, or, as I believe, I may add with truth, in the world. She left New York, at 7 A. M., and arrived here at half past 5 P. M. The distance is 15½ miles, and the scenery throughout of the most interesting and diversified description. We feel, as having seen more of the beauties of nature in one day than we have ever done before, far too much to allow us accurately to recollect all that passed before us, or to give even a sketch of it. The Hudson is still a large river, and navigable for small sloops to Waterford,¹ thirty miles north from Albany, above which the tides do not flow. Our voyage of 15½ miles occupied ten hours and a half, so that our rate of moving was nearly fifteen miles an hour; but, as the delay at nine landing-places, where the North America regularly stops in the course of each trip to Albany, occupies above an hour, the voyage was performed at a rate somewhat exceeding sixteen miles an hour. Albany consists of one street of very considerable length, parallel with the river, from which the rest of the city rises abruptly. The Capitol, containing the chambers of the houses of representatives and senators, from which there is a commanding view of the city, the river, the canal, and the fine well-cultivated adjacent district, stands at the top of a steep, but handsome and very wide street, called State street, from which many streets and lanes, which are the crowded parts of the city, diverge. The population rapidly increases: in 1800, only 4000; in 1810, 10,000; in 1825, 15,000; and now certainly above 20,000. This is easily accounted for by the far greater facilities that have followed the introduction of steam-boats and the establishment of the Erie canal. Albany is now the second city in the state in point of population. It was originally settled by the Dutch in 1612, and retained by them till the year 1664, when New York then called Amsterdam, and Albany, then called Williamstadt, with the other Dutch possessions in this quarter, were surrendered to the British. Charles the Second granted the whole to his brother, James Duke of York and Albany, from whom the cities of New York and Albany take their names. Albany, being so near the top of the tide navigation, is a place of great resort and bustle. That part of the town, in which was our hotel, seemed full of stages and wagons, and contained an apparently

¹Ten miles above Albany: the tide is now cut off by the Troy dam.—*M.*

unusual number of stores. The appearance of the city from Greenbush, on the opposite side of the river, to which there is a horse ferry-boat, is striking and splendid; the situation, on the side of a hill, is favorable for every part of it being seen; and the Capitol and public buildings are fine large objects. The horse-ferry-boat over the river is, I believe, peculiar to America — certainly an American invention — and extremely convenient in situations where the intercourse across a river is considerable, yet not so great as to authorize the expenditure required for a steam-boat. Two vertical wheels resembling the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat, are moved by a large wheel placed horizontally below the deck of a boat, and propelled by horses, so placed on its surface at the sides of the boat, from which the deck is removed, that the motion of their feet in grooves cut in the wheel moves it forward in a direction opposite to that in which they appear to be pressing forward. The number of horses is of course greater or less, according to the size of the boat, rapidity of the tide, and other circumstances. At the north end of Albany, near the termination of Market street, is the residence of General Van Rensselaer, the patroon, the greatest, or most wealthy, landed proprietor in the United States. The mansion-house has more of the accompaniments of garden, shrubbery, conservatory, &c., than is, I am told, often seen in this country; but no great quantity of land is devoted to what we call pleasure grounds. The present proprietor of these extensive possessions is a person of the most amiable and benevolent disposition, and greatest respectability of character — a zealous encourager of public improvements, and judicious manager of the vast property here, and in other parts of the United States, which belongs to him; always happiest when he has it in his power to be of use to his tenants, or to those with whom the care of his estates leads him to be connected. He is now advanced in life; and the only individual in the United States to whom, on account of his great property, and the veneration with which they regard him, the people have since the revolution continued the title or distinction which his family had previously enjoyed. Even official distinctions are now on the wane in this country. The great possessions of the patroon have hitherto passed undivided to the eldest son of the family; but it seems to be understood, that the present proprietor, who has a large family intends to divide them among his children, as is almost universally the practice in this country, and the law since the revolution, in those cases in which the proprietor does not otherwise devise his property. We had intended to visit the neighboring falls of the Mohawk, called the Cohoes Fall, before we set out from Albany to Niagara; but the heat unfits us for exertion, and has induced us to proceed to-morrow, on our journey to the Niagara Falls, 318 miles to the north-west of Albany. We have found the Eagle Hotel at Albany very comfortable. The bedrooms, however, are as meagerly furnished as at New-York. The number of locks on the first part of the Erie canal is so great, that travelers generally prefer going by the stage to Schenectady, about fifteen miles distant from Albany. Accordingly, we took seats in the stage, and a huge coach of elliptical shape, hung low on strong leathern belts, and drawn by four horses, awaited us at the door of the hotel, on the morning of 30th August. The coach is somewhat wider than a six-seated English stage coach, and is much longer, so that there is sufficient space for a seat in the middle, and accommodation for nine inside passengers. The door is placed as in English

coaches. The driver's seat is so low, that his head is pretty much on a level with the top of the coach. There is only room for one outside passenger, who sits on the same seat with the driver. The baggage is placed, not very securely at back of the coach, within leather aprons, which are buckled or tied up with ropes or chains. The top of the coach is fixed on a frame, that the leathern curtains round the carriage may be rolled up in fine weather, to afford air, and allow the country to be seen. The old-fashioned stages, of which some are even yet in use, contained four seats, the driver having his place on the front bench, and all the passengers entering in a very inconvenient way by the fore part of the carriage, and sitting with their faces to the front, which was open. The stage had been first of all sent to our hotel on the morning when we left Albany. We were afterwards driven about the town to pick up the remaining passengers, the practice being universal to call at the residences of the passengers, to receive them and their baggage. Having been told that the people of this country are very subject to sickness in the stages, and, on that account anxious to sit with their faces to the front of the carriage, we took possession of the front, or foremost seat nearest to the driver's seat, as being the least popular, with our faces to the back of the carriage. The chancellor of the state was the first passenger, after we set out, for whom we called. He placed himself in the most distant seat, but gave it up to a family, consisting of two ladies and children, which we picked up at Cruttenden's, the chief hotel at Albany, in the upper part of the town.¹ The road on which we were driven to Schenectady was in many parts rough, and not well engineered, but wide; and there were rows of large Lombardy poplars on each side of a great part of it: the soil sandy, and by no means fertile; the orchards not productive; the wood chiefly oak, cedar, and pine — the greater part of pine. The driver stopped twice on the way to give water to his horses, on account, I presume, of the heat of the weather; and the ladies from Providence also got water for themselves and their children, always asking, before they tasted it, whether the water was good? The persons waiting at the doors of the hotels on the road — for the most trifling inn, or house of public entertainment, is styled a hotel — very civilly handed tumblers of water to the passengers, without payment of any kind. The conversation of the passengers was far more unrestrained than it probably would have been — more especially had the chief justice been one of the party — in an English stage-coach; nor did the judge presume in the slightest degree on his high official situation.

FEARON'S REPORT OF ALBANY.

[Mr. Henry Bradshaw Fearon was deputed by thirty-nine English families to visit the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether any and what part of the country would be suitable for their residence. He arrived at Albany in September, from Boston, and made the following remarks upon what he saw and experienced in 1817.]

The country from Boston to Albany did not equal my expectations.

¹ Congress Hall.

The soil appears sterile, and there still remains immense tracts uncultivated. The towns look new and handsome. A barren rock over which we traveled is named Lebanon;—this, I observe, accords with a point of national character, which shows itself in a love of striking, of ancient, and of hard names. Counties or towns are denominated Athens, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ciucinatti. Men—Cicero, Brutus, Solomon. Women—Penelope, Adeline, Desdemona. Upon the condition of the people I have little more to say than to repeat my former remarks. There seems no absolute want: all have the essential necessities of life; few its luxuries. Their habits and manners are similar to those I have observed in their countrymen generally: all seem to have a great deal of leisure, and few, or none to occupy it for the purposes of mental improvement. The grossly coarse and vulgar man is as rare as the solidly intelligent and liberal. Ignorance, I suspect, exists a great deal more in *fact* than in *appearance*. Men seldom converse upon any subject except those connected with their immediate pecuniary interest;—few appear to have any regard for the general extension of liberty to the whole human family. In order to gain an idea of the agriculture and population of the country, it occurred to me to take an account, as far as I could, of the live stock, &c., which I saw from the road. This may appear trifling—perhaps almost ridiculous; but by comparing it with what you would yourself see, under similar circumstances, on an English road, you may gain some useful ideas on the subject. During the route of 180 miles, then, which I have just traversed, I counted twenty-five cows, ten horses, six small farmers' wagons, three men traveling on foot, four on horseback, two families in wagons removing to the western country, one on foot pursuing the same course. There were no beggars;—none who appeared much distressed. The cows and horses are smaller than ours; but they are compact in shape, and well fed. After having passed through Wesboro, Worcester, Northampton, and Pittsfield (all towns of considerable importance, and containing many excellent buildings) I arrived late in the evening at *Albany*, the capital of the state of *New York*. It is distant from the city of New York about 160 miles, and lies at the head of the sloop navigation of the Hudson river. Should the canal to Lake-Erie be completed, this must become a first-rate town: it is, even at present, a place of extensive business. The building in which the state legislature meet, is called "The Capitol;"—it is situated on an elevation at the termination of the main street, and certainly presents a fine appearance. I have only time to give you the following unarranged information concerning Albany. The *population* is about 12,000. Shop-keepers, of whom I have conversed with several, complain most bitterly of the state of trade. A large body of mechanics recently left here for want of employment;—the wages given to those who remain are the same as at New York: their board is three dollars per week. I pay at my inn one and a half dollar per day. Rent of a house and shop in a good situation, is from five to seven hundred dollars per annum, and the taxes about twenty dollars. There are many small wood houses, which are from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, according to size and situation. Beef, mutton, and veal, are 5*d.* to 6½*d.* per pound; fowls, 8*d.* to 9½*d.* each; ducks, 13*d.* to 16*d.*; geese, 2*s.* 3*d.*; butter, 14*d.* a pound; potatoes, 20*d.* a bushel; flour, 45*s.* a barrel; fish, 4*d.* to 7*d.* a pound; rum and gin, 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; brandy and hollands, 9*s.* 6*d.* I must still with-

hold my advice upon the general subject of emigration. I am not yet possessed of evidence from which I can form that matured judgment, which should either give you encouragement, or the contrary. My feelings are certainly those of disappointment; but *feeling* is a bad guide, and therefore its suggestions must remain, at present, confined to my own bosom. Perhaps one cause of these unfavorable impressions is, that my ideas of this country, in common with your own, were higher than an experience of mankind, or a deliberate view of all the circumstances of this people, would have justified. Thus much, however, I can say, that, although I see no decidedly prominent inducement to emigration, yet the poor industrious man, who has got a family, and the mechanic who is not earning more than a guinea a week, would find their pecuniary affairs improved by becoming citizens of this republic. To the capitalist, I can as yet give no satisfactory information. The well-known citizen *Jenet* boarded at the inn at *Albany*, in which I took up my abode. When ambassador from the republic of France to the republic of America, he was peculiarly prominent, as having under his influence a large party, who were actively in opposition to the administration of General Washington: he was in consequence recalled. At present he is an almost unnoticed individual; though his politeness in this "land without manners," will cause him to be remarked, at least during his seat at the dinner table. When I arrived at the inn, I was extremely cold. All the fires were surrounded by gentlemen smoking segars, and lolling back on chairs, with their feet fixed against the chimney piece. An idea of making room for a shivering stranger, seemed not to enter into their minds. I left *Albany* in the steam-boat *Richmond*, and proceeded to the city of *Hudson*. I hasten on in my detail to the city of *New York*, the interior of the state not having furnished me with any features peculiarly different from those already communicated; but I must not quit the noble *Hudson* without first contributing my share of praise, in acknowledgment of the delight I experienced in viewing the varied scenery of this magnificent river. Upon leaving *Albany*, the views which presented themselves were mild and pleasing; as we approached the *Catskill* mountains, the scene assumed the true character of bold and fearless grandeur.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN INSPECTS THE CITY,

1819.

[Prof. Silliman's *Tour to Quebec*, has had the benefit of several editions, and was a popular book of American travels nearly half a century ago. It is now less frequently seen, except at the public libraries. He has drawn a picture of our city as it then existed.]

Albany contains from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, and is the second city in the state (we might almost say empire), of *New York*. Its latitude is 42 degrees 38 minutes, N.; it is 160 miles from *New York*, and 164 from *Boston*. It rises, for the most part, rapidly from the river, and exhibits a very handsome appearance from the *Greenbush* side. The greater part of the population, however, is on the flat ground, immediately contiguous to the river, where the *Dutch*, who founded the town, first

commenced building, agreeably to their established habits in Holland. Instances are innumerable, where people continue from habit, what was at first begun from necessity, and this seems to have been the fact in the present case. The town extends about two miles north and south, on the river, and, in the widest part, nearly one mile east and west. It is perfectly compact, closely built, and as far as it extends, has the appearance of a great city. It has numerous streets, lanes, and alleys, and in all of them there is the same closeness of building, and the same city-like appearance. The principal streets, and especially Market, State, and Pearl streets, are spacious, and the houses, in general, are handsome and commodious; many are large, and a few are splendid. State street is very wide, and rises rapidly from the river, up a considerably steep hill. The Capitol stands at the head of it. This is a large and handsome building of stone,¹ furnished with good rooms for the government and courts of law; in the decorations and furniture of some of these apartments, there is a good degree of elegance, and even some splendor. There is also a state library, just begun; it does not yet contain 1,000 volumes, but they are well selected, and a fund of 500 dollars per annum is provided for its increase, besides 3,000 dollars granted by the legislature to commence the collection. The view from the balcony of the Capitol is rich and magnificent: the mountains of Vermont and of the Catskill are the most distinct objects, and the banks of the river are very beautiful, on account of the fine verdure and cultivation, and of the numerous pretty eminences which bound its meadows. The Academy of Albany, situated on the Capitol hill, is a noble building, of Jersey free-stone. Although it has (as stated to me by Dr. B. —) cost 90,000 dollars, only the lower rooms are finished. Schools are, however, maintained in it for nearly 200 children, and it is prosperous, under the able direction of Dr. T. I. Beck, and of several assistant teachers. This institution was erected at the expense of the city of Albany, and is honorable to its munificence, although a plainer building which, when completely finished, would have cost much less money, would probably have been equally useful, and might have left them out of their 90,000 dollars a handsome fund, in addition to what they now possess. There is a large and convenient brick building for a Lancasterian school, but I did not go into it. Among the interesting things of Albany is the seat of the late General Schuyler, situated quite in the country, at the south end of the town. It is memorable, principally from its *historical* associations. It was the seat of vast hospitality and the resort of the great men of the revolution. Even General Burgoyne, with his principal officers, was lodged and entertained there after his surrender, although he had devastated General Schuyler's beautiful estate at Saratoga, and burned his fine country seat. The house of the late General Schuyler is spacious, and in its appearance venerable; it has, long since, passed away from the family, and is now possessed by a furrier. At the opposite, or northern extremity of Albany, and almost equally in the country, is situated the seat of the patroon, General Stephen Van Rensselaer. It is

¹ I could not but regret that the tessellated marble pavement of the vestibule, otherwise very handsome, was shamefully dirtied by tobacco spittle: such a thing would not be suffered in Europe. It is, however, unfortunately, only a sample of the too general treatment of public buildings and places in the United States, and constitutes no *peculiar* topic of reproach in this instance; but it is particularly offensive in so fine a building.

well known, that he possessed a vast patrimonial estate of forty miles square, lying in the vicinity of Albany, which has descended, unbroken, from his early American ancestors. Such a phenomenon, in a republican country, is very remarkable, and cannot fail, in spite of our early prejudices and the strong bias of national feelings, to excite a degree of admiration, if not of veneration. We are still more disposed to indulge these feelings, when we find the hereditary possession of such wealth, associated with distinguished excellence, in public and private life, with the most amiable and unassuming manners, and with a princely, although discriminating liberality. The house (which was built by the father of the present patroon), is a palace. It stands on the flat ground by the river, and looks down Market street, which here terminates abruptly. The house has in the rear nothing but green fields and beautiful rural scenes. It is embowered in groves and shrubbery, and reminded me powerfully of some of the fine villas in Holland, to which, both in situation and appearance, it bears a strong resemblance. Among the gentry and professional and literary men of Albany, there are individuals of distinguished eminence. But eminent men, of our own time and country, are rather too near for much minuteness of delineation. Were it not for the restraint thus imposed by delicacy, it would be a task, by no means ungrateful, to draw likenesses from the life, and to exhibit the combined effect of talent, learning, and social virtues. An American in Europe is free from this embarrassment, and should he there discover a mind of amazing vigor and activity—always glowing, always on the wing, replete with various and extensive knowledge, flowing out in the most rapid, ardent, and impressive eloquence, while simplicity and familiarity of manners were associated with a high-minded integrity and independence, he would fearlessly pronounce the possessor of such qualities an original and captivating man. Albany is the great thoroughfare and resort of the vast western regions of the state: its streets are very bustling; it is said 2,000 wagons sometimes pass up and down State street in a day; it must hereafter become a great inland city. It stands near the head of a sloop navigation and of tide water: sloops of eighty tons come up to the town, besides the steam-boats of vastly greater tonnage, but of a moderate draught of water. In addition to the public buildings that have been already mentioned, Albany has a city-hall, a jail, an alms-house, a state arsenal, two market-houses, four banks, a museum, eleven houses of public worship, and a public library containing about 4,000 volumes. The private library of Chancellor Kent does honor to him and to learning. It contains between two and three thousand volumes of choice books. The collection on jurisprudence embraces not only the English, but the civil and French law. It contains Latin, Greek, English, and French classics, belles lettres, history, biography, travels, and books in most branches of human learning. The numerous manuscript remarks and annotations, on the blank leaves and margins of the books, evince that they are not a mere pageant, and at a future day will form some of the most interesting of our literary relics. The situation of Albany is salubrious, and eminently happy, in relation to the surrounding country, which is populous and fertile. No one can estimate the importance of the regions west, which, in their progressive increase, and aided by the stupendous canal, now in progress, must pour a great part of their treasures through this channel. Albany has been memorable in American history. It was the

rendezvous, and the point of departure, for most of those armies, which, whether sent by the mother country, or, raised by the colonies themselves, for the conquest of the Gallo-American dominions, and of the savages, so often, during the middle periods of the last century, excited, and more than once, disappointed the hopes of the empire. It was scarcely less conspicuous in the same manner, during the war of the revolution and during the late war with Great Britain. Few places, on this side of the Atlantic, have seen more of martial array, or heard more frequently the dreadful "note of preparation." Still (except perhaps in some of the early contests, with the aborigines), it has never seen an enemy; a hostile army has never encamped before it; nor have its women and children ever seen "the smoke of an enemy's camp." More than once, however, has a foreign enemy, after fixing his destination for Albany, been either arrested, and turned back in his career, or visited the desired spot in captivity and disgrace. The French invasions from Canada never came nearer than Schenectady.¹ In 1777, the portentous advances of the British armies from Quebec, and of the British fleets and armies, from New York, threatening a junction at Albany, and filling the new states with alarm, and the cabinet of St. James with premature exultation, made a most signal discomfiture. Albany was the seat of the great convention, held in 1754, for the purpose of bringing about a confederation of the colonies, for their mutual defense and general benefit, and it has been signalized, by not a few other meetings, for momentous public purposes. We passed a part of three days in Albany, and were not without strong inducements to protract our stay. The public-houses are excellent, affording every accommodation and comfort, with that quiet and retirement, and that prompt civility, so commonly found in English inns, and which, until within a few years, were so rare in those of America. Polished and enlightened society, and the courtesies of hospitality held out still stronger attractions, but our allotments of time did not permit us to remain any longer, and we hastened to set our faces towards the British dominions.

We determined to go by Whitehall, as we wished to avail ourselves of the rapid and comfortable conveyance to the confines of Canada, now established on Lake Champlain. Being unwilling, however, to pass rapidly by, or entirely to avoid, all the interesting objects on the road, we adopted such an arrangement as might permit us to take the banks of the Hudson and Lake George in our route. Indeed, from Albany, upon the course proposed, every part of our way was to be over *classical ground*. History sheds a deeper interest over no portion of the North American states. He who venerates the virtues and the valor, and commiserates the sufferings of our fathers, and he who views, with gratitude and reverence, the deliverances which heaven has wrought for this land, will tread with awe on every foot of ground between Albany and the northern lakes. We were obliged, on this occasion, to deny ourselves a visit to Schenectady, and its rising literary institution, and to the waters of Ballston and Saratoga. Leaving them therefore to the left, we proceeded along the banks of the Hudson, principally on the western shore. This

¹ In 1690, Schenectady was suddenly assaulted, in the night, by the French and Indians, and its miserable inhabitants either massacred, or dragged, in the depth of winter, into captivity.

is a charming ride. The road is very good, and absolutely without a hill; the river, often placid and smooth, but sometimes disturbed by a rocky bottom, is almost constantly in sight, and flows through beautiful meadows, which are commonly bounded, at small distances from the Hudson, by verdant hills of moderate height and gentle declivity. The strata of rocks are, almost invariably, the transition slate. They present scarcely any variety. The direction of the strata is so nearly that of the river, that they form but an inconsiderable angle with it; they often protrude their edges into view, because they have a very high inclination to the horizon, apparently about forty-five degrees¹ or, perhaps in some instances, a few degrees less. The rock is easily broken up, and reduced to small fragments; and therefore forms an excellent material for the roads. The banks of the river frequently present a natural barrier, formed by the same kind of rock. Nearly six miles from Albany, we crossed the river into Troy.

The ferry-boat is of most singular construction. A platform covers a wide flat boat. Underneath the platform, there is a large horizontal solid wheel, which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform, or deck, is cut through, and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side, and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner for teams—the whiffle-trees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height, into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels, or grooves, cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward, and, although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving-cage, or than a spit-dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this, by a connection of cogs, moves two vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat, and these, being constructed like the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather; and do not appear to labor harder than common draft-horses with a heavy load. The inventor of this boat is Mr. Langdon, of Whitehall, and it claims the important advantages of simplicity, cheapness, and effect. At first view, the labor appears like a hardship upon the horses, but probably this is an illusion, as it seems very immaterial to their comfort, whether they advance with their load, or cause the basis, on which they labor, to recede.

Troy, six miles north of Albany, is a beautiful city, handsomely built, and regularly laid out; its appearance is very neat; it stands principally on the flat ground, by the Hudson; contains 5,000 inhabitants, a court-house, jail, market-house, and two banks, a public library, a Lancasterian school, and five places of public worship. It has an intelligent and polished population, and a large share of wealth. A number of its gentlemen have discovered their attachment to science, by the institution of a Lyceum of Natural History, which, fostered by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of its members, and of its lecturer, Mr. Eaton, promises to be

¹ I had no opportunity to judge, except by the eye, as we rode along.

a public benefit, and to elevate the character of the place. Near it, on the opposite side of the river, are extensive and beautiful barracks, belonging to the United States, with a large park of artillery. Below the town, are fine mill-seats, on which are already established several important manufactures, for which kind of employments, Troy appears very favorably situated. Small sloops come up to this town, which, for size, and importance, is the third or fourth in the state. We had to regret that the arrangements of our journey did not permit us to pass as much time in Troy, as, under other circumstances, would have been both useful and agreeable.

CHARLES MACKAY IN ALBANY.

1858.

April.—From New York to Albany was a short journey; but, ere starting, the interesting question—to one who had not beheld the magnificent scenery of the Hudson—was how to undertake it—by rail or steamer? The weather and time of year decided me in favor of the rail. The ice upon the Hudson had not sufficiently cleared away to enable steam-boats to recommence their usual passages. Though at a later period I was enabled to see this great river in all the glory of spring—to sail past the Palisades, through the Tappan Zee, and up to Albany (when I found abundant reason to agree with the most enthusiastic of Americans that no river in Europe, unless it be the Clyde, surpasses the Hudson in natural beauty, and that the Rhine itself, deprived of its ruined castles, could not stand a comparison with this splendid stream), I saw nothing of it on this occasion but a few stray glimpses of its surpassing beauty as the train shot rapidly along. Traveling thus on the left bank of the river for upward of one hundred miles, I arrived at Albany, and betook myself to Congress Hall, in the upper part of the city. This hotel was recommended to me as an establishment much frequented by members of the two houses of the legislature, who here, in the capital of the Empire State, undertake the local government of a commonwealth almost as large as England, and nearly double as populous as Scotland. I found no reason to repent my choice, and during a residence of ten days was enabled to see the senators in *déshabillé*, and to learn something of the mode and the agencies by which public and private bills are brought in and carried through parliament in an ultra-democracy. I also got some insight into the art and mystery of what the Americans very aptly call lobbying. Albany—beautifully situated on ground rising steeply from the banks of the Hudson—contains about fifty thousand inhabitants, and is one of the most attractive, cleanly, well-ordered, and elegant cities in America. Though overshadowed by the commercial greatness of New York, which in this respect it can never hope to rival, it is, next to Washington, the greatest focus of political life within the limits of the confederacy. Between the commercial and the political capitals of this great state, which it has recently been proposed to call Ontario instead of New York, there is a great contrast. New York city is busy, unscrupulous, energetic, ill-governed, full of rowdiness and of the most violent manifestations of mob law and mob-caprice; but

Albany is staid, decent, and orderly. The tone of society is quiet and aristocratic, and the whole appearance of the place gives the traveler an idea of wealth and refinement. Farther acquaintance only tends to confirm this impression.

State street—at the top of which, in the park, a beautiful open space adorned with noble elms and maples, stand the Capitol and other principal public buildings—rises steeply from the water's edge to the crown of the hill. It is a broad and busy thoroughfare, and at various points commands a picturesque view over the Hudson to the lofty green hills beyond. Albany is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. It produces very excellent cabinet-work of all kinds, and is particularly celebrated for its stoves, grates, and ornamental iron-work. It has two, if not three daily newspapers,¹ and a flourishing literary and scientific institution. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is internally one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in America. Here high mass is sometimes performed with a splendor and completeness, orchestral and vocal, not to be excelled even in Paris or Vienna, and to which London, as far as I know, can make no pretensions. Albany is the proposed site of what promises to be the noblest Observatory in America, to the foundation of which the public spirit of a private citizen (if the term can be applicable to a lady) has contributed the sum of \$80,000.

Albany, which is memorable as having been the seat of the great convention held in 1754 for the purpose of bringing about a confederation of the thirteen original states and colonies for their mutual defense and general benefit, was called Fort Orange by the Dutch at the time when New York was known to the world as New Amsterdam. The Albanians, as the people of this city are fond of calling themselves, though to European ears the name sounds oddly, and is suggestive of Greece rather than of America, do not seem to be generally aware that the word Albany springs naturally from that of York; that the Dukes of York in the old country are Dukes of Albany; that Albany is an ancient name for the kingdom of Scotland, and that the dukedom of Albany was the appanage, by right of birth, of the heir-apparent of the Scottish crown.

Up to this point, and no farther, sailed the adventurous Hendrik Hudson in search of the western passage to China; and here, and all the way up from the Palisades—still dreaming that he was on the highway to Cathay and all its fabulous and scarcely-to-be-imagined wealth—he held intercourse with the simple-minded natives, and exchanged his petty gewgaws with them for the spoils of the forest. It was not until the year 1609—long after the discovery of America—that Hudson, in his ship the *Half Moon*, entered the Narrows, and pronounced the shores on either side to be “a good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see.” On the 11th of September in that year he began to ascend the noble stream which now bears his name, and on the 19th he anchored off the spot where now stands the city of Albany. At the place now called Castleton he landed and passed a day with the natives, finding them kind and hospitable. He would not, however, consent to pass the night away from his ship; and the natives, thinking in their unsophisticated innocence that he was afraid of their bows and arrows, broke them into pieces

¹ There could not have been less than seven.—*M.*

and threw them into the fire. Little did honest and unfortunate Hendrik Hudson know what an empire he was helping to establish! Little did the poor Indians dream what an empire was passing away from hands no longer fitted to hold it, and what omens of downfall and ruin lay in every flap and flutter of the sails of that strange ship! Had they foreseen that their race was doomed to melt away and disappear in the fierce light of those pale faces like the ice of the winter before the sunlight of the spring, their gentle courtesies might have been converted into hatred as unrelenting as that with which the white strangers were received elsewhere, and which looks, in the light of subsequent history, as if it were prompted by the instinct, which so often transcends reason. No trace of the Indians now remains in all the wide territories of the state of New York except a few stunted, miserable stragglers and vagabonds in the wildernesses of Lakes Champlain and Niagara — wildernesses which will speedily cease to be wildernesses, and in which the red man in a few years will no longer find a resting-place for the sole of his foot, and where he will even cease to be regarded as a show and a curiosity. What an enormous change in less than half a century! At St. Louis there are men still living who had to fight hand to hand with the Indians for their lives, and whose hearts palpitated many a time in the silent watches of the night, when the war-whoop sounded in their ears, lest ere the break of day the tomahawk should flash before their eyes, and their scalps should hang as trophies at the girdles of the savages. From the polite art of scalping to the politer art of lobbying is a long leap, but both are suggested by Albany past and present. Lobbying is one of the great results of equality, universal suffrage, and paid membership of parliament. Where the profession of politics is pursued, not for love of fame or of honor, or from motives of patriotism, but simply as a profession offering certain prizes and privileges not so easily attainable in law, medicine, art, or literature; in a political scramble, where the man with "the gift of the gab," the organizer of public meetings, the marshaler of voters, the ready orator of the mob, is provided with a seat in the legislature and a respectable salary at the same time, it is not to be wondered at that men of more ambition than intellect or virtue, should aspire to and attain parliamentary power. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt — men of fortune and intellect, who serve, or try to serve their country from purely patriotic motives; but these do not form the bulk of the state legislatures of the union, or even of that more dignified congress which sits at Washington. The three, four, or five dollars per diem which the members receive in the local legislatures is but too often their only source of subsistence; and no one who knows any thing of the internal working of American politics will deny the fact that such members are notoriously and avowedly open to the influence of what is called *lobbying*. In our ancient parliament strangers have but scant and sorely-begrudged admission to the debates, and none whatever to the body or floor of the house; but in the American legislatures the privilege of the floor is, if not indiscriminately, very freely granted. Governors, deputy governors, and ex-governors, ex-members, judges, generals, newspaper editors, and a whole host of privileged persons, can enter either chamber, and mix familiarly with the members, sit with them on their seats, and be as free of the house for every purpose, except speaking and voting, as if they

had been duly elected by the people. This easy and familiar intercourse leads, in the case of private and local bills, to an immensity of jobbery and has made lobbying, in most, if not all the states, a recognized art and science among the prominent outsiders of political life. Nor can it well be otherwise, the preliminary conditions being granted. All the local business as regards public works and improvements of the great city of New York is transacted at Albany, which is the Westminster without being the London of the empire state. And how is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer without practice, having nothing but his three or four dollars a day, and upon whose single vote the fortunes of a project costing millions to carry into effect may absolutely depend, shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? No farther disquisition upon the morality or propriety of such a state of affairs is necessary. It may be noted, however, for the guidance of such of the "advanced politicians" of our own country who think or argue that if a thing be established in America it would be well to give the same thing a trial in England, and who, for this reason, advocate paid membership of parliament among ourselves.

GEORGE COMBE IN ALBANY.

1838-1840.

[Dr. Combe, the Scottish phrenologist, made a professional tour in America during a part of three years, and a phrenological society having been formed here, he was invited to give a course of lectures. They were very well attended in the hall of the Albany Female Academy, in which institution his collection of busts still remains.]

Sept: 28. *Voyage to Albany.*—We embarked this morning at seven o'clock on board of the Champlain steamboat for Albany. The boat sailed punctually at the hour, and we found ourselves rushing up the majestic Hudson at the rate of twelve miles an hour. A thick mist, however, almost immediately enveloped us, and our speed was lowered to avoid accidents. No smoking is allowed except in the fore-part of the main-deck. A few passengers, obviously belonging to the less polished class, spat plentifully on the deck; but one of the servants of the ship constantly employed a mop in cleansing the defiled places. The upper, or hurricane deck, was strewed with charcoal, being the lighter embers of the fuel, which are carried up the funnels of the engines by the powerful draught, and which fall, often red-hot, and burn the clothes of the passengers. We now saw the first specimens of American dispatch. The steamboat took in and let out passengers at several stations on the river, and the operation was admirably managed. A few minutes before arriving at a town, a man went round the boat ringing a bell, and calling on the passengers who meant to land there, to prepare their luggage. It was sought out and carried to the gangway of the ship; and, in a very few minutes, six or eight passengers, with all their effects, were transferred into the small boat which was lowered to receive them. They were rowed ashore; landed; the small boat returned and was hauled up to the ship's side, and we were again under weigh. All was accomplished without noise or bustle, and without any loud commands or harsh talking.

We could see nothing for two hours; afterwards the fog cleared away, and all the rest of the river to Albany appeared in its glory as we glided along. It is lively, picturesque, and considerably varied in its aspects; now a river of a quarter of a mile in breadth, then expanding into a lake of two miles wide, and again contracting into a river. It merits all the encomiums bestowed on it. The number of schooners and sloops that navigate it is very great, and the whiteness of the sails, and elegance of the forms of the vessels, render them beautiful objects in the scene. At 8 p. m. we landed, in moonlight, at Albany, where our relatives waited for us, and gave us a cordial welcome.

Saturday, 29th Sept.—*Albany* is the political capital of the state of New York, and stands on the right bank of the Hudson, on ground sloping rapidly to the river. It commands a view of a beautiful country, abounding in water, wood, mountains, fertile fields, and thriving towns and villages. It was founded by the Dutch in the year 1612, and many of the descendants of the first settlers are still its principal citizens, and understand Dutch. It presents striking contrasts in its architecture. The public buildings having been recently erected by the state, are massive, and in good taste. They are grouped together in an oblong open space, and form an imposing *coup d'œil*. The churches also and other public buildings are numerous and handsome. Some of the private dwellings harmonize with these objects, but contiguous to them are ill paved streets, over which dirty swine are roaming at large, and where also wooden huts and irregular brick houses abound. The general impression produced is, that the town is only in its infancy, that much of it has been reared in haste, and stands only till its inhabitants shall have time to build edifices more worthy of themselves and their public institutions.

Why many objects in America appear unfinished.—The impression of newness and incompleteness, is forced on the mind in this country by most of the objects surveyed. Even the grounds and fences around the mansions of the rich are deficient in that finish and high order which distinguish similar objects in England; and a moment's reflection enables one to discover a reason why this should be the case. Let us suppose a gentleman in each country, whose income is 5,000*l.* a year, to expend 20,000*l.* in erecting a mansion-house and laying out grounds; the Englishman sacrifices only 700*l.* per annum of income, estimating the interest of the sum expended at 3½ per cent per annum; the American sinks 1,400*l.* per annum of income, for, in the state of New York, the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. Again, suppose the labor of five men to be necessary under a head gardener, to keep the garden and pleasure-grounds in perfect condition. In England, laborers may be hired at 12*s.* each per week; which is 156*l.* per annum for the five. In America, the most untutored Irishman working with a spade, receives 4*s.* 2*d.* a day, or 25*s.* a week of wages. So that the five American laborers will cost 325*l.* per annum. The result is, that the American's residence would cost him 1,725*l.* per annum, and the Englishman's only 856*l.* Besides, in America both capital and labor are so much in demand for productive employment, and yield such large returns, that a reflecting mind soon becomes reconciled to the rough and unfinished appearance which so many objects present; it being obvious, that they have been fabricated with the least expenditure of these two elements of wealth

which would suffice to render them capable of supplying the immediate wants of the people. This state of things is not unattended with evils. In some houses in Albany, rented as high as 40*l.* a year, there is not a single "wall-press," for holding cups and other small articles in constant use in a family; and many other conveniences of English houses are wanting. Economy of capital, and not want of taste and discernment, is the cause of the omission.

Sunday, 30th Sept.—*The Church*.—Thermometer in the shade 68°. This has been a glorious day of clear, calm, bright sunshine. We attended divine service in the Baptist chapel, and heard Dr.—— preach. The church was large and handsome, and the congregation numerous and highly respectable in their appearance. Indeed, I already perceive, that that squalid poverty which is at once the affliction and disgrace of the British isles, is nearly unknown, except in the persons of a few European emigrants, whose intemperate habits keep them in the same state of degradation in which they existed at home. The discourse was sternly Calvinistic, and the preacher sent Heathens, Mahometans, Catholics, Deists, and Atheists to eternal perdition, with as much zest and self-assurance as could have been exhibited by the most orthodox divine in Scotland. The churches are numerous, and many of them ornamental buildings, and nothing could exceed the propriety of deportment which reigned in the town all day. The morning service commences at 10, and terminates at 12. Dinner is served in the hotels at 1; the afternoon service commences at 3 and ends at 5; and there is evening service at 7. An English lady who came a passenger in the Great Western, has been taken ill at the hotel here. She has no friends in the city; but nothing can exceed the kind and assiduous attention with which she is waited on by the American female servants.

Brightness of the sky.—The moon is now nearly full, and shone this evening with such extraordinary brilliancy, compared with its rays in Britain, that it seemed as if it were much nearer to us, and looked as if protruded from the sky. The heavens are of a dark deep blue, and the stars shine with increased brilliancy; the consequence of the pure, dry atmosphere, which we are now breathing. From the combustion of wood and anthracite coal, the only kinds of fuel used here, no dense smoke is produced. I had a warm bath, costing half a dollar, at the "Temperance House;" that is, a hotel in which abstinence from spirituous and fermented liquors is the rule. These liquors are not sold, or permitted to be used, in the house, except when prescribed by a physician as medicine. The hotel belongs to Mr. Delavan, who so energetically advocated the cause of temperance in Albany, that the brewers conceived that in one of his speeches he had degenerated into a libel against them, and they are now prosecuting him for damages.

Oct. 2.—*Road from Albany to New Lebanon*.—We left Albany this morning in our hired carriage for Worcester. It is an open landau, but differs considerably from the vehicle of the same name in England. The wheels are wide apart, but slight and narrow in the rim. The body is hung on an old fashioned steel upright springs, with leathern straps. It has no windows, but the sides are not paneled, but covered by leathern curtains which let up and down at pleasure. It has no pockets; another example of the curtailment which springs from economy. We found it

safe, comfortable, and exceedingly well adapted to the roads on which we traveled. The morning was misty in the city; but on crossing the Hudson and ascending its left bank, we emerged into a clear sunshine. We now entered on a beautiful undulating country, and were delighted with the loveliness of the prospects on either hand, but annoyed by the badness of the road. We paid toll-duties, but the road itself was nearly in a state of nature. There is a complete roof across the road at the turnpike-gate, so that in stopping to pay, the traveler is sheltered from the sun or the rain. American coachmen are renowned for their enterprise and skill. The youth who drove us ascended the numerous hills which we traversed very leisurely, but dashed down the other side with extraordinary rapidity. We allowed him to take his own way, judging that he and his horses best knew the practices of their own country; and we were not disappointed. They were steady and safe.

1839.

May 25. We arrived at Albany at half-past six, where we were kindly received by my brother and his wife. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the scenery through which we have passed.

May 26. Ther. 43°. *The Niskayuna Shakers.*—We drove to this Shaker settlement, situated about half way between Troy and Schenectady. The grounds are not naturally fertile, but are remarkably well cultivated. The settlement presents a number of plain looking buildings, one of which is used as a church. In size and appearance it resembles an ordinary school-house of one story. This being Sunday, there was a large number of strangers in attendance, who came in carriages of various kinds. The female Shakers entered the church by one door, and the men by another; and the strangers were forced to follow the same rule. We were provided with benches to sit on. At ten o'clock the Shakers appeared. The women were dressed something like sisters of charity; the men wore the ordinary dress of male quakers, only their coats and hats were of the color of dust, broader in skirts and brims, and of a coarser fabric than those usually worn by other quakers. The women occupied one end of the floor, and the men the other. The apartment had neither pews, pulpit, desk, nor any other appendage of a church. An aged, sensible-looking man, one of their number, addressed the visitors. He told them that the Shakers are "a peculiar people;" that they were now met to worship God; that the whole human race were interested in what they were doing, and would, in God's good time, be benefited by it; that, in the mean while, their mode of worship and their manners appeared to the world to be strange; that although they knew this to be the case, they opened their doors to every visitor, and and all that they required in return was that visitors should behave with common decency, and forbear from whispering and laughing. "We have provided," he continued, "spit-boxes for those who spit, or at least as many as we could, and we hope that they will try to sit near them; if not, we beg that they will not put more tobacco in their mouths, so as to render it necessary for them to spit, and that they will not dirty the floor. Chewing tobacco is a practice not followed by ourselves, and we wish to be protected from its effects." The service began by one of the men delivering some sensible moral precepts; after which,

as the day was warm, the men stripped off their coats, and laid aside their hats; while the women took off their shawls and bonnets. They then commenced singing and dancing; at the same time waving their hands, which they held in the attitude of the forefeet of the kangaroo. While singing they knelt occasionally; and, at other times, several of them took their station in the middle of the floor and sung, while the rest danced round them. Their tunes were merry measures, with strongly marked time, such as are played in farces and pantomimes. By-and-by some of them began to bend their bodies forwards, to shake from side to side, and to whirl round. A favorite motion was to let the trunk of the body drop downwards, with a sudden jerk, to one side, care being always taken to recover the perpendicular before the equilibrium was lost. The head and trunk were drawn up by another jerk. In all their shakings and contortions they never lost the step in their dance, nor ran against each other. During these gesticulations some of the strangers laughed. One of the male Shakers, singling out a young lady whom he had observed committing this breach of decorum, addressed her thus: "Young woman, you laugh too much. We are a-worshipin' God: we want you to be quiet; that's all we desire." The Shakers trace back their origin to the days of Oliver Cromwell; but the testimony was lost for many years, and revived in 1747 under James Wardley, a tailor, and Jane, his wife, in Bolton and Manchester, in England. They believe that the second appearance of Christ is at hand, and, in accordance with this doctrine, they enforce a total separation between the sexes. No children are born in their institution.¹ In 1770, Anna Lee became a distinguished leader of the sect, and declared herself to be "the Elect Lady," the woman "spoken of in Rev. xii, and the mother of all the Elect." In 1774, she, and a number of her followers, left Manchester, complaining of persecution, and came to New York. Being joined by others of their own faith, they settled at this place, then called Nissequenia, near Albany, where they have spread their opinions, and increased to a considerable number. They have also a large settlement near New Lebanon, twenty-five miles to the east of Albany. "They are neither Trinitarians nor Satisfactionists. They deny the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, the doctrine of election and reprobation, as well as the eternity of future punishment." They deny also "the resuscitation of the body," and "reject the celebration of water baptism and the Lords supper."² They admit freely all

¹ I observed in the newspapers mention made of a bill depending before the legislature of New York state, to provide for the wives and children of men who had become Shakers; but its terms were not published.

² *Adams's Dictionary of all Religions*. [A writer for the *Albany Knickerbocker* in 1867, purporting to be a Shaker, says: We believe God to be dual — male and female; but we have never asserted Ann Lee as becoming coequal with this Father and Mother Godhead, nor paid the tribute of Holy Mother. We believe that she, "who was with the Father before the world was," and to whom the Father addressed the remark, "Let us make man in our own image, and after our own likeness," when man was created *male* and *female*, was Holy Mother, the consort of the Father. God sent his son into this world, which was the Christ Spirit, and lighting on the man Jesus, made him Jesus Christ. This was the *first* advent of Christ to the race. We believe also that God has sent his daughter, which also was the Christ, or Anointed, and this time Ann Lee became the instrument to work out the ends of the Father and Mother Godhead. This was

who wish to join them, and subject them to probation. I was told that they receive numerous recruits from among destitute Irish mothers with families, whose husbands have died or deserted them. They cultivate the ground, and manufacture a variety of articles, which they sell in the towns. The community is prosperous and rich. About half a dozen of the men whom we saw were past the middle period of life: they had large, round, portly figures, with regularly-formed and well-developed brains, and the external aspect of good sense. They were obviously the leaders. The rest presented heads such as one generally sees in lunatic asylums, characterized by excessive predominance of some organs, and great deficiency of others. The organs of the domestic affections were strikingly deficient in some of them, but not in all. In several, self-esteem and firmness were exceedingly large, combined with a narrow base of the brain, and an expression of countenance in the highest degree fanatical, dogmatical, and inflexible. In these men the nose was disproportionately long. In many the brain was below an average in size, and the men looked silly. The heads of the women were covered by their caps; but the general size and outline could be seen through the thin muslin. The great majority of them had well-developed foreheads; but in some the head was small. Some were pretty. I distinctly remarked that those who shook, jerked, whirled round, or otherwise gave marks of being possessed, had small heads, and the expression of their countenances was maniacal or fatuous. Those individuals who had large well-shaped brains never manifested contortion, but danced, and sang, and waved their hands, and knelt and rose, all with the most perfect composure. One boy of twelve or thirteen, with a small head, but enormously large secretiveness, jerked incessantly, so that it became fatiguing to look at him; he was in excellent health, and there was no expression of fanatical emotion in his countenance. He appeared to me to be acting a part. One man whose brain indicated a close approximation to idiocy, rolled his head, and shook incessantly. After the meeting, he continued shaking on the road home to his residence, till one of the brethren gave him a good shake, which had the effect of quieting him. The women were the greatest shakers; and their pale faces, wild looks, and flabby condition, indicated at once a low state of health, and irregular nervous excitement. The oddly formed brains indicate bizarre minds, and these produce strange actions. The sincere members of the community appeared to me to be monomaniacs on the point of their religion. In other respects they are said to be rational, honest, benevolent, and industrious. From the large development of self-esteem and firmness, they would in other days have endured martyrdom without hesitation; but here these feelings are manifested chiefly

the *second* advent. We do not worship Ann Lee, as is much reported, nor the human form of the man Jesus as do most professing Christians. But we do adore the Spirit with which they were baptized, and by which they became the "Bridegroom and Bride;" to us the acknowledged *heads* of the "New Creation," wherein God has resolved "to make all things new." Mother Ann, as we affectionately call her, never professed to be the "Elect Lady," nor permitted her followers so to call her. This name was applied to her by her enemies through derision, after the manner of the Jew's inscription over the crucified Jesus — "Hail King of the Jews." By making these corrections, you will very much oblige your many friends. — *M.*]

in pretending to exclusive salvation, and setting at naught the opinions and practices of the world.

May 27. Ther. 62°. *Forfeitures for Taxes*.—I attended a great sale of lands, building-lots, and houses, lying in all parts of the state of New York, brought to the hammer for non-payment of taxes. The sale was held in the State-house, Albany, and purchasers from great distances were in attendance. The catalogue, printed in double columns, formed a pretty thick pamphlet. A sale of this kind takes place every two years. If I rightly understood the proceedings and the explanations of them given by a friend, the whole property is put up to auction at the sum due on it for taxes and costs, and the bidding is backwards: that is to say, if the property extends to 50 acres, and the taxes to \$50, one bidder will engage to pay the sum named for 30 acres of it; another for 20; another for 10; and so on, until no one will go lower. The lowest is the purchaser. The state conveys to him his portion, which is now specially marked off; and the remainder continues the property of the original owner. It is a common practice, when the title to a property becomes confused or irregular, to allow it to be forfeited to the state for taxes, and to buy it in: the state gives a new title, which it guaranties to the purchaser. The property is redeemable by the forfeiting owner, if he pay up the sum advanced with interest at ten per cent to the purchaser, within two years of the sale. After two years, it is irredeemable.

Rate of Board in Albany.—In winter the members of the legislature assemble from all parts of the state, and hold their sessions here. They live chiefly in boarding-houses and hotels. The rate for a bed-room and board, with the use of a public dining-room and reading-room, is from \$3, to \$8, \$12, and \$14 a week, according to the style of the house. Albany looks very beautiful at this season.

The Patroon Troubles.—The head of the Van Rensselaer family is styled the Patroon of Albany, a title corresponding to the English lord of the manor. Many years ago a large tract of land, lying on both sides of the Hudson, was let out on leases for long terms by one of the ancient patroons, for certain rents, payable in grain, poultry, and services with carriages and teams. The late Mr. Van Rensselaer, who died in the present year, was indulgent in commuting these rents, and he even allowed many of them to stand over unexact. His son is now insisting on the tenants paying up arrears, and he demands the modern market price for both the produce and services. The tenants consider their situation as at once anomalous and grievous. They are substantially proprietors of their farms; but their tenures are only lease-hold. They conceive themselves also to suffer hardship in regard to the rates at which the produce is commuted. They have thought that the accession of the new patroon afforded a fitting opportunity to rid themselves of their grievances; and, after offering him terms which he declined to accept, they unanimously resolved not to comply with his demands. He appealed to the law, but they resisted the sheriff in serving legal writs upon them. The *posse comitatus* of Albany was called out, and they resisted them. The sheriff reported this resistance, as rebellion, to the governor of the state, and he issued a spirited proclamation denouncing it as an outrage on the law, and called out the militia of the cities of Albany, Troy, and New York.

The Albany and Troy militia marched into the disaffected territory. The insurgents seized the artillery and powder magazines belonging to their own militia regiments, obstructed the roads, and prepared for battle. The militia, however, pressed on, and showed a firm determination to support the law; on which the tenants surrendered at discretion, without any bloodshed. This occurrence excited great interest all over the Union, and in Boston I heard it discussed by both Whigs and Democrats, and the conduct of the tenants was unanimously and strongly condemned by both parties. M. De Tocqueville justly remarks, that, in the United States, the ascendancy of the law is maintained by directing civil processes and executions only against *individuals*, whose reasons or desires for resisting it are never participated in by so large a portion of the community as to give them the power to set it at defiance. These tenants were so numerous that they conceived that they could successfully resist the law; but the state authorities soon convinced them of their mistake; and the press everywhere condemned them. The legislature in its subsequent session passed an act for the equitable commutation of their grain-rents and services, and otherwise redressed their grievances. This occurrence enables one to understand how social order and safety to property should essentially prevail, while mobs and outrages, in which the people seem to set all law and justice at defiance, may occasionally occur. I have heard Americans themselves, in moments of disappointment, remark that there is a steady movement by the people all over the Union, towards placing themselves above the law; that mobs resist it, juries trample on it, and the people, through their legislatures, continually change it. There is no force which can give effect to the law when the people choose to oppose it. If the *posse comitatus* is called out, it consists of the mob. If the constables and militia are summoned, they are themselves the law breakers. In short, the officers of the law are left powerless against the people. This representation is correct when violent feelings pervade the people *generally*; when, for instance, they are pleased to burn halls, or maltreat editors, on account of abolition proceedings; but the feeling must be wide-spread and vividly excited before these evils can be produced; and, in point of fact, they are comparatively rare. In civil suits, and criminal prosecutions against individuals for ordinary offenses, the people support the officers of justice; and hence arise order and security as the general rule, to which occasional outrages are only the exceptions.

1840.

Albany from 10th January to 11th February.— We remained in Albany during this interval. I delivered a course of twelve lectures on Phrenology in the hall of the Female Academy, and was honored by the attendance of an audience exceeding 200 persons, who received the lectures in the best spirit, and, at the close, passed a series of highly complimentary resolutions. On the 17th of January the thermometer fell during the night to 30° below zero, and it was frequently 10°, 15°, and 20° below that point. I suffered no inconvenience from it; and on three nights of the week emerged from a temperature of 70° or 75° in the lecture-room, to these low degrees in the external air, without the slightest unpleasant sensation, except that I felt cold in the balls of my eyes, a feeling which

I never experienced before. Occasionally the wind was high, and the cold was then intolerably severe; when the weather was calm, it was comparatively little felt. It was amusing on these intensely cold days, to observe the efforts of the pigs, dogs and poultry, to screen themselves from the wind and obtain a few consolatory rays of heat from the brilliant sun. Fortunately the wind came from some points north of west, and they most ingeniously found out the lea and sunny side of projecting stairs, logs of wood, banks of earth, and other masses of matter, and stood in groups drinking in the heat. The horses that had been driven into perspiration, came into the town like moving automats of frost work, every long hair being the centre of an icicle. I was surprised to discover the extraordinary degree of cold which these animals sustain with impunity. I saw them standing round the churches, tied to stakes or trees, with only a rug or buffalo skin thrown over them, for hours in succession, during divine service. The stables are made of only half-inch boards, and the joints are not covered; so that they form a slender protection from the cold; yet the horses are said to be healthy. One gentleman, who had passed some winters in Canada, told me that he saw a curious compact carried into effect in his own stable between his horse and his poultry. The moment that his horse was unharnessed and tied up in its stall, in winter, a whole flock of ducks, geese, turkeys, and hens descended on his person and covered every inch of his horizontal surface from his eyes to his tail, and squatted down upon him. They gave and received warmth, much to the comfort and gratification of both parties. I saw the work of excavation proceeding in forming a new street. The earth, when newly exposed, steamed with excessive heat; it was 70° or 80° warmer than the air. Innumerable steamboats, barges, sloops, and boats, were frozen up in the river and docks, and the ice, 15 or 18 inches thick, seems like adamant around them. One wonders how they will ever get out. There is much sleighing on the river, and the mail-coaches, coming from New York, travel many miles on it. The interiors of the houses are preserved comfortably warm by means of large fires of anthracite coal.

Dissection of the Brain.—During my stay in Albany Dr. Hoyt came from Syracuse, a distance of nearly 150 miles, in intensely cold weather, bringing with him a brain prepared in alcohol, for the sake of seeing it dissected in the method taught by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. The dissection took place in one of the rooms of the Albany Medical College, and I was honored by the attendance of some of the professors and other medical men. Dr. M'Naughton had seen Dr. Spurzheim dissect the brain in Dr. Barclay's class-room, in presence of Dr. Gordou, in 1816; but to the other gentlemen the method was new. It was gratifying to see so much zeal for knowledge as Dr. Hoyt displayed in making so long a journey, at such a season, for a purely scientific purpose.

Albany Female Academy.—This may be described as a college for young ladies, administered by trustees, and supported to some extent by the state. In this institution Captain Marryat has forfeited some reputation. He mentions, that at the public examination he secretly assisted the young ladies with their French exercises, and received their acknowledgments confidentially for the favor; the young ladies maintain that all the rules of gallantry prescribed to the captain—an inviolable and eternal secrecy on the subject; instead of observing which he has published an

account of the whole transaction in his work on America; betraying their confidence, and, as they say, at the same time, indulging his own vanity. The teacher in whose department the alleged assistance was given, denies the possibility of such an incident having occurred without her having detected the Captain's interference; but this point must be settled between themselves. There is only one opinion, however, among all the ladies, young and old, plain and pretty, of the United States, who have read the Captain's narrative — that, if his own story be literally correct, it was very unlike a British naval officer to reciprocate confidential favors with young ladies, and then to boast of his own achievement. I attended part of the semi-annual public examination of the academy, which commenced on Tuesday the 4th February 1840, and was continued on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday immediately following. The programme of the examination will convey an idea of the nature of the institution, and of the subjects taught. The departments under examination (two proceeding at the same time in different rooms) were on "Tuesday, A. M.—The 5th and 6th departments, and the classes in Mathematics belonging to the 1st and 2d departments. Tuesday, P. M.—The French classes under the care of Prof. Molinard. Wednesday, A. M.—The 4th department, and classes in Watts on the Mind, Mental Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity. Wednesday, P. M.—The 2d division of the 3d department, and classes in Physiology and Chemistry. Thursday, A. M.—The 1st division of the 3d department, and classes in Ecclesiastical History, Arnott's Physics, and Kaimes's Elements of Criticism. Thursday, P. M.—The class in Astronomy, under the care of the President. On Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the usual exercises will take place in the Chapel of the institution, when the compositions, both English and French, will be read. The examination commenced each day at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M." The senior classes were composed of young ladies apparently from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and their attainments were highly creditable to themselves and to their teachers. They had committed to memory a vast extent of details in history, astronomy, chemistry, physiology, and the other branches before enumerated. It was mentioned by some persons, however, that they are stimulated to excess by emulation, and that they occasionally ruin their health by their exertions to gain prizes. This error is a serious one, for when knowledge is acquired by laborious efforts, not for its own sake, but to gratify the feelings of self-esteem and love of approbation, its *practical* value is not appreciated, and it escapes from the memory when the gratification for which it was acquired has been attained. Information, on the contrary, recommended to the intellect by its inherent interest, and embraced by the moral affections from its practical utility, will become the stock and furniture of the mind through life, and, however limited in amount, it will be all real and permanently available. Much solid instruction, however, is obviously communicated in this academy. In the examinations, in chemistry, for example, the young ladies, without assistance or directions, performed numerous experiments, and gave the theory of the chemical actions involved in them. In the examinations on astronomy, they referred to an admirable orrery, as to a text book, with clear intelligence; and so in the other branches. It was in history that the memory seemed to be chiefly overtaken, and, viewing their

studies in the aggregate, the quantity of matter included in them appeared to be too burdensome to ordinary minds.

Dr. Sprague's Collection of Autographs.—Dr. Sprague's collection of autographs surprised me more than any other object in Albany. It is exceedingly extensive, rich, and valuable, and has been formed entirely by himself. He has whole volumes of autographs of literary men, embracing both the kingdoms of Europe and the United States, and more than one devoted to those of crowned heads, and extending over several centuries. He has correspondents in the European cities who procure for him new treasures as they appear. There are probably few more valuable collections in Europe. The extreme cold, added to the severe suffering inflicted on C—— during the drive from Stockbridge to Albany, unfortunately involved her in much indisposition. She was confined to bed, and continued an invalid during our whole stay in Albany. We experienced fresh instances of American benevolence. The Rev. Dr. Sprague kindly offered to receive us both into his house, and his daughter offered to become C——'s nurse; other female friends offered unreserved attendance on her in her illness. Dr. M'Naughton, a Scotch physician, was most assiduous and successful in his treatment of her, and altogether, although I was prevented by this occurrence from going into society, or extending the circle of my acquaintances, we received renewed proofs of the generous kindness of the inhabitants. Just as the lectures terminated, C—— was able to travel, and Dr. M'Naughton recommended to her to set out as speedily as possible for a more genial locality. Having received an invitation to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Phrenology in New Haven, Connecticut, the seat of Yale College, we left Albany on the 12th, sleighed to Hartford, and proceeded thence by the rail road to New Haven, where we arrived on the 15th of February. On the 16th February the thermometer stood at 15° above zero, which seemed a mild and almost a bland temperature, after having been accustomed to 15°, 20°, and 28° below zero, at Albany.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS IN ALBANY.

1853.

When we consider that only seventy years have elapsed since pretty nearly the whole of the district through which we are passing was a wilderness possessed by tribes of Indians, its present condition as an apparently old-settled country, with thriving cities, elegant mansions, and improved farm-establishments, seems quite marvellous. A gentleman at Canandaigua told me that, about forty years ago, he could not reach Albany in less than a week, the journey being one of great toil on horseback. Now, the distance is performed by rail way in ten hours.

My previous visit to Albany having been very brief, I now remained some time in the place, to see its State-house, public libraries, and normal-school establishment. The State-house, situated on the top of the rising-ground on which the city has been built, is a conspicuous and elegant structure, devoted to the meetings of the legislature of the state of

New York. In connection with it, I was shewn a library of 30,000 volumes, for the use of members, and open to the public. A considerable number of the books are of the best English editions, no expense being spared to procure works of the highest class in general literature. Adjoining is an extensive law-library. Among the more interesting works shewn to strangers, is a series of large volumes, embracing the printed legislative proceedings since the English organization of the colony. It is interesting to observe in the series, how at the revolution, the British royal arms and styles of expression are quietly dropped, and followed by the republican forms, as if no break had taken place in the course of procedure. One of the volumes during the colonial regime purports to be printed by Franklin. There are likewise shewn some old colonial charters from the king of England — dingy sheets of vellum, kept as curiosities in glass-cases, along with mummies from Thebes, and other instructive antiquities. It is pitiable to see “George the Third, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,” as he is styled in these old writs, reduced to this condition; but at the same time, it must be allowed that if George and his advisors had possessed a little more discretion, his charters and those of his descendants might have been living utilities, instead of obsolete curiosities.

At the time of my visit, a new building for a state-library was fitting up at an expense of 80,000 dollars. On the opposite side of the square stands the State-hall, containing the administrative offices of the state; and near it is the City-hall. Both are of white marble, and have a fine architectural effect. In these several establishments I received every desired information; and on my departure, I carried with me not only the grateful recollection of much undeserved kindness, but presents of state-papers and reports on a most munificent scale. Of all the states in the union, that of New York has excelled in the grandeur of its public documents. Numerous statistical, historical, and scientific investigations have been issued at the expense of the state, in a series of large and splendidly illustrated volumes; and these are imparted in a manner so liberal and considerate as to command universal respect. Originally a Dutch settlement, Albany in the present day is a substantial city of thoroughly American appearance, with about 60,000 inhabitants; and its situation near the head of the navigation of the Hudson, renders it a flourishing emporium of commerce. Steam-vessels daily descend the Hudson to New York, making a voyage of 125 miles; and the return voyage upwards is considered to be one of the most agreeable trips in river-navigation. The time of departure of the boats not being quite convenient for me, I descended, not by steamer, but by rail-way — the line, in many parts of its course, being erected on piles within the edge of the water, and at other places keeping within sight of the finer parts of the river. After so much has been written by travelers of the scenery of the Hudson from New York to Albany, it will not be expected that I should describe its varied beauties. For about twenty miles, midway, it goes through a picturesque mountainous district, known as the Highlands of the Hudson; and here it may be said to resemble the Rhine without its ruined castles.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD IN ALBANY.

1829.

[In the fall of 1829, a traveler denominating himself a Citizen of the World, made a visit to the sublime wonders of Niagara, and on his return gave some attention to the wonders of Albany and printed his impressions in a book.]

In regard to those floating mansions which navigate the great rivers of America, and which, viewed either as respects their scale or elegance, have no parallel in Europe. The steamers, for the term boat seems improperly applied to vessels of so large a description, are from 150 to nearly 200 feet in length, of proportionate width, and have often three decks. They are generally propelled by two engines, which, with the boilers and the stock of wood for fuel, are placed on each side of the middle deck, and enclosed in paneled chambers, so as to be almost wholly screened from view. The machinery is all of the most approved construction, and extremely powerful. The wheel, or apparatus for steering, is fixed in an elevated chamber or round house, with windows, on the upper deck, and as near the bow of the vessel as convenient. From this elevation the pilot or helmsman has a full view of every object ahead of or before the vessel. The communication between the wheel and rudder is made by concealed ropes running under the decks; and the captain's or pilot's orders respecting the movements are communicated by means of a bell, fixed in the engine-room, the number of strokes designating the nature of the command. In lieu of a bowsprit, a long pole projects from the stem, upon the end of which is a cone something like a school-boy's dunce's cap, but which is dignified with the title of the cap of liberty. Although the interior arrangements vary in different vessels, the main cabin often occupies the whole of the lowest deck, and is lined with a double tier of sleeping berths, to the number of a hundred, or more, sometimes enclosed by latticed doors, but oftener hung with rich damask furniture, the rods supporting which can be drawn out, so as to form so many screens. Two long sets of mahogany sliding tables, with cane-seated benches and chairs, a brussels carpet, with a score of japanned spitting boxes, and a neatly furnished bar at the bow-end of the vessel, with handsome mirrors, and argand lamps, complete the arrangements of this dormitory and refectory. The viands for the different meals are lowered by a mechanical contrivance from the kitchen, which is situated in the proximity of the great furnaces and boilers. The cabin appropriated to the ladies communicates with the other by means of a private staircase, and occupies what in a ship would be termed the quarter-deck. This apartment is even more elegantly furnished than that of the gentlemen, besides having a supply of handsome rocking chairs, of which the American females are passionately fond. Upon the same level are a number of small chambers devoted to various purposes, as the captain's office, pilot's room, steward's room, washing room, provided with every requisite; and lastly, a barber's shop, where Mungo is ready to officiate on all comers at all hours. In lieu of masts there are light, neat poles and flag-

staffs, from which the stars and stripes of young America float gracefully on the breeze. The number of passengers depends much upon the season; but it is no uncommon occurrence for these leviathans to convey as many as six or seven hundred each trip. The average speed is about twelve miles an hour, although fifteen is often accomplished. Very little detention is experienced at the various towns on the route; passengers being landed or received on board by a boat attached to the steamer by a strong rope, which being run out until the operations at the wharf are completed, is drawn in by the engine, the steamer all the while having moved forward with the motion it had acquired previous to stopping the machinery. A bell is rung on approaching a landing place, and if there are any passengers desirous of proceeding by the steamer, a flag is hoisted on shore. In one of these splendid locomotive palaces we embarked on a fine autumnal morning for Albany on the river Hudson, a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles. The bustle incident to departure, the arrival of hackney coaches and porters with all the kindred of trunks and portmanteaus, was succeeded by the embraces, the shaking of hands, and those poetic sensibilities of parting, which may be imagined in a crowd of passengers, many of whom were about to travel, or perhaps locate, as far in the great regions of the west as is the distance from London to Constantinople. The signal bell loudly rang its final warning, the hissing of the steam ceased, and the vessel, on being released from its fastenings, majestically ploughed its way. Soon after leaving the wharf, a man with a bell, after the manner of an English town crier, summoned all the gentlemen to pay their passage money at the captain's office; which being done, we received the numbers of our respective beds. Rapidly leaving the environs of New York, and the fine wooded parts of the island, as well as the interesting promontories of New Jersey, we soon reached the bold shore of the Hudson, called the Palisadoes. This natural wall, or range of rocky precipices, which vary from three to four hundred feet in height, extends for many miles, and is covered with woods. The sloping base in some places affords room for a few fisherman's cabins, which seem momentarily in danger of being overwhelmed by the masses of rock separated by the frost. At this stage of our voyage we were invited to a breakfast, which seemed to combine all the substantial of a dinner, with the liquids and lighter matters of the former meal. In fact, the long tables exhibited a succession of dishes of well cooked victuals, from the English beef-steak to the fricassee of Monsieur, as well as several favorite items peculiar to the American bill of fare, among which may be enumerated buckwheat cakes and baptized toast. The former of these luxuries are eaten hot from the bakestone, a slice of butter being first put between each cake, forming a species of Voltaic pile. The baptized toast, which I at first mistook for spoiled toast, is the ordinary old-fashioned English buttered toast saturated with milk. A regiment of waiters found that full demand upon their services, which might be expected from persons who had been inhaling the fresh air of the morning, and whose appetites were the better whetted for the encounter. At the close of the day we landed at Albany, the capital of the state of New York. The fare for the whole distance of 145 miles, including the breakfast alluded to, as well as dinner and tea in a corresponding style, was only

four shillings and sixpence sterling each person ; but this, it must be stated, was considerably below the usual price, on account of the opposition among the steam navigation proprietors at the time. We soon found ourselves comfortably lodged at an excellent hotel, and retired to rest full of reflections upon the revolutions produced by the power and application of steam. The distance we had so easily and agreeably accomplished in one day was formerly the labor of a week, or even a fortnight. Albany is one of the oldest settlements in the country, having been founded by the Dutch above two centuries ; and we noticed several houses yet standing, built of bricks brought from Holland, and bearing the dates of their erection in rude ornamental iron-work on their lofty pediments. From a comparatively insignificant place, it has become a populous city, its trade having rapidly increased since the introduction of steam navigation, and the opening of the great western and northern canals, for both which it is the entrepôt. The Capitol, or State-house, is a handsome building, and is finely situated, being on an eminence, and at the extremity of a long and wide street. The interior is conveniently arranged for the meetings of the legislature, as well as for the superior courts of justice. It likewise contains the state library. The public seminary is a spacious edifice, and accommodates 200 students. It was our intention to have proceeded from Albany by the canal ; but in consequence of its circuitous course to Schenectady, the second town on the line, and the number of locks which intervene, the packets start from that place, the passengers being conveyed thither in stage coaches. The distance is sixteen miles through an uninteresting country, and over a partially and badly macadamized road ; nevertheless, we performed the journey in about two hours. There was no " Please to remember the chambermaid ! please to remember the waiter ! " when we left the hall of the hotel, nor even, in the voice of humility itself, any " Please to remember the porter ! " when we were seated in the coach, and the luggage properly fastened, behind. Each and all of these personages, who had performed their respective duties, were well paid by their employers ; and although they might, with the Quaker in the play, think there was no harm in a guinea, nor would they, perhaps, have rejected a *douceur*, they would not degrade themselves by begging as mendicants. The stage which called for the passengers at the hotel was a roomy vehicle, holding eight or nine persons comfortably. The upper part of the sides was of painted canvas, which is either rolled up or let down, according to the weather. The luggage, or baggage as it is more commonly called, was stowed behind ; and the whole rested upon strong leather straps placed laterally in the manner of the old French diligences. There were no outside seats, except one next to the coachman. This last-mentioned personage, who was exceedingly friendly as well as attentive, bore no resemblance to the fraternity in England, either as to rotundity or the envelopes of his person ; in short, his profession could not have been recognized by external appearances ; and at the end of the stage he did not ask for or receive a fee, but politely wished the passengers good morning. The horses were strong and fleet, and their harness as simple in its construction as it was devoid of ornament.

JOURNAL OF JASPER DANKERS AND PETER SLUYTER.
1680.

[These persons were members of the society of Labadists in Holland, who came over to procure an eligible site for a colony of their sect, and gave in their diary a very circumstantial account of every thing they met with. To it we are indebted for some facts not elsewhere mentioned. The entire journal forms the first volume of *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*, recently translated by Hon. H. C. Murphy.]

April 15th, *Monday*. We went in search of a boat to go to Albany, and found one ready to leave immediately. The name of the skipper was *Meus*¹ *Hoogboom*, to whom we agreed to pay, for the passage up and down, one beaver, that is, twenty-five guilders in zeewan, for each of us, and find ourselves. We gave him our names, to have them inserted in the passport.

17th, *Wednesday*. We went to inquire whether the boat was going up the river to-day, but it could not be got ready.

19th, *Friday*. We had been several times for our passport, which we supposed would be a special one granted by his excellency to us, but in that we were mistaken. Our names were merely added to the common passport to go up and down the river, as the names of all the passengers were written on it. We left New York about three o'clock in the afternoon with a southerly wind, in company with about twenty passengers of all kinds, young and old, who made great noise and bustle in a boat not so large as a common ferry-boat in Holland; and as these people live in the interior of the country somewhat nearer the Indians, they are more wild and untamed, reckless, unrestrained, haughty and more addicted to misusing the blessed name of God and to cursing and swearing. However there was no help for it; you have to go with those with whom you are shipped. As we were sailing along a boat came up to us but lost her mast in boarding us. She was to the leeward and we were sailing before the wind with a good headway. She came too near our yard-arm which carried away her mast, and it was lucky she was not upset. They put on board some tons of oysters, which are not to be found at Fort Albany or away from salt water. We made rapid progress, but with the night the wind slackened, and we were compelled to come to anchor in order to stem the tide.

20th, *Saturday*. When the day broke we saw how far we had advanced. We were at the entrance of the Highlands which are high and rocky, and lie on both sides of the river. While waiting there for the tide and wind another boat came alongside of us. They had a very fine fish, a striped bass, as large as a codfish. The skipper was a son-in-law of Dr. Schaats, the minister at Albany, a drunken, worthless person who could not keep house with his wife, who was not much better than he, nor was his father-in-law. He had been away from his wife five or six years, and was now going after her.² The wind coming out of the south about

¹ *Meus* is a contraction of Bartholomeus.

² *Dominie Schaats* had one daughter, *Anneke* or *Annatje*, who married *Thomas Davidse Kikebell*, the skipper above referred to. Some account of her may be

nine o'clock we weighed anchor, and got under sail. It gradually increased until we had drifted through the Highlands, which is regarded no small advantage whenever they wish to sail up or down the river; because, if they do not have a fresh breeze aft, they cannot have much favorable wind, as in blowing crosswise over the Highlands, it blows above the vessel, and sometimes comes down in whirlwinds which are dangerous. In the evening we sailed before the Hysopus, where some of the passengers desired to be put ashore, but it blew too hard and we had too much headway. It did not seem to be very important. In consequence of the river above the Hysopus being difficult to navigate, and beset with shoals and passages, and of the weather being rainy with no moon, we could not proceed without continual danger of running aground, and so came to anchor.

21st, *Easter Sunday.* The wind was against us and calm, but we advanced as far as the *Noorman's kil*,¹ where we were compelled to come to anchor, on account of the strong current running down the river. We went ashore here to walk about a little. There are two high falls on this kil, where the beautiful green water comes falling over incessantly, in a manner wonderful to behold, when you consider the power, wisdom and directions of God. The water was the greenest I had observed, not only on the South river, but in all New Netherland. Leaving the cause of it for further inquiry, I mention it merely in passing. At the falls on this river stands a fine saw-mill which has wood enough to saw. The man who lives there, although not the mildest, treated us, nevertheless, reasonably well. He set before us shad which had been caught the day before, and was very good, better we thought, than the same fish in Fatherland.² I observed along the shore, trees which they call in Holland, the tree of life,³ such as we have in our garden, but they grow here beautiful and large, like firs. I picked up a small stone in which there was some crystal, and you could see how the crystal was formed in the stone. A breeze springing up from the south caused us to hurry on board the yacht, which we saw was making sail. We reached her after a good time of hard rowing, and were quite tired before we did so. The breeze did not continue a long time, and we came to anchor again. After several stoppages we proceeded to-day as far as *Kinderhook*.

22d, *Monday.* We had again this morning a southerly breeze, which carried us slowly along until noon, when we came to anchor before the *Fuyck*, and Fort Albany or Orange. Every one stepped ashore at once, but we did not know where to go. We first thought of taking lodgings with our skipper, but we had been warned that his house was unregulated and poorly kept. Mons. van Cleif, wishing to do us a kindness, had given us a letter of recommendation to Mr. Robert Sanders, and M. de la

found in *O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland*, II, 568. It appears she was ordered away from Albany by the magistrates, and her husband was now on his way to take her to New York.

¹Not to be confounded with Norman's kil, adjoining Albany. This was a stream below Kinderhook, the Cats kil.

²The shad in Holland have larger bones, and a coarser flesh than ours, although they are the same species. The feeding grounds are said to cause the difference.

³Arbor vitæ.

Grange had also presented us to the same friend. We went ashore just as preaching was over, to deliver our letter. This person as soon as he saw us at his house, was pleased and received us with every attention, and so did all his family, giving us a chamber for our accommodation. We did not remain his debtors in heartily serving him in what was necessary, whether by instruction, admonition, or reproof, which he always received kindly, as it seemed, promising himself as well as all his family to reform, which was quite necessary.¹

23d, Tuesday. Mr. Sanders having provided us with horses, we rode out about nine o'clock, to visit the *Cahoos* which is the falls of the great *Maquás kil* (Mohawk river), which are the greatest falls, not only in New Netherland, but in North America, and perhaps, as far as is known, in the whole New World.² We rode for two hours over beautiful, level, tillable land along the river, when we obtained a guide who was better acquainted with the road through the woods. He rode before us on horseback. In approaching the *Cahoos* from this direction, the roads are hilly, and in the course of half an hour you have steep hills, deep valleys and narrow paths, which run round the precipices, where you must ride with care, in order to avoid the danger of falling over them, as sometimes happens. As you come near the falls, you can hear the roaring which makes every thing tremble, but on reaching them, and looking at them you see something wonderful, a great manifestation of God's power and sovereignty, of his wisdom and glory. We arrived there about noon. They are on one of the two branches into which the North river is divided up above, of almost equal size. This one turns to the west out of the high land, and coming here finds a blue rock which has a steep side, as long as the river is broad, which, according to my calculation is two hundred paces or more, and rather more than less, and about one hundred feet high.³ The river has more water at one time than another; and was now about six or eight feet deep. All this volume of water

¹ Robert Sanders, of Albany, was a distinguished and intelligent Indian trader. He became well versed in the languages, both of the Mohawks and the River Indians, two languages radically different, and acted as interpreter between them and the English authorities, on several occasions. He was particularly designated by Mr. Miller, as a proper person to furnish the government information in relation to the condition of Canada. He rendered himself so obnoxious to the French governor there, in consequence of his opposition to the Jesuit missionaries among the Five Nations, that he was the subject of special complaint in the letter of that functionary, M. Denonville, to Governor Dongan, in 1687. — *Colonial History*, III, 469, 483, 485; VI, 46, 63. — *Miller's Description of New York* (Gowans's Edition), 81.

² The *Cohoos* falls certainly affords a sublime sight when the flow of water is at its height, as it generally is at the time of year when they were visited by our travelers. It is not surprising that they should have considered them the largest in America. As far as the topography of this continent was then generally known, they were undoubtedly correct. The falls of Niagara, it is true, were then known to Europeans, but they had not been particularly described, and had been only obscurely mentioned by Champlain, Sagard and Father Ragueneau in the *Huron Relation of 1647-8*. Father Hennepin visited them in 1678-9, a year or two before our travelers were at the *Cohoos*, but his account did not appear in print until 1683.

³ Actual measurement makes the width of the *Cohoos*, nine hundred feet, the total descent 78 feet and the perpendicular fall 40.

coming on this side, fell headlong upon a stony bottom, this distance of an hundred feet. Any one may judge whether that was not a spectacle, and whether it would not make a noise. There is a continual spray thrown up by the dashing of the water, and when the sun shines the figure of a rainbow may be seen through it. Sometimes there are two or three of them to be seen, one above the other, according to the brightness of the sun and its parallax. There was now more water than usual in consequence of its having rained hard for several days, and the snow water having begun to run down from the high land.

On our return we stopped at the house of our guide, whom we had taken on the way up, where there were some families of Indians living. Seeing us, they said to each other, "Look, these are certainly real Dutchmen, actual Hollanders." Robert Sanders asked them, how they knew it. We see it, they said, in their faces and in their dress. "Yes," said one, "they have the clothes of real Hollanders; they look like brothers." They brought us some ground nuts, but although the Dutch call them so, they were in fact potatoes, for of ground nuts, or *mice with tails*,¹ there are also plenty. They cooked them, and gave us some to eat, which we did. There was a canoe made of the bark of trees, and the Indians have many of them for the purpose of making their journeys. It was fifteen or sixteen feet or more in length. It was so light that two men could easily carry it, as the Indians do in going from one stream or lake to another. They come in such canoes from Canada, and from places so distant we know not where. Four or five of them stepped into this one and rowed lustily through the water with great speed, and when they came back with the current they seemed to fly. They did this to amuse us at the request of Mr. Sanders. Leaving there for home, we came again to the house of one *Fredrick Pieters*, where we had stepped in riding out. He is one of the principal men of Albany, and this was his farm; he possesses good information and judgment. My comrade had some conversation with him. He expected us, and now entertained us well. My comrade was in pain from eating ground nuts. On arriving home in the evening, the house was full of people, attracted there out of curiosity, as is usually the case in small towns, where every one in particular knows what happens in the whole place.

24th, *Wednesday*. My comrade's pain continued through the night, although he had taken his usual medicine, and he thought he would become better by riding on horseback. The horses were got ready, and we left about eight o'clock for *Schoonechtepdeel*,² a place lying about twenty-four miles west or north-west of Albany towards the country of the Mohawks (*Maquas*). We rode over a fine, sandy cart road through a woods of nothing but beautiful evergreens or fir trees, but a light and barren soil. My companion grew worse instead of better. It was noon when we reached there, and arrived at the house of a good friend of Robert Sanders. As soon as we entered my comrade had to go and lie down. He had a high fever, and was covered up warm. I went with

¹ Pea-nuts.

² This seems to be an effort to transmute the Indian name of Schenectady into a Dutch word, meaning the *beautiful portion*.

Sanders to one Adam,¹ and to examine the flats which are exceedingly rich land. I spoke to several persons of the Christian life, each one according to his state and as it was fit.

25th, Thursday. We had thought of riding a little further on, and so back to Albany; but my comrade was too sick, and had the chills and fever again. The weather, too, was windy and rainy. We concluded, therefore, to postpone it till the following day; and in the meantime I accompanied Sanders to the before mentioned Adam's. While we were there, a certain Indian woman, or half-breed, that is, from an European and an Indian woman, came with a little boy, her child, who was dumb, or whose tongue had grown fast. It was about four years old; she had heard we were there, and came to ask whether we knew of any advice for her child, or whether we could not do a little something to cure it. We informed her we were not doctors or surgeons, but we gave her our opinion, just as we thought. Sanders told me aside that she was a Christian, that is, had left the Indians, and had been taught by the Christians and baptized; that she had made profession of the reformed religion, and was not of the unjust. I was surprised to find so far in the woods, and among Indians; but why say among Indians? among Christians ten times worse than Indians, a person who should address me with such affection and love of God; but I answered and comforted her. She then related to me, from the beginning, her case, that is, how she had embraced Christianity. She was born of a Christian father and an Indian mother, of the Mohawk tribes. Her mother remained in the country, and lived among the Mohawks, and she lived with her, the same as Indians live together. Her mother would never listen to any thing about the Christians, or it was against her heart, from an inward unfounded hate. She lived then with her mother and brothers and sisters; but sometimes she went with her mother among the Christians to trade and make purchases, or the Christians came among them, and thus it was that some Christians took a fancy to the girl, discovering in her more resemblance to the Christians than the Indians, but understand, more like the Dutch, and that she was not so wild as the other children. They therefore wished to take the girl and bring her up, which the mother would not hear to, and as this request was made repeatedly, she said she would rather kill her. The little daughter herself had no disposition at first to go; and the mother did nothing more with the daughter, than express continually her detestation and abhorrence of the Christians. Her brothers and sisters despised and cursed her, threw stones at her, and did her all the wrong they could; but the more they abused and maltreated her the more she felt something growing in her that attracted and impelled her towards the Christians and their doctrine, until her mother and the others could endure her no longer; while she, feeling her love of the Christians, and especially of their religion, which she called their doctrine, to increase more and more, she could no longer live with the Indians. They ceased not seeking to wrong her, and compelled her to leave them, as she did, and went to those who had so long solicited her.

¹ See the note on a subsequent page in relation to the burning of Schenectady and the massacre of the inhabitants by the French and Indians.

They gave her the name of *Eltie* or *Illetie* (Alice). She lived a long time with a woman, with whom we conversed afterwards, who taught her to read and write, and do various handiwork, in which she advanced so greatly that every body was astonished. She had especially a great desire to learn to read, and applied herself to that end day and night, and asked others, who were near her, to the vexation and annoyance of the other maids, who lived with her, who could sometimes with difficulty keep her back. But that did not restrain her; she felt such an eagerness and desire to learn that she could not be withheld, particularly when she began to understand the Dutch language, and what was expressed in the New Testament, where her whole heart was. In a short time, therefore, she understood more about it than the other girls with whom she conversed, and who had first instructed her, and, particularly, was sensible in her heart of its truth. Finally, she made her profession and was baptized.....“How many times,” said she, “have I grieved over these Christians, not daring to speak out my heart to any one, for when I would sometimes rebuke them a little for their evil lives, drunkenness, and foul and godless language, they would immediately say: ‘Well, how is this, there is a sow converted. Run, boys, to the brewer’s, and bring some swill for a converted sow,’ words which went through my heart, made me sorrowful and closed my mouth.”

She had a brother who was also a half-breed, who had made profession of Christianity, and had been baptized, and who was not by far as good as she, but, on the contrary, very wicked; though, I believe, he has been better, and has been corrupted by the conversation of impious Hollanders; for this place is a godless one, being without a minister, and having only a homily (*postyl*) read on Sundays. He was married, and so was she. She has some children; her husband is not as good as she is, though he is not one of the worst; she sets a good example before him, and knows how to direct him. She has a nephew, a full blooded Mohawk, named *Wouter* (Walter). The Lord has also touched him, through her instrumentality. Wouter speaks no Dutch, or very little. He has abandoned all the Indians, and his Indian friends and relations, and lives with his uncle, the brother of Illetie. He has betaken himself entirely to the Christians and dresses like them. He has suffered much from the other Indians and his friends. He has such a love and comprehension of God, such reverence and humility towards him and what is godly, that it is a joy to hear him speak. His thoughts are occupied night and day with God and Jesus Christ, wondering about God and his mercy, that he should cause him to know him, to comprehend him and to serve him. He is endeavoring to learn the Dutch language, so as to be instructed in Christianity, and to be among good Christians who live like Christians. That was all his desire, thinking all the time about it, speaking always with Illetie about it, who assisted and instructed him as much as she could, and always with love, with which God much blessed her. His uncle, with whom he lived, was covetous, and kept him only because he was profitable to him in hunting beaver. He, therefore, would hardly speak a word of Dutch to him, in order that he might not be able to leave him too soon, and go among the Christians and under Christianity. He sent him to the woods and among the Indians, for the sake of the devilish profit of the

world — these are the words of Robert Sanders, and Illetie said not much less; yet this poor creature has, nevertheless, such a great inclination and longing after Christianity.

Besides this inward desire, propensity and feeling, God, the Lord, has given him outward proofs of his love and protection, and among other instances I will relate these two which I well remember. It happened once that his uncle went out a shooting with him in the woods, when the uncle began to sneer at him, saying, that he, a mere stupid Indian, could not shoot, but a Christian was a different character and was expert and handy: that he, Wouter, would not shoot anything that day, but he himself would have a good hunt. To which Wouter replied; “it is well, I cannot help it; I will have whatever God sends me.” Upon this they separated from each other in the woods, and each went where he thought best. “Now when I was tired out,” said Wouter, for we heard it from himself, as well as from his aunt, “and had traveled and hunted the whole day without finding any game, with the evening approaching, grieved that I had shot nothing and troubled at the reproach of my uncle, my heart looked up to God; I fell upon my knees and prayed to him, that although I was no Christian (he meant baptized), I loved God, and only longed to learn the language in order to be instructed in Christianity, and would receive it with my whole heart: that God would be pleased to send to me a wild animal to shoot, so that the slur, which my uncle had thrown upon me, might be wiped off.” While thus down on his knees, with his hat hanging upon a bough which was bent down, his prayer not finished, there comes and stands before him a very young deer, not twenty paces off; it comes softly up to him: his gun rests along side of him loaded; he takes aim, shoots, and hits the deer in the breast, and the creature drops before him on its two fore feet and there remains. Without going to the deer, he thanks God upon his knees that he had heard his prayer and had turned back the reproach. “Oh,” said he, “now do I know there is a God, who is in the woods also, and hears, loves and thinks of me there.” He comes to the deer, which is a young buck two or three years old, as fat and beautiful as he had ever seen in his life, and takes it upon his shoulders and goes with joy to his uncle, whom he found, and asked where was his good hunt and the game he had shot. His uncle was angry and spoke angrily, saying he had been going the whole day, tired and weary, without seeing or shooting anything, and had come there to look after chestnuts. “That is well, that is good,” said Wouter, “reproach the Indians no more for not being good shooters. Look at what God has given me upon my prayer;” for he was very glad at what had occurred. The uncle stood and looked, and knew not what to say, being ashamed at what he heard and saw, and of himself. Wouter said further; “I know there has been no wild animal round about here, for I have explored the whole place, far and near, without being able to discover any; and now in so short a time this one presented itself before me, and it is, therefore, certain that God placed it there or caused it to come there. I have no doubt of it.” Although the uncle was ashamed, he was not much affected by the circumstance, and still less humiliated or improved. But Elletie had taken it strongly to heart, and when they both told it to us, we were affected by it ourselves, and saw God in it more than he had done.

Another occasion was during the last harvest, in the year 1679, while he was out in the woods hunting beavers. He had then had a successful time and had killed some beavers, the flesh of which he used for food, and had nothing else to eat. The flesh of the beaver, although we never relished it, is esteemed by others a great delicacy. Nevertheless, as we have been told by those who are well acquainted with it, it is a kind of food with which they soon become satiated. He also became tired of it; and not having any thing else became sad. He felt his heart boil — this is in his own expression, and fell down upon his knees and prayed that God who had heard him before, might be pleased now again to hear him and give him other food, not so much to satisfy him, as to show that he was God and loved him — a God whom the Indians did not know, but for whom he felt he had a greater hunger than his hunger for outward food, or for what the Indians usually were satisfied with, which is beaver and beaver meat, that is, to hunt successfully and trade the skins, which is all they go out hunting for; but that he felt something else, a hunger which could not be satisfied with this food and such like; that he felt more hunger after other food than what the Indians satisfied themselves with; and sought to be a Christian, and no longer to be an Indian. While in the midst of his prayer, there stood a fine deer before him, which he aimed at and felled at one shot. He quickly loaded his gun again, and had scarcely done so, when he saw close to him a young buffalo.¹ He levelled his gun and brought it down; but on running up to it, he came to himself, his heart was disturbed, and he became anxious and ashamed in considering his covetousness; that he had not thanked God for the first small animal, so that he could go no further from joy and fear. He fell upon his knees before God, in great humility, shame, and reverence, confessing his fault and his want of gratitude, praying God to forgive him, and thanking him now for both; saying that through his unthankfulness for the first one, he was not worthy to have the second and larger one. This may be believed as the true meaning and almost the very words of the Indian, for they were repeated to us from him in his presence, Illetie, who first told us, interpreting after him in the presence of five or six persons who were well versed in the Mohawk language, and bore testimony that he said what she interpreted, and that it was not enlarged. Thus continuing to long after something which he did not have, and being yet in the woods returning home, he came to a bush, which was growing in the shape of a man's hand, and which he stopped to look at and speculate upon. He wondered at it, and his heart was disturbed and began to *boil*. He fell down upon his knees by the bush striking his hands into it, and prayed: Oh God! you cause to come before me a sign or image of what I want and for which I hunger and long. It is true I have two hands with which I hunt and shoot and do other things, but I feel I still require a hand to help me, more serviceable than those I have and use, and stronger and wiser than mine. I am in want of a third hand. It is true I have forsaken the Indians and

¹ There is nothing in this statement inconsistent with the fact that the buffalo is not now to be found in this state. Vanderdonk says, buffaloes were plenty when he wrote, twenty-five years before the date in the text, and it is not probable they had all disappeared in that brief interval.

have come among Christians, but this cannot help me unless a third power make me a true Christian, and enable me to learn the language, that I may inquire, read and enter into the grounds of Christianity." This he did with great tenderness and love; and being so much affected he cut off the bush and took it with him in remembrance of his feelings and the outpouring of his heart to God, more than for the rarity of the figure in which it had grown. This stick or bush we have seen ourselves and had in our hands. He presented it to Robert Sanders, who carried it to Albany.

His aunt, Illetie, had taught him as well as she could, how he must pray, which she recommended to him to do every time he returned home, morning or evening, or on any other occasion which might happen to him, which he always did with concern and anxiety of heart. He always rejoiced at the proofs of God's [care] over him, and was sorry that he could not improve them, hoping and believing that God would yet give him what he still wanted and hungered after. I asked Illetie, who first told me all this, why they did not take him to some place, where he could learn the language, and some handiwork, with reading and writing and the like, and especially where he might be brought to the knowledge and practice of Christianity. She said there were two impediments, first his uncle, whom we have mentioned, who only kept him as a kind of servant, such as the English have, for the sake of vile gain; and, although he was free, and bound to nobody, would never speak a word of Dutch to him, so that he might not lose him. The other difficulty was, that as he was of age, 24 or 26 years old, or thereabouts, no one would receive him for his board and clothing, fearful he would not learn the one or other handiwork, and would, therefore, be a loss to them. Whereupon I said if he would go with us we would give him board and clothing for all his life, and he should never be our servant or slave, and would be free and clear of all obligation; and if God should give him further the grace he would be our brother and as free as we were. "Oh," said she, "how happy he would be if he should be so fortunate, and God so honored him, as I must shame myself for the honor and happiness he causes me in enabling me to speak with you about these things." I spoke to her further what I thought would serve for her edification and consolation; and told her as my comrade was sick and not able to go out, and weather was so rainy, she must come to us in the evening, and bring Wouter with her, that we might see him, and converse with him. I went home and told my comrade my adventure. Meanwhile he had become stronger. The parish reader (*voorleser van de plaets*), who is the son of minister *Schaets*, came to visit my comrade, and said he had heard of us, and had been desirous to converse with us. He was a little conceited, but my comrade having heard that he was the *voorleser*, gave him a good lesson, at which he was not badly content, and with which he went away.

When evening came, so came Illetie with her husband, and Wouter, and Adam and his wife, with two or three others besides. We conversed together through Illetie, who interpreted to him from us, and to us from him, and he himself repeated all that Illetie had told me, as before related.....After we had addressed him and her, earnestly and in love; and

also the bystanders, to their shame and conviction, for their godless lives, whereby they repelled the heathen and wronged such as begun to be drawn [to God] like these, and as having a terrible judgment to expect which they could not escape, Illetie, said, yes, there were many Mohawk Indians, who, if they were taught, as they seek to be, and had good examples set before them by the Christians, by their lives, and were not so deceived and cheated by the Christians who ought to assist them, would listen; but now they were repulsed, and the Jesuits who were among them, and whom Wouter had heard preach several times in his own language, corrupted them all.

26th, Friday. Wouter was early at our house, in order to assist in getting the horses ready. My comrade finding himself better, but still weak, we determined to leave, two of us on horseback and he in a wagon belonging at Albany, which we had the good fortune of meeting at *Schoonechten*, and in which he could ride over a very comfortable road. It had frozen quite hard during the night, but when the sun rose a little, it became warm enough, especially in the woods, where the wind, which was northwest, could not blow through. I went to take my leave of several persons with whom I had conversed, and also of Illetie; consoling and strengthening her once more and committing her to God and his grace, and she leaving us with tenderness and many tears. At a place where we were taking our leave, the uncle of Wouter had come, who commenced saying in very good Dutch: "Well, gentlemen, I understand Wouter is going to Holland with you." We answered, we did not know it, nor had we thought of it, but nevertheless, our hearts were good and tender enough to help him, both body and soul, in whatever the Lord had wrought in him, or should work in him, as far as we could, which we considered to be our duty, and not only our duty, but the duty of all Christians. If he wished to go to Holland, we would not prevent him, because any person who is free, may go there if he chooses; and if he wished to go with us in the same ship in which we should go over, he was free and might act his mind; yes, if he wished to be in our company we would not be able to hinder him, and while he was free no one could prevent him, or ought to, but on the other hand should aid him; especially as all who bore the name of Christians ought to assist in bringing to Christ any one who hungered and thirsted after him as Wouter did. Well, he asked, without any feeling, what trade would you teach him. Whatever God wished, we answered. And if he should be taken by the Turks, he continued, who would be his security, and who would redeem him. Well, we asked, if we were taken by the Turks who would be our security and redeem us? God gives no security and makes no agreement. Whoever wishes to be a Christian must believe and trust in him, and follow him in faith, and so must you, and I, and every one, who wishes to be a Christian. Some hard words passed also between Robert Sanders and him, about something relating to himself, namely, that Sanders had said the uncle only sought to keep Wouter, on account of the profit to him. As the time called us to depart, we took our leave and left him standing there abashed. Having mounted our horses and entered the wagon, we rode from there about ten o'clock, over a smooth sandy road, and arrived at half-past three at Albany, or Fort Orange, where Sanders's

wife was glad to see us, and where we were well received by his whole family.

This *Schoonechteel*, is situated, as we have said, twenty-four miles west of Fort Albany, toward the country of the Mohawks, upon a good flat, high enough to be free from the overflowing of the water of the river, which sometimes overflows their cultivated lands which lie much lower. Their cultivated lands are not what they call in that country *valleyen*, but large flats, between the hills, on the margin, or along the side of the rivers, brooks or creeks, very flat and level, without a single tree or bush upon them, of a black sandy soil which is four and sometimes five or six feet deep, but sometimes less, which can hardly be exhausted. They cultivate it year after year, without manure, for many years. It yields large crops of wheat, but not so good as that raised in the wood land around the city of New York and elsewhere, nor so productively, but it makes white flour. The wheat which comes from this place, the Hysopus and some other places is a little blue. Much of the plant called dragon's blood, grows about here, and also yearly a kind of small lemon or citron, of which a single one grows upon a bush. This bush grows about five feet high, and the fruit cannot be distinguished from any other citron in form, color, taste or quality. It grows wild about the city of New York, but not well. I have not heard of its growing in any other places.

The village proper of Schenectady, is a square, set off by palisades. There may be about thirty houses which are situated on the side of the Mohawk river (*Maquas kil*), a stream they cannot use for carrying goods up or down in yachts or boats.¹ There are no fish in it except trout, sunfish

¹Charlevoix, corroborating the above description, describes Schenectady as being in the form of a long square and entered by two gates. This was at the time of the surprise and massacre of its inhabitants by a party of French and Indians in February, 1690.—*Nouvelle France*, II, 45. Sixty-three of the inhabitants, including Domine Tessemaker, was murdered on that occasion, in cold blood, while they were sleeping in their beds, and twenty-seven were carried into captivity.—*Colden's Five Nations*, 115. Schenectady is said to be an Indian name, signifying in the Mohawk dialect, *beyond the pine plains*; it was also called Corlaer after one of the early settlers. From the circumstance that our journalists were in company with Mr. Robert Sanders, who took them to the most considerable persons of the place, we are inclined to believe that the resident named Adam, at whose house they met Illetie and Wouter, was Adam Vrooman, of whom we have the following account on the occasion of the massacre: "To some of the inhabitants this assault was not altogether unexpected, and they had for some time previously taken the necessary precautions to prevent surprise. Among those who made a successful defense, and kept the foe at bay was Adam Vrooman. Being well supplied with ammunition and trusting to the strength of his building, which was a sort of fort, he formed the desperate resolution to defend himself to the last extremity; and if it should prove to be his fate to perish in the flames of his own domicile, to sell his own life and that of his children as dearly as possible. His house was soon filled with smoke; his wife, nearly suffocated with it, cautiously yet imprudently placed the door ajar. This, an alert Indian perceived, and firing through the aperture killed her. In the meantime, one of his daughters escaped through the back hall door with his infant in her arms. They snatched the little innocent from her arms, and dashed out its brains; and, in the confusion of the scene, the girl escaped. Their triumph here, was, however, of short duration. Mr. Vrooman succeeded in securely bolting the door, and preventing the intrusion of the enemy. On witnessing Mr. Vrooman's courage, the enemy promised, if he would desist, to save his life, and

and other kinds peculiar to rivers, because the Cahoos stops the ascent of others, which is a great inconvenience for the *menage* and for bringing down the produce.

As soon as we arrived in Albany we went to our skipper *Meus Hooghboom*, to inquire when he was going to the city. He said to-morrow, but he said he would come and notify us of the time. We saw it would run on a much longer time, as it usually does in these parts.

27th, *Saturday*. We went to call upon a certain *Madam Rentselaer*, widow of the *Heer Rentselaer*, son of the founder of the colony of *Rentselaerswyck*, comprising twelve miles square from Fort Orange, that is, twenty-four miles square in all. She is in possession of the place, and administers it as *patronesse*, until one *Richard Van Rentselaer*, residing at Amsterdam, shall arrive in the country, whom she expected in the summer, when he would assume the management of it himself. This lady was polite, quite well informed, and of good life and disposition. She had experienced several proofs of the Lord. The breaking up of the ice had once carried away her mansion, and every thing connected with it, of which place she had made too much account. Also, in some visitations of her husband, death, and others before. In her last childhood, she became lame or weak in both of her sides, so that she had to walk with two canes or crutches. In all these trials, she had borne herself well, and God "left not himself without witness" in her. She treated us kindly, and we eat here exceedingly good pike, perch and other fish, which now began to come and be caught in great numbers. We had several conversations with her about the truth, and practical religion, mutually satisfactory. We went to look at several of her mills at work, which she had there on an ever-running stream, grist-mills, saw-mills and others. One of the grist-mills can grind 120 schepels¹ of meal in twenty-four hours, that is five an hour. Returning to the house, we politely took our leave. Her residence is about a quarter of an hour from Albany up the river.

28th, *Sunday*. We went to church in the morning, and heard *Domine Schaats* preach, who, although he is a poor, old, ignorant person, and besides is not of good life, yet had to give utterance to his passion, having for his text, "whatever is taken upon us," &c., at which many of his auditors, who knew us better, were not well pleased, and in order to show their condemnation of it, laughed and derided him, which we corrected.² In the afternoon, we took a walk to an island upon the end

not set fire to his building. This promise they fulfilled, but carried off two of his sons in captivity."—*Yates, in Dunlap's New York, I, 176-7.*

¹ One hundred and forty-four bushels. [Query, 90 bushels. 3 pecks to the schepel.]

² The writer had listened to *Domine Schaats*, in the previous September, and made the following entry in his journal: "We heard a minister preach, who had come from the up-river country, from fort Orange, where his residence is, an old man, named *Domine Schaats*, of Amsterdam. He was, it appears, a Voetian, and had come down for the purpose of approving, examining, ordaining and collating a student; to perform which office the neighboring ministers come here, as to the capital, and, in order that the collation may be approved by the governor, who, at this time, was not at home, but was at *Pemquick*, in the northerly parts of New England. This student, named *Tessemaker*, from *Utrecht*, I believe, was a Voetian, and had found some obstacles in his way, because the other ministers were all Cocceians, namely: *Do. Niewenhuisen*, of (New) Amster-

of which there is a fort built, they say, by the Spaniards. That a fort has been there is evident enough from the earth thrown up, but it is not to be supposed that the Spaniards came so far inland to build forts, when there are no monuments of them to be seen down on the sea coasts, where, however, they have been according to the traditions of the Indians. This spot is a short hour's distance below Albany, on the west side of the river.

29th, Monday. We should have left to-day, but our skipper said he could not obtain his passport. We called upon several persons, and among others, upon the woman who had brought up Illetie, the Indian woman, and had first taken her from the Indians, and to whom we have alluded before. This woman, although not of openly godless life, is more wise than devout, although her knowledge is not very extensive, and does not surpass that of the women of New Netherland. She is a truly worldly woman, proud and conceited, and sharp in trading with *wild*¹ people as well as *tame* ones, or what shall I call them not to give them the name of Christians, or if I do, it is only to distinguish them from the others. This trading is not carried on without fraud, and she is not free from it, as I afterwards observed. She has a husband, which is her second one, who is a papist, I believe. He remains at home quietly while she travels over the country, to carry on the trading. In fine she is one of the Dutch female traders, who understand the business so well. If these be the persons who are to make Christians of the heathen, what will the latter be. But God employs such means as pleases him to accomplish his purposes. He had given Illetie more grace than to her, we are very certain.

We were invited to the fort by the Heer commandant, who wished to see us, but left it to our convenience. We went there with Robert Sanders, who interpreted for us. This gentleman received us politely. He said he was pleased to receive us, and to learn how we liked the lands up above, and made a few such common observations. He seemed to be not unreasonable, and a reliable person. If he was not a Scotchman, he seemed, nevertheless, to be a good Englishman, and, as we thought, a presbyterian. We soon took a friendly leave, and returned home.

We spoke seriously to Robert Sanders about his pride, arrogance, temper and passion, although according to the world's reputation he was not a bad man. His wife is more simple and a better person; we spoke to her also, as well as to their children, especially to the oldest, named Elizabeth, who was tender-hearted and affectionate. He and all of them

dam, (Do. Van Zuren), of Long Island, and Do. *Gaesbeck*, of Esopus, whose son is sheriff of this city. He was to minister at the South river, near the governor there, or in the principal place, as he himself told us. The governor was expected home every day, and then Tessemaker supposed he would be dispatched. The governor is the greatest man in New Netherland, and acknowledges no superior in all America, except the viceroy, who resides upon Jamaica. This Schaats, then, preached. He had a defect in the left eye, and used such strange gestures and language that I think I never in all my life have heard any thing more miserable. As it is not strange in these countries to have men as ministers who drink, we could imagine nothing else than that he had been drinking a little this morning. His text was, *Come unto me all ye, &c.*, but he was so rough that even the roughest and most godless of our sailors were astonished."

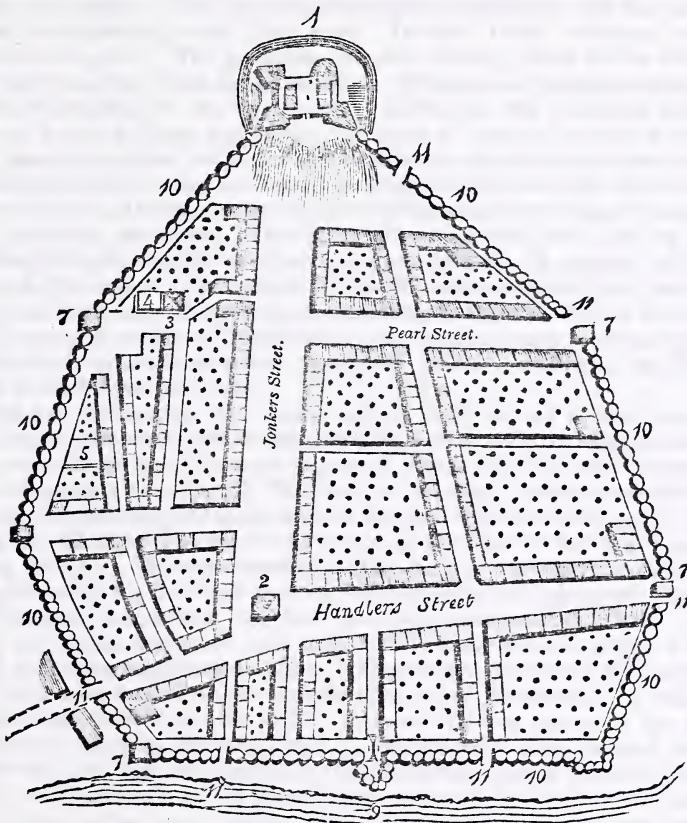
¹ *Wild* is the term used in the Dutch language to denote an Indian, in the same sense as we use the word savage. So understood, the play upon the words *wild* and *tame* in the place in the text, is the same both in English and Dutch.

promised to reform, and we saw with consolation that they in some things commenced to do so.

30th, *Tuesday*. We were ready to leave early, but it ran well on towards noon, when with a head wind, but a strong current down, we tacked over to *Kinderhoeck*, lying on the east shore sixteen miles below Albany.

Before we quit Albany, we must say a word about the place.¹ It was formerly named the *Fuyck*, by the Hollanders, who first settled there on account of two rows of houses standing there, opposite to each other,

¹A ground plan of Albany as it was in 1695, when the number of the houses had doubled, but when the arrangement of the streets, gates, churches and forti-



Miller's Plan of Albany, 1695.

fications were not apparently altered from what they were at this time, is preserved in *Miller's Description of New York*, London, 1843. Fig. 3. The new fort was built at the head of State street, which then extended to Lodge street. The name of State street at that time is not given, but Broadway is laid down and called *Handelaer's street*, that is, *Trader's street*, and would seem from its shape then, and as it remains at the present day, to have been the original *fuyck*.

which being wide enough apart in the beginning, finally ran quite together like a *fuyck*,¹ and therefore, they gave it this name, which, although the place is built up, it still bears with many, especially the Dutch and Indians living about there. It is nearly square, and lies against a hill, with several good streets, on which there may be about eighty or ninety houses. Fort Orange, constructed by the Dutch, lies below on the bank of the river, and is set off with palisades, filled in with earth on the inside. It is now abandoned by the English, who have built a similar one back of the town, high up on the declivity of the hill, from whence it can command the place. From the other side of this fort the inhabitants have brought a spring of water, under the fort, and under ground into the town, where they have in several places always fountains of clear, fresh, cool water. The town is surrounded by palisades, and has several gates corresponding with the streets. It has a Dutch reformed, and a Lutheran church. The Lutheran minister lives up here in the winter, and down in New York in the summer. There is no English church, or place of meeting, to my knowledge. As this is the principal trading post with the Indians, and as the privilege of trading is granted to certain merchants there, only as a special benefit, who know what every one must bring there, there are houses or lodges erected on both sides of the town, where the Indians, who come from the far interior to trade, live during the time they are there. This time of trading with the Indians is at its height in the months of June and July, and also in August, when it falls off; because it is then the best time for them to make their journeys there and back, as well as for the Hollanders, on account of their harvests.

We came to anchor at Kinderhook, in order to take in some grain, which the female trader before mentioned [Illetie's mistress], had there to be carried down the river.

May 1st, *Wednesday*. We began early to load, but as it had to come from some distance in the country, and we had to wait, we stepped ashore to amuse ourselves. We came to a creek where near the river, lives the man whom they usually call *The Child of Luxury* ('t *Kind van Weelde*), because he formerly had been such an one, but who now was not far from being the *Child of Poverty* ('t *Kind van Armoede*), for he was situated poorly enough. He had a sawmill on the creek, on a water fall, which is a singular one, for it is true that all falls have something special, and so had this one, which was not less rare and pleasant than others. The water fell quite steep, in one body, but it came down in steps, with a broad rest sometimes between them. These steps were sixty feet or more high, and were formed out of a single rock, which is unusual. I reached this spot alone through the woods, and while I was sitting on the mill, my comrade came up with the *Child of Luxury*, who, after he had shown us the mill and falls, took us down a little to the right of the mill, under a rock, on the margin of the creek, where he could behold how wonderful God is even in the most hidden parts of the earth; for we saw crystal lying in layers between the rocks, and when we rolled away a piece of the rock, there was, at least, on two sides of it, a crust or bark, about as

¹ The *fuyck* (pronounced *fowk*) is a hoop-net used for the purpose of catching fish, which gradually diminishes in circumference from the opening until it terminates in a small aperture through which the fish passes into a close net. The body of it is in shape somewhat like a truncated cone.

thick as the breadth of a straw, of a sparkling or glassy substance, which looked like alabaster, and this crust was full of points or gems, which were truly gems of crystal, or like substance. They sparkled brightly, and were as clear as water, and so close together that you could obtain hundreds of them from one piece of the crust. We broke some pieces off, and brought them away with us as curiosities. It is justly to be supposed that other precious stones rest in the crevices of the rocks and mines as these do. I have seen this sort of crystal as large and pointed as the joint of a finger. I saw one, indeed, at the house of Robert Sanders as large as your fist, though it was not clear, but white, like glassy alabaster. It had what they call a table point. Robert Sanders has much of this mountain crystal at his farm, about four miles from Albany, towards the Cahoos, on the east side of the river, but we have not been there.

On returning to the boat, we saw that the woman-trader had sent a quantity of bluish wheat on board, which the skipper would not receive, or rather mix with the other wheat; but when she came she had it done, in which her dishonesty appeared, for when the skipper arrived at New York, he could not deliver the wheat which was under hers. We set sail in the evening, and came to *Claver rack* (Clover reach), sixteen miles further down where we also took in some grain in the evening.

2d, *Thursday*. We were here laden full of grain, which had to be brought in four miles from the country. The boors who brought it in wagons, asked us to ride out with them to their places, which we did. We rode along a high ridge of blue rock on the right hand, the top of which was grown over. This stone is suitable for burning lime, as the people of the Hysopus, from the same kind, burn the best. Large clear fountains flow out of these cliffs or hills, the first real fountains, and only ones which we have met with in this country. We arrived at the places which consist of fine farms; the tillable land is like that of *Schoon echten deel*, low, flat, and on the side of a creek, very delightful and pleasant to look upon, especially at the present time, when they were all green with the wheat coming up. The woodland also, is very good for [making] tillable land, and it was one of the locations which pleased me most, with its agreeable fountains. Coming back to the shore, I made a sketch, as well as I could, of the Catskil mountains, which now showed themselves nakedly, which they did not do to us when we went up the river. They lie on the west side of the river, deep in the country, and I stood on the east side of it. In the evening, we obtained a still more distinct view of them.

DIARY OF REV. SAMUEL CHANDLER.

1755.

[Mr. Chandler was chaplain of some troops which left Gloucester, Mass., in September, 1755, in the expedition against Crown Point. The journal was kept in an interleaved almanac, and was published entire in the *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xvii, 346. We give only what relates to Albany, and its vicinity.]

Oct. 5 Sabbath cloudy small rain in the morning we sat out about 9

clock rode 8 miles to Nobles where is the Gore or contested Land Very fine Land and pretty good roads Chesnut, Walnut, Saxefras. Thence to the Stone House at Claverac Lawrence Hoocebooms the Lands here are in Leviston's Manour we rode on to Kynderhook & lodged at Anthony Quakinbous a Dutch Town compact and scituate on a River much Intervale. We met many soldiers returning from the Camp. in Kynderhook abt 100 familys. Settled about 120 years in the Town 24 Taverns. Went into the Chh a small building square & square roof arched overhead an Altar before the Desk.

6 Sat out over a pitch pine plain to the half way House. Peter Hodawie at Squotoc from thence down to Greenbous to a Tavern On the sign is *Intertainmente for man and Horse at this Turry House* a fine walk up & down the River settlements all along. up abt half mile are pass^d the ferry the river Larger than Connecticut.

Here I saw Mr. Grayham Chaplain Connecticut pas^d by — the ferrige of a man & Horse 10 coppers We got into Albany before sunset.

The Dutch Chimneys have very small Jambs with 3 or 4 rows of Tile Some no Jambs at all We took up Quarters at Lotteridges which is called the English Tavern Major Kingsbury and I lodged at the opposite corner at Wid. Jenaverie a private House.

The city of Albany Has 2 Chh. an English & a dutch tis situated on the west side of Hudsons River abt 155 miles from New York the Town or City is picadoed abt 2 miles round on the west side on a High Eminence is a Fort or Citadell Stone & Lime 4 Bastions acute Angles abt 45° to handsome buildings or Barracks Brick fences but stone on the back side abt 14 Guns 2 before the Gate Garrisoned by an independent company of 100 men Captain Rutherford 15 men mounted upon guard the east side of the fort next the town abt 24 loop holes upon the Parapets the 2 chh are in Broad street that goes from the Fort to the water and a market between them Some Stone Houses many Brick & some of the streets paved though irregular and rough Fort from the river abt half a mile the chh are stone. the House Generally Ends to y^e street & brick ends & stone & wood Back & gutters all along reaching far over the streets Many rows of small Button trees along the streets the Brick Houses many of them curiously floured with Black Bricks & dated with the same the Governours house has 2 Hearts in Black brick House chiefly but one story high & Brick ends notched Like steps window shutters, & loop holes in sellars On the Top of the Houses for weather cocks Horses Lions Geese Sloops &c &c Their Bells very often ringing they ring and not tool for a Funeral. The settees at their doors are kept scoured very neat.

Albany abt North from Kynderhook Albany is the centre of Madam Ranslaws manour which is 24 miles square. From the north Gate to the water is a fine wall of stone & Lime with loop holes. Their beds are Boxes boarded Bottom & a feather Bed 1 shoet under & cover with blanket.

7 fine fair weather we walk out fore noon we are waiting for our stores to come up.

8 we went to se Nat Annis of the Penobscot tribe who was taken after the fight wounded and brought down to Albany. Mr. Saunders & comisary Emerson spent the evening with us he says tis 40 leagues from Crown point to St. Johns.

To carry up 3 Barrels of peas to the camp cost 9£ New York money. The wagoners have 9s per day they are Settled quite compact on both Sides the way from the North Gate abt 1½ mile to Madam Ranslaws Seat at the Mills W^h is pretty Grand.

10 The Vessel appeard down at the over Slaw or Shoals cloudy cold I drawed some plans coppied Maps — Commissary arrived to Washing a Shirt & neckcloth 10^d new York money Coll Cuyler tells me there are abt 500 Famyilies in the City of Albany

11 clear & cool. Frost.

12 Lords day I went up to the Flats where were 2 or 3 companys & preached in Coll Schuylers Barn in the Threshing Flour Very commodius *Text Gen 15-1* the Coll & his Family & others attended Kindly entertaing dined with him he sent his chaise & chair to carry us down we spent the Evening at Coll Lydias's

13 Cloudy rainy

15 to Shewing my Horse before Steel cork tax 5^s we Sat out from Albany towards the camp Lodged at van Arnems near Mohawk River on the flour

16 a fine fair Day we Stopped at 12 & eat broiled pork at Jacob Foits we got over the River at Seratogue after dark & lodged in the Loft of an old forSaken House on the floor without fire and without Supper the lower room being filled with Soldiers & waggoners I had the head ache much in the evening but slept well

17 Breakfast on chocholat but dined on raw Pork at Moses Kill & arrived at Fort Edward abt 3 clock

ALBANY SKETCHED BY KINGDOM.

[Mr. William Kingdom, in his *Abstract of all the most Useful Information relating to America and the British Colonies*, written in 1819, has this brief notice of Albany.]

The capital of the state of New York is distant from that city about 160 miles, and lies at the head of the sloop navigation of the Hudson river. Should the canal to lake Erie be completed, this must become a first rate town; it is even at present a place of considerable business. The population is about 12,000. Wages are about the same as at New York; a mechanic's board about \$3 per week.¹ I pay at my inn \$1.50 per day. Rent of a house and shop in a good situation is from \$500 to \$700 per annum; taxes about \$20. There are many small wood houses which are from \$50 to \$150.

¹ The price usually paid by mechanics for board at this time and for more than ten years later was from \$2 to \$2.50. The expenses of living for the laboring population has never been cheaper anywhere than in Albany.—M.

FANNY FERN FUIT FORT-ORANGE.

[Fragrant Fanny Fern,¹ flippantly fastidious, famed for flowery fustian, finding flooding footwalks flagrantly frivolous, fled far from fallacious Fort-Orange, and framed the following felicitous farewell for its fleeting flames :]

To judge of a city or town from a rail road or steamboat pier point of view, is, I know, most absurd. In all my transits through Albany, all I have known of it has been that execrable piece of pavement between the steamboat landing and the hotel where one breakfasts.² I have come to regard it, consequently, as only the entry to Niagara. My fellow travelers have always averred that "Albany is a beautiful place when you get at it." I never knew the full meaning of *getting at it*, until a few weeks since, when, having an extra hour or two on hand, after a six o'clock breakfast, before resuming my journey, I undertook, with a friend, to investigate Albany. Having been to Chicago, I considered myself well qualified to understand the ups and downs of cities; but alas! this experience availed me nothing in mounting the streets of "excelsior" Albany that warm morning. My verdict, short and insignificant as it is, I here record:—"I would not live there for the gift of a house." As to "shaking off the dust of my feet against it," I hadn't a chance; for every block had half a dozen housemaids, who each leveled a bucket of water at my boots at that early hour, preparatory to a Saturday morning scrub of the pavements, that would have done honor to Philadelphia. Strolling back to the hotel, after a vain attempt to tiptoe through these young floods, I noticed a very peculiar kind of masculine shoe, which the shop-boy had just located conspicuously outside of the store. What is that shoe for? I asked. "To wear," replied Crispin, with Eden-like simplicity. "I guessed as much," said I, laughing; "but a New York merchant, by virtue of those extra pegs in the sole, would have labelled it 'Army shoe,' or 'Seventh regiment shoe,' or any other innocent fib to make it sell." I left him scratching his head at the brilliancy of the idea, which he may be doing yet for aught I know.

¹ The alliterative Fanny Fern is now Mrs. Parton, and sister of the late N. P. Willis, who will be recollected for his admiration of Albany *in the distance*. See *Annals* ix, 218. There seems to be an idiosyncrasy of taste in that family.

² If this was one of the lager saloons above the steam boat landing, it must be confessed there was a time when the flagging was a little defective.

C O L U M B I A S T R E E T

51 feet 9 in.

Ab'm Lansing

24

Thos. Hun, Esq.

25.7

Coenradt Sharp

28.2

Rynier Van Yeveren

35

Peter V. Dusen

25

Peter Young

24.5

Mr. Truax

24.11

John Roorbach

23.9

Isaac V. Arnum

24.4

John Lansing, Esq.

48.1

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N O W B R O A D W A Y

48 feet

S T E U B E N S T R E E T

S T E U B E N S T R E E T

25.2

Widow Wendell

21.4

Mr. McChestny

25

Wm. V. D. Bergh

19.5

T. Vischer

23

Dr. Mancius

48

Garret G. V. Schayck
or
Jeremy Lansing, Esq.

35

Mr. Bisbrow or Vines

35

Nanning Vischer

33.10

Benjamin Wallace

42.8

Jacob Cuyler or
Widow Cuyler

M A P O F N O R T H M A R K E T S T R E E T, (between Steuben and Columbia).

Done the 13th day of August, 1790, by request of STEWERT DEAN, JACOB ROSEBOM, ARM. BLOODGOOD, JOHN VAN ALLEN and ROBERT MCLELLAN, by HENRY I. BOGART.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF 1793.

Sunday, the 17th of November, 1793, was a day long remembered by the inhabitants of this city, and the few who still linger among us retain a vivid recollection of the scenes enacted during that night. The greater portion of the then quiet church-going people of that day had retired to rest, and were slumbering upon their pillows, when they were awakened by the alarming cry of fire. Speedily the flames lighted up the city, and in a short time the inhabitants were out in large numbers to assist in quenching the flames, for then every citizen able to do duty, was a fireman. The fire originated in a barn or stable, belonging to Leonard Gansevoort, in the centre of the block then bounded by Market, State Maiden and Middle laues, in the rear of the store on State street, now occupied by Hickcox & Co. There was a slight breeze blowing when it was first discovered, and but little attention was paid to the alarm by those residing in the immediate neighborhood. They thought that, as it was only a frame building, the flames would be speedily quenched, and without their assistance. But, instead of being subdued, the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time they had reached most of the adjoining property, and in a few hours the heart of the city was enveloped in smoke and flames. The fire laid waste all that portion of the city previously described, from the dwelling house and store of Daniel Hale, northerly to the dwelling house of Teunis T. Van Vechten, on the corner of Maiden lane and Market street (now Broadway), destroying on that street the dwelling houses and stores of D. Waters, John G. Van Schaick, E. Willet, John Maley, James Caldwell, Caldwell & Pearson, C. Glen, P. W. Douw, Maley & Cuyler, and Mrs. Beekman. On State street, there was consumed the dwelling house of T. Barry (then a new and considered an elegant brick building), the store house of G. W. Van Schaick; the house of C. K. Vanderberg, partly occupied by Giles K. Porter, merchant tailor; the dwelling of Leonard Gansevoort; the drug store of Dexter & Pomeroy, and the dwelling of Mrs. Hilton. In Middle lane, there were a large number of stables, all of which were consumed, greatly aiding in the spreading of the fire by the intense heat made by the burning of pitch-pine timber, which was used for building in those days. In Maiden lane the dwelling house of Mrs. Deforest and the new and spacious store house of Maley & Cuyler were destroyed, the latter firm being by far the heaviest losers by this calamity.

Soon after the fire had obtained the mastery and baffled all human efforts, a cold rain storm set in, which, soon after turning to sleet, greatly tended to check its progress. In those days, every man, woman and child, able to handle an empty leather fire bucket, was pressed into service. Every house was required to have three leather water buckets hanging up in its halls; and, in case of fire, the inmates were required not only to bring them to the scene of the disaster, but were compelled to go into the bucket ranks and assist in passing the buckets to and from the wells or pumps to the fire. These ranks were formed in two lines, opposite each other, the one to pass the water to the fire and the other

to return the empty buckets. In the latter, it was no uncommon occurrence to see both male and female, old and young. A fire engine was a novelty in those days; and yet Albany, with 5,000 inhabitants, boasted of two. But one of them could scarcely be called an engine. The largest was about as powerful as our present garden engines, and the other, which was called the house engine, was so light as easily to be carried about by one man. Hose and suction were then unknown. The engines were filled by buckets and the water thrown from a pipe fixed on the top of the engine. At the fire previously alluded to, the largest engine stood at the corner of Market and State streets; the gutter was dammed up and the engine supplied by the water which ran down the hill and which was gathered up in leather buckets.

It will be recollected that all the stables on Middle lane were destroyed. They were constructed of very combustible materials, and contained the usual winter stock of hay and straw. The heat was so great as to endanger the dwellings on Pearl street. Domine Ellison (as he was then familiarly called), rector of St. Peter's Church, and a man beloved by all who knew him, was quite active throughout this emergency. It was mainly through his exertions and good management that they were saved. He directed mops to be made of woolen fabrics, which were kept wet and constantly applied to the shutters and woodwork upon the houses most exposed to the heat of the fire.

The progress of the flames was checked in Maiden lane by Capt. Willett, who fortunately was here with his vessel. He rallied his hands and directed them to chop down a frame building midway between Pearl street and Middle lane. This act checked the progress of the flames in that direction. While this was going on, by the aid of blankets upon roofs kept moist by the bucket gang, the progress of the fire was checked on State street, but it was not before morning that it became evident that the fire had reached its farthest point. The citizens devoted the greater part of the following Monday in raking and extinguishing the burning embers.

The fire was so plainly the work of an incendiary, that not only were several slaves arrested upon suspicion, but subsequently a meeting of the common council was held and an ordinance passed forbidding any negro or mulatto, of any sex, age or description whatever, from walking in the streets or lanes after 9 o'clock in the evening, or from being in any tavern or tippling house after that hour, under penalty of twenty-four hours confinement in the jail. At the expiration of such confinement they were to be brought before the mayor, recorder or an alderman, when they were at liberty to show, by their master or mistress, that they were out upon lawful and necessary business. If they established this fact, they were discharged upon paying the jail expenses; but if they failed, they were further punished by fine and imprisonment. The municipal authorities were active in ferreting out the perpetrators of this high crime which, according to the English law, was punishable with death. It was then the law of this land, and as punishment was more summary than it is now, the guilty parties knew that hanging would follow conviction. The proceedings in court which followed this fire attracted much attention, particularly among the colored population, in consequence of several of their number having been arrested upon suspicion of being implicated in the arson.—*Evening Journal.*

The sun had sunk beneath the western horizon and many of the then inhabitants of the city were seeking sweet sleep when the shrill cry of fire! fire! caused them to leap from their couches. It was on Sunday night, about 10½ o'clock, on the 17th of November, 1793, that the demon spirit caused a fire to be kindled in a stable, in the heart of the city, by which property to a large amount was destroyed. That it was the act of an incendiary, was never questioned, instigated by unrequited love and revenge.

Tradition asserts that a young man named Sanders, residing in Schenectady, had been paying marked attention to the only daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, and that, from a just, real or imaginary cause, he had either been jilted by that young lady, or been quietly informed by her father, that his visits to his house were unsolicited and very annoying. This, as it might naturally be supposed, came with crushing weight upon the feelings of a young man, proud in spirit and exalted in his future expectations. His whole mind appeared to have been centered in that direction, and the unexpected bursting of his high hopes and expectations, caused him to become a viper and to return the sting. Sanders had a warm friend in this city, by the name of McBurney, who kept a jewelry shop in State street. McBurney proved to be not only a true but cunning friend, as the sequel will show, for he not only carried out Sanders's design, but so managed the affair as not only to escape detection, or in any way criminate himself or his friend. It appears from the tale of our relator, that McBurney called in the negro Pomp, to assist him in carrying out his plan of revenge. He held out to the gazing eyes of Pomp, a toy of great value, a massive gold watch, to any one who would, on a certain night, fire the stable of Mr. Gansevoort. It appears that Pomp, either lacked the moral courage to commit the act, or through selfish motives, entrusted two wenches with its commission, over whom, it is said, he had almost complete control. The one was named Bet, and she was a slave to Philip S. Van Rensselaer, who was subsequently mayor of this city, from 1799 to 1814; and the other, named Dinah, a slave belonging to Volkert Douw. Bet was only about 16 or 17 years of age; she was a handsome wench, and was a great favorite with Mrs. Van Rensselaer. She came from Peekskill, where she was born and brought up in the family of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother; and, soon after the latter was married, she was brought to this city by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, as a gift from her mother. Dinah was about the same age, and both were looked upon as giddy, thoughtless, but not wicked girls. After Pomp had concluded the negotiations with the girls, to commit the arson, he apparently became alarmed, and fearing the consequences that might ensue, endeavored to prevail upon them to relinquish the thought of committing the fiendish act. The same evening, Pomp was seen in his master's stable, in company with the girls, endeavoring to persuade them from doing it, and a short time previous to the breaking out of the fire he was seen with them in Middle alley, talking to them in a supplicating tone of voice. In fact he was overheard to say, that he would not give them the watch if they committed the deed. Upon the alarm being given, Mrs. Van Rensselaer immediately thought of Bet, and, going to her room, found that she was missing. All the next day she was absent from home, and the next time seen by her mistress she was in jail. While

there she revealed to Mrs. Van Rensselaer the crime she had committed and the manner she accomplished it. In an old shoe she carried live coals of fire from the kitchen of Mr. Gansevoort to his barn and threw them upon the hay. The fire not igniting as speedily as she expected, she went again to the stable, and upon finding the coals dead returned immediately to the kitchen and the second time carried coals in the same manner into the stable. The conflagration speedily ensued, and resulted as previously stated.

The very next day after the fire of the 17th these same girls set on fire the stable of Peter Gansevoort, in the rear of his house, on the corner of Market street (now Broadway) and Maiden lane, which was also destroyed, and the same evening visited the house on the opposite corner, and attempted to set it on fire by putting coals of fire in a bureau drawer containing clothes. In this they did not succeed for want of air.

Soon after the burning of Gen. Peter Gansevoort's stable, Bet and Dinah were arrested for the arson on the 17th, and on the following day acknowledged their guilt, and also implicated Pomp, who was subsequently incarcerated in jail. While there they were treated with the utmost kindness. They were furnished daily with food from their respective mistresses' table, and Bet was frequently visited by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who felt a motherly affection towards her unfortunate slave. The three were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. They were confined in separate rooms in jail, but by means of a stove-pipe hole they were enabled to converse with each other. Possessed, as they must have been, with the spirit of a demon, these girls entertained some feelings of honor. A few evenings before the day fixed upon for their execution, the jailer overheard a conversation between the trio, in which the wenches exonerated Pomp from all blame, and regretted that they had not heeded his advice. The following morning they went so far as to tell the jailer that Pomp was innocent and that they alone were guilty. About this time, Pomp was a great favorite among the leading citizens, and upon his being pronounced innocent by the wenches, strenuous efforts were made to save his life. Judge Robert Yates and his daughter, Mrs. Major Fairley, took a lively interest in his behalf, as did also John Van Ness Yates, Sebastian Visscher and others. The matter was brought before Gov. Geo. Clinton, who was prevailed upon to grant a temporary respite. Pomp was subsequently, unknown to his friends, prevailed upon to make a confession. He revealed what was known to be true, in regard to the origin of the fire, but he also acknowledged having robbed the mail, which at that time was punishable with death. The girls were executed in the following spring on Pinkster hill, which was then a few rods west of the Academy, or about on the corner of Fayette and Hawk streets. The revelations made by Pomp were given to Gov. Clinton, and a few months after the execution of the wenches, Pomp suffered the extreme penalty of the law upon the same spot. Sanders and McBurney were not arrested, for there was no evidence against them except the assertions of Pomp, and he being implicated in the crime his evidence could not be taken.

Before closing this sketch we cannot refrain from noticing a fact of rather uncommon occurrence in these days and one well worthy of reflection: The daughter of Mr. Gansevoort was subsequently married, and is now living in affluence near this city, in the enjoyment of the society of

the early partner of her joys and of her sorrows. Although she has outlived the scriptural term of life, she is still in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, with the proud satisfaction of being surrounded by her children, her grand children, and her great-grand children.

CHARACTER AND ECCENTRICITIES OF THE SLAVE POMP.

Before and for a long period after the revolutionary war, almost every family in this city had its slaves, to do the drudgery work in and about the house. Every family raised its own vegetables, in gardens, either adjoining the house or upon what was called the hills, and it was also the duty of the colored people to till these grounds. Among the colored inhabitants of this city was a youth of about twenty-five years of age, who, by his acts of wickedness, not only cost his master much anxiety of mind, but also large sums of money. His name was Pomp, and he belonged to Matthew Visscher. Where he came from is not known, but it is supposed that he emigrated from the city of New York. Among some old papers recently overhauled, the bill of sale of Pomp was found, which we copy, verbatim, for the benefit of those who are curious in those matters :

“ALBANY 30 January 1788.

Received of Matthew Visscher Esqr. the sum of ninty pounds, New York currency it being for a negro boy named Pomp of about the age of eleven years sold him this day, and I do hereby warrant the said negro boy Pomp, against all claims and demands that may be made against him.

Present

JACOB ROSEBOOM Jr

HENRY WENDELL.”

In his youthful days, Pomp was not looked upon as a bright, or even an intelligent boy ; but was honest, trustworthy and a faithful servant. As he grew older, he became more and more indolent, and courting the company of females of his own complexion, he became a frequent truant from home and unreliable as a servant. When near the age of manhood, he became independent in feeling but was not impudent. Those who remember Tobias Morgan, of a more recent day, can picture to the mind's eye Pomp. Tobias, from 1834 to the time of his death, always paraded with the Burgesses corps, when they were called out for duty. Tobias was in his glory when he was decked out in his gayest apparel, and so was Pomp. Tobias, however, was not a favorite among the females, while Pomp was a gay fellow among the wenches (as they were then called), and in dress he was frequently foppish. In his efforts to imitate in dress those who mingled in a different society, he became a thief. Having the freedom of his master's house, he, upon several occasions, stole large sums of money belonging to his mistress, and after obtaining what he desired in the way of dress, he would place the remainder where it could be found. Although he frequently deserved the application of the birch rod upon his back, he was never whipped by either his master or his master's son, but was always treated, after he reached the age of manhood, much better than his conduct merited.

During the revolutionary war the inhabitants of this city were mainly

dependent upon their own resources in obtaining wearing apparel — the stock of woolen and cotton goods imported previous to the declaration of independence having been bought up and held at such prices that home manufacture was resorted to, and it was then no common occurrence to see a spinning wheel whirling around daily in almost every house, and the younger members of the family were engaged in making yarn.

Soon after the close of the war, business revived, importations were resumed, and speedily rich silks, satins and broad cloths took the place of linsey-wolseys and home-made woolen cloths. Extremes in everything usually follow each other, and in this respect the change of fashion was not an exception to the general rule. The gayest colored fabrics were selected by both males and females for dresses and garments. Colors of the rainbow took the place of the sombre brown and the heavy black previously worn by females, while blue, pea green and scarlet broad-cloths were selected by the males for dress coats. Then the *bon ton* (as even some do now) must needs go to New York to purchase their garments, for each and every one must have something different from his neighbor. Sail vessels were then the only means of conveyance to that city, and a trip to New York and back occupied from a fortnight to a month, as captains then in command of vessels dropped anchor at nightfall and seldom caused the oars to be plied during a calm. A passage to or from New York in less than a week was considered a great feat; and the captain who was so fortunate as to bring a copy of a New York paper containing the news by a foreign arrival, was welcomed by the proprietors and editors of the *Albany Gazette*, for then they were enabled to regale their readers with columns of news from the old country. The negro Pomp, upon seeing his master return from New York, at the close of a legislative session, decked out in a pea green colored broad-cloth coat, short collar and gilt buttons, took such a fancy to it that he was again tempted to resort to his old tricks to gratify his wishes. He stole a large sum of money from his mistress, and with his ill-gotten treasure he fled to New York, laying for several days in the hold of a vessel, unknown to the captain, until it was too late to put him on shore. The first tidings of the whereabouts of Pomp were received by his master from the captain of the vessel in which he fled. He left him in New York, and on the day the vessel left that port he discovered Pomp parading in Broadway, wearing a bright red cloth coat, cut in the prevailing fashion, adorned with gilt buttons. Pomp's conduct previous to this occurrence had been so annoying, both to his master and mistress, that this act settled his doom. His master then concluded to get rid of him forever, and accordingly directed a friend in New York to arrest and sell him to the highest bidder. This brought Pomp to his senses, for the negro was conscious of having a kind and indulgent master. Upon his knees he implored the agent in New York not to sell him, but to write home to his master and tell him that if he would forgive him this time he would never again offend or give him any trouble. The letter was sent, but a reply was not received until after Pomp had been sold. The bill of sale, however, had not been signed, and the purchaser, hearing of his previous pranks, was easily induced to yield him up, and Pomp returned home to commit a greater crime and to receive a severer punishment — the forfeiture of his life as an incendiary. — *Evening Journal.*

ALBANY CHURCHES IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Although much has been written about olden times in Albany, yet occurrences sixty-five years ago, have, until recently, been kept treasured up in the human breast. Those who have had occasion to search through the files of the *Albany Gazette*, published prior to 1800, have searched in vain to find any of the daily occurrences in this city noticed in its columns; in fact, the principal object and aim of the publisher appeared to be the publication of foreign and political news. A fire which then laid nearly half this city in ruins, occupied less than one-third, while two, three, and even four columns were devoted to national and state political events. Politics in those days ran to a feverish excitement, and as the *Gazette* was then the leading Federal organ in the state, the publishers were doubtless compelled to comply with its party behests by the publication of political articles to the exclusion of local news.

The subject matter contained in this article we have obtained from an old resident of this city, who, although having passed the scripture limit of three-score and ten years, is yet active and unimpaired in mind. The early recollections imparted to us are as vivid as those of the present day; and as the fact of their truthfulness cannot be gainsayed, these sketches of olden times in Albany may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Prior to 1795 Albany could boast of five churches, and this day upwards of ten times that number. In that year the most conspicuous was the Old Dutch Church, built in 1715, in State street, at the intersection of Market and Court streets, now Broadway. Many of the present day recollect the small, square, stone building, with its peaked roof and small windows. Those who never looked upon that curious pile may have seen the life-like picture of it in various show-windows in our city. The internal arrangement of this church was in keeping with its external appearance; and those of the present day, who object to gaudy places of worship, would probably be startled with the announcement that it was a gaily painted and a richly ornamented church. The pulpit was of an octagon form, constructed of dark oak, resembling black walnut, richly varnished and polished. The ceiling and the front of the gallery were painted sky-blue, and the windows covered with richly colored glass, bearing the insignia of the coat of arms of the most influential members of the church. The pews on the ground floor, with the exception of three, were for the exclusive use of the female members of the congregation; and of the reserved three, one was appropriated for the use of the governor of the state, the second for the judges and clerks of the court, and the third for the infirm male members of the congregation. All the male members, except those for whom special provision were made, were compelled to sit in the gallery.

In those days stoves or furnaces were unknown in churches, and those who desired to be kept warm during the service by artificial means, were obliged to provide themselves with portable stoves or warm bricks. Foot stoves were then in vogue, and it was not an uncommon occurrence to

see, on a Sunday, from fifty to seventy-five colored servants or slaves, at the church door, awaiting the arrival of master or mistress, with two or more foot stoves in hand, filled with live hickory coals taken from an old Dutch fire-place. It is said that some of the young portion of the attendants were in the habit of carrying hot bricks, done up in flannel and covered with a handkerchief, which they placed under their feet; but of this, some doubt is expressed. In these days, such demonstrations, with a view towards health and comfort, would be laughed at; but in those days it was no laughable matter to sit in a cold church for three long hours to listen to the preaching of the gospel, when the thermometer was below zero.

Next in order of time was the German Lutheran Church, which was built after the Dutch and before the English Church, but the exact date we have been unable to obtain. It was a frame building on Pearl street occupying the ground near where the present market now stands. Its external appearance and internal arrangement were of such a character as to give it no peculiarity. It resembled the older country churches of the present day, with a small belfry bell, which seldom tinkled except upon a Sabbath day.

The third church, in respect to age, was the English Episcopal, or more properly called St. Peter's. It was a blue stone building, with a short stone tower, located in State street, at the intersection with Chapel, but rather to the west of that line. The main entrance was towards the south, and the steps of the stoop were within a few feet of the present curb stone on the south side of State street, opposite the door way of the present residence of Philip Wendell, Esq. There was a door way leading out to the north, but it was seldom used. The church was erected in 1715, and the tower built a few years after. There were some sketches made of this building from recollection several years after it was demolished, but the best are imperfect and give but a faint idea of the church. The altar was located in the east end, and over it was a triplet window. On the sides there were two windows facing to the north and two towards the south. The pulpit, reading and clerk's desks were on the north side between the windows; and the pews so constructed that the congregation sat facing the pulpit. There was a gallery on the west end, the entrance to it from the south door. The walls were adorned with large, fine, valuable oil paintings, all of scriptural device except one, and that was the coat of arms of Great Britain. These pictures were taken down upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and were subsequently destroyed by a fire which occurred in this city in 1797. The tablet over the main entrance to the church contained the names of Peter Sylvester and John Fryer, wardens. There are still living two representatives of the latter family. The history of this church, together with the prominent part its rectors took in the early civilization of this country, occupy some space in the *Documentary History* of this state. The present rector of St. Peter's, the Rev. Dr. Pitkin, has in his possession a very valuable set of silver communion service plate, presented by Queen Anne during her reign; and the bell which was this year taken down from the recently demolished church called the worshipers together in the old church. It bears date 1751. In the old church there was a brass clock, imported from England, which was also trans-

ferred to the recently demolished building. This clock was removed some forty years ago to give place to an iron one of doubtful value. Whether this clock was imperfect or whether the belfry was haunted by spirits after the brass one was removed, is a matter of conjecture; but this one fact is true, that frequently after midnight the clock would keep on striking until it had run down. The old brass clock was removed to the jewelry shop of Wm. McHarg, in Broadway, where it remained until it was consumed in the great conflagration in 1848.

In connection with this church it is proper to note, that the first innovation in regard to the comfort of the congregation was made by the vestry. The old church was heated about 1790 with stoves obtained from the then celebrated Ancram furnace on Livingston Manor.

Our firemen of the present day probably would be glad to learn that the first fire engine and enginehouse was located at the north side of this church. The building was not three stories high, nor was it built of brick or stone; nor was the floor covered with brussels carpet or its walls adorned with mirrors and fine paintings. It was a frame building, seven by nine and six feet high. The first engine it contained was about the size of a wash tub, and so light as to be easily carried by two persons to any part of a house. It was as powerful as our present smallest garden engines, and was run upon two wheels. The second was a much larger engine about one-half the size of those now in use, without suction or hose. In those days suction was unknown, and the conveying of water through hose upon a fire was not dreamed of.¹

The First Presbyterian Church was built after these about the year 1763. It was located upon what was then called Gallows hill, west of Pearl street, and it, together with the burial ground, occupied the space now bounded by William, Grand, Beaver and Hudson streets. It was an ordinary looking frame building, surmounted with a small tower containing a bell. It was reached by a long and tedious stair-case winding around the hill and difficult of being reached, particularly in the fall and winter seasons. Long before this church was demolished, it was the dread of the neighborhood, who feared that some tempestuous blast from Old Boreas would hurl it down upon them, as it was not "built upon a rock." After the so called "Brick Church" was erected on the corner of Beaver and South Pearl streets, it was demolished, to the infinite delight of the neighborhood.

The fifth church built was erected by a band of German emigrants on Arbor hill, some time prior to 1794. It was a small building, constructed of wood, and resembled an ordinary dwelling house of that day. The services were conducted in the German tongue, and the singers were aided by an organ, the first used for religious worship in this city. The latter fact our narrator remembers distinctly from an occurrence which although trivial in itself, is of such a character as to impress it upon a youthful mind. There was a small gallery in the church, and alongside of the

¹ It will be seen by reference to the *Annals*, x, 19, that as early as 1731, a *spuyt* was sent for with *suction*, and six feet of *sucking pipe*, and forty feet of hose. The reason assigned for removing the engines to the church was, that they got out of repair in the house where they were kept, on account of its situation.—*Hist. Coll.* i. 329.—*M.*

organ was suspended a rope, reaching to the ceiling. While the organ was being played a man stood in the gallery pulling upon the rope, as if ringing a bell. As no sound was heard resembling that of a bell, and as the act looked so ridiculous in those days, an examination was instituted after the service, when it was ascertained that the rope was attached to the bellows of the organ. The bellows and hanging were constructed similar to those used by black-smiths in heating forges. This church, unlike all the others, appears to have dwindled out and left no mark behind it.

ALBANY AFRICAN CHURCH.

[The house of assembly having, on the 18th March, 1824, passed a bill changing the name of this church to *The Albany Baptist Church*, a writer in the *Daily Advertiser* gave the following account of the origin of it.]

This Church was instituted in the autumn of 1820, and incorporated the same year, under the general act for the incorporation of religious societies. Some time after this, a subscription paper was opened for the purpose of procuring funds for the erection of "a house of such dimensions as would contain a place for public worship and a school room." Under the impression that this house, when completed, would be open to any religious denomination the colored people of this city might elect, and that a part of it would be appropriated for a school room, gentlemen of all persuasions contributed to its erection. But as soon, or even before the house was finished, the trustees of this association petitioned the legislature to change its name as above stated, and consequently to vest the property belonging to it in the Albany African Baptist Church. In justification of this extraordinary course, they urge the necessity of the association assuming a definite and sectarian denomination; that Baptists chiefly contributed to the erection of the house; and that the association can never flourish in its present form. But these reasons are evidently inconclusive. For the association being now incorporated, possesses all the powers for the transaction of its concerns that any other religious society does or can possess; and it is well known that many communities, being unable to support any one religious denomination exclusively, have merged their distinctive principles in the general good, by building houses of public worship, without any specific sectarian denomination; and that from this circumstance, no legal difficulties have ever necessarily occurred. And notwithstanding Baptists may have chiefly contributed to the erection of the house in question (which is not admitted), they must have done it with a knowledge of the terms set forth in the subscription paper, and therefore can not be injured or disappointed if no alteration should be made in the name of the association to which they voluntarily contributed. The proposed alteration has already excited much feeling, both among the white and colored people of this city, and the interference of the legislature in a dispute of this kind is not only derogatory from its high character, but sets an example calculated to increase applications of a similar nature, &c.

THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

The city of Albany is the centre of population, of travel and communication, and of the business of the state. The confluence of canals and river and railways, gives it advantages above all interior cities. Its age and the traditions that attach to it, make it memorable in the history of the country. It is the oldest settlement in the thirteen states, Jamestown in Virginia, having been swept out of existence soon after its occupation; and San Augustine, founded in Spanish colonial times and absorbed into the union by treaty in 1819, can hardly dispute its claim to be the oldest city in the union. Before the Mayflower reached Plymouth rock, and before New York was founded, Albany became a trading post, and it maintained its foremost place in the history of the country through all the eras of its development. Either from indifference, or from preoccupation with other objects, or from its cosmopolitan habits and disposition that has lifted it above the provincial egotism that characterizes the sectional extremes of the country, New York has been little studious of the preservation and presentation of its history. Possibly the fact that its career commenced under the auspices of one race and has terminated under the government of another, has had something to do with this. A few pious hands have gathered the memorials of the past. But the greatest genius of our state was devoted to the ridicule of its earliest heroes; and Irving's *Knickerbocker* was almost as unfilial a profanation of history as the Pucelle in which Voltaire bewrayed the age of France's chivalry and faith. More reverent hands would have shown New York to have been the classic ground of freedom in the new world; and this our city, its Mecca. The Indians were forming here, when the country was first discovered, a social organization and a civil polity, such as nowhere else on the continent was seen. Left to themselves they would have developed a civilization of no inferior order. The Dutch planted here the principles of religious toleration and of individual independence, and laid the foundations of that commercial spirit, in which the state has since found its greatness. With the English came a new order of events; and a new race. They introduced a landed aristocracy, and they divided the population in the struggles of politicians. All this made diversity of race and character, and of creed; and with diversity, tolerance. We constructed with our own means, the chain of canals to the lakes which called into being the great west. We held open the portals through which the millions of emigrants poured in to scatter over those broad prairies. The bosom of the state has ever swelled with national feeling, rather than with state pride, for New York has felt that it was the chiefest part of the nation. In this city was the first settlement of white men, and the first fortress in defense of civilization. It was in Albany that the first convention for the union of the colonies was held; and over this body Benjamin Franklin presided. Its ostensible object was the defense of the colonies against the attacks of the savages; but the germ of the future union was thus planted, and not without intention. The barrier

which the state interposed to the incursions of the savages upon New England, had a singular effect upon the character of both people. The descendants of the pilgrims were without enterprise or the spirit of adventure; clinging together, living in narrow thoughts and narrower creeds, and only reaching beyond their circle when from time to time their persecuting spirit drove a portion of their members out of their fold to seek shelter in new settlements. New York bore the brunt of the Indian and of the French wars; and Albany was always the centre of attack. It was so in the revolution. Burgoyne's march was upon Albany, and if he had occupied the city, the junction with Clinton, in New York, would have been easy, and an unbroken line have been opened between the seaport and the Canadas. Arnold's treason had the same object. The surrender of Burgoyne, who was marched in a prisoner to this city, was the virtual end of the war of the revolution. New York was the frontier state in the war of 1812; and bore the brunt of attack upon her lakes and harbor. The attempt of the British to detach the disaffected states of New England was defeated by her steadiness and the valor of her sons. It was from this city that Gov. Tompkins supplied the men and means that carried the country through the crisis. What New York has done in the recent struggle to uphold the union, is fresh to the minds of the people. The money that sustained the contest; the strong arms that upheld it; the unexampled machinery of war that has made the contest the wonder of mankind, were supplied mainly by her. She asked nothing in return, only that the union should be preserved and the constitution maintained. The children of a state whose history is so noble, should cultivate a state pride—not a spirit of narrow sectionalism, but of generous self-respect, and that feeling which renders due honor to the past and the great ancestral races that figured in it. We are about to erect a place for the archives and memorials of that past—a temple of history where the records of the state may be preserved. We are to erect a Capitol for the state which should be worthy of its traditions, and still more of its future. This city as the centre of its population and communication, and as the point most memorable in its history, is and should be the location for such a structure. Let no petty and unworthy feeling dispute its claims, or divert the generous hand of the state, or belittle the work.—*Argus*.

DR. WILLIAM ADAMS of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 97, arrived in this village, having borne without much apparent fatigue, the journey from Albany, a distance of more than seventy miles, in the stage, in one day. With the activity of middle age he left his bed at one o'clock at night, and unattended, except by casual passengers, performed his long journey with the purpose of spending the summer with a beloved grand daughter who resides in this village; and the next day after his arrival was seen moving with ease and agility around our streets, and rejoicing in the pleasantness and beauty of spring. He has been more than 70 years a practicing physician in Schenectady, and was a surgeon under Sir William Johnson in the old French war.—*Litchfield (Ct.) Post*, June, 1827.

THE HILL IN OLDEN TIME.

In the city surveyor's office is a curious old map of that part of Albany west of the Capitol, or as it is entitled, "New Lots laid out on the Gallows hill." The north bounds of the city at this date was the south line of Patroon street, now Clinton avenue.¹ Proceeding thence southerly we next have Wall street, then Howe street, next Queen street, King street, Prince street, Predeaux street, Quiter street, Wolfe street, Pitt street, at the junction of which with Duke street, now Eagle, was Gallows hill, where the Cathedral stands.² The above streets ran westerly. The fort is laid down with its burying ground immediately north; its walls extended north nearly to Maiden lane, south to about the centre of State, west to near Eagle, and east to Lodge street. A cemetery occupies the block between State, Lancaster, Eagle and Hawk. The streets on the hill, running north and south, were called Duke street, Hawk street, Boscawen street, Warren street and Johnson street. These names continued until 11th September, 1790, when it was resolved that Duke street be hereafter called Eagle street. Hawk street be hereafter called Hawk street. Boscawen street be hereafter called Swan street. Warren street be hereafter called Dove street. Johnson street be hereafter called Lark street. Gage street be hereafter called Swallow street (now Knox). Schenectady street be hereafter called Snipe street. Schoharry street be hereafter called Duck street (now Robin street). The next parallel street was ordered to be called Pidgeon (now Perry street). The next to Pidgeon, Turkey street (now Quail). The next to Turkey, Sparrow street (now Ontario). Wall street was changed to Hare, and is now Orange street. Howe street was changed to Fox, and is now Canal street. Queen street was changed to Elk, and still retains that name. King street was changed to Lion, and is now Washington avenue. Prince street west of Eagle, was changed to Deer, and is now State street. Predeaux was changed to Tiger, and is now Lancaster street. Quiter street so called to perpetuate the Indian name of Peter Schuyler, was changed to Buffaloe street and is now Hudson. Wolfe street, called after the hero of Abraham's Plains, was changed to Wolf, and is now Lydius. Pitt street was changed to Otter; next to Westerlo, and is now Elm street. Monckton was changed to Mink street, and is now West Ferry. — *Evening Journal*.

¹ This affords another instance of reckless legislation. The patroon gave the land which constitutes the north half of the street throughout its entire length, about 14 miles, and the street was thus named in compliment to his munificence. It should have satisfied the innovators to have called it Patroon avenue, if it was imperative to have an *avenue*.—*M.*

² Gallows hill seems to have been migratory. By some authorities it was at the corners of Hudson and Grand streets, others locate it on Johnny Robinson's hill, now leveled, that stood about where the First Presbyterian Church now stands. It has also been located west of the Academy park.—*M.*

WEST ALBANY.

1862.

What it Was and how it Came to be What it Is—the Cattle Trade—the Central Rail Road Machine Shops—their Builders and Projectors—the Number of Workmen Employed, &c., &c.

The old residenter, he, who forty years ago was wont, in the days of his boyhood, to go hunting for pigeons, quail, &c., or indulge in the pastime rendered popular by Izaak Walton, was sure to wend his way northward and westward to Cow creek, some three or three and a half miles distant from the populous portion of the city of Albany. The locality which was then covered with pine bushes, and without any other evidence of civilization than the old Powder house, which now remains there, in advanced dilapidation, is now a thrifty, growing and destined-to-be, village of much importance, known the country over as West Albany. In the season, in the days referred to, the sportsmen of the city might have been seen, in goodly numbers, wending their way to Cow creek, and there bagging all they wanted of pigeons, quails, &c. Indeed in those times game of the description spoken of was as "plenty as huckleberries," and a hundred-weight daily was the reward of those who followed the pursuit, either for business or pleasure. It was in these days that the Shakers, at Niskayuna, were most seriously annoyed by the large number of sportsmen, who, in the prosecution of their pastime, used frequently, by the discharge of their weapons, set fire to the underbrush, causing great apprehensions of impending destruction to the property and dwellings of the Shakers. For a long time these ravages of the fiery element were attributed to the summer fallow; but the good Mother Ann Lee finally ascertained the cause and took measures to prevent its recurrence. Mother Ann, it will be remembered by some, while on her passage to this country, gained much repute from the following circumstance: The vessel on which she was a passenger sprang a leak in mid-ocean, and to such an extent that it was evident that she must soon founder. It was at this juncture that the good Ann, before the assembled passengers and crew, most earnestly and with impassioned eloquence besought the aid of the Great Power to relieve them from their distress and impending danger. Some peculiar combination of circumstances caused the closing of the leak, and Mother Ann was consequently looked upon as a very remarkable personage. The *prestige* of this occurrence followed her advent in this country, and the discovery and suppression of the *summer fallow* was attributed to her great influence with powers other than human.

Eight years ago, even what is now known all over this country, from the remotest northern limit of Maine to Texas on the south, was only a wild tract of sandy and barren land. The swift passenger and ponderous freight trains of the New York Central rail road went rumbling by day after day, without blowing even a whistle to indicate that there was a cross road in the vicinity. But it was about this time that the rapidly increasing business of the road, and its consequent necessary multiplicity

of rolling stock, in locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars, together with the then incipient cattle traffic, induced the purchase by the corporation of some three hundred and fifty acres of land there. To those not conversant with the purposes of its purchase (as we now remember), the action of the directors was attributed to disguising the public to the fact that the road's earnings had been enormous, and that a portion of its surplus receipts were thus invested to escape legislative interference, in the matter of extra imposition of tolls, a reduction of the rates of fare, &c. The wisdom and forethought of those making the purchase has, however, been most eminently and satisfactorily demonstrated. It was but a year or two subsequent that West Albany became famous as a cattle mart, and has since steadily increased in the amount of traffic annually carried on there in that line, until it is now the greatest depot for the wholesale trade in cattle of any market in the country. The Central rail road corporation, yielding to the demands made upon them for the shipment of live stock, in 1855, resolved to add to their facilities for carrying cattle, sheep and hogs, and to provide for such conveniences for the drovers and care for their stock as would be most likely to invite an increase of the business. To this end the company set apart a considerable portion of their land, building extensive platforms to secure safety in unloading, and covering some twenty acres with substantial pens or yards for the security of the different droves, until the owners found purchasers, shipped to another market, or found pasture lands in the vicinity. The traffic in live stock was now becoming an enterprise of great magnitude, and among those first to see the importance and reap the advantage of the growing trade was the late D. D. T. Moore (whose establishment is now conducted by his son), and Messrs. Andrew Hunter and Nathaniel Gallup, who purchased large tracts of land in the vicinity of the cattle station, upon which they erected commodious hotels for the accommodation of cattle dealers, and laid out feeding yards—attached to their houses, covering from twenty to forty acres—for their stock. The outlay of these persons, as well as the rail road company, was heavy, and to a certain extent, experimental; but the fitness of their arrangements for the trade soon became known to those in the business, and induced many to try the Central route. From that time to the present the traffic has steadily increased, until the Central has become the greatest live stock carrying rail road in the country, now employing in the business not less than seven hundred cars. In 1855 the average monthly freight receipts at West Albany was \$25,200. In 1861 it was \$67,800; and thus far in this year there is a handsome increase over the corresponding period last year. And this increase goes on notwithstanding the fact that the live-hog trade—which has become so great as to employ from two hundred to three hundred cars each week during the present season—has been removed from West to East Albany.

Aside from the rail road facilities and conveniences afforded, Albany has advantages as a cattle market not possessed by any other city. It is central between New York and the eastern markets, so that the drover coming here meets buyers from the several great markets, and always finds more or less competition in bidding; and if he does not sell, he still has a choice of markets. He may take his cattle to New York, or he may

go east with them ; but if he takes the Erie rail road route, he has but one market to go to, and can meet with but one class of buyers. He must go to New York, and he must sell there. Another advantage to him in coming to Albany, aside from the fact that feeding is cheaper, is that he can sell his stock himself, whereas, if he goes to New York, he must place his cattle in the hands of commission men, to whom he must pay so much per head for selling them. These advantages are so well understood among those in the trade, that there are there scores of drovers who make sure to sell here, however discouraging the market may be, rather than go further. These reasons explain why at least two-thirds of the cattle shipped over the Central rail road are sold here. In 1859 the average weekly receipts were 2,542 head; in 1860, 3,141 head; in 1861, 3,348 head. Estimating that two-thirds of the receipts (and this is a low estimate) are sold here, and assuming that the cattle sold at an average price of \$45 per head, it appears that \$100,435 changed hands every week, or \$5,222,620 for the year. It must be borne in mind that this is a strictly cash business. In our cattle market there are no middle men. The drover receives his pay as soon as the bargain is closed, or, at the worst, has only to follow his stock to New York, and receive his money the next morning.

To the cattle traffic of West Albany must be added the sheep trade, which has increased in even greater ratio. The average weekly receipts of sheep, via Central rail road, have been as follows: In 1859, 2,542; in 1860, 3,867; in 1861, 4,051. Nearly two-thirds of the sheep receipts are sold here, and at least one-half to Albany buyers, who slaughter chiefly for the New York market. Assuming that two-thirds of the receipts are sold, and estimating their average value at \$3.50 per head, it follows that about half a million of dollars changed hands here in the sheep trade alone last year.

To all this must be added the traffic in live hogs, which amounts to no inconsiderable item, as may be inferred from the following table, embracing a period of ten weeks in 1861. The figures are reliable, having been procured from the records of the road :

Week Ending	Receipts.	Week Ending	Receipts.
Sept. 30,	10,300 head.	Nov. 11,	22,900 head.
Oct. 7,	18,300 "	Nov. 18,	31,800 "
Oct. 14,	16,300 "	Nov. 25,	28,300 "
Oct. 21,	14,600 "	Dec. 2,	37,000 "
Oct. 28,	18,300 "	Dec. 9,	43,000 "

In the spring, after the purchase of the grounds, the company commenced the erection of the mammoth engine or locomotive round-house there, for the temporary storing of locomotives—the capacity of the roundhouse in this city being found entirely inadequate for the purposes intended. And though the corporation were buying property on the east line of their track from the Maiden lane depot way through to the dock as far up as Lumber street, it was then evident that they wanted and must have more territory. Accordingly, the present engine house at West Albany was erected. The brick in the first two shops erected was principally taken from the row of residences on Montgomery street on the east side, running from Steuben to Columbia streets, and which

after their erection and for many, many years after, were known as *quality row*, being occupied by some of the wealthiest and most fashionable families in the city. Time, and the growth in business importance and wealth of the city and citizens, soon rendered the palatial residences on Montgomery street second class dwellings; and soon after the Central rail road reduced the buildings to the ground. The engine house at West Albany is in the form of a semi-circle; is five hundred and eighty feet in length on the outside, and twenty-three feet in height; has a self-supported roof of iron, covered with slate, and cost \$65,000. It is capable of storing thirty of the company's first class passenger and freight locomotives.

Finding that, with the increase of locomotives and cars, the daily wear and tear of these, as well as the construction of new engines and repairs to those in use, was growing greater than the capacity of the manufacturing and repair shop in this city, the president, Hon. Erastus Corning, at once commenced laying his plans to secure the transfer of all repairs to West Albany, and at the same time embrace within the scope of his intentions, not only the repairing, but the construction of locomotives as well as that of passenger, and deck and platform freight cars. When this intention was at first mooted, it met with great opposition at various points along the route, it being claimed that Mr. Corning wanted everything to drift to Albany. The greatest opposition came from Rochester, where it was intended that one or two construction shops should at least be established; and indeed a most persistent and formidable endeavor was made to secure the transfer of all the building and repairs to that locality. But Mr. Corning, with commendable zeal and the closest industry, succeeded in carrying his point. The work of erecting shops at West Albany, was at once commenced by the manufacturing of brick by the company, from an immense clay bed which was within the limits of the purchase of the corporation.

In 1853, West Albany was known as Spencerville, and consisted of a small house, occupied by a switchman, and a long shed, used for the temporary storage of cars, with a side track half a mile in length, leading into the shed. It was in this year that the company purchased, of S. Van Rensselaer, about two hundred and fifty acres of land, to which they have since added about one hundred acres more. The design then was, and has subsequently been carried into effect, of laying branch tracks, for storage of loaded and empty cars, until now the amount of such branch tracks is *greater in length than the main line between Albany and Schenectady*.

As before observed, to concentrate the business of repairs and construction of cars and locomotives, the shrewd business eyes of Messrs. Corning and Vibbard discovered that the purchase of this territory was an object much to be desired, in a pecuniary point, to the stockholders; and they accordingly set themselves bringing about this much desired object. Albany was determined upon as the point of location; and, in 1856, the work of erecting shops and the necessary appurtenances, for the repairs and construction of *all* the cars and locomotives the company should need for their entire line of road, which was then being done at eight different points, was commenced. They have thus far erected eleven spacious buildings: one for housing locomotives, capable of holding

thirty of their first class engines ; one for a machine and blacksmith shop, five hundred feet by sixty ; one as an erecting shop for locomotives, four hundred and forty by eighty, the capacity of which is forty locomotives, without their tenders ; one for a wood shop, three hundred and sixty by eighty ; one for building and repairing cars, four hundred by eighty ; one for storing the materials used in the machine and blacksmith shop, five hundred by forty ; another for the stationary engine and boilers, which is eighty by forty.

In addition to the above, they have erected three buildings for housing passenger cars, three hundred and thirty-five by thirty-seven, and which are at present used for paint shops, and tin and brass and copper fitting. Each (all old brick) of these buildings are covered with slate ; and with the exception of the last three, have wrought-iron trussed roofs, fire proof—the slate being fastened to iron bars by copper straps—an innovation in the construction of roofs, covering their impregnability to fire, which was designed and first carried into effect through the genius of the engineer corps of the road. The corporation have also erected a fine residence and office for their agent at West Albany, Captain Joseph Mather ; and another for the worthy and competent master mechanic, Edward H. Jones, Esq. ; as also a block of ten tenement houses for employees of the road, just south of the main buildings ; and within the past month ground has been broke for another block of like number. The power for driving the machinery in the shops is taken from a low-pressure engine of two hundred horse power, built at the Franklin Works, of this city, under the superintendence of Mr. Edward H. Jones, master mechanic of the road, from designs furnished by William H. Low, Esq. It is, without any doubt, one of the finest specimens of mechanical skill to be found in the country. The power is transmitted from the engine through an underground shaft-passage one hundred and sixty feet in length. The total length of the main line of shafting is about four thousand feet ; and the counter lines are about double this. Another great feature of this enterprise is, that the shops are all heated with steam, carried through pipes from the boilers in the engine house. All the shops and dwellings are lighted with gas, brought from this city, which required the laying of fourteen thousand four hundred feet of mains and fifteen thousand feet of service pipe. In order to obtain an adequate supply of water, the company constructed a reservoir, near the Niskayuna plank road, the capacity of which is two million of gallons. It has been very appropriately named Peek's lake, in compliment to the skill and industry of its projector, A. Mason Peek, Esq., resident engineer of the road. It is one of the most complete reservoirs in the country ; and the water from it, being supplied from innumerable springs in the vicinity, is considered to be far superior to that furnished our citizens. The reservoir is located about a mile north of the village proper, and has a head of one hundred and two feet, from which mains have been laid supplying all the buildings of the company.

Within a few weeks past a mission has been started at West Albany, by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who resigned his pastorate of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, to engage in this good work. The company very kindly gave him the use of one of their shops for the

performance of his labors; and it is gratifying to know that the attendance has been very general, promising good results.

The construction of locomotives, repairs, &c., is under the sole superintendence of Edward H. Jones, master mechanic of the road; and who, it will be generally admitted, is one of most competent as well as progressive mechanics of the age. He has been in the employment of the road for the past twenty-two years; and for the last eight years has been the master mechanic. He is in every sense of the term a *driver*. Mr. D. S. Wood has the superintendence of the wood shops in the making, repairing, &c., of cars. He is from Niagara Falls, and though but recently placed in the position of superintendent, has been in the service of the company for the past fifteen years.

There are, at the present time, engaged as operatives at West Albany over three hundred persons; this number is capable, at any time, of being increased to one thousand, which is the capacity of the shops. It will be seen, at a glance, that the destiny of West Albany "is upward and onward."

In addition to that which we have already mentioned, should be stated the fact that a telegraph station has been established at West Albany, so that the village, or station, is in momentary communication with all the principal offices along the line, thus giving additional importance to the place. Another, and among the chiefest innovations, of the place, has been the erection of a chimney, connected with the motor-power. It has an octagonal base, twelve by twenty-three feet, with a star-shaped shaft of eighty feet, making the extreme height one hundred and three feet, with a bell-shaped top — one of the most difficult pieces of masonry known to the trade. The tower possesses the remarkable property of being, by its construction, a chimney within a chimney, so that the expansion and contraction of heat and cold are equalized. Other improvements are being projected; and the chiefest among these is the introduction of two wrought iron traverse tables — one for transferring cars from the track to the carhouse; and the other from the track to the erecting shops. This is one of the modern conveniences resulting from the exercise of proper engineer and mechanical skill.

The buildings were erected and improvements made under direction of Mr. George E. Gray, chief engineer of the road, and the immediate superintendence of Mr. A. Mason Peek, resident engineer. The shops, it is almost needless to say, are fitted up with all the modern improved tools and machinery. In either their internal arrangement or external appearance, they are models. The builder is Mr. John Bridgford, and the carpenter John Clemshire, both of this city. — *Evening Journal*.

EARLY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

In connection with the important movement now a foot, to revive temperance societies in Albany, the following notes of temperance matters in olden times will be read with interest. They were furnished to the gentlemen who have that movement in charge by Professor McCoy.

1. In the year 1832, there were fourteen temperance societies in Albany with an aggregate membership of 4,164.

2. The First Ward Temperance Society (Erastus Corning, president, and Gerrit L. Dox, secretary), had 1,227 members.

3. The Second Ward Temperance Society (Charles R. Webster, president, and Eli Perry, secretary), had 410 members.

4. The Third Ward Temperance Society (Uriah Marvin, president, and Israel Williams, secretary), had a membership of 410.

5. The Fourth Ward Temperance Society (Joseph Alexander, president, and John Davis, secretary), had 270 members.

6. The Fifth Ward Temperance Society (H. A. Fay, president, and George W. Carpenter, secretary), had 349 members.

7. There was a Canal Temperance Society, membership not given, of which Thaddeus Joy was president, and Horace Meech, secretary.

8. The Albany Apprentices Society numbered 111 members. F. J. Hosford was president, and William Bleeker, secretary.

9. The Furrier's Temperance Society had 112 members. E. P. Prentice, president, and C. J. Taylor, secretary.

10. The Hibernian Temperance Society (Rev. Charles Smith, president, and P. M. Morange, secretary), had 123 members.

11. The African Temperance Society had 192 members. B. Lattimer was president, and Richard Thompson, secretary.

12. The Albany Young Men's Temperance Society (Bradford R. Wood, president, and Archibald McClure, secretary), numbered 500 members.

13. There was an Albany County Temperance Society (membership not given) of which A. Platt was president, and B. F. Butler, late attorney-general of the United States, was vice president.

14. The Albany Academy Temperance Society (W. P. Pohlman, president, and E. T. Griffith, secretary), numbered 150 members.

15. The total membership of all these societies is 4,164. In some cases one person probably belonged to two societies. Perhaps the total membership included 8,500 persons. The total population of Albany in 1832 was 26,000. With the present population (say 70,000) the proportion would be about 10,000.

16. 1832 was the year of the cholera. The whole number of deaths by cholera in Albany (of persons over 10) was 336. Of these but two were members of temperance societies.

17. The Albany Young Men's Temperance Society probably led to the formation of the Albany Young Men's Association. The members of the first (Amos Dean, Bradford R. Wood and others) were founders of the last. The Albany Young Men's Association was the first literary society by that name; they are numbered now by hundreds.

STATE BANK.

ELKANAH WATSON'S ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN.

I presume there was scarcely a man in the state of New York who lived in the first generation of the 19th century and the last half of the 18th, but what must have heard of, or been acquainted with the Hon. Jedediah Peck; inasmuch as he and one Comstock from Smithfield, Rhode Island, absolutely held the destinies of this great state in their hands for several years, in wielding successive legislatures to subserve their own purposes. If I could sketch Peck's profile with fidelity, and paint his whole person on canvas as large as life, his peculiar moon-struck ugly physiognomy, his awkward uncouth manners, his drawing Yankee twang, and clodhopping gait, possessing no literary acquirements, horridly distorting the king's English in debate; in a word, if posterity could contemplate this object as I now see him in my mind's eye, as it were, standing before me, it could not fail to excite their astonishment how two such uncouth animals could have gained such an ascendancy. In addition Peck was a very common skipper of a coasting vessel on the coast of Connecticut, and emigrated to Otsego county among the first settlers about the year 1790. He preached democracy in the highest key, and his deadly hatred to rich men, especially Sir William Cooper, the bull dog of Otsego county, and a subservient political tool of Gen. Schuyler. He was in consequence repeatedly elected a member to the legislature and a judge of the common pleas. It is a singular fact, and no less true; although in the eyes of philosophy, it will always appear ridiculous, that my leading projects of a public nature, have uniformly popped into my busy and restless brain on my pillow while sleeping profoundly. My good wife knows this to her sorrow, that in a long course of years I have frequently darted from my bed, and hastened to commit to paper (lest it should evaporate inferno), projects which I had never dreamt of before, asleep or awake. Thus it was one night in the fall of 1804 or '5, I dreamt of the establishment of a new bank in Albany, which I named at the instant *State Bank*, and constituted John Tayler, Esq., president. The moment the plan was thus matured, I started from my bed, lighted a candle, and committed the project to paper.

The project was so impressive on my mind, as to deprive me of any more sleep that night. The ensuing day I called on Thos. Mather, Gilbert Stewart, Andr. Brown and Geo. Parsons, all then Albany merchants of respectable standing. To each I related the vision of my brain, and begged of them to meet me at Gregory's that evening to talk it over at least. The dream excited mirth, and some derision; especially when I called on Judge Tayler and communicated to him the project, relating my dream, adding that I had met the gentlemen just named, and that they united with me in naming him the president, &c., and that we had determined to pursue the project with vigor in competition with the

Albany Bank, which I had also originated and principally through my instrumentality procured its establishment twelve years previous. Tayler was rude, I may say insulting, for he had no faith in dreams; although a Christian, and in the knowledge that dreams are often mentioned with reverence in holy writ, and yet he was appointed president in the offset, and so remains to the present day, 24 years (1829), although bordering 87 years of age.¹

To resume my history of this celebrated bank: the original four persons already mentioned with myself, held frequent meetings; at first, in profound secrecy. At every meeting we were more and more confirmed in the determination to prosecute the plan through thick and thin; at all hazards, to gain the splendid prize in full view. No other bank then existed in Albany save the Albany Bank. In this determination we found it expedient to enlarge our circle, by enlisting the heads of departments, and Tayler himself, making a solid phalanx of nine in number. At the first meeting of the legislature, we opened the ball with a petition, and thus stirred up a hornet's nest about our ears, in the person of every individual stockholder of the Albany Bank, who were most Dutch, and felt themselves possessing the exclusive right of banking in the northern portion of the state.

My poor head was devoted to additional curses by every Dutchman in Albany; many of whom said twelve years previous that I ought to be drummed out of the city for starting that bank; that it was only a Yankee trap to catch Dutchmen; that as a profound and conclusive reason they had always done without a bank, and it was not required, &c.

There never was a question agitated in a legislative body contested with more virulence, activity and persevering energy, and what is more serious (for I must on this occasion probe and lay bare the whole truth), with such deadly corruption, for scarcely a member of the legislature escaped downright self-corruption, and human nature never was exhibited in its naked deformity in more disgusting features.

The strife continued from the beginning, to nearly the close of the sessions, when victory settled on the standard of the State Bank. Our self-created committee met every evening generally till midnight, the whole winter in secret conclave, watching with eagle eyes the daily motions of the legislature, and directing the course of our friends in that body by an invisible hand. Gen. German was the efficient leader in opposition in one house, and that heavy-headed, and yet sharp-eyed Dutch Van Veghten the other. On our part we secured the eloquent Van Ness, and those matchless nondescripts, old Peck and Comstock, to lead the van in support.

At one time when the question was taken in the house, we were minus by 40 votes on the main question; the next day 45 plus in favor, and how was this magic effect produced? To tell the truth, we caucussed all our friends in the legislature on a dark evening of the same day in an obscure house, in a back street, where they all met drenched in rain, the principal part of our solid phalanx intermixed. It was considered by

¹I was also one of the first directors and so remained till my removal to Pittsfield in 1807. I also planned the architecture of the Bank house in State street and had the direction of building it, aided by Mr. Hooker.

us all a money making business; and we managers had salted down the principal shares for our dear selves, and yet strange to tell, the *virtuous* legislators would not breathe aloud, till they could have assurance doubly sure of participating in the loaves and fishes. This we resisted, as indecorous on their parts, on the very threshold of gross corruption, and advised them to await the issue in silence and rely on our honor in the sequel; we were thus at issue and here lies the stumbling block: it ended in an indirect understanding that 1,500 shares would be held in reserve for such as passed the bill. We were unjustly charged with bribing the legislature, whereas our utmost efforts were to resist the measure, and guard ourselves from being accessory to such a scandal.

Now comes the gist of the story. Dinners on such occasions in those days were calculated to produce great legislative effects. In course we kept up alternately a pretty brisk fire in displaying the fat of the laud. Having prepared for a large dination party, our committee and other friends inclusive, the day arrived, and beheld members pouring into our extensive parlor in the second story in such numbers that I became alarmed how to dispose of them, and ran down to my good wife, saying that I believed all the legislature were coming. "Why how many did you ask?" said she. I knew not; for it escaped my thoughts to keep any account. I stationed my man Isaac, a decent mulatto fellow, at the front door to receive them, and at the moment I was ascending the stairs, I heard the well-known voice of Judge Peck at the door repeating, "Not at home, hey, not at home." I whirled short about, and caught a glimpse of his ugly profile descending the first of a flight of steps, repeating, "Not at home." Considering the bank irretrievably gone as all depended on him, I ran with all my might and pursued him going off at a quick pace, muttering as he went, "Not at home hey, not at home, a pretty story." I called; he turned, still moving on: "Why Judge," says I, "you have missed the house." "Oh! no, you are not home, I'll jog along."

It was with infinite difficulty I could persuade him it was all the mistake of the stupid servant at the door and induce him to return; but he was so choked with resentment that he kept repeating, "Not at home, a pretty story, after sending a card; not at home, hey." In ascending the steps, the Judge in my rear, I could hardly contain myself, and would freely have given an eagle to have roared outright in a horse laugh, and yet I had to break out most furiously on poor Isaac, tipped him a wink, at the same time gave him a slap in the face, and a kick. "Why, you rascal," says I, "how came you to say to Judge Peck—this gentleman—who I had invited here to dine, that I w'ant at home?" "Why, sir, didn't you tell me that if there was any shabby looking man called on business, to say you w'ant at home?" "Why, you villain, do you mean to insult the Judge the second time," and was aiming another blow, with a significant wink, the Judge caught my arm, saying, "The fellow must be drunk, you must forgive him."

Such was the ludicrous scene, that, in the midst of my fury, I had to bite my lips to contain myself.

When I entered the drawing room with the Judge, I was so highly charged with this interesting scene in all its bearings, that I could not for my life restrain myself, but took Jemmy Kane by the arm in a corner of the room and related the story in a few words; at the same

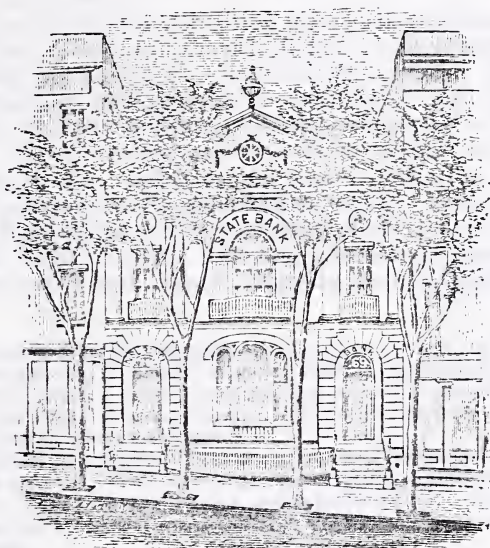
time begging him to conceal it; but he was as leaky as myself; and before we placed ourselves at table, the whole room was in a buz of laughter, it ran through the city, and was the theme of conversation for years thereafter. My *good friend* DeWitt Clinton did not fail in the sequel to charge me in person with corrupting the legislature, and sowing the seeds by the example of that corruption which marked the course of succeeding legislatures. But the whole story is now unraveled and will speak for itself. The state became convulsed in the progress of the above scramble, and it was wielded with great effect at the pending governor's election; and I was sadly abused and blackguarded by political partizans far and wide as the prime minister in every stage of the business to subserve our own purposes. In the new western counties I should have been mobbed, or assassinated, had I appeared there when the fever was at its height; although I had no agency in the proposition, then attached to the bill, of annexing the Onondaga salt springs as an appendage to the bank. This plan emanated from Mr. Jenkins, the then comptroller—one of the nine—and upon fair and honorable principles; inasmuch as we offered to double the rent then received by the state, and to continue doubling it every 10 years for 50 years. But in the west it was like touching a train which exploded, and blazed through the whole country; and we were compelled in consequence to expurge the salt springs from our bill which now yields an income to the canal fund of \$250,000 per annum.¹

¹ In the year 1789, Mr. Watson removed from Providence to Albany. Among the curiosities in his common-place book I find a singular document which affords evidence that our country at that epoch was not wholly enfranchized from the influence of European usages, but that many of their restrictions and exactions still lingered. I refer to a certificate of the freedom of the city, which it seems each immigrant was required to possess, to be secured in the enjoyment and protection of his municipal rights. The following is a copy of the printed document: "*Know all men by these presents* that I, John Lansing Jr., Esquire, Mayor of the city of Albany, have admitted and received, and do hereby admit and receive, Elkanah Watson to be a freeman of said city. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the said city to be hereunto annexed, the 28th day of May, 1790, &c." And for this certificate, Mr. W. adds, I was compelled to pay five pounds. This abuse was early and vigorously assailed by him in the press, and was soon after abolished.

At the time of Mr. Watson's settlement in Albany, not more than five New England families were residents of the city. It was without any foreign commerce; the city was unimproved. State street, now one of the most spacious and beautiful avenues in America, was then not only without pavements and ungraded, but even broken and in some parts precipitous. The streets were without lamps. A singular deformity and inconvenience prevailed in some sections of the city. A custom had been introduced, which existed in the provincial towns of Holland, of discharging the waters from the roofs of smaller buildings by long spouts. In Holland the spouts were projected over the canals; but by the adoption of this practice in Albany the water was poured upon the head of the unwary passenger. The mind of Mr. Watson, familiar with the elegancies and advancement of European cities, at once saw and appreciated the various defective arrangements in the city of his adoption; and soon after becoming a resident, he engaged earnestly, through the press and by personal efforts, in suggesting and urging various local improvements connected with these subjects.

His exertions, in connection with the labors of others, generally secured their adoption; but as they necessarily entailed inconvenience and expense, the

The above is a faithful narrative of one of the most interesting incidents in the annals of this state, and certainly the most interesting event of my eventful life, and all originated in my brain in a dead sleep. I hear that it is expedient to give the whole history in all its naked deformity to guard my reputation at the tribunal of future times, lest it should be assailed on that score, when I shall be placed beyond the veil, and in course unable to justify or defend against unjust aspersions. But as it involves characters, probably yet in being, or may affect their descendants, it will certainly be prudent to withhold the story from the public eye for many years after my decease.



New York State Bank.

This bank, which Mr. Watson claims to have been the offspring of his *night thoughts*, was incorporated and went into operation with a capital of \$460,000. At a meeting of the directors on the 25th March, 1803, John Tayler was chosen president, and John W. Yates cashier. It commenced

schemes excited strong hostility in the feelings of those who are opposed to all innovating projects. In subsequent years he received many generous tributes of acknowledgments and thanks from those who, in their progress, had opposed these efforts. His journal contains a notice of an amusing incident, which exhibits the state of feeling he had excited.

“Just after State street had been paved at a heavy expense, I sauntered into it immediately succeeding a heavy thunderstorm, and whilst regretting the disturbance in the sidewalk, and to observe the cellars filled with water (for in that section, which was near the present locality of the State Bank, the street in grading had been elevated some feet), I heard two women, in the act of clearing

The first part of the report deals with the general principles of the subject, and the second part with the details of the work done during the year. The report is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the general principles of the subject, and the second with the details of the work done during the year. The first section is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the general principles of the subject, the second with the details of the work done during the year, and the third with the results of the work done during the year. The second section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the details of the work done during the year, and the second with the results of the work done during the year.



FIGURE 1

The second part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. This part is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the details of the work done during the year, and the second with the results of the work done during the year. The first section is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the details of the work done during the year, the second with the results of the work done during the year, and the third with the conclusions of the work done during the year. The second section is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the details of the work done during the year, and the second with the results of the work done during the year.

business on Wednesday the 7th Sept.; banking hours from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock. At the first meeting of the board, the directors appointed a committee to obtain from the Bank of Albany a supply of paper on which to print their notes. The committee reported at a subsequent meeting that the directors of the Bank of Albany deemed it inexpedient to supply the State Bank with paper. Mr. Watson mentions that he went to Philadelphia in pursuit of bank-note paper.¹ Sept. 9, 1803, it was resolved that \$20,000 in specie should be remitted to the Manhattan Bank, and the cashier, associated with a director, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. In December they seem to have obtained paper upon which to print their notes, the president being directed by the board to deliver to the cashier "one thousand sheets of bank paper for the purpose of printing."

The lot upon which the banking house stands was purchased of Isaiah Townsend. Smith & Boardman were the builders, Philip Hooker architect. It was completed and occupied on the 10th May, 1804. The hours of business were changed, opening at 9 and closing at 2. The business was to be confined to the city of Albany, the rate of interest to be six per cent, and notes offered for discount were to be drawn payable at the bank, unless the drawer resided in the cities of Albany or New York. By the act of incorporation, the state had the right of subscribing 3,000 shares, and the first board of directors consisted of the Comptroller (Elisha Jenkins), John Tayler, Thomas Tillotson, Abraham G. Lansing, Peter Gansevoort, Elkanah Watson, John R. Bleecker, Francis Bloodgood, John

their invaded premises from the accumulation of mud and water, cry out — 'Here comes that infernal paving Yankee!' they approached me in a menacing attitude — broomsticks erect. Prudence dictated a retreat to avoid being broomsticked by the infuriated Amazons, although I did not run as some of my friends insisted, but walked off at a quick pace."

To give annoyance, they elected him to the office of constable, but the joke was turned upon the electors, when the next morning the Dutchmen found him driving the hogs, found in the streets, to the public pound. The running at large of hogs was one of the city's most ancient usages, and they at once begged off, and made peace.

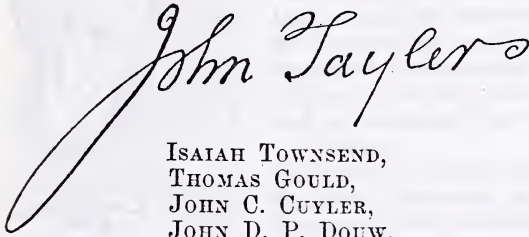
¹ ELKANAH WATSON, writing in 1804 to Peleg Wadsworth, the revolutionary general, and a member of congress, who had been his schoolmaster, says: I have devoted the largest portion of the last thirteen years (1790-1804), in successfully promoting the improvements of the city of Albany. On my arrival in 1789, only four New England families then resided here, and some foreign adventurers; the mass of the population being Dutch, and hating strangers, especially Yankees. At that time no street was paved, no lamps, no library, not a public house of any decency, and water spouts projecting from the eaves of the houses, deluged unwary night travelers, sunk in mud and darkness. I was zealously devoted to organizing the Albany Bank in 1792, and the State Bank recently; also turnpikes, and above all in the promotion of canals. If I had listened to the sage advice of my worthy friend Vice President Adams when in Philadelphia after bank paper in 1792, I should have folded my arms a quiet spectator, and not have been exposed to the injustice and ingratitude of my fellow man. The dreams of connecting the great lakes with the Hudson has been my leading hobby since 1788. Mr. Adams considered me an enthusiast in this vast object, and that the mania had seized upon me with such force as to endanger a due attention to my own interests, and cautioned me as a friend to moderate my zeal.

Robison, Gilbert Stewart, John D. P. Douw, Richard Lush and Thomas Mather.

John Tayler continued president until his death in 1829; he was succeeded by Francis Bloodgood, who died in 1840, the last survivor of the original board of directors. Mr. Rufus King was then elected president, which office he still holds. Mr. Yates was succeeded as cashier by his son Richard Yates. The subsequent cashiers have been A. D. Patchin, J. B. Plumb, and John H. Van Antwerp, the present incumbent.

In 1815, twelve years after the bank went into operation, but three of the original officers remained in the board, at that time the directors took the following curious oath:

I do swear or affirm that I will, to the best of my knowledge and abilities, conduct the business of the New York State Bank for the interest and benefit of the proprietors, and that I will observe the strictest confidence and secrecy respecting the debts owing to it by individuals, the amount of its deposits, of its notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand, and also respecting the proceedings and deliberations of the Board of Directors, unless duly called upon to give testimony respecting the same in a court of justice, or by other competent legal authority.



ISAIAH TOWNSEND,
THOMAS GOULD,
JOHN C. CUYLER,
JOHN D. P. DOUW,

EDWARD BROWN,
JAMES KANE,
FR. BLOODGOOD,¹
WM. JAMES,
ANTHONY LAMB,
JOHN WOODWORTH.

The last survivor of this board was John Woodworth, who died in 1858. Notices of most of them may be found in the last edition of Worth's *Random Recollections of Albany*, published in 1865.

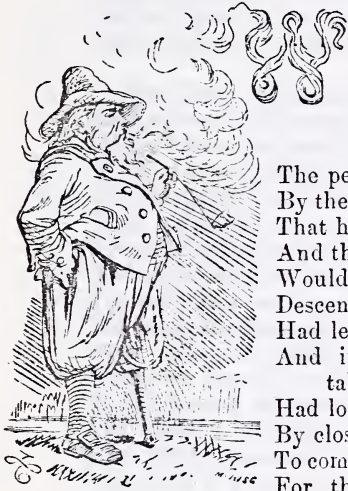
In 1853, the bank completed the half century of its existence, at which time its charter under the safety fund system expired, and it reorganized under the new law. The old stockholders received back their capital, with a large surplus, and nearly all of them became subscribers for equal amounts in the banking association formed under the general law. The new institution, under the same name, and with the same officers, commenced business on the first of January, 1853.

In 1860, the banking house was overhauled and improved, when a quantity of its early records were found to have been walled up at some former period. The edifice still presents a very respectable appearance among those of a more modern style of architecture.

¹ Francis Bloodgood died 5 March, 1840, aged 72. He had been during forty years a useful and respectable citizen. He was a graduate of Yale college, pursued the profession of the law, and was many years clerk of the supreme court. He was distinguished for the excellence of his disposition, and the integrity of his character.—*Annals*, x., 301.

THE TALE OF THE WHALE.¹

BY BENJ. H. HALL, ESQ.

[From *Our Young Folks*, an Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.]

HEN Peter the Headstrong, of stubbornest will,
Was sent out from Holland, commissioned to fill
In New Netherland province a governor's chair,

The people all knew by his obstinate air,
By the stamp of his foot and the wag of his head,
That he meant to be minded in all that he said;
And that naught but the soberest, solemnest fun
Would ever find vent from this son of a gun.
Descended from captains, he too in the fight
Had led on to glory, but never for flight,
And in reaching the former by acting, not
talking,

Had lost an extremity needed in walking.
By closely observing, his people soon learned
To compass his movements, wherever he turned:
For the index that showed what old Peter
intended

Was not in his face, but the limb that was mended.
So they watched with sly glances the silver-clad peg
That served as a mate to his natural leg,
And whenever, in argument, down came the stump,
And smote on the floor with a resonant thump,
Not a tongue further wagged, but, with looks mild and meek,
The Dutchmen all listened for Peter to speak.
Still they liked the old hard-headed, obstinate soldier,
For than he none e'er lived who was kinder or bolder,
And during his reign all his subjects rich gat,
While their faces grew broad and their bellies waxed fat.

One morn, at Manhattan, this governor great
Sat weighing in council grave matters of state,
When a stout-bodied Dutchman bounced into the room,
On whose face were depicted the terrors of doom.

¹“At this season [1647], two whales of common size, swam up the [Hudson] river. One grounded about forty-three miles from the sea, [A Dutch mile is nearly equal to four English miles.] This fish was tolerably fat, for although the citizens of Rensselaerswyck broiled out a great quantity of train oil, still the whole river was oily for three weeks, and covered with grease.”— *Vanderdonck*.

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General Manager at the office of the
Company, No. 1, Market Street, Singapore.

"Your Highness," he said, having got back his breath,
 "I have seen, God preserve us! a portent of death.
 Just now in the river that flows by our town
 Appeared a great monster, whose color was brown :
 My glass, as I raised it, was wanting in strength
 To disclose to my vision his terrible length :
 And then through his nostrils the water he threw
 So high, that it fell not in rain but in dew :
 And so swift did he rush 'gainst the stream pouring down,
 That he banked up the waters and flooded the town ;
 But he's gone up the river, and much do I fear
 That tidings of woe we directly shall hear."

Then Peter called out, Bring to me my state pipe
 And a pound of tobacco ; I don't like the stripe
 Of the tale which you tell, and must presently think ;
 For if at such pranks we should knowingly wink,
 The Yanghees from Hartford perhaps will come next
 With a Puritan parson, all sermon and text,
 Bringing onions and rum to Manhattan's fair isle,
 And all sorts of notions our maids to beguile."
 For two hours and a quarter he silently smoked,
 Till his councillors doughty were more than half choked ;
 Then, rising, in dignity calm and serene,
 While his face through the smoke shot a rubicund gleam,
 To the floor of the chamber he brought down his peg
 And steadied himself on his flesh-and-blood-leg ;
 Then looking around, with an air grand and grim,
 Said aloud in firm tones, "Let the animal swim!"

So the animal swam 'gainst the wind and the tide,
 Caring not if the river were narrow or wide,
 Rushing on like the tempest, and marking his path
 With the terrible waves of his foam-breathing wrath.
 As he passed by Fort-Orange the gunner awoke :
 "The Yanghees from Hartford!" was all that he spoke,
 Then opened the gates, and, with breeches in hand
 And pipe in his mouth, rendered up his command.
 But soon 'mid the islands off Rensselaerswyck's shore
 The animal floundered and snorted and tore.
 Stuck fast in a quicksand, unable to go,
 He blew out his life in a chorus of woe,
 While the Donderberg mountains recoiled his pain,
 And rolled out their thunder o'er valley and plain.

As the spring floods subsided, the yeomanry came
 To see the great monster without any name ;
 Among them a skipper, renowned on the sea,
 With a knowledge of fishes like Barnum, P. T.
 This skipper climbed up on the animal's back,
 Then wandered about on a varying tack,

Pulled away at his flippers, examined his tail,
And said to the Dutchmen, "This here is a whale."
As when in years later, obedient to fate,
The rocks flowed with oil in a neighboring state,
And hundreds forsook their homes, firesides, and friends
For the spot where the stream of petroleum wends,
So now from the hillsides, the plains, and the town
The people all came where the animal brown



Lay dead on the quicksand, with hatchets and saws,
And axes and cleavers, and meat-hooks and claws,
Determined to turn to their own private use
What before they had thought was a public abuse,
Prepared in great kettles his blubber to broil,
And try the great whale into barrels of oil.
The skipper Jan Symensen ruled in the roast,
With Borssum and Stoppens and burgher Van Voorst.
Then Dirck Cornelissen came in for his share,
As did Jansen and Claessen,— which surely was fair.
Govert Loockmans was there with the Criegers, and Pieters,
And Volckertsen, Symon Pos, Teunissen Meters ;
Jan Tyssen, the trumpeter famed for his blowing,
And Wolvert Gerritsen, a master at mowing ;
Rutger Hendricksen, ale maker equal to Taylor ;
Cornelis Tomassen, both blacksmith and nailor ;
Carstenssen, the millwright, Laurensen, the sawyer,
And Adriaen van der Donck, sheriff and lawyer ;
Jansen Stol, who at Beverwyck managed the ferry ;
Pieter Bronck, at whose tavern so many got merry ;
Gerritsen van Bergen, the owner of acres ;
The sportsman renowned, named Harry de Backers,
Of whom it is told that one day out of fun
He killed eleven gray geese at a shot from his gun ;
Pels Steltyn the brewer, and Jacob Wolfertsen ;
Cornelis Crynnesen, Cornelis Lambertsen ;

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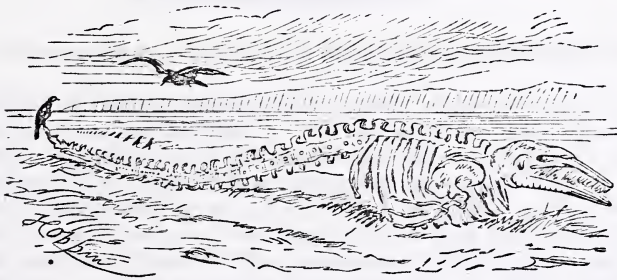
Claes Jansen van Waalwyck, Claes Jansen van Ruth,
 And Megapolensis, a preacher of truth,
 Who afterwards sent his son Samuel to college,
 Where he rapidly grew both in size and in knowledge ;
 Sander Leendertsen Glen, a skilled Indian peddler,
 And Mynderts der Bogaert, a quarrelsome meddler,
 Of whom it is said, having got in a passion,
 He strove to throw over in murderous fashion
 A man whom in anger he caught by the throat,
 As the twain were a-sailing one day in a boat.
 Jan de Neger, the hangman, the colonie's Haman ;
 Jan Willemsen Scuth, and Jan Jansen van Bremen ;
 Antonie de Hooges, who to Anthony's Nose
 Gave his name on the Hudson, and Andries de Vos
 Jan Labbadie, carpenter, native of France,
 Who oft at Fort-Orange led many a dance ;
 Gysbertsen, the wheelwright, who frequently spoke ;
 Jansen Dam, who in council delighted to smoke ;
 Burger Joris whose smithy stood under a tree ;
 Adriaensen van Veere, a freebooter free,
 And Pieterse Koeymans, called Barent the miller,
 Whose name in the manor was ever a pillar
 Of strength, and his brothers Dave, Jacob, and Arent,
 Who shed lustre and fame on the name of their parent.
 Besides these, there came an unnamable throng,
 With titles so twisted and jagged and long,
 That were I to try to record them in rhyme,
 I should fail in my language, my rhythm and time.
 It would lengthen too much this unerring detail
 To tell how by piecemeal they cut up the whale ;
 How the doughty old knights of the broadsword appeared
 When they brought down their blades as if nothing they feared ;
 How the butchers with cleavers dealt terrible blows,
 And the children all scattered for fear of their toes ;
 How Harry de Backers with cracking report,
 Kept on shooting his gun off to keep up the sport ;
 How Skipper Jan Symensen smoked and drank toddy
 Till he could not distinguish the whale from his body ;
 How Mynderts der Bogaert got into a fight,
 And was whipped by Van Porg, to the people's delight ;
 How Jansen Dam swore, and how Labbadie capered ;
 How Neger, the hangman, got sulky and vapored ; —
 These matters are treated by Munsell's grave pen,
 In his volumes of Annals, now numbering ten.

At the end of a month from the time they began,
 The oil ceased to flow, which so freely had ran.
 Of the whale naught remained but his carcass and spine,
 On which crows came to breakfast and oft stayed to dine.
 An account which was kept showed the end of this toil
 To be seventy-nine barrels five pipkins of oil.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of explorers, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of discoverers, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and that its history is still in the making.

Thus light was increased, and spread through the land,
Springing forth from the whale lying dead on the strand;
And down to this day in some houses they show
The oil which kind providence once did bestow;
For the vessels in which it was placed, like the cruise
Of the widow, ne'er lessened, though ever in use;
And the good vrouws felt certain that oil would abound
If the vessels that held it were kept clean and sound.

But the ghost of the whale lingers still round the spot
Where they tried out his blubber in caldron and pot.
And in spring, when the ice in the river goes down,
And rushes in torrents past Albany town,
When the water submerges the docks and the street,
And boats take the highway intended for feet,
Then often dread blows break the silence of night,
And the children start up with a terrible fright,
And mammas in their nightcaps look ghastly with fear,
As the sound from the river falls full on the ear.
Well the old burghers know that the wandering shade
Of the monster is roving and will not be laid.
And though ages have passed since he gave his last groan,
And no vestige remains of his vertebrate bone,
Still the noise of those blows, as it breaks on the sense,
Makes the breathing come hard, and the muscles grow tense;
For then in mid-river the ghost of the whale
Is flapping in madness his horrible tail.



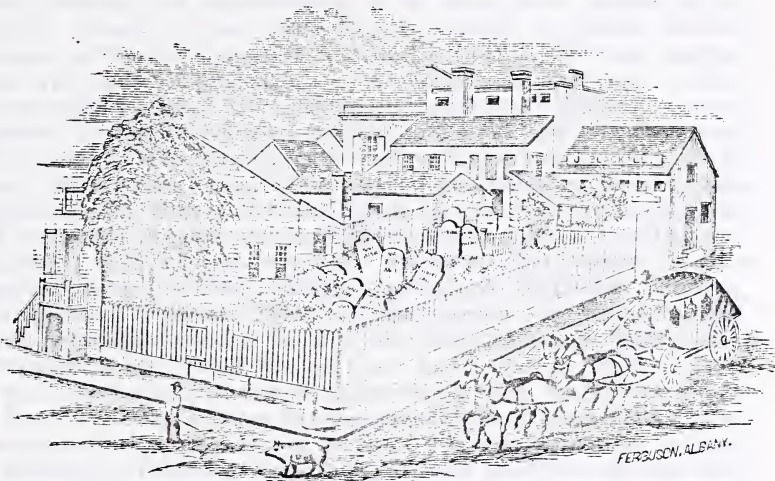
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HALENBEEK BURIAL GROUND.

This ancient landmark, which occupied the southwest corner of South Pearl and Hamilton streets, was removed in June, 1860, and attracted such crowds of people, curious to witness the process, that the police force was called in to disperse them, to enable the workmen to pursue their labor. The ground was set apart by Hendrik Halenbeek in the



HALENBEEK BURIAL GROUND corner South Pearl and Hamilton streets, removed 1860.

middle of the last century and formally dedicated to the purposes of a burial place for his family. It was near the north line of his farm, which extended from Plain street to the Beaver kil at Arch street, where it adjoined the farm of Gen. Schuyler, the south line at Pearl street being designated by a cannon, which remained in the ground until a few years ago, when it was removed by Joseph Fry, while excavating his lots near Arch street. The boundaries of this property east and west are claimed to have extended from the river to Eagle street; and that South Pearl street, was laid out by the said Hendrik through his property, and given by him for a street. Below Lydius street, South Pearl street from the earliest time was undoubtedly the Bethlehem road, being the margin of the river at high water; and as nearly all the pasture and water lots below Lydius street belonged to the Dutch church, if any portion of the farm ever reached the river proper, it must have been a strip running down between Hudson and Lydius streets. Its western boundary is uncertain, but it seems to have extended well towards Eagle

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein.



It is noted that you have advised that you are in possession of certain documents which you believe to be of value to the Government. It is the policy of the Department to acquire such documents when they are offered for sale to the Government at a price which is reasonable and fair.

Vertical text on the left margin, including a list of names and dates, possibly a table of contents or index.

street. Through this farm a street was laid out at an early day, sixty feet wide, and called Halenbeek street. The descendants also lay claim to an island as once belonging to their domain, and the extent of the estate, by tradition, was 1,800 acres, in various places. This was long since reduced to the narrow limits of the burial place, and half of that had been taken for a street. So firmly were the heirs bound to preserve this spot for the purposes to which it was set apart, that for many years after it became desirable on all accounts to remove it, the wisest heads were puzzled how to effect their purpose. The will of Hendrik Halenbeek, hereto annexed, strictly enjoined upon those who came after him not to allow any one to be buried there who refused to contribute to its maintenance. The first innovation made upon it was by the opening of Hamilton street. Very few interments, however, had been made in it for many years previous to its removal. Among the most observable were those of Spencer Stafford who married Dorothy Halenbeek, and died in 1845; and William Austin, whose wife was Dorothy, daughter of Anthony (mentioned in the will below) who died in 1850. The male descendants were by this time so much dispersed that there were few remaining in the city that bore the name; but a number of female descendants who were married still resided here, of whom a few are now living. The property had, therefore, become a considerable burden upon a few individuals, who resolved to allow it to be sold for taxes. Application was made to the legislature for that purpose, and in 1849 a report was made favorable to its removal. Lewis Benedict, John O. Cole, William Austin and Alexander Mc Harg, were appointed trustees. These had the property sold for taxes, and it was purchased for them for a period of one thousand years. They sold a portion and rented the west end to the Messrs. Blackall, from the proceeds of which they were enabled to purchase thirty-seven lots in the Rural Cemetery, whither the remains of the dead were removed, and a monument erected at a cost of \$1,500. The city authorities ordered the widening of Hamilton street, so as to take in nearly the whole ground, and the passer by would not suspect that it had ever been the site of a cemetery. During the cholera of 1832, some interments were made in this ground, when the authorities required that the trenches should be dug nine feet deep, so that no infection might arise. The original dimensions of the burial place seem to have been 60 feet square.

The present Grand street was laid out through this farm, and called Halenbeek street. In 1829, the city surveyor presented to the common council a profile of this street from Hudson to Hamilton street. Although it had nearly a century before been laid out and named, no vestige of a street had yet been made there. That portion of it south of Lydius street was used only as a lane leading to the barn of Oliver Kane (now the site of Ash Grove Church), across which swung a common gate. It was usually written Hallenbake street, *beek* and *bake* both signifying *brook*. In process of time, the standard of orthography being quite loose, the name was written Hallenbake, and Hallenbeck, the latter being the accepted mode of writing now, although *lek* signifies beak or nose, the letter *c* being rarely used in that language; hence names derived from common words, like *ten eyk*, *beekman* and *bleeker*, have no *c*, and the standard authorities discard the use of that letter in such words. The signature to the will below, is written by the testator correctly on

the original instrument, which is still preserved, and the orthography throughout is *Halenbeek*. But the signatures of his sons are various, as follows: Daniel Haalen Beeek, Garett Hallen Beek, James [Jacob] Hallen Bake, Barnardus Halenbake. The street, however, is usually written and printed Hallenbake. It was laid out by the testator sixty feet wide, as though he expected that street to be a more important avenue than the one now known as Pearl street, which was forty-five feet in width, and afterwards took the name of Washington street when Gen. Washington visited the city, from the circumstance of his walking up that street with Gen. Schuyler, from the residence of the latter, to dine with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in North Pearl street.

In 1838, Abram Koonz, and others petitioned the common council to have the street paved from Hudson to Lydius street. Very few of the dwellers on that street now, can have an idea of its aspect at that time. Mr. Koonz had built the house now standing on the northeast corner of Hamilton and Grand streets in 1835, which stood alone like an outpost upon the western verge of the city. All was open, barren pasture and clay hills beyond, as far as eye could reach, and so continued until Hamilton street was dug out, leaving a high wall of clay on either hand. In process of time, certain innovators, ignorant of the origin of the name of the street, and knowing nothing of Halenbeek and his broad acres, had the name changed to that of Grand street — adding one more to the catalogue of similiar outrages upon the *ouiders* that planted this Israel! and thus entirely obliterating the name from the city map.

Here follows the will of Hendrik Halenbeek, showing how he disposed of his property, and provided for the maintenance of the family burial place.

HENDRIK HALENBEEK'S WILL.

In the Name of God Amen. I Hendrik Halenbeek of the City of Albany and province of New York, Yeoman, being weak in body; but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner and form following (that is to say) First I give and bequeath unto my son Isaac Halenbeek the sum of ten shillings, current money of New York, for his birthright, and as a barr to his being my heir-at-law. Item I give bequeath and devise unto my beloved wife Susannah Halenbeek the mean profits, use and income of all my estate both real and personal during her natural life, and after her decease I give devise and bequeath unto my eight children (to wit) Isaac Halenbeek, Dorothy Halenbeek, Elizabeth the wife of William Helling, Daniel Halenbeek, Garrit Halenbeek, Jacob Halenbeek, Anthony Halenbeek and Bernardus Halenbeek, all the rest and residue of my estate both real and personal of what name or nature so ever, and wheresoever the same may be, to be equally divided among them; to them my said children each an eighth part and to their heirs and assigns forever — and in case my son Isaac Halenbeek should not return,¹ then my will is that his three children (to wit) Hendrik, Nicholas and Daniel shall succeed their father in this inheritance in equal

¹ Isaac disappeared mysteriously and was never after heard of.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two main sections: the first deals with the physical world, and the second with the human world. The physical world is described in terms of its geographical features, its climate, and its natural resources. The human world is described in terms of its social organization, its culture, and its progress.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present. It is divided into three main periods: the prehistoric period, the ancient period, and the modern period. The prehistoric period is described in terms of the development of man from an ape-like creature to a civilized being. The ancient period is described in terms of the rise and fall of the great empires of the world. The modern period is described in terms of the progress of the human race since the beginning of the Christian era.

The third part of the book is devoted to a summary of the main events of world history. It is divided into three main sections: the physical world, the human world, and the progress of the human race. Each section is followed by a list of the most important events of the period.

CHAPTER II

The first part of the chapter is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two main sections: the physical world, and the human world. The physical world is described in terms of its geographical features, its climate, and its natural resources. The human world is described in terms of its social organization, its culture, and its progress.

The second part of the chapter is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present. It is divided into three main periods: the prehistoric period, the ancient period, and the modern period. The prehistoric period is described in terms of the development of man from an ape-like creature to a civilized being. The ancient period is described in terms of the rise and fall of the great empires of the world. The modern period is described in terms of the progress of the human race since the beginning of the Christian era.

proportion; saving unto Hendrik the ten shillings bequeathed to his father for his birthright &c.

My express will and desire also is and I do hereby order and direct that the burying ground in my lott, near my house, containing sixty feet square shall be and remain as such for the use of all my children and their posterity; which is to be kept in a sufficient fence at their joint expense, and such of my children or their posterity that shall refuse to pay their part in such repairs, or keeping the said burying ground within a good fence, shall from henceforth be excluded their right therein.

I do also order and direct and my express will is, that if any of my children shall come to die before they receive the benefit of this my last will and testament not having any lawful issue begotten of their body, his her or their parts shall be equally divided among my surviving children their heirs or assigns; and in like manner in case, one of my grandchildren (sons of my son Isaac) who in all cases represent their father during his absence should die before he comes to be of age, the survivors shall equally share the deceased's part. Lastly I do hereby constitute my eight above named children Executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills and testaments by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Nineteenth day of November in the fifth year of his Majesty George the third's Reign and in the year of our Lord Christ, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four.

HENDRIK HALENBEEK [L. S.]

Witnessed by Jacob Cooper
 William Fryer
 Joh^s Roorbach

Proved August 18, 1766.

I have been unable to locate the east and west lines of this bouwery; but there is a deed recorded in the county clerk's office, in book D, in which Hendrik Van Rensselaer in 1695, conveyed to Isaac Casperse all that lot of ground with a parcel of floodland lying near Albany, abutting to y^e south on y^e creek commonly called Beaver kil, to the west surrounded with the woods, to the north with y^e hills and y^e plain lying in the common, and to the east with the swamp, containing in breadth on y^e south side 50 rods on y^e north 36 rods, and in length 160 rods, for £81 current money. These boundaries are so indefinite, they could not be very easily traced now, but such a plot of ground would inclose about 24½ acres. But there is a written agreement signed by a majority of the heirs, dated 27 Nov., 1765, the year in which Hendrik died, in which they agree to a division of a portion of the farm, which was mapped out into eight lots on each side of what is now South Pearl street, between Hamilton and Lydius, "28 rods 5 feet Rynland measure" and in length, "including the street is 40 rods Rynland measure," which is supposed to extend from Grand to Rose street. In 1788, another division was made into 8 parcels, of the ground included between Hamilton and Plain streets, and from Grand to Pearl, which map included the burial ground, showing that the farm extended north as far as Plain street. Near the corner of Plain street was a house built and occupied by Hendrik, and long after-

wards the residence of Anthony and his family, which was taken down a few years ago, and the building of Merrifield and Wooster built upon it.

A memorandum has been preserved, signed by Isaac Vrooman, dated July 13, 1767, which appears to have been prepared with a view to disputing the title of Hendrik to the estate, who seems to have claimed it as heir-at-law, although the will of Isaac his father intended that the property he left should be equally divided among his children, and in his will devised his eldest son Jacob twenty shillings to bar his claim as heir-at-law; but Jacob dying before the will was proved, Hendrik being then the oldest son, undoubtedly contended that he was not barred by the will, or had other claims which are indicated in the following stray leaf found among the family papers.

"1711, the said Isack Casperse deceased and then his Eldest Son Jacob Dyde Nine months after his Father, then Hendrick Halenbake being the Eldest and about sixteen years of his Eadge and then he worked and took care of the famyly till he was twenty-seven years of adge and then he marryd and after that the said Hendrick Halenbake paid a Bond of 40 pounds with sixteen years Interest to Cornales Scaalynse, then after he paid another Bond of 30 pounds with four years interest to Warner Van Eavery and then he give both the Bonds to his mother to take care of for him, and likewise they have shared and divided all the house and furniture without giving notice to the said Hendrick Halenbake which was Eare at law."

The memorandum referred to puts a different construction upon the matter, and throws a little light upon the family relations, as follows:

"Casper Jacobse Halenbeek made his will in writing the 9th Sept. 1685, disposing of a piece of land in Albany 40 rods long and 20 rods wide, and one other 27 long and 8 rods 5 feet wide, and died on or about the month of August, 1703.

"1708, Nov. 17, Isaac Casparse Halenbeek made his will, and died in the month of January, 1709. His eldest son Jacob Casparse Halenbeek died in Nov. 1709, without issue. The widow Dorothy Halenbeek leased the estate to the second son Hendrik, and died on about the 4th Feb., 1744.

"1744, on or about the 15th June, all the heirs of Isaac Casparse Halenbeek went to Hendrik Halenbeek, and demanded their shares and patrimonies out of their father's estate, and nominated two indifferent men to apprise the estate, which Hendrik altogether refused, and said that they should have nothing but what they got by the hands of the lawyers, in the presence of Lambert Radley and Helmus Rykman. Whereupon all the heirs impowered their brother Gerret Halenbeek and their brother-in-law Wouter Vrooman, and at the same time the war was proclaimed in Albany, and soon great disturbance from the Enemy followed, and soon after the conclusion of the war Gerret Halenbeek died, and Wouter Vrooman being an antient man, did not chuse to proceed therein, and also died the 24th Oct., 1756; and in the meantime Maria Halenbeek wife of Wouter Vrooman, died on or about the 19th Jan., 1748, and also Anna Halenbeek wife of Benj. Bogart, in the month of October, 1749. The deceased have all left children behind them, and Hendrik Halenbeek has kept possession of all the estate of his father Isaac Casperse, until on or about the 7th July, 1766, and then he

died, and his widow is still in possession with some of his children, viz. Daniel, Gerret, Anthony, Barnardus, Jacob and Dorothy, and Elizabeth wife of William Helling, and the three sons of Isaac Halenbeek, viz. Hendrik, Nicholas and Daniel, one 21 years, viz : Hendrik.

"Now for the prosecuting and recovery of said estate, Elizabeth Halenbeek widow of Johannes Van Valkenburgh, and Rachel Halenbeek widow of Laurens Van Boskirk, and Benj. Bogart husband of Anna Halenbeek deceased, and Gerrit son and heir-at-law of Gerrit Halenbeek deceased, have appointed Isaac Vrooman their attorney to sue for and recover their shares out of the above mentioned estate, and the said Vrooman is by wills of Wouter Vrooman husband of Maria Halenbeek and of her eldest son Adam Vrooman appointed executor and has administration of said estate of Maria Halenbeek his mother.

"N. B. The island in Hudson's river mentioned in the will, the testator had only a deed of purchase when he died; but had paid for the same except about £15, which Hendrik Halenbeek has paid and got the deed for the same excuted to him after decease of his father, as will appear by some papers signed by him."

HALENBEEK GENEALOGY.

I. CASPAR JACOBSE HALENBEEK is the first of the name that we find on record, and he is supposed to have been the immigrant. Until a recent period certain household utensils were preserved among the descendants which were brought over by the first settler. He is supposed to have resided at Coxsackie, and left two sons, Isaac and Jan, and died in 1703, devising two lots in Albany, by his will made in 1685.

II. ISAAC CASPARSE HALENBEEK m. Dorothee Bosch; and had 7 children baptized in the Dutch Church at the following dates: Jacob, 9 Oct., 1684, m. Maria dau. of Nanning Harmense Vischer, and died Nov., 1709; Maritie, 24 April, 1687, m. Wouter Vrooman of Schenectady; Hendrik, 13 March, 1692; Lysbeth, 23 June, 1695; Rachel, 6 Feb., 1698; Gerrit, 12 May, 1700; Anna, 24 March, 1706. Isaac made his will 14 Nov., 1708, proved 28 March, 1728, in which he mentions his wife, and all the above children. He had a parcel of land below the city (the city then extended only to Hudson street on the south), on the north side of the Beaver kil (now the Buttermilk creek), which is often alluded to in the common council minutes, especially after his death. In 1714, Dorothy his widow petitioned the common council for an addition of seven or eight acres to the west of her land on the hill (see *Annals Albany*, vii, 19). She died and was buried in the Lutheran grave-yard, 7 Feb., 1744 (*Ibid*, i, 241). It does not appear by the minutes of the board that the petition was granted, but there is a tradition that there was an orchard belonging to the estate on the south of Lydius street above Grand. He died in January, 1709. JAN CASPERSE HALENBEEK, m. Rachel Willemse, and had Willem Janse Casperse; Johannes, bap. 29 July, 1694; Johannes, bap. 10 May, 1696; Caspar Janse; Elizabeth, m. Jacob Evertsen; Rachel, m. Jan Jacobse Van Hoesen; Maritie, m. Jurrian Klauw; Rebecca, m. Jan Van Loon. He had a large estate at Coxsackie and Klinkenberg (now Athens), the boundaries of the latter appearing quite ample from

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of this disease. The second fact is that the disease is most common in the young, and is particularly common in the young of both sexes. This is also not surprising, since the disease is a chronic, progressive disease, and the young are the most likely to be affected by it. The third fact is that the disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada. This is also not surprising, since the disease is a chronic, progressive disease, and the white race is the most likely to be affected by it.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from the above: (1) The disease is a chronic, progressive disease, and is most common in the young, and is particularly common in the young of both sexes. (2) The disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada. (3) The disease is most common in the United States and Canada, and is particularly common in the United States and Canada. (4) The disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada. (5) The disease is most common in the young, and is particularly common in the young of both sexes. (6) The disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada. (7) The disease is most common in the United States and Canada, and is particularly common in the United States and Canada. (8) The disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada. (9) The disease is most common in the young, and is particularly common in the young of both sexes. (10) The disease is most common in the white race, and is particularly common in the white race of the United States and Canada.

the description: "stretching southward and westward as far as y^e Murtherers creek, and northward until you come over against y^e Little Neuten hook." His will was dated 25 May, 1725, and proved 23 April, 1753. He was succeeded by his son Caspar Janse, who m. Magdalena —; had 5 children; Jan Casperse, Merten, William, Mary, who m. Johannes Klauw; Rachel, who m. Jacob Hallenbeck. He resided at Lunenberg, now Athens, and had property also at Cox-sackie. His will is on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, enumerating a considerable estate, with a great number of negroes, and is dated 26 July, 1754.

III. HENDRIK (son of Isaac Casparse above mentioned), m. Susanna Bratt, 1718, and had 12 children, baptized as follows: Isaac, 12 April, 1719; Elizabeth, 5 Feb. 1721; Dorothea, 14 July, 1723; Elizabeth, 3 Oct., 1725; Daniel, 10 Dec., 1727; Susanna, 18 April, 1730; Gerrit, 24 Oct., 1732; Hendrik, 29 July, 1734; James 24 Oct., 1736; Anthony, 20 Dec., 1738; William, 28 June, 1741; Bernardus, 15 April, 1744.

IV. ISAAC (son of Hendrik) m. Gerritje Van Woerden, and had 4 children, baptized as follows: Hendrik, 24 June, 1744; Hendrik, 7 July, 1745; Nicholaas,¹ 20 Dec., 1747; Daniel, 19 Nov., 1749. DANIEL, (son of Hendrik), m. Hendrikje Hilton, who was buried 6 Sept., 1755 (see *Annals* i, 247); m. 2d, Catherine Quackenboss, 1760, and had 7 children, baptized as follows: Susanna, 18 March, 1753; Maria, 22 June, 1755; Maria, 15 Nov., 1760; Hendrik b. 18 July, bap. 18 July, 1762; Elizabeth, b. 12 Aug., bap. 25 Aug., 1765; Dorothea, b. 30 March, bap. 14 July, 1768; Johannes, b. 22 Nov., bap. 6 March, 1771. BERNARDUS (youngest son of Hendrik), m. Neeltje Clark, 1766; had 7 children, as follows: Henry, b. 11 Oct., 1766; Cornelia, b. 22 Oct., bap. 26 Oct., 1768; Isaac, bap. 20 Dec., 1770; Dorothea, Mary, Bernard, Catalina. ANTHONY (son of Hendrik), m. Cornelia Cooper, 12 Dec., 1766; she died 23 Feb., 1840, aged 91 y. 2 m. 11 d.; had 11 children, born and baptized as follows: Hendrik, b. 14 Sept., bap. 16 Sept. 1767; d. 2 Nov. 1789, aged 22 y. 1 m. 12 d.; Josina, b. 19 Aug., bap. 20 Aug., 1769, d. young; Jacob, b. 22 Feb., bap. 24 Feb. 1771, d. 7 Jan. 1789, aged 18 y. 1 m. 15 d.; Susanna, b. 26 March, bap. 28 March, 1773, m. Wm. Fonda, d. 18 March, 1850, aged 76 y. 11 m. 23 d.; Josina, b. 8 Dec., bap. 19 Dec. 1774, m. Gerrit Roseboom, d.; Gerrit, b. 24 Nov., bap. 1 Dec., 1776, d. Nov. 1849, aged 73; Obadia, b. 8 Jan., bap. 13 Jan., 1779, d. 29 March, 1850, aged 77 y. 2 m. 14 d.; Anthony, b. 21 Nov., bap. 3 Dec., 1780, m.—De Graff, d. 25 Dec. 1803, aged 65; Thomas, b. 9 May, bap. 25 May, 1783, d. 6 Nov., 1784, aged 11 y. 6 m. 4 d.; Dorothea, b. 16 Feb., bap. 26 Feb., 1786, m. Wm. Austin, d. 7 Sept., 1854, aged 68 y. 6 m. 22 d.; Daniel, b. 23 Aug., bap. 31 Aug., 1788, m. Elizabeth Helling, is the only survivor, resides at New Hartford, Oneida Co., in the 79th year of his age.

¹ Nicholaas m. Jannetie Willet (or Willes); had Isaac, b. 10 Dec., bap. 11 Dec. 1771; Marytie, b. 25 March, bap. 29 March, 1775. A Nicholaas Halenbeck m. Maria Shutt, 5 June, 1787.

ORIGIN OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN ALBANY.

[The following account of religious revivals in Albany, and the origin of the First Baptist Church, is found in a work on the subject by Joshua Bradley, printed in 1819. Mr. Bradley seems to have been pastor of the Baptist Church for this year only.]

Since the commencement of 1815, a divine influence has been exerted in this city, and the gates of our Zion have been thronged with anxious sinners and joyful converts. But the cloud that hung over the city of Troy, fraught with divine compassion, passed around us, only letting here and there a few drops fall to refresh and cheer this thirsty hill of God.

In 1816, the truly pious of all denominations had their expectations greatly raised, and were daily expecting a copious shower of grace; they could even hear the thunder of God's power and see some who had been careless seeking a refuge for their Christless souls; yet he who governs the universe, and will have mercy upon whom he will have mercy, has not come down with such overwhelming influences, as upon some other cities.

His spirit seems to have been hovering over us, and though often grieved with our hardness of heart and malconduct, yet being slow to anger and abundant in mercy, has not withdrawn from us, nor given us over to work out our eternal condemnation.

In the summer of 1816, a revival began in the Baptist society, and about forty professed to cherish hopes in a Saviour's merits, and thirty-five joined the church.

In the spring of 1817, the spirit descended again, and a considerable number were brought into the light and liberty of the gospel. It continued its gentle influences for more than fourteen months; in which time the society increased, backsliders were brought to remember their first love, to confess their sins, and move on in fellowship with his people, and many converts have been added to our communion.

In June, 1818, we purchased the Albany Theatre,¹ and fitted it up for a place of public worship, and opened it on the first day of January, 1819. Thus, this church and congregation, by the benevolent assistance of their fellow citizens and public benefactors, have been instrumental in one short season, of sweeping away and burying forever, one of the proudest ensigns of unhallowed ambition, that was ever exhibited upon the banks of the Hudson. This event has been ominous of millennial achievements, of national regeneration, and of the redemption of the world.

Upon the very day this house was opened, the spirit descended, and his regenerating influences were felt, and one soul at least heard the voice of Christ speaking within his troubled mind, saying, son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee.

¹This was the old Green street Theatre, a full account of which will be found in a previous part of this volume.

It is now a most solemn time in this city. Let a stranger enter any congregation within this metropolis, and look over the crowds that seat themselves to hear the word, and he will see a more than usual attention and anxiety among them to know the things of the kingdom of heaven. And in some congregations he will hear sighs and behold hundreds in tears before a sermon is closed.

There are but a few congregations out of the eleven established in this city, but what according to my best knowledge obtained from the pastors of the churches and my daily observation, feel more or less this heavenly dew.

I find every minister laboring under the same embarrassment with myself when interrogated concerning the work in his congregation. We can not tell how many are laboring and heavy laden under a sense of their sins. About two weeks since I knew of only four or five in my congregation who were under very deep distress of mind, and now a large number are willing to own that they have been under awakenings for some time. Almost every day some new cases appear, and some soul is made willing to be saved, entirely by grace abounding through the blood of Jesus.

For many months I have discovered a solemn and gradual work among the presbyterian congregations, and an earnestness in their preachers for the reviving presence and power of Christ, that led me to believe that the reign of heaven was approaching.

Since the commencement of 1815, one hundred and thirty-one have been added to the First Presbyterian Church, upon examination, and to the others, considerable additions have been made. To the Baptist more than one hundred, and many by letters to all the churches. Many candidates are examined, and are now coming before the churches in this city. At our next communion we expect to receive accessions that will gladden the hearts of the righteous, and swell the songs of angels in heaven.

Barclay

JOHN BARCLAY was chief magistrate of this city, and in the revolutionary war was chairman of the general committee of the city and county of Albany. This committee was organized in the latter part of the year 1774, and for nearly three years, with Mr. Barclay at its head, and during which time we had no state government, exercised civil government, both legislative and executive, over all that part of the state north and west of Ulster and Dutchess. No one of the citizens of Albany exhibited more zeal and pure patriotism in the cause of his country than Mr. Barclay.— *Daily Advertiser, August 20, 1832.*

He was a vestryman of St. Peters, and when the common council was reinstated by the state government, he was appointed mayor of the city, which office he held until his death, early in the year 1779.

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ALBANY IN 1800.

[Edward Oliphant wrote a *History of North America and its United States*, which he recommended as an improvement upon Morse, Coxe and Scott, who, being occupied with local history or in contradicting Buffon, swelled their books and made them expensive, yet Mr. Oliphant copied Morse pretty generally. His account of Albany is quite similar.]

Albany is situated on the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York, in latitude $42^{\circ} 36'$, and is, by charter granted in 1686, one mile upon the river and 16 miles back. The houses are built mostly on the margin of the river, upon Pearl, Market, and Water streets, and six other streets or lanes which cross them at right angles. They are mostly built in the 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 of slaunting with niches, like stairs, and an iron horse for a weathercock, 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 after the New York plan, with footways, and making other improvements. The city of Albany contains about 14 or 1,500 houses, and 7,000 inhabitants, collected from all parts of the northern world. As great a variety of languages are spoken in Albany, as in any town in the United States, but the English predominates, and the use of every other is constantly lessening. Adventurers, in pursuit of wealth, are led here from the advantages for trade which this place affords. This city is delightfully and advantageously situated. It stands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of 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 for the West India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks, and rivers; settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence and affluence to millions of inhabitants. And when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part in the country, Albany will probably be able to compete with any 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 imbibes in its passage the fine particles common to that kind of soil. This discolors 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, which are frequently to be

seen 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 in this city are a Low Dutch church, one for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, one for Episcopalians, an hospital, the City Hall, a brick gaol, the City Hotel, and a bank, established in 1794.

ALBANY IN 1820.

[A view of the United States, intended as a guide for emigrants in Great Britain, was published in 1820, at Liverpool, from which the following extracts are taken, pp. 376-78.]

The city of Albany is the seat of government for the state, and is situated on the west side of Hudson's river, 170 miles from New York, to which it is next in rank; being a place of considerable trade and fast rising into importance. By the last general census, taken in 1810, the population was 9,356; at the commencement of 1819 the number of inhabitants amounted to upwards of 12,000. Albany is unrivaled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest rivers in the world. It enjoys a pure air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country west and north; and when the Grand Western and Northern canals are completed, it will become the greatest commercial inland town in the United States, or perhaps in the world. In the old part of the town the streets are very narrow, and the houses mean, being all built in the Dutch taste, with the gable end towards the street, and ornamented, or rather disfigured, on the top with large iron weathercocks; but in that part which has been lately erected, the streets are commodious, and many of the houses are handsome. The public buildings are an elegant Dutch church, one for Episcopalians, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Methodists, and one for Roman Catholics; an hospital, City Hall, and a handsome prison. The building in which the state legislature meet, is called the Capitol; it stands on an elevation at the end of the main street, and presents a fine appearance. The inhabitants of this city, a few years since, were almost entirely of Dutch extraction, and it had then the character of being a very unsocial place; but now strangers from all quarters are settling in it, and liberal sentiments, hospitality, and good manners, are rapidly gaining ground.

The rent of a house and shop in Albany, in a good situation, is from 500 to 700 dollars per annum, and the taxes about twenty dollars. There are many small wooden houses, which are from 50 to 150 dollars a year, according to size and situation. Mechanics are paid the same here as at New York; their board and lodging is three dollars a week. The markets are well supplied with excellent provisions; beef, mutton, and veal, are 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; geese, 2*s.* 3*d.* each; ducks, 13*d.*; fowls, 8*d.* to 9*d.*; butter, 14*d.* a lb.; potatoes, 20*d.* a bushel; best flour, 45*s.* a barrel (196 lb.); fish, 3*d.* to 6*d.* a lb.; rum and gin, 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon; brandy and hollands, 9*s.* 6*d.*

the first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following:—

CAUSES OF INCREASE

The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following:—

1. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

2. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

3. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1846, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

4. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

5. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

6. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

7. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1863, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

8. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

9. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

10. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1845, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

11. The discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

12. The discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

13. The discovery of gold in Alabama in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

14. The discovery of gold in Georgia in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

15. The discovery of gold in Florida in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

16. The discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

17. The discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

18. The discovery of gold in Virginia in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

19. The discovery of gold in Maryland in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

20. The discovery of gold in Delaware in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

21. The discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

22. The discovery of gold in New York in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

23. The discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

24. The discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

25. The discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

26. The discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

27. The discovery of gold in Vermont in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

28. The discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

29. The discovery of gold in Maine in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

30. The discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

31. The discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

32. The discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

33. The discovery of gold in Newfoundland in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

34. The discovery of gold in the West Indies in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

35. The discovery of gold in Central America in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

36. The discovery of gold in South America in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

37. The discovery of gold in Africa in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

38. The discovery of gold in Asia in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

39. The discovery of gold in Europe in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

40. The discovery of gold in Australia in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

41. The discovery of gold in New Zealand in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

42. The discovery of gold in the Pacific Islands in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

43. The discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

44. The discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

45. The discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

46. The discovery of gold in the Pacific Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

47. The discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

48. The discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

49. The discovery of gold in the Pacific Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

50. The discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1842, which led to a great influx of people from all parts of the world.

The conveyance by water between this city and New York has been brought to the highest degree of perfection. It is performed by packets, which carry horses, &c., and by steam-boats, for the convenience of passengers. One of these vessels, the Chancellor Livingstone, is probably equalled by none in the world; she may properly be termed a floating palace, affording all the elegant accommodations of a first-rate hotel. Her length is 175 feet, and breadth 50, and she is propelled by a steam-engine of eighty-horse power; there are beds for 160 persons, and settees provided for forty more: the ladies have a separate cabin, entirely distinct from the gentlemen. On deck there are numerous conveniences, such as baggage-rooms, smoking-rooms, &c.; and on the descent to the cabins are placed cards of tradesmen, and of taverns and hotels in the chief cities, and also religious tracts in great abundance. The fare between the two cities is eight dollars, including board; and an excellent table is at all times provided.

Schenectady, sixteen miles northwest of Albany, is a handsome, well-built city, on the Mohawk river, and by the last census contained 5,909 inhabitants. It is a place of brisk trade, and has a bank, a college, and three places for public worship, viz.: a Dutch, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church. The annual expense of education at the college, including board, is less than 100 dollars. The chief business of this town is to receive the merchandise from Albany, and put it into bateaux to go up the river, and forward to Albany the returns from the back country.

CAPTAIN WEBB.—In 1766, Mr. Philip Embury, a zealous methodist preacher, arrived in New York, and began preaching in a private house. On one occasion, when the congregation was assembled for public worship, the door suddenly opened, and a British officer, dressed in uniform, appeared. The members were astonished and alarmed at his presence, but their surprise was greatly increased, when, instead of interrupting the exercises, he fell upon his knees and united in their devotions. This was Captain Webb, the barrack-master of the royal troops stationed at Albany, who, hearing of this feeble church, had visited New York to aid them, and who thenceforth became one of their preachers, and was accustomed to ascend the pulpit and officiate in his regimentals. The novelty of the circumstance, and of his appearance, could not fail of attracting crowded auditories, and it soon became necessary to provide a church edifice.

ANNEKE JANSE.

This celebrated character came to Rensselaerwyck in 1630 with her husband, Roeloff Jansen, who acted as assistant *louwmeester* for the patroon. Five or six years after, the family was found at New Amsterdam, where he received a patent in 1636, for 31 morgens of land lying along the East river.

About this time he died, and in 1637 or 1638, his widow married Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, the first settled minister of the place. He died in 1647, and she returned to Albany, where she died in 1663, and lies buried in the Middle Dutch church yard, on Beaver street.

She left eight children, four by each husband, of whom the three daughters and three sons married, and had families, and their descendants at this day may be reckoned by hundreds.

The following contribution to a genealogy of the descendants of this well known person comprises but a small fraction of those who have claimed descent from her.

Anneke Jans and Roeloff Janse had the following children: 1. Sarah Roeloffse, who married Surgeon Hans Kierstede 29 June, 1642. She had one if not two other husbands, and died in 1693. 2. Catrina Roeloffse. She married first, Lucas Rodenburgh, vice director of Curagoa, and after his death, Johannes Van Brugh, a prominent merchant and magistrate of New Amsterdam. 3. Sytie (or Fytie) Roeloffse. She married Peter Hartgers, commissary at Fort-Orange, who died in Holland in 1670. 4. Jan Roeloffse. At the time of his mother's death he was unmarried, and is reputed to have died leaving no issue. Perhaps he is the person who accidentally killed Gerrit Verbeeck, in Albany, in 1665, and was himself slain in 1690, at Schenectady by the French and Indians.

By her second husband Dom. Everhardus Bogardus, she had William; Cornelius, bap. in N. Y., 9 Sept., 1640; Jonas, bap. 4 Jan., 1643, d. unmarried; Pieter, 2 April, 1645.

Sarah Roeloffse and Hans Kierstede, m. 29 June, 1642: had Jan or Hans, 21 Sept., 1644; Roeloff, 1 Jan., 1647; Anna 23 April, 1651; Blandina, 8 June, 1653; Jochem, 24 Oct., 1655; Lucas, 23 Sept., 1657; Catharyn, 4 Jan., 1660; Jacob, 4 June, 1662; Jacobus, 28 Nov., 1663; Rachel, 13 Sept., 1665.

Catharina Roeloffse and Johannes Van Brugh, m. 29 Mar., 1658: had Helena, 4 Ap., 1659; Helena, 28 July, 1660; Anna, 10 Sept., 1662; Catharina, 19 Ap., 1665; Pieter, 14 July, 1666; Johannes; Maria, 20 Sept., 1773 (m. Stephen Richards).

Sytie Roeloffse and Pieter Hartgers:¹ had Jannetie; Rachel.

William Bogardus and Wyntie Sybrantse of old Amsterdam, m. in

¹ It is said that Engeltie Blom, the first wife of Adam Vrooman, of Schenectady, was a grand-daughter of Pieter Hartgers: if so, her numerous descendants in this vicinity must be added to those of Anneke Janse.

DEBATE

The following is a summary of the debate held on the subject of the proposed changes to the constitution of the Council of the University of London. The debate was held on the 15th of June, 1922, and was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Lubbock. The main points discussed were the proposed increase in the number of members of the Council, the proposed changes in the method of election, and the proposed changes in the powers of the Council. The Vice-Chancellor opened the debate by pointing out that the Council had been established in 1827, and that it had since that time been the governing body of the University. He then stated that the Council had been asked to consider the proposed changes, and that it had decided to refer the matter to a committee of experts. The committee had reported that the proposed changes were desirable, and that they should be adopted. The Vice-Chancellor then asked the members of the Council to vote on the proposed changes. The vote was taken by ballot, and the proposed changes were adopted by a majority of 12 to 8. The Vice-Chancellor then announced that the proposed changes would be put before the Senate of the University for its approval. The debate then closed.

N. Y. 29 Aug., 1659, and 2d Walburga De Sillè.¹ Had Everhardus, 2 Nov., 1659; Sytie, 16 Mar., 1661; Anna, 3 Oct., 1663; Cornelia 25 Aug., 1669; Everhardus, 4 Dec., 1675; Maria, 14 Sept., 1678; Lucretia, 14 Sept., 1678; Blandina, 13 Sept., 1680.

Cornelis Bogardus and Helena Teller: had Cornelis.

Pieter Bogardus and Wyntje Cornelise Bosch: had Evert; Shibboleth; Hanna, born 22 Jan., 1677; Maria; Antony; Rachel, 3 Feb. 1864; Ephraim, 14 Aug., 1687; Petrus, 30 Apr., 1691.

Hans Kierstede and Jannetie Loockermans, m. 12 Feb., 1667: had Hans, 19 Feb. 1668; Adriaantie, 8 Apr., 1670; Cornelis, 5 Jan., 1675; Jacobus, 14 Ap., 1677; Anna Elisabeth, 17 Dec., 1679; Sara Catharyn, 5 Nov., 1681; Annetie, 24 May, 1684; Maritie, 3 Oct., 1686.

Roeloff Kierstede and Eytie Rosa: had Sara, 12 Ap., 1671 (m. Hendr: Trepagan); Wyntje, 25 Mar., 1673; m. 1. Jan De Wit, 2. Dirk Rosecrans; Hans, 4 Aug., 1677; Antje, m. Evert Wynkoop; Blandina; Eldert; Eyke; Lucas; Roeloff, born 13 Dec., 1685.

Blandina Kierstede and Petrus Bayard, m. 28 Nov., 1674: had Samuel, 12 Oct., 1675; Anna Maria, 25 June, 1679; Hans, 14 Ap., 1681; Sara, 11 Mar., 1688.

Lucas Kierstede and Rachel Kip, m. 18 July, 1683: had Hans, 3 Aug., 1684; Maria, 29 Aug., 1686; Sara, 16 Jan., 1689; Jacobus, 20 Mar., 1692; Jesse, 31 May, 1695; Rachel, 9 Jan., 1698; Benjamin, 12 Ap., 1702.

Catharine Kierstede and Johannes Kip, m. 4 Sept., 1681: had Jacob, 4 Nov., 1682; Hans, 5 Sept., 1684; Maria, 19 Sept., 1686; Sara, 11 Nov., 1688; Hans, 5 Oct., 1690; Blandina, 1 Feb., 1692; Johannes, 31 Jan., 1694; Blandina, 26 Ap., 1696; Catharina, 7 July, 1697; Catharina, 16 Oct., 1698; Henricus, 20 Oct., 1700; Benjamin, 21 Mar., 1703; Blandina, 21 Mar., 1703.

Jacobus Kierstede and ———: had Maria, 24 Oct., 1694; Sara, 28 Feb., 1696; Samuel, 16 May, 1697; Jacobus, 2 July, 1699; Daniel, 7 Sept., 1701; Maritie, 5 Apr., 1704.

Rachel Kierstede and Willem Teller, m. 19 Nov., 1686: had Margarita, 17 Aug., 1687; Willem, 1 Sept., 1689; Willem, 25 Dec., 1690; Hans, 12 Mar., 1693; Margaret, 2 Feb. 1696; Jacobus, 18 Ap., 1699; Andries, 25 Jan., 1702; Jacobus, 29 Aug., 1703.

Helena Van Brugh and Teunis De Key, m. 26 May, 1680: had Catharina, 15 Mar., 1681; Hillegond, 1 Nov., 1682; Jacobus, 31 Aug., 1684; Lucretia, 8 Aug., 1686; Johannes, 4 Mar., 1688; Johannes, 13 Nov., 1689; Helena, 6 Dec., 1691; Rachel, 9 Apr., 1693; Henricus, 22 Sept., 1695; Helena, 22 Apr., 1699; Helena, 1 Feb., 1802.

Anna Van Brugh and Andries Grevenraat, m. 2 July, 1684: had Elisabeth, 4 Dec., 1685; Isaac, 16 Nov., 1687; Catharina, 30 Oct., 1689; Elisabeth, 29 Mar., 1691; Lucretia, 23 Oct., 1692; Johannes, 21 Jan., 1694; Henricus, 26 Ap., 1696; Lucretia, 1 Aug., 1697.

Catharine and Hendrik Van Renselaer: had Maria, 24 Mar., 1689; Catarine, 1 Jan., 1692; Anna, 1 Oct., 1693; Anna, 2 Feb., 1696; Elisabeth, 8 May, 1698; Elisabeth, 21 July, 1700; Helena, 4 Oct., 1702;

¹ It is asserted that he married his second wife whilst the first was absent in Holland.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, from the earliest times to the present day. It is divided into three periods: the pre-historic, the historic, and the modern.

The pre-historic period is that which precedes the introduction of writing. It is divided into three sub-periods: the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages.

The historic period is that which begins with the introduction of writing, and ends with the beginning of the modern period. It is divided into three sub-periods: the ancient, the middle, and the modern.

The modern period is that which begins with the beginning of the modern period, and ends with the present day. It is divided into three sub-periods: the 17th, the 18th, and the 19th centuries.

The second part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day. It is divided into three periods: the pre-historic, the historic, and the modern.

The pre-historic period is that which precedes the introduction of writing. It is divided into three sub-periods: the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages.

The historic period is that which begins with the introduction of writing, and ends with the beginning of the modern period. It is divided into three sub-periods: the ancient, the middle, and the modern.

The modern period is that which begins with the beginning of the modern period, and ends with the present day. It is divided into three sub-periods: the 17th, the 18th, and the 19th centuries.

The third part of the book is devoted to a general history of the human mind, from the earliest times to the present day. It is divided into three periods: the pre-historic, the historic, and the modern.

The pre-historic period is that which precedes the introduction of writing. It is divided into three sub-periods: the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages.

The historic period is that which begins with the introduction of writing, and ends with the beginning of the modern period. It is divided into three sub-periods: the ancient, the middle, and the modern.

The modern period is that which begins with the beginning of the modern period, and ends with the present day. It is divided into three sub-periods: the 17th, the 18th, and the 19th centuries.

Jeremy, 29 Ap., 1705; Johannes, 11 Jan., 1708; Hendrik, 20 Ap., 1712; Kiliaan, 27 Nov., 1717.

• Petrus Van Brugh and Sara Cuyler, m. 2 Nov., 1688: had Catharine, 10 Nov., 1689.

Johannes Van Brugh and Margarita Provoost, m. 9 July, 1696: had Johannes, 16 May, 1697; Johannes, 16 Aug., 1699; Catharina, 16 Aug., 1704; David, 12 Sept., 1708; Elisabeth, 26 Mar., 1712.

✦ Annatie Bogardus and Jacobus Brouwer of Gowanus, m. 4 Feb., 1682: had Sybrant, 1683; Jacob, 1684; Willem, 1687; Everardus, 1689; Jan, 1692; Elisabeth, 15 Nov., 1694; Adam, 27 Mar., 1696; Pieter, 1699; Wyntje, 1 Oct., 1701; Magdalena, 8 Mar., 1704.

Everhardus Bogardus and ———: had Evert.

Cornelis Bogardus and Rachel De Wit: had Cornelis, born 5 Jan., 1698, d. 1759; Jenneken, 13 May, 1694; Rachel, 27 Ap., 1701.

— Shibboleth Bogardus and Anna: had Pieter, 14 Mar., 1711; Jacob, 31 Aug., 1712; Ephraim, 21 Nov. 1714; Wyntje, 21 Ap., 1717; Catryna, 6 Dec., 1718; Shibboleth, 2 Oct., 1720; Cornelia, 1 July, 1722; Ephraim, 12 Feb., 1724; Ephraim, 2 Oct., 1726.

Antje Bogardus and Pieter Bronck, m. 17 Nov., 1705: had Pieter, 1 Sept. 1706; Pieter, 16 Nov., 1707; Jan., 16 Oct., 1709; Ephraim, 1712; Maria, 24 May, 1713; Antony, born 8 Mar., 1715; Commetie, 16 June, 1717; Wyntie, 19 Ap., 1719.

Maria Bogardus and Johannes Van Vechten, m. 19 Mar., 1699: had Catharine, born 4 Nov., 1699; Annatie, 5 Jan., 1700 (?); Wyntie, 24 May, 1702; Margarita, 9 Dec., 1705; Gerrit Teunise, 16 Oct., 1709 (d. 17 Jan., 1711); Neeltie, born 13 Feb., 1713, d. 22 Feb.; Neeltie, 7 Feb., 1714.

Anthony Bogardus and Jannetie Knikkerbakker, weduwe van Henrik Lansing, m. 6 Mar., 1709: had Wyntie, 1 Sept., 1710; Maria, 10 Feb., 1712; Pieter, 21 May, 1716; Cornelia, 3 Aug., 1718; Cornelia, 11 Oct., 1719; Evert, 10 June, 1722; Anna, 17 Feb., 1725.

Ephraim Bogardus and Agnietje De Garmo, m. 23 Sept., 1720: had Petrus, 10 Ap., 1721; Catharina, 10 Sept., 1722; Wyntje, 8 Mar., 1724; Ephraim, 7 Aug., 1726; Jacob, 14 July, 1728; Catharina, 18 Feb., 1730; Maria, 7 Mar., 1732; Anna, 6 Oct., 1734.

Petrus Bogardus and Sarah ———: had Egbert, 27 Sept., 1724; Cornelis, 22 May, 1727.

Hans Kierstede and Dina Van Schaick, m. 1 Oct., 1696: had Johanna, 23 May, 1697; Rebecca, 2 Jan., 1699; Hans, 17 Ap., 1700; Hans, 13 Aug., 1704; Adriaan, 7 Sept., 1707.

Hans (or Johannes) Kierstede, Ariaantje Tappan: had Roeloff; Sarah, m. Headrick Slight; Anna m. Isaac Corning; Catryna, m. ——— Ryckman; Christopher; Helena, m. Peter Low; Ariaantje, m. Abrm. Low; Cornelia, m. G. W. Mancius.

Blandina Kierstede and Coenrad Elmendorf: had Jenneke, m. Abm. Ten Eyck; Coenrad; Petrus E.; Lucas; Blandina; Margaret, m. Gerrit Du Bois; Jonathan.

Eldert Kierstede and Blandina ———: had Philip; Abraham; Ariaantje.

Eyke Kierstede and Van Auken: had William; Jacobus; Abraham; Ariaantje.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and art. He also touches upon the different religions and philosophies that have shaped the human mind.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its early beginnings in the sixteenth century to its greatest extent in the nineteenth century. The author describes the various colonies that were acquired, and the policies that were pursued towards them. He also discusses the role of the British Empire in the world, and its impact on the different parts of the globe.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States, from its declaration of independence in 1776 to the present day. The author discusses the various events that have shaped the nation, and the different political systems that have been tried. He also touches upon the role of the United States in the world, and its impact on the different parts of the globe.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the French Revolution, from its outbreak in 1789 to its final stages in the late 1790s. The author discusses the various events that led to the revolution, and the different phases that it went through. He also touches upon the impact of the revolution on the world, and the role of France in the Napoleonic Wars.

The fifth part of the book is a history of the Napoleonic Wars, from the beginning of the wars in 1803 to the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815. The author discusses the various battles that were fought, and the different strategies that were used. He also touches upon the impact of the wars on the world, and the role of France in the Napoleonic Wars.

The sixth part of the book is a history of the Congress of Vienna, from its opening in 1814 to its closing in 1818. The author discusses the various events that led to the congress, and the different proposals that were made. He also touches upon the impact of the congress on the world, and the role of the great powers in the Congress of Vienna.

The seventh part of the book is a history of the Congress of Vienna, from its opening in 1814 to its closing in 1818. The author discusses the various events that led to the congress, and the different proposals that were made. He also touches upon the impact of the congress on the world, and the role of the great powers in the Congress of Vienna.

The eighth part of the book is a history of the Congress of Vienna, from its opening in 1814 to its closing in 1818. The author discusses the various events that led to the congress, and the different proposals that were made. He also touches upon the impact of the congress on the world, and the role of the great powers in the Congress of Vienna.

The ninth part of the book is a history of the Congress of Vienna, from its opening in 1814 to its closing in 1818. The author discusses the various events that led to the congress, and the different proposals that were made. He also touches upon the impact of the congress on the world, and the role of the great powers in the Congress of Vienna.

The tenth part of the book is a history of the Congress of Vienna, from its opening in 1814 to its closing in 1818. The author discusses the various events that led to the congress, and the different proposals that were made. He also touches upon the impact of the congress on the world, and the role of the great powers in the Congress of Vienna.

Cornelis Kierstede and Sarah Ellsworth, m. 9 Sept., 1703 : had Hans, 24 Nov., 1704 ; Anna Maria, 25 Apl., 1709.

Samuel Bayard and Margareta Van Cortlandt, m. 12 Mar., 1696 : had Judith, 13 Dec., 1696 ; Nicolaas, 28 Aug., 1698 ; Stephanus, 31 May, 1700 ; Margarita, 4 Dec., 1706 ; Margarita, 15 Dec., 1708 ; Samuel, 1 July, 1711 ; Jacobus, 1 July, 1711 ; Samuel, 24 July, 1715 ; Margareta, 24 May, 1719 ; Anna, 7 Aug., 1720.

Hans Kierstede and Maria Van Vleck, m. 3 Mar., 1710 : had Catharina, 17 Jan., 1711 ; Rachel, 7 Dec., 1712 ; Rachel, 28 Sept., 1714 ; Lucas, 9 Sept., 1716 ; Isaac, 5 Oct., 1718 ; Maria, 29 June, 1720. —

Jacobus Kierstede and Sarah Norbury, m. 1 Nov., 1718 : had Lucas, 9 Sept., 1719.

Willem Teller and ——— : had Willem, 21 Mar., 1714.

Hans Teller and Catharina Van Tilburg, m. 23 Ap., 1719 : had Willem, 26 May, 1720.

Maria Van Renselaer and Samuel Ten Broeck, m. 7 Nov., 1712 : had Christina, 7 Feb., 1714 ; Dirk Wessels, 1 May, 1715 ; Hendrik, 24 Mar., 1717 ; Johannes, 4 Sept., 1720 ; Jeremias, 1 Feb., 1727 ; Christina, 7 Jan., 1730.

Catharine Van Renselaer and Johannes Ten Broeck, m. 29 Dec., 1714 : had Dirk Wessels, 30 Oct., 1715 ; Catrina, 6 Jan., 1717 ; Hendrik, 9 Mar., 1718 ; Johannes, 20 Sept., 1719 ; Ephraim, 15 Jan., 1721 ; Christina, 18 Mar., 1722 ; Jeremias, 18 Jan., 1724 ; Christina, 5 Sept., 1725 ; Cornelis, 22 May, 1727 ; Pieter, 17 Nov., 1728 ; Abraham, 18 June, 1730 ; Maria, 21 Nov., 1731 ; Ephraim, 15 Aug., 1733.

Anna Van Renselaer and Pieter Douw, m. 8 Oct., 1717 : had Magdalena, 3 Aug., 1718 ; Volkert, 27 Mar., 1720 ; Hendrik, 5 Ap., 1722 ; Catharine, 29 Mar., 1724 ; Maria, 25 Nov., 1725 ; Margarita, 7 Sept., 1729 ; Anna, 5 Feb., 1732 ; Elisabeth, 21 Dec., 1733 ; Rachel, 29 Feb., 1736.

Elisabeth Van Renselaer and John Richards, m. 24 Ap., 1731 : had Stephanus, 9 July, 1732.

Helena Van Renselaer and Jacob Wendell, m. 19 Dec., 1728 : had Harmanus, 28 Mar., 1730 ; Harmanus, 18 Mar., 1732 ; Hendrik, 15 Oct., 1733 ; Catharina, 23 July, 1735 ; Anna, 5 June, 1737 ; Maria, 15 Ap., 1739 ; Ariaantje, 10 Ap., 1743 ; Elisabeth, 17 Feb., 1745.

Johannes Van Renselaer and Engeltie Livingston, m. 3 Jan., 1734 : had Catharyna, 3 Nov., 1734 (m. Ph. Schuyler) ; Margarita, 3 Oct., 1736 ; Jeremias, 27 Aug., 1738 ; Robert, 26 Dec., 1740 (m. Cornelia Rutsen) ; Hendrik, 24 Oct., 1742 ; James, 1 Feb., 1747.

Hendrik Van Renselaer and Elisabeth Van Brugh, m. 16 Oct., 1735 : had Hendrik, 22 Jan., 1737 ; Jeremiah, m. Lena Lansing ; Margaret, m. Francis Nicoll ; Johannes, m. Frances Nicoll ; Catharine, 1 Feb., 1747 ; m. Harm. Wendell, David ; m. Maria Schuyler ; Kiliaan, m. Maria White ; Pieter, 2 Feb., 1752 (m. Maria Ten Broeck).

Col. Kiliaan Van Renselaer and Ariaantie Schuyler, she d. 17 Oct., 1763 ; Maria Low : had Hendrik, 5 Aug., 1744 ; Philip, 7 June, 1747 ; Catharina, 23 July, 1749 ; Nicolaas, 30 June, 1751 ; Catarina, 16 Feb., 1753 ; Nicolaas, 26 Dec., 1754 ; Elsie, 26 Feb., 1758 ; Maria, 19 Oct., 1760 ; Kiliaan, 19 June, 1763 (m. Mary Sanders).

Catharine Van Brugh and Philip Livingston : had Pieter, V. B. ;

John; Philip; Henry; William; Sara, m. Lord Sterling; Alida, m. Hansen; Catharine.

Sybrant Brouwer and Sarah Webbers, m. 22 May, 1706: had Jacob, 2 Mar., 1707; Aarnout, 27 Oct., 1708; Cornelis, 14 Oct., 1713; Sybrant, 21 Dec., 1715; Jannetie, 29 Jan., 1718; Petrus, 30 Mar., 1720.

Willem Brouwer and Maria Hennion, m. 29 May, 1709: had Annatie, 30 July, 1710; Lucretia, 31 Aug., 1712; Catharina, 25 July, 1714.

Evert Bogardus and Tietje Hoffman: had Pieter; Everhardus; Nicolaas; Marytie; Anneke, m. Isaac Riker.

Cornelis Bogardus and Catharine Tudor: had Molly, 2 Ap., 1723 (m. Isaac Tyne 17 Mar., 1754); Rachel, 2 Aug., 1724 (m. Thorn Pudney, 4 Nov., 1753); Cornelis, 26 Ap., 1726 (m. Marg. Philips, Nov., 1754); Johannes, 27 Dec., 1728 (m. Maria Dubois, 1761); Hubert, 27 Nov., 1729; Robert, 15 Oct., 1733; Helen, 6 Feb., 1737; Lewis, 9 Oct., 1739; Matthew, 10 Sept., 1740; Jannetie, b. 6 Sept., 1743; Humbert, b. — 1746.

Shibboleth Bogardus and Catarina Van der Werken: had Shibboleth, 1 Mar., 1752; Maria, 26 Aug., 1753; Anna, 28 Mar., 1756.

Jan Bronck and Lydia Vanden Bergh, m. 1741: had Hannah, born 21 June, 1743; Rykert, 21 Ap., 1745; Pieter, 18 Jan., 1747.

Catharine Van Vechten and Bernardus Bratt, m. 17 Jan., 1735: had Daniel, 12 Sept., 1736; Johannes, 3 Sept., 1738; Maria, 21 Sept., 1740; Maria, 23 June, 1742; Elisabeth, 25 Dec., 1744; Gerrit Teunise, 21 Feb., 1748; Hendericus, 4 Nov., 1750.

Wyntje Van Vechten and Hendrik Bries, m. 13 Jan., 1726: had Anthony, 22 Feb., 1727; Maria, 12 Jan., 1729; Johannes, 24 Oct., 1730; Maria, 1 Oct., 1732; Antony, 3 June, 1734; Catharina, 4 Ap., 1736; Neeltie, 18 Mar., 1739; Hendrik, 4 Ap., 1742; Gerrit Teunise, 25 Jan., 1744; Albert, 16 Nov., 1746.

Margarita Van Vechten and Barent Van Buren, m. 23 Dec., 1737: had Marten Cornelise, 22 Oct., 1738; Maria, 11 May, 1740; Marytje, 22 July, 1741.

Roeloff Kierstede and Ann Vezing (!): had Christopher; John; Luke; Ann; Arietta.

Ariaantje, Kierstede and — Hooghteling: had Wilhelminus; John; Blandina; Isaac.

Harmanus Wendell and Barbara Bratt, m. 8 May, 1753: had Elisabeth, 9 Dec., 1753; Jacob and Helena, 6 Mar., 1757; Helena, 26 Oct., 1760; Catharina, 25 Sept., 1763; Catharina, 1 Dec., 1765; Anna, 15 May, 1768; Maria, 8 June, 1772; Barent, 14 Aug., 1776.

Jeremias Van Renselaer and Judith Bayard, m. 3 July, 1760: had Johannes, 12 Dec., 1762.

Hendrik Van Renselaer and Rachel Douw, m. 17 Nov., 1765: had Johannes, 13 Mar., 1768; Engeltie, 22 July, 1770; Anna, 7 Feb., 1773.

James Van Renselaer and Cathalya Van Cortland; Elsie Schuyler: had Engeltie, 12 Dec., 1784.

Margaret Van Renselaer and Francis Nicoll: had Elisabeth, 5 Aug., 1764; Willem, 27 Ap., 1763; Hendrik, 21 Aug., 1768.

Hendrik Van Renselaer and Alida Bratt, m. 7 Oct., 1764: had Hendrikus, 23 June, 1765; Kiliaan, 25 Feb., 1769; Catharina, 8 June, 1772; Salomo Van Vechten, 21 Aug., 1774; Philip, 5 June, 1777; Johannes, 28 Sept., 1779.

Philip Van Renselaer and Maria Sanders, m. 24 Feb., 1768 : had Ariaantje, 7 Dec., 1768; Elisabeth, 29 Aug., 1770; Robert Sanders, 24 Jan., 1773; Ariaantje, 20 Sept., 1775; Pieter Sanders, 19 June, 1777; Pieter Sanders, 28 July, 1778; Kiliaan, 26 Nov., 1780; Philip, 9 Feb., 1783; Maria Matilda, 7 May, 1786; Maria Matilda, 27 May, 1787; Schuyler, 16 May, 1790.

Nicolaas Van Renselaer and Elsie Van Buren, m. 20 Nov., 1780 : had Kiliaan, 19 May, 1782; Mayke, 13 Feb., 1785.

Elsie Van Renselaer and Abraham Lansing: had Abraham, 19 May, 1775; Ariaantje, 22 Nov., 1778; Ariaantje, 29 Ap., 1781; Catharina, 31 Aug., 1783; Ariaantje, 24 July, 1785; Kiliaan, 13 May, 1787; Magdalena, 8 Nov., 1789; Gerrit, b. 14 Mar., 1791; Magdalena, 6 Ap., 1793; Kiliaan V. R., 30 Nov., 1794.

Maria Van Renselaer and Leendert Gansevoort, m. 17 Ap., 1777 : had Maria, 1 Mar., 1778 (m. Abm. Hun); Ariaantje, 27 Aug., 1780, Catharina Douw, 11 May, 1782; Elisabeth Richards, 4 Ap., 1784; Johannes, 9 Ap., 1786; Rachel, 21 Nov., 1790; Eefsie, 1 Dec., 1793; Ann Van Renselaer, 3 Oct., 1795; Elsie, b. 11 Feb., 1797; Renselaer, b. 8 Feb., 1799; Elsie, b. 8 Nov., 1801, m. R. M. Cuyler.

Kiliaan K. Van Renselaer and Margaret Sanders : had John Sanders, 15 Ap., 1792; Debora Sanders, 14 Oct., 1795; Barent Sanders, b. 12 Jan., 1801.

Pieter Bogardus and ——— : had Evert; Jacob; Gerritje, m. C. Elmendorf; Jannetie, m. B. Low; Petrus; Catharine, m. John Sleight.

Marytie Bogardus and John Wynkoop : had John; Peter.

Hanna Bronck and Richard Vanden Bergh : had Matthew, b. 8 July, 1772; Teddy, 21 Ap., 1773 (?); Rebecca, Oct., 1774; John, 3 Nov., 1776; Abraham, 5 May, 1779.

Hendericus Bratt and Annatie Davids; had Bernardus, 19 Dec., 1774; Johannes, 28 Sept., 1777; Daniel, 3 Oct., 1779; Gerrit Teunise, 31 Aug., 1783; Hendricus, 25 Dec., 1785; Jacobus, 4 Nov., 1787; Catharina, 14 Mar., 1790.

Anthony Bries and Catharine Yates : had Hendrik, 30 Nov., 1760; Johannes, 19 Aug., 1764; Gerrit Teunise, 30 Sept., 1767; Christoffel, 30 Dec., 1770; Johannes, 17 Aug., 1774; Antony, 23 Ap., 1780.

Gerrit Teunise Bries and Geertruy Groesbeck : had Wyntje, 27 Sept., 1775; Sara, 27 Dec., 1778; Alida, 18 Jan., 1784.

Martin Van Buren and Hendrikie Van Buren, m. 10 Sept., 1761 : had Barent, 5 Sept., 1762; Margarita, 30 June, 1765; Teunise, 16 May, 1769.

Maria Douw and Johannes Gansevoort, m. 2 Dec., 1750 : had Catarina, 9 June, 1751; Leendert, 14 Jan., 1753; Leendert, 23 June, 1754; Annatie, 31 July, 1757.

Pieter Bogardus and ——— : had Abraham; Caty.

Matthew R. Vanden Bergh and Caty Ray, m. 14 Nov., 1795 : had Richard, b. 13 Feb., 1796; William, 24 Dec., 1799; Hanna, 27 Sept., 1801; John M., 31 Aug., 1803.

ALBANY CANAL CELEBRATION.

LOCATION AND COMPLETION OF THE EASTERN TERMINUS, WITH THE PUBLIC CEREMONIES THAT MARKED THIS EVENT.

BY FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

The eastern terminus of the Erie canal, following the deep rocky valley of the Mohawk to Cohoes and thence down the Hudson to tide water at Albany, was not decided upon without dissenting opinions from engineers of respectable attainments. One plan, proposed to follow the south bank of the Mohawk, either by building a retaining wall in the bed of the river or excavating a tunnel through the bank, while another proposed to leave the bed of the Mohawk far enough up, to carry the level of the canal over the plains east of Schenectady, to the patroon's creek in Albany. There would be some deep and expensive earth cuttings on this route, but there would be no danger from river floods, and it was thought that the water power thus made available in Albany would lease for a sum that would justify the expense. (*See view of Patroon's creek opposite*).

The engineer who chiefly advocated this route (Mr. John Randel, Jr.), estimated that there would be a surplus of water, beyond that needed for lockage, of 586,640 cubic feet an hour, with a head of 279 feet, affording power successively to drive 180 mills within two miles of tide water, and yielding to the canal fund a revenue of \$54,000 annually.

The route would be several miles shorter than by way of Cohoes, and the saving of time in the navigation was claimed as an important element in the calculation. The current would be a gain to the descending trade, which was regarded as the most important, being estimated as 7 to 3 upon the ascending, and as returning loads would usually be light, this would not serve as a serious impediment to westward trips. The accompanying plate represents the valley through which the canal, under this plan, would have terminated. The modern view would represent the numerous rail road tracks and other structures of the New York Central rail road, and the machine shops, and other buildings of West Albany.

Another plan discussed by Mr. Randel was a canal from a point west of Schenectady to deep water at New Baltimore. This would come into the Hudson below the shoals and bars which have from time immemorial embarrassed navigation for some distance below Albany, and which, notwithstanding the costly structures built by the state and federal governments, will probably continue to hinder more or less the navigation of this part of the river so long as the current carries down the debris of the hills, and the tide meets this suspended sediment and compels it to drop in still water. The distance from a point a mile west of Schenectady to New Baltimore is 27 miles in a straight line, or 31 miles by a route claimed to be practicable for a canal. The advantages of deep water navigation appear to have been overbalanced by other considerations of real or supposed necessity, and the canal was located as it now exists, along the Mohawk valley, crossing that river twice and ending in the basin in front of Albany.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

WILLIAM BRADEN BENTLEY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK

1908

It will be remembered that the northern canal, connecting lake Champlain with the Hudson, was under construction at the same time with the Erie canal.

On Monday afternoon, Sept. 1, 1823, the canal boat *Gleaner*, Capt. E. Boudreau, from St. Albans, Vt., laden with wheat and potash, passed through into the Hudson. She was the first craft that passed after the completion of the great dam and lock at Troy, and measured 30 tons, but would carry 60 tons or 1,400 bushels of wheat. She was sloop rigged, with a trunk mast, and appeared sufficiently staunch to bear the passage to New York with her own sailing apparatus in safety.

The appearance of this northern stranger was greeted by many demonstrations of joy, vessels were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, salutes were fired, and strains of martial music contributed to enliven this memorable occasion.

Owing to the heavy work on the canal east of Schenectady, this portion was not opened for navigation until some months after the portions east of the Genesee river had been brought into use. As the auspicious moment approached, public attention began to be directed to the event, and it was determined to celebrate the passage of the first boat into the Hudson by appropriate public proceedings.

On the 14th of August, 1823, the common council of Albany directed the mayor to ascertain from the canal commissioners whether any public expression of rejoicing would be acceptable, and to report the arrangements necessary.

Upon being apprised of the acceptableness of the proposed celebration, the following proceedings were had:

"At a meeting of the common council, held at the Capitol, on Friday, the 19th of September, 1823.

* * * *Resolved*, That for the purpose of celebrating the passage of the first boats from the Erie and Champlain canals into the Hudson river at this place, this board authorize the expenditure of a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of a committee of this board.

Resolved, That the mayor, together with Messrs. Gibbons, Baldwin, Humphrey, Cassidy, C. A. Ten Eyck, and the chamberlain, be and are hereby appointed a committee for the foregoing purpose, and with power to make such arrangements as they may think proper, and that said committee confer with the committees that may be appointed at any public meeting of the citizens of Albany, or the military companies, and that they unite in any measures which may be desired to render the celebration appropriate and splendid.

Resolved, That on the day of celebrating the passage of the first boat from the western canal into the waters of the Hudson, his honor the mayor present, on behalf of this board and our fellow citizens, a congratulatory address to the canal commissioners on the successful completion of the Champlain canal, and of the middle and eastern sections of the Erie canal."

On the 22d of September the recorder and Mr. McCulloch were added to the committee for celebrating the opening of the canal.



THE FIRST BOAT BUILT FOR THE ERIE CANAL.

The above is an accurate representation of the *Chief Engineer of Rome*, the first boat built for the Erie canal, and by which the trial and excursion trip was made, October 23, 1819, from Utica to Rome and return. Gov. De Witt Clinton, the canal commissioners, the chief and assistant engineers, other state officers and guests, with ladies and gentlemen of Utica, Whitesboro, Oriskany, and Rome, in all about sixty or seventy persons on board, composed the party. The boat was named in compliment to Benjamin Wright, then chief engineer of the Erie canal. The model, from which the cut was photographed, without the forward and middle cabins, was brought from England, in the early part of 1817, by Curvass White, then assistant engineer to Mr. Wright, and subsequently a distinguished civil engineer. The original model has been presented to the Buffalo Historical Society, by William C. Young, a resident member of the society — a redman of the Erie canal surveys of 1816 and 1817, and a kinsman of the Whites, of Whitesboro, in which family the model has been kept for fifty years.



CANAL CELEBRATION.

“At a meeting of the committees appointed by the common council and citizens of Albany, to make arrangements for the celebration of the transit of the first boat through the terminating lock of the Erie canal, held at Rockwell’s Mansion House, on Saturday, the 27th of September, 1823, a communication from Col. Young, one of the canal commissioners, dated on that day at the lower aqueduct, having been read, it was resolved that the following extract be published for the information of the citizens :

“Mr. Seymour concurs with me in fixing the 8th day of October next, a week from next Wednesday, as the proper time for celebrating the passage of the first boat from the Erie canal into the Hudson at Albany. We have had the water through the whole line from Schenectady to Albany. Most of the levels had three feet of water upon them, and some of them more than four. We have never had so long a line that stood so well the reception of the water, and we feel pretty confident that the citizens of Albany will not be disappointed in seeing boats pass from the Erie canal into their basin on the 8th of October.”

CHARLES E. DUDLEY, Ch’m.

PETER. GANSEVOORT, Sec’y.

The order of arrangements agreed upon were as follows :

CELEBRATION

Of the passage of the First Boat from the Grand Canal into the Hudson, at the city of Albany, on Wednesday, October 8, 1823.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

1. A National Salute to be fired at sunrise, and the bells to ring. At which time the joint committee will proceed to the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals, and there join the Canal Commissioners and Engineer on board a canal boat; from thence down the Canal. On their arrival at the Basin at Gibbonsville, they will be received by another boat, with the Military Association and a Band of Music on board. The two boats, with such others as may join them, will then move on to the city of Albany, where they will arrive at 11 o’clock.

2. The different vessels in the harbor to be dressed with flags, and moored in a line in front of the Basin.

3. A Band of Music to be stationed opposite the Lock.

4. The Artillery, with field pieces, to be stationed on the Pier in front of the Lock.

5. A detachment of Artillery, with heavy field pieces, to be stationed on the high ground west of the Lock.

6. The State and Municipal Authorities, Military, Societies and Citizens will assemble at the Mansion Houses¹ at 9 o’clock, A. M., and will be escorted to the lower Lock by the Military.

7. At 11 o’clock the Top Stone of the Lock, at the Termination of the Erie and Champlain Canals, will be laid by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, according to Masonic rule.

¹ These were the hotels on either side of Broadway, equidistant between State street and Maiden lane.

ARTICLE

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the profession in the United States. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the profession in all its branches. The author has done a very thorough and exhaustive work in this respect. He has gathered a vast amount of material from all sources and has analyzed it with great care and accuracy. The result is a very valuable and interesting work which will be of great service to all those who are interested in the profession.

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8. When the first boat passes into the Hudson, salutes to be fired by the Artillery on the Pier and high ground, during which national airs to be played by the Band, &c., and the boat will then be taken in tow by 12 yawls, each manned by a captain and six oarsmen, and proceed down the Basin into the river, and thence round to the head of the Pier.

9. After the landing of the Canal Commissioners and other gentlemen from the boats, a procession will be formed in the following order—

Military, under the command of Major-General Solomon Van Rensselaer, Marshal, assisted by Major R. I. Knowlson and Capt. John Koon, in such order as the Marshal shall designate in General Orders.

Sheriff and City Marshal.

Common Council and Committee of Arrangements.

Canal Commissioners.

Engineers and Assistant Engineers.

Commissioners of the Albany Basin.

Canal and Basin Contractors.

Rev. Clergy.

The Governor and Suite, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and United States Courts.

Senate and Officers.

The Heads of Departments.

Members of Congress and Civil Authorities of the United States.

Officers of the United States Army and Navy.

Band.

Military Association.

Fire Department, including Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Axe Companies.

SOCIETIES.

Cincinnati.

Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Society for the promotion of Useful Arts.

Albany Lyceum.

St. Andrew's Society.

St. Patrick's Society.

Mechanics' Society.

Cordwainers' Society.

Citizens and Strangers.

10. A signal gun will be fired by the Artillery on the Pier, when the procession will move under discharges of Artillery, through North Ferry, Market and State streets, to the Capitol Square. The bells will ring during the moving of the procession.

Ceremonies to be performed in a Pavilion at the Capitol Square.

11. An Address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Chester.

12. His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of the Common Council and citizens of Albany, will deliver an Address to the Canal Commissioners, on the successful completion of Canal Navigation to the city of Albany.

13. National Air by the Band.

14. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Leonard. ✓

15. A Feu-de-joie by the Military.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the events of the past few years.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the events of the past few years.

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16. Fire Works to be exhibited in front of the Capitol in the evening, to commence at 7 o'clock.

Committee of Common Council.

Charles E. Dudley, Estes Howe, James Gibbons, Ebenezer Baldwin, Friend Humphrey, John Cassidy, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, Hawthorn M'Culloch, Henry W. Snyder.

Committee of Citizens.

William James, John Stilwell, James B. Douglass, Samuel A. Foot, John N. Quackenbush, Peter Gansevoort, Israel Smith, Joseph Russell, Solomon Van Rensselaer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ALBANY, October 2, 1823.

In accepting the appointment of Marshal to superintend the celebration of the glorious day when the Boats from the Erie and Champlain Canals are to enter the Hudson at Albany, Major-General Van Rensselaer cannot refrain from congratulating his Fellow Citizens on an occasion so auspicious to the best hopes and highest interests of the United States.

The celebration will take place on the 8th instant. The light companies will parade on their usual ground in North Market Street, precisely at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, under the orders of Major Knowlson, Assistant Marshal, and will take post in the following order:

Capt. Stafford's Dragoons.
Bradt's Artillery.
Koon's Artillery.
Durrie's Light Infantry.
Dunn's National Guards.
Cuyler's Governor's Guards.
Fowler's City Guards.

And will march to the Pier, and form in line in front of the Lock by 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the first boat with the Canal Commissioners, on entering the Hudson.

Major Knowlson will detail a detachment of Artillery to take charge of two 12 pounders to be posted on the heights near the former residence of the late venerable General Ten Broeck, who are to be furnished with blank cartridges to fire a national salute, and fifty-four rounds, in honor of each county in the state. The light Artillery to be stationed on the Pier to fire a National Salute, gun for gun with those on the heights, and to be furnished with the necessary number of blank cartridges, as well as six rounds to each of the musketry.

A gun fired by the Artillery on the Pier will be the signal for the procession to move, and for the Artillery on the heights to commence firing. The procession to move to the Capitol Square, where the ceremonies of the day will close in the manner directed by the joint committee of the corporation and the citizens.

The civil part of the procession will please to assemble on the ground north of the Lock, and take post in the order designated by the joint committee. It is hoped that the leaders of the respective incorporated societies will keep them together, and aid the Marshal in promptly

forming the line. Captain Koon, Assistant Marshal, will attend to this part of the duty.

The Marshal of the day earnestly expects that the companies will vie with each other in their military appearance and orderly conduct, and that on this interesting day, "*Every man will do its duty.*"

Major C. A. Ten Eyck, one of the aids-de-camp of the Major General, may be the bearer of orders from the Marshal, and must be obeyed accordingly.

On this occasion, when there will be in all probability a vast collection of people, the utmost attention to good order will be expected, and those individuals and institutions who participate more immediately in the festivities of the day, will, of course, be punctual in their attendance, and yield a prompt compliance with the prescribed arrangements.

By order of Maj. Gen. Sol. Van Rensselaer, Marshal of the day.

C. A. TEN EYCK, Aid De Camp.

It is earnestly requested that the spectators will remain on the south and west of the Canal, and not occupy the *opposite bank or the Pier*, on which the procession will be formed.

The occasion prompted a sentimental *Albanian* to publish over this signature the following reflections upon the prospective tendencies of the great event that was soon to be accomplished :

The grand epoch of mingling the waters, destined by nature, to swell the volume of the most magnificent river of the north with those of the Hudson, is announced for the 8th instant, and some interest is excited to devise an appropriate mode of celebrating that auspicious event.

The river gods, the naiades, and the nymphs of the heathen mythology, whose exhaustless urns and sylvan sports erewhile animated the pageants of Europe, afford abundant resources for display on this memorable occasion — but they are not perfectly congerial with the general habits, turns of thinking, and tastes, prevalent in this *new world*, and the American classic ground is certainly of a formation too recent to be filled by imaginary, incomprehensible beings, of a grade superior in intellect and powers to humanity, emerging from a dens-looming medium, tinged with the ignorance and credulity of the dark ages — for the origin of the congregated Americans of European extraction, is luminous as the glare of day.

Our aborigines have their presiding genii, manitoes and spirits, hovering over every fountain, river and lake of their country, whose malignity they deprecate, but whose beneficence they never implore; and from this, by a combination of comparatively, ancients and moderns, indigenous and local, perhaps a sufficient number of dramatic personages might be ushered on the stage, with an unique, but certainly a novel effect.

For example, *Skipper Hendrik Hudson*, an anglo Dutchman,¹ in his four-fold hosen and doublet, on the quarter-deck of the sloop *Half Moon*, the Dutch flag, with the admonitory motto, *Eendragt maakt magt*, waving over his head, a telescope in one hand, the other supporting a speaking trumpet, vociferating defiance to all intruders on his peculiar domain, to contaminate his ever-moving waters with those stagnated in reservoirs, with which he never formed a wish to be connected.

The spirits of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga and Skaneateles lakes,

¹ Henry (not *Hendrik*) Hudson was an Englishman.

personified by Indian chiefs, as hunters, in their gala costumes, painted, crested with the heads, beaks or plumage of native birds, armed with spears, war clubs, bows, arrows and quivers, smoking the calumet and shaking their rattle-traps, in bark canoes, laden with furs, peltries, skins, and beaver and buffaloe robes.

Citizens of the western regions, in canal boats, freighted with hemp, flax, wool, cordage, sail-cloth, woollen and linen fabrics, plaster, salt, fossil coal, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, flour, meal, smoked, pickled and dried fish, beef and pork, pot-ashes, lumber, copper, iron, hardware, marble, mill and grind stones, and innumerable other productions of their wide-spread country, all uniting in a request to *Skipper Hendrik* to be admitted to a free intercourse with his great arm of the ocean, to pass to the markets of the world, and to contribute to the lucrative trade of the commercial emporiums of his favorite river, accompanied with the assurance that the inhabitants on the great inland seas and the rivers flowing into them, are prepared to follow in their track, with the cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, oil and sugar, and other valuable productions of the south.

The venerated *Columbus*, conspicuously stationed on another sloop, firm and erect, bearing a chain wrapped round his left arm (a memorial of the gratitude of princes), holding a map of the ample territories which his intelligence and perseverance have bestowed on civilized man — an astro-labe — sounding-line, entwined with sea-weeds, compass, and his highly celebrated cask at his feet, his right hand pointing to the canal and ejaculating — *this is in the scope of my own creation* — on the fore-castle, *Amerigo Vespucci*, in the garb of a petty officer, deploring the success of his injustice, in usurping the honor of imposing his name on this distinguished portion of the globe, so appropriately due to the greatest human benefactor of his race, *the great Columbus*.

In this effort more than one of the unities of the drama must be grossly violated — but to snatch a grace beyond the reach of art, and harmonize every discordance, an assemblage of American belles, in a galley, with a band playing some of our most admired national melodies, under a standard, inscribed *Virtue our friend, and Providence our guide*, would eclipse the meretricious or factitious splendors of either the ancient or modern bark of Cleopatra.

A dramatic writer might extract pageantry from such materials, as fascinating as if the whole olympian group aided the witchery of the exhibition.

AN ALBANIAN.

A poetical essay over the same signature appeared in the *Advertiser* on the day of the first Albany celebration :

Hail bright auspicious morn ! to thee belong
 The voice of gratitude, the voice of song ;
 The Grand Canal, unrival'd it will stand,
 The pride and glory of our happy land ;
 Young stream of commerce, beautiful and fair,
 Roll to the Hudson, sweetly mingle there
 In friendship's fond embrace — O never cease
 To join thy waters in eternal peace ;
 The Grand Canal, majestic and sublime,
 Thou Great Supreme, the glory all be thine !
 From Erie's distant shore, through forests wild,
 This length'ned chain of river, hopeful child,

Albany Canal Celebration.

Millions unborn, will learn from history's page,
 The source of wealth, the great connecting chain,
 That joins the inland waters with the main ;
 From whence will flow the surplus of the soil,
 Rewarding industry and honest toil,
 The wilderness and city both will smile,
 Walk hand in hand the passing hours beguile.
 Wak'd as by magic — dullness flees away,
 The noise of business crowns the joyful day :
 As down the vista of long years we glide,
 Imagination paints upon the tide,
 Upon the artificial stream, that bears
 The countless catalogues of various wares,
 The numerous passage boats of wealth that flow,
 The joy that lights the countenance of woe,
 The ever cheering smile that beauty gives,
 Winds round the heart that in that beauty lives,
 Friendship shall kindle, distant states shall join,
 In one great social commerce will combine ;
 Living like Sisters of one Mother born,
 While Phebus gilds the East each rising morn,
 While spring returns to cheer the world once more,
 And plenty crowns our hospitable shore.
 The boatman's pleasing song the tale will tell,
 So many years have pass'd and all is well ;
 Haply indeed this interesting stream
 Remains untir'd, its beauty yet half seen,
 As time moves on with still increasing years,
 Its worth and value brighter still appears.
 Great was indeed the genius that conceiv'd,
 And greater still the arm that hath achiev'd :
 This noble structure, reared with mighty hand,
 A monument of enterprise will stand ;
 The builders' names, in lines of purest gold,
 Will brighter shine when time it hath grown old.
 May no rude foe, no hostile foot invade,
 Crimson its current, or disturb its shade ;
 No tragic scene pollute, no savage yell,
 But peace and love and joy delight to dwell
 O'er all its borders ; may the noon day beam
 Shine forth in splendors on the winding stream ;
 With Heaven's benediction, Woman's smile,
 The bardy boat man half forgets his toil.
 Let fancy range, survey the vision o'er,
 What beauties beam along the landscape shore,
 What images burst forth upon the mind,
 In robes of peace and ranging unconfined,
 The son of science here will love to dwell,
 Scan all her waters and her beauties tell,
 Survey her architecture grand, sublime,
 Her masonry that mocks the hand of time,
 Her scores of locks that lift her burthen o'er,
 Where naught was heard, save but the water's roar
 Leaping the precipice with whiten'd foam,
 In the dark purple surge beneath to roam.
 This great highway in common interest blend
 The far-off stranger in the name of friend ;
 Unite the Huron with the Atlantic shore,
 Make distance naught to what it was before ;
 Bid forests fall, and there in sweet surprise
 The polished city on its ruins rise ;

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present boundaries. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

Reverse the scene — where now the savage roam,
Silence will build her temples, find her home ;
And all the graces that adorn mankind,
Console the heart and beautify the mind ;
Sweeten the path of life and render dear
All rise to life, and bud and blossom here,
In virgin innocence and deathless fame,
While freedom's banner waves or has a name ;
'Tis here the traveller may respite find,
Flee from his cares and leave the world behind ;
Fleet as a roe sail the romantic way,
And through the woodbines list the lark's soft lay ;
Taste the delights of nature ever new,
Bathe in the stream and drink the morning dew ;
Join with the throng, the social and the gay,
And in sweet concourse feast the hours away.
Fain would the bard pourtray the future scene,
Draw the enchanting veil that hangs between,
And paint to life in colours bright and bold ;
But stay — forbear — let tell-tale time unfold.

ALBANIAN.

A committee of seventy-two gentlemen, headed by William Bayard, Esq., was appointed in New York city to attend the Albany celebration of October 8th, 1823. Business generally was suspended on that day, and the several societies and unions arranged for joining in the proceedings. The trustees of the Albany Apprentices' Library received from the ladies of New York a handsome banner, to be used by the Apprentices in the procession. A day or two previous Commodore Rogers, as he was about sailing for Key West, filled a bottle with sea water, which he sealed with a navy button, and sent up to Albany to be there blended with the waters of the north, on the approaching celebration.

Mr. Colden thus describes the scene presented on this occasion :

“The pencil can do no justice to the scene presented on the fine autumnal morning when the Albany lock was first opened. Numerous steam boats and river vessels, splendidly dressed, decorated the beautiful amphitheatre formed by the hills which border the valley of the Hudson at this place; the river, winding its bright stream far from the north and losing itself in the distance to the south; the islands it embraced; the woods, variegated by the approach of winter, a beauty peculiar to our climate; the wreathed arches and other embellishments, which had been erected for the occasion, were all objects of admiration. A line of canal boats, with colors flying, bands of music, and crowded with people, were seen coming from the north, and seemed to glide over the level grounds, which hid the waters of the canal for some distance, as if they were moved by enchantment.

“The first boat that entered the lock was the DeWitt Clinton, having on board Governor Yates, the mayor and corporation of Albany, the canal commissioners and engineers, the committees and other citizens. Several other boats succeeded. One (not the least interesting object in the scene) was filled with ladies. The cap stone of the lock was laid with masonic ceremonies, by the fraternity, who appeared in great numbers and in grand costume.

“The waters of the west and of the ocean were then mingled by Doctor Mitchell, who pronounced an epithalamium upon the union of the river

Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total
1910	12	1.2
1911	15	1.5
1912	18	1.8
1913	22	2.2
1914	28	2.8
1915	35	3.5
1916	42	4.2
1917	50	5.0
1918	60	6.0
1919	70	7.0
1920	80	8.0
1921	90	9.0
1922	100	10.0
1923	110	11.0
1924	120	12.0
1925	130	13.0
1926	140	14.0
1927	150	15.0
1928	160	16.0
1929	170	17.0
1930	180	18.0
1931	190	19.0
1932	200	20.0
1933	210	21.0
1934	220	22.0
1935	230	23.0
1936	240	24.0
1937	250	25.0
1938	260	26.0
1939	270	27.0
1940	280	28.0
1941	290	29.0
1942	300	30.0
1943	310	31.0
1944	320	32.0
1945	330	33.0
1946	340	34.0
1947	350	35.0
1948	360	36.0
1949	370	37.0
1950	380	38.0
1951	390	39.0
1952	400	40.0
1953	410	41.0
1954	420	42.0
1955	430	43.0
1956	440	44.0
1957	450	45.0
1958	460	46.0
1959	470	47.0
1960	480	48.0
1961	490	49.0
1962	500	50.0
1963	510	51.0
1964	520	52.0
1965	530	53.0
1966	540	54.0
1967	550	55.0
1968	560	56.0
1969	570	57.0
1970	580	58.0
1971	590	59.0
1972	600	60.0
1973	610	61.0
1974	620	62.0
1975	630	63.0
1976	640	64.0
1977	650	65.0
1978	660	66.0
1979	670	67.0
1980	680	68.0
1981	690	69.0
1982	700	70.0
1983	710	71.0
1984	720	72.0
1985	730	73.0
1986	740	74.0
1987	750	75.0
1988	760	76.0
1989	770	77.0
1990	780	78.0
1991	790	79.0
1992	800	80.0
1993	810	81.0
1994	820	82.0
1995	830	83.0
1996	840	84.0
1997	850	85.0
1998	860	86.0
1999	870	87.0
2000	880	88.0
2001	890	89.0
2002	900	90.0
2003	910	91.0
2004	920	92.0
2005	930	93.0
2006	940	94.0
2007	950	95.0
2008	960	96.0
2009	970	97.0
2010	980	98.0
2011	990	99.0
2012	1000	100.0

The following table shows the number of cases of disease reported in the United States from 1910 to 1960. The total number of cases reported in 1960 was 1,000,000, which is a 100% increase over the number of cases reported in 1910.

The increase in the number of cases of disease reported in the United States from 1910 to 1960 is due to a number of factors. One of the most important factors is the increase in the population of the United States. The population of the United States in 1910 was approximately 92 million, while the population in 1960 was approximately 192 million. This increase in population has led to an increase in the number of cases of disease reported in the United States.

Another factor contributing to the increase in the number of cases of disease reported in the United States is the increase in the number of people living in urban areas. The number of people living in urban areas in the United States has increased significantly since 1910. This increase in the number of people living in urban areas has led to an increase in the number of cases of disease reported in the United States.

and the lakes, after which the lock gates were opened, and the DeWitt Clinton majestically sunk upon the bosom of the Hudson.¹

“She was then towed by long line of barges, past the steam boats and other vessels, to a wharf at the upper end of the city, where those gentlemen who were embarked on board the canal boats landed, and joined a military and civic procession, which was conducted by a large stage, fancifully decorated, erected for the occasion in front of the Capitol.”

The following is a statement of the canal celebration held in Albany on the 8th of October, 1823 :

CANAL CELEBRATION.

At a late hour last night, we obtained copies of the documents that follow below. By great exertions we are enabled to present them to our readers this morning. A more detailed account of the proceedings we find it impossible to give in this paper. The order of procession was published in Friday's paper, and issued in an extra sheet from this office on Wednesday morning last.

After the ceremony of laying the cap-stone, Dr. Mitchell, who was one of the New York committee, delivered the following address :

Offerings as tokens of intentions or significations of disposition, have had a long establishment in society. Thus the delivery of a twig and turf in a solemn manner, puts the purchaser into possession of lands and its productions: So the pipe and cup, with the accompanying tobacco and coffee, are Asiatic signs of welcome and protection: And in the ceremony of a marriage, the ring presented by the groom, and accepted by the bride, is a testimonial of the promises they have mutually made.

On this great and joyous occasion, I act in conformity to the wishes of several respectable citizens, in requesting the commissioners who conduct the work of the great canal to accept our humble oblation: it consists of two bottles of water, one of which is derived from the Atlantic, and the other from the Indian ocean. They have been obtained for the purpose of manifesting the satisfaction entertained by the donors, and their maritime brethren, on the union between the vast reservoirs of water circumfusing the globe and the extensive lakes of North America. If the communication should be made in the phraseology of the ancient nations who inhabited southern Europe, it would run thus: Great Neptune, having understood that projects were on the point of completion, by means of which his dominion would be very much enlarged, and rendered more serviceable and convenient, had directed Com. John Rodgers, of the navy, and John Austin Esq., of the merchant employ, to draw these fluids from their profound abodes; accordingly, the samples of the brine from the latitude of 36 degrees south, and from that of 41 north, were carefully encased for this celebration. It is a part of my function to state, that it is hereby wished and intended that the commissioners would vouchsafe to accept as symbols expressive of the good feeling with which the navigation of the expanse of waters reaching from Arctic to Antarctic, and from west to east, view the enterprise in which you are engaged, and

¹Capt. Willis, the eminent musician, composed a new and splendid march, entitled DeWitt Clinton's Grand March, which he played during the passage of the first boat through the Lock into the Hudson, and also at the public dinners of the celebration in Albany and New York.

1934 (1) The following are the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Secretary for the year 1934: Dr. J. H. ...

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my honorable friends, William Bayard and Cadwallader D. Colden, and my other colleagues from the city of New York, have come hither to witness and to celebrate. I am authorized to say that the venerable sovereign of the deep is proud of the contemplated connection between the circumfluent oceans and the land encircled seas; and that he foresees many of the incalculable benefits likely to ensue from the intercourse.

I act in obedience to my instructions, further to say, that the chemical analysis of these specimens of the marine fluid is a great desideratum, and to suggest that a faithful report of these contents from the scientific gentlemen among you or in your direction, may be registered among the proceedings of this happy and glorious day.

At the Pavilion, in the Public Square, the Hon. Charles E. Dudley, mayor of this city, made the address which follows :

Gentlemen—The honor of addressing the canal commissioners on the present highly interesting occasion, having been assigned me, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I proceed to the performance of that duty.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to the Divine Ruler of the Universe, the citizens of Albany have assembled this day for the purpose of testifying their joy on beholding the magnificent spectacle of the union of the waters of the Erie and Champlain canals with the Hudson river, and of the passage of the first boat from the grand canal through the lock at this place. In behalf of the common council and citizens of Albany, I tender you the most cordial congratulations on this propitious event, and on the successful completion of the canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson river, and of the Erie canal from Rochester, on the Genesee river, to the tide waters of the Hudson at this place.

These noble canals cannot fail to excite the admiration, and to secure the applause of this, and every succeeding age; but works of such grandeur should be seen—no description can convey an adequate idea of the triumph of art over nature—of the gigantic structures which have been reared—or of the obstacles which have been surmounted in their construction.

It was shortly after the successful and glorious termination of the late war, that the project of the Erie and Champlain canals was revived and agitated in the state legislature; and it is not surprising that some of our most distinguished public men, some of the ablest asserters of the people's rights, and most faithful guardians of their treasure, should, at that period, and before the finances of the country had recovered from the shock they experienced during the war, have paused and hesitated at what they considered might be a premature commitment of the power and credit of the state, to an undertaking of uncommon magnitude and indefinite extent, and as to the probable expense of which there was great diversity of opinion. These honest doubts, and patriotic fears, had the effect of inducing great circumspection and vigilance, on the part of the members of the legislature who advocated the immediate commencement of the work, and led to the act of the 17th April, 1816, which appointed and directed commissioners to explore and survey the most eligible routes, and to make accurate and minute estimates of the amount which would be necessary to complete the Erie and Champlain canals: to the prudence and circumspection evinced by the restrictions and provisions of this act, may be fairly attributed much of the accuracy and economy

which have characterized the subsequent prosecution of the work ; and what was of equal importance, served in an eminent degree to acquire and secure the confidence of the people in the practicability and fitness of the measure.

The system of canal navigation, originating with a few enlightened and eminent men, and which had its most efficient support in the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, may now be considered as having had its probation in this state ; and the policy of completing the whole as soon as practicable, is sanctioned by the test of experience. The hopes of the sanguine have been more than realized ; and the apprehensions of the timid dispelled, by the evidence which this day affords. There is also something gratifying in the reflection, that the political conflicts, which for years have agitated the state, have not suspended or retarded the prosecution of the work for a single moment. There can now be no doubt of the vast utility of the canals, and that they will in a few years yield an amount of toll, which with the other revenue already pledged, will be far more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the moneys borrowed ; and at no very distant period to reimburse the principal.

Great praise is due to the commissioners of the canal fund, for the wise and judicious measures they adopted for the purpose of procuring loans on the best terms ; on the whole amount of debt (\$5,843,500) the rate of interest does not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By an article in the new constitution, the tolls of the canal as then established, the auction duties, the tax on salt manufactured in the western district, the steam boat tax, as they are respectively established by law, were inviolably appropriated for the completion of the canals, the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the capital of money borrowed, or to be borrowed, to complete the same ; and the legislature were also prohibited from ever selling or disposing of the salt springs belonging to the state, or of the canals.

The entire completion of the navigable communication from Lake Champlain to the tide waters of the Hudson, including the splendid sloop lock and dam on the river between Troy and Lansingburgh, and of 300 miles of the great western canal (the remaining 60 miles of that route, on the western section, being in a great state of forwardness), in the short space of six years and three months is unparalleled in the history of inland navigation — and must create astonishment, particularly when the many and formidable obstructions which nature presented — the stupendous embankments which in some places were necessary — the solidity and elegance of stone masonry in the numerous locks and aqueducts (the materials and workmanship of which) are unequalled in this, and not surpassed in any other country — are all considered.

The fact, that the canals from their commencement have been constructed under the direction of our own citizens, and that the resources of the state have been adequate to the undertaking, must be a source of pride and exultation to every citizen of this state.

The unexampled economy which has attended the operations on the canals, and the cheapness of construction, are unquestionably the result of the admirable course pursued by the commissioners in making contracts in every practicable case ; which by creating competition brought into action the ingenuity and hardy industry of great bodies of men, and that at the lowest possible rate of compensation.

The citizens of Albany have full confidence in the signal benefits

which the inhabitants of this state will derive from the completion of canal navigation from lakes Erie and Champlain to the Hudson ; and they are not insensible of the happy location of their own city at the termination of the grand canal, and on the margin of a noble river. It is with feelings of pride that they have witnessed the development of the physical, financial and moral energies of this state, manifested in the commencement and accomplishment of the greatest work of art in the western world ; a work which elevates the character of the state, advances the glory of the nation, and contributes to the preservation and permanency of the union of the states, which was considered by the immortal Washington " the primary object of patriotic desire."

The present day will form one of the most important eras in the annals of this state ; the anniversary of which, next to that of our national independence, will ever be remembered with emotions of gratitude, and celebrated with demonstrations of joy ; for so long as our fields shall be cultivated, so long as our cities and villages shall be inhabited, and so long as the waters of the majestic Hudson shall mingle with those of the Atlantic ocean, will these canals continue as imperishable monuments of the wisdom and public spirit of those illustrious men, who, by the influence of their talents, gave the first impulse to the undertaking — of the skill, energy and perseverance of the commissioners and engineer, under whose direction the work has been executed — and more especially of the patriotism of the people of the state of New York, who, by their approbation, sanction and munificent appropriations, made by successive legislatures, for carrying into effect the grand design.

Gentlemen — The citizens of Albany are not unmindful of the arduous duties and of the fearful responsibilities which have been imposed on the canal commissioners ; nor of the great ability and faithfulness with which their services to the state have been performed : In the exercise of a power almost despotic, no act of injustice or of oppression is alleged to have been committed by them. In behalf of my fellow citizens, I tender you the sincerest wishes for your individual prosperity ; and that you may all long continue to enjoy, next to the approbation of your own hearts, the highest reward that a free people can bestow — *their gratitude.*

CHARLES E. DUDLEY.

To which the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, President of the Canal Commissioners, replied :

The congratulations of the citizens and municipal authorities of Albany on this auspicious day, are received by the canal commissioners with profound respect, and reciprocated with cordial sincerity.

It would neither comport with our situations or the occasion, to speak of the origin, the progress, and the consummation of the work now honored by your approbation — to expatiate on the facilities we have experienced, and on the embarrassments we have encountered. Futurity will disclose the benefits that it will produce, and experience will pronounce an unerring decision.

For the many errors we have committed we have no other apology than the purity of our motives. If we have at any time been unjustly accused, we look to the progress of time and the judgment of posterity for our vindication ; and if we have, in any respect, advanced the prosperity of

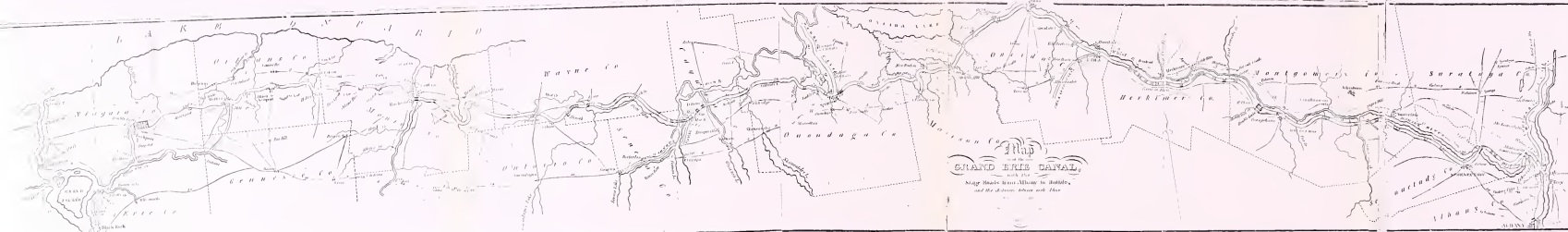
The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the medical profession. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the state of affairs in the United States at the time of the war. The author describes the various changes that have taken place in the medical profession since the war, and the effect of these changes on the public. He also discusses the various reforms that have been proposed and the progress that has been made in carrying them out.

The second part of the report deals with the various reforms that have been proposed and the progress that has been made in carrying them out. It is a very detailed and well-written account of the various reforms that have been proposed and the progress that has been made in carrying them out. The author discusses the various reforms that have been proposed and the progress that has been made in carrying them out.

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Map
 of the
GRAND ERIE CANAL,
 with the
 Stage Route from Albany to Buffalo,
 and the various Branches and Dams

The following table shows the results of the experiments on the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction.



Fig. 1. The effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction.

the community, we shall find an ample reward in the sunshine of approving consciences, and in the smiles of approving heaven.

In setting an illustrious example to the world, in the magnitude of her improvements and the celerity and economy of their execution, this state has contracted a debt, which, although considerable in amount, is not great when compared with the means of extinguishment created by her navigable communications. It is believed that there is no instance on record of the payment of a large public debt. Either no adequate provision has been made for the purpose, or there has been a failure in the faithful application of the appropriated funds; and the consequences have been a continual augmentation, pressing with increasing severity, and menacing, if not producing, the greatest calamities.

We fondly cherish the hope that this state will present another great example to mankind, by the speedy discharge of a debt which she has incurred, not for promoting the effusion of human blood or the aggravation of human misery, but for encouraging the arts of civilized life, strengthening the ties of social connection, establishing the blessings of easy intercommunication and advancing the great interests of productive industry.

Within a few years, the revenue arising from the canals, wisely administered and uniformly applied, can accomplish this important object. And after the successful execution of her magnificent improvements and a faithful compliance with all her financial obligations, this state will be possessed of resources that will enable her to extend the sphere of her useful operations, to bring home the blessings of moral and intellectual cultivation to every man's door, and to cooperate with her sister states in all laudable efforts for the general good of the American republic.

We would do injustice to our feelings, were we not to express our high sense of the uniform and efficient support that we have received from the good people of this ancient city. In all vicissitudes and in all emergencies, they have rallied round the standard of internal improvement. We sincerely thank them for their courtesies and kindnesses; and we most humbly, most fervently implore the blessings of Almighty God on all patriotic and enlightened efforts to promote the prosperity and the glory of our country.

Wm. Bayard, Esq., chairman of the New York committee, presented the following address to the committee of the citizens of Albany:

Gentlemen — In behalf of a meeting of the citizens of New York, convened on the 6th inst., in that city, we have now the satisfaction of offering to you their cordial congratulations on the great and interesting event, which we are now commemorating.

The completion of more than three hundred miles of canal in less than seven years, by a state which possessed a population not much greater than the metropolis of the British empire — the junction of the waters of our inland seas with the Atlantic, are facts which will exercise a most important influence on the prosperity of our state, on the social and moral character of our people, and on the political power and importance of this nation.

It would be useless to speak at this moment of the advantages of the Great Western Canal; you have the best proofs of them in the joyous acclamations of the freemen who surround you. But we may be permitted to remark, that the character and happiness of the United States are inti-

mately concerned in the extension of agriculture and the increased productiveness of our soil. The great enterprise we celebrate, destined as it is to connect the valleys of the Ohio and the Mohawk, will hereafter create a home market for our products, which perhaps the most sanguine amongst us do not yet fully appreciate. Our canal is but the commencement of a system of internal improvements, which by the facility of transportation they will afford, while they lessen the cost, will increase the amount of our domestic productions. Hereafter our wheat will compete in the European markets with that of Poland and Odessa, and a commerce be thus established, important to the merchant and beneficial to the agriculturist.

But we pass over this and every other topic, to address you on one which appeals powerfully to the heart of every American, jealous of the character and permanence of our republican institutions. The Great Western Canal, while it brings distant countries into close contact, and extends the blessings of social intercourse, will unite a large portion of our people in the strong ties of a community of commercial interest, and under God, as we trust, secure and consolidate for ever the union of these states. Thus our republican institutions will be preserved, the example of a representative government, founded on the people's will, be maintained in its pristine purity, and the once fond wish of the patriot be realized, in the unsullied perpetuity of our constitution.

We beg leave, gentlemen, to felicitate you as citizens of this ancient capital. The canal will pour its fertilizing stream into the bosom of your city, restore it to its wonted prosperity, and add another triumph to the patriotic efforts of its inhabitants.

To which Wm. James, Esq., chairman of the committee, replied :

Sir — It is the distinguishing attribute of man to be excited by what is grand, beautiful and sublime in nature, or what is great and beneficial in the combinations of intellect and art.

This principle of our nature has congregated the immense number of citizens you now behold, to celebrate the completion of a work which in grandeur of conception, and benefits resulting to the human family, surpass every national improvement that has been attempted in any country; a work that sheds additional lustre on the United States, bearing the stamp of the enterprising spirit and resolution which declared our independence, and the intelligence and wisdom that cemented the union of different republics by the adoption of the federal constitution; and to find that our feelings and sentiments on this occasion have pervaded the great and wealthy metropolis of the union, greatly enhances the dignity of our *fete*, and increases our pleasure on this joyful day; we therefore most sincerely welcome the honorable committee of our respectable fellow citizens of New York, to partake in our festivities, and cordially reciprocate their congratulations on this great and auspicious occasion. In this grand work we perceive the strongest cement of our connection, and an immense reciprocal increase of the trade and intercourse of the two cities. If facilities of intercourse be the true cause of the superior intelligence, happiness and wealth of nations, by what bounds can we circumscribe the blessings and benefits which may be expected to flow from the great canals — that to the north connects us with the Bay of Labrador, and that to the west with the Gulf of Mexico, uniting or intersecting many

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the organization and the various departments. It mentions the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the different sections in the overall operation. The text is somewhat faded but appears to be a formal report or a set of instructions.

The second part of the document details the specific duties and responsibilities of the various departments. It lists the names of the individuals responsible for each section and provides a brief description of their tasks. This section is also somewhat faded but contains a significant amount of information.

The third part of the document discusses the financial aspects of the organization. It mentions the budget, the sources of income, and the expenses. It also includes a table or list of financial data, though the details are difficult to read due to fading.

The final part of the document is a conclusion or a summary of the main points. It reiterates the importance of the organization and the commitment of the staff. It ends with a statement of appreciation for the support and cooperation of all involved.

The following section contains a list of names and titles, possibly a roster or a list of board members. The names are arranged in a structured format, likely corresponding to the departments mentioned in the previous sections. The text is very faded, making it difficult to transcribe accurately.

The next section appears to be a list of dates or a timeline of events. It includes specific dates and descriptions of activities or meetings. The text is also very faded and difficult to read.

The final section of the document is a list of references or a bibliography. It includes the names of books, articles, and other sources used in the preparation of the document. The text is very faded and difficult to read.

navigable lakes and rivers, affording the advantages and conveniences of marine settlements to the most fertile lands in the world for many hundred miles from the sea, and thereby giving a solid value to the products of their soil, by enabling them to transport it to the best markets at a trifling expense. Behold the multitude of boats now floating on the canals, pressing from distant interior countries to southern markets with rich and valuable cargoes; if such be the immediate benefits to this and several other states, which will increase with their population, where shall we limit the blessings and advantages which will descend to future generations from the great achievement we this day celebrate. It is the prerogative of man to trace and anticipate effects from causes, and it is peculiarly the happy privilege of Americans to enjoy the blessings of hope and expectation. Reared and educated under systems of government, and institutions created and improved by the people for the benefit of ourselves and children, affording an equal participation in the blessings of liberty and property to all, our civil and religious institutions based on intelligence and universal education; and with the perpetual example of despotism and wretchedness in the old world, before our eyes, we may look forward with a well founded hope that neither tyrannical aristocracies or intriguing demagogues can ever succeed in corrupting our citizens, or blighting our liberties, how bright therefore is the prospect, and how cheerful the anticipations we may this day indulge.

After a retrospect of what has passed in our own time, the imagination imperceptibly glides into the vista of futurity, there she can with equal confidence and pleasure perceive how familiar, interesting and easy the canal will make the intercourse of our citizens, with the many republican states which will soon be established around our immense lakes and rivers in the west, and the inconceivable quantity of products of the earth that will glide on its surface to the Atlantic markets. We therefore rejoice this day for the extension of the population, liberty and happiness of man.

Although we have seen or heard of the works on the canals daily, the mind is yet confounded at the magnitude of the undertaking, astonished at the celerity and grandeur of the execution; and so charmed with the glory and benefits it entails on the country, we can scarcely realize its completion.

I confess I enjoyed the grand project at first only in imagination. I hoped it would finally succeed for the honor of the state, and the good of my children and posterity, and at this moment I feel an indescribable emotion, something like a renewal of life, at partaking in the festivities of this day.

We know that a much longer time has been often exhausted by the cabinets of kings in talking of a trifling national improvement before the work is begun, or in executing 30 miles of a canal, than has transpired since we first heard the idea of uniting lakes Erie and Champlain with the Hudson. How honorable must such a result be, not only to the commissioners, but to the distinguished citizens, and to the legislatures who aroused public attention and directed the energies of the state to its accomplishment.

Americans ought to rejoice with gratitude to heaven; nothing but the torpid stupidity of atheism can prevent the reflecting mind from perceiving the special interposition of providence, in protecting and advancing our national honor and greatness.

The following is a summary of the findings of the study...

The study was conducted over a period of six months...

The results of the study are as follows...

The first finding was that...

The second finding was that...

The third finding was that...

The fourth finding was that...

The fifth finding was that...

The sixth finding was that...

The seventh finding was that...

The eighth finding was that...

The ninth finding was that...

The tenth finding was that...

The eleventh finding was that...

The twelfth finding was that...

The thirteenth finding was that...

The fourteenth finding was that...

The fifteenth finding was that...

The sixteenth finding was that...

The seventeenth finding was that...

The eighteenth finding was that...

The nineteenth finding was that...

The twentieth finding was that...

The twenty-first finding was that...

The twenty-second finding was that...

The twenty-third finding was that...

The twenty-fourth finding was that...

The twenty-fifth finding was that...

The twenty-sixth finding was that...

The twenty-seventh finding was that...

The twenty-eighth finding was that...

The twenty-ninth finding was that...

The thirtieth finding was that...

The thirty-first finding was that...

The thirty-second finding was that...

The thirty-third finding was that...

The thirty-fourth finding was that...

The thirty-fifth finding was that...

The thirty-sixth finding was that...

The thirty-seventh finding was that...

The thirty-eighth finding was that...

The thirty-ninth finding was that...

The fortieth finding was that...

The forty-first finding was that...

The forty-second finding was that...

The forty-third finding was that...

The forty-fourth finding was that...

The forty-fifth finding was that...

The forty-sixth finding was that...

The forty-seventh finding was that...

The forty-eighth finding was that...

The forty-ninth finding was that...

The fiftieth finding was that...

Instruments have always been prepared and qualified for promoting every great enterprize, at a period when only few could believe success possible ; this has been the case in every great undertaking or splendid event interesting to our destiny, since the time when the brave and indefatigable Columbus was spending his strength, and for years wasting his exertions, among the venal courtiers of Ferdinand and Isabella, until the present day. Was an empire such as ours to be established, the only emigrants fitted to do it were those who abhorred the profligacy, bigotry and slavery of European governments. Was a time come that we should assume a rank among the nations of the world, a Washington and others were ready.

The final issue of that tedious conflict for independence is the best comment on these qualifications for the mighty enterprise. That achievement and the consequences which have flowed from our republican institutions, have electrified the moral mass in Europe and elsewhere — and, with galvanic power, excited the divine principle of freedom, which had been buried under accumulations of superstition, bigotry and feudal aristocracy for ages, our revolution has changed their motives for warfare, by giving destructive animation to the principles of equal rights, and despotism, which, like the curse denounced by God to the serpent, will continue in combat until one or the other shall finally triumph. Was a consolidation of joining states necessary to the future welfare and glory of all? Men endowed with intelligence and influence for perfecting the great object, were on the stage of action. Were the rights of our country to be again defended: men arose from obscurity to command our few ships of war, who wounded the enemy in the most sensitive part, and others, who commanding our militia, beat and disgraced the greatest captains and veteran armies of Europe. Are the states to be united by stronger ties than that of a national compact? A man possessing every quality calculated to arrest public attention and confidence, appears with the sublime project of a canal requiring 400 miles of excavation and locks, in direct lines — that should unite the Hudson with great lakes and navigable rivers for more than 4,000 miles; thereby uniting the extremities of the empire by the most durable of all ligaments, those of interest and easy internal intercourse.

We all remember, and so do our children, the first promulgation of the mighty project, the influential exertions, the mathematical and scientific calculations, and the lucid and eloquent arguments and appeals of its distinguished projector, convincing some of its practicability, and persuading others by the influence of his well known character, into a cooperation of the great undertaking. He had the astonishing success of soon uniting a body of patriots and statesmen, in and out of our legislature, whose influence and exertions afforded sufficient and abundant means for beginning and completing the work, thereby adding true glory to the nation, and justly acquiring the esteem and gratitude of the present and future generations for themselves.

We this day commence an epoch which posterity will consecrate to the honor of the distinguished instruments of Providence who have conceived and promoted a work equally splendid and beneficial, and which will be a lasting monument of glory, and a source of wealth to the state. Gratitude is a pleasing passion, and also an attribute of humanity. Public rejoicing for national benefits, when properly conducted, is an appropriate

and acceptable demonstration of homage to the Creator, and is also a proper and suitable mode of expressing national gratitude to national benefactors.

We behold the persons of many now among us who are highly deserving this tribute of respect, and I assure you, sir, that the citizens of Albany derive the highest pleasure in seeing among the distinguished committee of New York gentlemen who have always added the weight and influence of most respectable characters to the cause of internal improvement, but especially from the satisfaction of beholding among them the venerable president and the virtuous and enlightened secretary of the meeting whose committee presented the luminous memorial to our legislature which prepared and convinced the public mind for commencing the great work we now celebrate. We again renew our most cordial invitation to the honorable members of the New York committee, to now unite with us in the festivities of the day, appointed for shewing our respect and esteem to the commissioners who have so successfully conducted the magnificent work to its present issue.

After the ceremonies were concluded, a number of gentlemen partook of a public dinner, when the following toasts were drunk :

President, his honor Charles E. Dudley, mayor, assisted by William James, Israel Smith and John Stilwell, Esqrs., as vice presidents.

TOASTS.

The transit of the first boat from the waters of the Grand canal into the Hudson — the interesting event we this day celebrate. It has been effected by the intelligence and enterprise of a free people! Air, "Clinton's Grand Canal March," composed for the occasion by Mr. Willis, leader of the band.

The Canal Commissioners — Not only the citizens of this state and of the United States, but other nations, and future ages, will freely award to them the honors due to their talents and fidelity. (3 cheers). Air, "Hail Columbia."

The Canal Engineers — All native born citizens, their talents and genius have supplied the defects of practical knowledge. (3 cheers). Air, "William Tell."

The president and vice president of the United States. Air, "Monroe's March."

The governor and lieutenant governor of the state of New York. (3 cheers). Air, "Governor's March."

The memory of General Philip Schuyler — As years pass away, his fame increases in freshness and vigor. In the place of his birth we are celebrating the day which his intuitive mind had long predicted. (Drank standing). Air, "Sweet is the Shepherd's tuneful Reed."

The memory of Gouverneur Morris — One of the earliest and most eloquent advocates of internal improvements. (Drank standing). Air, "Oh! Breathe not his Name."

The Albany basin — May it realize our hopes, and prove fruitful in wealth and prosperity to the city. (3 cheers). Air, "Yankee Doodle."

Our sister states beyond the mountains — Though distant, the canal will make us one family. Air, "Jackie's coming."

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The second is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the industrial belt of the country. This is a significant change from the agricultural population of the early 20th century. The third is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the white-collar areas of the country. This is a significant change from the blue-collar population of the early 20th century. The fourth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the middle-class areas of the country. This is a significant change from the lower-class population of the early 20th century. The fifth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the upper-class areas of the country. This is a significant change from the lower-middle-class population of the early 20th century.

The sixth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the suburban areas of the country. This is a significant change from the inner-city population of the early 20th century. The seventh is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the exurban areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The eighth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the semi-rural areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The ninth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the rural areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The tenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the remote areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century.

The eleventh is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the isolated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twelfth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the sparsely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The thirteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The fourteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the semi-densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The fifteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the moderately populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century.

The sixteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the sparsely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The seventeenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The eighteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the semi-densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The nineteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the moderately populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twentieth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the sparsely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century.

The twenty-first is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twenty-second is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the semi-densely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twenty-third is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the moderately populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the sparsely populated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the isolated areas of the country. This is a significant change from the rural population of the early 20th century.

The cause of free government throughout the world — It will finally prevail. Air, "Let Fame sound the Trumpet."

The contemplated canals in various parts of the United States — Their completion will open new sources of wealth to our highly favored country. Air, "Waltz."

Our neighboring cities and villages — Let us sacrifice local jealousies, and honorably compete for the benefits of the canal. Air, "Meeting of the Waters."

Our fair countrywomen. Air, "The Knight Errant."

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President — The canal commissioners.

By Governor Clinton, president of the board of canal commissioners — Our patriotic fellow citizens, who have united in this celebration, may they enjoy all the blessings anticipated, and experience none of the evils apprehended from our artificial navigation.

By Lieut. Governor Root — A rigorous accountability and an economical expenditure of the appropriation to the Grand Canal.

By Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, a commissioner — Thomas Eddy and Jonas Platt, two of the earliest advocates of the canal system.

By Col. Samuel Young, a commissioner — The waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson river. If any man has aught to say why these two should not be joined together, let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace.

By the Hon. Henry Seymour, a commissioner — The legislatures who have patronized the canals.

By Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq., of the New York committee — The canals of the United States, links in the great chain which will be the bond of our union.

By Mr. Post, of New York — The people. (Three cheers).

By P. C. Van Wyck, Esq., of New York — Columbus, the immortal navigator, whose life exhibited the triumph of science and courage over prejudice and incredulity.

By Dr. Hosack, of New York — The memorial which induced the memorable act of April 15th, 1817; may the spirit which dictated it, have its due influence upon the destinies of the union. (3 cheers).

By Mr. P. Hone, of N. Y. — Public spirit; may the benefactors of the people receive their best reward — the people's gratitude!

By Col. Elisha Jenkins, of Albany — Honor to statesmen whose public conduct may be safely referred to the judgment of posterity.

By Major Worth, of the West Point Academy — The president of the canal commissioners — citizen, governor or commissioner — every thing for his country.

By T. Van Vechten, Esq., of Albany — The marshal and assistant marshals of the day.

By S. C. Reid, Esq. — The grand canal; may it never want water while Madeira and Teneriffe can furnish us with wine.

By Col. S. T. Jones, of N. Y. — The navy of the United States; may it increase with our commerce.

By E. Baldwin, Esq., of Albany — The constitution of the United States; it has been so construed as to give New York the undivided honor of completing the greatest work of the age.

By S. A. Foote, Esq., of Albany — The state of Ohio; she is truly our sister; her heart has been with us in our great undertaking.

By Col. W. L. Stone, of New York — Our antipodes, whom the improvements of the age have made our neighbors.

By Major Smith, of Albany, — The city of Albany — Yankee enterprise coupled with Dutch prudence — may the union be perpetual.

By a guest — The West Point band; the only gentlemen of science and skill, who, without offense, *trumpet their own fame*.

By Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, marshal of the day — The state of New York; in war or in peace always upon duty.

By a guest — The man on whom *alone* would have fastened all the obloquy of the *failure* of that stupendous undertaking, the success of which we this day celebrate.

Palmas ferat, que meruit.

By Joseph Alexander, Esquire, of Albany — The heads that planned, and the hands that achieved, the stupendous work which we this day celebrate.

By a guest — COMMODORE ROGERS, who has this day sent a libation from the ocean to the canals.

By a guest — The union we this day celebrate between the lake and the river; that which is so happily and honorably "joined together" let no man put asunder.

Air, "O, Haste to the Wedding!"

CANAL NAVIGATION.

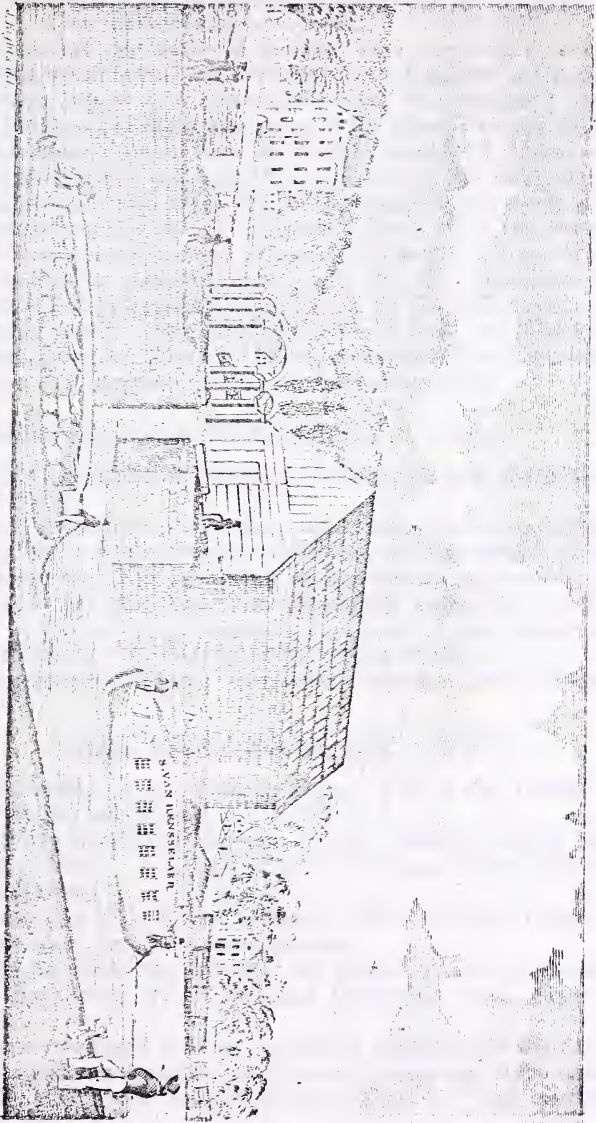
The first boat that entered the canal from Albany was the *Maria*, Capt. A. Willey, for Whitehall and Burlington. The first boat that descended and ascended the lock, laden with produce and merchandise, was the *Gold Hunter*, of Geneva, Capt. J. V. Singer.

In November, 1823, the *Sally* and *Mary*, from Hector, Tompkins county, arrived in New York, laden with western products, and her owners were received at a public entertainment as the pioneers of internal commerce.

During the summers of 1824 and 1825 (with occasional intervals of interruption, arising from repairs and the placing of new structures), the city of Albany continued to enjoy the benefits of canal navigation from the Genesee river eastward, and the daily announcement of the arrival and departure of canal boats in the public journals indicate the importance that was attached to this great channel of commerce.

The auspicious moment at length approached, when the great lakes were to be joined to the sea, and cargoes greater than were ever dreamed of in the days of Mohawk river navigation could be passed through from Buffalo to New York without transshipment or delay. The friends of our canal policy had, in the earlier stages of their enterprise, been ridiculed and abused for what was regarded as a visionary speculation. The day of their triumph had now come, and the popular voice of approval had at length drowned every murmur of discontent, as the benefits of this great improvement became every day more manifest.

It was decided to commemorate the event of the completion of the



ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL INTO THE HUDSON AT ALBANY

The building in the foreground was the beef packing house of Ebenezer Wilson, who was the pioneer in that business here; it was the only building at the Little Basin at that time. The mansion house of Stephen Van Rensselaer is seen on the right, and that of his son the *Young Patriot* on the left. The ravine in the distance is the Patriot's creek, which enters the Canal where the bridge is seen on the right. The arches in front were erected on the occasion of this celebration.



Faint, illegible text located to the right of the diagram, possibly a caption or a list of items. The text is too light to read.

canal, and the passage of the first boat through from the lakes to tide water, by ceremonies the most brilliant and impressive that could be devised, and along the whole course of the route, from Buffalo to New York, each place, in proportion to its means, sought to outrival its neighbor in expressions of joy upon this memorable occasion.

The civic ceremonies that occurred in New York city, with a general sketch of the celebration, have been recorded in a beautiful and expensive volume, which stands as a monument of the discriminating tastes and far seeing judgment of those who directed the enterprise *and wished to have it remembered*. As an item in the local annals of Albany, we here record the proceedings had upon this occasion in this city, and, in so doing, will doubtless recall many incidents connected with these ceremonies to the memories of those who witnessed them. But the lapse of forty-two years works great changes in human life, and as the reader follows through the lists of names connected with the celebration, how few of their number will be recognized as belonging to the living age! Of some, their family names, even, have disappeared from our directory, while others have never been heard of by the successors in their business, and the men who now frequent the streets where they dwelt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF ALBANY.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Albany, held on the 17th of October, 1825, it was

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each ward, be appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, and that they be directed to report on Monday evening next, and that the mayor be respectfully requested to call an extra meeting on that evening, to receive the report of this committee; the committee to confer with the committees of the citizens.

Committee appointed — Messrs. Denniston, Cassidy, Lush, Esleek, Costigan.

Extra Meeting, Oct. 24, 1825.

At an extra meeting of the common council, held at the Capitol on Monday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1825:

Present — Aldermen Cassidy, Esleek, Cooper, Gibbons, Wilson, Denniston, Townsend, Hart. Assistants Scovel, Costigan, Bradt, Mancius, Kenyon, Kirk, Hewson.

Resolved (on motion of Alderman Gibbons), That Alderman Cooper be chairman of this board for the present meeting.

The committee to whom was referred the subject relative to the celebration of the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, report as follows:

That they have conferred with the committee appointed on the part of the citizens, to make arrangements for the celebration, and have agreed on the following, which your committee now submit for your consideration:

(This programme is printed on a subsequent page).

Resolved, That the committee for celebrating the meeting of the waters, together with the chamberlain, be requested to prepare the Capitol for the reception of the governor, canal commissioners and the several com-

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, from the earliest times to the present. It is divided into three periods, the first of which is the period of the early settlement, the second is the period of the middle settlement, and the third is the period of the late settlement. The first period is the most interesting, as it shows the early struggles of the settlers against the Indians, and the establishment of the first colonies. The second period is the most important, as it shows the growth of the colonies, and the struggle for independence. The third period is the most recent, and shows the progress of the country towards the present.

CHAPTER II. OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement was made by the Pilgrims in 1620, at Plymouth. They were a group of about 100 men, women, and children, who had fled from England in search of religious freedom. They arrived in the autumn, and spent the winter of 1620-1621 in a state of extreme distress. Only about half of them survived the winter. In the spring of 1621, they were joined by a group of about 50 more men, and the colony began to prosper. In 1622, the colony was visited by a group of about 100 more men, and the colony began to grow rapidly. In 1623, the colony was visited by a group of about 100 more men, and the colony began to flourish.

CHAPTER III. OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians were the first inhabitants of the country, and they lived in a state of nature. They were divided into many different tribes, and they were all at war with each other. The Pilgrims were friendly to the Indians, and they learned from them many things about the country. The Indians were very brave, and they were very skillful hunters. They were also very kind, and they were very helpful to the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims were very grateful to the Indians, and they gave them many gifts. The Indians were very happy to receive the gifts, and they were very friendly to the Pilgrims.

CHAPTER IV. OF THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The struggle for independence began in 1775, and it lasted until 1783. It was a long and hard struggle, and it cost many lives. The Pilgrims were very brave, and they were very determined. They fought many battles, and they won many victories. In 1783, they won the battle of Yorktown, and they became independent.

mittees from the different parts of the state, who may arrive here with the first boat from Lake Erie, and New York committee, and that he be requested to cause the front of the Capitol to be illuminated on the evening of 2d November next, provided the expense shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ARRANGE FOR THE CELEBRATION.

At a meeting held at the Capitol, on Wednesday evening, September 14th, 1825, for the purpose of adopting measures in cooperation with committees appointed in New York and other places, to celebrate in a suitable manner the completion of the Grand Erie Canal, Col. ELISHA JENKINS was called to the chair, and JOSEPH ALEXANDER appointed secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of reporting the names of 24 citizens of Albany, as a committee, with full power and authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed suitable to celebrate the completion of the Erie Canal.

The said committee having retired, shortly afterwards reported a list of names to compose the general committee, which, having been read, was agreed to. Thereupon

Resolved, That William James, James Stevenson, Hermanus Bleecker, Elisha Jenkins, John Townsend, Harman V. Hart, Ebenezer Baldwin, Chandler Starr, Benjamin Knowler, John H. Webb, James Gibbons, Gamaliel U. Barstow, James McKown, Samuel A. Foote, John T. Norton, John J. Boyd, Israel Smith, Volkert P. Douw, John Cassidy, Peter Bain, Edwin Crowell, Alfred Conkling, Welcome Esleeck and G. W. Ryckman, be a committee on the part of the citizens of Albany to concert with other committees that may be appointed for the purpose, such arrangements as may be deemed proper to celebrate in a suitable manner the completion of the Grand Erie Canal.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

ELISHA JENKINS, Ch'n.

J. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

On the 22d of September, 1825, a meeting of citizens and transporters was held on the drawbridge, foot of State street, to devise measures in cooperation with the committee appointed in this city, and other places, for carrying into effect the celebration of the completion of the Grand Erie Canal. Mr. Allen Brown was called to the chair, and John Dows appointed secretary. After a few remarks by W. W. Dougherty, adapted to the occasion, it was unanimously resolved, that

WHEREAS, That this meeting has been informed that the Grand Erie Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, will soon be completed, therefore

Resolved, That we entertain sentiments of lively gratitude towards the distinguished benefactors of our country, whose wisdom devised this splendid work, and whose persevering zeal has carried it forward, "through good report and through evil report," to this most happy termination,

Resolved, That we should be insensible to the abundance of our blessings if we did not cordially cooperate with our fellow citizens in other parts of the state in celebrating, with proper manifestations of public joy

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1918.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)
Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)
Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)

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Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)
Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)
Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill. (President)

and gratitude, "*the union of the lakes and the ocean,*" an union which we confidently trust is destined to elevate our city to an unexampled height of wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That for this purpose the following gentlemen, with the chairman and secretary, be a committee to make suitable arrangements, and to confer with other committees of our fellow citizens appointed for similar objects.

Committee, Sanford Cobb, Nathaniel Davis, S. P. Jermain, G. K. Hendrickson, Chandler Starr, Lucius Gilbert, Charles Smyth, Chauncey Johnson, Richard Marvin, Horace Meech, H. Goodman, H. Brace, John Wotter, John Taylor, Jr., Jas. Gibbons, Jr., Ebenezer Baldwin, George Galpin, Staats Cuyler, Jno. D. Hewson, Jonas King, Erastus Corning, John W. Hyde, Jas. G. Mather, Elias Vanderlip, Jr., Friend Humphrey, Jno. Meads, Lyman Root, Willy Allen, G. W. Stanton, Jas. Campbell, Jr., Sam'l Morgan, A. Lightbody, E. K. Satterlee, R. M. Meigs, Peter Jones, Jr., Ralph Pratt, R. Gilchrist, P. V. Shankland, J. L. Pettibone, E. G. Gracie, P. Cassidy, J. L. Judson, Benj. Thayer, Francis J. Bradt, S. S. Fowler, Clark Durant, Samuel S. Woods, Seth Thayer, S. J. Sickles, Thos. W. Olcott, Harman V. Hart, C. F. Pruyn, J. G. White, R. J. Brinkerhoff, A. S. Sherman, David Wood, Ephraim DeWitt, Henry Allen and George McPherson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

ALLEN BROWN, Ch'n.

JOHN DOWS, Sec'y.

The arrangements for the canal celebration, as agreed upon by the committees of New York and Albany in a meeting held at the latter place, were announced as follows:

1. That the day on which the canal will be completed be communicated as soon as possible by the canal commissioners to the editors of papers, and the committees of such towns as shall have manifested an intention to celebrate the event.

2. That cannon of large calibre be placed, under a proper superintendent, at repeating distances, along the whole line of the canal from Buffalo to Albany.¹

3. That the entrance of the first boat from Lake Erie into the canal be announced by a discharge from the cannon nearest the lake, and that it be followed by successive discharges from the cannon on the line to the city of Albany, and be returned in like manner from Albany to Buffalo.

4. That the major general commanding the artillery of the state be

¹ The starting of the flotilla at Buffalo was also to be signalled from Albany to New York and back by cannon. The notification guns were stationed along the Hudson at the following places: Albany, Castleton, New Baltimore, Coxsackie, Athens and Hudson, Catskill, Upper Redhook, Columbus, Rhinebeck, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Hamburg, Newburgh, West Point, Fort Montgomery, Stony Point, Sing Sing and Tarrytown, opposite Phillipsburgh (Closter Landing), Fort Washington, Fort Gansevoort and North Battery, Battery, N. Y., and at Governor's Island, Fort Lafayette, and at Fort Richmond and Sandy Hook.

The firing at Albany was to begin at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Sandy Hook at 21 minutes past 11. It was to start on the return, at 32 minutes past 11 A. M., and reach Albany at 50 minutes past 11.

The sound from Buffalo reached Albany at three minutes before eleven. The return fire from New York was received at five minutes before 12.

requested to direct the several companies of artillery in the state to assemble on that day (which will be designated by the canal commissioners), and fire a salute in honor of the event.

5. That to make this a jubilee worthy of the great and important event, that the citizens of the several towns and villages make such arrangements for its celebration among themselves as they may judge suitable and convenient. The committee would especially recommend to the important villages on the route of the canal, and to the cities and towns on the river Hudson, to make suitable demonstrations of respect to the occasion, and they would recommend an interchange of congratulatory committees as in their opinion useful and proper.

6. That committees of congratulation be sent from the city of New York to Albany, and be returned by the city of Albany to New York.

7. That the committee are of opinion that it would also be greatly in furtherance of these kind and affectionate feelings that the several members of this state should entertain for each other, that a committee be sent on behalf of the citizens of Albany and New York, from New York and Albany to Buffalo, to congratulate the inhabitants on the canal on the auspicious event, and to express their deep conviction of the immense importance which it is to the prosperity and honor of the state, and of their admiration of the wisdom, patriotism and perseverance which completed the same; and that the canal commissioners, the engineers, and the committees of the several towns on the canal, be invited to accompany the canal boat to the cities of Albany and New York.

8. That information be given to the committee of New York of the day when the canal boat will arrive at Albany, and that a committee from New York attend at Albany on that day for the purpose of presenting their congratulations to the state and municipal authorities, and the canal commissioners and engineers, who will be assembled at that place, and who, with the other committees, will accompany the New York committee to the city of New York.

9. That the canal boat be met by the corporation of New York in a steam boat, attended by a fleet of handsomely decorated vessels; the corporation, with their guests, to go on board the canal boat, and the whole flotilla to proceed (the canal-boats in advance), to Sandy Hook, where the waters of the lake and ocean will be united by the governor of the state, and such other ceremonies take place as may be agreed upon. A salute to be fired at Sandy Hook by a detachment of artillery, and the whole then return to New York, to witness and partake of the civic celebration in that city.

10. The committee would suggest as a convenience in the arrangements, that the chairmen of the several committees should send to Mr. Wm. James, of Albany, the names of the committees who will accompany the canal boat to New York.

In behalf of the corporation and citizens of New York,

J. MORTON,
J. PINTARD,
THOS. R. MERCEIN.

In behalf of the citizens of Albany,

WM. JAMES,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
SAMUEL A. FOOTE.

NOTICE.

Those gentlemen who have contributed to the fund for defraying the expenses of the celebration,¹ are requested to call at Mr. Geo. M'Pherson's store, in Hudson street, and receive collation tickets, on or before the 29th inst., after which time the list of subscribers will be withdrawn, and the remaining tickets will be disposed of to increase the fund.

* By order of the Committee.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CANAL CELEBRATION.

[Published in the Albany papers Oct. 24, 1825.]

The committee for celebrating the event of the completion of the canals, have adopted the following scheme of arrangements :

1st. Bells to be rung at sunrise, and a National Salute fired.

2d. The citizens to assemble at such time and place as shall hereafter be designated. The different societies, with badges, standards, &c., to take the stations to be assigned to them. Twenty-four cartmen, with their carts, to be formed into line to receive the *produce* of the west, each cart to be distinguished by a flag on which the different articles conveyed in it are to be designated.

3d. The steam boats, sloops, and other river craft, to be anchored on the east side of the Pier, decorated with flags. The canal boats to be arranged in open lines between the upper and lower bridges.

4th. When the boats from the lake pass the lock into the Albany basin, a grand salute to be fired by successive discharges of 24 pieces of cannon, denoting the number of states, and which are to be planted on the Pier.

5th. After passing into the basin, the boats to be towed by yawls, manned by 24 masters of vessels, through the double line of canal boats and the sloop lock, into the Hudson, to be greeted on their way by bands of music, the cheers of citizens, and saluted on their entrance into the Hudson.

6th. After the boats have passed the basin, the canal commissioners, engineers, the guests, the different foreign committees, &c., to unite with the corporation and citizens of Albany in a civic procession to the Capitol. The particular order of procession will hereafter be published.

7th. At the Capitol a congratulatory address will be delivered.

8th. After the exercises at the Capitol, a collation will be prepared at the upper bridge, which will be appropriately decorated and covered for the occasion.

9th. Bonfires will be successively kindled upon heights along the Hudson the evening after the departure of the boats.

FINAL PROGRAMME OF THE CANAL CELEBRATION.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Albany to make arrangements for celebrating the event of the completion of the canals, have adopted the following scheme of arrangements: * * *

At 11 o'clock A. M. a procession will be formed in front of the Mansion Houses, in North Market street, under the direction of the marshals, and

¹ A list of these subscribers will be found on a subsequent page.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the medical profession. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the medical situation in the United States at the present time.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE UNITED STATES

The medical profession in the United States is a very important and influential one. It is a profession that has a long and distinguished history and a high reputation throughout the world.

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move through North Market, Columbia, North Pearl and State streets, to the Capitol, in the following order :

Trumpeters.

Marshals.

Twenty-four cartmen, with their carts loaded with the produce of the west ; each cart bearing a flag on which the articles conveyed on it are to be designated.

Cartmen Mounted.

Band of Music.

The Sheriff¹ and Staff.

The City Marshal.

The Corporation.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor.²

Canal Commissioners.³

Engineers⁴ and Assistants.

Collectors of Tolls.

Revolutionary Soldiers and Cincinnati.

Surveyor of the Port.

Albany Committees.

Foreign Committees.

Judicial Officers of the State and of the United States.

Secretary of State and Surveyor General.⁵ —

Attorney General, Comptroller and Treasurer.⁶

Adjutant General⁷ and Judge Advocate General.

The Rev. Clergy.

Members of the Medical and Legal Professions.

Officers of the United States Army and Navy.

Military Association.

Fire Department.

Strangers of Distinction.

Chamber of Commerce.

Albany Lyceum.

St. Andrew's Society.

St. Patrick's Society.

Mechanics' Society.

Cordwainers' Society.

Merchants.

Mechanics arranged according to Trades.

Citizens Generally.

On arriving at the Capitol the exercises will be as follows :

1st. Music.

2d. Prayer.

3d. An Ode written for the occasion will be sung.

¹ Cornelius Van Antwerp.

² DeWitt Clinton and James Talmadge.

³ Stephen Van Rensselaer, Samuel Young, Henry Seymour and William Bouck.

⁴ Benjamin Wright and James Geddes.

⁵ John Van Ness Yates and Simeon DeWitt.

⁶ Samuel A. Talcott, William L. Marcy and Abraham Keyser, Jr.

⁷ Nicholas F. Beck.

4th. An Address by Wm. James, Esq., chairman of the committee of the citizens of Albany.

5th. Benediction.

After which the procession will again be formed, and move through State, South Pearl, Lydius and Market streets, to the Mansion Houses, where it will be dismissed.

Immediately after the procession is dismissed, the members of the corporation, the different committees, and the invited guests, will assemble at Rockwell's Mansion House, and proceed to the upper bridge and there partake of a collation prepared for the occasion.

The above mentioned societies are hereby respectfully invited to attend and join in the civic procession according to the order designated.

By order of the Committee.

The grand procession, punctual to the appointed moment, started from Buffalo on the morning of October 26th, 1825, the boat *Seneca Chief* being fitted up for the dignitaries of the occasion, and leading in the triumphal passage. On the morning of November 2d it had reached the suburbs of Albany.

"The dawn was overcast, the morning lowered;

"And heavily in clouds brought on the day

"——— big with the fate"

of multitudes who had assembled to participate in the ceremonies, but it cleared off before noon, and the day, though cold, was pleasant.

At the lock above the patroon's residence, the boats were met by members of the committee from New York, and the aquatic procession reached the last lock at half-past 10 A. M.

The proceedings at Albany were thus recorded in the *Albany Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 4, 1825 :

STATE JUBILEE.

Wednesday last was a proud day for the citizens of Albany ; a great day to the citizens of the state of New York, and an important day to the Union ; for then we had ocular demonstration that the great work of the age is completed, and our inland seas made accessible from the ocean. The auspicious event was commemorated in a style worthy of freemen feeling thankful for the blessings which a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon them in such abundance.

At 10 o'clock the *Seneca Chief*, with the governor, lieutenant governor, the Buffalo, Western and New York committees on board, came down in fine style, and the thunder of cannon proclaimed that the WORK WAS DONE ! and the assembled multitudes made the welkin ring with shouts of gladness. It was not a monarch which they hailed ; but it was the majesty of genius, supported by a free people, that rode in triumph and commanded the admiration of men stout of heart and firm of purpose.

The *Seneca Chief* was closely followed by the *Young Lion of the West*, from Buffalo, richly laden with the products of the west, and having many distinguished citizens on board. After passing the Lock, the two boats were taken in tow by ten yawls, each having four rowers and a sloop captain as coxswain, the whole under the command of that veteran in

river navigation, Capt. Peter Donnelly, and towed through a double line of canal boats, down the basin, and through the sloop lock into the Hudson. This sight was particularly beautiful, and the repeated cheers of the throng on the wharves and bridges was an evidence of the deep feeling of joy which filled the hearts of the spectators. After the boats arrived in the river, they were towed up to the steam boat *Swiftsure*, on the east side of the pier, in front of the centre bridge, on board of which had assembled the members of the common council and different committees of this city. The persons on board the *Seneca Chief* and *Young Lion of the West*, were received with greetings of welcome, and conducted to *Rockwell's Mansion House*.

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed, under the direction of *Welcome Esleek*, *John Taylor*, *James Gibbons, Jr.*, and *Francis I. Bradt*, marshals of the day, agreeably to the published order of arrangements.

The procession was very long and respectable; it was headed by twenty-four cartmen, with their carts loaded with the produce of the west, each cart bearing a flag on which the articles conveyed in it were designated. They were as follows :

1. Wheat.
2. Corn.
3. Barley.
4. Flaxseed.
5. Ashes.
6. Butter, Cheese, Lard.
7. A banner bearing the representation of Commerce.
8. Cotton and Woolen Goods.
9. Peas and Beans.
10. Beef and Pork.
11. Water Lime, Malt, Lake Fish.
12. Lumber.
13. Iron Ores of various kinds.
14. Paper, Glass, Bricks.
15. Flax, Hemp.
16. Maple Sugar, Bees Wax.
17. Hops, Wool.
18. Furs.
19. Whisky, Beer, Cider.
20. Salt.
21. Flour.
22. Buckwheat.
23. Oats.
24. Rye.

Next came cartmen dressed in white frocks and mounted on horses. This display of our industrious cartmen was admitted by all to be the most beautiful and interesting part of the procession, and the regularity of their movements and elegance of their appearance reflect credit on these worthy men, and do honor to the judgment of their marshal, *Mr. Ralph M'Clinton*. The fur costume of him who drove the cart bearing the pelts of animals, from the buffalo down to the otter, was peculiarly appropriate, and attracted merited applause.

After the procession arrived at the Capitol, the band struck up an air; after which the *Rev. Mr. Lacy* gave thanks to the Great Ruler of the

Universe for the blessings which we enjoy, in a fervid, solemn and highly appropriate manner.

The following ode was then sung. It was written for the occasion by John Augustus Stone, of the Albany Theatre, a young gentleman of merit and promising talent, both as an actor and an author. The vocal arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Harris, professor of music, aided by the orchestra of the theatre :

ODE.

By John Augustus Stone, of the Albany Theatre.

Oh ! dark was the age, overwhelming the gloom,
When bigotry forg'd for our fathers the chain,
When oppression exulted on Liberty's tomb,
And virtue wept over Britannia's domain !

When dread superstition uplifted the rod,
Oh firm was the heart that beat not a slave,
Yet the pilgrim appeal'd to humanity's God,
Seiz'd hope's shining banner and furrow'd the wave.

One breath was a sigh,
And tearful his eye,
As he loos'd the broad wings of his bark to the wind,
He gaz'd on the west,
And the helm firmly press'd,
For freedom was onward, dire thralldom behind.

Coldly frown'd the dreary rock
Where first his orison he rais'd,
Yet warmly glow'd his bosom's fire,
Though ireful rush'd the whirlwind's shock,
He calmly on the tumult gaz'd,
And struck in prayerful mood the lyre.

Where nature's rude son roam'd lawless and wild,
And the steel-pinion'd eagle wing'd upward his flight,
Christianity's star rose cloudless and mild,
And Truth's radiation illumin'd the night.

Desolation, grim tyrant, bent humbly the knee,
As Industry strode like a giant along,
The war-whoop was hush'd, and the strain of the free
Ascended, and angels replied to the song.

The sons of the brave
On the orient wave
To the old world uplifted the flag of the new,
The contest they dar'd,
And tyrants despair'd,
When Columbia's wide empire stood proudly to view.

Many gallant spirits borne
On vict'ry's winds to bliss on high,
Upon their brave descendants smile.
Many a knight from kindred torn,
Heav'd on Slaughter's bed the sigh,
And lifeless swell'd the gory pile !

Albany Canal Celebration.

Ere the bright orb of Science shone full on the west,
 Like Eurystheus' hero, one spirit appear'd,
 He spake — and the flood his dominion confess'd,
 He wrought — and throng'd cities their temples uprear'd.

Now swiftly rolls onward the mighty uproar,
 The loud note of peace, not the yell of the war,
 From Erie's broad wave, to Albania's shore,
 " 'Tis achiev'd " is reecho'd, " proclaim it afar."

The great consummation,
 The loud detonation,
 Through lightning speaks to the far distant main,
 Joy's rapturous song
 Is wafted along,
 It bursts from the mountain, it swells o'er the plain.

Fair stream, to ocean wend thy way,
 A people's wonder, boon and pride,
 Richer than Nile thy current rolls,
 The muse enraptur'd hails the day
 When stranger barks shall woo thy side,
 And, with *thy* treasures, greet the poles.

As the western born wave and the sea waters blend,
 Lean want flies the triumph he cannot repress,
 And green water-nymphs from old Hudson ascend,
 To guide the young billow to Neptune's caress.

Hark! the shout is uprais'd, "the waters combine!"
 From misty Niagara's bourne to the sea,
 And Liberty looks, from her radiant shrine,
 On her chosen dominion, and bids it "be free."

On this glorious day
 Shall gratitude's lay
 Be chanted to him who in might overcame,
 'Mid faction's alarms.
 Rude Nature in arms,
 And Envy shall, dying, make deathless *his name*.

Philip Hone, of New York, then, in behalf of the corporation of that city, delivered the following neat and appropriate address:

We are deputed by the corporation of the city of New York to communicate to the citizens of our sister city of Albany, and to the committees representing the flourishing counties of the western section of the state, their congratulations on the successful completion of the Great Western Canal.

This event has already been announced from the shores of Lake Erie to where the waters of the Hudson unite with the Atlantic; and the report of the cannon which lately defended our country's honor, has triumphantly conveyed to us the intelligence that the work is *completed*. The importance of this event is attested by the glowing interest evinced by all classes of our fellow-citizens, and by the joyous alacrity with which all unite in this day's celebration.

It is not my intention to give a history of the origin and progress of this great work, that task is assigned to abler hands, and the gentleman who has undertaken it will, no doubt, do justice to the merits of all who have contributed to its success — those who first conceived the noble pro-

ject — the members of our state legislature, who rendered to it, in all its stages, an honest and efficient support — and the executive of the state, who, boldly contending against the opposition of the prejudiced, and removing the doubts of the timid, did not hesitate to risk his personal popularity on the issue.

The pen of the historian will inscribe on the tablet of fame the names of Schuyler, Morris, Clinton, Van Rensselaer, De Witt, Porter, North, Eddy, Platt and Forman, and other active supporters of the canal system. Posterity will award to them the illustrious title of benefactors of the state.

The work is completed — its beneficial effects are already felt and acknowledged — and the mind of the patriot looks forward with proud anticipations to the future. A friendly and profitable intercourse is at once opened to distant parts of our country — the exchange of the products of the soil for the commodities of foreign parts, which use, and the force of habit, have rendered necessary to the enjoyment of life, being effected with facility, and at a trifling expense, will tend to enrich the state and to accelerate the progress of refinement; while the friendly interchange of kind offices and good feelings between the citizens of distant sections of our country, will serve to consolidate the Union of the States, and to preserve inviolate our republican institutions, under which we have risen to an unexampled degree of national and individual prosperity, and by which alone we are rendered capable to appreciate and enjoy it.

The complete success which has attended this first work of internal navigation, has communicated to all parts of the nation a degree of enterprise and public spirit, hitherto unknown: already have other states embarked with zeal in the same career, and associations of individuals, encouraged by the example now before us, have engaged in similar undertakings, undismayed by the chilling apprehension that works of public utility can be accomplished only by the sacrifice of private wealth.

As members of a great national confederacy, we have much cause for rejoicing at the accomplishment of an undertaking by which all must be benefited; but, on the present occasion, I should do injustice to my feelings, as a citizen of New York, if I did not remind you, in a strain of pride and exultation, that this is exclusively a *state work*. In its infancy its feeble hands were in vain extended to the general government for aid and support, and the state of New York, unaided, unsupported, and relying only upon its own energies and the patriotism of its own citizens, began with zeal, prosecuted with spirit, and has now successfully completed an enterprise which seemed to require the power and the resources of an empire to accomplish.

I hope my language may not be misconstrued, but I declare, with the pride which becomes a citizen of the state of New York, I rejoice from my heart that every dollar of its cost has been drawn from our own pockets. Let us then, fellow citizens, regard, in the event we now celebrate, an earnest of what may be effected by unanimity, and a devotion to the public service; let no sectional views, no party prejudices, no unworthy jealousies, mar the glorious prospect now before us. By union among ourselves, we shall concentrate the force of the state, its voice will be heard in the councils of the nation, and it will form, as was intended by the God of nature, the proudest pillar in the noblest edifice which has ever been reared upon the foundations of rational liberty and equal rights.

In tendering the congratulations of the corporation of New York, we are instructed to invite the corporation of this city, together with the several committees assembled here, to repair with us to New York, where they will be received by a deputation from that body, and will unite with them in the celebration of this joyful event.

William James, chairman of the committee of the citizens of Albany, then delivered the following address, which, for sound sense, strong ideas, and a clear and lucid exposition of the advantages that will result from the completion of our great works of internal improvement, is worthy of high commendation. Mr. James became a resident of this city when it did not number half the population it now does. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of his place of abode, as well as to further this great work, and he has now the happiness to see that finished, which will pour inexhaustible and countless riches into the lap of the Ancient City:

Respected Guests and Citizens—The emotions created by the casual meeting of distant friends, and the pleasing anticipations arising from the expectation of a more general and frequent intercourse between relatives and connections, are familiar to all. If an event has occurred which not only reduces the labor and difficulties of a long and oppressive journey, to a useful and pleasing excursion, sufficient to gratify our desire and zest for variety, but which associates our respective interests with the glory of our country, what language can be expressive of the sensations of this great assemblage? If our state has consummated an enterprise that elevates its character, and diffuses joy and gladness far and wide beyond its limits, and through the confines of the Union, the ecstasy of those who have indulged paternal feelings and solicitude for the issue, can only be moderated and chastened by the circumstance of our knowledge of its commencement, progress and completion.

The citizens of Albany, my friends, always manifesting active concern for the internal improvements of the state, and who have been committed and interested by their early influence and efficacious assistance, to the commencement and progress of the canals, rejoice and intermingle their gratulations with yours on this interesting occasion, and most cordially welcome you to partake in celebrating the auspicious event.

The work is great; the objects are grand and beneficent, and the expectations to be realized indefinite. The ideas naturally associated with the occasion of our meeting, expand and elevate the heart and mind. We have reason to congratulate the Union on the successful completion of an enterprise, which, developing the resources and increasing the revenue and grandeur of this state, will embrace in its progress the prosperity and welfare of all, and by the durable ties of interest and indissoluble affinities, unite the confederation in an empire forever. And in confining ourselves to these effects, we restrict our ideas of the subject to a microscopic view of its influence and consequences upon mankind.

The cost and expenditure of the canal is indeed trifling, when compared with the millions lavished on the ostentatious ambition of monarchs and their favorites, and the labor is incomparably less than that bestowed upon the construction of pyramids, erected by the slaves of superstition for mausoleums to contain the dust or sarcophagi of their tyrants. Vanity for the amount of expenditure and labor makes no item in the

causes of our present exultation. It is the intelligence and liberality which planned and perfected an improvement that reflects honor upon our nation, increases and secures the moral and political happiness and comforts of our citizens, and that appears to be a grand link in the chain of events intended by our Creator for advancing the dignity of our nature, that freemen celebrate.

On the eastern continents, nature united their seas by forming gulfs, straits, &c., but great and magnificent waters were left in the midst of our empire, to call into action the moral, political and physical power and enterprise of an infant Republic, which, under Providence, has been protected and distinguished above the nations of the earth. The work is finished; the great lakes are united with the oceans of the world! And the time is near at hand when the minerals of the mountain, and the rich products of a fertile soil, "in regions where prowls the wolf and where the huntsman roves," will jointly increase domestic and foreign commerce, and pour wealth into the lap of industry. The work is done! We can comprehend the skill and intellectual power exerted in the enterprise, and admire its grandeur and sublimity; but, like our reflections on animal organization, what mind can grasp or develop its progressive and extending influence and consequences to mankind.

As approaching day dispels preceding darkness and gloom, cheering the heart, and enabling us not only to enjoy the beauty and fragrance of nature around us, but to behold distant objects through the natural organs of vision, so the limited and partial experience of the effects of the great work we celebrate enables us to have some slight conception of the benefits to flow from the union of the great western lakes with the Atlantic.

The canal removes the cloud which hung over our interminable forests; and the philanthropist and patriot are no longer pained with the idea of the greater portion of our empire continuing seigniories of wild beasts, or coverts for banditti and a refuge for criminals; they will now see the northern regions of Ohio, the territory of Michigan, and the trackless forests on the shores of lakes Superior, Huron, and the woods converted at once into Mediterranean frontier settlements and national consequence.

Many in this great assemblage must remember the forests which covered the sites of the now splendid towns of Utica, Geneva, Canandaigua and Buffalo; and there are but few here so young as not to recollect the dismal and savage trackways which led through the forbidding forests, where the flourishing towns of Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester now stand, and many other places equally celebrated for the elegance and refinement of their inhabitants and grandeur of their scenery; for seats of learning, becoming illustrious for the number, usefulness and distinction of those who have imbibed their moral, religious and patriotic principles in their halls.

Whoever has observed the progress of improvement in our country, the peculiar character of our fellow citizens, and who have noticed the operation and witnessed the benefits flowing already from the canals, need no other inspiration than what God has given in common to man (that of tracing or following cause to effect), to anticipate with certainty many of the obvious benefits that will result from this great state enterprise.

The story has gone abroad! The sublime character of the project and splendor of the execution has attracted the visits and commanded the admiration of European intelligence. The highways and byways of the

west and the north are crowded with the enterprising posterity of the pilgrims, carrying "the patrimonial blessing in the principles of wise institutions, liberty and religion;" pressing to attain situations suited to their ingenuity and industry. We may, therefore, soon expect the reverberations of the axe and the noise of water wheels to alarm and admonish the long undisturbed tenants of the gloomy forest of the near approach of civilized man; when the enterprise of freemen will prepare the way for institutions which elevate, refine and embellish the human character.

In the next generation, when voyages of business or profit, or excursions of pleasure, shall call many of our posterity to visit the yet unmeasured coast of Lake Superior, the extensive region of the Rainy Lake, and the Lake of the Woods, they will be often cheered on their way with views of "cloud capp'd temples," dedicated to piety, and the humble songs of salvation more grateful on high than the "music of heavenly spheres:" they will see cities and towns boasting of the classic elegance of their structures, risen as by magic; plantations embellished with sprightly and gay improvements and smiling landscapes; fields loaded with crops, and "cattle on a thousand hills." Our interior lakes and inland navigation will exceed in coast the Baltic and the Black seas, and our rivers, now connected with the lakes, or easily made so, are greater in extent than the Nile, the Danube, the Elbe, or the Wolga, with surrounding regions of immense extent and fertility.

We are now charmed with the view of boats from lakes Erie and Champlain, plying to and from our southern markets; but it bears no more comparison to what the lapse of a century will exhibit in the number of craft or amount of commerce than the first nautical essays of the Phœnicians at coast navigation to our present European intercourse. The extent of our marine coasts will be more than doubled by the additional extent of our inland shores, which will be better calculated for agricultural improvements, and equally so for profitable establishments for manufacture and commerce. Each may have some particular advantage; the one may possess a superiority in the wide range for speculation, rapid accumulation of wealth and exhibition of splendor, but marred with uncertainty, which will be equalized by the contentment, rational refinements and stability of the other, that will endear the soil to its possessors. Like the picture or landscape of a master, the particular beauties of which cannot be observed at the first view, our subject is too expansive to be grasped by the mind, or to be delineated on this occasion; but from what we do know from short experience, the canal appears to be one of those blessings which, like our parent earth, will unfold its munificence and riches as human industry and wants require them.

We have the happiness, fellow citizens, of commencing a festival which posterity will celebrate. The ecstasy of our feelings on this occasion may be heightened by remembering that when we first heard of the project of uniting the waters of the lakes and the ocean, although we might have admired the ingenuity of the calculations, the perseverance and ardor of the advocates, but few of us expected to live and see its final accomplishment. Joy and gratitude are principles that animate all our jubilees.

Proud of appropriating and participating in whatever is morally sublime, or physically great or useful in other states, we cheerfully contribute our grand work to the common stock of our nation's greatness: We wish to contemplate it as a work of the nation.

And while we this day increase the calendar of our festivals, we rejoice in adding an achievement to our national history which is unparalleled, either in extent or usefulness to man, and which will, more than all previous events, stamp durability and glory on republican energy and free institutions.

Who can take a retrospective view of the beginning and progress of our government, not numbering more than half the years of some of our citizens, and not exult in every exhibition of its moral and physical power, and in every indication and prospect of its future influence and greatness.

It might be consistent with the occasion, that we should review the striking and particular causes of our advancement in power and wealth, and also contrast the intelligence, liberality and energy exhibited by the Republic in this great work with that of other nations: Such a course is due, and would reflect merited praise on the able scientific engineers who have laid out the courses, directed the levels and all the works, and also to the commissioners and agents who have had the charge and superintendence of their execution; but delicacy and respect for the patience and time of this enlightened audience forbid it.

Our national history is short, but crowded with events of such a type and character as to confound the enemies and exhilarate the friends of rational liberty. It is a text book impressive to the heart, and adapted to the most moderate understanding, and also a new source of practical instruction to the philosopher and statesman.

Juvenile years, indicating a desire and determination of overcoming more than ordinary difficulties in the way of acquiring solid education and knowledge, passing with indifference all such pursuits as impede or divert the mind from its nobler object, and pressing forward to higher attainments, is interesting to the benevolent observer; but if, to qualifications which adorn the possessor, and supereminently fit him for engaging in the arduous trials of public business and avocations, be added the regular and conscientious discharge of relative duties, a justness of thought and brilliancy of conception united with decision in action and spotless integrity: What a lodgment such a character makes in human affections! How great is the respect and confidence paid to such a man! Many anxious eyes watch his going and entering the forum, where what may be interesting to his country's honor and greatness, or to the human family, is to be discussed and decided. What palpitations! What excited hopes! How impressively sublime the silence which such a scene produces; how unobserved pass all the ostentations of pride; how insignificant the presumptions founded on the advantitious circumstances of wealth and progenitors, appear. Extraordinary instances of true greatness have appeared in every country, but afford only a feeble analogy to a people who had been happily and justly described by a member of the British parliament, referring to a period within the lifetime of some of our citizens, as a "little speck, scarcely visible in the mass of national interest, a small seminal principle rather than a formed body," and who when but few in number exhibited in their ecclesiastical and municipal associations the crepuscular rudiments and elements of wisdom, valor, independence, and liberty, which blossoming into virtues and principles are now enlightening and blessing mankind, or to the importance of an infant republic founded on the basis of equality of human rights, connecting procreative principles with the elements of refinement and improvement,

and looming among the nations of the earth with the motto of "Friendship with all, entangling alliances with none." A nation assuming the lofty position of first principles, arraiging the dogmas and prerogatives of feudal antiquity at the bar of sound philosophy and reason, relying on the justness of its claims and pretensions, discarding the calculations of physical force, and by energy and skill, or the intervention of Heaven, assuaging the fears of the timid, and elevating the hopes of the benevolent and brave, by the celerity and greatness of its exploits, and by her moderation and humanity in victory, extorting respect and confidence from the vanquished, she is now considered the great depository of the rights of humanity, and looked up to by all as a sign in the zodiac of nations, that ignorance and despotism shall not again cover the earth. Such was your origin, such have been your progenitors, and such is now the character of our Republic. The sea tossed germ of the people of the United States differed in object, motives and principles from the first emigrations to any other part of the earth, therefore it is that the moral and physical growth of our nation is unparalleled in the world, and the causes under providence may be easily traced.

An eloquent Frenchman observes, "there are great men who appear at intervals on the stage of the world, with the character of grandeur and power; a superior cause sends them at a proper time to found the infancy or repair the ruins of empires. An irresistible movement is given to all their actions." Our history abounds with practical illustrations of this sentiment. An apparent inequality of means to the obstacles opposed, or to the magnitude of the object to be acquired, have always been counterpoised by some dormant talent, which, emerging from obscurity, has been eminently qualified for the crisis and occasion.

The republican spirit exhibited at the interesting juncture when American blood was first shed at Concord and Lexington, and when many brave and spirited men trembled for the safety of their country, called forth the daring eloquence of Patrick Henry, of the south, and Samuel Adams, of the east, fanning the almost expiring embers of freedom, cheering the desponding, establishing the vacillating and uniting a nation to persevere in the cause of the "rights of man."

When peace succeeded the mighty achievement, new fears and clouds hung over the victor's prospects. Cordial union and cooperation among the states could only give force, security and respectability to the Union: Such a hope was hardly indulged. The enemy believed that internal discord would soon reduce the states to the submission and slavery that his fleets and armies were unable to effect. The history of all regal alliances, and the fate of the Amphictyonic league afforded but little hope to our country. The prospect was appalling to the patriot. But just at that juncture of time, the talents of Jay, Hamilton and Madison presented and carried the new system of Federal Government. Experience has demonstrated their peculiar fitness to the exigency of the times. Perhaps none other were adequate to meet the difficulties of the occasion.

Independence and the Constitution are the pillars of our Liberty, and the great work we this day celebrate is the splendid arch which gives elegance, durability and strength to our temple of freedom. The extension of our state canals confirms the Union by irrefragable ties; it removes all remaining doubts and fears of the statesman and patriot for the effi-

ciency of our republican institutions, and suffocates forever the unhallowed thought of dismembering the states.

Like the plan of our Federal Constitution, the project of our canals had trials and difficulties to encounter. Free discussion on subjects affecting liberty or property is the prerogative of freemen; and both have met the ordeal with triumph. It is an honorable proof of our intelligence that every development of our fiscal or physical resources has been succeeded by the conversion of opponents; and many who have been originally hostile to the project of our canals, deserve great praise for efficient exertion in bringing the work to completion. It was originally as violently opposed, and is now equally as popular, as our National Constitution.

We unite this day in a state jubilee to celebrate the completion of a work which is acknowledged to be one of the greatest triumphs of human enterprise; whether it be regarded with a view to its intrinsic difficulties, or to its happy effects on our own state and nation: Everything relating to its commencement will be interesting to posterity. What we now know and recollect will soon be matters of history, and the record should be true. We have often lamented that honors achieved and fairly won by the bold and intrepid discoverer of this continent, should have been fraudulently sequestered, and applied to decorate the brow of a more subservient favorite. And as intellectual piracies on the subject have been attempted, it is due to this grand occasion, and is expected by the people of the United States, that we notice and advert to prominent facts connected with the commencement and progress of our state canals: like landmarks to the minute and statistic geographer, they may be useful to a future Plutarch of our country. And as there is neither cause or motive to impugn or to "aught set down in malice," a few remarks and a simple recapitulation of facts known to all at the time, may be sufficient for that purpose and to satisfy expectation, and is all that the period allotted to this part of the exercises of the day will admit, to show honor to whom honor is preeminently due on this occasion.

It is those only whose genius and talents have controlled and applied electricity and steam to useful purposes, and not the first observer of the power and force of these agents, who are the benefactors to mankind. It is he who demonstrates the mode and practical power of extending our knowledge and increasing our happiness, and not he who might have dreamed or wished that such could be done, who confers benefits or merits the need of gratitude. We shall therefore pass unnoticed the futile controversy on original notions about connecting the waters of our lakes with the ocean, as totally irrelevant to the subject. It is a contrivance of morbid and spleenful minds, who would rather that the greatest work of our nation should descend to posterity with the superstitious inscription observed by an *apostle* on an Athenian altar, than award due merit to cotemporary benefactors. They only, whose talents developed the means, and whose exertions, perseverance and influence induced the liberality of the state to commence and consummate the great enterprise, particularly deserve the gratitude of the people on this occasion.

The project was grand and sublime: The difficulties appeared so formidable to many of our best men as to impress a belief of its utter impracticability. The estimates of costs made by its advocates were not more than five per cent on the calculations of many of its opposers, who affirmed that the United States could not accomplish the work in twenty

years. The parties for and against the commencement of the work were distinctly identified and well known; all appeared to act from duty and honest convictions. The talents of the state were brought under contribution in the controversy. The influence of patronage and power in high places, united with a host distinguished for their talents and respectability, was brought against the measure. They were met by the intrepid reasonings and persevering ardor of powerful advocates, who adhered to their first calculations, and enlightened and convinced the people by clear and lucid expositions, reports and memorials on the subject, which identified a leading individual, who for years had been known as the author of luminous appeals and addresses to the people of this state, on subjects of improvement in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and to have early embarked his reputation and influence, with the ardor and power of a highly gifted and scientific mind, on the canal project. Considered by friends and foes to the measure to be a *centre* to its advocates, he was peculiarly subject to the sarcasms and violence of the opposition, who stigmatized the estimates and calculation as absurd, their data fallacious, and the motive and object of the persevering and influential promoter to be sinister and base. He was charged by the opposition with all the evils of the profligate waste of public expenditure, and with the disgrace of anticipated failure. To hazard a reputation so exalted by talent as to reflect credit on the nation, and a character which had been so long and so closely interwoven with the prosperity and dignity of the state, to such awful denunciations, required a mind not only conscious of its own worth and integrity, but of that decision and firmness which eminently distinguished DE WITT CLINTON. He had been fortunate in associates, by whose exertions and influence the law was passed; and under a system of finance which he proposed; and the intelligence and liberality of subsequent legislatures, the great work has advanced to completion; giving to the world a practical illustration of the proverb, "there is that scattereth, yet increaseth." Such have been the particular agency and influence of that man in the enterprise, that we may with the same reason discard the philosophy of Bacon, or the ethics of Paley, because they were men of like passions with ourselves, and subject to human frailties peculiar to their times, as divest him of the illustrious appellation of "father of the state canals." Happily for this nation, that to a concentration of great talents were united a powerful moral influence in the cause of internal improvement throughout the state.

To the missionary ardor and zeal of General Platt and other gentlemen associated with him on the subject, in the legislature, and the all important votes given by that gentleman and Judge Yates in the Council of Revision, in 1817, at the critical moment of *canal* or *no canal*, were added the influence and active exertions of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt and Harmanus Bleecker, Esqrs., of this city, of Messrs. Morris, Bayard, Eddy, Fulton and Colden, of New York, and of many others throughout the country, whose names are recorded in petitions, memorials, etc., advocating the measure which will reflect honor on their memories, as long as the "union of the lakes with the ocean" shall endure.

It is said that pride or attachment to the land of our birth is natural; but we have only time to remark, that the cause or source of such feeling differs extremely with the degree of intelligence or moral structure of the

mind. The less man is removed from the savage state, the stronger is the attachment to the mountain or glen that first witnessed his existence ; and it is the peculiar vices more than the virtues of his native country, which makes the strongest bond of attachment to the ignorant.

Military and heroic achievements, moral elevation of character, and the love of liberty and the social happiness of the people, are the component principles of attachment to the country of our birth in educated society ; and such feelings must operate powerfully in this nation. An excursion on the two lakes and canals cannot fail of administering mental feasts to the imagination of each class : On the lakes and adjoining shores may be seen the interesting grounds where an infant republic combatted in defense of equal rights, and the waters where she wrested the trident from the "mistress of the ocean," and strangled the lion in his own provincial forests.

Every section of the canal will present to the philanthropist scenes creating sources of wonder and delight, exhibiting the power of mind over matter, and evidencing his country's greatness. He will indulge the pleasing expectation that a bold, hardy and enterprising population will extend the empire of the republic, disperse "the shades of the wilderness," and plant monuments of civilization and refinement around the great waters of Michigan, Huron and Superior.

Connecting the canals and other evidences of the growing, intellectual and scientific character of our country, with the great advancement of education and literature among the citizens, he may glide into the prophetic vision of the poet, and exclaim :

Come bright improvement on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious earth from clime to clime.
Thy handmaid Arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave, and culture every shore,
On Erie's banks, where Tigers steal along,
And the red Indian chaunts a dismal song,
There shall the flocks on thymy pastures stray,
And shepherds dance at summer's opening day.

The committees from Buffalo, Rochester and the intermediate towns and villages then rose, and, with them, Lieutenant Governor Tallmadge, who said :

Mr. Chairman — In behalf of the several committees from the west, who are now present, I am desired to tender their thanks for the kind and cordial reception bestowed upon them by the citizens of Albany, while touching at this place on their voyage from Erie to the ocean. They direct me to reciprocate the sentiments expressed by you, and by him (Mr. Hone) who preceded you, and to tender to you, to him, and to this people, congratulations on the joyful event which we this day celebrate.

That Erie should have been united to the Hudson and to the ocean is a proud triumph of the arts over the works of nature : It is a just cause of great joy to this people, and affords matter for admiration to this age. But that this great work should have been accomplished by the enterprise and the resources of a single state, is the best basis for our future glory. The conquering hero may wish to bespangle his banners with the tears of the widow and the orphan ; but it is our high ambition to gain the civic

wreath — may our glories ever be numbered by the benefits conferred, rather than by the injuries inflicted upon our fellow mortals.

The industry and the enterprise of our citizens have subdued the wilderness of the west. The land where so lately the wild beast prowled, and the wild man roamed, is occupied by peaceful husbandmen, and now resounds with the busy hum of man in the industrious pursuits of civilized life. The mighty stream, which wildly running in its precipitous course, leapt from the dizzy height into the deep abyss, dashing its foaming billows on the cataract below, tamed by the enterprise and the industry of our citizens, abstains from its mad career, and guided by the plastic hand of art, now meanders through your settlements, administering not only to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, but to all the purposes of civilized life. That such mighty doings are this day accomplished, here are the witnesses (pointing to the several committees from the west). These are the navigators from the west, who come, bringing with them the waters of Erie, to commingle with the waters of the ocean.

Believing that the people of this state would be pleased to be represented in the celebration of an event so important to their prosperity and honor, the governor and lieutenant governor have partaken, as guests, on the voyage from Buffalo to this place, and will continue onward to the ocean. It has been one continued scene of welcome, joy and hilarity. Our brethren of the west have deputed these committees as representatives to their brethren of the east and south. These are the navigators who sailed the first vessel from Erie to the ocean. Permit me, sir, to introduce these men to you, and to this people, as men whose merits entitle them to respect and to hospitality.

The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Lacy; after which the procession again formed and moved through State, South Pearl, Lydius and Market streets, to the Mansion Houses, where it was dismissed; when the corporation, the several committees and invited guests, preceded by the cartmen, moved up Market and down Columbia street, to the bridge, to partake of the collation. The decorations of the bridge were very elegant, and do honor to the taste of Mr. John Meads, the chairman of the bridge committee.

At the west end of the bridge was the entrance, composed of five pointed gothic arches, rising above each other on each side of the grand centre arch. Those on the extreme right and left were 12 feet in height and 6 feet in width, and presented a full view to the spectator. The two intermediate arches on either side of the centre were 14 feet in height by 7 feet in width, and formed an angle with the others, thus showing a kind of perspective, and causing the centre arch to recede about six feet. The arches were supported by two pilasters, capped with gothic turrets, and the pannels decorated with delicate evergreens in a style corresponding to that highly ornamental order. The centres of all the arches terminated in richly gilt and appropriate ornaments. The back ground of all except the centre was filled with shrubbery, presenting to the view a resemblance to the entrance of public gardens. Passing through the arch we found lines of shrubbery fancifully arranged on both sides of the bridge, and forming curves from the arch to the draw bridge. Standards bearing the national arms waved on both sides of the bridge. At the four corners of the draw bridge were erected four masts forty feet in height,

decorated with evergreens and rigged with flags arranged as sails emblematical of the termination of the canal and of the commencement of river navigation. Proceeding onward, we passed under three circular arches, the centre one of which bore the words, "GRAND ERIE CANAL," that on the left hand was inscribed, "July 4th, 1817," and that on the right, "October 26th, 1825." They were all ornamented in a similar manner, with evergreens, and formed the entrance to an immense hall, covered with an awning and furnished with two lines of tables each 150 feet in length and sufficient for the accommodation of 600 guests. This terminated in an elegant circular marquee, surmounted with the national flag, calculated to contain about 60 persons. One part of the design struck us as remarkably beautiful. The two lines of tables were placed at such distances from the sides of the bridge as to allow the marshals to conduct the procession formed in double files up the centre avenue between the tables to the marquee, and, there separating to the right and to the left, to countermarch to their respective seats at the table; thus placing the marshals in such a situation as to allow them to form the procession on retiring in the same order as it entered, without any change of companions on the part of the guests.

The table was filled with a rich collation, consisting of the most choice viands of our climate, with a plenty of the "ruby bright" wines of the best vineyards of Europe. The feast was prepared by Mr. Thomas Welch.

Lieutenant Governor Tayler and Judge Spencer presided at the table, assisted by Martin Van Buren, Benjamin Knower, John Townsend, Allen Brown, Teunis Van Vechten, Elisha Jenkins, Ebenezer Baldwin and Richard I. Knowlson.

A deputation was appointed to wait on the cartmen (who had retired to dispose of their horses, after escorting the procession to the bridge), and request their attendance at the collation. They were met at the entrance of the bridge by the marshals and a band of music, and conducted to the head of the table, where seats were provided for them. They were greeted by three hearty cheers from the company.

The following are among the toasts which were drunk on the occasion :

1st. Internal improvements — The true sources of national glory and happiness.

2d. The SENECA CHIEF and her attendant boats — Full freighted with the patriotism and intelligence of the west.

3d. Our fellow citizens of the north, the highlanders of New York — A beneficent Providence has filled their mountains with riches.

4th. The city of New York — Distinguished for public spirit and intelligence, and preeminent in advantages. The rivers, the lakes and the ocean all pour their tributary treasures into her bosom.

5th. "The Young Lion of the West" — His energies tempered by the noble generosity of his character.

6th. Canals — The surest guards against the calamities of war; they constitute the strong ligaments that bind us together in united energy and strength.

7th. The great State Road — It will form another artery, carrying life and vigor through our state.

8th. The President of the United States.

9th. The Governor of the state of New York.

10th. Our Schools and Seminaries of learning — The fountains of moral purity and intelligent patriotism.

11th. A generous competition among all the states of the union, in promoting our common prosperity — New York has led out with steam boats and canals.

12th. The grand canal of Darien — Destined, while it produces a physical division of our hemisphere, to effect a moral union of interests and affections.

13th. The Lake of the Woods — May its name soon cease to be descriptive of its character, and may it form a link in the channel of communication from the Pacific to the Hudson.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Governor Clinton — The love of country ; may it ever rise superior to the spirit of party and personal considerations.

By Lieut. Gov. Tallmadge — Hail ! to the waters of the Erie, which have this day come to greet the Hudson ; they have been brought by the resources and the enterprise of a single state, through rocks and over hills — may they never be burthened with a *tonnage duty* to the United States.

By late Lieut. Gov. Tayler — The memory of Major General Schuyler, the enlightened citizen, the uncorrupted patriot, and the early advocate and patron of internal improvement ; his distinguished services entitle him to the gratitude of his country.

By Judge Platt — The Erie and Champlain canals ; gratitude to the *statesman* who nobly assumed the responsibility of those bold enterprises, who identified his fortunes with their failure or success ; and who, amidst the jarring elements of party strife, has successfully wielded the energies of the state to the consummation of those works.

By Major Talcott, of U. S. Arsenal, Watervliet — Internal communications ; the Romans used them to bind nations in chains, we use them as the ties of interest and friendship.

By Alderman Hone, of New York — The event we celebrate ; the union of the waters is not more glorious than the union of hearts which it produces.

By the Mayor (Judge Spencer) — The Lieutenant Governor of the state of New York.

By E. Baldwin (Recorder) — Our sister city of New York ; *formerly* an opponent of the canal policy, *now* its warmest advocate — her conversion, like the seduction of Danæ by Jupiter, was in a shower of gold.

By Alderman John Townsend — The Hon. Jonas Platt, an early, zealous and able advocate of the cause of internal improvements. Honor to whom honor is due.

By Major Israel Smith — General Philip Schuyler ; the statesman, the patriot and the soldier, who after having nobly aided, in the cabinet and in the field, to secure the independence of his country, devoted the energies of his mind to the practical improvement by the canals and locks of the internal navigation of his native state.

By Lieut. Gov. Tallmadge. The Mayor of the city of Albany.

By Col. H. Scovel — Gov. DeWitt Clinton ; the only man who dared to risk his reputation in an attempt to connect the waters of Erie and Champlain with that of the Hudson — the mingled waters of which now

proudly flow beneath the seats which we occupy. May his laudable exertions soon be rewarded by a seat in our presidential chair.

By S. A. Foote — The Lion of the West ; he has become our fostering parent.

By Col. Stone, of New York — Genius and Enterprise ; nature imposes no bounds to their march. They command mountains to move, and rivers to flow in dry places. The word is spoken, and it is done !

By Major Hoops, of Watervliet — The marriage of Hudson with Erie.

By Lyman Root — DeWitt Clinton ; may he long live to see the revenue of the canals enriching the state.

By W. W. Dougherty — The Grand Canals ; let the *projector* have at least one portion of revenue from them — *the gratitude of his fellow citizens.*

By Ralph M'Clinton (marshal of the cartmen) — The cartmen of Albany ; may they never *back* out when they can *drive* in.

By W. Esleeck — The cartmen of Albany ; free and independent.

By R. I. Brinkerhoff — The cartmen of Albany ; as well known for their patriotism as industry.

By Lyman Root — The cartmen of Albany ; may they all be honest men and support honest rulers.

By P. Fobes — The cartmen of Albany ; may their coffers be filled with the bounties of heaven.

By John Parkinson (one of the cartmen) — DeWitt Clinton, the grand architect of the Erie canal, who has united the waters of the Erie and the Hudson, for the purpose of transporting produce from the west to the east, and the east to the west, in an easy and cheap manner. May the fields of liberty bring forth their fruits abundantly.

After the company retired from the table a great portion of them repaired to the theatre, where the following ode, written for the occasion, was recited by Mr. Barrett, with great effect. The theatre was filled to overflowing, and the audience bore testimony to the spirit of good feeling which characterized the proceedings of the day by loud and repeated bursts of approbation in favor of all things done in honor of the great event which has capped the climax of our greatness, and makes every man proud of being a citizen of New York.

ALBANY GRAND CANAL ODE.

By James Ferguson, Esq., of Albany.

Hark to that shout ; so wild, so high,
It pains the ear : it rends the sky !
It bursts where giant Erie's breast
The storm distils !
And o'er "Yagara's"¹ misty crest
It's echo thrills.

Now o'er the deep empurpl'd glades,
Increasing still, that sound pervades —
The swains their gladness sing ;
With mellow swell —
And peals its merry swing,
The village bell.

¹ Poetical for *Niagara* ; it is nearly the Indian pronunciation.

Albany Canal Celebration.

Cayuga and his brother lake
 Their many thousand voices wake ;
 And Wizard Mohawk answers, where he bounds
 Forth from his hills ;
 Or twines his mystic rounds,
 Gathering his rills.

And still new voices join the throng
 To waft the mighty joy along —
 Old Hudson, list'ning in his caves,
 Far, far, beneath,
 Feels all his yellow waves
 Quail to the cannon's breath.

And peering from his crystal bed,
 The river genius rises now ;
 Bright water lilies deck his head,
 Crop't by the wanton Naiads, that led
 Or lured him from the hallowed shade
 Where his young fountains flow.

His ample robe gives bright display
 Of many a soft and lovely scene —
 Tall spire — low cot — and villa gay,
 Diversify its surface gray ; —
 And glitter to the laughing day
 His buskins of sea green.

And now his deep and thrilling tone
 Reverb'rates far adown his shores :
 " 'Tis done — 'tis done — the work is done !
 " The silver channel which, in one,
 " Combines the tides that late did shun
 " Each other's kindred stores !

" And see, o'er hills and valleys wending,
 " Glide on of barks a gallant train !
 " Now, on the mountain side impending ;
 " Now rising high, and now descending,
 " But still their course undeviating,
 " The ocean's breast to gain !

" Before each light and airy prow,
 " Pale want, with all her haggard brood,
 " Retreat. The trembling forests bow —
 " The lusty herds their gladness low ;
 " And cities widen — where, but now,
 " Mantled the dark green wood.

" Shout ye their names, whose wisdom first
 " The work devised — yet, no !
 " Dark envy, fiend accurst,
 " Lurks here below.
 " Oh, shun her hateful lair !
 " Touch not her serpent hair !
 " To heaven alone,
 " A grateful people's thanks should swell
 " From her deepest darkest dell,
 " Up to her mountain throne ! "
 He said — the murm'ring banks accord,
 And the deep waves, receding, own'd their lord !

The Capitol and Theatre were splendidly illuminated, and a number of transparencies were exhibited in front of the Capitol. An illuminated

arch was placed in front of Mrs. Benne's confectionery store in North Market street.¹ The two political committee rooms were also illuminated.

A brilliant ball was given by Mr. Ball, at Knickerbocker Hall.² It was attended by the beauty of the city, and the "trippings on the light fantastic toe," and the expression of sparkling eyes, evinced that the "last best gift to man," felt a deep interest in the prosperity and glory of the state.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, all the steam boats, and the canal boats from Lake Erie, took their departure for New-York, in the following order :

The Chancellor Livingston, towing the Seneca Chief.

Constitution, towing the Young Lion of the West.³

Constellation.

Chief Justice Marshall, towing a boat from Black Rock, called the Niagara, containing Gen. P. B. Porter, and a party from that place.

Swiftsure.

Olive Branch, towing the safety barge Matilda.

Richmond.

Saratoga.

All the boats were elegantly decorated with flags and streamers, and were filled with passengers. The Chancellor Livingston had on board the governor, lieutenant governor, and the committees from the west and this city. As she left the dock, a hearty cheer was given by the multitude who lined the wharves from the watering place to the ferry, which was returned from the boat. The appearance of this fleet of boats, it is unnecessary to say, was one of the proudest ever seen.

Every thing appertaining to the celebration of this great event was conducted in the best manner, and nothing occurred which was calculated to lessen the general joy. The Albany Theatre, on the evening of November 2d, advertised, between the play and farce, a *Canal March*, composed expressly for the occasion by James Hewett. In the course of the evening a Grand Canal Ode, written expressly for the occasion, was to be recited by Mr. Barrett.

"The evening's entertainment to conclude with a splendid transparency, in honor of the CANAL CELEBRATION, representing the Genius of America supporting the portraits of Mr. Clinton and Mr. Fulton, painted by Mr. Sera; the portrait of Mr. Clinton from a painting of Mr. Ames. In the background a view of the Hudson, with the steam boat Fulton in perspective. A view of the CANAL, with boats passing and repassing."

The first packet boat on the canal, direct from Albany, that visited Buffalo, was the *Benjamin Wright*, which arrived October 29th, 1825. The event was duly celebrated in that village. An address was delivered to Mr. Swan, the captain of the boat, by Judge Forward, to which a reply was made. The steam brig *Superior* fired a salute, which was returned by a detachment of artillery.

¹ Site of the Merchants' Bank.

² Site of Corning's store.

³ This boat had on board, among other western products, two living wolves, a fawn, a fox, four raccoons, and two live eagles. Noah's Ark, from Ararat, having bears and Indians, fell behind, and did not arrive in time to be taken in tow at Albany.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DEFRAY EXPENSES.

We, the subscribers, promise to pay the sums annexed to our names to defray the expenses attending the celebration of the meeting of the waters of the Erie and Hudson.

ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1825.

Stephen Van Rensselaer,.....	\$100	Jeremiah Waterman,.....	\$5	James Gibbons, Jr.,..	\$5
Wm. James,.....	50	F. Bloodgood,.....	10	Gass & Co.,	5
Allen Brown,.....	10	Teunis Van Vechten,.....	10	S. P. Germain,	10
Horace Meech,.....	10	H. Merchant,.....	5	C. N. Bement,.....	5
Sam'l A. Foot,.....	10	Sam'l S. Fowler,.....	5	Beck & Matthews,....	5
Elisha Jenkins,.....	10	James Goold,.....	5	Godfrey & Walsh,....	10
John Cassidy,.....	10	L. Cruttenden,.....	5	A. Thorp,.....	5
John H. Webb,.....	10	Rufus Brown,.....	5	C. & E. Egberts,.....	10
John T. Norton,	10	J. T. B. VanVechten,.....	5	Sol. Van Rensselaer,.....	10
Friend Humphrey,....	10	Jas. Campbell, Jr.,... 5	5	H. G. Wheaton,.....	5
B. Thayer,.....	5	Isaac Denniston,.....	5	Gerrit Gates,	5
G. McPherson,	5	C. Durant,.....	5	N. F. Beck,	5
H. V. Hart,.....	10	B. Knower,.....	10	Parker & Evertsen,..	5
E. Baldwin,.....	10	Sandford Cobb,.....	5	Nath'l S. Skinner,...	5
J. G. Mather,.....	5	Jas. Stevenson,.....	10	Websters & Skinners,.....	10
C. Starr,.....	10	V. W. Rathbone,.....	5	James King,.....	10
A. Conkling,	10	J. Hunter,.....	5	Harvey Goodman,....	5
Israel Smith,.....	10	J. O. Cole,	5	Lyman Root,.....	5
J. L. Rathbone,.....	10	Lem'l Steele,.....	5	F. McNaughton,.....	10
H. Brace,.....	10	Charles Galpin,.....	2.50	J. W. Rockwell,	5
J. Pruyn,.....	5	H. V. H.,	5	James Davis,.....	5
C. Gilfert,.....	10	Moses Kenyon,.....	3	V. P. Douw,.....	10
Rich'd Marvin,.....	10	[6 names torn off, \$5		Walter Clark,	5
Lewis Benedict,.....	5	each.].....	30	John E. Lovett,.....	5
Thomas Lee,.....	5	— Boyd,.....	5	John F. Bacon,.....	5
Galen Batchelder,....	5	Hickcox & La Grange,	5	E. Crosswell,.....	5
Gideon Hawley,.....	10	Wood & Acres,.....	5	Cor's Van Antwerp..	5
Gilbert F. Lush,.....	5	A. & S. Lightbody,...	5	J. S. Van Rensselaer,	5
J. D. Wasson,	5	Slacks & Roggen,....	5	James Clark,.....	5
L. L. Van Kleeck,.....	5	Edwin Jesup,.....	2	H. Bleecker,.....	8
John Mancius,.....	5	Hugh Robison,	1	Wm. Caldwell,.....	5
J. Van Denburgh,...	5	John Dows,.....	5	Joseph Denison,.....	5
Denison, Williams &		Seth Thayer,.....	2.50	P. Hooker,.....	5
Co.,.....	10	Elias Vanderlip, Jr.,..	2	And'w Kirk,.....	5
R. Knowlson,	5	Henry L. Webb,	5	M. Trotter,.....	5
J. J. Lansing,.....	5	Charles Smyth,.....	5	Chauncey Johnson,...	5
H. Scovel,.....	5	Nath'l Davis,.....	10	John G. White,.....	5
S. S. Lush,.....	5	John Trotter,	10	John Townsend,.....	15
William Snyder,.....	5	E. R. Satterlee,.....	10	G. H. Barstow,.....	5
John Meads,.....	5	Willard Walker,	10	L. M. Gilbert,.....	5
R. I. Brinckerhoff,...	5	Rob't Gilchrist,.....	10	Pliny Allen,.....	5
J. Alexander,.....	5	Ralph Pratt,.....	5	Cash,.....	5
Christopher Dunn,...	5	Forsyth, Seymour &		John Taylor, Jr.,....	5
John W. Hyde,	5	Co.,.....	10	E. G. Gracie,.....	5
Welcome Esleeck,....	5	G. W. Stanton,	5	I. L. Judson	5
James McKown,.....	5	Isaiah Townsend,.....	10	Jasper S. Keeler,....	5
John B. Staats,.....	5	J. W. Yates,.....	10	Ephraim Wilder, Jr.,	10
G. W. Ryckman,.....	5	Erastus Corning,.....	10	E. & W. H. DeWitt, ..	5
Jacob H. Ten Eyck,...	5	R. M. Meigs,.....	5	Staats Cuyler,.....	5
Isaac W. Staats,	5	John Le Breton,.....	5	Tilly Allen,	5
		R. H. King & Co., ...	10	Thos. Welsh,.....	5

The original subscription list is in the possession of A. E. Brown, Esq.

MOUNT HOPE.

One of the most noted residences in the vicinity of Albany is that of Mount Hope, which has been for more than thirty years the property of Ezra P. Prentice, Esq., president of the Commercial Bank. The plot was many years ago deeded by the patroon to Maria, wife of Philip Van Rensselaer; and was by her conveyed to her daughter, the wife of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, in 1805. About forty years ago it was fitted up by Alanson Dryer and Noadiah L. Arms, as a summer resort; and a hack stood at the City Coffee House, kept by the Prestons, on the site of the Delavan House, to take pleasure seekers to Mount Hope. Mr. Prentice came into possession in 1834, and has rebuilt and improved the premises to such an extent that it has for some years been a point of attraction for citizens, particularly women and children seeking a stroll out of the dense city in search of fresh air and pleasant scenes. It commands a fine and extended view, which, with the high state of cultivation introduced by Mr. Prentice, and the great variety of plants and fruits which have been brought from the four winds to adorn the grounds, make it the most charming spot in the vicinity of the city. An omnibus was placed upon the route to Kenwood about the year 1845, running from the corner of North Pearl and State streets, and the grounds of Mr. Prentice, and those of Joel Rathbone a short distance below, were generously thrown open to the public. The propensity of many thoughtless and malicious persons to commit depredations upon property thus liberally opened to all comers, has been restrained here to an extent that is gratifying to mention. The horse rail road cars, which have now superseded the omnibuses, pass Mount Hope every half-hour, on their route to Kenwood mills.

Mr. Prentice was some years since an eminent stock raiser, and *The Cultivator* for February, 1845, gave an account of his farm and its concomitants, from which we derive the following facts:

Mount Hope is situated on the west bank of the river, about a mile below this city. It is a beautiful natural situation — one of the finest indeed of the numerous beautiful situations on the Hudson — much embellished by art, but not reduced to artificial stiffness. In front of the house is a fine lawn of ten or fifteen acres, descending from the house to the road, interspersed with trees, and flanked on either side by gently rising hills covered with scattered groups of trees and dense copses. In front, and about thirty rods below the house, is a fine elliptical sheet of water, 150 feet long by 100 wide, bordered by trees, and surrounded by a neat fence, and in the centre of which a perpetual fountain, in the form of a fine delicate silver jet, shoots upward fifteen feet or more in height.¹ The view from the house is of uncommon beauty, and embraces the city on the left, and the Hudson for many miles below, until lost among the blue hills. The distant peaks of the mountains of Vermont and Massachusetts are distinctly visible. The surface of the river is constantly

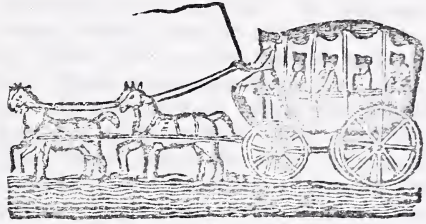
¹ This was some years ago abandoned, and the pond filled up.

spotted, during the season, with white sails moving up and down its channel, and the scene enlivened by the occasional arrival and departure of steam boats, and of trains on the Boston rail road, which is seen for many miles from this place. On the right of the house is a well arranged flower garden, and in the rear vegetable and fruit gardens, with a large and fine natural grove beyond on a greatly varied surface — the whole furnishing a most refreshing and lovely retreat from “the tumult and smoke of the city.” The farm of Mount Hope consists of 127 acres, 25 of which are in wood. The whole of the cleared portion has been brought to a high state of fertility, as may be inferred from the fact that it maintains on an average over fifty head of neat cattle (of various ages, from calves to full grown animals), six horses, and from fifteen to twenty swine. All this stock is actually supported from the farm. Grain or meal has sometimes been purchased, but the amount of hay, &c., sold, has been more than sufficient to balance this. In addition to supporting the stock, the farm and garden produce grain, vegetables and fruits amply sufficient for home consumption. The soil of the greater portion of the farm may be said to have been naturally of not more than medium quality, and its extraordinary fertility and productiveness have been caused by the application of manures. Among the attractive objects about Mount Hope, is the beautiful herd of improved short horned cattle. Many individuals of this herd have at various times received the highest premiums of the New York State Agricultural Society, and portraits of several of them have appeared in former volumes of *The Cultivator*. The community is also indebted to Mr. Prentice for the importation of choice flocks of South Down and Cotswold sheep. These were imported in 1837. Finding the breeding of sheep in connection with cattle rather inconvenient, Mr. P. disposed of the former to Mr. J. McD. McIntyre, in 1841.

Mr. Prentice gave up stock raising several years ago, and devoted his time and energies to the Susquehanna rail road enterprise, which might never have succeeded but for his untiring perseverance in its behalf. Since that was placed on a footing that was pretty sure to terminate successfully, he has presided over the affairs of the National Commercial Bank, which has been eminently prosperous under his management.

ALBANY STAGE COACHES.

Among the extinct institutions of Albany, is the stage coach. During the first thirty years of the present century it was one of the largest enterprises of the city, employing a large capital, and giving the city an appearance of life and bustle when it was yet but a small place. Four-horse coaches arrived and departed at every hour of the day and night, from and to every point of the compass, to the number of an hundred a day. South Market street was represented by a stage coach at all times. Montgomery Hall, midway between



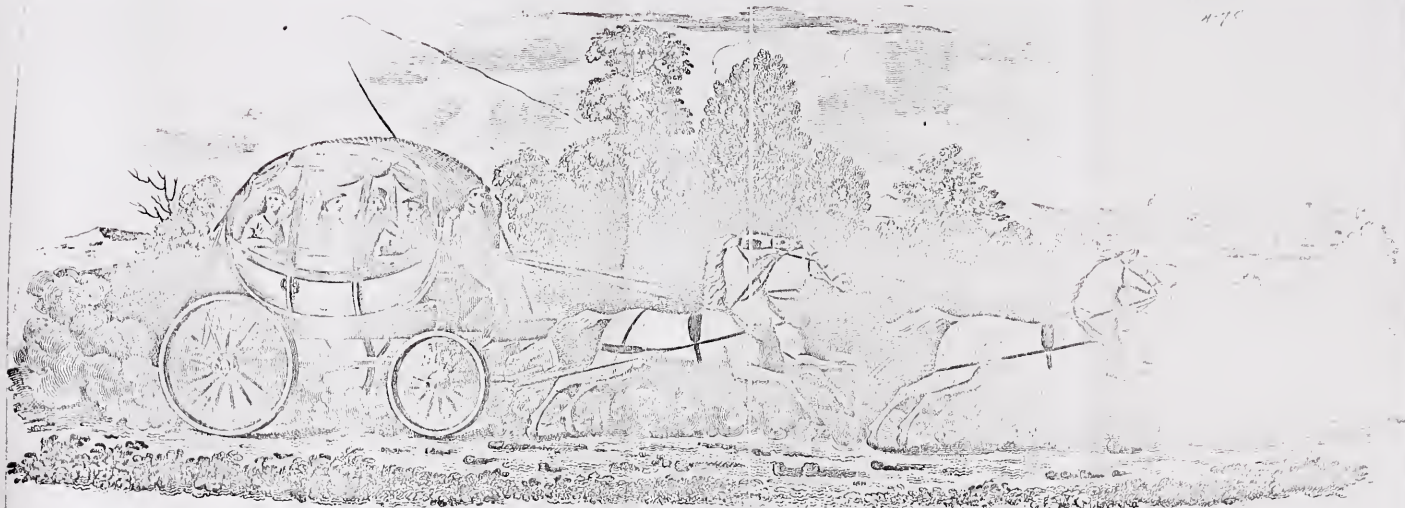
Slow Coach, 1790.

Hudson and Division streets on the east side, was head-quarters, and the stage offices were in that neighborhood, until Thorp & Sprague erected what is still known as the Museum Building at the corner of State and Broadway, and opened their office there. They also thronged Green street (which was then scarcely wide enough for two vehicles to pass), for there was the Albany Coffee house, kept by Christopher Dunn, noted for his stories; the Stone House of legendary memory, kept by Colvin; and the old King's Arms on the corner of Beaver, kept by Germond at this time, and called the City Tavern. The stage coach was the most preferable, the most advantageous mode of conveyance, by land, and took all the travel of the day, which was not performed by private conveyances. The hour of the stage's arrival at the village hotel, brought together all loungers on the *qui vive* to witness its appearance; and the driver, to give grandeur and eclat to the phenomenon, put his horses to their utmost speed, and brought up with a magnificent turn before the door, where the attentive landlord was already posted, to open the coach and hand out the passengers. The horses were fine and robust animals, quite the opposite of the beasts that now drag street cars, in cities. The history of the origin and progress of staging in this region may be found in the *Annals of Albany*, vol., I, p. 56, *et seq.*, and need not be repeated here. For a long time after the country was settled, perhaps as late as the time of the Revolution, there was no public road from Albany to New York, other than a foot path, or what was termed a bridle path admitting a horse and rider. The mail in 1731 seems to have been carried by a foot post, perhaps once a month, and when an express was required, a canoe was dispatched as the swiftest mode of conveyance.

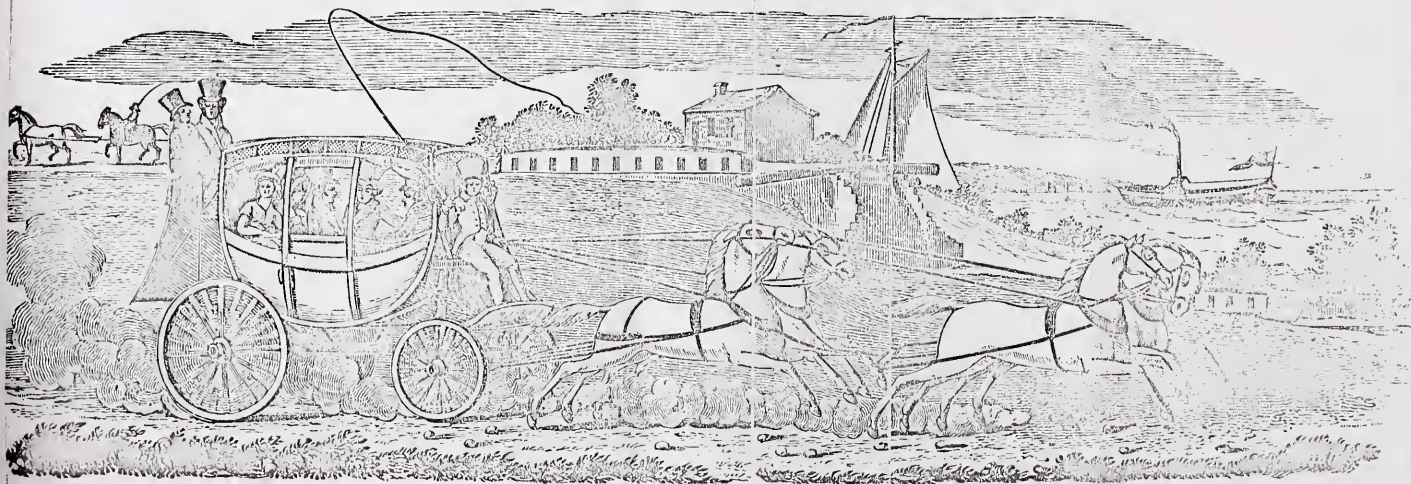
The first stage made the trip between the two cities in a week, immediately after the close of the Revolution, and within ten years after, stage routes were established in various directions. The old horse path over the mountains to the Connecticut river was widened to admit the passage of a stage coach in 1793, the obstacles to which had, until then, been

regarded as insurmountable. The stage now reached Whitestown also, in Oneida county, which was represented as the western part of the state of New York. The old Indian trail beyond had only been opened so as to afford a horse path, previous to this. The completion of the Erie canal in 1825 somewhat checked the prosperity of the stage business; but the immigration from the east, and the unexampled influx of foreigners all tending westward, soon brought business to all carriers, and rapidly increased until the dawn of the era of rail roads, about 1831. The stages had now fulfilled their destiny, and being unable to compete with steam, began to disappear wherever the locomotive came into use. So that now, nothing worthy of the name of a stage coach is seen in our streets.

The stage coach was for a long time quite a rude vehicle, and the fatigue of riding in them over new roads, must have been very great, even to the hardy men of the time. It was not until within the present century that they began to be provided with springs. The engraving shows a stage coach improved at Salem, Mass., about the year 1818, which was suspended upon what was termed *thorough-braces*, that gave the vehicle a comparatively easy motion. These were made of thick and strong leather, but after much wear, would frequently break on the road, and let one side of the coach down. Then the passengers alighted, a rail was taken from the nearest fence, and the body of the coach righted up on it, and thus it came into the next village, where a spare coach was substituted, and the passengers relieved from riding on a rail. Ten years later, the fashion of stage coaches, as well as of men's hats, had considerably changed, as will be seen by the engraving. The Erie canal had been opened, and the scene here represented is the first lock above Albany, with a North river steam boat and the village of Bath in the distance. The stage proprietors of this era, were Erastus Young, who called attention to his *Splendid Red Coaches*, furnished with spring cushions, running to Montreal, to Whitehall, to Saratoga Springs, and to Boston via Bennington and Brattleboro. Rice & Baker's *Superior Yellow Coaches*, ran to New York, to Lebanon Springs, to Ballston and Saratoga, to Boston by five different routes, carrying as many mails, and to New Haven. Thorp & Sprague ran to New York, to Buffalo, to Montreal, and to Boston. They sometimes sent out fifty coaches a day to Schenectady, where travelers took the canal packets west. They put on what they termed the *Telegraph* line of coaches on the Buffalo route which accommodated six passengers only, and accomplished the journey in 30 hours, fare, \$12. The other stages were three days on the road. The enterprise was not eminently successful. But rail road companies were now projected and chartered for laying down iron roads in every direction, and the stage coach was doomed to pass away from the great thorough-fares, and was soon employed merely as a tender to its rival, bringing passengers down from short distances to the depot of the rail road.



STAGE COACH OF 1818.



STAGE COACH OF 1828.

BEEF PACKING IN ALBANY.

In 1840 more cattle were killed and packed in this city than in any other in the country. The business left Albany in 1850, never to return again. The great beef packing centres are Chicago, Toledo, and other western cities. The cattle formerly killed in this city came from this state. This sort of cattle is now killed to be sold as fresh meat. The principal packers in this city were Eli Perry the late mayor, and Isaac L. Judson. They slaughtered and packed on an average 10,000 head of cattle every winter, giving employment to a large amount of capital and hundreds of men. Mr. Perry commenced business about 1829. He left it in 1852 — total 23 years. Mr. Judson was in the trade for about the same length of time. In 1830 Albany was not only a great cattle packing centre, but the same was true of Troy, Waterford, Lansingburgh and Catskill. Uncle Eb. Wilson was at Catskill; Perry and Judson at Albany; C. P. Ives, Lansingburgh; and Capt. Turner at Batestown, near Troy. The hides of the cattle slaughtered were sold to tanners in this city, Troy, Greenbush, Catskill, and other points. In 1835 the cattle packing of Albany was one of our great institutions, giving an activity to our winters that made butchering a very profitable employment. These were the days of cheap meat for the poor, kidneys for nothing and a whole liver for six-pence. The trade having gone west, will remain there, as cattle can always be grown cheaper on the great prairies than they can ever be raised in this or any other eastern state. Of all the old packers in business in 1830, Mayor Perry is we believe the only one alive. He looks as fresh, rosy and robust as he did twenty-five years ago.— *Knickerbocker*.

RALFE CLENCH, died at Niagara, U. C., on the 19th January, 1828, of a paralytic affection, aged 68. He was a native of Schenectady, where he lived until the commencement of the revolution, when he joined the royal standard as a cadet, in the 42d regiment, and for his conduct in the action which terminated in the capture of Burgoyne, he obtained a commission in the 8th or King's regiment, and shortly afterwards a lieutenancy in Butler's rangers, in which he served until the reduction of the corps in 1783. He was then appointed a clerk of the peace establishment under the government of Quebec, and after the division of the province he was continued in that situation in this district until his death. He held several official situations under the provincial government, both civil and military, being a judge of the district court, register of the surrogate court, and colonel of militia, and being at several times a member of the house of assembly. It is unnecessary for us to offer any comment upon the character of the deceased; like all public men he had his adversaries, but few private enemies; and that he was preeminently useful to his old fellow soldiers at the first settlement of the country is readily admitted, and his loss by them was expressed by tears at his grave. *Niagara Herald*.

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

It is now about forty years since the first sacred music concert was given in our city that I have any knowledge of.

The Rev. Dr. Mayer, many years since called from his labors below, was then pastor of the Lutheran church. He was very fond of music, and felt the necessity of some improvement. He prevailed on a number of musical men to get up a concert. A choir was formed, and he offered the use of his church for the concert, and, after a few weeks rehearsal, the concert was produced, and took like wild fire. Its repetition was loudly called for, and, with some little variation, it was repeated in St. Peter's church—the Lutheran church being too small. From this beginning sprung the Sacred Music Society. A meeting was called, officers appointed, weekly meetings held, and concerts given for various benevolent purposes. The society grew in public favor, and large sums of money were raised from the various concerts given. The Orphan Asylum had been just started, and at one time the proceeds of a concert given in Dr. Sprague's church produced \$500 for its benefit. Mr. Pond, whose musical abilities, are still remembered, was the first leader. He was succeeded by Mr. Cole, from New York, who, by the increasing interest felt in the science of music, was induced to come to Albany and take charge of Dr. Campbell's choir. He was a noble leader; and for heavy chorus pieces he had no superior. Under his head the society advanced rapidly, and produced the *Oratorio of the Creation*, in grand style. A large stage was made expressly for the oratorios, and so constructed that it could be put in front of the gallery in Dr. Sprague's church. The *Creation* was followed by the *Oratorio of David*, and several others, and while Mr. Cole continued with us the interest increased; but, after he left, it was given up.— *Times*.

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