



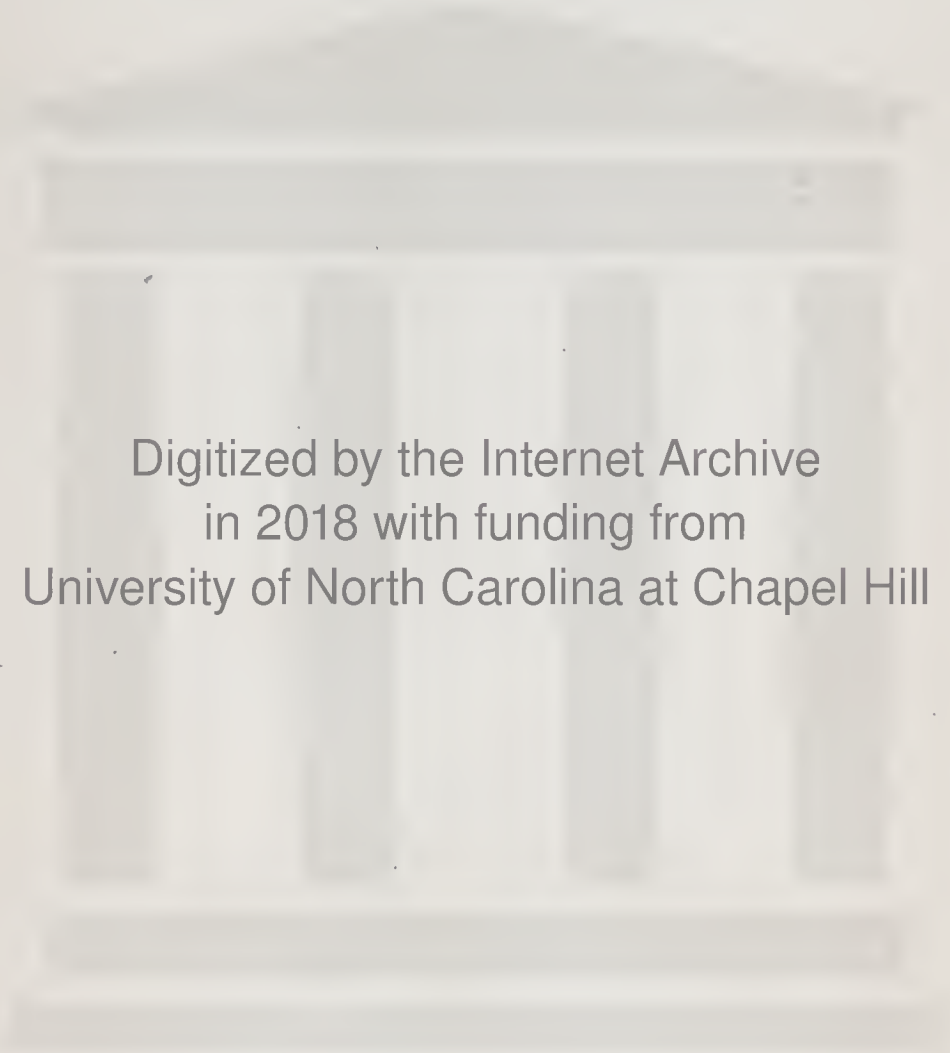
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VIEW OF ALBANY FROM BATH

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THE

ANNALS OF ALBANY.

BY JOEL MUNSELL.

VOL. II.



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ALBANY:

J. MUNSELL, 58 STATE STREET.

1850.

SECOND
VOLUME

PREFACE.

It is with no small diffidence that the compiler presents to the public the second volume of what he has been persuaded to term the *Annals of Albany*, lest what he has been able to collect and arrange amid the distractions of a multifarious business, should fall short of fulfilling the expectations that might arise from so imposing a title. But it was found necessary to depart from the plan of the *Annual Register*, on which the work was begun; and being "a thinge of mere industrie, a collection without wit or invention," it is thrown out as the best which opportunity would admit of.

He desires to acknowledge the courtesy that has been extended to him by those from whom he has had occasion to solicit information and assistance. By permission of Dr. O'CALLAGHAN nearly all that relates to the city of Albany and the Manor of Rensselaerswyck has been copied from his valuable *History of New Netherland*, forming a very important portion of the following pages. By the favor of Mr. HOLSTEIN, the efficient clerk of the common council, facilities were afforded for procuring a decade of the earliest city records that are written in English. It is purposed to continue the publication of these, in similar portions, from year to year, and also to accomplish the translation of the earlier ones from the Dutch. Another portion of the records of the Dutch Church has been furnished by Mr. S. V. TALCOTT. There are many who have occasion to consult these; and it is presumed that their publication in so convenient a form will be appreciated. The notes from the newspapers were prepared some years ago by the compiler. This department might be made much more complete, and thereby measurably more entertaining, as well as of greater value to the future anti-

quarian, if some one having the time would give the necessary patience and labor to searching the files of newspapers in the State Library. Unfortunately those who have the leisure have not the disposition, and the work is entirely beyond our own opportunities.

It has been truly remarked, that retrospection lingers with melancholy delight on the places to which learning and piety and worth once gave importance; it can therefore be no unprofitable employment to commemorate deserving events, or pass in review the localities of the most ancient city in the republic, and point out who lived here, and there, so many years ago. We have already to regret the loss of the memory of many such abiding places. The diligence given to this pursuit is not without its discouragements, not only from its being often unappreciated, but because the motive is frequently misconstrued. While it is designed neither to conceal nor falsify historical facts, it will be equally the study of the compiler to avoid the insertion of any impertinent episodes of a personal nature.

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ANNALS OF ALBANY.

WAMPUM.

This article, more frequently called *sewant* in the pages which follow, particularly in the old city records, is said to be derived from *wampi*,* signifying, in the Massachusetts Indian language, *white*, the color of the shells most frequent in wampum belts. It was strung, and sometimes formed into a broad belt, to be worn as an ornament. One of the sea coast terms of the Algonquins for this article was *peag*,† and it is frequently called *wampumpeage*. It was the first money in use in New Netherland and in New England.‡ *Seawant* was the generic name of this Indian money, of which there were two kinds; *wompam*, commonly written *wampum*, which signifies *white*, and *suckhannock*, *sucki* signifying *black*. Wampum or white money, was originally made from the stem or stock of the *meteahock*, or perriwinkle; *suckhannock*, or black money, was made from the inside of the shell of the quahaug, commonly called the hard clam. Specimens of a similar article are numerous in the Indian cemeteries of this state, formed of bone and mineral. The material from which the figure here given is copied, is the red pipe-stone of the west, so much valued; it is perforated longitudinally, and was evidently worn about the neck and breast, like the modern article of wampum.



* Encyclopedia Americana, article Wampum.

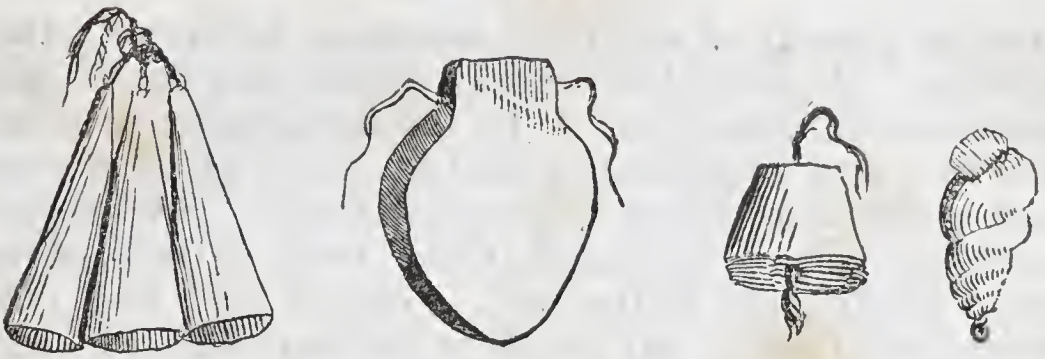
† Schoolcraft's Notes on the Iroquois, p. 244.

‡ Gabriel Furman, in Gowans's Bibliotheca Americana, i, 42.

The Indians had various kinds of ornaments strung in a like manner, some of which were worn, as represented in the engraving, for a defence against witchcraft. This,



also, was formed of the red pipe-stone of the Coteau du Prairie, west of the Mississippi, and its disinterment from Indian graves in the state of New York, denotes an early traffic or exchange of the article, Mr. Schoolcraft thinks. Other species, assuming a great variety of shapes, and formed of as many kinds of material, including native copper, seem to have been worn with the object of producing a jingling sound, or to inspire fear by the tread.



The above are a few of the specimens given by Mr. Schoolcraft, composed principally of shells. These, however, are not known to have served the purpose of money.

The manufacture of wampum by the Indians, before the appearance of Europeans, was necessarily laborious, with the rude implements which they employed. They broke off about half an inch of the purple color of the inside of the shell, and converted it into beads.* These, before the introduction of awls and thread, were bored with sharp stones, and strung upon the sinews of animals, and when interwoven to the breadth of the hand, more or less, were called a belt of seawant, or wampum. A black bead, of the size of a large straw, about one third of an inch long, bored longitudinally and well polished, was the gold of the Indians, and always esteemed of twice the value of the white; but either species was considered by them, of much more value than European coin. An Indian chief, to whom the value of a rix dollar was explained by the first clergyman of Rensselaerswyck, laughed exceedingly to think the Dutch should set so high a value upon a piece of iron, as he termed the dollar. Three beads of black, and six of white, were equivalent, among the English, to a penny, and among the Dutch to a stuyver. But with the latter the equivalent sometimes varied, depending upon the finishing of the seawant. Seawant was also sometimes made from the common oyster shell, and both kinds made from the hard clam shell.

The use of wampum was not known in New England until it was introduced there in 1627, by Isaac De Razier, secretary of New Netherland, while on an embassy there

* Gowans's *Bibliotheca Americana*, i, 42.

to settle a treaty of amity and commerce between the two colonies. He carried with him wampum and goods, and with them purchased corn. To this introduction of wampum into New England, Hubbard attributes all their wars with the Indians which afterwards ensued. "Whatever were the honey in the mouth of that beast of trade, there was a deadly sting in the tail. For it is said they (the Dutch) first brought our people to the knowledge of wampum-peag; and the acquaintance therewith occasioned the Indians of these parts to learn the skill to make it, by which, as by the exchange of money, they purchased store of artillery, both from the English, Dutch and French, which proved a fatal business to those that were concerned in it.*"

Although the general distinction of this seawant was black and white, yet that in use in New England was black, blue and white; and that of the Iroquois of a purple color. A string of this shell money, one fathom long, varied in price from five shillings, among the New Englanders, to four guilders among the Dutch, or one dollar and sixty-six and a half cents of our present currency. The process of trade was this; the Dutch and English sold for seawant to the Indians of the interior, their awls, knives, combs, scissors, needles, looking-glasses, hatchets, guns, black cloth, and other articles of aboriginal traffic, and with the seawant bought the furs, corn and venison from the Indians on the seaboard, who also with their shell money bought such articles from the aborigines residing farther inland; and by this course the white men saved the trouble of transporting their furs and grain through the country. Thus, by this circulating medium a brisk commerce was carried on, not only between the white people and the Indians, but also between different tribes among the latter. So much was this the circulating medium, that the colonial governments found it necessary to make regulations on the subject. In 1641 Gov. Kieft and his council, in view of the fact that a vast deal of bad seawant, "nasty rough things imported from other places," was in circulation, while the "good, splendid

* Hubbard's History of New England.

seawant, usually called Manhattan's seawant, was out of sight, or exported, which must cause the ruin of the country!" therefore, in order to remedy the evil, it was ordained that all coarse seawant, well stringed, should pass at six for one stuyver only, but the well polished at four for a stuyver, and whoever offered or received the same at a different price, should forfeit the same, and also ten guilders to the poor.

The Connecticut Code of 1650 ordained "That no *peage*, white or black, bee paid or received, but what is strunge, and in some measure strunge sutably, and not small and great, uncomely and disorderly mixt, as formerly it hath beene."

Massachusetts colony passed a law in 1648, declaring that *wampumpeag* should pass current in the payment of debts to the amount of forty shillings; the white at eight for a penny, and the black at four for a penny, "if entire, without breaches or spots; except in payment of county rates to the treasurer." This law was repealed in 1661, yet seawant continued to form a part of the circulating medium of the colony for a long period afterward.

The wampum currency appears sometimes to have been measured by the fathom, in New England. The Pequot Indians, in the year 1656, paid as a tribute to the united colonies of New England 215 fathoms of wampum; of which amount Thomas Stanton, the agent among the Indians, was paid 120 fathoms for his salary, and the remaining 95 fathoms, together with 51 fathoms at New Haven, in all 146 fathoms, was divided among the united colonies, according to the number of males enumerated in the year 1655, in the following manner, being the first distribution of *public moneys* in the good old time of our history.

To Massachusetts,	- - -	94 fathoms.
Plymouth,	- - -	18 fathoms.
Connecticut,	- - -	20 fathoms.
New Haven,	- - -	13 fathoms.

The governor and council in the city of New York, in 1673, made an order, declaring that by reason of the scarcity of wampum, that which had hitherto passed at the rate

of eight white and four black pairs, for a stuyver or penny, should then pass at six white and three black pairs for a stuyver, "and three times so much the value of silver." At this period there was little "certain coin in the government" of N. York and wampum readily passed as change for current payment in all cases. This seawant, or wampum, was the only Indian money ever known in North America; it was not only the money of the Indians, but also the ornament of their persons. It distinguished the rich from the poor, the proud from the humble. It was the tribute paid by the vanquished to those, the Five Nations for instance, who had exacted contribution. In the form of a belt it was sent with all public messages between the Indian tribes, and preserved as a record of all public transactions among the aboriginal people. If a message was sent without the belt, it was considered an empty word, unworthy of remembrance. If the belt was returned it was a rejection of the offer or proffer accompanying it. If accepted, it was a confirmation, and strengthened friendship, or effaced injuries. These shells, indeed, had more virtue among the Indians, than pearls, gold and silver had among Europeans. Seawant was the seal of a contract, the oath of fidelity. It satisfied murders, and all other injuries, purchased peace, and entered into the religious as well as the civil ceremonies of the aborigines. A string of seawant was delivered by the orator in public council, at the close of every distinct proposition made to others, as a ratification of the truth and sincerity of what he said, and the white and black strings of seawant were tied by the pagan priest, around the neck of the white dog suspended to a pole, and offered as a sacrifice to *Thaloughyawaagon*, the upholder of the skies, the god of the Five Nations.*

The article continued to be manufactured in different parts of the state of New York until a comparatively recent period. Smith† mentions, that a short time previous to writing his work, several poor families at Albany made

* See Yates and Moulton's History of New York.

† History of the Province of New York.

‡ Travels through the Middle Colonies in North America, 1760.

their living by its manufacture. Burnaby, † mentions that in journeying from Philadelphia to New York, he passed through Statten Island, and had an opportunity of seeing the method of making wampum, the process of which he thus describes: "It is first chipped to a proper size, which is that of a small oblong parallelopiped, then drilled, and afterwards ground to a round smooth surface and polished. The purple wampum is much more valuable than the white; a very small part of the shell being of that color." In the summer of 1831, several bushels of wampum were brought from Babylon, on Long Island, and the person who had them, stated that he had procured them for an Indian trader, and that he was in the habit of supplying those traders with wampum. The best wampum is at this day manufactured on Long Island, to be sent to the western states and territories, for the purpose both of a circulating medium, and of conventions and treaties.*

Wampum is also manufactured at the present day in Bergen county, New Jersey, for the Indian traders of the far west. † It has been manufactured by the females of that region from very early times, of the thick and blue part of the sea-clam shell. The process is simple, but requires a skill attained only by long practice. The intense hardness and brittleness of the material render it impossible to produce the article by machinery alone. It is done by wearing or grinding the shell. The first process is to split off the thin part with a light sharp hammer. Then it is clamped in the sawed crevice of a slender stick, held in both hands, and ground smooth on a grindstone, until formed into an eight-sided figure, of about an inch in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter, when it is ready for boring. The shell then is inserted into another piece of wood, sawed similarly to the above, but fastened firmly to a bench of the size of a common stand. One part of the wood projects over the bench, at the end of which hangs a weight, causing the sawed orifice to close firmly upon the shell inserted on its under side, and to hold it firmly, as in a vice, ready for drilling.

* Gowans's *Bibliotheca Americana*, i, 41.

† Barber and Howe's *Historical Collections of New Jersey*, p. 72.

The drill is made from an untempered handsaw. The operator grinds the drill to a proper shape, and tempers it in the flame of a candle. A rude ring, with a groove on its circumference, is put on it; around which the operator, who is seated in front of the fastened shell, curls the string of a common hand-bow. The boring commences, by nicely adjusting the point of the drill to the centre of the shell; while the other end is braced against a steel plate, on the breast of the operator. About every other sweep of the bow, the drill is dexterously drawn out, cleaned of the shelly particles by the thumb and finger, above which drops of water from a vessel fall down and cool the drill; which is still kept revolving, by the use of the bow with the other hand, the same as though it were in the shell. This operation of boring is the most difficult of all, the peculiar motion of the drill rendering it hard for the breast: yet it is performed with a rapidity and grace interesting to witness. Peculiar care is observed, lest the shell burst from heat caused by friction. When bored half way, the wampum is reversed, and the same operation repeated. The next process is the finishing. A wire about twelve inches long, is fastened at one end to a bench. Under and parallel to the wire is a grindstone, fluted on its circumference, hung a little out of the centre, so as to be turned by a treadle moved with the foot. The left hand grasps the end of the wire, on which is strung the wampum, and as it were, wraps the beads around the fluted or hollow circumference of the grindstone. While the grindstone is revolving, the beads are held down on to it, and turned round by a flat piece of wood held in the right hand, and by the grinding soon become round and smooth. They are then strung on hempen strings, about a foot in length. From five to ten strings are a day's work for a female. They are sold to the country merchants for twelve and a half cents a string, always command cash, and constitute the support of many poor and worthy families.

COLONY OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

From O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland, Vol. 2.

1646 TO 1664.

Johannes Van Rensselaer, heir to the patroonship of Rensselaerswyck, being a minor at his father's decease, the care of his interests devolved on his uncle Johannes Van Wely and Wouter Van Twiller,* executors to the last will and testament of the first patroon, who immediately rendered fealty and homage for the colonie to their high mightinesses, in the name and on the behalf of their ward.

The immediate management of this estate was entrusted to Brant Arent Van Slechtenhorst of Nieukerke in Guiderland, who was appointed director of the colonie, president of the court of justice, and superintendent of all the bouweries, farms, mills, and other property belonging to the patroon, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty florins (\$300) per annum, to reckon from the date of his arrival out, together with a house, four milch cows, two horses, four morgens of tillage and four morgens of pasture land. He was specially charged to uphold, maintain and defend the freedoms and privileges with which the colonie was invested, to promote the interests and advance the settlement of Beverwyck and its immediate neighborhood, and to acquire by purchase the lands around Katskill, for the greater security of the colonie, inasmuch as the colonists, through a notion of acquiring property in that quarter, were forming companies or associations to remove thither and abandon Rensselaerswyck. He was further ordered to explore the country for minerals, and to report to his superiors in Holland whatever success might crown these labors. Thus commissioned and instructed, the newly appointed director sailed with his family and servants for Virginia. He proceeded thence in another vessel to the Mannhattans, where

* Van Twiller died in Holland in 1656, or 1657. Van Wely died 19th March, 1679, aged 82 or 83 years.

he landed after a passage of four months, and finally arrived in the colonie in the latter part of March. His son, Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst, was to act as officier or schout-fiscaal, at a salary of six hundred florins; but he filled the office only two months, when it was merged in that of the director*

From the moment that colonies began to be planted by patroons in New Netherland, the directors of the Amsterdam Chamber became jealous of their existence and opposed to their continuance. They considered them injurious to the settlement of the country and the increase of its population.† By the repurchase of Pavonia and Zwanendaal in 1634, they took the earliest means to check the evil. In the prosecution of their policy, they endeavored to induce the patroon of Rensselaerswyck to cede to them his rights, privileges and possessions also; but having failed in effecting this, they now changed front, and determined to circumscribe a jurisdiction and weaken a power which they could not buy off, and which they wished to destroy. Gen. Stuyvesant and Brant Van Slechtenhorst were the champions of these hostile interests and opposing views. The former claimed to be supreme ruler of the whole country, irrespective of the special rights and feudal privileges granted, as well by the charter of 1629, as by the civil law, to the local authorities of independent fiefs. The latter, thoroughly conversant with the immunities claimed for manors and municipalities in continental Europe, recognized the exercise of no authority within his limits save that of his patroon, or such as was approved and sanctioned by his legal representatives. Whatever orders or placards the director-general might issue were, he main-

* Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst married Aeltje Lansing, by whom he had four children, viz: Hellegonda, Gerrit, Rachel and Gouda. He was one of the commissaries of Schenectady in 1672, after which he removed to Kingston, Ulster co., where he died 9th January, 1684, N. S. The other children of Brant Van Slechtenhorst, were Margaret and Alida. The latter was born in Beverwyck, and married Gerrit, son of Goosen Gerritsen Van Schayck, by whom she had no issue. She lost her husband 11th November, 1679, after which she married Pieter Davitse Schuyler, son of David Schuyler.

† Alb. Rec. iv., 199.

tained, null and powerless, unless so endorsed and countersigned by his commander and executed by the officers of his court. It was easy to foresee that pretensions so opposite could not fail to lead to collision, and Slechtenhorst had not been much more than a month at his post when an explosion took place.

A copy of a proclamation ordering the first Wednesday in May to be observed by a general fast and the performance of public worship in the several churches of New Netherland was duly forwarded to Rensselaerswyck. It was received by the authorities of that place, not in that spirit of submissive obedience which the director-general demanded for all his orders, but as an invasion of the rights and authority of the lord of the manor, against which Van Slechtenhorst forthwith protested.*

This proceeding did not comport with Stuyvesant's ideas either of law or propriety. To correct the abuse he resolved to visit the colonie, where, accompanied by a military escort, he soon after landed, his arrival being most loyally greeted by salvos from the patroon's artillery.† Summoning Van Slechtenhorst, he called in question his pretensions, and charged him with infringing the company's sovereignty. But the sturdy commander retorted: "Your complaints are unjust; I have more reason to complain, on behalf of my patroon against you." The director-general fulminated, thereupon, a lengthy protest, in which Van

* This 26th April, 1648, hath the director Slechtenhorst protested against a certain writing of the Right Hon P. Stuyvesant, concerning the publication of a day of fasting and prayer, whereby it is understood, that the right and authority of the Lord Patroon are invaded. This document was handed in only before the sermon, so that there was no time to have it read.—*Rensselaerswyck MSS.*

† July, 1648. Whereas, the council of the colony directed that the Heer General Peter Stuyvesant should be greeted on his arrival and departure, with several salutes from the Heer Patroon's three pieces of cannon; so hath the director employed Jan Dircksen Van Bremen, and Hans Encluy, to clean the same, as they were filled with earth and stones, and to load them, in which they were employed three days, to wit: one day in cleaning them; the second in firing for the arrival, and the third, for Stuyvesant's departure—for which Slechtenhorst purchased 20 lbs. of powder, and expended ten guilders for beer and victuals, besides having provided the Heer General, at his departure, with divers young fowls and pork.—*Ib.*

Slechtenhorst was accused with having conveyed lots, and authorized the erection of buildings, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange, in disregard not only of the sovereign authority, but in contempt of the director-general's commission, thus infringing the privileges granted by their high mightinesses and destroying the security of the fort. "Such proceeding was totally repugnant to military discipline and tactics." He therefore ordered, "in a friendly manner," a stop to be put to all building within range of cannon shot, unless specially ordered by the lords majors. He further commanded, that no new ordinances affecting the sovereign authority, or relating to commerce or the public welfare, be issued without the previous consent of their high mightinesses or their representative in New Netherland; and that no exclusive right to any branch of trade be rented, nor any grain, masts, or other property belonging to the company's servants be seized, unless the prosecutions on such suits were disposed of without delay. The practice of compelling the inhabitants of the colonie to sign a pledge that, as defendants, they should not appeal to the supreme court of New Netherland from judgments rendered by the court of Rensselaerswyck, was pronounced "a crime," an infraction of the law of the land, and a subversion of the twentieth article of the charter. To prevent the recurrence of this illegal practice, an annual return to the director and council of all the affairs transacted in the colonie and of the proceedings of the court was insisted on, conformably to the twenty-eighth article of the said charter. And as Van Slechtenhorst claimed, in direct contradiction to the charter and the director-general's commission, to the vilification of the latter's office and in disrespect of the lords majors, not to be responsible to the government at Fort Amsterdam, he was called on to produce his authority, either from the states-general or the directors of the chamber at Amsterdam, for such pretension. Failing this, the director-general protested against him for disobedience of orders.

Commander Slechtenhorst, was, in the estimation of his opponents, "a person of stubborn and headstrong temper." He was, besides, fully confident that he had law and custom on his side; he was sure that he had the instructions

of his superiors in his pocket, and was therefore determined not to abandon the rights of "his orphan patroon." He answered protest by protest. He charged, in his turn, the director-general with having proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer in Rensselaerswyck, "contrary to antient order and usage, as if he were the lord of the patroon's colonie."

He accused the company's servants at the fort with having cut, without permission, the best timber and firewood in the patroon's forests, "as if these were their own;" and with having ranged through the whole colonie, along with people from Manhattans, "with savages by their side to serve as brokers," trading publicly with the aborigines, as if the place were their property; all this without license from the patroon or his authorized agents, and without paying either duties or recognitions. As for the order not to build within a prescribed distance of Fort Orange, it was an aggression which could not be justified. The patroon's trading house stood, "a few years ago," on the border of the moat which surrounded that fort. That soil, with all around, belongs still to the patroon; he was never disturbed in its possession until Director Stuyvesant sought now "by unbecoming means," to oust "his orphan heir," to deprive him of the benefit thereof, and to appropriate the soil to himself; threatening to destroy the patroon's buildings by cannon shot. Van Slechtenhorst is hereby prevented erecting "even a hog pen" on the patroon's own land, and Stuyvesant has become a judge in his own case. The assertion that the objectionable buildings endangered the security of the fort, was a mere pretext. They were more than five hundred rods from the fort, or trading house; and, it was added, eight houses already intervened between them and Fort Orange.

In keeping with the spirit here displayed, did Van Slechtenhorst continue his improvements in Beverwyck. Another protest from the Manhattans followed, warning him that force should be used if he did not desist. But this had the effect only of calling forth "a counter blast." No suit, he insisted, could be instituted, nor execution issued in another district, without previous consent of the schout-fiscaal or court of that jurisdiction, on the pain of non-suit

and arbitrary correction, and therefore the present proceeding was informal. The pretensions now put forth were, moreover, at variance with those which had already been promulgated, and in contradiction with practice even at New Amsterdam. The director-general claimed, in July, that all the territory within range of cannon shot belonged to Fort Orange; now he reduces the circle to the range of a musket ball, within which he will not allow a house to be built, "notwithstanding he permits whole streets to be filled with houses, in view of Fort Amsterdam." It was a matter of surprise, that he should use the power with which he was invested, to oppress "our infant patroon." It was his duty, as a Christian neighbor, to preach other doctrines; to turn his arms, not against friends, but enemies. It was besides, highly unbecoming in him to use force whilst their high mightinesses had not yet decided the case, especially as the house in dispute was not within musket shot of the fort.

This continued contumacy served but to irritate the executive. The freshets of the past winter had nearly destroyed Fort Orange, and the company's commissary had received orders to surround that post with a solid stone wall in lieu of the wooden fence by which it had hitherto been encompassed. But scarcely had a rod of the work been finished, when Van Slechtenhorst forbade Carl Van Brugge, "in an imperious manner," to quarry stone within the colonie, or to fell a tree either for the repair of the fortification or for firewood. The farmers and inhabitants were also ordered, contrary to the practice of former magistrates, and contrary, it might be added, to the fifth article of the charter of 1629, not to convey any such materials thither.* The company was thus deprived of articles necessary to

* This prohibition arose rather in consequence of the claim to jurisdiction, than on account of the value of the timber. For "about midsummer of 1649, the Heer General being here, asked Jan Baerentsen to wheel out some masts, which he refused to do, saying that the horses and the land which he made use of belonged to the patroon, whose consent he must first have. Whereupon the Heer General came to the director, and requested him, after relating the above circumstances, to consent thereto. The director accordingly consented. *Rensselaerswyck Gerechtsrolle, 1648-1652, 71.*

build forts, or other edifices, and compelled either to beg them from their vassals, or "what is worse," to purchase them at enormous prices. Whilst thus opposing repair of the public works, Van Slechtenhorst actively continued his own buildings, "even within pistol shot of Fort Orange."

On receipt of this intelligence, General Stuyvesant resolved to maintain his authority by force. Six soldiers* were dispatched to Van Brugge's assistance, with orders to demolish the offending house, to arrest Van Slechtenhorst "in the most civil manner possible," should he offer any opposition, and to detain him in custody until he delivered a copy of his commission and instructions, and had declared that he had no other. He was finally summoned to appear at Fort Amsterdam to answer for his conduct. Orders were at the same time issued, prohibiting the importation of guns into the colonie without license from the lords majors. Such arms, when imported, were to be sold only to the company at a fixed price of two beavers each.

The excitement produced in the hitherto peaceful hamlet of Beverwyck, on the appearance of this armed posse, may be easily conceived. The oldest inhabitant had not seen a soldier nor heard the sound of a drum in that place, until the director-general's visit in the course of the last summer. And now, when another armed band arrived, with the hostile design of razing the houses of quiet and inoffensive settlers, they were sorely amazed and much alarmed.

Those whom the director-general had despatched to enforce his orders, were not, in truth, the best qualified for the performance of this delicate mission. They were very zealous "when the patroon's timber was to be cut, or his deer killed," and were not slow to exhibit their insolence by grossly insulting the commander, "when walking the public street," in company with his deputy, Andries de Vos, cursing them and "abusing God's holy name," because "they had not bade them a good evening."

This rude conduct, and the unconcealed avowal of their

* A MS. protest among the Rensselaerswyck papers, represents this force as "seven soldiers and five sailors," who remained fourteen days in the colonie.

mission, aroused the indignation not only of the settlers, but even of the Indians. These assembled in a tumultuous and angry manner, and demanded if "Wooden Leg,* in whom they had confided as their protector, intended to tear down the houses which were to shelter them in stormy and wintry weather?" When they learned that all the trouble was about a few roods of land, they told the commander to accompany them home, and they would give him plenty of land "in the Maquaas country;" so that "more kindness was evinced by the unbelieving savages than by our Christian neighbors, subjects of the same sovereign, bound by their oaths to protect us against insult and outrage."

The soldiery now flushed with triumph, were disposed to celebrate whatever victory they obtained, by firing a feu-de-joie. They accordingly discharged three or four volleys. This brought the Indians again together. Slechtenhorst succeeded, however, in soothing their irritation, and persuaded them to depart. They returned, shortly, in increased numbers, and enquired in angry terms, "If Wooden Leg's dogs were gone?" They were assured that all would yet be well; that they had been misinformed, that the houses should not be pulled down. A threatening storm was thus happily averted, for the director-general's rash conduct had well nigh produced bloodshed, "and the ruin not only of the colonie, but of the Manhattans and of the Christians within this land, who are all at the mercy of the savages"—especially had these been joined by some Christians, "as might have been the case."

Van Slechtenhorst's indignation at this encroachment on the patroon's privileges was not so easily removed. He gave vent to his feelings in a long and angry protest. The demand for a copy of his commission, and the summons to appear at Fort Amsterdam, he answered by calling for a copy in writing of the director-general's claims and complaints. "The noble patroon had obtained his possessions

* Ebeling, in his *Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte von Amerika*, Hamburg, 8vo., 1796. iii., 34, represents Stuyvesant as having "a silver leg." Slechtenhorst and the Indians are better authority on this point.

and immunities; was invested by the States General with high and low jurisdiction and the police of the most privileged manors; and were he, as his agent, now so base as to crouch before the present unwarrantable proceedings, and to produce his commission, before he had received orders to that effect, from his lords and masters, not only would they be injured, but he be guilty of a violation of his oath and honor, a betrayal of his trust, and a childish surrender of the rights of his patroon." He could not, therefore, obey such demands, the illegality of which was only rendered more flagrant by the unusual and insolent manner in which they were made. If a sworn messenger in Holland had to serve a summons, or to execute a warrant, in one of the small cities, in the name of the supreme court, or of any of the states, he was previously required to solicit admittance, consent and aid from the local magistrates, who should give permission in writing, by endorsing the words "*Fiat insinuatio*" on the paper, before the summons could be made. This written authority was then placed in the hands of the messenger of the city in which the order was to be served, who thereupon made his first service both verbally and in writing on the party complained against, and reported the result to the messenger of the court or state. This, and no other, constituted a legal service. Such was the practice in Fatherland, even in the same province, though subject to a high court of appeal. But none of these prerequisites were observed by the director-general's commissary. Accompanied by an armed soldiery, he not only entered the patroon's jurisdiction, but violated, on the 28th September, the sanctity of his house. Such illegal conduct betrayed a deep contempt of the patroon and his court, as well as of the sovereign whom they represent. Those who have been guilty of similar violations of law in Fatherland "had often been apprehended, and condemned to bread and water for the space of five or six weeks; yea, were sometimes brought to the block;" so jealous was every local jurisdiction of the least encroachment on its privileges.

As for preventing timber being cut within the colonie, is the patroon, he demanded, not master on his own land?

Is he not free to cut his timber as well as his corn? And can he not arrest these, when cut by others without his permission? Jacob Jansen had cut two fir trees in the course of the summer without leave; the patroon's officer seized them eight days afterwards, on the river, and can he not now exercise a like authority?" The objection, that the houses he was building militated against the defence of the "famous fortress," was, he again maintained, a mere pretence. "The ten houses which stood betwixt them and the fort on the north, besides those to the west, and the patroon's woods, not a stone's throw to the west, south-west and north-west," were left unmolested, though they were a greater obstruction than the new buildings to the fort, "which you can enter or quit at pleasure, by night or by day," without let or hindrance. "Wherefore it is notorious that all the present proceedings emanated from party spirit; had no foundation in reason, and were as justifiable as the complaint in Æsop's fable, of Cousin Gysbert, who; whilst drinking on a hill from a waterfall, quarrelled with a lamb, who stood below, for disturbing the water and making it muddy."

This protest produced a long replication from the director and council, whose power, it was maintained, "extended to the colonie of Rensselaerswyck, as well as to the other colonies, such as Heemstede, Vlissingen and Gravenzande." Stringent orders were issued to Van Brugge and Labadie to prosecute and complete the repairs of the fort; to procure, for that purpose, timber every where within the limits of New Netherland; to quarry stones "from the mountains, rocks and plains, and have them conveyed from any place, and in the most convenient manner, except from farms and plantations which are fenced and cultivated, or about being so." In case the people were forbid to assist with their horses and wagons, the commissaries were to have a wagon made, and to use the horses belonging to Jonas Bronck, on Van Curler's farm, as he was indebted to the company. The jurisdiction of the company, and "the antient and uninterrupted use of the gardens and fields near the fort," were to be rigidly maintained, and the destruction of the buildings within musket or cannon shot proceeded with forthwith.

The schout-fiscaal of New Netherland followed. He averred that it was long since notorious that the director and council had been treated with disrespect by Van Slechtenhorst. No court of justice in the colonie could pronounce on the present case, even if the director-general should condescend to appear before such a tribunal. The only question to decide now was, whether Van Slechtenhorst had been summoned three times by the company's commissary in the presence of two credible witnesses; for it was, by no means, the custom in Holland to serve written summons. It was a base misrepresentation to assert that three armed soldiers insolently intruded themselves into the patroon's house. Van Brugge had knocked at the door "in a civil manner," and had been admitted by the back way, when he "courteously" demanded the commander to exhibit his commission and to furnish him with a copy thereof. This having been refused, a protest was served, according to order, and Van Slechtenhorst summoned to appear at Fort Amsterdam. He could have obeyed without inconvenience, as "the river remained open, the winter pleasant, and several vessels sailed up and down, during the whole month of November." Now, however, to remove all doubt, the citation was again renewed, and the commander was peremptorily ordered to appear at Fort Amsterdam, on the fourth of April next ensuing, by the first sailing vessel, "where he will be informed of the complaint against him."

The director-general immediately forwarded a report of the whole of this affair to his superiors. The prospect from Fort Orange ought, in his opinion, to be unobstructed, at least within circle of cannon shot: there were plenty of vacant lots along the river, on which the inhabitants could construct their dwellings, yet they persist, "through pride," in building near the walls. But the truth was, it was neither through pride nor obstinacy that the colonists, at this early day, persisted in clinging to Fort Orange. This post supplied them in their feebleness, with security against the Indians, and they were loth to forego its protection.

* Alb. Rec. v., 72-83, 87-90; viii, 192-198, 204-296, 208, 217-319.

† Ibid, iv., 16.

Removed from the contentions which were distracting the capital of New Netherland, Commander Van Slechtenhorst was actively extending the limits of Rensselaerswyck, by the purchase of the Mohegan lands to the south of that colonie. On the 4th of September, 1648, he had acquired for the patroon the tract called Paponicuck, in exchange for some thirty ells of duffels and a few handfuls of powder* and this spring purchased Katskill† and Claverack. On the other side of the Atlantic, Wouter Van Twiller was boldly laying claim to the control and monopoly of the upper waters of the Hudson river, and publicly announcing his determination not to permit any merchant vessel to pass Beeren Island, or to trade in the vicinity of Rensselaerswyck. For he maintained that Fort Orange had been built on the Patroon's territory, and that none—"not even the company"—had a right to permit others to erect houses or pursue any branch of business thereabout. Feudal law and feudal privileges thus brought along with them, into

* The names of the proprietors of Paponicuck, were Wanemankeebe, Askanga his brother, Skiwias (alias Aepje), and Wampumit, "chiefs of the Mahecanders."

† "In manner, under restriction, stipulation, and condition as herein before particularly mentioned, [in the deed of Paponicuck,] hath the honorable the director sent deputies in the presence of the Rev Mr. Megapolensis, in the name and for the account of the honorable the patroon of this colonie Rensselaerswyck, and bought of Pewasck, being a squaw, and chief of Katskill, therein included, and her son Supahoof, through the medium and interpretation of Skiwias, or Aepje, chief of the Mahecanders, a kill named Katskiil, accounted to be nine miles from Fort Orange, and six miles from Beeren island, together with the land on both sides that is to say, the kill with the falls, also along the north side of the kill three flat parcels of land, and on the south side two flats, extending on both sides, from the mouth of the kill unto the aforesaid fall, together with the wood and pasture of the woods on both sides. to hold all in peaceable possession. Whereof cession and conveyance are from this day made to the aforesaid patroon. For the purchase thereof is this day handed to them, by the honorable director of this colonie, seventeen and one half ells of duffels, a coat of beaver, and a knife, and that in full without any further demand, all without fraud or deceit. In witness whereof the aforesaid Squaw as cedant, and her son, with witnesses, have signed this instrument with their own hands. Actum in the colonie Rensselaerswyck, this 19th day of April, Anno 1649. Skiwias for his services hath received 5½ ells of duffels." [All these goods were valued at gl. 108, 16.]

these parts, the old feudal quarrels of Europe for the free navigation of nature's highways to the ocean, and the question was, whether the North river should be open to all their high mightinesses' subjects, or whether these should be debarred from its use by the garrison on Beeren island, now named "in such a lofty way, 'The place by right of arms.'" The absurdity of the claim to the soil on which Fort Orange stood, was clearly established by the fact that that fort was built and garrisoned by the company full fifteen years before the existence of Rensselaerswyck; that up to the year 1644, the company had the exclusive enjoyment of the fur trade, which the company intended to reclaim "whenever it shall be able to provide its magazines with a sufficient store of goods." In view, therefore, of all these circumstances, and in order to correct a state of things, of which the merchants generally complained, the directors determined to use their sovereign right to the confusion of Van Twiller—"that ungrateful individual, who had sucked his wealth from the breasts of the company whom he now abuses." They accordingly dispatched orders to remove all obstructions to the free navigation of the North river and commercial intercourse with Fort Orange. If Van Twiller should again plant guns near that river, they were to be seized; and if any person dared to exact tolls, or salt duty, on any rivers, islands, or harbors within the company's limits, to the injury of the inhabitants or traders generally, such were to be prevented by all means possible—even by force if necessary—as it was the firm determination of the directors never to part with these preeminences or jurisdictions to any colonists whatsoever.*

Previous to this date Van Slechtenhorst had granted several leases for land in Katskill. But the directors refused to admit the patroon's pretensions to that section of country, as it had already been granted to another. In conformity with his instructions, Stuyvesant now protested against those leases, and announced his resolution to oppose these encroachments. The authorities of Rensselaerswyck were, consequently much embarrassed, and

* Alb. Rec. iv., 44, 46, 49, 50.

therefore remonstrated: they had only obeyed the orders of their superiors in Holland: "as two opposite things can not be made to approximate unless one give way," it is easy to see how impossible it had become for them to perform their duty according to their oaths. "It is unbecoming natives of the United Netherlands," they added, "to loosen the bond of union by which they are joined; on the contrary, they ought to use all possible means to tighten it." They therefore requested the director-general to defer further proceedings in the matter, until they should communicate with their superiors, and promised in the meanwhile neither to send nor allow to be sent any settlers or cattle to the land in dispute. Thus was impeded the early settlement of the present county of Greene.

The local authorities were now earnestly besought to provide the inhabitants with a proper schoolmaster. "Perceiving how necessary such a person was to the establishment of a well-constituted republic," a committee was appointed to build a school-house and to collect funds for defraying whatever expenses might be incurred. Andries Jansz was appointed to take charge of this institution in the course of the following year, and received a present, on entering on the discharge of his duties, of twenty dollars.

Whilst engaged in this praiseworthy undertaking, the settlers were thrown into great consternation by a report that the Mohawks were meditating an attack upon them. An Indian from Tappaan had arrived "unasked and unexpected," and said, "Ye Dutchman have now been selling guns long enough to the Maquaas. They have been among us, and by presents, engaged us to assist them to kill you when the river takes. They have been likewise among the southern Indians, who have promised also to lend them a hand." When closely questioned he persisted in his statement. "Come and take me, and bind me fast; and if it do not happen at the stated time, as I have said, then strike me dead!" Asseverations so strong could not fail to convince. The settlers were called together, and the whole matter was laid before them. Opinions, however, differed. Some were for repelling force by force; others recommended negotiation. The latter and wiser

policy prevailed, and the authorities passed, accordingly, the following resolutions:

“The insecurity of our lives and property forces itself continually upon us, living, as we do, under the licentious constraint of inhuman men and cruel heathens. Of this we had, last year, a suspicion, but now it has really manifested itself by evident demonstration and truthlike predictions and advices communicated to us, not by the parties implicated, but by warnings and premonitions from far distant Indians. Though some have advised a recourse to arms and resistance, and to measure our weakness with their strength, the director, commissaries and council, weighing the necessity of the case, have concluded and resolved to commission and empower Mons. Arendt Van Curler, Gerrit Van Wencom, Cornelis Teunisz. van Breuckelen, Thomas Chambers, and Volckert Hanz, (being thereunto requested), to repair, with a suitable present to the Mohawk county, and to renew former friendship and alliance, for the welfare of the Patroon’s colonie, the safety of the common weal, and the protection of our wives and children, all which they willing undertake.”

Labadie, the French commissary at Fort Orange, who was well acquainted with the Mohawk tongue, was invited to accompany this embassy; but he refused. Would it not be better, he was asked, to embrace peace than war? “It matters little to those in the fort,” he selfishly replied, “how it goes—whether it be war or peace;” and truly they could not but feel secure. In addition to whatever arms they might have belonging to the company, the commissary, to render his position stronger, had borrowed three pieces—one a six, another a five, and the third a three pounder, belong to the Patroon. With these, therefore, it mattered little with him what the relations with the Indians were. But it was far different with the mass of the unprotected colonists.

The ambassadors departed in the beginning of October, solemnly assuring the authorities of Rensselaerswyck that they should do all in their power to promote peace. To remove all cause of future misunderstanding with the Indians, a placard was issued abolishing licenses to trade in

the interior, as well as "bosloopers" or runners, called by the French "coureurs de bois," a "fountain of mischief, trouble and animosity;" "but as this could not be properly or effectually accomplished without the consent of the people, the latter, in confirmation of their good inclination, have, as far as they were concerned, assented thereto, in Fort Orange, under their own hands."

The embassy to the Mohawk was successful. Presents were distributed among them to the amount of five hundred and seventy-five guilders; the expenses of the delegation amounted to eighty-one and a half guilders, or about thirty dollars, the whole of which sums were paid by the authorities of Rensselaerswyck.*

In 1651, the call for a subsidy from Rensselaerswyck brought on a collision between the authorities of that colonie and the provincial government. The latter had, already peremptorily demanded the excise on wines and strong liquors consumed in the Patroon's district, which was refused. It was considered an invasion of the freedoms, and in direct opposition to the custom of fatherland. The Patroon had defrayed, from his own resources, the salaries of the minister and other public servants, as well as the general expenses attendant on the settlement of the country. These had amounted, on the 30th of June, 1650, to the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-three guilders, or more than ten thousand dollars; no part of which had been paid either by the company, or the codirectors of the colonie.† It would be, therefore, submitting to a wrong to consent to the demand now put forth. As it was a matter, however, that concerned the common interests of the country and the privileges of the colonie, commander Van Slechtenhorst was commissioned to proceed to New Amsterdam, to remonstrate with the director and council against it.

He arrived at the Manhattans towards the close of the

* Gerechtsrolle der Colonie. The items of expenses are stated in Slechtenhorst's accounts.

† This expenditure is stated in a letter, signed by Johan Van Wely and John B. Van Rensselaer, and dated 7th April, 1671. Rensselaerswyck MSS.

month of April, and took the earliest opportunity to represent how contrary to reason, law and usage were the proposed exactions. But Stuyvesant was inexorable, and Slechtenhorst, on his side, was equally unyielding; "for it was a matter of great importance, which may cause not only tumult but bloodshed in the country." The parties separated, but Slechtenhorst had not yet finished his dinner, when a messenger summoned him before the director-general and council. Immediately on his appearance the authorities proceeded to pronounce sentence against him, animadverting in strong terms on his conduct, especially in reference to the settlement of Katskill. Slechtenhorst, no ways daunted, demanded if a man could be condemned unheard? The only answer he received was an order for his arrest. He was detained four months at the Manhattans, notwithstanding he repeatedly protested against his detention, and the authorities of Rensselaerswyck made several applications for his release. Finally, seeing no prospect of obtaining permission to depart, he embarked in a sloop, and returned to Fort Orange, having given a guaranty to the skipper to see him harmless, should he be prosecuted for having received him on board. It was well for the skipper that he had taken this precaution; for, on his return to the Manhattans, his vessel was arrested, and he was fined two hundred and fifty guilders and costs. Van Slechtenhorst estimated his expenses in consequence of these proceedings at about four hundred dollars.

Three years had now elapsed since director Stuyvesant set up a claim for a separate jurisdiction for Fort Orange, distinct and independent of that of Rensselaerswyck. Yet the question remained still unsettled. Lines were not drawn in those days with as much precision as in our times. The Indians measured by the day's journey; Stuyvesant by the cannon ball. The jurisdiction of the fort, as claimed by him, extended over a circumference within the range of gun shot, which he estimated at six hundred paces of five feet to a pace;* a distance subsequently estimated at

* *De forts gerechticheyt synde, naer gemeene ordre ende gebruyck, ontrent de doel van een gotelings schoot, gereckent op ses hondert geometressche passen.*

one hundred and fifty rods. As the hamlet of Beverwyck, now becoming every day more populous and valuable, would, by this operation, be severed from the colonie; and as the company could not fail, in consequence, to secure the greater part of the fur trade, to the serious injury of the Patroon, considerable opposition was manifested to Stuyvesant's pretension. The authorities of Rensselaerswyck maintained that the fort stood on the Patroon's soil; that the whole territory from Beeren island to the Cohoes was his; and that, consequently, the fort could have no jurisdiction beyond its walls. As for trading in furs, or cutting timber, it was, they insisted, a flagrant spoliation of the Patroon's property.

Jean Baptiste Van Rensselaer, the first of that family who visited this country, was elected one of its magistrates, whilst this controversy was at its height. Shortly afterwards, an order was issued that all the freemen and inhabitants should take the oath of allegiance to the Patroon and his representatives.

These conflicting pretensions were necessarily productive of a bad state of feeling between the opposing parties. On New Year's night, some soldiers, armed with matchlocks, sallied from the fort, and fired a number of shots at the Patroon's house. Several pieces of ignited wadding settled on the roof, (which was of reed), and had caused the destruction of the building, had not the inmates been on the alert. On the following day, the soldiers assaulted young Slechtenhorst in the street, "and not only beat him black and blue, but dragged him through the mud and mire in the presence of Joannes Dyckman, the company's commissary,* who cried out all the time, "Let him have it now, and the d—l take him!" Philip Pietersen Schuyler endeavored to save his brother-in-law. Dyckman, hereupon, drew his sword and threatened to run Schuyler through,

*Dyckman had been first clerk to the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, and sailed in the *Waterhound*, in the spring of 1651, for New Netherland, having been appointed bookkeeper, at a salary of 30 fl. per month and board. On his arrival he was sent as commissary and vice director to Fort Orange, which offices he filled until 1655, when, having become deranged, he was superseded.

if he interfered. The soldiers struck others of the commander's children, and threatened to shoot them, but were prevented. The friends of the family were justly incensed at this outrage, and menaced revenge. This coming to Dyckman's ears, he, it is represented, ordered the guns of the fort to be loaded with grape, with the intention of blowing down the patroon's house.

Things were in this unpleasant state when Stuyvesant sent up some placards relating to the limits of Fort Orange, which he ordered to have published in the colonie. Dyckman, accompanied by six followers and three soldiers "armed with carbines and pistols," proceeded to the house where the magistrates were in session, and demanded of Slechtenhorst to make a minute of what he was about to require. As it was contrary to law for any man to enter another's jurisdiction with an armed posse, without the previous consent of the local authorities, Dyckman's conduct was looked upon as an additional insult, against which Slechtenhorst protested, ordering the commissary at the same time to quit the room. Dyckman retired; but "as force hath more to say here than justice," he returned with increased numbers, and demanded that the placards should be published throughout the colonie by the sound of the bell. "It shall not be done so long as we have a drop of blood in our veins," replied the court, "nor until we receive orders from their high mightinesses and our honored masters." But Dyckman, nevertheless, persisted, and ordered the porter to ring the bell. This was opposed also. Dyckman now proceeded to the fort; ordered the bell there to be rung three times; then returned to the Patroon's court-house; ascended the front stoop, or steps, with his armed followers, whilst the wondering burghers stood round, and directed his deputy to make proclamation of the placards. The latter was about to obey, when Van Slechtenhorst, rushing forward, tore the placards from his hands, "so that the seals fell on the ground." Another long protest followed from the authorities of the colonie, whilst young Van Rensselaer said to the crowd, "Go home, good friends! 'tis only the wind of a cannon ball fired six hundred paces off."

On receiving the report of these occurrences, the director general immediately dispatched another placard to Dyckman, again declaring the jurisdiction of Fort Orange to extend within a circumference of six hundred paces of said fort, "and in order that no man shall plead ignorance, we further charge our commissary, after publication hereof, to erect on the aforesaid limits, north, south and west of the aforesaid fortress, a post, marked with the company's mark, and to affix on a board nailed thereto, a copy hereof." Within these bounds, no house was, for the future, to be built, except by consent of the director and council, or those authorized to act for them.* This violent and illegal act, violating at once the rights of property and the sixth article of the charter of 1629, severed, now and for ever, the town of Beverwyck from Van Renselaer's colonie.† It was not however, quietly submitted to by the authorities of the latter, for they immediately ordered their constable to remove the posts forthwith, "protesting before Almighty God and the states general, against all open force and violence, and insisting on reparation for all losses and damages which might accrue, or be caused thereby." On the same day, the court drew up a long remonstrance "against the unbecoming pretensions and attacks of the director and council of New Netherland," in which they denied that the latter had any authority over the colony;

*Rensselaerswyck MSS.

†The Patroon and codirectors of Rensselaerswyck never ceased to protest against this high-handed proceeding, and to demand the restitution of the property thus unlawfully taken from them. They succeeded at length in 1673, (when the country fell a second time into the hands of the Dutch), in obtaining tardy justice. On the 3d of April of that year, the directors of the West India Company acknowledged, by a notorial acte, after having examined the original Indian deeds, that the proprietors of the colonie were also right owners of the town, then called Willemstadt; that the aggression committed against them by director Stuyvesant, was in special violation of the 6th Art. of the charter of 1629, and could neither take away nor diminish the proprietorship claimed by the parties. The company at the same time declared that they had no right or claim to any part of the said colonie. This view of the case was admitted also by Gov. Dongan, in 1686, who considered it necessary to obtain a release from the Patroon of all his claims, before he could legally incorporate the city of Albany.

they had never sworn allegiance to the company, much less to Monsieur Stuyvesant, and owned no masters but the states general and their own immediate superiors, whose lands have been erected into a perpetual fief, with high, middle, and low jurisdiction; and he who would now destroy this, must be more powerful than the company, "yea, than their high mightinesses." The late director Kieft, understood the law better than those who administer it now-a-days, and this will be made manifest when the matter shall be subjected to that touchstone*

This paper was declared, by the director and council, "a libellous calumny." Secretary de Hooges was called on to furnish the names of the magistrates who had voted in favor of it, and threatened, in case of disobedience, to prosecute him for contumacy.

In the meanwhile the question of jurisdiction presented itself in a new shape to agitate and disturb still further this infant hamlet. A negress belonging to Sander Leendertsent Glen, charged with theft, caused several "decent persons" to be prosecuted as receivers of stolen goods. She was ordered to be arrested for defamation, and Dyckman proceeded to take up the wench. Her master refused to surrender her that evening. Dyckman, offended at this, told the burgher that he had power to send him and all his family to jail; to pull his house down about his ears, and trample it underneath his feet, "as it was erected on the company's soil." "I have nothing to do with you," replied Glen; "I can not serve a new master until I am discharged from the one I live under." The commissary threatened him with Stuyvesant, but the other thought he should fare as well at the director-general's hands as he. This retort overthrew Dyckman's temper. He drew his rapier and threatened to run his adversary through. But Glen was not afraid. He seized a stick to repel his assail-

*On the 13th of this month. the authorities of the colonie purchased from the Indians two tracts of land on the east side of the Hudson, and situate north-east of the flats. One of these was called Paanpaack, (on which the city of Troy now stands), the other Panhoosick, or Hoosick, as it is now called, which adjoined the first mentioned on the north. It is described as running landward in "unto the Wappenakicks, or otherwise to the Fresh river,"

ant, who then retired. Next morning he was summoned to the fort, and placed under arrest. Rumors now became rife that Stuyvesant was about to visit the place, and the commissary went so far as to give out that a new gallows was building for Slechtenhorst and his son, and for young Van Rensselaer, who were put down as the fomenters of this "rebellion."*

The director was at this time occupied in ridding himself of all that remained of his opponents at New Amsterdam. Melyn was in a manner outlawed; Van Dinclage had retired to Staten Island to brood over his contumelies; Van Schelluyne durst not exercise his profession, and the nine men were under ban. The only one undisposed of was attorney-general Van Dyck, and his hour had now arrived.

From the moment that he had been commissioned, he was treated by Stuyvesant with marked contumely, and excluded from the council for over two years after his arrival in the colony. In the exercise of his office he was most commonly employed as a scrivener, to copy legal papers, the drafts of which the director-general usually prepared; at other times he was "charged to look after the pigs and keep them out of the fort, a duty which a negro could very well perform." When Van Dyck happened to object, the director "got as angry as if he would swallow him up;" or if he presumed to disobey, "put him in confinement, or bastinadoed him with his rattan!" A series of ill-usage such as this naturally drove the fiscal into the ranks of the opposition. Charges of drunkenness and of having received bribes were brought against him as early as 1647, and periodically renewed, but did not accomplish as yet his dismissal or disgrace.† But in the

* Rensselaerswyck MSS.

† The directors, writing this year to Stuyvesant, say: "We have observed that your climate does not reform much the manners of individuals. Of this there is yet much less hope if the chiefs of the administrations set a bad example to others. In this respect, we receive many complaints from those who return from New Netherland, against the attorney-general, for drunkenness and other vices. If he continue such a disorderly life, we shall be compelled to employ such means of restraint as we deem expedient." Alb. Rec. iv., 74.

spring of this year a silly lampoon against the director-general made its appearance, and Van Dyck was put down as its author.* The council was convoked to consider this weighty affair of state, and a resolution followed, dismissing the schout-fiscaal from office, "on account of the multitude of his misdemeanors and connivances." This resolution purported to be "by and with the advice of the nine men," but these repudiated the assertion, and declared, "that they never had any knowledge of the commonalty having complained of Van Dyck; that they had never agreed to the resolution ordering his dismissal; that Stuyvesant had passed it on his own authority, and that the secretary had falsely appended to it their names."

To fill this vacancy, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, the putative author of the above intrigue, received the appointment of attorney-general; Carel Van Brugge, "an Englishman," provisionally succeeded him as provincial secretary; and Adriaen Van Tienhoven became receiver-general in place of his brother.

"Were an honorable person appointed in my stead," says Van Dyck, commenting on these proceedings, "the false accusations against me, which have been so long resolved upon and written, might have some semblance of truth; but the person whom the director-general hath, on his own mere motion, made fiscaal, is his perjured secretary, who returned here contrary to their high mightinesses' prohibition; a public, notorious, and convicted whore-

* This pasquinade was in these terms: "Myn Heer General! It is impossible for me to conceal from your excellency, that I heard you scolded and cursed on the evening of the 11th of March, at Mr. Fyn's house, as a rogue and a tyrant, with many other calumnious defamations, which cut me to the heart. Thou art a God appointed of God! I pray you for Christ's sake to prevent it, or I shall feel very unhappy, for I can no longer listen to it, and durst not acquaint you with it by word of mouth. Christman, Fyn, and two other women heard it also. I wish that the Fiscaal would bestir himself. No other man is better. Was neither signed nor subscribed, nor compared with the discovered scrap, this 28th March, 1652, in New Amsterdam, (signed), Cor. Van Thienh., secretary." Van Dyck accused Van Tienhoven, Christman, (V. T.'s clerk), and others of having got up this plot, and circulated this lampoon to have him dismissed. Hol. Doc. vi., 263-265.

monger and oath-breaker; a reproach to this country, and the main scourge of both Christians and heathens, with whose sensualities the director himself has been always acquainted." "The fault of drunkenness could easily be noticed in me, but not in Van Tienhoven, who has frequently come out of the tavern so full that he could go no further, and was forced to lie down in the gutter."*

Having thus disposed of Van Dyck, Stuyvesant turned his attention to Van Slechtenhorst, and to conclude all difficulties with him, repaired to Fort Orange and called on the authorities of Rensselaerswyck to state where their bounds commenced. It was indifferent to him from what point, north or south, they should start. The exemptions allowed them four miles on one, or two miles on both banks of the river, and he was prepared to concede to that extent; but he warned them, if they should refuse this "reasonable offer," he would proceed *ex parte*. They replied that they had no instruction to act in the premises; and requested delay, until they advised with the interested parties in Holland. The delay was granted, but the question of supremacy over Beverwyck was not so easily settled. Sergeant Litchoe presented himself with a party of soldiers before the patroon's house, and having stationed his followers at the door, ordered Van Slechtenhorst to strike the patroon's flag. The latter peremptorily refused to obey, whereupon "fourteen soldiers armed with loaded muskets, entered the enclosure, and after firing a volley, hauled down the lord's colors." Stuyvesant followed up this act, by issuing a proclamation erecting in Fort Orange a court of justice for the village of Beverwyck and its dependencies, apart from, and independent of, that of Rensselaerswyck. This placard having been affixed to the court house of the colonie, was torn down by Van Slechtenhorst, who in return posted a proclamation vindicating the patroon's rights, and denouncing the pretensions of those who infringed them. This was removed by those of the fort.†

* Alb. Rec. iii., 264.268; Hol. Doc. vi., 194-276.

† Gerechtsrolle der Colonie Rensselaerswyck, 103-114; Alb. Rec. ix., 123; Rensselaerswyck MSS. Gerechtsrolle van der Banck van Justitie der Fortresse Orange, Dorpe Beverswyck ende appendentie

From the date of general Stuyvesant's proclamation above mentioned, reckons the establishment of a legal tribunal in Beverwyck, and consequently, in the present city of Albany. It was an exercise of the prerogative which followed naturally the high-handed proclamation of the fifth of March preceding.

Van Slechtenhorst's reign was now evidently drawing to a close. For four years he had manfully defended the rights of his "orphan patroon," and unflinchingly contended against the invasions of superior force. But what, in those days, could avail in New Netherland the opposition of one man against the attacks of the executive? Nine armed soldiers burst into his house, and, without exhibiting any authority for the act, dragged him, a prisoner, "against all his protests," to Fort Orange, "where neither his children, his master, nor his friends, were allowed to speak to him," whilst "his furs, his clothes, and his meat were left hanging to the door-posts," and his house and papers were abandoned to the mercy of his enemies. He was next conveyed on board a sloop lying in the river, and removed, in charge of a guard, to New Amsterdam, "to be tormented, in his sickness and old age, with unheard of and insufferable prosecutions, by those serving a Christian government, professing the same religion, and living under the same authority."*

Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer succeeded Van Slechtenhorst as director, and Gerrit Swart was appointed sheriff or schout-fiscaal of Rensselaerswyck in his place. Provision was made at the same time for the regular preaching of the gospel, and the conversion of the heathen, by the appointment of the Rev. Gideon Schaets as minister of the colonie, at a salary of eight hundred guilders, or \$320

van dien, door den Eerentfesten ende Achtbaeren Heer, Myn Heeren, de Heer Directeur Generaal en Randen van Nieuw Nederlandt, den 10 Aprilis A^o. 1652, in loco synde gestels. Mortgage Book A, in County Clerk's Office, Albany.

* Slechtenhorst's Memorial, MS. It has been stated that the commander was lodged in the keep at New Amsterdam. This was not so. He was placed under what was called "civil arrest." Some of his time was passed at Staten Island, some at Breukelen.

per annum. This stipend was afterwards raised to one thousand, and then to thirteen hundred guilders.*

Information was received by the patroon and co-directors of Rensselaerswyck of the high-handed measures which Stuyvesant had exercised in the early part of this year in regard of their colonie. They thereupon sent in to the Amsterdam chamber a remonstrance, complaining, 1st. That the director-general had dared to intrude in their colonie, and had commanded the patroon's flag to be hauled down; 2d. That he had caused timber to be cut on the complainants' lands, without either their knowledge or permission; 3d. That he had claimed for the company the right of jurisdiction and property over all the land within a circumference of one hundred and fifty rods of Fort Orange, where he had erected a court of justice, notwithstanding the soil had been purchased from the right owners by the patroon, with the jurisdictions thereunto belonging; whereby the colonists were reduced to a state of dependency, absolved from their oaths, "transformed from freemen to vassals, and incited to disregard their former solemn compacts and their lord and master;" 4th. He had, moreover, discharged sheriff Swart from his oath of office, and obliged him to swear allegiance to the company; 5th. Demanded copies of all the rolls, protocols, judgments, resolutions and papers relative to the colonie and its affairs; 6th. Ordered his commissary to force Van Slechtenhorst's house, and to toll the bell at the publication of his illegal placards; 7th. Arrested by force and arms the director of the colonie; had him conveyed to the Manhattans, where he illegally detained him in custody; 8th. Taxed the colonie to swell the company's revenues; licensed those who quit the patroon's service to sell articles of contraband to the savages; and in addition to the exaction of the tithes, had raised a tax by farming out the excise on wines and beers—"thus in every respect and everywhere using violence and infringing rights, jurisdictions and pre-eminences, apparently

*† The power of attorney to J. B. Van Rensselaer is dated 8th May, 1652. Gerrit Swart was born in 1607, and was, consequently, 45 years of age when he came to New Netherland. He filled the office of sheriff in Albany, to 1670, when Capt. Salisbury was elected his successor, by a majority of the burghers of that city.

determined to take our goods and blood, contrary to all laws, human and divine; declaring, over and above all this, that he is continued in his administration solely in the hope and consideration that before his departure he should ruin this colonie.”* The patroon and co-directors solemnly avowed their intention “to employ all lawful remedies to preserve and maintain their rights and privileges, and to protect their colonists against such lawless aggressions,” and insisted that the West India Company should forthwith order their director to abandon these attempts, repeal his placards, and compensate for the injuries which he had inflicted. But if the directors were of opinion that they had any just cause of complaint, they were then called on to appear in any court of justice to make good their pretensions before “our common judges.” Failing to answer categorically the above accusations within four and-twenty hours, the interested parties threatened “to complain where they expect they shall be heard.”

The director answered, in vague terms, that they were unwilling to commit an infraction on any person’s privileges; but this not being deemed satisfactory, the patroon and his friends addressed a memorial to their high mightinesses the states general, of whom they demanded justice and redress. This paper was immediately sent to the department of Amsterdam, who, after considerable delay, returned a reply to some of the charges brought against their agent in New Netherland. They denied all knowledge of the patroon’s flag having been hauled down; of his colonists having been released from their oaths; of any of his lots having been taken away; and of the establishment of a court of justice in Fort Orange. The timber was removed from a place so defined as to injure no one, and all complaints against the extension of the jurisdiction of Fort Orange were without foundation. That jurisdiction was determined “before the colonie of Rensselaerswyck was

* We, the undersigned, certify that it happened in December, Anno 1651, when M. Joannes Dyckman was in conversation with us concerning the Heer General Petrus Stuyvesant, and the difference between his honour and the colonie, that he answered thereupon, that the Heer General was continued in his office for no other purpose than

granted." "The limits of the colonie were, therefore fixed above and below the fort, under whose walls the petitioners were afterwards permitted to shelter themselves from the savages; but from this concession no right or title can be imagined or acquired." Gerrit Swart was not discharged from his oath to the patroon. He was only obliged to take a second one to the company, "remaining subject to both masters." The demand of the rolls and papers belonging to the colonie, as well as the levying tithes and excise therein, was authorized by the charter. As Van Slechtenhorst would not "toll the bell" on the publication of the placards, it was unavoidably necessary that it should be executed by others; and his arrest was imperatively demanded, in order "to curb the insufferable insolence, effrontery and abuse of power," of which he was guilty. The authorizing the sale of arms and ammunition to the savages was acknowledged. "It was deemed prudent that it should be now and then permitted."

Having thus disposed in one way or another, and as best they could, of the charges which were brought against them, the directors now assumed the offensive, and persented against the patroon and co-directors of Rensselaerswyck a number of counter-charges, in justification of the measures they had adopted, or as an offset to those accusations made against themselves.

They had, it was averred, exceeded their lawful limits, and were now called on to record their boundary lines in the land office of the company, otherwise the latter would have the survey made by its own orders. They had attempted, against all law, to extend their lines along the North river, to monopolize the trade, to the ruin of private persons. They refused to permit any vessel to pass by a certain house called Rensselaers-stein, and claimed without any foundation the privilege of staple right. They exacted seven per cent. duty on each beaver and five per cent. on other goods, enforcing these pretensions with cannon shot,

to plague the colonie. This we declare to have occurred, and are ready to confirm the same by a solemn oath. Done in the Colonie Rensselaerswyck, the 16th March, Ao. 1652. B. V. Slechtenhorst, Director; A. van Curler. Rensselaerswyck MSS.

which they discharged into yachts that refused to come to. They have endeavored, "by perverse machinations," to possess themselves of Fort Orange, and when frustrated herein, they undertook to lease lots in its vicinity and erect buildings thereupon. "They had dared to grant commissions to individuals to sail to the coast of Florida;" and forbade colonists to move within the company's limits on pain of corporal punishment, confiscation of property and banishment; to cut or cart wood for the inhabitants of Fort Orange; to pay to the latter what they owed them; or to appeal from any judgments over fifty guilders, as they were privileged to do. They declined to furnish any extracts of their proceedings or judgments; to make returns to writs of appeal; to publish placards or permit such publication by others, but tear them by force from the hands of the court messengers and destroy their seals; and if any writ be served by the company's officers, then they incite the parties summoned not to appear. Over and above all this, the oath which the colonists are compelled to take is "seditious and mutinous," for no notice is taken therein, either of their high mightinesses or of the company. No report has been made of the state of the colonie, as should have been annually done, nor have the instructions issued for the administration of the colonie been ever communicated, as the charter required. "From all which flow, as a natural consequence, an insolent and overbearing demeanor on the part of their commanders to their inhabitants; insufferable protests, injuries, menaces, disputes and provocations against the company's ministers; and, lastly, a general disobedience of all the company's commands and ordinances, to such a degree that they would not permit the director and council to proclaim even a day of prayer in the colonie in the same manner as in all other parts of New Netherland."*

The limits between Fort Orange and the colonie were in 1654 still undetermined. Some confusion as to jurisdiction necessarily ensued, to remove which the director-general called again on the patroon's agents to fix on their

* Alb. Rec. viii, 59-63, 215-221; Hol. Doc. vi, 303-306: vii, 1-24.

point of departure, as he was willing to allow them, agreeably to the charter, four miles on one side, or two on each bank of the river, "without the limits of Fort Orange." The magistrates of the colonie being unprovided with instructions from their superiors, requested delay, and Stuyvesant seized an opportunity which offered, shortly after, to enlarge his jurisdiction. The court of Rensselaerswyck was about to farm the excise, and demanded how far they could collect this impost. The answer was an order to the court of Fort Orange to collect the duties on all wines, beers and spirituous liquors sold by retail "within a circuit of one thousand rods of the fort." The colonie was hereby deprived of a very important source of revenue, and fresh fuel was heaped on the old fires of litigation and trouble. As if the elements of strife were not sufficiently numerous, a claim for tenths was also put in. Counter orders were given by the patroon's officers to their vintners, to refuse the payment of the excise, on the ground that the general government defrayed none of the local charges; and as for the tenths, "neither the inhabitants of the colonie nor those of Beverwyck could be induced either by monitions or persuasions to pay them."*

Commissary Dyckman, whose violent demeanor might, long ere this, have justified doubts of the soundness of his mind, became now so unquestionably insane that the magistrates were forced to represent his condition to the supreme council, who thereupon appointed Johannes de Decker vice-director, "to preside in Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck, in the court of justice of the commissaries aforesaid, to administer all the affairs of police and justice, as circumstances may require, in conformity to the instructions given by the director-general and council, and to promote these for the best service of the country and the prosperity of the inhabitants."

Shortly after the installation of the new vice-director, Father Le Moyne took occasion to pay his respects to the Dutch at Beverwyck. He was received with much respect by the Hollanders; and the Mohawks whom he visited for the purpose of concluding a treaty, on the part of the

* Alb. Rec. iv., 213; ix., 121-125, 128, 129.

French, evinced more than ordinary gratification at seeing him.* But the Father had not well left the country when a body of one hundred of these Indians presented themselves at Fort Orange. They were on the eve of setting forth on a war excursion against the Canada Indians, and fearing "that the French had poisoned the ears of their Dutch brothers against them," now asked the latter to remain neuter. They complained, at the same time, that when they visited the fort, they did not experience as much hospitality and feasting as the Dutch did when they came to their castles; they could not have the smallest repairs done to their guns unless they had wampum to pay in return, which treatment was not such as a brother should receive from a brother. The authorities assured them that they should observe a perfect neutrality, as they had no concern with their quarrels with other Indians. when they visited the Mohawk country they went few in number, and should their brothers observe the same rule, they should be lodged and entertained in a manner becoming their rank. In regard to the other subject of complaint, they could not interfere. Every Dutchman was obliged to earn his bread, and no man could be obliged to serve another for nothing. This being the rule among Christians, their brothers could not justly complain if they were treated as their other brethren. Presents were duly exchanged. The Indians laid there wampum belts at the feet of the white men, and the latter furnished powder and lead in return; "all which they accepted with their customary barbarous applaudings," and departed.†

The church erected in 1643 had long since become inadequate to the accommodation of the community, and it had been determined in the course of the preceding year to erect a new building. To assist this good work, the patron and co-directors subscribed one thousand guilders, or four hundred dollars,‡ and fifteen hundred guilders were

* Relation, 1655, 1656., 7-16.

† Present on this occasion, Commissary De Decker and the magistrates of both the courts, viz.: Rutger Jacobson, Andries Herperts, Volckert Jansen, J. B. van Rensselaer, A. van Curler, J. van Twiller, J. Hap, H. Jochemsen, and Philip Pietersen Schuyler, &c. Fort Orange Rec.

‡ Rensselaerswyck MSS.

appropriated from the fines imposed by the court at Fort Orange. A site, at the junction of what is now State street and Broadway, was selected, and in the early part of the summer, Rutger Jacobsen, one of the magistrates, laid the corner-stone of the sacred edifice, in presence of the authorities, both of the town and colonie, and of the assembled inhabitants. A temporary pulpit was, at first, erected for the use of the minister, but the settlers subscribed twenty-five beavers to purchase a more splendid one in Holland. The Chamber at Amsterdam added seventy-five guilders to this sum, for "the beavers were greatly damaged;" and "with a view to inspire the congregation with more ardent zeal," presented them in the course of the next year with a bell "to adorn their newly constructed little church."*

The difficulties about the excise in the colonie remaining still unsettled, orders were sent up by the director and council to arrest and convey the contumacious tapsters to New Amsterdam. De Decker accordingly invited one of them to his house, where, on his arrival, he made him prisoner. The sloop in which he was to be conveyed down the river not being ready to sail until the next day, De Decker, for greater security, lodged his prisoner through the night in the same bed with himself. Through the connivance of the soldiers on guard, the tapster contrived to escape from the fort on the morrow, and repaired forthwith to the patroon's house. Hither De Decker followed and ordered him to return to the fort, but he refused. The other tapsters now made common cause with the fugitive, and arming themselves, remained together to protect each other from the emissaries of the law. The vice director, esteeming it an absurdity to suffer an asylum for fugitives from justice to exist in the very centre of his jurisdiction was preparing to execute his orders by force, when John B. van Rensselaer pledged himself to repair to the Mannhattans and arrange the matter with the supreme authorities. To avoid bloodshed, De Decker acquiesced in this proposal; but another order arrived a few days afterwards,

* Alb. Rec. iv., 233. A fragment of this little bell is still in possession of one of the Dutch reformed churches at Albany. It bears the inscription "Anno 1601."

directing him to send down the tavern-keepers forthwith. In obedience to these instructions, he proceeded with an armed posse to the houses of the parties, where he again met Van Rensselaer and "his associates." He summoned them, in the name of the director and council to surrender and accompany him to the fort. "Whereupon they each answered, 'There sits the Lord he will answer for me.' " Van Rensselaer acquiesced herein, and again bound himself to produce the tapsters when required. De Decker, finding it useless to continue the discussion, protested, and Mr. Van Rensselaer proceeded to New Amsterdam. Here, on his arrival, he presented a strong remonstrance against the course which the government was pursuing. Their exactions, he insisted, were contrary to the sixth article of the charter. Instead of the directors having any claim on the patroon, the contrary was the fact. The company had guarantied to defend the colonists against all violence, yet the latter had thrice come forward, at great expense, to assist Fort Orange: first, during the war with the French savages; secondly, in the troubles with the English; and lately during the unhappy misunderstanding with the Indians around the Manhattans. Whenever there was any prospect of trouble, they were the first to appease the savages by presents. The losses which the latter inflicted on the colonie, by the killing of cows, horses, and other cattle, amounted annually to several thousand guilders; and, in addition, the patroon and co-directors maintained, at their own expense, all the ministers and officers of the colonie. In the face of these facts, it was manifestly unjust to seize now on the excise, and to insist on the payment, also, of tenths. However, to prevent all further disturbance, he was willing to permit the payment of the former, under protest, if the director and council pledged themselves to refund the money, should a final decision be given against them by impartial judges, either here or in Holland.

This remonstrance was, at once, pronounced "frivolous" by the director-general and council, whose "high office and quality permit them not to stoop so low as to enter the lists with their subjects and vassals, much less to answer their frivolous and unfounded protests with a pusillanimous

diffidence." Their duty was rather "to correct such absurd assertions, and to punish the offenders." Wherefore, as a public example, the protestor was fined twenty guilders.

Having thus, as they considered, vindicated their dignity, Van Rensselaer was informed that his colonists were bound equally with other settlers in the province to contribute to the public burthens, not only by the very nature of civilized government, but by Art. xviii, of the charter of 1629; and this they ought to do, without suspecting any infraction on their privileges or jurisdiction. The excise due from this colonie, which amounted, by estimate, to fifteen hundred guilders, must therefore be paid, together with all damages which may have accrued by the delay. The tavern-keepers must, moreover, submit to the guaging of their stock as often as the same may be required; and as John Baptist van Rensselaer was, himself, the original cause that the excise is resisted, he was called on to give a bond of three thousand guilders, for the personal appearance of the "contumacious tavern-keepers;" otherwise he was to remain at the Mannhattans under civil arrest.

The director and council also insisted that the colonie was obliged to pay the tithes. If Mr. Van Rensselaer would agree with some of his colonists on a round sum, in lieu of these, it would be accepted until instructions should be received from Holland; if the directors or arbitrators should decide afterwards that the colonie was not subject to tenths, the amount paid should be reimbursed. The assertions that the colonists assisted the company in its difficulties "were made, but not proved." It is true they promised to assist in putting Fort Orange in a state of repair, at the time of the troubles with the English; but it was not less true, that after having given three or four days' labor, "they left us to shift for ourselves." The director and council were entirely ignorant of being under any obligations to them "during the late troubles." This rejoinder was followed by a proclamation, ordering all the towns and colonies in the province not to remove their crops before they settled with the company's commissaries for the tenths. A copy of this placard was sent for publication to the authorities of Rensselaerswyck, but they refused to publish it.

It was during this misunderstanding that the "contumacious tapsters," having been guarantied by the director and court of the colonie against damage, arrived at the Manhattans to answer for their conduct. The plea of residence in the colonie and of acting according to superior orders availed them nothing. One was fined two hundred pounds, failing payment of which he was to be banished; the other was mulcted eight hundred guilders. The patroon subsequently made good both these fines. The difficulties about the tenths were not settled until July, 1658, when the colonie compounded for them by the yearly payment of three hundred schepels of wheat. Commissary De Decker being now about to return to Holland, resigned his office, and Johannes La Montagne, hitherto one of the council, was commissioned vice-director of Fort Orange. Johannes Provoost became secretary, and Ludovicus Cobbes court messenger.* The vice-dtrector's house at this period was an old building within the fort, twenty-six feet nine inches long, Rhineland measure; two stories high, constructed of boards one inch thick, with a roof "in the form of a pavilion," covered with old shingles. Under this house was a cellar "as long as the house was broad." The first floor was divided into two compartments. At the north end was a chamber, sixteen or seventeen feet broad; at the south end an entry ten feet wide. The space on the second floor was one undivided room, directly under the roof, without a chimney, to which access was had by a straight ladder, through a trap-door. Here the magistrates administered justice: this was the first court-house of the present city of Albany.

Fort Orange was, until the year 1661, the frontier town on the northern and western borders of the province. Beyond that all was "the far west," little known and less explored, wholly abandoned to the wild savage or wilder beasts of prey. But civilization, that giant before whom beasts and savages were alike fated to disappear, and who was never

* Alb. Rec. x., 68; xi., 409, 410, 415-420, 445-447, 466 470, 488-499; xiii., 72; 221-223; xviii., 83; Rensselaerswyck MSS.; Fort Orange Rec. The number of furs exported this year from Fort Orange and vicinity, amounted to 34,840 beaver, and 300 otter skins.

to pause until he bathed his feet in the waters of the Pacific, was now about to take another step westward. The proximity of the whites had exhausted the resources of the Indians in the neighborhood of Beverwyck. Furs were becoming scarce, and the soil was no longer an object of value. The natives were, therefore, inclined to sell for a trifle the Great Flatt, west of the fort, "towards the interior of the country." Six or eight families were desirous to move thither, and the prospect of obtaining additional settlers was favorable, for at Beverwyck the common people were much impoverished, and unable to meet their wants, "from one loaf to another."* Under these circumstances, Arent van Curler applied, on behalf of himself and others, to the director-general for permission to purchase the land in question. The requisite authority was duly granted,† but had not been yet received at Fort Orange when a freshet laid the country for miles around under water. This was followed, a few days after, by an inundation, much greater than the first, which forced the inhabitants to quit their dwellings and fly with their cattle for safety to the woods on the adjoining hills. Incalculable damage was caused by these irruptions. The wheat and other grain were all prostrated, and had to be cut mostly for fodder, affording scarcely seed sufficient for the next spring.‡ This visitation necessarily caused the postponement of the

* Arent van Curler's letter to Director Stuyvesant, dated Rensselaerswyck, 18th June, 1661, in Fort Orange Rec., also in Alb. Rec. xix., 179. Van der Kemp's translation, in the latter, is in many essential parts incorrect.

† Alb. Rec. xix., 180. Arent van Curler's letter having been read, together with the authority to purchase the same, and to make a concentration thereupon, the director and council assented thereunto, "provided that the said lands, on being purchased from the native proprietors, be, as usual, transferred to the director-general and council aforesaid as representatives of the Lords Directors of the Privileged West India Company; that, what ever the petitioners shall pay for the aforesaid lands to the original proprietors, shall, in due time, be returned to them, or be discounted to them against the tenths.

‡ Petition in Renss. MSS. of the colonists of Rensselaerswyck to the director and commissaries of that colonie, for a remission of rent and tenths for this year, dated September 15th, 1661. Jeremias van Rensselaer's letter to his mother, 8th October, 1661, in Renss. MSS. Alb. Rec. vi., 345.

purchase of the Great Flatt until the ensuing month, when the following deed was obtained from the Indian owners:—

“ Appeared before me, Johannes La Montagne, appointed by the Director-general and Council of New Netherland Vice Director and Commissary in the service of the Privileged West India Company, at Fort Orange and the town of Beverwyck, certain chiefs of the Mohawk country, by name Cantuquo, Sonareetsie, Aiadane, Sodachdrasse, proprietors of a certain parcel of land, called in Dutch the Grootte Vlachte, (Great Flatt,) lying behind Fort Orange, between the same and the Mohawk country, which they declare to have ceded and transported, as they hereby cede and transport, in real and actual possession and property, unto Sieur Arent van Corlear, the said parcel of land or Great Flatt, called, in Indian, Schonowe, as it is bounded in its contents and circumference, with its trees and streams, for a certain number of cargoes, wherein the cedants acknowledge to have received satisfaction; renouncing, now and for ever, all property and claim which they hitherto have had in the aforesaid parcel of land, promising to free the same from all claims which other Indians might have thereon. Done in Fort Orange the 27th July, anno 1661, in presence of Martin Morris and William Montagne, thereunto requested; in presence of me La Montagne, Vice Director and Commissary over the Fortress Orange.”*

A grant under the provincial seal was issued in the following year, but the land was not surveyed or divided until 1664.† The inhabitants of Fort Orange and its neighborhood were most anxious to retain the fur monopoly, and had sufficient influence with the director and council to induce them to order that the settlers of Schaenhechtede (as the new village came to be called) should confine themselves exclusively to agriculture; and abstain from all trade with the Indians. This, in fact, was the condition on which they were allowed to remove thither; “ for it

* Fort Orange Rec. 1654–1680. The mark of Cantuquo to the above instrument was a Bear; of Aiadane, a Turtle; of Sonareetsie, a Wolf; denoting the tribe or family to which each belonged.

† Alb. Rec. xxi.; 137.

would never have been permitted to settle this plain except on the assurance that no object was in view but agriculture, because of the dangers which would accrue if, at such a distant place, any trade with the savages was allowed.”* Such a restriction was easily evaded at this “distant” outpost, and it soon came to be known that some of the settlers sold intoxicating liquors to the natives. When the application for the survey came before the council, Jacques Cortelyou was sent thither, but with instructions not to survey any man’s land who might refuse to sign the following obligation:

“We the undersigned inhabitants on the Flatt named _____, hereby promise that we shall not carry on, or allow to be carried on, at the aforesaid Flatt, or thereabout, any the least handeling, (traffic,) however it may be called, with any Indians, under what pretext the same may be, directly or indirectly, on pain of paying, if we, or any of us, happen to violate this our promise, a fine, without any opposition, for the first offence, of fifty beavers; for the second, one hundred; and for the third, forfeiture of our acquired and obtained lands on the aforesaid Flatt.”†

When this resolution was communicated to the parties interested, it excited much discontent. They avowed their loyalty, and willingness to pay the duties rightfully belonging to the company, and not to do anything in violation of the laws and placards of the province. They hoped that they should not be treated less liberally than others. They had purchased their lands with their own moneys, erected buildings, stocked their farms; now should all this be in vain, they would be ruined. They therefore requested that the surveyor might be allowed to proceed, “otherwise they should be necessitated to help themselves as best they could.”‡

* Alb. Rec. xxi., 139.

† Pampieren raekende Schaenhechtady in Albany County Clerk’s office, 1680–1685; 297–301.

‡ Signed, A. van Curler, Pillip Hendricksen, Sander Leendertsen Glen, Symon Volcertsen, Pieter Soghmaekelyk, Teunis Cornelissen, Marte Cornelise, Willem Teller, Bastiaen De Winter, attorney for Catalyn widow of Arent Andries de Voss, Pieter Jacobse Borsboom, Pieter Danielse van Olinda, Jan Barentse Wemp, Jacques Cornelise. These were the first settlers of the locality in question.

Accompanying this remonstrance was a private letter from Van Curler to the director-general. On his recommendation the settlers had consented to proceed with their ploughing and planting, though, at first, they seemed unwilling to do so. He trusted that the place would be surveyed, though it was his impression that the director and council were acting on the suggestion of some envious persons who sought their own profit at the expense of the cultivation of the public lands, and that under a pretended fear that "a little beaver" should be bought there, and they have thereby so much less. It seemed to him that they who followed agriculture ought not to be worse treated than those who pursue commerce. It would be lamentable were the settlers and their posterity to remain forever under this ban of slavery, and be excluded from bartering either bread, milk, or the produce of their farms for a beaver, so as to be able to purchase some covering for their bodies and dwellings. No person would imagine that trade could be carried on with the Indians at Schaenhechtady as favorably as at Fort Orange. Goods must be brought from the latter place thither, and therefore must needs sell higher. To obviate all difficulty, the settlers were willing to pledge themselves not to sell any brandy to the Indians, on pain of confiscation of their property.*

This appeal in favor of unshackled commerce was of no avail. Nothing but danger would accrue if the inhabitants were to continue conveying merchandise, as they had already begun to do, on wagons and horses, to the savages. "Already the Indians had attacked wagons, fired on those who conducted them, and attempted to violate females journeying thither, as well in the concentration as on the road." To prevent a repetition of these insolences, no goods were to be carried to Schaenhechtady for the future, and the schout of Fort Orange was ordered to proceed forthwith to the new settlement, take an inventory of all the goods introduced there in violation of the act of concession, and have the same removed, "as it was not the intention to build up one place for the purpose of bringing

* *Pampieren raekende Schaenhechtady,*

ruin on another—yea, on the whole country.”* Thus things remained for nearly another year. It was not until May, 1664, that the surveyor was allowed “to lay out the lands of Schaenhechtede.”† In legal and municipal affairs it remained dependent on the court at Fort Orange.

Jeremias van Rensselaer succeeded his brother, Jan Baptist, as Director of the colonie in 1658, and administered its affairs for sixteen years with great prudence and discretion. He was much respected by the French, and exercised an influence over the Indians surpassed only by that of Van Curler. On the change of government and the breaking out of the war, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a patent for the manor from the Duke of York. To obviate this, some persons of influence advised him to take out one in his own name, he being qualified, as a British subject, to hold real estate. To his great honor, it is recorded that he rejected the offer, for he was only co-heir, and could not thus defraud his brothers and sisters. He was a man of great industry, and communicated to Holland an account of various occurrences in this country, under the name of the *New Netherland Mercury*. His correspondence, from 1656 to his death, still in good preservation, affords a valuable and interesting commentary on private and public affairs, and contains a relation of facts and incidents which otherwise would be irreparably lost. He died on the 12th October, 1684, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourners.‡

* *Pampieren raekende Schaenhectady*; Alb. Rec. xxi., 135.

† Alb. Rec. xxii., 169, 234.

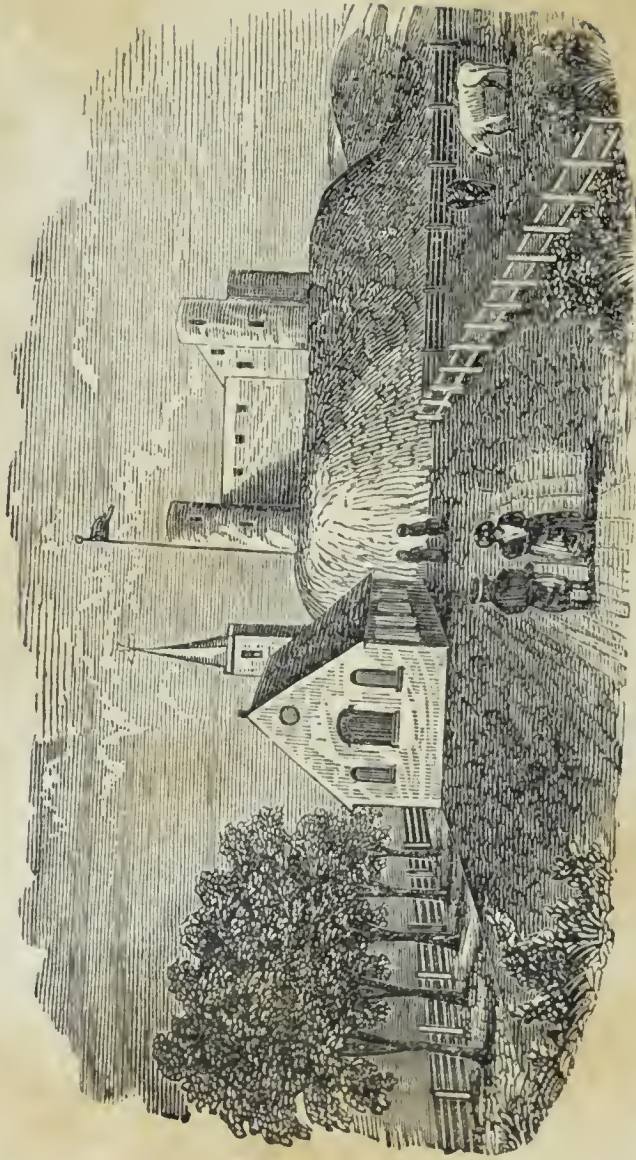
‡ His wife died 29th January, 1689, N. S. in the 44th year of her age, leaving five children, the eldest of whom, Kiliaen, was the first lord of *the manor* of Rensselaerswyk, which he represented in the Provincial Assembly from 1691 to 1703, when he was called to the Council. In the following year he conveyed Claverack, or “the lower manor,” as it was called, with the Cralo estate at Greenbush, to his younger brother Hendrik. From these two proceed the numerous members of this wide-spread family in this country. Jan Baptist van Rensselaer survived his brother four years, having deceased 18th October, 1678; Dom. Nicolaus van Rensselaer died the month following.



Ga711 y-Duithie 10

Jeremias Van Rinselaer





ENGLISH CHURCH AND FORT.

From Watson's Annals.

DESCRIPTION OF ALBANY

AND

MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.

From Mrs. Grant's Memoirs of an American Lady.

1764.

The city of Albany stretched along the banks of the Hudson; one very wide and long street lay parallel to the river, the intermediate space between it and the shore being occupied by gardens. A small but steep hill rose above the centre of the town, on which stood a fort, intended (but very ill adapted) for the defence of the place, and of the neighboring country. From the foot of this hill, another street was built, sloping pretty rapidly down till it joined the one before mentioned that ran along the river. This street was still wider than the other; it was only paved on each side, the middle being occupied by public edifices. These consisted of a market-place, or guard-house, a town hall, and the English and Dutch churches. The English church, belonging to the Episcopal persuasion, and in the diocese of the bishop of London, stood at the foot of the hill, at the upper end of the street. The Dutch church was situated at the bottom of the descent where the street terminated; two irregular streets, not so broad, but equally long, ran parallel to those, and a few even ones opened between them. The town, in proportion to its population, occupied a great space of ground. This city, in short, was a kind of semi-rural establishment; every house had its garden, well, and a little green behind; before every door a tree was planted, rendered interesting by being coeval with some beloved member of the family; many of their trees were of a prodigious size and extraordinary beauty, but without regularity, every one planting the kind that best pleased him, or which he thought would afford the most agreeable shade to the open portico at his door, which

was surrounded by seats, and ascended by a few steps. It was in these that each domestic group was seated in summer evenings to enjoy the balmy twilight, or the serenely clear moonlight. Each family had a cow, fed in a common pasture at the end of the town. In the evening the herd returned all together, of their own accord, with their tinkling bells hung at their necks, along the wide and grassy street, to their wonted sheltering trees, to be milked at their masters' doors. Nothing could be more pleasing to a simple and benevolent mind than to see thus, at one view, all the inhabitants of a town, which contained not one very rich or very poor, very knowing or very ignorant, very rude or very polished, individual; to see all these children of nature enjoying in easy indolence, or social intercourse,

“The cool, fragrant, and the *dusky* hour,”

clothed in the plainest habits and with minds as undisguised and artless. These primitive beings were dispersed in porches, grouped according to similarity of years and inclinations. At one door were young matrons, at another the elders of the people, at a third the youths and maidens, gayly chatting or singing together, while the children played round the trees, or waited by the cows, for the chief ingredient of their frugal supper, which they generally ate sitting on the steps in the open air. This picture, so familiar to my imagination, has led me away from my purpose, which was to describe the rural economy, and modes of living in this patriarchal city.

At one end of the town, as I observed before, was a common pasture where all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants grazed together. A never-failing instinct guided each home to her master's door in the evening, where, being treated with a few vegetables and a little fat, which is indispensably necessary for cattle in this country, they patiently waited the night; and after being milked in the morning, they went off in slow and regular procession to the pasture. At the other end of the town was a fertile plain along the river, three miles in length, and near a mile broad. This was all divided into lots, where every inhabitant raised Indian corn sufficient for the food of two or three

slaves (the greatest number that each family ever possessed), and for his horses, pigs, and poultry; their flour and other grain they purchased from farmers in the vicinity. Above the town, a long stretch to the westward was occupied first by sandy hills, on which grew bilberries of uncommon size and flavor, in prodigious quantities; beyond, rise heights of a poor hungry soil, thinly covered with stunted pines, or dwarf oak. Yet in this comparatively barren tract there were several wild and picturesque spots, where small brooks, running in deep and rich bottoms, nourished on their banks every vegetable beauty; there some of the most industrious early settlers had cleared the luxuriant wood from these charming glens, and built neat cottages for their slaves, surrounded with little gardens and orchards, sheltered from every blast, wildly picturesque, and richly productive. Those small sequestered vales had an attraction that I know not how to describe, and which probably resulted from the air of deep repose that reigned there, and the strong contrast which they exhibited to the surrounding sterility. One of these was in my time inhabited by a hermit. He was a Frenchman, and did not seem to inspire much veneration among the Albanians. They imagined, or had heard, that he retired to that solitude in remorse for some fatal duel in which he had been engaged; and considered him as an idolator because he had an image of the Virgin in his hut. I think he retired to Canada at last; but I remember being ready to worship him for the sanctity with which my imagination invested him, and being cruelly disappointed because I was not permitted to visit him. These cottages were in summer occupied by some of the negroes, who cultivated the grounds about them, and served as a place of joyful liberty to the children of the family on holidays, and as a nursery for the young negroes, whom it was the custom to rear very tenderly, and instruct very carefully.

In the society I am describing, even the dark aspect of slavery was softened into a smile. And I must, in justice to the best possible masters, say that a great deal of that tranquillity and comfort, to call it by no higher name, which distinguished this society from all others, was owing to the

relation between master and servant being better understood here than in any other place. Let me not be detested as an advocate for slavery, when I say that I think I have never seen people so happy in servitude as the domestics of the Albanians. One reason was, (for I do not now speak of the virtues of their masters,) that each family had few of them, and that there were no field negroes. They would remind one of Abraham's servants, who were all born in the house; this was exactly their case. They were baptized too, and shared the same religious instruction with the children of the family; and, for the first years, there was little or no difference with regard to food or clothing between their children and those of their masters.

When a negro-woman's child attained the age of three years, it was solemnly presented, the first New Year's day following, to a son or daughter, or other young relative of the family who was of the same sex with the child so presented. The child to whom the young negro was given, immediately presented it with some piece of money and a pair of shoes; and from that day the strongest attachment grew between the domestic and the destined owner. I have nowhere met with instances of friendship more tender and generous than that which here subsisted between the slaves and their masters and mistresses. Extraordinary proofs of them have been often given in the course of hunting or of Indian trading; when a young man and his slave have gone to the trackless woods together, in the case of fits of the ague, loss of a canoe, and other casualties happening near hostile Indians. The slave has been known, at the imminent risk of his life, to carry his disabled master through unfrequented wilds, with labor and fidelity scarce credible; and the master has been equally tender on similar occasions of the humble friend who stuck closer than a brother; who was baptized with the same baptism, nurtured under the same roof, and often rocked in the same cradle with himself. These gifts of domestics to the younger members of the family were not irrevocable; yet they were very rarely withdrawn. If the kitchen family did not increase in proportion to that of the master, young children were purchased from some family where they abounded, to furnish those attached

servants to the rising progeny. They were never sold without consulting their mother, who, if expert and sagacious, had a great deal to say in the family, and would not allow her children to go into any family with whose domestics she was not acquainted. These negro-women piqued themselves on teaching their children to be excellent servants, well knowing servitude to be their lot for life, and that it could only be sweetened by making themselves particularly useful, and excelling in their department. If they did their work well, it is astonishing, when I recollect it, what liberty of speech was allowed to those active and prudent mothers. They would chide, reprove, and expostulate in a manner that we would not endure from our hired servants; and sometimes exert fully as much authority over the children of the family as the parents, conscious that they were entirely in their power. They did not crush freedom of speech and opinion in those by whom they knew they were beloved, and who watched with incessant care over their interest and comfort. Affectionate and faithful as these homebred servants were in general, there were some instances (but very few) of those who, through levity of mind, or a love of liquor or finery, betrayed their trust or habitually neglected their duty. In these cases, after every means had been used to reform them, no severe punishments were inflicted at home. But the terrible sentence, which they dreaded worse than death, was passed—they were sold to Jamaica. The necessity of selling them was bewailed by the whole family as a most dreadful calamity, and the culprits were carefully watched on their way to New York, lest they should evade the sentence by self-destruction.

One must have lived among those placid and humane people to be sensible that servitude, hopeless, endless servitude, could exist with so little servility and fear on the one side, and so little harshness or even sternness of authority on the other. In Europe, the footing on which service is placed in consequence of the corruptions of society, hardens the heart, destroys confidence, and embitters life. The deceit and venality of servants not absolutely dishonest, put it out of one's power to love or trust them. And if, in

hopes of having people attached to us who will neither betray our confidence nor corrupt our children, we are at pains to rear them from childhood, and to give them a religious and moral education; after all our labor, others of their own class may seduce them away to those who can afford to pay higher for their services. This is not the case in a few remote districts, from which surrounding mountains seem to exclude the contagion of the world; there some traces of fidelity and affection among domestics still remain. But it must be remarked that, in those very districts, it is usual to treat inferiors with courtesy and kindness, and to consider those domestics who marry out of the family as holding a kind of relation to it, and still claiming protection. In short, the corruption of that class of people is, doubtless, to be attributed to the example of their superiors. But how severely are those superiors punished? Why this general indifference about home? why are the household gods, why is the scared hearth so wantonly abandoned? Alas! the charm of home is destroyed, since our children, educated in distant seminaries, are strangers in the paternal mansion; and our servants, like mere machines, move on their mercenary track without feeling or exciting one kind or generous sentiment. Home, thus despoiled of all its charms, is no longer the scene of any enjoyments but such as wealth can purchase. At the same time we feel there a nameless cold privation, and, conscious that money can procure the same enjoyments with more variety elsewhere, we substitute these futile evanescent pleasures for the perennial spring of calm satisfaction, "without o'erflowing full," which is fed by the exercise of the kindly affections; and soon indeed must those stagnate, where there are not proper objects to excite them. I have been forced into this painful digression by unavoidable comparisons.

Amidst all this mild and really tender indulgence to their negroes, these colonists had not the smallest scruple of conscience with regard to the right by which they held them in subjection. Had that been the case, their singular humanity would have been incompatible with continued injustice. But the truth is, that of law the generality of those people

knew little; and of philosophy, nothing at all. They sought their code of morality in the Bible, and imagined that they there found this hapless race condemned to perpetual slavery; and thought nothing remained for them but to lighten the chains of their fellow Christians, after having made them such. I neither "extenuate," nor "set down in malice," but merely record the fact. At the same time it is but justice to record, also, a singular instance of moral delicacy distinguishing this settlement from every other in the like circumstances; though, from their simple and kindly mode of life, they were from infancy in habits of familiarity with their negroes, yet being early taught that nature had placed between them a barrier, which it was in a high degree criminal and disgraceful to pass, they considered a mixture of such distinct races with abhorrence, as a violation of her laws. This greatly conduced to the preservation of family happiness and concord. An ambiguous race, which the law does not acknowledge, and who (if they have any moral sense, must be as much ashamed of their parents as these last are of them) are certainly a dangerous, because degraded part of the community. How much more so must be those unfortunate beings who stand in the predicament of the bat in the fable, whom both birds and beasts disowned? I am sorry to say that the progress of the British army, when it arrived, might be traced by a spurious and ambiguous race of this kind. But of a mulatto born before their arrival, I only remember a single instance; and from the regret and wonder it occasioned, consider it as singular. Colonel Schuyler, of whom I speak, had a relation so weak and defective in capacity, that he never was intrusted with any thing of his own, and lived an idle bachelor about the family. In process of time, a favorite negro-woman, to the great offence and scandal of the family, bore a child to him, whose color gave testimony to the relation. The boy was carefully educated; and when he grew up, a farm was allotted to him well stocked and fertile, but "in depth of woods embraced," about two miles back from the family-seat. A destitute white woman, who had somehow wandered from the older colonies, was induced to marry him; and all the branches of the family thought it incumbent on

them, now and then, to pay a quiet visit to Chalk, (for so, for some unknown reason, they always called him.) I have been in Chalk's house myself, and a most comfortable abode it was; but I consider him as a mysterious and anomalous being.

I have dwelt the longer on this singular instance of slavery, existing devoid of its attendant horrors, because the fidelity and affection resulting from a bond of union so early formed between master and servant contributed so very much to the safety of individuals, as well as to the general comfort of society.



RETURN OF ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

After the defeat of the British under Abercrombie before Ticonderoga. in 1758, the corpse of the gallant and lamented Lord Howe was escorted to Albany by Philip Schuyler. In a few days the wounded of this proud but humbled army, were brought down, and received by the Schuylers at their farm residence, the Flats, as men and brethren. The barn was fitted up as a hospital, and a part of the house allotted to the surgeon, among whose patients was the afterward notorious Charles Lee, who was a captain in the forty-fourth regiment. On the advance of the army from Albany by the way of the Flats, Lee commanded one of the first detachments in the line of march; and although he neglected to bring the customary warrants for impressing cattle and other necessaries, he however, says Mrs. Grant, seized every thing he wanted wherever he could most readily find it, as if he were in a conquered country; and not content with this violence, poured forth a volley of execrations on those who presumed to question his right of appropriation. Even Mrs. Schuyler was not spared. On his return he shared the hospitalities of the mansion, and in the language of Mrs. Grant, "was received and treated as a child." Lee felt and acknowledged the resistless force of such generous humanity. He swore, in his vehement manner, he was sure there was a place reserved in Heaven for Madam Schuyler, though no other woman should be there.

C H A R T E R
OF
THE CITY OF ALBANY.

This instrument was executed by Governor THOMAS DONGAN, in 1686. In the Governor's Report on the Province, made in the following year to the Committee of Trade, he says :

“The town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers colony, and to say truth the Ranslaers had the right to it, for it was they settled the place, and upon a petition of one of them to our present King, about Albany, the petitioner was referred to his Majesty's council at law, who upon a perusal of the Ranslaers papers, made their return that it was their opinion that it did belong to them; upon which there was an order sent over to Sir Edmund Andros, that the Ranslaers should be put in possession of Albany, and that every house should pay some two beavers, some more some less, according to their dimensions, per annum, for thirty years, and afterwards the Ranslaers to put what rent upon them they could agree for. What reason Sir Edmond Andros has given for not putting these orders in execution I know not. The Ranslaers came and brought me the same orders which I thought not convenient to execute, judgeing it not for his Majesty's interest that the second town of the Government and which brings his Majesty soe great a revenue should bee in the hands of any particular men. The town of itself is upon a barren sandy spot of land, and the inhabitants live wholly upon trade with the Indians. By the meanes of Mr. James Graham, Judge Palmer and Mr. Cortlandt, that have great influence on that people, I got the Ranslaers to release their pretence to the town and sixteen miles into the country for commons to the

King, with liberty to cut firewood within the colony for one and twenty years. After I had obtained this release of the Ranslaers I passed the patent for Albany.”

The citizens commissioned PETER SCHUYLER and ROBERT LIVINGSTON to go to New York and receive the Charter from the hands of the Governor. The original document is on file in the Chamberlain's office, dated July 22, 1686, as is also a copy of it printed by Hugh Gaine, in 1771, from the latter of which we have copied.

Thomas Dongan, lieutenant and governor of the province of New York, and dependencies in America, under his most sacred majesty James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c., and supreme lord and proprietor of the said province of New York and its dependencies, to all persons to whom these presents shall or may come, or in any wise concern, sendeth greeting:

WHEREAS the town of Albany is an ancient town within the said province, and the inhabitants of the said town have held, used and enjoyed, as well within the same as elsewhere within the said province, divers and sundry rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, free customs, preeminences, advantages, jurisdictions, emoluments, and immunities, as well by prescription, as by grants, confirmations and proclamations, not only by divers governors and commanders-in-chief in the said province, under his said majesty, but also of several governors, generals and commanders-in-chief of the Nether-Dutch Nation, whilst the same was or has been under their power and subjection. And whereas divers lands tenements and hereditaments, jurisdictions, liberties, immunities and privileges have heretofore been given and granted to the inhabitants of the said town, sometimes by the name of commissaries of the town of Beverwyck; sometimes by the name of the commissaries of the town of Albany; sometimes by the name of *schepenen* of Williamstadt; and sometimes by the name of justices of the peace for the town of Albany; and by divers other names, as by their

several grants, writings, records and minutes amongst other things may more fully appear. And whereas the inhabitants of the said town have erected, built, and appropriated at their own proper cost and charges, several public buildings, accommodations, and conveniencies for the said town, as also certain pieces or parcels of ground for the use of the same, that is to say, the town-hall, or stadt-house, with the ground thereunto belonging; the church or meeting place, with the ground about the same; the burial place, adjoining to the palisades at the southeast end of the town; the watch house and ground thereunto belonging; a certain piece or parcel of land, commonly called or known by the name of the Pasture, situate, lying and being to the southward of the said town, near the place where the old fort stood, and extending along Hudson river, till it comes over against the most northerly point of the island, commonly called Martin Geritsen's island, having to the east Hudson's river, to the south the manor of Rensselaerwyck, to the west the highway leading to the town, the Pasture late in the tenure and occupation of Martin Gerritsen, and the Pasture late in the tenure and occupation of Casper Jacobse, to the north the several pastures late in the tenure and occupation of Robert Sanders, Myndert Harmense, and Evert Wendel, and the several gardens late in the tenures and occupation of Dirk Wessels, Killian Van Rensselaer and Abraham Staats, with their and every of their appurtenances; and also have established and settled one Ferry from the said town to Greenbush, situate on the other side of Hudson's river, for the accommodation and conveniency of passengers, the said citizens and travellers. And whereas several the inhabitants of the town, do hold from and under his most sacred majesty respectively, as well by several respective patents, grants and conveyances, made and granted by the late governors and commanders-in-chief of the said province, as otherwise, several and respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the town of Albany aforesaid, and that the said inhabitants of the said town of Albany and their heirs and assigns respectively, may hold, exercise, and

enjoy, not only such and the same liberties, privileges franchises, rights, royalties, free customs, jurisdictions and immunities, as they anciently have had, held, used and enjoyed, but also such public buildings, accommodations, conveniencies, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the said town of Albany, which as aforesaid, have been by the inhabitants erected and built, or which have as aforesaid been held, enjoyed, granted, and conveyed unto them, or any of them respectively.

Know ye therefore, that I the said Thomas Dongan, by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given, and power in me presiding, at the humble petition of the justices of the peace of the said town of Albany, and for divers other good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, for and on behalf of his most sacred majesty aforesaid, his heirs and successors, do give, grant, ratify, and confirm unto the said inhabitants of the said town, hereinafter agreed to be called by the name or names of the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, royalties, free customs, jurisdictions, and immunities, which they have anciently had, held and enjoyed, provided always, that none of the said liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, free customs, jurisdictions, or immunities, be inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the laws of His Majesty's Kingdom of England, or other the laws of the general assembly of this province; and the aforesaid public buildings, accommodations and conveniences, pieces or parcels of ground in the said town, that is to say, the said town hall or stadt house, with the ground thereunto belonging; the said church or meeting place, with the ground about the same; the said burying place, the watch house, and ground thereto belonging; the said pasture and the aforementioned ferry, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, together with all the profits, benefits and advantages that shall or may accrue or arise at all times hereafter, for anchorage or wharfage in the harbor, port or wharf of the said city,

with all and singular the rents, issues, profits, gains and advantages which shall or may arise, grow or accrue by the said town-hall or stadt-house, and the ground thereunto belonging; church or meeting-place, with the ground about the same; burying-place, watch-house, pasture, ferry, and other the above mentioned premises, or any of them, and also all and every the streets, lanes, highways and alleys, within the said city, for the public use and service of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and of the inhabitants of the places adjacent, and travellers there; together with full power, licence and authority to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and their successors for ever, to establish, appoint, order, and direct the establishing, making, laying-out, ordering, amending, and repairing of all streets, lanes, alleys, highways and bridges, water courses and ferries in and throughout the said city, or leading to the same, necessary, needful and convenient for the inhabitants of the said city, and the parts adjacent, and for travellers there: Provided always, that the said license, so as above granted for the establishing, making, and laying out streets, lanes, alleys, highways, ferries and bridges, be not extended or construed to extend, to the taking away of any person or persons right or property, without his or their consent, or by some known law of the said province. And for the consideration aforesaid, I do likewise give, grant, ratify, and confirm unto all and every the respective inhabitants of the said city of Albany, and their several and respective heirs and assigns, all and every the several respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate, lying and being in the said city, to them severally and respectively granted, conveyed, and confirmed by any the late governors, lieutenants, or commanders in chief of the said province, or by the commissaries or justices of the peace, or other magistrates of Albany aforesaid, or otherwise howsoever; to hold to their several and respective heirs and assigns forever.

And I do by these presents, give and grant to the said mayor aldermen, and commonalty of the said city of Albany, all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unap-

propriated land, lying and being within the said city of Albany, and the precincts and liberties thereof, extending and reaching to the low water mark, in, by, and through all parts of the said city; together with all rivers, rivulets, coves, creeks, ponds, water courses, in the said city, not heretofore given or granted, by any of the former governors, lieutenants, or commanders-in-chief, under their, or some of their respective hands and seals, or the seal of the province, to some respective person or persons, late inhabitants of the said city, or of other parts of the said province; and also the royalties of fishing, fowling, hunting, hawking, mines, minerals, and other royalties and privileges, belonging or appertaining to the city of Albany (gold and silver mines only excepted.)

And I do by these presents give, grant, and confirm unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, forever, full and free licence and liberty of fishing in Hudson's river, not only within the limits of the said city, but without, even so far northward and southward, as the river does extend itself, within the said county of Albany, together with free liberty, license, and authority to and for the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Albany aforesaid, and their successors, at all time and times hereafter, for and during the space of one and twenty years, from and after the fourth day of November last past, to be accomplished and fully to be compleat and ended, to cut down and carry away, out of any part of the manor of Rensselaerwyck (provided it be not within any fenced or inclosed land) such firewood and timber, for building and fencing, as to them shall seem meet and convenient.

And I do by these presents, grant unto the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors for ever hereafter; all such strays as shall be taken within the limits, precincts, and bounds of the said city.

And I do by these presents, give and grant unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors, full liberty and license at their pleasure, to purchase from the Indians, the quantity of

five hundred acres of low or meadow land, lying at a certain place, called or known by the name of *Schaahtecogue*, which quantity of five hundred acres, shall, and may be, in what part of *Schaahtecogue*, or the land adjacent, as they the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, of the city of Albany, shall think most convenient.

And I do by these presents, give and grant unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, full power and license at their pleasure, likewise to purchase from the Indians, the quantity of one thousand acres of low or meadow land, lying at a certain place, called or known by the name of *Tionnondoroge*, which quantity of one thousand acres of low or meadow land, shall, and may be in what part of *Tionnondoroge*, or the land adjacent on both sides of the river, as they the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, shall think most convenient; which said several parcels of low or meadow land, I do hereby in behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors give, grant and confirm unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany aforesaid, to be and remain to the use and behoof of them, and their successors forever. To have and to hold, all and singular the premises, to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, rendering and paying therefor unto his most sacred majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, or to such officer or receiver, as shall be appointed to receive the same, yearly, forever hereafter, the annual quit rent or acknowledgement of one beaver skin, in Albany, on the five and twentieth day of March, yearly forever.

And moreover, I will, and by these presents for his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, grant, appoint, and declare, that the said city of Albany, and the compass, precincts, and limits thereof, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall from henceforth extend and reach itself, and shall and may be able to reach forth and extend itself, as well in length and in breadth, as in circuit, on the east by Hudson's river, so far as low water mark; to the south, by a line to be drawn from the southermost end of the Pasture, at the north end of the said island, called Martin

Gerritsen's island, running back into the woods, sixteen English miles due northwest, to a certain kill or creek, called the Sandkill, on the north, to a line to be drawn from the post that was set by Governor Stuyvesant, near Hudson's river, running likewise northwest, sixteen English miles; and on the west by a straight line, to be drawn from the points of the said south and north lines; wherefore by these presents, I do firmly enjoin and command, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors that the aforesaid mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city aforesaid, and their successors, shall, and may freely and quietly have, hold, use, and enjoy the aforesaid liberties, authorities, jurisdictions, franchises, rights, royalties, privileges, advantages, exemptions, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, according to the tenure and effect of the aforesaid grants, patents, customs, and these letters patents of grant and confirmation, without the let, hindrance, or impediment, of any of his majesty's governors, lieutenants, or other officers whatsoever; and that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city aforesaid, and their successors, or any of them, in the free use and enjoyment of the premises, or any of them, by the lieutenants or governors of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, or by any of them, shall not be hindred, molested, or in any wise disturbed.

And also I do for and on behalf of his most sacred, majesty, his heirs and successors, ordain and grant to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors, by these presents, that for the better government of the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, there shall be forever hereafter, within the said city, a mayor, recorder, town clerk, and six aldermen, and six assistants, to be appointed, nominated, elected, chosen and sworn, as herein after is particularly and respectively mentioned, who shall be forever hereafter, called, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and that there shall be forever, one chamberlain or treasurer, one sheriff, one coroner, one clerk of the market, one high constable, three sub-constables, and one marshal

or sergeant at mace, to be appointed, chosen, and sworn in manner hereinafter mentioned.

And I do, by these presents, for and on the behalf of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, ordain, declare, constitute, grant and appoint, that the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city of Albany, for the time being, and their successors, forever hereafter, be, and shall be, by force of these presents, one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, of the city of Albany; and them by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name; and I do really and fully create, ordain, make, constitute, and confirm by these presents, and that by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, they may have perpetual succession, and that they, and their successors, forever, by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, be, and shall be, forever hereafter, persons able, and in law capable, to have, get, receive, and possess lands, tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, to them and their successors, in fee simple, or for term of life, lives or years, or otherwise; and also goods, chattels, and also other things of what nature, quality, or kind soever; and also to give, grant, let, set, and assign the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, and to do and execute all other things in and about the same, by the name aforesaid; and also, that they be, and forever shall be, persons able in law, capable to plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, in all or any of the courts of his said majesty, and other places whatsoever, and before any judges, justices, and other person or persons whatsoever, in all and all manner of actions, suits, complaints, demands, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever, of what nature, kind or quality soever, in the same and the like manner and form as other people of this province, being persons able and in law capable, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be

defended, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever; and that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors shall and may forever hereafter, have one common seal to serve for the sealing of all and singular their affairs and businesses, touching or concerning the said corporation. And it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, as they shall see cause, to break, change, alter and new make their said common seal, and as often as to them it shall seem convenient.

And further know ye, that I have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents, do assign, name ordain and constitute Peter Schuyler, to be the present mayor of the said city of Albany, and that the said Peter Schuyler, shall remain and continue in the office of mayor there, until another fit person shall be appointed and sworn in the said office, as in and by these presents, is hereafter mentioned and directed. And I have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents do assign, name, ordain and constitute, Isaac Swinton, to be the present recorder of the said city, to do and execute all things, which unto the office of recorder of the said city doth, or may any way appertain or belong. And I have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents do ordain, constitute, create and declare, Robert Livingston, town clerk of the said city; to do and execute all things which unto the office of town clerk, doth or may belong. And also I have named, assigned, constituted and made, and by these presents do assign, constitute and make Dirk Wessels, Jan Jans Bleecker, David Schuyler, Johannis Wendel, Lavinus Van Schaick, and Adrian Garritse, citizens and inhabitants of the said city of Albany, to be the present aldermen of said city. And also I have made, assigned, named and constituted, and by these presents do make, assign, name and constitute Joachim Staats, John Lansing, Isaac Verplank, Lawrence Van Ale, Albert Ryckman, and Melgert Winantse, citizens and inhabitants of the said city, to be the present assistants of the said city. Also

I have assigned, chosen, named and constituted, Jan Bleecker, citizen and inhabitant of the said city, to be the present chamberlain or treasurer, of the city aforesaid. And I have assigned, named, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do assign, name, constitute and appoint, Richard Pretty, one of the said citizens there, to be the present sheriff of the said city. And I have assigned, named, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do assign, name, constitute and appoint, James Parker, one other of the said citizens, to be the present marshal of the said city.

And I do, by these presents, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants of the said city, for the time being, or the mayor and any three or more of the aldermen, and any three or more of the assistants, of the said city, for the time being, be, and shall be called the common council of the said city; and that they, or the greater part of them, shall or may have full power and authority, by virtue of these presents, from time to time, to call and hold common council, within the common council house, or city hall of the said city; and there, as occasion shall be, to make laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions in writing; and to add, alter, diminish and reform them, from time to time, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient, (not repugnant to the prerogative of the King's majesty, his heirs or successors, or to any the laws of the kingdom of England, or other the laws of the general assembly of the province of New York aforesaid) for the good rule, oversight, correction and government of the said city, and liberties of the same, and of all the officers thereof, and of the several tradesmen, victuallers, artificers, and of all other people and inhabitants of the city, liberties and precincts aforesaid, and for the preservation of government, the Indian trade, and all other commerce and dealing, and for disposal of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said corporation: which said laws, ordinances and constitutions, shall be binding to all the inhabitants of the said city, liberties and precincts

aforesaid; and which laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions, so by them to be made as aforesaid, shall be and remain in force, for the space of one year, and no longer, unless they shall be allowed and confirmed by the governor and council, for the time being.

And further, I will and grant to the said common council of the said city, for the time being, as often as they make, ordain and establish such laws, orders, ordinances, and constitutions aforesaid, shall or may make, ordain, limit, provide, set, impose, and tax reasonable fines and amerçiements, against and upon all persons offending against such laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions as aforesaid, or any of them, to be made, ordained and established as aforesaid, and the same fines and amerçiements shall and may require, demand, levy, take and receive, by warrants, under the common seal, to and for the use and behoof of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, either by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offenders therein, if such goods and chattels may be found within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, rendering to such offender and offenders the overplus, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever.

And I do by these presents, for the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, approve and ordain the assigning, naming and appointment of the mayor and sheriff of the said city, that it shall be as follows, viz: upon the feast day of St. Michael, the arch angel, yearly, the lieutenant governor or commander in chief, for the time being, by and with the advice of his council, shall nominate and appoint such a person as he shall think fit, to be mayor of the said city, for the year next ensuing; and one other person of sufficient ability in estate, and capacity in understanding, to be sheriff of the said city of Albany, for the year next ensuing; and that such person as shall be assigned, named and appointed mayor, and such person as shall be assigned, named and appointed sheriff of the said city as aforesaid, shall on the 14th day of October, then next following, in the city-hall or stadt-house aforesaid, take the several and respective corporal oaths before

the recorder, aldermen and assistants or any three of the aldermen and four of the assistants of the said city, for the time being, for the due execution of their respective offices as aforesaid; and that the said mayor and sheriff, so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall remain and continue in their respective offices, until another fit person shall be nominated, appointed and sworn in the place of mayor, and one other person shall be nominated, appointed and sworn in the place of sheriff of the said city, in manner aforesaid: which oaths the said recorder, aldermen and assistants, or any three or more of the aldermen, shall and may lawfully administer, and have hereby power to administer to the said Mayor and the said sheriff, so nominated and appointed, from time to time, accordingly.

And further, that according to usage and custom, the recorder and town clerk of the said city, shall be persons of good capacity and understanding, such as his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, shall in the said respective offices of recorder and town clerk respectively appoint and commissionate; and for defect of such appointment, and commissionating, by his most sacred majesty as aforesaid, his heirs and successors, to be such persons as the said governor, lieutenant or commander in chief of the said province, for the time being shall appoint or commissionate; which persons so commissioned to the said office of recorder and office of town clerk respectively, shall have, hold and enjoy the said offices respectively, according to the tenor and effect of the said respective commissions, and not otherwise.

And further, I will, that the recorder, town clerk, aldermen, assistants, chamberlain, high constables, petty-constables, and all other officers of the said city, before they, or any of them shall be admitted to enter upon and execute their respective offices, shall be sworn faithfully to execute the same, before the mayor, or any three or more of the aldermen, for the time being. And I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant, and give power and authority to the mayor and recorder of the said city, for the time being

to administer the same respective oaths to them accordingly.

And further, I will, and by these presents, do grant for and on behalf of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, that the mayor, aldermen and recorder of the said city, for the time being, shall be justices and keepers of the peace of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, and justices to hear and determine matters and causes within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof; and that they or any three or more of them, shall and may forever hereafter have power and authority, by virtue of these presents, to hear and determine all and all manner of petty larcenies, riots, routs, oppressions, extortions, and all other trespasses and offences whatsoever within the said city of Albany, and the limits, precincts, and liberties thereof, from time to time, arising and happening, and which shall arise or happen, and any ways belong to the office of justices of the peace, and correction and punishment of the offences aforesaid, and every of them, according to the laws of England, and the laws of the said province; and to do and execute all other things in the said city, liberties and precincts aforesaid, so fully and in as ample manner as to the commissioners assigned, and to be assigned for the keeping of the peace in the said city and county of Albany, doth or may belong.

And moreover, I do, by these presents, for his majesty, his heirs and successors, will and appoint that the aldermen and assistants, within the said city, be yearly chosen on the feast day of St. Michael the arch angel, for ever, viz: Two aldermen and two assistants for each respective ward, in such public place in the said respective wards, as the aldermen for the time being, for each ward, shall direct and appoint, and that by the majority of voices of the inhabitants of each ward; and that the chamberlain shall be yearly chosen, on the said feast day, in the city hall of the said city, by the said mayor, aldermen and assistants of the said city, or by the mayor or three or more of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city, for the time being. And I do, by these presents, constitute and appoint Robert Livingston to be the pre-

sent town clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the court of pleas, to be holden before the mayor, recorder and aldermen within the said city, and the liberties and precincts thereof.

And further, I do by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, require and straitly charge and command, that the sheriff, town clerk, clerk of the peace, high constable, petty constables, and all other subordinate officers in the said city, for the time being, and every of them respectively, jointly and severally, as causes shall require, shall attend upon the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, for the time being, and every or any of them, according to the duty of their respective place, in and about the executing of such the commands, precepts, warrants and process of them, and every of them, as belongeth and appertaineth to be done or executed.

And that the aforesaid mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and every of them, as justices of the peace, for the time being, by their or any of their warrants, all and every person or persons, for high treason or petty treason, or for suspicion thereof, and for other felonies whatsoever, and all malefactors and disturbers of the peace, and other offenders for any other misdemeanors, who shall be apprehended within the said city or liberties thereof, or without the same in any part within the said county, shall and may send and commit, or cause to be sent and committed to the common gaol of the said city, there to remain and be kept in safe custody by the keeper of the said gaol, or his deputy for the time being, until such offender and offenders shall be lawfully delivered thence.

And I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, charge and require the keeper and keepers of the said gaol for the time being, and his and their deputy and deputies, to receive and take into safe custody, to keep all and singular such person and persons so apprehended, or to be apprehended, sent and committed unto the said gaol, by warrant of the said justices, or any of them as aforesaid, until he or they so sent and committed to the said gaol, shall from thence be delivered by due course of law.

And further, I grant and confirm, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other, shall have power and authority to give and grant licenses annually, under the public seal of the said city, to all tavern keepers, inn keepers, ordinary keepers, victuallers, and all public sellers of wine, strong waters, cider, beer, or any sort of liquors by retail within the city aforesaid, or the liberties and precincts thereof, or without the same in any part of the said county; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor of the said city, for the time being, to ask, demand, and receive for each license by him to be given and granted as aforesaid, such sum or sums of money, as he and the person to whom such license shall be given or granted, shall agree for, not exceeding the sum of thirty shillings, current money of this country, for each license; all which money, as by the said mayor, shall be so received, shall be used and applied to the public use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, without any account thereof to be rendered, made or done to his said majesty, his heirs, successors or assigns, or any of his lieutenants, or governors of the said province, for the time being, or any of their deputies.

And further, I do grant for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, that the said mayor of the said city, for the said city, for the time being, and no other, be, and forever shall be clerk of the market within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts, thereof; and that he and no other, shall and may forever do, execute and perform all and singular acts, deeds and things whatsoever, belonging to the office of clerk of the market within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, to be done, executed, and performed. And that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other person or persons, shall or may have assize or assay of bread, wine, beer and wood, and other things to the office of clerk of the market belonging or concerning, as well in the presence as in the absence of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, or his or their lieutenants or governors here. Also, I

will and grant for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city for the time being, and their successors forever, that the mayor of the city aforesaid, for the time being, during the time that he shall remain in the said office of mayor, and no other, be, or shall be coroner of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, as well within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, as without the same, within the limits or bounds of the said county: and that he, and no other, shall do or cause to be done and executed, within the said city, limits and precincts thereof, or without the same, within the limits and bounds of the county, all and singular matters and things to the said office of coroner belonging, there to be done. And that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, shall take his corporal oath before the recorder, or any three or more of the aldermen of the said city, well and duly to execute the said office of clerk of the market and coroner of the said city and county, before he take upon him the execution of either of the said offices.

And also, I do by these presents, grant unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, that if any of the citizens of the said city, or inhabitants within the liberties and precincts thereof, that shall after be elected, nominated and chosen to the office of mayor, aldermen, assistants, sheriff or chamberlain of the said city as aforesaid, and have notice of his or their election, shall refuse or deny to take upon him or them to execute that office, to which they shall be so chosen or nominated; that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city, for the time being, or the mayor, or any three of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city for the time being, to tax, assess, and impose upon such person or persons so refusing or denying, such reasonable or moderate fines and sum of money as to their discretion shall be thought most fit so as the said fine, penalty, or sum, for refusing or denying to hold and execute the office of mayor of the said city, do not exceed the sum of twenty pounds, current money of this country; and the

fine for refusing or denying to hold and execute the place of an aldermen do not exceed the sum of ten pounds, like current money; and the fine for denying or refusing to hold and execute the place of chamberlain, assistant or sheriff, the sum of five pounds, like current money.

And I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, authorize the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city for the time being, and the mayor, and three or more of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants there for the time being, to frustrate and make void the election of such person or persons so refusing or denying as aforesaid; and then, and in such cases, any other fit and able person and persons, citizen and citizens, of the said city, or inhabiting within the liberties and precincts thereof, in convenient times, to elect anew in manner aforesaid, directed and prescribed to execute such office and offices so denied or refused to be executed as aforesaid; and that if it shall happen that such person or persons so to be elected anew, shall refuse or deny to take upon him or them any of the said office or offices unto which he or they shall be chosen and elected as aforesaid; then and in such case, the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city for the time being, or the said mayor, or three or more of the said aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city for the time being, shall or may set, and impose upon them so denying or refusing, such and the like moderate fines as is before set down in the like cases to the respective offices, with such limitations as aforesaid; and also in such and the like manner as aforesaid, to continue and make void such election and elections, and make new elections as often as need shall be and require; all which said fines so set and imposed, I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, grant to be, and shall be and remain, and belong unto, and shall be put into the possession and seizen of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty for the time being, and their successors, to be levied and taken by warrant under the common seal, and by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the several persons so refusing

or denying as aforesaid, if such goods and chattels may be found within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, rendering to the parties the overplus, or by any other ways or lawful means whatsoever, to the only use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, without any account to be rendered, made or done to the said king's majesty, his heirs successors, or assigns for the same.

And know ye, that for the better government of the said city, and for the welfare of the citizens, tradesmen and inhabitants thereof, I do by these presents, for his said majesty his heirs and successors, give and grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or the mayor or any three or more of the aldermen, for the time being, shall, from time to time and all times hereafter, have full power and authority, under the common seal, to make free citizens of the said city and liberties thereof; and no person or persons whatsoever, other than such free citizens, shall hereafter use any art, trade, mystery or manual occupation within the said city, liberties, and precincts thereof, saving in the times of fairs there to be kept, and during the continuance of such fairs only. And in case any person or persons whatsoever, not being free citizens, shall hereafter use or exercise any art, trade mystery or manual occupation or shall by himself themselves or others, sell or expose to sale any manner of merchandize or wares whatsoever by retail, in any house, shop or place, or standing within the said city, or the liberties or precincts thereof, no fair being then kept in the said city, and shall persist therein, after warning to him or them given or left, by the appointment of the mayor of the said city, for the time being, at the place or places where such person or persons shall so use and exercise any art, trade, mystery or manual occupation or shall sell or expose to sale any wares or merchandizes as aforesaid, by retail; then it shall be lawful for the mayor of the said city, for the time being, to cause such shop windows to be shut, and also to impose such reasonable fine for such offence,

not exceeding twenty shillings, for every respective offence; and the same fines so imposed, to levy and take, by warrant under the common seal of the said city, for the time being, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, of the person or persons so offending in the premises, found within the liberties and precincts of the said city, rendering to the parties the overplus, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, to the only use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, without any account to be rendered, made or done to his majesty, his heirs and successors or to his or their lieutenants, governors, or commanders in chief for the same. Provided always, that no person or persons, shall be made free as aforesaid, but such as are his majesty's natural born subjects, or such as shall be first naturalized by act of general assembly, or have obtained letters of denization, under the hand of the lieutenant, or governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being, and the seal of the said province; and that all persons to be made free as aforesaid, shall and do pay for the public use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, such sums of money, as such person or persons, so to be made free, shall respectively agree for, not exceeding the sum of three pounds twelve shillings, for the admission of each merchant or trader; and the sum of six and thirty shillings, for the admission of each handicraft or tradesmen.

And whereas, amongst other the rights, privileges, pre-eminences and advantages, which the citizens and freemen of the said city of Albany, and their predecessors, have for many years last past held, used and enjoyed, the privileges, pre-eminences, and advantages of having within their own wall, the sole management of the trade with all the Indians living within and to the eastward, northward and westward of the said county of Albany, within the compass of his said majesty's dominion here, which hath been from time to time, confirmed to them, and their said predecessors, as well by prescription, as by divers and sundry grants, orders, confirmations and proclamations, granted, ordered, confirmed, and issued forth,

not only by and from divers governors, and commanders in chief in the said province, since the same hath been under his said majesty's dominion, but also of several governors, generals, and commanders in chief of the Nether-Duteh nation, whilst the same was, or has been under their power and subjection, which has always been found by experience, to be of great advantage, not only to the said city in particular, but to the whole province in general; and that by the care, caution and inspection of the magistrates, of the said city, to the well and orderly management and keeping the trade with the Indians within their walls, it hath returned vastly to the advancement of trade and the increase of his majesty's revenue, and been the sole means, not only of preserving this province in peace and quiet, whilst the neighboring colonies were imbrued in blood and war; but also of putting an end to the miseries those colonies labored under from the insulting cruelty of the Northern Indians. Whereas on the other hand, it has been no less evident, that whenever there has been any slackness or remissness in the regulation and keeping the Indian trade within the walls of the said city, occasioned by the incroachment of some persons trading with the Indians, in places remote, some clandestinely, others upon pretence of hunting passes, and the like, the trade not only of the said city, but of the whole province has apparently decreased, the king's revenue has been much impaired, and not only so, but this government has lost much of the reputation and management amongst the Indians, which it otherwise had and enjoyed; wherefore, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, the right, privilege, preheminance and advantage of the sole and only management of the trade with the Indians, as well within this whole county, as without the same, to the eastward, northward and westward thereof, as far as his majesty's dominion here does or may extend, to be managed and transacted only by the freemen, being actual inhabitants within the

said city and within the now walls or stockadoes thereof, and not elsewhere. And I do hereby, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, absolutely forbid and prohibit all and every the inhabitants of the said province of New York, (the inhabitants of the said city of Albany, only excepted) to trade or traffic with any of the five nations of Indians, called the Senekas, Cayonges, Onnondages, Oneydes, and Maqueas, who live to the westward, or with any other Indian or Indians whatsoever, within the county of Albany, or to the eastward, northward or westward thereof, so far as his said majesty's dominions here, do or may extend, or to have or keep in their houses or elsewhere, any Indian goods or merchandize, upon the pain and penalty of the forfeiture and confiscation of such Indian commodities, whether the same be beavers, peltry or other Indian commodities, whatsoever, except Indian corn, venison, and dressed deer skins, to trade for, and upon pain and penalty of the forfeiture and confiscation of all such Indian goods and merchandizes, as guns, powder, lead, duffels, rum and all other Indian goods and merchandize, which shall at any time hereafter be found, concealed, or kept in any house or place without the walls of the said city, and within the said county of Albany, and the other limits and boundaries herein before set forth and prescribed; and in case any person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter, out of the walls of the said city, and within the said county, or the other limits and boundaries herein before set forth and prescribed, trade or traffic with any Indian or Indians, for any beavers, peltry, or other Indian commodities, (except before excepted) or there shall conceal and keep any Indian goods, wares or merchandizes in any house or place as aforesaid; then it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, recorder, or any of the aldermen for the time being, by warrant under their or any of their hands, to cause such Indian commodities, so traded for, and such goods or merchandizes so kept and concealed without the walls of the said city, wheresoever they shall be found within the said city or county, or without the same, within the limits and boundaries before expressed, to be

seized, and the same to be condemned and confiscate, in the court of pleas, or common pleas in the said city, or any other court of record within the said city or province, one third part to the mayor of the said city for the time being, one third part to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other third part to the use of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever. And also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the said city for the time being, by a warrant under their or any of their hands and seals, to cause such person or persons, as shall presume to trade or traffic with the Indians contrary to the form and effect of these presents, to be apprehended wherever they shall be found, within the limits and boundarics herein before prescribed, to answer the same at the court of pleas and common pleas in the said city, or any other court of record within the said city or province, where being legally convicted thereof, such person or persons, over and besides the forfeiture and confiscation of such goods, merchandizes and commodities as aforesaid, shall be fineable, and fined in such sum or sums of money, (not exceeding twenty pounds, current money of this country) as at the discretion of such court, before whom he or they shall be prosecuted, shall be thought reasonable and convenient; which said fines shall be one-third part to the person who shall inform and prosecute for the same, and the other two-thirds to the use of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and their successors forever.

And futher, I do by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant and declare to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of Albany, and their successors, that his majesty, his heirs and successors, nor any of his or their governors, lieutenants, commanders in chief, or other officers, shall not, or will not, from henceforth forever, hereafter, grant unto any person or persons whatsoever, any license or licenses, to hunt within the said county of Albany, or to the eastward, northward or westward, so far as his said majesty's dominions here, doth, or may extend, without the consent

and approbation of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, for the time being, by the said person or persons first to be had and obtained.

And further, I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, and his successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, that they and their successors be forever, persons able and capable, and shall have power to purchase, have, take and possess in fee simple, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, within or without the same city, to them and their successors forever, so as the same exceed not the yearly value of one thousand pounds per annum, the statute of *mortmain*, or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding; and the same lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof to demise, grant, lease, set over, assign and dispose at their own will and pleasure, and to make, seal, and accomplish any deed or deeds, lease or leases, evidences or writings for or concerning the same or any part thereof, which shall happen to be made and granted by the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city for the time being.

And further, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, that they and their successors shall and may forever hereafter, hold and keep within the said city, in every week in the year, two market days, the one upon Wednesday, and the other upon Saturday, weekly forever.

And also, I do by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, that they and their successors and assigns shall and may at any time or times hereafter, build a public weigh-house in such part of the said city, as to them shall seem convenient; and that they the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty shall and may receive, perceive, and take to their own proper use and behoof all and singular the issues and profits therefrom or thereby arising or accruing; as also, that they the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, their heirs and successors,

shall and may at any time or times hereafter, when it to them shall seem fit and convenient, to take in, fill and make up, and lay out all and singular the ground and lands within the limits and precinct of the said city, and the same to build upon and make use of in other manner or way as to them shall seem fit, as far into the river that passeth by the same as low water mark aforesaid.

And further, and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, give and grant unto the aforesaid mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that they and their successors, shall and may have, hold and keep within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, once every fortnight in every year forever, upon Tuesday, one court of common pleas for all actions of debt, trespass upon the case, detinue, ejectment, and other personal actions, and the same to be held, before the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any three of them, (whereof the mayor or recorder to be one,) who shall have power to hear and determine the same pleas and actions, according to the rules of common law, acts of the general assembly of the said province, and the course of other corporations in the like nature.

And further, for and on the behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, give and grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, that the mayor of the said city for the time being, shall and may determine all and all manner of actions, or causes whatsoever, to be had, moved or depending between party and party, so always as the same exceed not the value of forty shillings, current money of this province.

And further, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors forever, that the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the said city shall always be, so long as they shall continue in their said respective offices justices of the peace for the said county, and as such shall and may sit in the courts of sessions, or county courts, and courts of oyer and ter-

miner, that shall from time to time be held and kept within the said county; and that the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the said city for the time being, shall and may always preside in or be president of such county courts, or courts of sessions, to be held within the said county, as aforesaid, and that the sheriff of the said city for the time being, shall always be sheriff of the said county; also that the town clerk of the said city for the time being, shall always be the clerk of the peace, and clerk of the court of sessions, or county courts for the said county.

And further, I do, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, shall have and enjoy all the privileges, franchises, and powers that they have and use, or that any of their predecessors, at any time within the space of twenty years last past, had, took, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, by reason, or under pretence of any further charter, grant, prescription, or any other right, custom or usage, although the same have been forfeit or lost, or hath been ill used, or not used, or abused, or discontinued, albeit they be not particularly mentioned herein; and no officer shall disturb them therein, under any pretence whatsoever, not only for their future, but their present enjoyment thereof, provided always, that the said privileges, franchises and powers be not inconsistent with, or repugnant to the laws of his majesty's kingdom of England, or other the laws of the General Assembly as aforesaid, and saving to his majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, and his commanders in chief, lieutenants, governors and other officers under him or them in his Fort Albany, in or by the city of Albany, and in all the liberties, boundaries, extents and privileges thereof, for the maintenance of the said fort and garrison there, all the right, use, title and authority, which his said majesty, or any of his said commanders-in-chief, lieutenants, and other officers have had, used or exercised there, (excepting

the said pasture herein before granted, or mentioned to be granted, to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, aforesaid,) and saving to all other persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs successors and assigns, all such right, title and claim, possessions, rents, services, commons, emoluments and interest, of in and to any thing that is theirs, save only the franchises aforesaid, in as ample manner as if this charter had not been made.

And further, I do appoint and declare, that the incorporation to be founded by this charter shall not at any time hereafter do or suffer to be done, anything by which the lands, tenements or hereditaments, stock, goods, or chattels thereof, or in the hands, custody or possession of any of the citizens of the said city, such as have been set, let, given, granted, or collected, to and for pious and charitable uses, shall be wasted or misemployed, contrary to the trust or intent of the founder or giver thereof. And that such, and no other construction shall be made hereof, than that which may tend most to advance religion, justice and the public good, and to suppress all acts and contrivances to be invented or put in use contrary thereunto. In witness whereof, I have to these presents set my hand, and thereto have affixed the seal of the said province, and caused the same to be enrolled in the secretary's office of the said province this two and twentieth day of July, in the second year of his said majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred eighty and six.

THOMAS DONGAN.

THE CITY RECORDS.

The early records of the colony, and of the city also, were written in the Dutch language, until about 1686. There is a mass of books and papers relating to Albany in the office of the secretary of state, and in the county clerk's office ; the latter in an imperfect state, and written in a very obscure manner. The records in the office of the clerk of the common council begin in 1668. The first volume consists of minutes of the court from 1668 to 1673, written in Dutch characters. The second volume consists of the proceedings of the commissaries or magistrates of the city of Albany from 1676 to 1680. The third volume contains the proceedings of the justices of the peace from 1680 to 1685. These are bound in vellum, and are mostly in the *Nederduytsche taal*, generally very well written. The common council ordered them to be translated several years ago, but the person employed for that purpose has merely given a synopsis of the two last volumes, in such a way that they are of no use to any body. The minutes of the common council are very well preserved, as far as we have observed, from the time the charter was received, in 1686. The following transactions of the common council under the charter are extracts from the records referred to, taken from the volume marked No. 3, which, by the way, is a part of the contents of No. 4, transcribed in a fairer character.

1686 TO 1695.

IN NOMINE DOMINO JESU CHRISTI AMEN.

Att a meeting of y^e Justices of y^e peace for y^e county of Albany, y^e 26th day of July, A. D. 1686.

Pieter Schuyler, gent. and Rob^t Livingston, gent., who were commissioned by y^e towne of Albanie, to goe to

New Yorke and procure y^e Charter for this citty w^h was agreed upon between y^e magistrates and y^e right hon^l. Col. Tho. Dongan, Gov. Gen^{ll}. who accordingly have brought the same along with them, and was published with all y^e joy and acclamations imaginable; and y^e said two gent^m received y^e thanks of y^e magistrates and burgesses for their diligence and care in obtaining y^e same; and whereas Pieter Schuyler is nominated and appointed to be mayor of y^e citty of Albany by y^e said charter, till such time that anoy^r. fitt p^rson be chosen in his room. Was sworn as follows :

Whereas you Pieter Schuyler are appointed and commissioned to be mayor and clerk of y^e market and coroner of y^e citty of Albany, as also coroner for y^e s^d county, by y^e charter granted to y^e s^d citty by y^e Right Hon^{le} Coll. Tho. Dongan, Gov. Gen^{ll} of this province, you doe swear by y^e ever living God, y^t y^u will truly endeavor, to y^e best of y^r skill, with a good consience and according to y^e laws of this Government dispence justice equally in all cases and to all p^rsons whereunto by vertue of y^r office you are impowered, and further officiat and perform y^e duty and office of mayor, clerk of y^e market, and coroner, in every respect to y^e best of y^r knowledge and capacity, so help y^u God.

These following persons were ordained aldermen by y^e charter for y^e ensuing year.

DIRK WESSELLS,	JOHANNES WENDEL,
JAN JANS ^Z BLEEKER,	LEVINUS VAN SCHAIK,
DAVID SCHUYLER,	ADRIAN GERRITSE.

The oath administred to them was :

Whereas, you Dirk Wessells, Jan Jans^Z Blecker, David Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Levinus van Schaik and Adrian Gerritse, by y^e charter of privileges of y^e city of Albany, graunted by y^e Right Hon^{ble} Col. Tho. Dongan, Govern^r Gen^{ll} dated y^e 22d of this instant July, and assigned, constituted and made to be y^e present aldermen for y^e city afor^sd you doe swear by y^e etternall and almighty God, that you will according to y^e best of y^r skill and capacity, truly endeavor, with a good consience and according to y^e laws of this government,

dispence justice equally and impartially in all cases and to all persons whereunto by virtue of your office you are impowered, and endeavor and further y^e welfare and prosperity of this city as farr as it in y^u lyes, so help you God.

These following persones were ordained assistants by y^e charter for y^e ensuing year.

JAN LANSING,

ALBT. RYCKMAN,

ISAAC VERPLANK,

JOCHIM STAETS,

LAWRENCE VAN ALE,

MELGERT WYNANTSE.

Whereas, you Jan Lansing, Isak Verplank, Lawrence Van Ale, Alb^t Ryckman, Jochim Staets and Melgert Wynantse are assigned, constituted and made y^e present assistants of y^e city of Albany, by charter graunted by y^e Right Hon^{ble} Col. Thomas Dongan, dated y^e 22d of this instant, July 1686, you doe swear by y^e ever living God, y^t you will according to y^r best skill and understanding att all times freely give y^r advice to y^e mayor and aldermen for y^e good manangement of y^e public affares of this citty and be aideing and assisting in y^e makeing and constituteing of orders for y^e advancem^t of trade and traffique of y^e citty afore^{sd} and further to doe and act for y^e common weill of this citty, so help y^u God.

Robt. Livingston was by charter appointed towne clerke &^a and was sworn accordingly.

Richard Pretty being assigned and constituted high sheriff of y^e citty and county of Albany, by y^e charter, and James Parker Marshall, were sworn accordingly.

Att a Court of Mayor and Aldermen held for y^e Citty of Albany y^e 17th day of August, 1686:—Present, Pr. Schuyler, mayor, Jan Jansz Blerceker, J. Wendel, Dirk Wessells, Adr. Gerritse, Lev. Van Shaike.

Hercules y^e negro of Myndert Frederikse being brought before y^e court by y^e warrant of y^e Mayor, to answer to y^e fellonious takeing out of his masters house a small chest wherein some baggs of wampum was contained belonging to y^e poor of y^e Lutheran church, and being examined doth confess y^e fact y^t upon Thursday night last he came to his masters house and fynding y^e window of y^e

chamber open went in and stole away y^e small chest wherein y^e money of y^e poor of y^e Lutheran church was kept, and broke y^e chest open without y^e gate at y^e water side with an ax.

Ordered y^t y^e said negroe be committed and secured in y^e common goale till y^e next court of sessions, when he is to be brought to his tryall.

The court of mayor and aldermen doe hereby publish and declare y^t according to y^e act of assembly they have appointed y^e freeholders of y^e city and county of Albany to meet together on Monday next, being y^e 21st of this instant month August, at y^e citty hall, and there elect a certain number of persons by y^e majority of y^e freeholders to be assessors for this ensuing year, who shall have full power and authority to make an assessment or certain rate for y^e defraying y^e publike charge of y^e county.

Actum in Albany y^e 17th day of August, 1686.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Aug, 31, 1686.

Whereas Myndert Frederickse hath made his request to y^e court that his negroe Hercules now in custody, may be punished for y^e theft y^t he committed, in stealing y^e chest of wampum out of his masters house belonging to y^e church wardens of y^e Lutheran church, and y^t y^e court order may be remitted of having his tryall at y^e sessions. Whereupon y^e court have considered y^e matter and granted his request, and ordered y^e negroe to be brought to his further examination [who again confessed the deed].

The court of mayor and aldermen having considered y^e case of y^e negroe of Myndert Frederikse called Hercules, who hath stole a chest of wampum belonging to y^e poor of y^e Lutheran parich out of y^e house of his master, where he went in a night throw y^e window, all which he confeseth, and considering how evil consequence it is and how bad example it is for y^e negers, the court have ordered y^e s^d neger Hercules to be whipt throw y^e towne att y^e cart tale by y^e hands of y^e hangman forthwith, for an example to oy^{rs}, and his master to pay y^e costts.

Sept. 10.—Regulations were passed for the observance of the Sabbath.

Sept. 11.—Ordered that whoever of y^e members of the common council shall be absent at y^e second ringing of y^e bell, being in town, at any common council day, shall forfeit six shillings, toties quoties.

Sept. 14.—Orders were passed for the regulation of the Indian trade, which are very lengthy. At this meeting the salary of Robert Livingston, “in consideration of the diverse services” which he performed as clerk, were advanced five pounds, so that he was to have £20 per ann.

Whereas it hath been found by experience that y^e bringing in of y^e fountain from y^e hill, into y^e citty hath not only been of great use to y^e inhabitants for water butt the only means, under God, of y^e quenching of y^e late fyre, wh^h oyr wise by all probability had consumed y^e whole towne; and whereas y^e spouts y^t convey y^e water to the wells in some places are gone to decay or at least so leaky that y^e wells are quite useless, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e citty have therefore thought convenient to appoint and order y^e high constable, Isaak Verplank, forthwith to cause y^e said spouts and wells to be repaired, that they may be of like use as formerly, and to keep an exact account of what y^e charge is, which shall be forthwith ordered to be paid; and al laboring persons are hereby strictly charged to assist towards y^e s^d work as they will answer y^e contrary att y^r perills; and if the said high constable be found negligent y^t he doth not hys duty herein, and y^t y^e work be not and all y^e wells and spouts compleated in y^e space of a fortnight, he shall forfeit forty shillings.

Sept. 23.—The assessors were directed to proceed to rate the county the sum of 1600 guilders beaver, or £120; and for defraying the city expenses £30, or 400 gl. beaver.

Att a Common Council held in Albany, at y^e Citty Hall of y^e said Citty on y^e 26th day of October in y^e 2d year of y^e Reign of our Souveraign Lord James y^e Second, by y^e Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland king, Defender of y^e Faith, Supream and only Lord of y^e Province of New Yorke, &c., and in y^e year of our Lord 1686:—Present, Dirk

Wessels, recorder; Adrian Gerritse, Hend. Cuyler, Albert Ryckman, aldermen; Abraham Van Tricht, Luykas Gerritse, William Groesbeek, Jan Andriese Cuyper, Gerrit Ryerse.

The common council having taken into consideration y^e charges and expenses y^e city have been at in obtaining y^e charter, and y^t it is requisite some means should be used to raise some money towards y^e defraying of y^r same have therefore concluded and unanimously resolved to dispose off and sell some lotts of grounde upon ye Plain lying on y^e south side of y^e citty for gardens, as also y^e land lying on both sides of Rutten kill for two pastures, and to that end these following persons are appointed to lay out y^e same in lotts, and to number them, to wit: Gerrit Ryerse and Luykas Gerritse, assistants, and Claes Riper and Jacob Meese, carpenters, which said lotts of grounde y^e common councill will dispose of at a publike vendu or out cry in y^e city hall on Wednesday y^e first day of December next ensuing. It is also ordered y^t y^e towne clerk put up bills at y^e ciity hall door and y^e church to give notice to all persones that they may come at y^e day appointed.

Whereas his Excell. Tho. Dongan, Capt. General and Governour in cheeffe under his Majesty of y^e Province of New York and Dependencies, by virtue of y^e power and authority in him being, from and under his said Majesty, in and by a charter bearing date y^e 22d day of July last past, given under y^e seales of y^e said province for y^e considerations therein expressed, amongst diverse oy^t things did graunt to y^e city a certain tract of land above Schin-nechtady, upon y^e Maquaas river, of a thousand acres, called Tiononderoga, and y^e other land thereunto adjoining, and whereas y^e season will now admitt that a view may be taken thereof, in order to purchase y^e same of y^e Indians, these following persons are nominated and appointed by y^e common councill, by y^e first conveniency to goe thither and view y^e said land, and make a report thereof to y^e common councill, to witt, Dirk Wessells, recorder, and Robt. Livingston, gentleman, with two other fitt persons whom they shall think fit to goe along with

them, and assist them in the prosecution of said business.

John Carter and Cobus Van Vorst porters are convened before y^e common council to take y^e oaths as porters for the city.

Ordered that y^e fyremasters goe about and visite each respective house in y^e citty, to see if there chimneys and fyrehearths be sufficient, and also that care be taken that y^e ladders and fyre hooks be upon there places and in re-
pare, all which is recommended to y^e high constable, Isak Verplank, forthwith to be put in execution.

John Gow is appointed and sworn for fyre master in y^e roome of Hend. Beekman.

Att a Common Council &c. 6th Nov., 1686.

Whereas there hath been diverse orders published from time to time concerning y^e wells and fountains of this city where sundry people rensse there cloathes, throw down water and all sorts of filth neer to y^e s^d wells, and water there horses out of y^e pale y^t hangs at y^e same, and draw water with foule pales; It is therefore ordered by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of this citty, y^t no person whatsoever shall for ye future rensse cloathes or throw water or any sort of filth in or near any of the wells or fountains within this city, nor water any horses out of y^e pale y^t hang at y^e same or draw water with any fowle or dirty pale, upon pain of forfeiture of y^e somme of 12s. for each offence, one moyety thereof to y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d citty, and y^e oy^r moyety to y^e use of y^e sheriffe, constables, or any oy^r person as shall inform or sue for y same.

Whereas we have received information y^t sundrey carmen and oy^r persons fetch sand from a topp of y^e hill where y^e old burying place hes been, insomuch y^t y^e verry coffins are exposed to publike view; ordered y^t no carman or other person shall henceforth fetch or digg any sand on y^e north side of y^e Shennechtady path, upon pain of forfeiting y^e some of twelfe shillings for each offence, one moyety [&c. as above].

Nov. 19,—It being “found inconvenient and that daily

disorders and abuses doe increase within this city by people's taking the freedom to sell all sorts of liquor by retaile both to Christians and Indians," without license, it was prohibited to sell by retail in less quantities than five gallons, without license, under penalty of £5 for each offence.

The Lycence for one yt sells by retaile.

Peter Schuyler, Esq^r May^r of y^e city of Albany, to y^e sheriffe, constables, and y^e y^e King's Maj^{es} officers, greeting, know yee y^t wee, y^e s^d mayor, have lycenced and by these presents doe lycence Volkie Pieters to sell wine, rum, and oy^r strong drink by retaile in y^e house where she now liveth in this citty, both to Christians and Indians, for one whole year next ensuing y^e date hereof; provided always shee pay such dutyes and excyse, as by y^e laws and statutes of this province are established, and behave herself according to y^e rules and orders of this city, in that behalfe made and provided, in testimony whereof we have caused y^e seale of this city to be hereunto affixed, dated y^e 22th day of Novem^{br} in y^e Reign of our Souvraign Lord James y^e second by y^e grace of God, of Engl^d Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of y^e faith.

PR. SCHUYLER, *Mayor.*

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Dec. 28, 1686.

Be it remembred y^t y^e s^d day came before y^e mayor's court, John Doe who gave this court to understand and be informed y^t Lafleur alias Rene Poupar, of y^e county of Albany, yeoman, on y^e 23^d day of Decem^r in y^e second year of his maj^{se} reign; att his house at y^e Stille water in y^e county of Albany, did trade and traffique with y^e indians, and then and there did barter with s^d indians, certain goods and merchandizes, viz^t strung wampum, stockings and oy^r indian commodities for dear skins and peltry, and did also in his house keep and conceale two hundred and thirty-four gilders in strung wampum, nine pare of indian stockings, and eight dear skins, contrare and against y^e form and effect of severall laws orders and proclamations in y^t case made

and provided, whereupon y^e said John Doe demands judgment of condemnation of y^e s^d 234 gilders, strung wampum, according to y^e papers upon s^d bunches writt, and nine pare of indian stockings and eight dear skinns, one-third part for y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, one-third part for y^e mayor, and one-third part for y^e s^d John Doe, and y^e s^d John Doe doth also demand jugem^t of this court against y^e s^d Lefleur for y^e somme of twenty pounds courant money of this province, as a fine for his so trading as aforesaid. Two-thirds thereof for y^e behoof of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of this city, and one-third part for y^e said John Doe.

Before Dirk Wessels Recorder and Aldermen, Jan. 25, 1686-7.

John Doe's information against Renne Poupar being read, and y^e s^d Renne Poupar did engage to bring proofis y^t y^e wampum was at his house in order to pay the carpenter for y^e making of his house, of which he is wanting; whereupon y^e case is put into y^e hands of y^e jury, viz^t: Jan Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Johannes de Wandel-laer, David Schuyler, Lawrence Van Ale, Johannes Cuyler, Jacob Lokermans, Melg^t Wynantse, Wessel ten Broek, Jan Vinnagen, Arent Schuyler, Anth^o Lespinard, who being gone out brings in their verdict and fynde it for y^e Col. and y^t y^e def^t hath trangressed y^e law in having zewant and stockings in his house.

The court haveing considered y^e case doe approve of y^e verdict of y^e jury, and give jugem^t against y^e 234 gl. in zew^t and 9 pare of stockings founde in his house, one-third for y^e mayor, one-third for y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and one-third for y^e informer; and moreover as an fine y^e somme of forty shillings courant money of this province, two-thirds thereof for behooff of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality of this citty, and one-third for y^e informer with costs of sute.

Rene Poupar gives in a petition, and setts forth y^t he being a stranger, did not know y^t it was prohibited to have strung wampum in his house, doth therefore pray

y^t y^e wampum seized by the sheriff may be restored, and y^e fine of forty shillings remitted.

The court deferrs y^e bussinesse till y^e mayor comes home.

Same day (see above) Richard Pretty, sheriff of y^e said citty giveth this court to understand and be informed, Arent Schuyler of this citty, trader, sometime in Decemr. last, at his dwelling house in this citty, did affront and abuse y^e fyre-masters and constables who were sent by speciall order and commission from y^e court of mayor and aldermen, to view y^e chimneys and fyre-hearths, and notwithstanding his being warned that his chimney was fowle and was desyred to clean it against next day y^t they came again, affronted them and threatened to beat them, with divers oy^r base words and actions. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t y^e s^d Arent Schuyler doe pay as a fine, y^e somme of forty shillings courant money of this province, and y^t he pay for his costs and charges £2 0 4 like courant money for his costs and charges of prosecution at y^e discretion of y^e s^d court.

Since it is very requisite y^t there be fyre-wood rid to y^e indian houses for y^e indians' accomodation and y^e traders being founde negligent in rideing y^e same according to former custome, you are hereby required in his majst name to charge and command all y^e indian traders of this citty, that in y^e space of 14 days they ride wood according to y^e list w^h shall be made by John Johnse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Robt. Sanders and Arent Schuyler, to y^e s^d indian houses, and give an acc^t to you of each load they so shall ride to y^e indian houses afores^d upon y^e penalty of each person, if they shall be negligent, to pay as a fine one ps. of $\frac{5}{8}$, and y^t y^u are in no ways to ommitt in doing whereof this shall b^e y^{re} sufficient warrant, dated in Albany y^e 24th day of February, 1686-7.

To Isaak Verplank, high constable of this city.

Att a Court of Mayor, &c., April 11. 1686-7.

Ordered that there be a pounce made upon y^e plain for y^e use of this citty and precincts thereof, to put all horses, cattle, hoggs and sheep therein, that any

ways are founde transgressing in any corn, pastures, orchards, gardins and oy^r lotts, according to law, and y^e constables to have y^e keeping thereof.

Jacobus Van Vorst, Wm. Gysbertte and Joseph Yetts, were admitted carmen, and had the following Lycences granted them: P^r. Schuyler, may^r of y^e city of Albany, sends greeting in our Lord God everlasting; know yee y^t wee y^e s^d mayor, of good and credible report, to us made by diverse credible and honest persones, y^t Jacobus Van Vorst one of y^e porters of this city, is a man meet to keep a cart and be one of y^e carters of this city; have licenced, allowed and admitted, and by these presents doe licence, allow, and admitt y^e said Jacobus Van Vorst to be one of y^e carters of this city, so y^t y^e said Jacobus Van Vorst doe not deny any body to ride or cart for them when he is not employed about y^e porter's employment, and to behave himself according to y^e rules and orders of this citty, in that behalf made and provided, in testimony whereof we have caused y^e seale of y^e said citty to be hereunto affixed, dated y^e 19th day of April, 1687, in y^e 3^d year of his majst reign.

Whereas some of y^e inhabitants of this city have been wanting in y^e makeing up their proportion of y^e stockadoes about y^e fort upon the hill, by w^h means y^e fort can not be repaired, you are hereby required in his maj^{ts} name to cause them of your comp^e y^t have not wrought and performed there part at y^e setting up of y^e stockadoes, forthwith to sett them up y^t y^e fort may be finished, in doing whereof this shall be to yⁿ a sufficient warrant, Actum in Albany, y^e 25th day of May, 1687.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., June 14, 1687.

Ordered by y^e court y^t y^e cap^{tns} of y^e respective companies doe warn y^e people under there command to keep a watch every night in y^e city till further order.

Orderd also y^t y^e sergeants of y^e respective companies goe about to raise a half years sellary for y^e ratel watch.

[Mrs. Elizabeth Van Dyck, relict of Cornelis Van Dyck applied for an appraisement of the estate.]

At a Common Council, &c., Aug. 27, 1687.

The business concerning y^e tax or rate being taken into consideration, is put to y^e vote whether y^e publike charge of y^e citty should be defrayed by an assessment or rate upon y^e inhabitants or not, and they that voted for a tax or assessment are,

Pr. Schuyler, mayor,	Albert Ryckman,
Dirk Wessels, recorder,	Hend. Cuyler,
Johannes Wendell,	Ger ^t Ryerse,
Adrian Gerritse,	Mynd ^t Harmense.
Levinus Van Schaik,	

And they y^t voted to sell of ye lands belonging to y^e city at Tionondoroga &c., are,

Wm. Claese, Luykas Gerritse, Jan Andriese.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Oct. 14, 1687.

The returns of y^e aldermen for y^e 3 respective wards, for choosing of new ones being made, and for y^e first ward are chosen Hend. Cuyler, Johannes Wendel; for y^e 2d ward Levinus Van Schaick, Jan Jans Bleeker; for y^e 3d ward David Schuyler, Alb^t Ryckman. And for y^e common councill men are choose for y^e first ward Reynier Barents, Jacob Staas, for y^e 2d warde Johannes Cuyler, W^m Claese, for y^e 3d warde Garrit Van Nesse, Ger^t Ryerse; and were sworne in there respective offices accordingly, except Capt. Wendel and Capt. Bleeker.

By the court of Mayor and Alderman of y^e citty of Albany

Whereas y^e selling of drink at unreasonable hours at night is founde inconvenient especially at this juncture of time, y^e court doe therefore hereby strictly charge and command y^t none of y^e inhabitants of this city or county thercof doe presume to sell any strong drink, beer, syder or other liquor to any person whatever after y^e Taptoo upon y^e penalty of forfeiting y^e somme of tenn shillings every person y^t shall be found drinkeing in y^e house, and if any citizen or inhabitant of this citty doe presume to

suffer people to drink in their houses any drink fetched from y^e tavern or any other places, y^e master of y^t house shall pay for every person y^t he shall so admitt to drinke in his house after y^e Taptoo aforesaid, y^e somme of six shillings courant money of this province.

And whereas divers persons were warned last year to ride a load of fyrewood to y^e watch house, have been negligent in doing y^e same; all persons are hereby warned y^t have not brought y^e load of wood accordingly, y^t they bring or cause to bring y^e same to y^e guardhouse in y^e space of 8 days, else it shall be brought from there yards upon there cost and charge and moreover pay a fine of 2s, and if there be no wood in there yards a load of wood shall be brought upon there charge and brought to y^e garde. Dated in Albany y^e 17th day of Oct. 1687.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

May 23, 1688.—Isak Verplank, high constable, and Benony van Corlaer, Evert Wendel Junr., and Johannes de Wandelaer, constables, were dismissed, and thanked for their good service.

And Benony van Corlaer was sworn high constable for y^e ensuing year, and Pr. Davidse Schuyler and Johannes van Sante sworne as constables, and Evert Banker.

Oct. 14, 1688.—The returns for y^e aldermen of y^e citty of Albany for y^e ensuing year, were, for aldermen,

Johannes Wendell, Levinus van Schaik, for y^e first ward.

Jan Jansz Bleeker, Jan Lansing, second ward.

Albert Ryckman, David Schuyler, thirde ward.

And for y^e common councill or assistants,

Reynier Barrentse, Evert Banker, 1st warde.

Johannes Beekman, Isaak Verplanke, 2d warde.

Johannes Abeel, Johannes Mingael, 3d warde.

Who were sworn in their respective offices accordingly. For constables this ensuing year: Johannes van Sante, high constable, Phill. Forest, 1st warde; John Nack, 2d do; Wessel ten Broek, 3d do.

November 27, 1688.—Anthony Lispenard petitions y^e court y^t order might be taken to pay y^e funerall charges

of Mons. Salvay, a Frenchman of Canada, who dyed at his house in June last, since he is daily troubled with people who demand y³ money of him. [The effects of deceased ordered to be sold to pay charges.]

Ordered y^t John Van Loon, late coroner of this city, deliver y² papers of Adrian van Ilpendam, notary publike, deceased, to Robert Livingston, towne clerk, in order if any persons are minded to have copies of those instruments they may have them.

The last will and testament of Adrian Gerritse Papendorp, in his life time burger and inhabitant of this city, is brought into court by Johannes Abeel, and proved by y^e oaths of Jan Janse Bleeker and Johannes Lansing, witnesses thereto, and his wife Jannetie Croon, therein named, was approved to be heir and executrix to y² s^d will. Ordered y^t y² will afores^d be translated and recorded, and she referred to his excellency Sir Edm. Andross, Cap^t. Gen. and Gov. in Cheeffe of his Majs. territory and dominion of N. England, for further confirmation of y^e probate thereof.

June 5, 1688.—Adam Vrooman doth petition y^e common council y^t whereas Rode y^e Maquase sachem, for diverse considerations hath about three years agoe granted him two flatts or plains upon both sides of y^e Maquase river above Hend. Cuyler's land, containing about eleven morgen, w^h said land he doth presume is included in y² grant given to this city and inserted in their charter, and therefore prays y^t y² mayor, aldermen and commonality would be pleased to grant him a conveyance for y² s¹ two parcells of land lying neer y^e stone house, so called by y^e Indians, as you goe to y^e Maquase country, and 40 acres of wood land adjoining them, which would be a convenient settlement for y² s¹ Adam Vrooman, and is willing to pay a small acknowledgement for y^e same yearly. [The lands were granted, consisting of sixty-two acres, for a yearly rent of two bushels of winter wheat, conditioned that he should build a small house on it and plow a part of the land the next spring.]

Whereas P^r Schuyler and Rob^t Livingston did stand engaged to Capt. Andrew Bowne for y^e somme of eighty three pounds fifteen shillings with y^e interest a ten per cent from y^e 22^l of July, 1686, which they now necessitate to borrow, towards y^e payment of y^e charter, we whose names are underwritten doe hereby engage to indemnify and bear harmless y^e s^d Rob^t Livingston his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, from any damage y^t he might incur by paying of y^e s^d somme or any part thereof; and whereas P^r Schuyler mayor and Johannes Cuyler one of y^e assistants doe engage to satisfy and pay Capt. Andrew Bowne y^e s^d somme of £83 15s. with two years interest, at ten per cent, we whose names are hereunto subscribed doe for our selves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, oblige our selves to pay or cause to be paid unto Mr. Pieter Schuyler, mayor, and Johannes Cuyler, in y^e space of a year after y^e date hereof each of us severally y^e somme of seven pounds three shillings and six pence, with our proportion of a year's interest, if y^e s^d mayor shall have occasion to take up y^e money to pay s^d Capt. Bowne, that is each a fourteenth part; for y^e payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bynde our selves our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and every of them, firmly by these presents, as witness our hands in Albany, y^e 23^d day of July, 1688.

Signed by y^e mayor, recorder, y^e 6 aldermen, and 6 assistants.

December 4, 1688. Upon application of Dom Godevridus Van Dell who gives y^e court to understand y^t by y^e testimony of divers antient inhabitants, y^e kings high way went formerly to y^e westward of y^e great pasture by y^e Beverskill along Shermerhorns pasture and not over y^e same as y^e open way between Shermerhorns pasture doth sufficiently evidence doth therefore desyre y^t y^e high way may be orderd to be as it was formerly where it may be laid out very conveniently: or if y^r worsps juge more convenient y^t the high way be kept throw y^e pasture as it has been admitted this last summer, then y^e s^d Dom Dellius requests y^t y^e old highway which lyes without y^e

pasture to witt from y^e Beverskill or creek to y^d end of Shermerhorns pasture may be added to y^e great pasture.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen doe juge it commodious and requisite, yea absolute necessary y^t y^e highway be forever throw y^e great pasture, and not where Dom Dellius alledges y^o old path went formerly, and doe therefore after mature consideration grant y^t y^e old highway from y^e Beverskill to y^o end of Shermerhorns pasture be joyned to y^e great pasture, and y^t whoever hereafter shall possess or enjoy y^e s^d great pasture may freely inclose, keep and enjoy y^o s^d old highway for ever, and Mr. Marte Gerritse one of his majestys justices of y^e peace, who joyns with s^d pasture declares y^t he doth relinquish all claim and pretence which he might or could pretend to y^e s^d highway for him and his heirs for ever.

Att a Mayors Court &c., Dec. 11th, 1688.

Dom^o Gideon Schaets doth by Bennony Van Corlaer produce into court y^o last will and testament of his deceased wife, Barentie Hendricks, dated y^o 26th Oct. 1688, whereunto were wittnesses Paulus Martense and John Harris, who being called, declared upon oath that they see y^o s^d Barentie Hendrickse in good and perfect memory and in sound understanding when she signd and sealed s^d will. Ordered y^t y^o s^d will be translated and recorded accordingly.

Whereas divers complaints have been made concerning y^e bakers who sell there wheat bread at such dear rates, notwithstanding y^e cheapness of y^e corn. Ordered y^t y^e bakers and whatever persons who expose bread to sale in this city doe take no more than one penny, half-penny or five stuyvers zewant for a loaf of fine wheat bread, which must weigh one pound English weight and y^e same finenesse as hitherto they have made, which order to continue for y^e space of one whole year after y^e date hereof or further order.

It is further orderd y^t no persone whatever presume to cutt down any of y^e townes old stockadoes till y^o spring, when new ones is to be putt in y^e room, upon pain and penalty of ten shillings.

Whereas great inconveniences and confusion doth arise by divers persones assumeing to themselves y^e liberty to make use of y^e towne ladders for there owne occasion which were made for y^e citys use in time of need, in so much that verry few are to be found in there places where they were first ordained: It is therefore ordered by y^r mayor and aldermen y^t y^r fyre masters doe inspect into y^r condition of s^d ladders and fyrehooks y^t they be in good condition and repara, and y^t in some convenient place of each ward there be at least 2 good ladders of 25 foot, and 2 of 15 foot with iron hooks, fast to y^r ladder and 2 fyrehooks which will make 12 ladders and 6 hooks for y^e 3 respective wards, and whatever ladders or hooks shall be founde over and above y^e s^d number y^r fyremasters are to take care they be hung at y^e church. It is further orderd y^t no person or persons whatever presume to take or use any of y^e s^d ladders without leave of some one of y^e fyremasters for y^e time being, upon y^e forfeiture of one shilling courant money of this provence, but if he ask leave of any of y^e fyremasters y^r person using y^r s^d ladder shall pay 2d. per diem.

It is ordered likewise y^t y^e constables, together with John Gow, Anthony Lespinard, Melgert Wynantse and Hen^r. Bries fyremasters for y^e ensuing year, joyntly see y^e above s^d orders put in execution and frequently visit the houses and hearths of this city, if that they be without danger and sufficient and if any be founde deficient or there chimneys fowle they shall pay as a fine y^r somme of three shillings courant money of this province.

At a Common Council, &c, Dec. 11, 1688.

The mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e city of Albany having taken into consideration y^e burger or small pakt which hath been paid by y^e inhabitants of this towne time out of mind, towards y^e defraying of y^e publike charge thereof, which s^d packt or excise is continued by his excellency y^e gov^r for y^e space of two years, upon y^e mayors and aldermen's request; and whereas many frauds are committed by y^e merchants and inhabitants of this city by selling their rom and oy^r liquor without acquainting

y^e towne treasurer therewith, or using y^o sworn porters to house y^o same, it is therefore hereby ordered that no inhabitant of this city do presume to take or receive into their houses any rom, wyne, beer, or other excysable liquor, above y^o quantity of five gallons, or that hath by y^o an-tient custome of this citty hes been liable to pay y^e s^d burger packt, without y^o sworn porters, and before they fetched a note of y^e treasurer of this city, of the quantity which they so have purchased, in order y^t y^e excyse may be collected accordingly. And if any merchant who shall receive rom in order to dispose of y^e same, shall refuse or deny to give an account to y^o towne treasurer how he hes disposed of his s^d liquor, or who can not give a just acc^t thereof y^o s^d merch^t or merch^{ts} shall be lyable to pay y^e excyse for y^e liquor whereof he can give no such accompt. And in case any person is found to take or receive any rom, wine or beer, or other excysable liquor into his house without y^o sworne porters or a note of y^e treasurer, they shall be lyable to pay as a fine to y^e citty y^o somme of six shillings for each anker or tenn gallons which they so shall take or receive into their houses or sellers as aforesaid.

It was also determined at this sitting to demand 18d "courant money of this province" for the acknowledgement of conveyances before the mayor, recorder or aldermen. James Parker was allowed 50s. per annum as marshal. The will of Carsten Frederikse was produced by his widow Tryntie Warners, and proved by Evert Janse, the other witness, Stoffell Janse, being dead.

Att a Mayors Court &c., Jan. 15, 1689.

Anthony Lespinard was appointed by y^o mayor and aldermen to be viewer of corn in this citty, and took his oath accordingly, and is to have for each time he is desyred to view y^o same 9^d if y^e corn be good of his y^t receives, and if bad or not merchandable by y^t delivers.

Forasmuch as it is thoug^t convenient y^t y^e stockadoes be removed from y^o place where they now lye and planted rounde this city where y^e old stood, and since it can not

well be effected without due order be taken y^t an equal division be made of y^o proportion, and every person acquainted where there stockadoes ought to be putt up and from whence they are to fetch them. It is therefore orderd by y^e mayor and aldermen of this city y^t y^e assistants doe make a dividend of y^e new stockadoes: how many rodd every person according to there ability should putt up and from whence they are to bring them where it is nearest and most convenient, beginning at y^o place y^t is open between Dirk Dragoons and y^e point, and so round northward as far as y^o said new stockadoes will reach; all which are to be putt up in y^e space of a month after y^e date hereof.

Actum in Albany y^e 6th day of March 1689.

By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y^e City of Albanie, and y^e Justices of y^e Peace of y^e County afores^d, the 21st day of May, 1689.

Present the mayor, recorder, all the aldermen and assistants, justices, Rob^t Sanders and Abr. Schuyler.

Whereas the selling and giving of strong drinke to y^e Indians at this present juncture is founde by experience not only inconvenient but extream dangerous insomuch y^t y^e greatest part of y^e traders and inhabitants of this city have made their application to us, y^t it may strickly forbidd, since y^o Indians by their excessive drinking are so insolent and troublesome y^t nothing but y^e greatest mischeeffs and calamities can be expected if not prevented we doe therefore hereby strickly prohibite and discharge all y^o inhabitants of y^e citty and county of Albany to sell or give any rom, brandy, or strong liquor, beer or cyder, to any Indian or Indians, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon y^o penalty of five pounds, toties quoties, and because it hes been founde by experience y^t it will almost be impossible to make discovery of y^e breach of this order by y^o ordinary method of probation in regard y^e same will be managed with so much secrecy as none will be privy thereto but y^e delinquents themselves, or Indians whose testimonys are not held valid of law, for y^e discovery therefore of such secret and dangerous practices we doe

hereby order and declare y^t upon information made to y^s mayor, recorder, aldermen, or justices of ye peace, by any Christian Indian or Indians against any person or persons whatsoever, of y^e breach of this order, the said magistrate or justice of y^s peace shall issue out his warrant, requiring him forthwith to come before him; then and there if he can upon his oath so purge himselfe of such accusation as aforesaid, which if such person shall refuse to doe, y^e matter of fact in y^e accusation contained shall be taken for granted, and y^e s^d magistrate or justice of y^s peace shall forthwith issue out execution to y^e sheriff or any constable to levy y^e fine and charges by distress upon y^s offenders goods and chattles without any further processe or tryall, always provided y^t it shall be in y^r power of y^s mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e s^t city, if they see cause to give or dispose of any small quantity of rom to some particular Sachims, who come here upon publike bussinsse any prohibition aboves^d in any manner notwithstanding. The said fyne to be disposed of as follows vizt: y^s one half or moyety for y^s high sherriffe of y^s county for y^e time being if he informs, and y^s other half for y^s mayor, aldermen and commonalty afors^d, and if y^s s^d sheriffe doth not inform, he is to have y^e quarter part and y^s informer y^e half and y^e citty y^e other quarter part.

Whereas we are informed y^t one Dubison is intended to transport himself and family to Canida, being suspected to have kept a secret correspondence with y^e French there, and it being juged dangerous to suffer such a percon to live at Sarachtoge or any place of this county at this juncture of time where he may have conveniency to keep such a correspondence. You are therefore hereby required in his majestys name to bring y^e s^d Dubison and family forthwith here, in order that they may be secured from any such dangerous designs, in doing whereof this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal in Albany y^s 14th of June, 1689.

To Anthony Van Shaik, Constable of y^e Halfmoon.

Albany y^e first day of July, 1689.

The proclamation for proclaimeing there majesty, king William and queen Mary, king and queen of England, France and Ireland, &^a being brought hither from N. York immediately upon y^e receipt thereof, y^e mayor and recorder caused y^e court of aldermen and common councile to assemble, who attended accordingly and haveing considered of y^e greatest solemnity y^t could be used in so short a time appointed y^e cittizens to be in arms abut 12 o'clock, which haveing done they went in order from y^e city hall up to there majestys fort where there majestys were proclaimed in solemn manner in English and Dutch; y^e guns fyreing from y^e fort and volley of small arms; y^e people with loud aellamations crying God save king W^m. and queen Mary. Afterwards they marched down to y^e city hall where there majestys were again pròclaimed. Y^e night concluded with y^e ringing of y^e bell, bone fyres, fyre works and all other demonstrations of joy.

Aug. 13, 1689.—The peticons of Adam Vrooman and Pr. Van Olinda, Robert Sanders and Claes Lawrence Van Purmurent being read in court, who request for parcells of land in Tionondoroge, belonging to y^e city, which the court will consider of.

A Proclamation by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany.

Whereas by these late revolutions diverse persons have taken the freedom to fetch Indians with their packs into their houses, and to be so troublesome and importune to y^e heathens, that they have complained they could not eat their victualls quietly, which is contrare to the wholesome laws and orders made by this city for y^e regulation of y^e Indian trade; wee doe therefore hereby, in y^e name of there maj^{es}, King William and Queen Mary, publish and declare that no person or persons whatsoever, within this city, shall upon y^e arrivall of any Indian or Indians, address themselves to speake to them of and concerning trade, nor shall entice them either within or without y^e gates of y^e s^d citty, by signs or otherwise,

howsoever, to trade with themselves or any other persones, upon payne and penalty of paying for each offence, if committed without y^c gates of y^s s^d citty, y^e somme of three pounds, if within y^e same y^e somme of six shillings only; which fine is to be for y^e behooffe of such person as shall sue for the same. That no person or persons whatsoever within this citty shall presume to take any Indian or Indians into there houses with pack or packs of beaver or peltry, and so trade them, upon penalty of paying as a fine for such offence 30 shillings, and y^e Indian or Indians with said packs immediately to depart out of y^c house without trading, directly or indirectly. That no person or persons whatever within this city shall send out or make use of any broakers, whether Christians or Indians, in y^e management of y^e Indian trade, upon payn and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y^e somme of five pounds, one moyety thereof for ye use of mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d city, and y^e other moyety to such person as shall sue for y^e same. That no person or persones whatsoever within this city shall trade for or receive any beavers, peltry, or other Indian commodities from any Indian or Indians, after y^e ringing of y^c bell at eight of y^e clock on y^e night, upon payn and penalty of forfeiting such commodities so traded for and received as afores^d, two third parts to y^e use of y^c mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e s^d citty, and y^e other third part to y^e use of such person as shall sue for y^e same. That no person or persons whatsoever within this city doe presume to trade or traffique with, or by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, entice any Indians so to doe upon y^e sabbath day, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting such goods so traded for as afores^d, as also on payne and penalty of paying as a fine for such offence, y^e somme of forty shillings to y^e use of such person as shall sue for y^e same. Actum in Albany y^c 13th day of August, in y^e first year of y^e reign of William and Mary, king and queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of y^e faith, A^o 1689.

Resolved, y^t y^e fall waters on y^e Bevers kill or creek, where Melgert Wynants intends to erect a saw mill, be sold to y^e deakons of y^e Netherdutch church for y^e somme of £25, to pay for y^e maintenance of Dicke Jan Cornelise, one of y^e poor belonging to this county.

Sept. 29, 1689.—The common council being convened to give their votes for a treasurer for this citty for y^e ensuing year, doe by plurality of voyces choose Mr. Jan Becker.

Albany y^e 14th day of Oct., 1689.

This day being appointed by y^e charter of this city for y^e aldermen of y^e respective wards to bring there returns of y^e aldermen chosen for y^e ensuing year, which were

Johannes Wendel, Levinus van Schack, for y^e 1st ward.

Claes Ripse van Dam, Jan Jansz Bleeker, for y^e 2d ward.

David Schuyler, Albert Ryckman, for y^e 3d ward.

The assistants chosen for this year were

Reynier Barents, Evert Banker, for y^e 1st ward.

Johannes Cuyler, Jan Nack, for y^e 2d ward.

Ger^t Ryerse, Eghbert Teunise, 3d ward.

Y^e constables were Pr. Boss, for y^e 1st ward; Joh. Appel, for y^e 2d; Gert. van Ness, for y^e 3d. Phill. For-
eest was sworne high constable.

This day being the 14th of Oct., 1689, Cap^t Thomas, commander of there majestys fort of Albany, took y^e oath of fidelity to there majestys king W^m and Q. Mary.

Albany, 29th of Oct., 1689.

Zacharias Sickells, ratel man desyres he may have payment of 123 g^l wampum, which is due to him for his service as ratel watch. Ordered y^t y^e sergents make y^e division of y^e inhabitants, and y^e constables to collect s^d money.

Whereas wee are informed y^t y^e watch of this citty is so irregularly kept that few or none of y^e inhabitants of this city doe appear upon y^e guard when it is there turn,

which of necessity must be occasioned by y^e remisseness, connivance and negligence of y^e commission officers, whose duty it is to see y^e orders concerning y^e settleing of y^e garde of this city putt into execution, particularly y^e order made by y^e court martial y^e 28th of November last, by which means the city is in eminent danger and many dissasters, calamities, mischeefs and confusion might ensue.

And since it is a duty incumbent upon us to see y^t good watch and orders be kept in this city, and to use all possible means y^t y^e same may be effected, we doe therefore in there majestys name, king W^m. and queen Mary, require y^t y^e commission officers of this city doe take especial care that y^e s^d order of y^e court marshall hereunto annexed, be putt into execution, which is so easy for y^e people y^t none but enemies to y^e peace, wellfare and tranquillity of this, there majestys city, can refuse; and therefore you are hereby enjoyned to cause y^e s^d four men of each comp. to be warned to attend y^e watch; which if they shall refuse, neglect and not appear according to order, y^t then you see they pay y^e fine, or be punished for y^e said offence according to y^e rules and methods usual in this city. And if we shall hereafter fynde y^t y^e garde be not kept according to y^e s^d orders, we declare we shall be necessitate to take other measures y^t so such a great neglect may not be imputed to us or lye at our door since the preservation and peace of there majestys city as it hath hitherto been, so it is still our principall aim and desyre.

And whereas there hes been severall orders given from time to time, to Cap^t Wendel and Cap^t Bleeker to compleat y^e works about y^e city which fell to there share, which still is left undone, and not knowing how soon we may have occasion for y^e same, we doe in an especiall manner desyre and require that they may with all speed call there people together and perfect, and compleat said works according to there proportion, y^t so we may be in a capacity to resist an enemy if they should make any attaque, which God forbid. Given under our hand and seal. Albany y^e 28th day of Dec., 1689.

PR. SCHUYLER, Mayor.

In the year 1690 y^e 14th of Oct., when Jacob Lysler had usurped y^e gov^t the following persons were chosen aldermen: John Becker, Evret Banker, John Bleeker, Claes Ripse, Ger^t Ryerse, Eghbert Teunise.

Assistants, Johannes de Wandelaer, Hend^d van Dyck, Luykas Gerritse, P^r Davidtse, Joh. Abeell, Ger^t van Ness.

Att a Common Councill &c. 7th Nov., 1689.

The common council of this city being called by y^e mayor to consult of business relating to y^e welfare of this citty, Jan Nack, trader and gunstokmaker, one of y^e assistants of this citty, being sent for by y^e mayor, y^e s^d Jan Nack answers to y^e marshal y^t went for him as follows: "*Neen wat meenje ick ben voor een gatt niet gevangen, sall ick gaan teykenen voor dat volk dat Leyslers volk te gemoet sall gaen.*" Waerop d marshal seyde, "*Will gy d mayor nied ghehoorsaeme wanneer hy u ontbiedt?*" Hy antw., "*Wat pratje nu van de mayor; isser eens na court well gehouden, weet gy well wateer to doen is: myn heele wyck seggen al te mael behalve 4 dat zy cost genoeg hebben voor Leyslers volk dat boven comt.*" Waerop d marshall seyde vorders, "*Ben gy goon common councill man?*" "*Jae,*" seyde hy, "*alst volk hier was,*" meenend sd N. Yorkse comp^e dan soude hy comen. Jan Nack, by y^e perswasion of Joh. Cuyler and Reynier Barents, assistants, being came to y^e common councill who acknowledges to have give y^e answer as y^e marshall did relate, and moreover says y^t he acknowledges one Capt. Jacob Leysler to be his head, who is chosen by N. York to be y^e commander in cheeffe. Jan Nack was forgiven this fault, promising to comporte himself better for y^e future.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., July 14, 1691.

Gerrit van Ness p^l Jochim Staets, Barent Lewys deft^s.

The p^l demands of the deft^s y^e summe of £3 11s, for 71 inch and half thick plancks delivered to them the 8th of december 1690, as appears by there note under there hands.

The deft^s confesse to have received said quantity of planks, but that they were for the use of there majesys fort and therefore no ways obliged to pay the same. Umphrey Seward and John Carter being sworn in court, declares that Gerrit Van Ness delivered the said planks in the fort, and that they were used in said fort, y^t is to say part for the gallerys, the remainder was pyled under the gallerys till y^c mayor Pr Schuyler rec^d the fort, and then the remainder was used for the galleryes y^t goes to the house off office and for the prisone house and for the floor of the garde room.

The business deferred till y^c next court day.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., July 14, 1691.

Johannes Cuyler attorney for M^{rs} Anna Cuyler p^l Arnout Cornelise deft^s.

The p^l demands of y^c def^t by bill under his hand and seal, dated the first of Aprill 1687, y^e somme of two hundred, ninety and seven gilders, seventeen and $\frac{1}{2}$ styvers in bevers, to be paid in bevers, which is at 6gl. per lb. is nine and forty lb. and $\frac{5}{8}$ with cost. Damages 50sh.

The plf^t confesses y^e deb^t and that it is his hand and seal, neither is he unwilling to pay the same if he were able, and with all prays y^t the court would take the case in consideration, since the goods were carried to Ottowawa, for to bring those farr nations here to advance the trade of this place—part whereof was given to the Sinnekes toward the redemption of 9 Ottawawa Indians, and since they were taken by the French and robb^d of all they had and made slaves in a manner, desyred time to pay the same.

The court have taken the case into consideration and order the def^t Arnout Cornelise, to pay to y^c p^l the somme of two hundred ninetyseven gilders, seventeen and $\frac{1}{2}$ stuyvers in bevers according to obligation, and that in merchandable bevers of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Duytch weight for 8gl. with costs of sute.

The Indian boy of Pr. Van Wuggelum was examined concerning his having been taken at Klinkenbergh by two French and three Indians.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., August 25, 1691.

The assistants of the citty of Albany, Pl., Johannes Wendel def^t in an action for tradeing with y^o Indians at Onnondgo, by Arnout Cornelise viele, his corrspndent contrarie to law and the charter of priviledges of this city. The def^t pleads not guilty. The p^l produces two wittnesses, swore before Gerrit Ryerse, justice of the peace, as there testimony will make appear, and y^t he did send severall Indian goods to Armout to trade with, as letter to Mr. Wendell doth prove, and return of peltry for pay^t of the said goods.

The jury brings in there verdict and find y^e defen^t guilty, y^e court approves of y^e verdict and orderd the defd^t to pay a fine of eight pounds, courant money of y^e province, cum expences.

Sept. 22, 1691.—A petion of Jo. van Loon being read, setting forth how that a chest with sundrey goods, a basket of yron worke, and a bell being left with him by Mr. Harrison the priest, which goods were taken away by force and arms by John Cornelise Vyselaer in y^e time of y^e late revolution; prays that he may be orderd to restour me y^e goods according to the inventory taken by John Cuyler, or else to pay all y^e damages that y^e said van Loon may be freed about it.

Jan Cornelise Vysselaer confesses y^t he took the chest, basket and bell, out of John van Loons house, where Will. Hollie livd, and that he did it by order of Jan Bruyn, Johannes Provost and Rich^d Pretty, sheriffe, which sheriffe putt y^e broad arrow upon it.

The court orders that Jan van Loon shall produce y^e inventory next court day, in order y^t y^e bussiness may be further inspected into.

Albany, Oct. 14th, 1691.

This day being appointed by the charter of this citty for y^e aldermen of the respective wards to bring there returns of the aldermen chosen for the ensuing year, are as follows:

Livinus van Skaik, Evert Banker, for y^e first ward.

Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, second ward.

Gerrit Reyerse, Joh. Abeel, the 3d ward.

Assistants, Reynier Barents, Hend. van Dyk, 1st ward.

Joh. Cuyler, Jan. Vinnagell, 2d ward.

Wessell Ten Brook, Bennony van Corlaer, 3d ward.

Jacob Staets, Joh. de Wandelaer, assessors; Joh. Becker, constable, 1st ward.

Joh. Beekman, Will. Claese, assessors; Gysb. Marceles, constable, 2d ward.

Gerrit v. Ness, Alb^t Ryckman, assessors; Hend. Hanse, constable, 3d ward.

Mayors Court &c., Nov. 3d, 1691.

Johannes Bratt p^l Jurian van Hoese def^t. The p^l declares y^t ye def^t accused him for stealing $\frac{1}{2}$ canoe load of water millions. The def^t denyes it, where with y^e p^l was satisfied and so y^e bussinesse was determined.

John Gilbert, Wessell Ten Brook, bakers, prays y^t the prise of wheat bread may be rased, since corn is dearer. The court will consider of it.

The representatives for this city, informing y^e common council y^t y^e assembly made an act for the raising of one hundred and fifty men for y^e security of y^e fronteers of there majestys province in this country, who may be expected here speedily; it is concluded to quarter them in this city, and at y^e Greenbush, and y^e Island, and at the mill, and these following persons are appointed to quarter said men, to make there tickets ready for the constable against they come: Reynier Barents, Joh. Cuyler, Wessell Ten Brook, Hend. van Dyk, Jan Vinnagell, Bennony van Corlaer.

But in regarde y^e inhabitants are so extreemely impoverished by this war, in so much y^t they are not able to provide and furnish y^e souldiers with bedding for the winter; it is thought convenient to write to y^e hon^{ble} command^r in cheiff and councill to desyre them to send up bedding with there men, and if they should not send duffells or blanketts and for y^t purpose to request that so much money of y^e proportion of this city and county tax towards y^e 2000£ act may be appropriated for that

use, to buy bedding for y^e souldiers both of the fuzilleers in toune already, and them that are dayly expected.

Nov. 17, 1691.—Ordered that the six assistants doe, according to the resolution of the common councill y^e 3d instant quarter the souldiers in towne in their respective wards, in there prepare billets for them y^t are expected dayly.

The assistants propose y^t order may be taken concerning y^e burger excyse in the time of the revolution, that it may be collected for the cittyes use. Ordered that this day fortnight a common council be convened in the afternoon at 2 o'clock to consult about this affair.

December 1, 1691.—Robert Livingston *vs.* Jan Bronk. The plaintiff demands 180 lb. *speck*, and 418gl. 14st. *ze-want*, to be paid in wheat, at 5 skepels per beaver. The def^t says y^t seven and forty lb. *bakon* was delivered on y^e sade acc^t, and ought to be deducted off y^e 188 lb *porke* but referrs y^e businesse to the bench, and also of y^e wheat. The court graunts judgem^t against y^e def^t to pay 188 lb. *porke* and y^e *f* 418 : 14 *zw^t*. in money or wheat, y^t is tenn pound nine shillings & 4¼d, with cost, and the sheriffe to take y^e def^t in custody till he hath given sufficient security to pay y^e same in three weeks time.

Feb. 9, 169½.—The will of Capt. Joh. Wendell proved, by the oaths of Barent Lewis and Gerrit Lansing, and “y^e goedvrouw Elizabeth nominated sole executrix.”

Robert Livingston *vs.* Elisabeth van Tricht. The plff. by his declaration demands of y^e def^t y^e somme of £13 19s. for excyse of 3 hhds of rom brought up in July 1689, in Dirk Bensing's boate, and by her received and selled. The def^t confesses y^t she rec^d y^e 3 hhds of rom in dispute into her house and seller, but that shee disposed only of one hh^d of 90 gallons, which she will pay, but y^t y^e other 2 hh^d rom belonged to her suster, Lena Rombouts, who hes promised payment for y^e same and given it under her hand, which y^e plaintive hes to show, and moreover that her suster had sent the pl. a note whereby she promised to pay the money in the spring.

Whereas there is 3 hhds rom landed at Albany out of the boate Unity, Dirk Bensing master, the 3^l July, 1689, sellered at widow Van Tricht's house, and being a dispute about the guaging of it. Mr. Jacob Teller owned the rom, the contents of it 90, 90, 91, is gallons 271 and I doe declare I know not better but he undertook the payment of it. [Was signed] Wm. SHAW, gager.

The case being given in charge of the following jury, viz^t. Reynier Barentse, Hend. Van Dyk, Gerrit Lansing, Evert Wendell, Joh. Bleeker, Isaak Verplank, Jean Rosie, Luykas Gerritse, Pr. Davidtse Schuyler, Abraham Staets, Bay. Croesveld, William Claese Groosbeek. They the said jury after some consideration thereof, came to the barr, delivered in there verdict, and doe find for the plaintiff. It is therefore considered by y^e court that the def^t pay to the pl. y^e somme of four pounds tenn shillings in currant money of this province for y^e excyse of one hh^d of 90 gall. accord. to confessⁿ and for y^e 2 hh^{ds} y^e pl. may take his remedy against the widow Rombouts, remaining nine pounds nine shill. for y^e 2 hh^d who ouns y^e same by her hand writing.

Att a Mayor's Court, June 28, 1692.

Joh. Cuyler, attorney of Isaak & Volkquijn Kip & Toussain Domis merchts. at Amsterdam, vs. Wm. Teller. Demands by his declaration y^e somme of i hundred and eighty-two gilders five stuyers bever, as also an yron ballance with 2 skales and about 300 lbs. yron weights delivered him by Jacob Sanders factor of y^e said gent: The def^t desyres time for to answer because his books and papers and other evidences are at N. Yorke. The court graunt y^e def^t time till y^e next court day to answer; except he produce som materiall reason why he should not be ready.

Joh. Rooseboom vs. Gerrit Luykasse. The Pl. complains against Gerr^t Luykasse in an action of defamation y^t he y^e Def^t did say to y^e Pl. you, meaning the said Joh. are a rogue and dogg, and diverse other base scandalous and malitious words against y^e s^d Joh. did expresse and him did threaten to strike, challengeing him y^e said Joh.

to fight, whereby he y^e s^d Joh. hath lost his good name, credit and reputation, to y^e dammage of him y^e s^d Johannes 150£. The Pl. [def.] in his oune proper person comes into the court and defends and says he is not guilty in manner and form as y^e Pl. declares against him, and thereof puts himself upon y^e countrey. Jury—Hend. Van Dyk, Eghb. Teunise, Bennony Van Corlear, Johannes Beekman, Johannes Apeell, Hend. Bries, Mynd^t Harmense, David Schuyler, Hans. Hendrikse, Hend. Hanse, Joh. Van Sante, Jonas Volkertse. The jury bring in there verdict and fynde the Def. not guilty. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t the Def^t be freed of y^e Pl. sute, and y^e Pl. orderd to pay costs of court.

Bata Cloet wife of J. Cloet prisoner at Canida Pl. *vs.* Sander Glen & Barent Wemp executors of Sweer Teunise Def^t. The Pl. demands nine pounds six shillings and sixpence for y^e remaining pay^t of a negroe called Jacob, sold by old Joh. Cloet to Sweer Teunise, and produces y^e book of s^d John Cloet sen. kept by her husband John Cloet Jun. [The defts. ask time.]

Att a Common Councill &c., July 23, 1692.

The assistants of this citty doe complain against Johannes Bratt, Pietre Villeroy, David Keteleyn, Willem Hendrikse, Hend. Janse and Daniel Bratt, for trading with the *five* nations, against the charter priviledges of this city, pray y^t they may be apprehended and presented according to law.

The cous'l will consider of it till to morrow morning at 7 o'clock; in y^e meantime order Mr. Livingston to inquire where they are, and what there intentions is for such a breach.

July 24, 1692.—The common councill being again conveined to consider about these persons tradeing with y^e five nations, contrary to law, mentioned in the record yesterday: and doe order y^t Johannes Bratt, David Ketelheyn, Pr. Villeroy, Willem Hendrikse, Hend. Janse and Daniel Bratt, doe each pay y^e somme of five pounds fine. Mr. Wessels and Mr. Gow who are to account with the city treasurer for y^e same in y^e space of 3 days time,

and gave a bond of fifty pounds each, not to doe the like offence in y^e space of a year and a day; and they that are in the county doe not comply with this order, then a warrant to issue out to apprehend y^m and to try them before any court of record in this county or province, according as y^e law directs.

And in regard y^t Johannes Claese and Johannes Luykasse are also gone to trade to the 5 nations, against y^e laws of this place after they were fetched bak in contempt of the authority; they are also to pay each seven pounds tenn shillings courant money upon there arrival, and give bonde of £50 a p^s not to trade soe in a year and a day, and they not complying with this favorable order, then to be prosecuted according to law.

July 27, 1692.—The common council are convened upon y^e request of Johannes Barentse Bradt and David Ketelheijn and there frindes in behalfe of themselves and the other 4 who have transgressed y^e court and orders of this citty in tradeing with y^e 5 nations, contrare to law, who were ordered to pay a fine y^e 24th instant of five pounds a piece, and declare that they have lost by there journey; and moreover that they were willing to give all y^t they had in y^e world for liberty to depart from this place to gett a livelihood, since there parents is not able longer to maintain them. Whereupon the common council have considered there request, and order y^t they severally shall give bonds of fifty pounds not to doe the like offence in a year and a day, and have remitted y^e fine of five pounds a piece, to forty shillings a piece for y^e six, to witt. Johannes Bradt, David Ketelheyn, Pr. Villeroy, William Hendricks, Hendrick Janse and Daniel Bradt, which fine of forty shillings a piece is to be paid in eight days by y^e said Joh. Bradt and David Ketelheyn and by y^e other foure as soon as they return; that s^d persones to pay for this charges 3s. a piece, and a piece of eight for the bonds.

July, 1692.—The justices have concluded to prohibite y^e selling of strong drink, good bier and syder to the Indians for y^e space of a month, upon penalty of being secured and imprisoned till such time y^e command^r in cheiff and

councill be acquainted with it and y^r to incurr such penalty as y^e councill shall think fitt.

Oct. 14th, 1692.—This day being appointed by the charter of this citty for the aldermen of the respective wards to bring there returns of the aldermen chosen for the ensuing year.

Livinus van Schaik, Evert Banker (aldermen); Reynier Barentse, Hend. van Dyk (assistants); Jan Becker, Doude Johannes Dwandelaer (assessors); and Pr. Verbrugh (constable), first warde.

Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing (aldermen); Joh. Roosebom, Abraham Cuyler (assistants); Joh. Appell, Joh. Beekman (assessors); Hend. Bries (constable), second warde.

Joh. Abeell, Alb^t Ryckman, (aldermen); Wessell Ten Brook, Eghb^t Teunise, (assistants); Garr^t Reyers, Jacob Staets, (assessors); Gerr^t Vanness, (constable), sworne. High constable Hend. Hanse, sworne. John Becker, (treasurer), sworne.

By the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Albany.

Whereas divers persons, inhabitants of this city doe presume to sell drink by retaile without lycence, to y^e great dammage of y^e revenue of this place and the increase of debauchery and wickedness; we doe therefore hereby publish and declare y^t no person inhabiting or sojourning within y^e citty and county of Albany, doe directly or indirectly sell any drink to Indian or Christian, without a lycence, und^r y^e hand of y^e mayor and y^e seal of this citty, upon y^e penalty of five pounds, to be applyed one half to the citty and one half to the informer, which said lycences for the future always are to terminate yearly upon y^e 14th day of Oct. And whereas the bakers doe bake and sell the wheat bread which oftentimes wants above a quarter of a pound; it is hereby ordered that no baker shall expose to sale any wheat bread that shall weigh lesse than a lb. Eng^l weight, upon y^e penalty of five pounds and the forfeiture of the bread to be applyed to y^e use aforesaid.

Given at y^e citty hall this 29 day of Nov. 1692.

Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the

lycence money from the 14th Oct. 1691, to 14th Oct. 1692, and a list to be given him accordingly; and in regarde that y^e retaileing of liquor this summer was prohibited for y^e Indians, y^e common councill doe abate one moeity or half of y^e lycence money from y^e 14th Oct. 1691, to the 14th of Oct. 1692.

Whereas y^e Indian house upon the hill goes to decay for want of being lookt after, y^e sherriffe Joh. Appell is required to see each trader ride a load of wood to the said house, and if they refuse he is to cause it to be ridd for them, and to levy so much money of the goods and chattells of y^e delinquents as shall satisfy y^e same.

Nov. 29th, 1692.—William Shaw, searcher and waiter of this port doth exhibite an information to this court giving to understand that he seized 211 barrs of lead at y^e landing place, upon y^e cart of Hans Cross, on Sept. last which was come from New Yorke and had not pay^d y^e duty according to law, and haveing affixed bills at the church door, for y^e owner to appear and answer, and none appearing craves judgem^t of condemnation according to law. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t the said 211 barrs of lead be condemned, and is hereby condemned as prize and forfeit one third for there majesty, one third to y^e gov^r and one third for y^e said Mr. William Shaw, y^e former.

Whereas the citty's stockadoes are gone to decaye and nothing more requisite than y^t in these dangerous times of warr y^e cittyes should be well fortyfyed, it is resolved nemine contradicente, y^e the inhabitants of this citty to ride this winter so many stockadoes as can be placed from y^e north point of y^e fort to y^e point at y^e riverside, behinde y^e wed^w of David Schuylers, and from y^e southside of y^e fort to y^e kill or creek, commonly called Rattes kill, and to y^e end y^t each inhabitant according to there capacity doe deliver an equall proportion of stockadoes. Cap^t Bank and Mr. Abeel and Mr. Blecker are appointed to measure y^e ground and calculate how many stockadoes of a foot over and 13 foot long, will be needfull to be placed, and alderman Banker, Lansing and Ryckman, with the

common council are to make a dividend how much each person is to ride out, and to acquaint them of it before y^e 15 of December next in order y^t y^e stockadoes may be ride out, and if any bring stockadoes y^e are not a foot over and 13 foot long they shall be forfeit, and y^e person is to ride oy^{rs} in there room.

Whereas several persons have neglected to fetch fyrewood for y^e citty guards with the sloops this fall, they commission officers are required to warn these people to fetch there proportion of fyrewood now with canoes before y^e river shut up, and the citty will provide canoes accordingly.

February 7th, 169²/₃.—Orderd y^t a warrant be issued impouring y^e sheriffe, Johannes Appell, to levy y^e money standing out upon lycence, by distresse of there goods and chattels y^t have neglected to pay y^e same.

Orderd also y^t a warrant be directed to y^e constables of each ward, to distrain those y^t have neglected to bring there proportion of fyrewood to the town gards, for each load of wood y^t they are obliged to bring, 6g^l z. or two load of wood and y^t forthwith with out delay.

Memorandum dat de Maijor, Aldermans & Common Councill van dese stadt Albanij ter eenre en d justices van d countij ter andere sijde, zijn geaccordeert te weeten. Present, Pieter Schuyler, mayor, Jan Janse Bleeker, John Lansing, Joh. Abeel, aldermen; Hend. Van Dyk, Wessell ten Brook, assistants; Cap^t Marte Gerritse, Cap^t Sand. Glenn, Dirk Teunissen, Cap^t Gerrit Teunise, Pieter Vosburgh, justices.

Hebbende eerst woll nagesien & opgenomen alle de schulden die dese stad en countij ten agteren zijn als meede gerekent en geincludeert dese reijs van d assemblij mannen Mr. Wessels & Mr. Schaijk sijnde tegen wordigh tot N. Yorke idem d salaris van d clerck Mr. Livingston & marchall James Parker, neffons d voorleser Hendrik Rooseboom haer lieden lopende jaer gagie eijndicht alle in d herfst naest komende. Bedragende in 't geheel d somma van drie hond^t en sestigh pond currant gelt.

Waervan d stadt moet betalen drie hond^t pond mits houdende aen zijn selven haer excijs op de rom stadts cost nijm op d wilde goederen, en lycencen. In de stadt, &c. En d county Schinnechtady geexqueert moet betalen sestig pond en vier pond aen James Parker voorgedane A^o 1690. En verder blijven d colonie Renselaerswijk gehouden haer assemblijman d patroon Kiliaen van Renselaer apart te betalen aldus geconcludeert ten huijse van Mr. Jan Becker treasurer. In Alb. desen 30 maert, 1693.

Att a Common Councill, July 21, 1693.

Ordered y^t the citty treasurer doe pay no money of the cittyes debts without a bill signed by the mayor, recorder one aldermen and assistant, and that all persons concernd with y^e citty be advertised to procure bills for there just debts accordingly. That John Becker treasurer doe forthwith collect what debts are due to the citty.

It is thought convenient, since the citty is considerable in debt, that a tax or rate be layd upon y^e inhabitants of this citty, viz^t. the sum of £80, to be assessed by y^e citty assessors, before y^e 28 of July, and collected by y^e constables of each ward, and paid to the citty treasurer before the first day of September, 1693.

Ordered that y^e £64 concluded y^e 30 March last by y^e justices of the citty and county to be paid by y^e county in Jan. next, be paid £60 to Rob^t Livingston, clerk, and £4 to James Parker, and an order given and signed accordingly.

Orderd y^t y^e respective justices of y^e county of Albany be sent for to meet hear y^e 5 of August next, to consult about y^e act of the penny of y^e pound of the governr., and other things relating to the publike.

Ordered that since there hes been some discourse with his excell., concerning the penny of y^e ponde, and the riding new stockadoes for y^e fort, which that Coll. Cortlant bewritt to agree with his excell. that were willing to ride y^e stockadoes for the fort next winter for the penny of y^e pound, and £15 in money over and to gett an answer speedily that the tax oy^r wise may goe forward.

Att a Common Councill, Aug. 1, 1693.

The house of Anthony Lespinard is hyred for the officers to quarter in, of Hend. van Dyk, attorney, for the somme of eighteen ps. of 8, upon which the court deducts 4 ps. of 8 for the quartering of a souldier, remaining fourteen ps. of 8 for y^e rent a year.

Ordered by y^e court that Rich^d Pretty shall be allowed for the lodgeing of Cap^t Benj. Phipps, and other needfull necessaries which he had of him to the somme of one pound two shillings, for which note is given upon y^e treasurer, John Becker.

Att a Mecting &c., Sept. 12, 1693.

Coll. Rich^d Ingoldesby, eommander of this place, and Maj. Peter Schuyler, one of y^e council, doth produce an order of councill, dated the first instant, whereby they are directed to cause all speedy preparations be made for the fitting of y^e fort of Albany with new stockadoes, for which an agreem^t is made by Rob^t Livingston in the behalfe of this citty and county and y^e councill, for the echarge thereof, viz^t £105, and desyres the work may be done with all expedition imaginable.

Ordered that letters be writt to the justices of y^e eounty to appear next Saturday, being y^e 16th instant, about 8 o'clock, to consult about y^e said matter, and to have it effected before winter if possible.

Sept. 20.—The justiees being convened together to consult what proportion of new stockadoes to ride for the fitting of the fort of Albany, for which the governor and councill allows the citty and county y^e somme of £105, which somme is to be disposed as follows, viz^t, £90 to his excell. for y^e penny of the pound to be levyd by this citty and county for a free and voluntary gift according to the aet of assembly; the other £15 to be divided among those that ride the stoekadoes, which is for y^e 560 to be employed for said use, 6³/₄d. a picce. There is wanting to fill the fort with new stockadoes 560, viz^t., 250 of 20 foot, and 310 of 19 foot. It is concluded that the city doe ride for there proportion y^e quantity of

	200 viz ^t . 90 of 20ft. and 110 of 19 ft.		
Rensselaers colony,	100	45	55
Schennechtady,	90	40	50
Kinderhook,	85	38	47
Catskill & Coxhacky,	55	24	31
Claverack,	30	14	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	560	251	309

The said stockadoes are to be 12 inches thick at y^e smallest end, and to be of good smooth-barked pync, not of your black-bark pyne, and be sett up against the old stockadoes in a months time.

Tis mede geconcludeert dat d colonij Renselyerswijk sall brant hout & eaersen vourneren voort blockhuijse achter t Stadt Huijse voort aenstaende jaer en daeren boven 30 voor hout met 2 paerden leveren luyt blockhuijs achter d Luijtersekerk.

Dat Kinderhook t blockhuijse achter de Luyterse kerk sall fourneeren met brant hout & kaersen voor 't aenstaende jaer.

Dat Catskill, Coxhaeky, and Patkook sall brant hout and eaersen fourneeren voor t blockhuijs op t pleijn voor 't aenstaende jaer.

Rob^t Livingston, clerk deser stadt & county vertoon 't d assignatie van de mayor, aldermans & commonality op d justices van d county ter somme van £60 voor hem, & £4 voor James Parker, en versoekt acceptatie.

D assignatie woort van de county justices geaccepteert te betulen volgens de tydt daerin gespeeificeert & wort goetgevonden dat Schinnechtady daer toe sall contribuereed £7 ; 10.

D andere sullen haer proportion determineeren so drae als d patroon 't huijs eomt.

Den 23 Sept. a warrant was directed to y^e burger commission officers to cause y^e burgers meet and gett y³ stockadoes rid out for y^e fort, but by them denyed.

The 26th Sept. a warrant was directed to the assessors to make an equal computation how many stockadoes each was to ride for the fort.

Oct. 14, 1693.—This day being appointed by y^e charter of this city for the aldermen of the respective wards to bring there returns of y^e aldermen, assistants, assessors and constables of each warde, the following returns were made :

For aldermen,—Evert Banker, Peter Bogardus, Albert Ryckman, Jan Abeel, John Bleeker, Jan Lansing.

For assistants,—Hend. Van Dyk, Jacob Staets, Joh. Thomese, Hend. Hanse, Abraham Cuyler.

For assessors,—John Beeker, Ben. Van Corlaer, Gerrit Van Ness, Eghbert Teunisse, Luykas Gerritse, Jacob ten Eyck.

For constables,—Elbert Gerritse, Jan Vandehoev, Ger-rit Rooseboom.

Pr. Vanbrugge is chosen for high constable for the ensuing year, and sworne y^e 21st of November, 1693. The mayor and aldermen took there seats and voted for the treasurer or chamberlain of this city, for y^e next year, and it fell upon Johannes Appell, who was sworn accordingly.

Whereas you, Johannes Appell, are chosen to be chamberlain or treasurer of this city, you shall swear by the everliving God, y^t you shall faithfully and diligently perform y^r said office, by keeping an exact acc^t of the revenue of this city in fare books to be kept for that purpose, and render an acc^t thereof to the mayor, aldermen and commonality when thereunto required, and endeavor as much as in you lyes to promote y^e intrest of y^e city relating the revenue or taxes of this city, and in all things behave yourself as becomes y^e office of a treasurer and the duty, so help you God.

Ordered that Maj^r Wesseles, Mr. Banker, Mr. Bleeker and Mr. Ryckman, Mr. van Dyk, Abraham Cuyler and Joh. Mingael, doe call Mr. Jan Becker, late treasurer, to acc^t of the cityes revenue and give a report thereof next court day.

Oct. 24th 1693.—Alderman Joh. Abeel comeing from New Yorke, his excell^y writes to Pieter Schuyler, mayor. that he had commissioned y^e said Abeel to be mayor of this city, who appearing in the court took the following oath :

Whereas you are commissioneate to be mayor of this citty, you doe swear by y^e ever living God y^t you will with all your power and understanding maintain and preserve the liberties and privileges of this city, and doe justice impartially to rich and poor, without favor or affection, and officiate in all things that belongs to the office of a mayor of this eitty to the best of your skill and understanding, so help you God. [The commission of Johannes Abeel, which he brought home on this occasion, is still in existenee, and was published in vol. 1, p. 152].

Nov. 7th, 1693.—John Fisker, Comp^t., Jochim Staets, Def^t. — The Pl. demands by his declar. upon assumption five pounds eight shillings, for 3 hatts deliverd to 3 persons as per. a note under his hand appears. The Def^t desyres a nonsute, because it is a debt due in Leyslers time, and ought to be determined by y^e commissioners. The court refers the business till Joehim Staets comes in the spring y² middle of April, since y^e Pl. says it is Joehim Staets particular debt.

Ordered y^t Jan Cornelse Vysselaer, Jan Vinnagen, Melg. Wynantse and Gerr^t van Ness be ----- for the ensuing year, and a warrant be given them to seareh all dangerous place for fear of fyre.

Dec. 19th, 1693.—Willem Hollie, requests the mayor and aldermen y^t he may be admitted, since Zaeharias Siekells is gone to N. Yorke, to be the towns cryer and porter and to shutt and open y^e gates of this citty, promising to be diligent in said employ, provided he hes y^e selary as Zaeharias had. The court will take into consideration.

January 2d, 169³/₄.—William Hollie is upon his request. appointed to be porter and towne cryer, and ordered to take his oath accordingly, which was done in y^e presence of Evert Banker, alderman, y² 17th of March, 169³/₄.

Joh. Cuyler vs. Corn. Teunise.—The Pl. demands delivery of 100 skepl. wheat which he bought of him at 5gl. 5s. to be deliverd the 12 of October last, else at 5 skepl. per 2 ps. of 8, and prays judgment.

Feb. 8th, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.—At the sessions it was ordered by y^r mayor and aldermen y^t Gerrit van Ness and William Gysbert should be overseers of y^e kings high ways, in this citty and precincts thereof.

Att a Mayor's Court. Feb. 6, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Johannes Appell sheriffe esqr. *vs.* David Keteleyn, Daniel Bratt deft^s. The sherriffe demands of y^r defendants y^e somme of tenn pounds, of a fine for selling drink to y^r Indians at Kinderhook on a sabbath day, about a month agoe. Pr. Martense, constable, being sworn says y^t a month agoe on a sabbath day, he was sent by y^e justices of y^r peace, and found y^e 2 deft^s in an Indian house at Kinderhook selling drink to y^r Indians, and y^t y^e Indians were drunk—found a kegg of rom by y^r skinns, and y^e deft^s took away the skins and the kegg.

The deft^s deny y^r fact and putts them upon the country. The case defferred till next court day for y^r evidences.

Feb. 24, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.—The common councill were convened to consult what should be proper to remonstrate to y^r general assembly y^t is to sitt y^e first of March next ensuing, and to that end doe desyre that Dirk Wessels and Ryer Shermcrhoorn the representatives of y^e citty and county of Albany may propose that these fronteers of Albany may be better secured with a greater garrison, and the out posts well mand and y^t there may be a company of buss Loopers raised to scour y^e cost for schulking partyes of y^r enemy, else the farmers can not be securd but will be necessitate to desert y^e country.

That y^e act of y^e 2ps^t formerley granted to the citty of Albany for the defraying y^e publike charges thereof may be revyved for two years longer.

March 6th, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.—Johannes Appell, sheriffe *vs.* David Keteleyn and Daniel Bratt. The p^t was ordered to summonc y^e evidences for this court which he says he has done, and the wittnesses are at Green Bush, but can not come over, y^e yse being so rotten, prays that the bussinesse may

be deferred till next court day. The defts^s appear and desire that the tryall may proceed, being designd to goe out of y^r county. The court grants time till next court day by reason of the yse being unfitt to bear, and that the witnesses can not come over.

Att a meeting, &c., March 10, 169³/₄.

Also der Claghte aen haer E zijn geprefereert wegens 't soontje van Hend. Rooseboom met naem Wouter de welke niet by zijn perfecte sinne is en doet over last aen d kinders van d buyrt hebbende een soontje van Mr. Livingston met een byltie boven zijn oogh geliakt waer door grooter on heylen konde renondeeren so ist dat haer E den gemelde Rooseboom hebben ontboode en sulcz hem voor geleijt dat indien hij gemelde soontje niet will op-houde of 't verplaetse uyt de stadt dat zy het niet en soude kennen. Verantworden waerop de Rooseboom be-looft sodanige sorgh te draegen in 't aenstaende met het kindt in huijs te houden voor een maent en dan met hem personelijk uijt te nemen & daer op passen dat hy geen vorder quaet en sall doen. Haer E van d gerechte orde-neeren well exprysselijk dat Hendrik Rooseboom syn gemelde soontje genaemt Wouter so lang als hy niet by zijn kenne is op te houden & so danig op te passen als hy uijt gaet datter gaen vordere Claghte en eomt of t anders dat zy genoodt saekt sullen zyn andere mesures te nemen om alle vordere en heijlen voor te eomen.

Att a Mayors Court, March 20th, 169³/₄.

Johannes Appell, sheriff, *versus* David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bratt, defts.—Jury: John Fisher, Abraham Cuyler, Luykas Gerritse, Jacob Ten Eyk, John de Wandelaer, Anthony van Shaek, Johannes Rooseboome, John Finna-gell, Isaak Verplank, Johannes Blecker junr., Johannes Beekman, Phillip Freest. The p^t declares y^r defts^s have traded with the Indians at Kinderhook, contrarie to the laws and y^r priveledges of this city, and that upon y^e Lord's day makeing y^e Indians drunk in so much y^t the constable was in danger of his life. Pieter Martense, constable and Nath. Wheeler, sworne. The jury gives in

there verdiet y^t they finde y^e defts^s. David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bratt, guilty in being so found by y^e constable with the Indians, on the sabbath day at Kinderhook, contrary to the laws and priveledges of this city. It is therefore considered by the court that the s^d David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bratt doe pay a fine of 2 p^s of 8 a p^s courant money of this province with cost of sute.

Att a Common Council, May 15th, 1694.

Orderd that the assistants of this citty doe make billets for y^e quartering of y^e 200 Fuzilleers, that are raised for y^e seuring y^e fronteers from May 1695, till October following.

By the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonality of the citty of Albany.

Whereas sevrall inhabitants of y^e citty doth hyre house for y^e lodegeing of y^e souldiers y^t are quarterd upon them and at y^e same time neglect to furnish y^m with fyrewood whereby they are necessitate to steel from y^e neighbourhood to y^e great dammage of y^e burgers and inhabitants; wee doe therefore hereby order y^t all persons who putts there souldiers out to quarter and doe not keep them in there houses, y^t they doe furnish them sufficiently with fyrewood, and for want thereof all wood which y^e s^d souldiers shall steel or embezell there land lords, shall be forthcoming or lyable to pay tribble dammages for there neglect, and moreover a fine as y^e meritt of y^e ease shall require. Actum in Albany the 15 May, 1694.

God bless king William and queen Mary.

Orderd y^t the house of Anthony Lespinard be hyred another year till May 1694, for acc^t of y^e citty to quarter three Leifts. in y^e same, y^t is for Leif^t Abra, Bickford, Leif^t Symon Young and Leif^t Rob^t Maeilby.

Alsoo dat het bevonden wort dat d wegen & straten van d stadt van Albany so on reddelijck leggen so wort tot dien eijnde geauthorizeert Jan Gow, Gerrit Lansing, en Willem Gysbertse om toe seght daer op 't nemen en te ordineeren aen yder particulier burger en inwoonder van dese stadt om d straten voor haer deur in goede re-

paratie 't brengen als mede d hooge wegen in d lemijte van Albany. Actum in Albany de 26 Junij, 1694.

Alsoo daer bevonde wort dat daer dangerous gestookt wort lot groote Perijkell voord inwoonders van Albany, so wort lot dien eijnde om all ongelucke daer van voort 't komen geordineert Rob^t Sanderse, Jan Gow en Melgert Wynantse nevens d constable aenstonts om 't gaen visseteeren alle huijse in dese stadt daer zy vinde dangerous gestookt wort dat zijn sodanige plaetse verbeeteren of te vernieteghen als mede te gaen visseteere of te nooh eenige brant leeren en brant haeken moghte bevonde worden dat zij wedcrem mogen gerepereert worde en op bequaem plaetse mochte gehangen worden dat zij in tijdt van noodt gebruijckt worden.

Sept. 4th, 1694.—Catelyntie y^e wed^w of Jacob Abrahamse doe peticon y^e court for letters of administration upon y^e estate of John Cok, who lodged at her house and was accidentally killed by a cannon y^t splitt in there majesties fort on February 16 ^{$\frac{3}{10}$} . Y^e court grants her requestt, giving security according to law.

Hester Tierks executrix of Volkje Pieterse vs. Takel Dirkse. The Pl. demands of y def^t by oft rekening with Volkje Piterse 15 vaten teer, f122, and 9 sk, maijes and 6gl. aeg., 1 sk. sout. The def^t wife says that there is 12 barrells teer paid upon this. The Pl. shows y^e book of y^e deceased where y^e oft reckoning is writt doune by Adriaen Appell. The court orderd y^t the def^t appear next court day, else judgem^t shall passe against him.

Sept. 18th, 1694.—The jury sworne are John Fisher, Joh. Rooseboom, Myn^t Schuyler, Isaak Verplank, Pieter Davidse, Marte Cregier, John Becker junr., Joh. Bleeker jun., Wouter van der Utthoft, Gysb^t Marcelise, Anthony Bries, Evert Wendell. The Pl. persists to demand of y^e Def^t by an oft rckoning with Volkje Pieterse 15 barrells tarr, and twelfve gilders 15 stuyvers zewant, en 9 skepell Indian corn, and 6 gl. of 1 sk. sout. The Def^t Takel Dirkse appears in his own proper person in the court, and says that he hes paid 12 barrells of tarr upon y^e above acc^t but afterwards the partyes referred it to undeffereent

men, who composed the matter, the defendant acknowledging y^e debt and promises to pay it provided he hes time, and tenders to give an obligation to y^e Def^t for y^e same, which y^e said 2 men, viz^t Gabr. Thomson and Joh. Rooseboom delivers for there report to the court.

Rob^t Livingston *vs.* Harma Gansevoort. The Pl. demands of y^e Def^t six pounds, for a years excyse, from p^{mo}. May 1689 to p^{mo} May 1690. The Def^t says that he did not tape that time nor was not agreed. Witnesses sworne are, Barent Pieterse, John Knox, William Carnes, John Vinnagen, John Carter, Jan Cornelise Vysselaer, Gabriel Thomson, Hend. Lansing, Luykas Gerritse, Lawrence van Ale, William Shaw. The jury sworne in this, Gysbert Marcellise Mynd^t Schuyler, Pr, Davidtse Schuyler, Marte Cregier, Joh. Becker jun., Joh. Blecker jun., Wouter van der Uthoft, Anth. Bries, Evert Wendell jun., Jonas Volkertse, Johannes Mingael, Dirk van der Heyden. The jury bring in there verdict and fynde y^e Def^t hath tapped in that year from y^e p^{mo}. May 1689, to y^e p^{mo}. May 1690. The court having considered y^e case, doe order the Def^t to pay to y^e Pl. y^e somme of six pounds courrant money of this province for y^e excyse of a year from y^e p^{mo}. May 1689 to p^{mo}. May 1690, for y^e behooffe of there Maj^{es} with costs of sute.

Omy Lagrange *vs.* Gerrit Luykasse. The plentive demands of y^e Def^t for sundrey goods delivered to him upon his journey to the Minnesink this last spring to trade with the Indians y^e quantity of seven and twenty pounds bever and three hondert and forty-two gilders 5 st. zewant. The Def^t comes in his oune proper person and says he is not so much indebted; for it was agreed that he should have y^e goods as cheap as of Abraham Schuyler, who came then from N. Yorke. The plentive replies and says y^e he was to have the same rate y^t Maj. Schuyler was to have for his. The case is deferred till Maj. Pr. Schuyler and Abraham Schuyler come to toune, in y^e meantime y^e 36 heavy pieces of 8 in the hands of Joh. Appell sheriff are to be delivered to the plentive upon acc^t.

Oct. 16.—The jury bring in their verdict and fynde y^t y^e Def^t must pay the plentive her goods according as y^e

price was then in Albany, at that time for ready money. And that the plentive pay the costs of sute.

Same *vs.* Same. The Pl. says y^t y^r Def^t agreed with him at Sopus to take in forty-three of y^e farr Indians for Albany, with their bevers, promising him at y^r rate of three shillings a pieee. The Def^t denys that he made such an agreem^t. The Pl. desyres that y^r ease may be deferred till he brings evidenee, which y^e court graunts.

[This ease was called for the third time Oct. 16, and the plaintiff not appearing a non-suit was granted.]

Oct. 14, 1694.—The election returns this day were for the first ward and sworne,

Evert Banker, Jaecob Staats, aldermen; Joh. Beeker senr., Banony Corlaer, assistants; Joh. Dewandelaer, Hend. V. Dyk, assessors; Joh^s Teller, constable.

For the second ward and sworne, J. Janse Bleeker, John Lansing, aldermen; Evert Wendell, Joh^s Cuyler, assistants; Jan. Bleker, Pr. Mingael, assessors; Stephanis Groesbeek, constable.

For the third warde and sworne, Albert Ryckman, Geritt van Ness, aldermen; Hend. Hansen, Joh^s Thomase, assistants; Eghbert Teunise, Antony Bradt, assessors; Joh. Bradt, constable.

Gerrit Roseboom, sworne high constable.

Johanns Appell, chosen treasurer and sworne.

November 15, 1694.—Is ordered that Joh^s Appel, sher-
rif, goe and warn the Brant masters, R^t Sanders, Jan. Gow and Melg^t Wynantse to perform there dereetions, derved to them y^e 26th Juny, 1694, concerning the brant haeken and fyreing dangerously. It is ordered and found very requisite y^t y^e aldermen of each respective ward shall eause to be made again two brantleere, a great one and a little one, with yron hooks, and y^t in time of one month, and eause to be brought to a ready place in case of any occasion whatsomever, and then to bring in their accounts.

Dec. 11th 1694.—It is ordered by y^e mayor and aldermen of the citty of Albany, that John Lansing, Jacob

Staats, Gerrit van Ness, Joh. Thomase, Banony van Corlaer and Hend. Hansen shall goe and viziet round the towne to see what stoekadoes there will be wanting for y^e ensueing year, divided and conclude y^m every pertieu-laer according to his estate, and to measure how many rodd there wants, and where abouts y^t reperation may be made, upon y^e penalty as y^e matter deserves. Dated in Albany y^e 11th day of Dec. 1694.

It is ordered by warrant y^t the justices shall appear in Albany the 20th of this instant.

A Proclamation.

Whereas diverse persons, inhabitants of this eitty, doe presume to sell drink by retaile without lieence to y^e great damage of y^s revenue of this place and y^e increase of debauchery and wikedness, wee doe therefore hereby publish and declare that no person inhabiting, sojourning within y^s eitty and county of Albany, doe directly or indirectly sell any drink to Christians or Indians, without a new licence under y^e hand of y^s mayor and the seale of this citty, they paying a reasonable acknowlegem^t for y^e same, and shall likewise pay all such exceyee and dutys as by the law is enjoyned under y^e penalty therein specified on pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y^e somme of five pounds, one half for y^e eitty and y^e other half to such person as shall sue for y^e same, which said licences always are to terminate yearly upon y^e 14th of October. Given under Hand y^e 11th Dec., 1694.

Signed,

J. ABEEL, Mayor.

Pr Rob^t. Livingston, C.

Dec. 27, 1694.—Visited the reckoning of y^e coll. Chida Brooke, made up by Rob^t Livingston, whereby wee find y^s eitty and county of Albany doe stand indebted y^e somme of £315, in two severall taxes, upon w^h there is paid y^e somme of £213:9:3 so y^t they remain indebted y^e somme of £101:10:9. It is ordred y^t each justice of y^e peace of his respective warde shall call in y^s colleectors y^t time to bring in there list of there tax and y^t in time of fourteen days.

Whereas Mr. Rob^t Livingston having made up his acct^t before his departure to England, with y^r mayor and aldermen, and it being vizited and we doe find it agreeable to the treasurers book and have cleered all acct^s viz^t. of excyee of rom and oy^r merchandize, and also agreed and cleered with y^r years sallary from Aug^t 1689 to Aug^t 1690, and all others till the 14th of Oct. 1694, only excepted y^c following years sallary from ye 14th Oct. 1694.

Att a Meeting of Mayor &c., Dec. 28, 1694.

It is agreed by y^r mayor and aldermen, with the justices of y^e county of Albany, that y^e justices of y^e county shall pay y^e sum of four and forty pounds with y^e two pounds to James Parker, makes in whole six and forty pounds courant money for all charges done for y^e citty and county aforesaid, till y^e 14th day of Oct. 1694, except y^e pretence and acct^s of Barent Bradt, William Hoffmayer, Adriaen Appel, and Maritie wed^w of Cornelis van de Hoeve, concerning y^e removeing of there houses, following the orders of y^e magistrates of y^e citty afores^d, on y^e 18th of Feb. 168₉₀⁹, w^h sume, forty six pounds, they doe promise to pay in y^e p^mo of Aprill ensueing, 1695. Of which sume of forty six pounds K. V. Renselaer is to pay £4, and Schaenhechtady £11:10, Kinderhook £16:15, and Castkill and Coxhacky £13:15—is just £46.

It is further ordered y^t y^e afores^d justices of y^c county of Albany shall ride for y^e three Blockhouses, on y^e south side of this citty, three hundred load of wood, with two horses, viz^t: the collony Renselaerswyek with Claverak, one hundred and fifty load of good oak, ippere, bill, stell or dry pine and ashy; and for Catskill, Coxhackie and Kinderhoek, two hundred good load of wood, as aforementioned, which three hundred and fifty load of wood is to be visited by Paulis Martense, for which visitation it is ordred y^t Paulus Martense shall two p^s of $\frac{3}{8}$ which three hundred and fifty load of wood, y^e aforesaid justices doe promise to deliver in four weeks time from this day. Agreed with Dirk and Gerritt Teunise that they shall deliver twenty blocks of 21 inches long, and Peter and Isaac Vosburgh 3 balks of 15 foot long,

January 8, 169 $\frac{4}{5}$.—Jan Casperse gives in a peticon y^t y^c court will be pleased to appoint two sufficient men to vallow y^e estate of William Hoffmayer, deceased, which y^c court after vizited graunts unto him—two sufficient men being Mr. Pr. van Brugh and Joh. Dewandlaer upon oath y^t they only shall vallow the moveables according to y^e invantary,

February 27th, 169 $\frac{4}{5}$.—Whereas complaint is made y^t Marte Cregier is intended to build a house next to his dwellinghouse contrary to his excellency's order, it is therefore ordered by y^e mayor, aldermen and common councill, y^t Albert Ryckman, Jacob Staats and Cap^t John Janse Bleeker shall observe and take information of what y^e s^d Marte Cregier is intended to build, and on what manner; and after when they have observed it, they are to warn s^d Marte Cregier thereof, and then give in there report to y^e mayor.

Whereas the mayor, aldermen and common councill being convened concerning y^e containing 2pr. ct., who doth agree and conclude y^t the s^d 2pr. ct. shall continue for y^e ensuing year, and y^t our representatives, Maj^r Wessels, K. V. Rensselaer and Ryer Schermerhoorn shall propose it in y^e assembly.

March 12th, 169 $\frac{4}{5}$.—Whereas complaints are made y^t y^e streets of Albany are found so unfitt y^t it is most unable for any person to use them, it is therefore found very requisite by y^e mayor, aldermen and common councill, y^t every householder shall make or cause to be made, eight foot ground before his own house fronting to y^e streets, paved with stones as formerly; and it is also ordred y^t Claes Ripse van Dam and J. Gow y^t they shall be overseers, y^t y^c s^d streets may be orderly laid, and y^t between this and y^e first of June, upon pain and penalty for every week after y^t time six shilling from each person.

March 29th, 1695.—Whereas Coll. Rich^d Ingoldesby has ordered Mr. Mayor to quarter Leift Shaunks in town, whereto Mr. Mayor could not resolve, being he was an offi-

cer belonging to her maj^s garison in y^e fort, whereupon Mr. Mayor calls y^e common councill for there advice, and replyes to them y^t y^e Coll. will not releve ye granadeers out y^e town before y³ Leift Shanks is quartered in town. Whereupon y³ common councill think it is a hardship to keep s^d granadeers in town, but will rather quaerter s^d Shanks till they make there adress to his excellency for releve.

April 30th, 1695.—Whereas John Cuyler and Joh^s Roseboom, deakons of y^e Doutch congregation of Albany, makes there adresse to y^r mayor and aldermen that it might be granted them, that Maj^r Pr. Schuyler and Domini, might convine together concerning a certain transport given by y^e s^d Maj^r Schuyler late mayor, unto y^e late deakons of y^e said Doutch congregation, upon a water run commonly known by y^e Bev^r creek; whereupon y³ mayor and aldermen grants y^t s^d Maj^r Schuyler and Domini Delliuss shall meet in y^e afternoon to give a right information concerning s^d transport.

Whereas there is new stockadoes ride this last winter for y^e reparation of this citty of Albany, but y^e weather haveing been so uncertain and still so continues, and also y^e high water y^t it is almost unpossible for y^m to be sett along y^e river side, doe therefore think very requisite and convenient y^t all inhabitants y^t have ride there stockadoes at y^e south side of y^e citty, and Lutheran church, and middle-most block house, shall sett there stockadoes in y^e space of three times four and twenty hours, upon pain and penalty of three shillings for every person and immediately to strain upon there goods and chattels, and doe thereunto authorize Joh^s Appel, sherrif, to take observation y^t it may be equally done.

Whereas the gates and high wayes of the citty of Albany are so inconvenient for any use, being therefore thought very requisite by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, y^t a small tax of fifty pounds shall be raised out of the citty of Albany y^t y^e s^d gates and highways may be repared and made in good order, and also y^t y^e assessors are to make there assessm^t between this and

y^o first of June, and deliver it to the collectors, w^h collectors are immediately to raise s^d some of money before y^o first of July next ensuing, and give it in y^e hands of y^e treasurer, Johannis Appell.

Upon the report made of D. Wessels, who had deliver^d in Nov. a petition to y^o Gov^r and councill, whereby he desyred of the Governor and councill to have a warrant upon the additionell duty to satisfy the sume of £1105:2:3, that hath been disbursed by severall inhabitants of the citty and county of Albany and Ulster, in y^e late revolution, whose acct^s hath been produced to y^e assembly in y^e time when Coll^o R. Ingoldesby was commander in chief; but it seemed his excellency and councill was not pleased with the inspecting of y^e s^d account by the committee y^t there was appointed to y^t purpose, but was pleased to order a committee of y^e councill y^t they should inspect y^e afore-said acct^s. Whereupon the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of Albany, conveyned together and have considered y^o necessity for y^e want of y^e afores^d money, because some runns still upon intrest, to y^e great damage of y^e inhabitants, is therefore resolved y^t May^r Abeel, D. Wessels, K. V. Rensselaer and Joh^s Cuyler, shall doe all there best endeavors for y^e procureing of y^e said money, wherefore they are allowed y^e half of y^o four posts mentioned in y^e list for y^e citty, being y^e summe of £303:2, for y^e quaartering y^e soldiers of Cap^t Bulls company in the year 168⁹/_{9ⁿ}.

Whereas Marte Cregier of y^o citty of Albany, having made an adresse to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, to be admitted to build a house of 15 foot on y^e north side of his house, standing in y^e Parrell street next y^e stockadoes or behinde s^t house, w^h adresse y^e s^d mayor, aldermen and commonalty doth reject, and saith y^t if the s^d Marte Cregier thinks his house too little, they will allow him to enlarge y^e s^d house seven or eight feet, but for building a new att this present time can not be allowed.

Att a Mayor's Court, May 14th, 1695.

Proclamation. — Being thought very requisite by the recorder and aldermen for y^e repairing of y^o citty of Albany; every particular person that hath not sett there

proportion of stockadoes belonging to the citty, shall in y^e space of five days sett there s^t stockadoes in a good and equall way, and upon pain and penalty of y^e s^ume of six shillings for each person y^t doth not perform y^e same; and also y^t no person or persons shall in y^e least meddle or make with any of the old stockadoes to take them away for any use, but y^t they shall be reserved for y^e use of y^e guards; likewise y^t every inhabitant within this city shall claim y^e streets before there door f^rom all filth and fyre wood, and also y^t no inhabitant shall lay any timber to his neighbors prejudice, but to remove it to such places where they intend to build.

Whereas it is resolved by y^e recorder, aldermen and commonalty, that the assessors of the city of Albany shall prepare billes or tickets for y^e quartering of y^e quantity of one hundred men, y^t within y^e limitts of the city afores^d in the space of three days without fail, and give in there return at Maj^r Wessells.

It is thought also very convenient y^t y^e sherriffe shall order a constable to presse all y^e carters belonging to y^e citty of Albany against tomorrow, to goe for Melgerts mill and fetch each a load of slabbs fore y^e repareing of y^e bridges and oy^r necessarys of y^e afors^d citty.

May 21th, 1695.—Whereas we dayly expect men from New York for y^e security of these, her Majestys fronteers of Albany, we doe therefore appoint John Lansing, Jacob Staats, Gerrit van Ness, aldermen, and Banony van Corlaer, Joh^s Thomase and Hend. Hansen, to prepare for the quartering of the souldiers y^t shall come.

June 4th, 1695.—Whereas the assessors having now delivered in there assessment of y^e last tax, amounting to y^e summe of fifty pounds and odd money, which is not signed by all the assessors; wee doe therefore hereby command you, Hend. van Dyk, to order y^t all y^e assessors, with your self, to convein together at one aclock, upon penalty of forty shillings, and make a true assessment under hand and seale of each particular assessor, and thereupon make your return to morrow morning to y^e mayor and justices of y^e citty of Albany.

June 11th, 1695.—Whereas there are several warrants and orders directed to the sherrif, Joh^s Appel, which he has not punctially persued following his directions; doe therefore now strietly order, and command the said sherriffe, whatsoever orders or warrants are to him directed in absence of our mayor, he shall forthwith persue the same.

Whereas on the 11th of Mareh 169 $\frac{4}{5}$, an order being directed by the mayor of y^e citty of Albany, unto Mr. Jacob Turk and Pr. van Brugh, to have the uppermost waell standing on the hill prepared, and to have the water from the fort drawn thereunto with an ruyoull as formerly. The s^d Mr. Jacob Turk and Pr. van Brugh appears now here personally, with there aec^t and charges made to the s^d waell, amounting to the sume of five hundred seventy three gilders 11 stuyvers in wampum, for which summe of money afores^d, well and truly to be paid, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty have taken unto consideration and doe therefore appoint and authorize Bennony van Corlaer, Joh^s Cuyler and Joh^s Thomase, who shall bate all and every particular inhabitant of this eitty what they shall pay for the afores^d sume disbursed for the reparation of the s^d waell, and whereas y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty doe find an unconveniencie y^t the streets at last will come to damage by the water running out of y^e s^d wall; it is therefore resolved by the s^d mayor, aldermen and commonalty that another wall shall be made in the s^l street upon a convenient place, and forthwith drawne into the creek behynde Maj^r Schuyler's.

Whereas the streets and bridges of the citty of Albany are so inconvenient for want of being repaired, especially the great bridge by Maj^r Schuyler, doe therefore appoint and authorize Joh^s Appel, high sherriffe of the citty of Albany, to gett the afores^d bridges and streets well repaired and in good order, that in the time of eight days ensueing this date, especially the bridge by Maj^r Schuyler, and this you are in no ways to ommitt, upon penalty as the faet deserves. Dated in Albany the 11th day of June, in y^e seventh year of his majestys reign, anno do. 1695.

Whereas there is a considerable summe of money due

to the two taxes of £2000, and £1500 by the citty and county of Albany, in the year of our lord 1691, as p^r the list of each particular ward doth appear, whereunto the justices doe appoint and command that y^e constables of the citty and county afores^d, emmediately to goe round and collect the said summe of money, as is still standing out, belonging to the said taxes.

Whereas several proclamations hath been formerly directed to the sheriff, Joh^s Appell, who are not well observed as it ought to be, doe hereby renue all the proclamations unto him derected viz^t: against people who doe trade and keep conversation with the Indians upon the hill or elsewhere, that such orders shall still continue and remain in full force and vertue as ever did.

Whereas the aldermen and commonalty doth recommend Maj^r Dirk Wessels and May^r John Abeel representatives for y^e citty and county of Albany, to propose in the general assembly y^t the containing of the two pr. cts. at and 3d. upon y^e gallon might be granted as formerly, to continue for the ensueing year.

June 23, 1695.—Whereas the retailers of the citty of Albany doe retaile to the Indians in this dangerous time of alarm, doe hereby order Joh^s Appel, high sherriffe, emmediately to goe round to all the retailers of this citty afores^d to prohibite them to draw any strong drink to any Indians in this dangerous times, untill further order from the mayor and aldermen of y^e citty afores^d. Dated in Albany this 24th day of June 1695.

Att a Common Councill &c., July 12, 1695.

Whereas there has been an act entituled an act for y^e defraying y^e necessary charges of the city and county of Albany of 2 per cent upon all Indian goods, likewise 3d. upon each gallon rom y^t shall be imported in y^e citty and county of Albany, which was expired y^e 18th of May last and now being confirmed by y^e general assembly, to remain in full force and vertue for y^e space of two years ensueing the 4th of July 1695, being then published, doe hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ves-

sels, merchants, or other persons whatsoever, that should have any such Indian goods or rom brought or received from New York in this citty and county aforesaid, shall enter such goods at y^e treasurer, Johs. Appell, or his deputy, within the space of 12 hours after their arrivem^t, and to land the s^d goods at the gate by the court house of this citty, as formerly, and whoever neglects to enter such goods as aforesaid, or any thing to the contrary hereof, shall forfeit all the same.

Whereas there is one Liev^t Riede now lately come from England under Capt. Wm. Kidd's company, to lay here in y^e fronteers of Albany, having no bedding, doe hereby order and appoint John Lansing and John Cuyler to provide bedding for the s^d Liev^t upon y^e citty charge in the time of three days ensuing this date of y^e 12th July, 1695, upon penalty as y^e fact deserves.

July 25, 1695.—Whereas Mr. J. Lansing, G. V. Ness, and H. Hansen who are appointed to goe and agree with Rob^t Sanders concerning the hyre of his chamber for the leiv^t of Capt. Weems, have brought in their report that they are agreed with y^e s^d Rob^t Sanders for the space of one year for the sum of 17 ps. of 8, commencing the 23d of June 1695, and determining the 23d June, 1696, which sume of 17 ps. of 8 is laid at y^e charge of y^e citty of Albany to satisfy y^e s^d R^t Sanders.

Whereas Marte Cregier appears here personally, who since the 30th of April last makes his addresse again to be admitted to build a house of fifteen foot square on the north of his corner house on y^e east of y^e Parrel street, near the fortification of the citty of Albany, bynding and obliging himself in no further building to the north during this warr, and if in time of peace he shall be admitted to further building, but in case of further war it should be ordered to remove his buildings, the said Cregier doth fully ingage to remove such buildings upon his owne charges.

The mayor, aldermen and commonalty of this citty doe graunt the request as afores^d provided first approbation of his ex^{cy} the Cap^t Gen^l

Att a Councill held att Fort Wm. Henry, the 15th day of Aug^t, 1695: Present his ex'cy Benj^u Fletcher, &c.

Marte Cregier having represented to his ex'cy in council that he hath obtained liberty from y^e mayor and aldermen of Albany to build his house in the s^d citty near a blockhouse provided he have his ex'cys approbation, the order of the mayor and aldermen of Albany was read in council, and his ex'cy was pleased to give his approbation thereunto.

Att a Common Councill held in the Citty Hall of Albany, the 6th of Aug^t, 1695.

Whereas Maj. D. Wessels, J. J. Bleeker, aldermen, Joh. Cuyler and H. Hansen, assistants, were appointed the 25th of July last to vizite the accounts of y^e last year's revenue and the tax of £50 now lately collected, who give in there report that y^e treasurer Joh. Appell is out over and above y^e summe of 15gl. and 6st. and Johs. Becker y^e sume of 26gl. 4½st. in wampum. The 31st July, 1695, vizited.

GLOSSARY.

The change of sovereignty which the colony of New Netherland underwent in 1664, necessarily interfered with the language, as well as the customs and manners of the people. The records continued for twenty years after that event, to be written mostly in Dutch; but in 1686 they were required to be kept in English. The Dutch, however, was the oral language of the city for many years after, and the records themselves bear evidence of the transition the language was undergoing, by the mixture of English and Dutch words and phraseology. The following glossary may be useful, so far as it goes, to such as are not conversant with the literature of Albany a century and a half ago.

Beverskill, now known as the Buttermilk creek, and long since obliterated below Grand street, being conducted into the river by a sewer.

Blockhuijse, for the locations of the blockhouses as they existed at this time, see diagram, vol. i, 136.

Brant hout, fire-wood.

Brant leere, fire-ladders.

Brant haeken, fire-hooks.

City Hall, occupied the present site of Commercial Building, corner of Broadway and Hudson street.

Gilder, *gl*, *f*, a Dutch coin, value nearly forty cents.

Luijtersekerk, Lutheran Church, which occupied the site of the Market in Pearl street, (see vol. i, 124).

Leijsler's time, Jacob Leisler, an elderly and respected merchant, who raised the standard of William and protestantism, in 1689, and governed the province by the choice of the freeholders of New York and the authority of the English ministry for nearly two years, was very unjustly executed as a traitor, March 16, 1691. The mayor and common council of Albany were opposed to his administration.

Maquaas river, the Mohawk river.

Maijs, maize, Indian corn.

Oyrs, oysters.

Parrell, *Perijkell*, Pearl street.

Pleijn, the Plain is believed to have been the flat ground between Broadway and South-Pearl street. At the beginning of the present century even, there were but few buildings erected upon it. The lot of the Congregational Church, corner of Beaver and South-Pearl streets, is described in the deed, dated 1792 (see vol. i, 132), as being "on the plains."

Piece of 8, *ps. of 8*, one dollar, consisting of 8 pieces of 12½ cents.

Pl. Plentive, plaintiff.

Ratel Watch, night watch, furnished with a peculiar instrument for giving alarm.

Revolutions, the ten years which these minutes embrace was a period of frequent changes in the government, which produced constant trouble and excitement in the province.

Rideing, drawing, or transporting by land.

Rom, rum.

Ruttenkill, had its head springs above Lark street, and passed down what was since called the Hudson street ravine (see vol. i, 146, 158). Its ancient bed, since the ravine was filled up,

passes down Hudson and Beaver streets, crossing Pearl street at the centre of the Congregational Church, and enters the Basin near the State street bridge.

Skepel, (schemel, bushel) three pecks English measure.

Somme, sum.

Sopus, (Esopus) Kingston.

Sout, salt.

Speck, pork.

Stadt Huijse, City Hall.

Stuyver, *st.*, a Dutch coin, value nearly two cents.

Stockadoes, a style of fortification, consisting of upright posts, by which the city was protected against the attacks of the Indians.

Taptoo, (tattoo) beat of drum at night for soldiers to retire to their quarters in garrison.

Toties quoties, as often as one, so often the other.—*Webster*.

Wendell's Mills, Buttermilk falls.

Wampum, small beads made of different colored shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, etc., as an ornament.—*Trumbull*.

Ye, the.

Yt, that.

Ym, them.

Yr, their.

Zewant, see *Wampum*.

BAPTISMS IN THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, FROM 1683 TO 1693.

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Dutch Church Baptisms, 1683-93.

1683.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Cornelis, Leendert, Annetje, Isaac, Robbert, Frans, Cornelis, Catarina, Wynand, Barent, Jacob, Magdalena, Barrendine, Antoine, Aalbert, Helena, Petrus, Wynand, Pieter, Rartholomeus,	Jan Van der Hoeve, Harmen Ganesvoort, Jan Salomons, Johannes Provvoost, Evert Wendell, Frans Jans Pruyn, Jacob Corn's Voss, (van den Bogart,) Johannes Roos, Melchert Wynands, van der Poel, Gerrit Reyers, Jacobus Turk, Abraham van Trigt, Gerrit Hardenberch, Antoine Lepinar, Jan Van Loon, Jacob Sanders Glen, Livinus Winne, Johannes Van Sant, Cornelis Stephens Muller, Meuwis Hogenboom.	Geertruy Cornelis, Jurriaan Caillardt. Annetje Leenderts, Leendert Philips. Anna Van Renselaar, Salomon Frederiks. Annetje Staats, Johannes Wendell. Elsje Barents, Johannes Wendell. Bata Slegtenhorst. Jannetje Cornelis, Albert Rykman. Tryntje Arens, Melchert Wynands, Gerrit Roos. Catrjn W. Van der Berch, Gerrit Wynands van der Cornelia Cornelis. [Poel. Catalina Paulus. Maria van Esch, Johannes Teller. Styntje Wessels, Jacob Sanders. Tryntje Rutgers. Tryntje Melcherts, Zybrand Van Schayk. Jannetje Dongues, Robbert Sanders. Maykes Martens, Pieter Winne. Catrina Willems, Wynand Gerrits Van der Poel. Anna Van Renselaar, Pieter Lookerman, Chiliaan Van Renselaer. Anna Van Renselaar, Chiliaan Van Renselaer.

1684.

Anna,	Caspar Leenderts	Tanne Winne, Adam Winne.
Johannes,	Hierommus, Wendell,	Geertruy Harmans, Est. Wendell, Bastiaan Har-
Weintje,	Johannes Kleyn,	Cornelia Gilborns, Jan Gilborns. [mans.
Johannes,	Johannes Beekman,	Metje Beekman, Henderik Beekman.
Philippina, ^{Johanna}	Robbert Levingston,	Engletje Schuyler, David Schuyler, Arent Schuyler.
Johannes,	Jas Alberts Bratt,	Martje Ebberts.
Cornelis,	Maas Cornelis,	Lysbeth Gardenier, Albert Rykman.
Rachel,	Pieter Bogardus,	Elsje ten Broek, Dirk W. ten Broek.
Hendericus,	Johannes Byvang,	Margrietje Bleyker.
Thomas,	Harme. Lives,	Dirkje Thomas, Andries Hans.
Johannes,	Johannes Wendell,	Annetje Staats, Jacob Staats, Johannes Lansing.
Isaac,	Dourve Jelis,	Anna van Renselaer, Jacob Salomons.
Jurriaan,	Symon Schoaten,	Margriet Schuyler, Johannes Wendell.
Susanna,	Philip de foreest,	Elizabeth Wendell, Johannes Wendell.
Brant,	Jacobus Jans,	Engletje Melcherts,
Nicholaes,	Jacob Claes Egmont,	Antje Lucas, Lucas van Hooghkerken.
Samson,	Samson Bensing,	Weintje Harmens, Robbert Martens.
Christoffel,	Joseph Peth,	Anneken Marselis, Jan karten, Christoffel Cheef,
Alida,	Cornelis Van Dyk,	Isabelle Dellijs, Godefridus Dellijs, Dirk W. ten
Andries,	Andries Jans,	Dorethee Folkers, Andries Jans. [Broek.
Christoffel,	Joseph Jedts,	Anneke Marselis, Jan karter.
Martje,	Wouter Quakelbosch,	Nelletje Rykman, Robbert Sanders.
Geertruy,	Johannes Pieters Quakelbosch,	Martje Peters, Reinier Quakelbosch.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Barent,	Egbert Anthonis,	Antje Bratt, Barent Bratt. [Sickel.
Grietje,	Zacharias Sickels,	Rachel Lamberts, Lambert van Volkenborg, Robbert
Hester,	Bastiaan Harmens,	Ariaantje Harmens, Tierk Harmens.
Nicolaes,	Jacob Teunis,	Maria Claas, Jan Thomas, Claas Ripse van Dam.
Jacob,	Isaac Verplank,	Ariaantje Verplank, Jacob Ten Eyk.
Neeltje,	Thomas Creeve,	Jannetje Laamme, Henderik Abels Riddehaas.
Dirk,	Corn. Scherluyn,	Hester Tierks, Johannes Scherluyn.
Elsie,	Robbert Sanders,	Elizabeth Wendell, Myndert Harmens van der Bogoord, Arent Schuyler.
Johannes,	Simon Jacobs Schermerhoorn,	Gerritje Gerts Vyle, Jacobs Schermerhoorn, Jan Andries.
Margriet,	Jan Andries Douw,	Anna Van Renselaer, Wilhelm Appel, Willem Guys-
Johannes,	Barent Jans Wimp,	Janneks Martens, Sweer Teunis. [berts.
Lidia,	Adam Winne,	Catrina ———, Martes G. van Berge.
Teunis,	Esias,	Anna Maria Cornelis, Corn. Teunis.
Andries,	Claes van Petten,	Margareta Schuyler, Pieter D. Schuyler.
Alida,	Jan Cloet,	Tryntje Rutten.
Abeltje,	Antoine Lepinar,	Eva Vroman, Jacob Vosburg.
Claartje,	Christoffel,	Elizabeth Pritty, Corn. Teunis.
Thomas,	Gabriel T. Stridles,	Margareta Schuyler, Arent Schuyler.
Philippus,	Pieter Schuyler,	Anna Van Schayk, Sybrant Van Schayk.
Gosen,	Anthony Van Schayk,	Gysje van der heyden, Jacob Lookerman,
Anna,	Piere Villeroy,	Jacomina Maas.
Josyntje,	Adam Dingman,	

Aaltje Gardeniers, Maas Cornelis.
 Lysbeth Lansing, Hendrik Lansing.
 Dorethee Folkers, Henderik Martens.
 Gysbertje Roos, Henderik Lansing.
 Jannetje Cobus, Henderik Oothout.
 Annetje Jochums, Wouter van der Uythost, Hen-
 Jacomyntje Maas. [derik Roosenboom.
 Maria Schuyler, Abraham Schuyler, Willem Claes.
 Tryntje Lookerman, Jan Cornelis Vyslaar, Jacob
 Weinte Dirks, Henderik Marselis. [Lookerman.
 Maria Leenderts, Philip Leenderts.

1685.

Lucas Pieters,
 Isaac Caspars,
 Jonas Folkers,
 Johannes Lansing,
 Jan Van Esch,
 Willem Kitteluym,
 Jan Spoor,
 Pieter D. Schuyler,
 Takel Dirks,
 Matthys Hooghteeling,
 Caspar Leenderts,

Catelyntje Paulus. [Schayk.
 Maria Van Schayk, Johannes Lansing, Livinus van
 Rebecca,
 Rykje Staats, Livinus van Schayk. [dell.
 Elsje Sanders, Jacob Sanders Glen, Johannes Wen-
 Lysbeth Jacobs, Jean Villette.
 Lyntje Adams, Jans Salomons, Jacob Salomons.
 Ariaantje ———, Jacob Ten Eyk.
 Annetje Teunis, Anna Bekker, Johannes Bekker.
 Magteltje Jacobs.
 Dorethee Folkerts, Johannes Jans Oothout.
 Susanna Barnes,

Jacobus Turk,
 Zybrant van Schayk,
 Gerrit Luberts,
 Jochum Staats,
 Meindert Harmens van der Bogaard,
 Roelost Gerrits,
 Albert Jacobs Gardenier,
 Martes Jans,
 Andries Hans,
 Lucas Gerrit,
 Henderik Jans Ooothout,
 Cornelis van der Hoeven,

Jacobus,
 Gerrit,
 Grietje,
 Tryntje,
 Johannes,
 Jannetje,
 Josyntje,
 Marretje,
 Johannes,
 Maria,
 Folkert,
 Marte,

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Magdalena,	Jacob Cornelis van den Bogaard,	Antje Pieters Quackelbosch, ^{Wouter Pieters Quackelbosch}
Marretje,	Cornelis Gysberts,	Margriet Gysberts, Willem Gysberts.
Janneks,	Abraham Jans,	Lysbeth Jacobs, Jacob Jans.
Maria,	Est. Wendell,	Marretje Wendell, Jerommus Wendell.
Uldrik,	Gerrit Claes,	Barentje Schaats, Jan Vinhagel.
Abraham,	Johannes de Wandelaar,	Sara Cuyler, Albert Rykman.
Johannes,	Jacob Martens,	Barentje Schaats.
Dirk,	Philip Leenderts,	Neeltje Dirks, Michiel Dirks.
Heyltje,	Broer Jans,	Marie Parker, James Parker. [Lookerman.
A child of	Wessel Ten Broek,	Tryntje Lookerman, Dirk W. Ten Broek, Jacob
Mayken,	Jacob Ten Eyk,	Ariaantje Gardenier, Johannes Roos.
Anna,	Antoine Barroe,	Jannetje Crygier, Albert Rykman.
Magdalena,	Melchert Abrahams van Deurs,	Caatje H. Oothout, Gysbert Cornelis, Marte Cornelis.
Johannes,	Antoin van Slingerland,	Maria Jans, Douwe Jelis, Johahnes Appel. [Cornelis
Magdalena,	Albert Rykman,	Lysbeth Quackelbosch, Henderik Beekman, Jacob
Gelyn,	Melckert Wynands van der Poel,	Tryntje Schuyler, Pieter D. Schuyler.
Maria,	Jan Gilbert,	Lysbet Wendell, Est. Wendell.
Ephraim,	Johannes Wendell,	Lysbet Wendell, Godefridus Dellijs, Philip Wendell
Alida,	Henderik Lansing,	Hilletje Kittelyne, Wouter van den Uythest.
Marretje,	Gysbert Cornelis,	Tryntje Lookerman, Martes Jans. [Sandt.
Willem,	Willem Gysberts,	Margriet Wynands, Cornelis Gysberts, Johannes van
Martes,	Livinus Winne,	Tanne Winne, Marten Cornelis, Kiliaan Winne.

Jochum,
Ariaantje,
Jacobus,
Leendert,
Lysbeth,
Cornelis,
Abigael,
Willem,
Margareta,
Margriet,
Jan,
Christina,
Cateline,
Jeane,
Cornelis,
Johannes,
Neeltje,
Sander,
Mariken,
Marie,
Anna,
Olivier Stephen
Anneke,
Liverdje Claas,

Andries Hanse,
Willem Abrahams,
Johannes Beekman,
Johannes Jans,
Jan Johannes,
Willem Rees,
Cornelis Swart,
Pieter Willems,
Arent Schuyler,
Hieronimus Hans,
Reyer Jacobs. Schermerhoorn,
Adam Vrooman,
Willem Groesbeek,
Godefridus Dellijs,
Stephen Mulder,
Jan Buys,
Christiaan Christiaans,
Jacobus Sanders Gelenn,
Johannes Bekker,
Jans Harris,
Johannes Cuyler,
Andries Teller,
Gerret Gysberts,
Reimer Quackelbosch,

Anna Sachartas, Lambert Van Valkenborgh.
Catelyntje Jacobs, Jan Ver Beek, Jacob Mees.
Antje Beekman, Myndert H. Van den Bogaard.
Maria Gansevoort, Henderik Jans.
Anneken Adams, Gerrit Van Esch.
Agneitje Henderiks, Philip Leenderts.
Geertruy Schuyler, Melchert Wynands.
Barentje Neesje, Willem Neesje.
Margareta Schuyler, Andries Teller.
Grietje Brinkman, Wouter Aarts.
Helena van de Bogaardt, [†]Bogaardt, Jacob Schermerhoorn, Myndert H. van der [er.
Maria Sanders, Robbert Sanders.
Cateline Schuyler, David Schuyler, Pieter D. Schuy-
Engeltje Schuyler, Robbert Livingston, Livinus Van
Maria van Esch, Gerrit van Esch. [Schayk.
Lysbeth Wendell, Symon de Groot
Geertruy Scherluyn, Jan Vinhagel.
Elizabeth Van Treigt, Sander Glen, Andries Jans.
Martina Bekker, Willem Keteluyt.
Gerritje Vile, Robbert Sanders.
Anna Cuyler, Henderik Cuyler, Dirk W. Ten Broek.
Maria Van Renselaer, Willem Teller, Arent Schuyler
Engeltje Schuyler, Pieter Schuyler.
Nelletje Rykman, Janneke Alberts, Jacob Vos.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Roeloft, Jan, Jacob, Jacob, Marritje,	Roelof Kersten, Maas Cornelis, Jacob Claes, Jacob Schermerhoorn, Jr., Lambert Jans,	Anna van Schayk, Cornelis Gysberts. Ariaantje Lucas, Jan Gauw. Magtelet Beekman, Jacob Schermerhoorn. Helena van de Bogaard, Jacob Schermerhoorn, Hen- Marritje Wendell Jan Martens. [derik Cornelis.
1686.		
Robbert, Laurens, Marie, Andries, Peter, Anna, Feytje, Rachel, Pieter, Sander, Gerretje, Johannes, Dirk, Lysbeth, Est, Eva.	Samson Bensing, Harmes Jans van Bommel, Piere Bogi, Jan Albert Bratt, Jan Redley, Jacob van der Slyk, Jan Van Rotterdam, Jan Pieters, Philip Philips, Benoni Arents, Jan Mangels, Gabriel Tomes Stridles, Dirk Arents Bratt, Dirk Ests, Dirk Bensing,	Cornelia Martens, Mattys Jans. Mariatje van Schayk, Antoin van Schayk. Emmetje Greeve, Tan Greeve. Annetje Bratt, Antje Cross, Antoin Bratt. Marretje Zacharias, Jochum Lamberts. Sara Cuylar. Anna Bekker, Henderik Cuylar. Lysbeth van Trigt, Abraham van Tright. Catrjn Sanders. Aartje Arents, Jacob Mees Vrooman. Geertruy Lansing, Johannes Lansing. Anneke Cornelis, Dirk Teunis. Elizabeth Banker, Est Banker. Barentje Schaats, Gerrit Arents. Lysbeth Harris.

Gerrit, Gysbert Marselis,
 Antje, Jan Bronk,
 Susanna, Henderik Beekman,
 Gosen, Gerrit Reyers,
 Henderik, Henderik Oothout,
 Gerrit, Jan Byvang,
 Jannetje, Johannes Van Sant,
 Rebecca, Douwe Jelis,
 Margriet, Douwe Ankens,
 Benjamin, Egbert Teunis,
 Lea & } Anthoni Bratt,
 Rachel, }
 Baasje, Johannes Klyn,
 Egbertje, Harmen Livis,
 Jacomyntje, Elias van Gyseling,
 Henderik, Johannes Bleyker,
 Barentje, Frans Pruym,
 Margriet, Gosen van Oort,
 Jan, Symon Schouten,
 Margriet, Samuel Arents Bratt,
 Catelyntje, Henderik Lamberts,
 Isaac, Omi de La Grange,
 Johannes, Tam Creeve,
 Lysbeth, Claas Laurents,

Rebecca Claas, Gerrit Marselis.
 Agnetje Philips.
 Nelletje Rykman, Albert Rykman.
 Anna Van Schayk.
 Mayke Oothout, Henderik Van Esch.
 Helena Byvang, Harme Rutgers.
 Catarina Van Sant, Gerrit Wynands, Abraham Isaacs
 Aaltje Ests. [Schermerhoorn.
 Willemje Schermerhoorn, Aarnout Vile, Symon
 Anna Teunis, Dirk Barents.
 Susanna Bratt, Egbertje Teunis.
 Barent Bratt, Egbert Teunis.
 Willemje Vile.
 Anna Van Schayk. [den Bogaardt.
 Helena van den Bogaardt, Myndert Hermens van
 Maria Vinhagel, Cornelis Van Dyk.
 Antje Pruym.
 Willemje Schermerhoorn, Symon Schermerhoorn.
 Maria Teunis, Jan Cloet.
 Helena Van den Bogaard, Albert Rykman.
 Willemje Schermerhoorn, Henderik Roosenboom.
 Tryntje Rutte.
 Catryn Jacobs. [man.
 Barentje Schaats, Jan ver Beek, Jacob Mees Vroo-

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Johannes, Pieter, Willem, Marie, Helena, Neeltje, Rachel, Cornelis & } Michael, }	Jan Cornelis Van der Hoeven, Jacob Vosburg, Isaac Tierks, Piere Vileroy, Abraham van Trigt, Carel Hans, Harmen Gansevoort,	Maria Jans, Jonge Jan. Marretje Martens, Lucas Pieters Coeyman. Elsje Lansing, Johannes Wendell. Cornelia van der Heyden, Albert Rykman. Jenneken Schuyler, Arent Schuyler. Geertruy Rinkhout, Jacob Schermerhoorn. Aaltje Winne, Caspar Leenderts.
Isaac, Ludovicus, Philippus, Metje, Grietje, Hester, Henderik, Jan, Elizabeth, Frederik, Anna, Johanna, Hester,	Christoffel Cruysty, Jochum Van Volkenborg, Jacobus Peek, Robbert Levingston, Philip Forcest, Gerrit Lubberts, Cornelis van Scherluyn, Henderik Jacobs, Henderik Gerrits, Cornelis van Dyk, Salomon Frederiks, Pieter Schuyler, Masten Krygier, Hierommus Wendell,	Mathys Hooghteeling. Anna Jans, Jacob Vosburg. Catarina Van Dam, Ludovicus Cobes. Cornelia Schuyler, David Schuyler, Philip Schuyler. Ariaantje Jeremias, Jesse Kip. Rebecca Hierommus. Ariaantje Harmens, Tierk Harmans. Cornelia Roos, Cornelis van den Berg. Catelyn van Elslandt. Elizabeth Wendell, Johannes Bleyker. [mons. Susanna Salomons, Barent Salomons, Jacob Salo- Margareta van Schayk, <small>David Schuyler, Robbert Levingston.</small> Anna Van Renselaar, Robbert Levingston. Elizabeth Wendell, Est Wendell.

Dirkje,	Isaac Verplank,
Catelina,	Pieter D. Schuyler,
Johannes,	Hans Jurriaansen,
Maria,	Bastiaan Harmans,
Johannes,	Andries Douw,
Gerrit,	Jacob Jans,
Tobias,	Albert Rykman,
Aarnout,	Symon Jacobs Schermerhoorn,
Johannes,	Jan Van Esch,
	Laurens Van Alen,
Frans,	Henderik Fransen Claw,
Jan,	Symon Jans,
Johanna,	Joseph,
Manasse,	Dirk W. ten Broek,
Ephraim,	Lucas Gerrits,
Lucas,	Adam Winne,
Rachel,	Wessel ten Broek,
Dirk,	Myndeert H. van den Bogaardt,
Cornelis,	Henricus Greefraadt,
Lysbeth,	
Catarina,	Roelof Gerrits,
Gerrit,	Adam Dingman,
Lucas,	Andries Jans,

1687.

Geertje ten Eyk,	David Schuyler.
Margareta Schuyler,	David Schuyler.
Anna Maria ———,	Jan Verbeek,
Marretje Harmens,	Cornelis Scherluyn.
Annetje Appels,	Johannes Appel.
Aaltje Jacobs.	
Isabelle Dellijs,	Godefridus Dellijs.
Helena van den Bogaardt,	Myndert van den Bogaardt
Antje Van Esch,	Symon Van Esch.
Sara de Wandelaar,	Isaac Verplank.
Neeltje van den Hoeven,	^[ven.] Frans Pieters Claw, Jan Cornelis van den Hoe-
Rebecca Duow,	Wouter Quackelbosh.
Zytje Marselis,	Gysbert Marselis.
Catarina ten Broek,	Catalina ten Broek.
Wessel ten Broek,	Albert Rykman.
Lysbeth Lansing.	
Lyntje Winne,	Kiliaan Winne.
Elsje Cuyler,	Pieter Lookerman, Marten Marselis.
Elizabeth Banker,	Henderik Cuyler.
Elsje Sanders,	Robbert Sanders.
Catryn Harmens,	Jacob Jacobs Van Oostrant.
Marretje Teunis,	Teunis Cool.
Caatje Folkers,	Melchior Abrahams.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Folkert, Maria, Isaac, Agnietje, Magtelts, Helena, Elsje, Anneken, Jacobus, Elizabeth, Leendert, Lysbeth, Sara, Agniet, Salomon, Geertruy, Rutger, Jan, Marietje, Jacobus, Johanna, Susanna,	Jonas Folkens, Jacob Martens, Johannes Wendell, Philip Leenderts, Jan Quakelbosch, Jan Flodders, Est Wendell, Lucas Lucas, Melchert Wynands, Jan Cloet, Caspar Leenderts Conyn, Albert Jacobs, Johannes de Wandelaar, Cornelis Tomes, Jans Salomons, Claas Van Petten, Jacob Tomis, Andries Jans, Isaac Caspars, Jan Tys. Benoni Van Corlar, Cornelis van der Hoeven,	Lysbet Pieters, Hendrik Oothout. Marie Slingerlandt. Elsje Lansing, Pieter Schuyler, Abraham Staats. Maria Leenderts, Gabriel Tomes. Folkje Pieters, Myndert H. van den Bogaardt. Neeltje Martens, Jacob Abrahams, Maas Cornelis. Ariaantje Wendell, Henderik Greefraadt. Anneken Lucas, Jan Henderiks. Maria Schuyler, Abraham Schuyler. Gysbert Roosenboom, Frederik Cloet. [Winne. Tanne Winne, Leendert Philips Conyn, Kiliaan Ariaantje Jacobs, Johannes Roos, Lambert Jans. Isabella Dellius, Godefridus Dellius, Abraham Cuy- Metje Martens, Johannes Tomes. [ler. Marietje Van Esch, Adam Winne. Antje Staats, Jacob Staats. Geertruy Schuyler, Rutger Tomis. Aaltje Jans, Andries Jans, Wouter van den Uythost. Lysbet Violet, Henderik Lansing. Engeltje Schuyler, Pieter Schuyler. Jannetje Van Papendorp, <small>(Papendorp, Tennis Corn. vander Poel, Adriaan Gerrits</small> Dorethee Jans, Johannes Beekman.

Barent,	Martina Teunissen, Teunis Teunis, Egbert Teunis.
Lea,	Folkje Pieters, Lambert Van Volkenborg, Abraham
Johannes,	Elsje Sanders, Paulus Martens. [Isaaks.
Willem,	Catarina van Santen, Gerrit Wynands.
Engeltje,	Margriete Pieters, Pieter Tomes, Jonas Folkers.
Jan,	Rebecca Douw Jean Violette. [Cool.
Henderik,	Aaltje Dingman, Adam Dingman, Teunis Barents
Magdalena,	Cornelia Caillier, Gabriel D. Stridels
Storm,	Anna van der Zee, Henderik Lansing.
Jan,	Styntje Goes, Jan Tys Goes.
Nicolaes.	Sophia Van Wykersloot, Laurens Van Alen.
Ephraim,	Antje Staats.
Antoni,	Maria Teller, Arent Schuyler. [Schuyler.
Agniet,	Anna van der Heyden, Willem Kitteluyn, Pieter D.
Johannes,	Margriet Van Schayk, Livinus Van Schayk.
Gerritje,	Geertje Lansing, Adrian G. Papendorp, Pieter
Daniel,	Lysbeth Rogier, Jean Rogier. [Schuyler.
Bata,	Anna Lookerman, Jacob Salomons.
Philippus,	Maria Teller, Pieter Schuyler.
Barent,	Susanna Jans, Barent Alberts Bratt, Egbert Teunis
Jacob,	Marretje Henderiks, Isaac Verplank.
Nathaniel,	Tryntje Melcherts.
Susanna,	Helena van den Bogaard, Samuel Schermerhoorn.
Christina,	Styntje ten Broek, Abraham Cuyler.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Hans, Cornelis, Geertje, Abraham, Henderik, Willem, Elizabeth,	Pieter Willems, Cornelis Gysberts, Marten Jans, Isaac Vosburg, Jacob Schermerhoorn, Samson Bensing, Cornelis Swart, Michiel Dirks, Marten Gerrits, Egbert Teunis, Johannes Van Sante, Henderik Oothout, Godefridus Dellius,	Rebecca Est, Hieronimus Hans. Anna Van Schayk, Wouter Pieter Quackelbosch. Dirkje Lucas, Symon Van Esch. Marietje Vosburg, Pieter Vosburg. Marrietje Martens, Marten Cornelis. Margriet Rosenboom, Jacob Isaaks. Maria Schuyler, Isaac Verplank. Engeltje Schuyler, Marten Gerrits Van Bergen. Anna Van Renselaar, Gabriel Tomes. Anna Van Renselaar, Gerrit Reyers. Barentje Schaats, Jacob Abrahams. Tryntje Rutten Gerrit Van Esch. Engeltje Schuyler, Pieter Schuyler.
Jacob, Willem, Jan, Margriet, Isaac, Arent, Gerardus, Maria,	Cornelis Steephens, Dirk Willems Van Slyk, Symon Jans, Jan Jacobs Van Oostrant, Joachim Staats, Dirk Est, Est Banker, Jan Byvang,	Marie Lookerman, Jacob Lookerman. Geertje Willems, Jan Henderiks van den Bergh. Neeltje Wouters, Wouter Quackelbosch. Antje Van Oostrant, Jacob Van Oostrant. Elizabeth Banker, Reimer Barentz. Lysbeth Gerrits, Wouter Quackelbosch. [Abeel. Elizabeth Banker, Adriaan G. Papendorp, Johannes Eva Vinhagel, Johannes Hooghlandt.

1688.

Jacob,
 Rebecca,
 Maria,
 Cornelis,
 Isaac,
 Pieter,
 Andries,
 Geertruy,
 Cornelia,
 Arent,
 Barent,
 Janneke,
 David,
 Engel,
 Rykert,
 Gerrit,
 Robbert,
 Tileman,
 Ytje,
 Thomas,
 Cornelis,
 Johannes,
 Elizabeth,
 Anneken,

Maas Cornelis,
 Gerrit Lubberts,
 Robbert Sikkels,
 Andries Hanshuuyg,
 Abraham Isaaks,
 Wouter Quakebosch,
 Jacob Ten Eyk,
 Jan van der Hoeve,
 Johannes Roos,
 Frans Pruyt,
 Gerrit Reyers,
 Dirk van der Kerre,
 Willem Claas Groesbeek,
 Henderik Fransen,
 Jan Redley,
 Gerrit Gysberts,
 Robbert Levingston,
 Cornelis Scherluyn,
 Jacob Martens,
 Lambert Jans,
 Harmen Jans,
 Rocleft Gerrits,
 Myndert Harmens ven den Bogaardt,
 Adam Winne,

Dirkje Lucas.
 Jannetje Martens, Douwe Jelis.
 Maria Sikkels. Henderik A. Riddenhaas.
 Judik Swey, Lambert Van Volkenborg.
 Marretje Lamberts, Johannes Van Sante.
 Rebecca Douwe, Douw Jelis.
 Else Cuyler, Andries Coeman.
 Tryntje Rykman, Johannes Mingaal.
 Maria Schuyler, Jacob Ten Eyk.
 Anna Pruyt.
 Anna Van Schayk.
 Lysbeth Cailjer, Benoni Van Corlar.
 Catryn Jacobs, David Schuyler, Abraham Schuyler.
 Dorethee Jans, Andries Hans.
 Judik Swey, Abraham Isaaks.
 Sara Hendriks, Wouter Pieters Quakelbosch.
 Margarita Schuyler, Johannes Schuyler.
 Hester Harmans, Frederik Harmens.
 Annetje Vosburg.
 Dorethee Jans, Pieter Thomas Mingaal.
 Jannetje Jacobs, Jacob Cornelis.
 Lysbeth Violet, Harmen Livis.
 Elizabeth Pritty, Est Banker.
 Anna Van Renselaar, Wessel Ten Broek.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Cateline, Christina, Jacob, Pieter, Robbert, Isaac and } Sara, }	Johannes Bensing, Omi de la Grange, Isaac Verplank, Jan Bratt, ——— Jedts, Johannes Wendell,	Caatje Melcherts, Jacob de Cuyper. Cornelia Croesvelt, Johannes Lansing. Ariaantje van der Poel, Jacob Ten Eyk. ——— Appel, Johannes Appel. Judik Marselis, Diwertje Wimp, Jannetje Staats, Myndert Wimp. Abraham Staats, Samuel Staats.
Rachel, Isaac, David, Susanna,	Johannes Bleyker, Abraham Kip, Pieter D. Schuyler, Dirk B. Bratt,	Catarina Bleyker, Godefridus Dellius. [Uythost. Tryntje Freest, Dirk van der Heyden. Catalina Schuyler, David Schuyler, Wouter van den Marretje Egberts, Egbert Teunis.
1689.		
Anna, Helena, Elizabeth, Susanna, Harmannus, Hilletje, Antje, Laurens, Ephraim,	Dirk van den Heyden, Johannes Beekman, Gerrit Lansing, Egbert Teunis, Nanning Harmen Visser, Johannes Becker, Philip Leenderts. Laurens Van Alen, Est Wendell,	Cornelia van den Heyden, David Keteluy. Wilmje Schermerhoorn, Jacob Schermerhoorn. Gysbertje Roosenboom, Wouter Van Uythost. Susanna Bratt, Gerrit Reyers. Marretje Vinhagel, Harmen Bastiaans. Hilletje Keteluy, Wouter van den Uythost. ———, Pieter Winne. Catarina Van Alen, Gerrit Van Esch, Sara Greebraudt, Philip Wendell,

Hilletje,
 Isaac,
 Tobias,
 Barent,
 Neeltje,
 Maria,
 Arent,
 Henderik,
 Eytje,
 Magdalena,
 Jacobus,
 Jacobus,
 Jacob,
 Geertruy,
 Willem,
 Annetje,
 Rachel,
 Jonas,
 Elsje,
 Elizabeth,
 Jan.

 Dorethee,
 Gysbertje,

Jans Solomons,
 Philip Foreest,
 Dirk W. Ten Broek,
 Salomon Frederiks Bouw,
 Est Banker,
 Jan Van Esch,
 Dirk Ests,
 Henderik Gerrits Swey,
 Pieter Jans Bosch,
 Albert Rykman,
 Pierre Vileroy,
 Johannes Roos,
 Jochum Lammerts,
 Isaac Vosburg,
 Jan Harris,
 Est de Ridder,
 Dirk Bensing,
 Jan Bronk,
 Hieronimus Wendell,
 Gabriel T. Strideles,
 Jans Jacob Gardenier,
 Caspar Leenderts Conyn,
 Juriaan Cailljer,
 Leendert Arents Grauw,

Tryntje Lookerman, Wessel Ten Broek,
 Geesje Kip, Frederick Hans.
 Catarina Ten Broek, Johannes Cuyler.
 Wilmje Tomes, Antoni Bratt.
 Annetje Papendorp, Johannes Abeel.
 Catarina Van Esch, Gerrit Van Esch.
 Jannetje Paulus, Johannes Paulus.
 Rijkje Staats.
 Jannetje Vosburg, Pieter Vosburg.
 Engeltje Schuyler, Pieter Schuyler. [Heyden.
 Celle van der Heyden, Abraham Kip, Dirk van der
 Maria Van Dyk, Jacob Ten Eyk.
 Styntje Jans, Jan Tys.
 Jannetje Vosburg, Pieter Vosburg.
 Catarina Borger, Harmen Tomes.
 Caterina Van Esch, Henderik Van Esch.
 Weyntje Harmens, Jan Harris.
 Marretje Bries, Henderik Bries.
 Diwer Wimp, Gerrit Lansing, Meyndert Wimp.
 Elizabeth Pritty, Henderik Van Dyk.
 Rebecca Jeroons, Maas Cornelis.
 Tanne Winne, Leendert Philips, Pieter Winne.
 Cornelia Cailljer, Jan Corn. Oest.
 Barentje Willems, Pieter Willems Van Slyk.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Lydia,	Henderik Beekman,	Susanna Jans, Reimer Quackelbosch.
Henderik,	Melchert Wynands van der Poel,	Catryn van Santen, Gerrit Wynands. [gerlandt.
Elsje,	Jan Andries Douw,	Catryn van der Poel, Adriaan Appel, Teunis Slin-
Alida,	Jacobus Turk,	Maria Sanders, Marten Van Benthuyzen.
Johannes,	Tam Creere,	Margriet Van Santen, Isaac Verplank.
Isaac,	Jacob Vosburg,	Jannetje Lamberts, Marten Jans.
Geertruy,	Maas Cornelis,	Dirkje Coeman, Gerrit Reyers.
Folkje,	Frerik Gerrits,	Maria Bries, Henderik Bries.
Annetje,	Gysbert Marselis,	Geertruy Groesbeck, Jacob Teunis:
Est.	Philip Wendell,	Hester Harmens, Est Wendell, Harmen Bastiaans.
Hilletje,	Andries Jans,	Aaltje Jans, Jan Andries, Wouter van den Uythost.
Jonathan,	Henderik Reydt,	Antje Ver Wey, Henderik Lansing.
Abraham,	Est Jans,	Elbertje Van Alen, Melchert Wynands.
Abraham,	Melchert Abrahams,	Caatje Bleyker, Johannes Bleyker.
Henderik,	Johannes Rosenboom,	Geertruy Lansing, Henderik Rosenboom.
Gerardus,	Jan Cloet,	Alida Levingston, Frederik Cloet.
Jannetje,	Joseph Jans,	Jannetje Marselis, Marselis Jans. [Van Schayk.
Geertruy,	Pieter Schuyler,	Alida Levingston, Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Livinus
Catarina,	Johannes de Wandelaar,	Elsje Cuyler, Johannes Cuyler.
Anna,	Tomas Weekfilt,	_____, Jan Gilbert.
Johannes,	Cornelis van der Hoeven,	Corneila Cailjer, Johannes van der Hoeven.
Dorethee,	Jonas Folkers,	Caatje H. Oothout, Albert Rykman.

Myndert,
 Jacob,
 Tryntje,
 Agneit,
 Claas,
 Cornelis,
 Pieter,
 Jan,
 Maria,
 Catarina,
 Elizabeth,
 Geertruy,
 Christina,
 Maria,
 Engeltje,
 Henderik,
 Cornelis,
 Folkert,
 Christina,
 Maria,
 Margriet,
 Pieter,
 Indian, aged 40 years, of the Ockkweese tribe,

Marten G. Van Bergen,
 Abraham Jans,
 Joachim Staats,
 Francois Gaignen,
 Ryn. Pieters Quakelbosch,
 Jacob Schermerhoorn,
 Jacob van den Bogaard,
 Barent Gerrits,
 Arent Schuyler,
 Willem Gysberts,
 Samson Rensing,
 Andries Hans,
 Wessel Ten Broek,
 Lucas Lucas,
 Arent Slingerlandt,
 Coenraad Hoogteeling,
 Henderik Van Dyk,
 Cornelis Vile,
 Johannes Cuyler,
 Nanning Harmens,
 Robbert Benit,
 Harmen Livis,
 Neeltje Cornelis, Claas Sievers.
 Agniet Jans, Roeloft Gerrits.
 Elizabeth Banker, Reimer Barents.
 Agniet Jans, Helmert Jans.
 Nelletje Wouters, Henderik Beekman.
 Marretje Henderiks, Cornelis Schermerhoorn.
 Tryntje Rykman, Henderik Cornelis.
 Caatje Sanders, Huybert Gerrits.
 Judith Beyer, Nicholaes Beyer.
 Catarina Van Sant, Jan Van Sant, Gerrit Wynands.
 Agniet Leendert, Reynier Schaats, Ruth Melcherts.
 Grietje Folkers, Lucas Jans.
 Styntje Wessels, Jacob Lookerman, Johannes Cuyler
 Dorethee Jans, Helmen Jans.
 Geertruy Slingerlandt, Antoni Van Slingerlandt, Jacob Gerrits Van Vorst.
 Zeytjee Hoogteeling, Henderik Marselis.
 Catalina Schuyler, David Schuyler.
 Ariaantje Wendell, Aanout Vile. [Broek.
 Caatje Ten Broek, Abraham Cuyler, Wessel Ten
 Hester Harmens, Johannes Vinhagel.
 Anneken Kros, Willem ———.
 Jannetje Davids, Pieter Schuyler.
 Aarnout Cornelis Vile, Hilletje Cornelis.

1690.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Barber,	Albert Gardenier,	Helena Byvang, Andries Gardenier, Jan Byvang.
Ariaantje,	Dirk van der Kere,	Jannetje Papendorp, Johannes Abeel.
Storm,	Jan Bratt,	Antje Beeker, Antoni Bries.
Jonathan,	Andries Rees,	Styntje Ten Broek, Dirk Ten Broek.
Dirk,	Michiel Dirks Van Vegten,	Alida Levingston, James Parkar.
Anna,	Douwe Jelis,	Hester Jans, Teunis Slingerlandt.
Lysbeth,	Pieter Van Slyk,	Elizabeth Pritty, Leendert Arents.
Lydia,	Marten Jans,	Maretje Vosburg, Jacob Vosburg.
Catarina,	Mathiew Beaufls,	Lysbeth Lansing, Henderik Lansing.
Marie,	Abraham Isaacks,	Catryn Van Santen, Gerrit Wynands.
Marretje,	Gerrit Claas,	Caatje Cuyler.
Teunis,	Antoni Bratt,	Susanna Bratt, Egbert Teunis.
Claas,	Cornelis Dykman,	Ariaantje Melchert.
Lucas,	Cornelis Teunis Van Vegten,	Anna Helmerts, Gabriel T. Strideles.
Isaac,	Isaac Ter Jenks,	Elizabeth Wendell, Hierommus Wendell.
Jacob,	Lymen Schouten,	Elizabeth Wendell, Jacob Staats.
Gysbert,	Robbert Levingston,	Janneken Schuylcr, Godefridus Dellius, Livinus Van [Schayk.
Johannes,	Cornelis Stephens,	Sophia Teller, Henderik Van Renselaar.
Matheuis,	Tys Jans,	Tryntje Winne, Thomas Winne.
Maretje,	Henderik Oothout,	Jannetje Cobus, Andries Volkers Douwe.
Abraham,	Jan Pieters Quakelbosch,	Rebecca Douwe, Myndert Harmens.

Dirk,
 Matthys,
 Claas,
 Jannetje,
 Nicholaes,
 Marietje,
 Geertruy,
 Pieter,
 Johannes,
 Emmetje,
 Geraldus,
 Margriet,
 Willem,
 Ariaantje,
 Pieter,
 Sander,
 Jochum,
 Louys,
 Samuel Gardenier,
 Cornelis Gysberts,
 Claas Van Petten,
 Jacobus Isaacs,
 Jan Weyer,
 Dirk Willems,
 Cornelis Swart,
 Frans Winnen,
 Johannes Dykman,
 Lucas Jans,
 Geraldus Camfoort,
 Christoffel Brussy,
 Gossen Van Oort,
 Claas Laurens,
 Thomas Winnen,
 Jan Jans Van Rotterdam,
 Michiel Cailjer,
 Gerrit Jans Ruyting,

Cornelia Roos, Maas Cornelis.
 Maria Van Schayk, Antoni Van Schayk.
 Catalyn Van Petten, Jochum Staats.
 Lysbeth Harris, Jan Harris, Abraham Isaacs.
 Pieterje Frans.
 Henderikje Lucas, Pieter Willem Slyk.
 Abigail Verplank, Adam Swart.
 Agnietje Leenders, Pieter Winnen.
 Folkje Barents.
 Hilletje Cornelis, Cornelis Teunis.
 Catryn Jans, Leendert Claas.
 Ariaantje Wendell.
 Marietje Van Esch, Johannes de Wandelaar.
 Antje Sanders, Jacob N. Vrooman.
 Marietje Van Esch, Pieter Winne.
 Diwer Wimp, Sanders Glen, Jan Pirot.
 Judic Jans, Thomas Winnen.
 Elsje Cuyler.

The following persons were Indian proselytes, who were admitted into the church by baptism, July 11 :
 Swongara, (i. e. *Little Plank*), aged 40 years, baptized David. Kowajatense, aged 30 years, wife of Swongara, baptized Rebecca. Tekaniadaroge, aged 22 years, baptised by the name of Isaac. Tejonihokarawe, (i. e. *Open-the-door*), male, aged 30 years, baptised Henderik. Karanondo, (i. e. *Uplifter*), aged 50 years, Lydia. Kaadsjihendasa, aged 12 years, grand-child of Lydia, its mother being dead, Seth. Sionheja, (i. e. *Lively*), aged 25 years, Rachel. Skanjodowanne, (i. e. *Eagles Beak*, son of Rachel, Manasse. Two children of Kanastasi, baptised by the names of Jacob and Sara. Sagonorasse, (i. e. *Fast-binder*), aged 12 years, Adam.

1691.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Pietrus,	Pieter Bogardus, Wyntje Corn. Bosch,	Catarina Van Renselaar.
Pieter,	Jan Salomons, Caatje Lookerman,	Henderik Van Renselaar, Marrietje Lookerman.
Willem,	Claas Willems, Lea,	Harmen Vedder, Duvertje Wimp.
Caspar,	Jacob Caspars, Henderikje Dreepcr,	Gerrit Lansing, Marietje Lansing.
Maria,	Joseph and Rachel, (Indians),	Laurens, Rebecca.
Styntje,	Frerik Gerrits, Lysbeth Carstens,	Claas Teunis, Jellis Gerrits.
Annetje,	Jan Wibes, Anne Marie,	Rebecca Douwe.
Lysbeth,	Frans Merrit, Zytje Mathys,	Henderik Marsclis, Frytje Rutgers. [Banker.
Gerardus,	Est. Banker, Elizabeth Abeel,	Abraham de Peister, Johannes de Peister, Elizabeth
Engeltje,	Arent Slingcrant, Geertruy Van Vorst,	Johannes Appel, Teunis Slingerlant, Anna Appel.
Isaak,	Joachim Staats, Antje Barens.	Reinier Barens, Wyntje Bogardus.
Pieter,	Caspar Leenderts, Alette Winnen,	Livinus Winne, Lyntje Winnen.
Henri,	Laurens, Maria, (Indians),	His Excellency Gov., Henri Slougter.
Geertruy,	Tjerk Harmens, Femmetje Jans,	Johannes Harmens, Marietje Harmens.
Isaac,	Isack Swits, Susanna Groot,	Elisabeth Banker.
Jan,	Pieter Jans Bosch, Susanna Barents,	Jan P. Bosch, Jannetje Barents.
Isaac,	Claas Braat, Lysbet Willems,	Tjerk Harmens, Lysbet Rinkhout.
Johannes,	Johannes Bekker, Anna van der Zee,	Johannes Bekker, Martina Bekker.
Wouter,	Jerommus Hans, Rebecca Everts,	Douwe Jelis, Aaltje Ests.
Daniel,	Carel Hans, Lysbeth Rinkhout,	Gysbert Marselis, Caatje Cuyler.
Willem,	Willem Barents, Lysbeth Sikkels,	Anna Sikkels.

Jacobus,
 Johannes,
 Gerrit,
 Meindert,
 Lambert,
 Margerite,
 Willem,
 Emmetje,
 Marretje,
 Phlip,
 Catelyntje,
 Cornelia,
 Wynand,
 Gerrit,
 Johannes,
 Jacobus,
 Rebecca,
 Meindert,
 Anna,
 Mathews,
 Gerreteje,
 Tymen,
 Sara,
 Anna,

Johannes Wendell, Elizabeth Staats,
 Lambert Jans, Jannetje Mingal,
 Est Ridder, Anna Van Esch,
 Aarent Wimp, Folkje Symens,
 Jean Ratle,
 Rachel Van Volkenbork,
 Jean Harris, Lysbeth Claas,
 Piere Bogi, Emmetje Claas,
 Wouter Quakelbosch, Neeltje Gysberts,
 Jan Bronk, Commertje Leenderts,
 Engeltje Rutgerts, Melchert Abrahams,
 Sara Van Breemen, Jan Gardenier,
 Catryn Van Sant, Gerrit Wynands van
 Geertruy Jans, Barent Gerrits, [der Poel
 Hilletje Lookerman, Cornelis Stephens,
 Elbertje Ests, Laurens Van Alen,
 Arent Vedder, Sara Groot,
 Elias Van Gyseling, Tryntje Claas,
 Skonwakwanni, aged 21 years, (Indian),
 Robbert Teunis, Cornelia Martens,
 Egbert Teunis, Marretje Barnts,
 Cornelis Tymes, Marretje Ysbrants,
 Esias Teunis, Swart Eva Teunis,
 Abraham Kip, Geesje van der Heyden,

Reinier Barens, Susanna Teller.
 Johannes T. Mingal, Jannetje Mingal.
 Gerrit Van Esch, Aaltje Van Esch.
 Johannes Wendell, Caatje Sanders.
 Jean Gilbert, Ab. Isaaks.
 Anna Abrams, Judik Ver Wey. [Poel.
 ——— Kint, Benoni Van Corlar, Lysbeth van der
 Abraham Schuyler, Teyntje Rykman.
 Elbert Gerrits, Annetje Gerrits.
 Dirk Teunis, Anna Ganscvoort.
 Herbert Abrahams, Jannetje Blyker.
 Jacob Ten Eyk, Aaltje Oothout. [Sant.
 Wynandt Gerts, Johannes Van Sant, Margriet Van
 Cornelis Gerrits, Ariaantje Gerrits.
 Henderik Van Renelaar, Sophia Teller.
 Johannes Van Alen, Catryn Van Alen.
 Phlip Foreest, Rebecca Groot.
 Johannes Beekman, Symen Schermerhoorn, Helena
 [van der Bogaardt.
 Pieter Martens Catelyntje Jacobs.
 Harmen Livis, Marten Teunis.
 Geertje Lansing.
 Wouter van den Uythost, Maria Van Dam.
 Phlip Foreest, Anna van der Heyden.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Geertje, Jan, Marie,	Cornelis Gysberts, Cornelia Wynands, Henderik Jans, Lyntje Winnen, Christoffel Brussi, Christine Claas.	Ariaantje Cornelis. Line Winnen, Geertruy Jans. Cornelis Scherluyn, Ariaantje Wendell.
1692.		
Catarine, Jacobus, Andries, Elisabeth, Machtelet, Lidia, a bastard Cornelis, Henderik, Sacharias, Reinier, Rachel, Jesse, Willem, Gerrigje, Gysbert, Lysbeth, Anna,	Henderik Van Renselaar, <small>Catarine Van Brugge.</small> Johannes Sanders, Diwer Wendell, Andries Jans, Engeltje Folkers, Roeloff Gerrits, Geertruy Jacobs, Jacob Schermerhoorn, Geertje Henderiks Brechtje, Harmen Jans. Lysbet Jans, Johannes Cuyler, Elsje Ten Broek, Abraham Isaks, Anna Sikkell, Folkert Van Hoosen, Marietje Bensing, Harmen Livis, Marietje Teunis, Philip Foreest, Tryntje Kip, [Slyk. Coenraadt Hooghteeling, Tryntje Van Franc Hardig, Catrine Jans, Jan van der Hoeven, Dorethee Jans, Gysbert Marselis, Barbar Claas, Johannes de Wandelaar, Sara Schepmoes	Pieter Ver Brugge, Maria Schuyfer. Gerrit Lansing, Marretje Wendell. Jonas Folkers, Tryntje Rutgers. Jan Jacobs, Lysbeth Rogi. Johannes Beekman, Jannetje Schermerhoorn, Eytje Pieters. Takel Dirks, Aaltje Van Esch. Abraham Schuyler, Sara Ver Brugge. Isak Isaks, Catelyntje Abrams. Gerrit Teunis, Tryntje Schaats. Engeltje Harmens. Johannes Kip, Elsje Lansing. Pieter Van Slyk, Mertje Van Slyk. Gerrit Lucas, Claas Lucas, Lucas Gerts. Antoni Bries, Maria Mingaal. Marselis Jans, Rebecca Claas. Pieter Ver Brugge, Caatje Cuyler.

Abraham Cuyler, Sara Ver Brugge.

Indians.

Johannes Blyker, seu., Margriet Ruts,
 Jokeyha, aged 20 years.
 Honiskoo, aged 14 years.
 Child 3 or 4 months old. [years.
 Aanassadogo (*Feather Plucker*), aged 22
 Onodaha (*Joker*), aged 16 years.
 Soguihoa, aged 15 years.
 Hojadio, aged 10 years.
 Etsjeniser, aged 12 years.
 Child 1 year old.

Maria,
 Rebecca,
 Eunice,
 Sara,
 Cornelis,
 Jan,
 Daniel,
 Abraham,
 Jan,
 Elias,

Andries Teller, William —, Jacomeintje Sanders.
 Albert Rykman, Tryntje Rykman. [Brock.
 Jacob Lookerman, Johannes Cuyler, Styntje Ten
 Melchert Abrahams, Caatje Sanders.
 Albert Rykman, Lysbeth Lausing. [Trigt.
 Wilhem Teller, Johannes Schuyler, Elizabeth Van
 Pieter Schuyler, Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria Schuyler.
 Dirk van der Heyden, Abraham Kip, Antje van der Heyden.
 Jan Gilbert, Elisabeth Tymes.
 Jacob Teunis, Grietje Blyker.
 Dirk W. Ten Broek, Tryntje Rykman.
 Kiliaan Van Renselaar, Maria Schuyler.

William Nobel, Marritje Pieters,
 Jacob van den Bogaardt, Jannetje Quakelbosch,
 Wessel Ten Brock, Caatje Lookerman,
 Lucas Jans, Catrine Melcherts,
 Isaac Caspars, Dorethee Bosch,
 Arent Schuyler, Jenneken Teller,
 Robbert Levingston, Alida Schuyler.
 Pieter De Germean, Caatje van der Hey-
 Robbert Barrit, Wyntje Jans, [den.
 Jacobus Peck, Elisabeth Teunis,
 Harmanus Vedder, jr., Margriet Jacobs,
 Marten Gerrit van Bergen, Neeltje Meynderts,

William,
 Abraham,
 Jacob,
 Geertruy,
 Henderik,
 Judik,
 Willem,
 Agniet,
 Tammus,
 Margriet,
 Antje,
 Marten,

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.	
Eva,	Sawaandasse, aged 35 years.		
Catarine,	Tokwanaharonne, child of Eva, aged 18 years.		
Noach,	Tetsjohoniddaon, " " aged 9 years.		
Anna,	Tiosseroage, " "		
Moestet,	Tsudtakkere, aged 30 years.		
Majdalene,	Koanadakkarrie, child of Moeset, 11 years.		
Debora,	Tsionesse, " 9 "		
Christine,	Skanjadaradi, " 4 "		
Grietje,	Sjoherason, aged 20 years.	} <i>Indians.</i>	
Martyn,	Sinonda, 13 years.		
Dorkas,	Tionaktiogo, 13 years.		
Rut,	Hoa, 12 years.		
Henderik,	Waams, 1 year.		
Cornelia,	Canastassi, 6 weeks.		
Johannes,	David Willems, Rachel Hans,		Jacobus Peek, Jannetje Jacobus.
Maria,	Henderik Van Esch, Catryn Van Dam,		Claas R. Van Dam, Maria Van Dam.
Jacob,	— Gardenier, Lena —,		Pieter Coeman Geetje Coeman.
Johannes,	Johannes Rosenboom, Gerritje Coster,		Gerrit Rosenboom, Gysbertje Rosenboom.
Elisabeth,	Henderik Van Dyk, Maria Schuyler,	Jacob Staats, Cateline Schuyler.	
David,	Willem C. Groesbeek, Geertruy Schuyler	Abraham Schuyler, Cateline Schuyler.	
Jacob,	Dirk van der Heyden, Rachel Jochums,	Anna V. Heyden.	

Jacob,	Omi de la Grange, Annetje de Vries,	Tryntje Rutten.
Johannes,	Mathys Jans, Cornelia Teuis,	Marrtje Wendell, Johannes T. Mingall.
Maria,	Pieter Schuyler, Maria Van Renselaar,	Arent Schuyler, Henderik Van Renselaar, Margareta
Pieter,	Jonas Folkerts, Magdalena Quakelbosch,	Andries Folkerts, Nelletje Rykman. [Schuyler.
Egbertje,	Dirk Bratt, Anna Teunis,	Egbert Teunis, Barent A. Bratt, Susanna Bratt.
Henderik,	Henderik Beekman, Annetje Quakelbosch	Marten Beekman, Tryntje Rykman.
Reyer, } twins	Meyndert H. Bogaart, <small>Helena Schermerborn,</small>	Johannes de Wandelaar, Jacob Staats.
Francis } twins	Jochum Lamberts, <small>Eva Henderiks Vroman,</small>	Elisabeth Wendell, Sara Cuyler.
Jochum,	Samuel Bratt, Susanna J. Van Slyk,	Pieter Martens, Ariaantje Bratt,
Hanna,	Willem Gysberts, Catryn v. d. Poel,	Pieter Schuyler, Elsje Rutgers.
Wilhelmus,	Harmannus Hogen, Margriet Dirks,	Johannes Van Santen, Margriet Van Santen.
Dirk,	Johannes Jans, Lysbeth Leenderts,	Johannes Appell, Jannetje Bleyker.
Leendert,	Symen Groot, Geertruy Rinkhout,	Frans Winnen, Elsje Winnen.
Rebecca,	Tryntje Mathewiss, Samson Bensing,	Phlip Wendell, Susanna Groot.
Johannes,	Maria Willems, Isaac Trujeks,	Johannes Teller, Collette Caspars.
Lysbeth,	Gosen Van Oort, Maria Peek,	Phlip Foreest, Ariaantje Wendell.
Antje,		Jacobus Peek, Catryntje Glenn.
Marta,	Teionjeharre, aged 48 years.	} <i>Indians.</i>
Alette,	Quahtendratha, aged 10 years.	
Catarine,	Sadiogera, aged 33 years.	
Elsje,	Jan Alberts, Geesje Jans,	Antje Staats.
Hester,	Nanning Harmens, Alida Vinhajel,	Eva Vinhagel, Tjerk Harmens.

Children.	Parents.	Sponsors.
Jan,	Anna Jans, Isac Vosburg,	Judic Jans, Johannes Lucas.
Geertruy,	Claas Frederiks, Isje Arents,	Antje Staats.
Jacob,	Willem Jacobs, Elizabeth Rosenboom,	Harbart Jacobs, Gysbertje Rosenboom.
Philip.	Jan Bronk, Commertje Leenders,	Caspar Leenders, Jonas Folkerts, Wyntje Philips.
Est Wiler,	Josine Jansen, Maas Cornelis,	Sara Jans.
Maria,	Thomas Willems, Agnietje Gansevoort,	Frans Winnen, Antje Gansevoort.
Styntje,	Thomas Winnen, Teuntje Jans,	Jan Tys, Judik Jans.
Maria,	Franc Marris, Zytje Mathys,	Henderik Marris, Hiletje Con.
Folkert,	Henderik Oothout, Caatje Folkerts,	Andries Folkerts, Jannetje Oothout.
Pieter,	Jacob Teunis, Anna Lookerman,	Henderik Hans, Catrina Van Renselaar.
Folkje,	Michiel Coljer Titje Jurriaans,	Claas Lucas, Lysbeth Lansing.
Maria,	Frans Winnen, Elsie Gansevoort,	Leendert Philips, Tanne Winne.
Grietje,	Abraham Cuyler, Caatje Bleyker,	Jan Jans Bleyker, Johannes Cuyler, Grietje Bleyker.
Teunis,	Pieter Willems Van Slyk, Johanna Hans,	Jan Hans, Elsie Rutgers.
Maria,	Est Ridder, Anna Van Esch,	Jan Van Esch, Maria Van Esch.
Alida,	Jacob Turk, Catrine Van Benthuyssen,	Marten Van Benthuyssen, Elizabeth Wendell.
Caterina,	Johannes Van Santer, <small>Margriet van der P</small>	Isac Isacks, Willem Gysberts, Catrine van der Poel.
David,	Abraham Schuyler, Geertruy Ten Broek,	Dirk W. Ten Broek, Catelina Schuyler.
Jacob,	Marten Jans, Jannetje Cornelis,	Philip Foreest, Tryntje Foreest.
Rachel,	Albert Rykman, Nellitje Quakelbosch,	Henderik Bries, Catryn Rutgers.
Antoni,	Antoni Bratt, Willemje Teunis, [Groet,	Johannes Bratt, Johanna Bratt.
Rebecca,	Daniel Jans Van Antwerpen, Marietje	Johannes Sanders, Elisabeth Wendell.
Anna,	Cornelis Teunis Van Veghten, <small>Maria Lucas,</small>	Henderik V. Renselaar, Elisabeth Wendell.

1693.

Arent,	Reyer J. Schermerhorn, Ariaantje Arents Jacob Staats, Elisabeth Wendell.
Sara,	} <i>Indians.</i>
Abraham,	
Isak,	
Jacob,	
Feytje,	Frans Winnen, Agniet Thomas.
Engeltje,	Johannes Appell, Tryntje Schaats.
Alida,	Pieter Schuylcr, Geertruy Groesbeek.
Jan (bastard,)	Claartje Jans Bratt.
Matheuis,	Johannes Tomes, Marretje Matheuis.
Ariaantje,	Wouter V. Uythost, Jannetje Swart.
Johannes,	Gysbert Marselis, Rebecca Claas.
Antje,	Pieter Mingaal, Cornelia Van Olinde.
Isak,	Tryntje Rykman.
Margareta,	Gerrit Lansing, Lysbet Teller.
Maria,	Abram Isaks, Rachel Rattelis.
Lucretia,	Jan Lansing, Elsie Rutgers.
Wilhelm,	Arent Schuylcr, Jenneks Schuylcr.
Anna,	Henderik Van Esch, Catryn Van Esch.
Abraham,	Gerrit Lansing, Maria Rosenboom.

Children.	Parents,	Sponsors.
Jeuriaan,	William Hooge, Martena Bekker,	Jan Bekker Sen., Joh. Bekker, Jr., Elizabeth Wen-
Sara,	William Hilten, Anna Berkhoven,	Jan Visscher, Sara Visscher. [dell.
Annetje,	Jan Pieters Mebi, Antje P. Bosboom,	Jan Henderiks Vrooman, Cornelia Pieters Van
Tietje,	Johannes Oothout, Aaltje Ests,	Gerrit Van Esch, Jannetje Van Esch, [Olinde.
Selia,	Joseph Jedts, Huybertje Marselis,	Hasuerus Marselis, Antje Huyberts.
Anna,	Joseph Jans, Seitje Marselis,	Hasuerus Marselis, Antje Merselis.
Catelyntje,	Rut Melcherts, Uyntje Harmens,	Harmen Tomes, Engeltje Abrahams. [rits.
Cornelis,	Pieter Martens, Ariaantje Barents,	Cornelis Henderiks, Marten Martens, Ariaantje Ger-
Robbert,	Gerrit Rosenboom, Maria Sanders,	Robbert Sanders.
Jannetje.	Henderik Frans, Cornelia Andries.	Jan Cornelis, Marietje Jans.

This record ends May 25, 1693. Another manuscript, taking up the record at this period, will be given in the next volume.

CONVENTION ON THE STATE OF THE
PROVINCE, 1664.

One after another the Dutch had now abandoned every point their enemies had assailed. The Connecticut river was gone, Westchester was relinquished, and, now, Newtown, Flushing, Gemeco, Heemstede and Gravesend were surrendered. It was at this gloomy conjuncture, when it became evident that the country was held only on sufferance, and authority felt itself utterly powerless, that the principle of popular representation was, for the first time, fully recognized in this province. At the request of the burgomasters and schepens, a general assembly of delegates from the several towns was convoked, to take into consideration the state of the province. This important meeting was held in the City Hall of New Amsterdam, and the members then in attendance were,

New Amsterdam.
Cornelius Steenwyk,
Jacob Bakker.

Rensselaerswyk.
Jeremias van Rensselaer,
Dirck van Schelluyne.

Fort Orange.
Jan Verbek,
Gerrit Slechtenhorst.

Wiltwyck.
Thomas Chambers,
Gysbert van Imbroeck.

New Haerlem.
Daniel Terneur,
Johannis Verveeler.

Staten Island.
David de Marest,
Pierre Billou.

Breukelen.
Wm. Bredenbent,
Albert Corn. Wantenaar.

Midwout.
Jan Strycker,
Wm. Guilliams.

Amersfoort.
Elbert Elbertsen,
Coert Stevensen.

New Utrecht.
David Jochemsen,
Cornelis Beekman.

Boswyck.
Jan van Cleef,
Gysbert Teunissen.

Bergen.
Engelbert Steenhuysen,
Herman Smeeman.

The first question which engaged the attention of this assembly was that of the presidency. New Amsterdam claimed the honor as the capital; Rensselaerswyck as the

oldest colonie. The right of the latter was admitted, and the Honorable Jeremias van Rensselaer took the chair under protest. The convention then demanded of the government, protection against the Indians and "the malignant English." If it were not able to afford such protection, they wished to be informed to whom they were to address themselves. The inhabitants of New Netherland the director-general insisted, had never contributed to the support or defence of the province. On the contrary, the West India Company had expended the sum of twelve hundred thousand guilders over and above the customs, excise, revenue of the weigh-scale and tithes. Danger impended now over the country from two points—the Indians and the English. He wished the convention to decide if the war should be continued, or peace made with the former. If war were decided on, should the allies of the Indians also be included? Should the English summon the country to surrender, were they to be resisted? If so, by what force? Was every sixth man to be enrolled? Over two hundred men besides the soldiers were required. He proposed a tax on mills and cattle. Were supplies refused, the military force now under pay would be reduced.

The political system which commercial monopoly had so long been endeavoring to construct, collapsed at the moment when its powers were tested. The convention refused supplies, and adjourned for a week to consider the propriety of again appealing to the home authorities.

When the convention reassembled, the director and council immediately laid the above information before it. All further remonstrance to the West India Company was now considered unnecessary, and the assembly proceeded to deliberate on the measures proper to be adopted towards the Indians and the English towns. It was found useless to attempt to execute the orders of the Directors in regard to the latter. "The English rebels were as six to one; and with aid from Hartford would easily overcome and massacre the few Dutch soldiers that could be brought against them." It would be impossible to subdue them. The province would be thrown at once into their hands, or delivered up a prey to the savages. These were disposed

for peace, and the situation of the province rendered it desirable that a treaty be concluded, for it was discovered that the English of Connecticut were tampering with them.—*O'Callaghan's Hist. N. Neth. ii, p. 505.*

PHILIP PIETERSEN SCHUYLER.

This was the first of the Schuyler family who settled in this country. He came from Amsterdam to America in 1650, and was married on the 22d December of that year, to Margritta van Slechtenhorst, aged 22, daughter of the Director of Rensselaerswyck, by Anthonie de Hooges the secretary of the colonie, "in presenee of the officers both of Fort Orange and Rensselaerswyek, and of some of the prinicipal inhabitants thereof." By this lady he had ten children, viz.: Guysbert, Gertrude, (who married Stephanus van Cortland;) Alida, (who married, first, Rev. Nicholas van Rensselaer, second Robert Livingston;) Pieter, Brant, Arent, Sybilla, (died, aged four weeks,) Philip, Johannes, and Margritta. Peter Schuyler was the first mayor of Albany. John, the youngest son, held a captain's commission in 1690, when he led an expedition into Canada, and penetrated as far as La Prairie, being then only twenty-two years of age. He possessed great influence among the Indians, and is referred to frequently in La Potherie's History of North America. His grandson, General Philip Schuyler, occupies too high a place in the history of this state, to need further remark here. Philip Pietersen Schuyler died at Albany, on the 9th March, 1683-4, and was buried on the 11th of the same month in the church of that place, then situated at the junction of State street and Broadway. His will bears date Tuesday evening, 1st May, 1683, O. S.—*O'Callaghan's Hist. N. Neth., ii, 177.*

COMMISSION OF GERRIT SWART, OF RENSSSELAERSWYCK.

From the Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

Jan van Rensselaer, hereditary Patroon, and the Codirectors of the Colonie named Rensselaerswyck, on the North River in New Netherland, have accepted as their officer or Schout, in the aforesaid Colonie, Gerrit Swart, who also engages himself in that capacity to them, on the following conditions:—

That he shall now proceed, with his wife, maid and servant, passage and board free, in the ship which shall be provided for him, to the aforesaid Colonie, and exercise there and fill the aforesaid office, and follow and punctually observe the commission and instructions which shall now be given herewith, together with those which shall from time to time be sent, and conveyed to him by authority of the Patroon and Codirectors.

He shall use for his dwelling, the house formerly used by the former preacher, situate in Green Bush, and there reside with his family; and exercise and discharge his aforesaid office with all diligence and fidelity, according to the laws, edicts and ordinances already, or hereafter to be enacted there.

He shall also, as is the duty of an obedient officer, be and remain subject to all laws, ordinances, and edicts already made, or hereafter to be made by the Patroon and Codirectors.

Likewise, on condition that the officer there shall not trade nor barter, directly nor indirectly, by himself or others, under any pretext.

And the aforesaid Gerrit Swart shall receive yearly for his wages, to be paid there by the Commissioners, the sum of four hundred guilders, for which he shall support himself in all things. He shall, moreover, receive all fines and penalties amounting to ten guilders or under, but on all exceeding that sum, he shall retain a just third part.

And all this for the term of three years certain, commencing when he shall have arrived in that country; pro-

* O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland, ii, 564.

vided that the Patroon and Codirectors reserve to themselves to abridge the aforesaid term, and discontinue the service whenever it shall so please them, without being obliged to give any reasons, nor to convey back either him or his family.

On which condition was here furnished him the said officer Schout, in cash, the sum of three hundred Carolus guilders, which shall be deducted from his first earned wages. [Note in original: "This article was altered by the Patroon and Codirectors";]

Finally, when circumstances demand, the Commissioners there shall accord to him a servant.

All which points are agreed to, the aforesaid Gerrit Swart promising to acquit himself in his office honorably, faithfully and honestly, and perform his trust so that neither the Patroon nor Codirectors nor their Commissioners in that quarter, shall have any reason to complain, pledging thereunto his person and goods having and to have; submitting all them and the choice thereof to the judgment of all courts and magistrates, and specially to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Colonic of Rensselaerswyck.

In testimony of all which, is this, by the parties, undersigned. In Amsterdam, the 24 April, 1652, to the knowledge of the subscribing Notary Public, residing within the aforesaid city, duly admitted by the Court of Holland. Was by their respective hands signed — Johan van Rensselaer, Giacomo Bissel, for the Codirectors: G. Swart.

J. VAN DE VEN, Notary.

Instructions drawn up by Johan van Rensselaer, Patroon and Codirector of the Colonic called Rensselaerswyck, for Gerrit Swart as officer of the said Colonic, according to which he shall, in all good faith, regulate himself.

Having arrived with God's help at the island of Mannattans, he shall proceed by the first opportunity to the Colonic, and report himself to Jan Baptist van Rensselaer, and make known unto him his quality, by exhibition of his Commission and Instructions.

He shall, above all things, take care that divine worship

shall be maintained in said Colonie, conformably to the reformed religion of this country, as the same is publicly taught in these United Provinces.

He shall, in like manner, pay attention that the Lord's day, the Sabbath of the New Testament, be properly respected both by the observance of hearing the Holy Word, as well as the preventing all unnecessary and daily labor on said day.

And whereas, it is a scandal, that the Christians should mingle themselves unlawfully with the wives or daughters of heathens, the officer shall labor to put in execution the placards and ordinances enacted or to be enacted against the same, and strictly exact the fines imposed thereby, without any dissimulation.

He shall consequently be *ex officio* a party or attorney in all matters thereunto necessary, before our court of justice resident in the aforesaid Colonie, in which he shall have free access and seat, but no vote.

The conducting of all criminal suits, their institution, execution, description and final prosecution, as he shall deem consistent with his recorded oath, shall therefore be in his name; it being well understood that he shall commence no suit relating to our jurisdiction, domain, or finance, except by order of our Commissaries.

And he shall prosecute no man criminally, or cause him to be apprehended unless on previous information, and this he shall not himself take except by order aforesaid, or unless he be on the spot when the offence is committed, and the delinquent be arrested in the act.

He shall in taking information, conduct himself honorably and uprightly, and describe the affair with all circumstances most fully, in order to record in writing the clearest and purest truth concerning the same, as well the grounds of defence on the part of the prisoners and accused persons, as of their accusation, provided that what most particularly relates to the service of the Patroonship be first of all inquired into.

He shall sedulously cause the placards, ordinances, resolutions, contracts and commands of the Patroon and Co-directors to be observed, and attend that dothing be done contrary thereto.

And in order that he may be more free in every regard, he shall not be allowed to accept any presents, pensions or gifts from any person whatsoever, nor compound or agree in any criminal matter, but prosecute all according to law, and content himself with the fines and penalties which shall be adjudicated to him.

He shall likewise take care that in matters entailing confiscation of life or property, the judges shall be qualified to the number of at least five, and also see that the same rule be followed whenever courts of criminal jurisdiction shall be held.

Copies of the judgments with the information either sent to, or taken and obtained by him, shall be forwarded hither in the first sailing ship, and all judicial acts shall be so recorded, that whoever need, may be able to be vindicated here,

Care shall also be taken that no prisoners confined with the knowledge of our Court aforesaid, shall remain long in jail at the expense of the colonie, without special cause, but they shall be prosecuted so expeditiously that their business shall be dispatched, and with that view, shall the Court aforesaid be advised as frequently as possible what prisoners are in custody at his instance or otherwise, and on what charge.

In fine, he shall be holden to conduct himself always diligently and faithfully as a good officer is bound to do, on such stipend as is allowed by contract to him.

And for the better dispatch and discharge of this his office and duty, the Secretary of our Court shall draft the preparatory or introductory acts of information, and all other preceding matters and minutes *in judicio*, and moreover whatever shall be necessary for the performance of his office which we hereby order.

The sworn marshal appointed by the Commissaries, he shall also employ to serve all citations and summonses, in which he is not a party.

He shall further be bound to have these Instructions and Commissions enregistered by the Secretary of the Commissaries.

Finally, in all matters relating to his office not specified

herein, and which can not admit of delay, or await the Patroon's and Co-directors' advice, he shall act on the resolve of the Commissaries and Court, and advise the Patroon and Co-directors thereof, by the first opportunity, so that suitable order may be taken thereupon.

And all this provisionally, the Patroon and Co-directors reserving unto themselves, to augment, diminish, correct this Instruction according to circumstances, or therein otherwise order as shall be found proper. Thus done and concluded in Amsterdam, this 8th May, 1652.

Johan van Rensselaer,

Johan de Laet, for the Co-directors.

—*O'Callaghan's Hist. N. Netherland.*

A GOVERNOR'S MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1732.

By his excellency WILLIAM COSBY Esq., captain general and governor in chief of the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and territories thereon depending, in America, vice-admiral of the same, and colonel in his majesty's army, &c.

To any Protestant Minister :

Whereas there is a mutual purpose of marriage between Jacob Glenn of the city of Albany, merchant, of the one party, and Elizabeth Cuyler of the same city, spinster, of the other party, for which they have desired my license, and have given bond upon conditions, that neither of them have any lawful let or impediment of pre-contract affinity, or consanguinity to hinder their being joined in the holy bands of matrimony; these are therefore to authorize and empower you to join the said Jacob Glenn and Elizabeth Cuyler in the holy bands of matrimony, and them to pronounce man and wife.

Given under my hand and prerogative seal at Ft. George in New York, the 16th day of October, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lord, GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith. Anno Domini 1732.

W. COSBY.

HENDK. MORRIS, *D. Sec.*

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

On the 7th June 1663, the Indians made an attack upon the unsuspecting village of Esopus (Kingston), and destroyed the place, committing their accustomed barbarities upon the inhabitants. The director and council, on receiving intelligence of this catastrophe, dispatched forthwith Councillor de Decker to Fort Orange to raise volunteers, call out the Mohawks and Senecas, and finally obtain, if possible, a loan to aid the necessities of the government. A proclamation was next issued inviting the colonists in and around the Manhattans to enlist, who were further encouraged to come forward by the usual promise of plunder, as well as by the assurance that every Indian, taken in the war, should be the prize of his captor. In addition to these, each volunteer was to receive soldier's pay, a gratuity ranging from four hundred to one thousand guilders if maimed, and be entitled to exemption from chimney tax and tithes for the term of six years. But, though General Stuyvesant visited Heemstede in person, and sent agents through the other villages, no more than half a dozen Englishmen enrolled themselves, the leaders of their towns having discountenanced the project. Treaties were again renewed with the River tribes, and forty-six Marespink savages were engaged to accompany the troops to the Esopus. Captain Martin Krygier, an old and experienced officer, was placed in command of the expedition, under whom Lieutenants Pieter W. van Couwenhoven, Nicolas Stillwell, and Ensign Samuel Edsal also received commissions.

The news of the massacre caused no less a sensation at Beverwyck than at New Amsterdam; for the inhabitants in that quarter were more exposed, by their frontier position, and the Senecas and Minquaas were now waging a bloody war. Efforts were, therefore, made to put Fort Orange in a thorough state of defence,* and ancient treaties

* Fort Orange, at this period, had four points, on each of which there were two pieces of cannon. It had besides a twelve pounder on a carriage. The village of Beverwyck was enclosed by a board fence, which was defended by three pieces of artillery loaned by Mr. Van Rensselaer in 1656, and placed on the church. *Alb. Rec.* vi, 388, 415, 416.

were renewed with the neighboring tribes; but so great was the alarm that the out-settlers fled for protection to the fort called Cralo, erected on the Patroon's farm at Greenbush, where they held, night and day, regular watch and ward. In this panic the country was abandoned for miles around. "Nothing" says Jeremias van Renssalar in one of his letters, "is talked of but war, for no one can distinguish friend from foe."—*O'Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland.*



FORM OF OATH TO THE PATROON.

The following is the form of oath of allegiance to the Patroon and Co-directors, taken by the colonists. It is from a manuscript found by Dr. O'Callaghan among the papers in the Patroon's office, and translated by him for his History of New Netherland.

"I, N. N., promise and swear that I shall be true and faithful to the noble Patroon and Co-directors, or those who represent them here, and to the Hon'ble Director, Commissioners and Council, subjecting myself to the Court of the Colonie; and I promise to demean myself as a good and faithful inhabitant or Burgher, without exciting any opposition, tumult or noise; but on the contrary, as a loyal Inhabitant, to maintain and support offensively and defensively, against every one, the Right and Jurisdiction of the Colonie. And with reverence and fear of the Lord, and uplifting of both the first fingers of the right hand, I say—So Truly help me God almighty."

This date, 15th July, 1649, hath Steven Jansen carpenter taken the Oath of allegiance from the hands of the Honorable Director before the commissioners of the colonie. Witness, A. de Hooges, Secretary.

23d Nov., 1651. Resolved, that all Householders and Freemen of this Colonie shall appear on the 28th day of November of this year, being Tuesday, at the house of the Honorable Director, and there take the Burgerlyke oath of Allegiance.

The following persons have taken the Oath at the appointed time, according to the foregoing formulary:—

Mons'r Arendt van Curler,	Everardus Sansz,
Mons'r Johan Baptist van Adriaen Pietersz.	van Alk-
Rensselaer,	maer,
Pieter Hartgers,	Jochim Wessels Backer,
Jan Verbeeck,	Jacob Luyersz,
Sander Leendertsz, (Glen.)	Thomas Sandersz Smith,
Gysbert Cornelisz. van Weesp,	Evert Pels,
Willem Fredericksz,	—— Hendricksz. Verbeeck,
Jan Michelz,	[One name defaced here,]
Rutger Jacobszen,	—— Van Es,
Goosen Gerritsz,	Hendrick Westercamp,
Andries Herbertsz,	Thomas Keuningh,
Cornelis Cornelisz. Vos,	Cornelis Segersz,
Jan van Hoesem,	Cornelis Cornelisz. van
Jan Thomasz,	Voorhout,
Pieter Bronck,	Jan Ryersz,
Jacob Jansz. van Nostrandt,	Jan Helms,
Harmen Bastiaensz,	Aert Jacobsz,
Teunis Cornelisz,	Guysbert Cornelisz. aende
Jacob Adriaensz. Raedmacker	Berg,
Teunis Jacobsz,	Evert Jansen Kleermaker,
Rutger Adriaensz,	Dirck Jansen Croon,
Casper Jacobsz,	Jacob Simons Klomp,
Abraham Pietersz. Vosburg,	Volcker Jansz.
Thomas Jansz,	

21st May, 1653.

O'Call. Hist. N. Neth., ii, 176.

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS

IN THE

CITY OF ALBANY AND MANOR OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

From a M.S. in the office of the Secretary of State.

1742.

FIRST WARD.

Evert Wendell,	Philip Livingstone,
Luykas Gerritse Wyngaert,	Johannes D. Foreest,
Isaac Wendell,	Volkert Douw, Jun.,
Johannes Schuyler,	John Beasley,
Anthony S. Van Schaick,	Robert Lansing,
John De Peyster,	Edward Holland,
Myndert Schuyler,	Edward Collins,
Isaac Staats,	Luykas Hoogkerck,
Jacob C. Ten Eyck,	Lambert Ratliff,
Thomas Williams,	Garrit Van Sante,
Joseph Gates,	Nicholas Van Woort,
Jacob Roseboom,	Benja. Bogert,
William Hogan,	Egbert Brat,
Johannes Van Alen,	William Hilton,
Cornelius Van Dyck,	Peter Ryckman,
Johannes Lansing,	Tobias Ryckman,
Luykas Wyngaert,	Harman Ryckman,
Ryer Gerritse,	Garrit Van Benthusen,
Johannes Van der Heyden,	Johannes Myndertse,
Sybrant Van Schaick, Jr.	Isaac Bogert,
Sybrant Goose Van Schaick,	Petrus van den Bergh,
Gerrit Brat.	Johannes Gerr'se Lansing,
Antlesius Bogardus,	Egbert Egbertse,
Stephen Rensselaer,	William Hogan, Jun.,
Ulderick Van Vranken,	Jillis D. Garius,
Johannes Ten Broeck,	Dirk Hun,
Anthony Koster,	Johannes Flensburgh,
Thomas Sharpe,	Nicholas Van Schaick,

Freeholders in Albany and Rensselaerswyck, 1742. 187

Johannes Marselis,	Jonathan Brooks,
Johannes Van Vechten, Jr.,	Johannes Wyngaert,
Nicholas Vandenberg,	Andries Brat.
Joseph Van Sante,	Robert Barret, Jun.,
David Van Sante,	William Hilton, Jun.,
Abraham Van Derpool,	Johannes Seager,
Johannes Kidney,	Evert Saxbury,
Isaac Lansing,	Richard Hilton,
William Helling,	Jacobus Hilton,
Henderick Hallenbeeck,	John Heaton,
Johannes Radlif,	Jacobus Kidney,
Manas Carlan,	William Waldron,
John Savage,	Obadiah Cooper,
Isaac Fryer,	Johannes Van Sante,
Bernardus Brat,	Volkert Douw,
Roelif Kidney,	Thomas Wilkinson,
Jacobus Rallif,	

SECOND WARD.

Harmanus Wendell,	Johannes Cuyler,
Christopher Yates,	Schebolet Bogardus,
Luykas Joh's Wyngaert,	Johannes Garius,
Hendrick Bleecker,	David Groesbeeck,
Hendrick Roseboom,	Anthony Van Schaick,
Isaac Kip,	Cornelius Cuyler,
Gerrit Lansing,	Hans Hansen, [Fonda.
John Beekman,	Douwe Fonda, son of John
James Stevenson,	Christian Schaus,
Jacob Ten Eyck,	James Stenhouse,
Michael Basset, [horn,	Abraham Lansing,
Jacob Cornelius Schermer-	Abraham Lansing, Jr.,
Johannes Vinhagen,	Garrit Roseboom,
Harpert Van Densen,	Johannes Hogan,
Garrit Marselis,	Johannes Bleecker,
Dirk Van Shelluyne,	Jacob Glen, Jun.,
Barent Sanders,	Hendrick Ten Eyck,
Myndert Van Ieveren,	Guhan Verplanck,
Stephanus Groesbeck,	Rutger Bleecker,
Abraham Cuyler,	Ephraim Wendell,
Nicholas Bleecker,	David van der Heyden,

188 *Freeholders in Albany and Rensselaerswyck, 1742.*

Johannes Roseboom, Jr.,	Teleman Van Schellugue,
Nicholas Blecker, Jr.,	William Van Schellugue,
Benja. Egbertse,	Johannes Van Schellugue,
Bernardus Harsen,	Harmanus Van Schellugue,
Nicholas Fonda,	Johannes Roseboom,
Hendrick M. Roseboom,	Cornelius Ten Broeck,
Johannes Lansing, Jun.,	

THIRD WARD.

Henry Holland,	Jesse De Foreest,
Hendrick D. Ridder,	Solomon Goewyck,
Garrit Van Ness,	Willielmus van den Bergh,
Cornelius Bogert,	Isaac Greoeuraet,
Abraham Bogert,	Dirk Ten Broeck,
Johannes Hun,	Adam Yates,
Leendert Gansevoort,	Elbert Gerritse,
Simon Veeder,	Abraham Witbeck,
Jacob Evertse,	Harmanus Vischer,
Johannes Goewyck,	Teunis Visscher,
Richard Hansen,	Abraham E. Wendell,
Jacobus Schuyler,	Gysbert van den Bergh,
Abraham Schuyler,	John Maase,
David A. Schuyler,	Cornelius Maase,
Johannes A. Cuyler,	Barent Brat,
William Rogers,	Johannes Visscher,
Robert Roseboom,	Jacob Bogert,
Wynant Vandenberg,	Jacob Vischer,
Teunise Evertse,	Jacob Lansing,
Johannes Evertse,	Peter Winne,
Johannes W. Quackenboss,	Abraham Douw,
Anthony Brat,	Johannes Pruyn,
Ahasuerus Roseboom,	Jacob Muller,
Gerrit Lansing,	Samuel Pruyn,
Peter Bogert,	Martin Beekman,
John Waters,	Garrit C. van den Bergh,
Thomas Floyd,	Johannes Hansen,
Coeuraet Ten Eyck,	Isaac Swits,
Gysbert Roseboom,	Christopher Abeel,
William Winne,	Harpert Van Deusen, Jr.,

MANOR OF RENSSELAERWYCK.

Hendrick Lansing,	Cocuraet Hoogteling,
Jonas Oothout,	William Hoogteling,
Jacob Lansing,	William Van Alen,
Philip Schuyler,	Johannes Slingerland,
Peter Schuyler,	Cornelius Slingerland,
Jeremiah Schuyler,	Philip Luke,
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,	Abraham Wyngaert,
Teunis Viele,	Benjamin Winne,
Volkert van den Bergh,	Peter Fonda,
Peter Van Woort,	John Van Arnham,
Lodewick Cridel,	Arent Corlaer,
Gerrit Will ^{msz} van den Bergh,	John Milton,
Sybrant Van Schaick,	Jacob Lansing, Jun.,
Andries Gardenier,	Isaac Viele,
Abraham Van Arnham,	Anthony Vanderzee,
Rutger Van Woort,	John Van Ness,
Myndert Marselis,	Cornelius Ouderkerck,
Jacob Van Woort,	Simon D. Ridder,
Johannes Oothout,	Johannes Ouderkerck,
Abraham Ouderkerck,	Abraham Fonda,
Peter Quackenboss,	Sybrant Quackenboss,
Cornelius van den Bergh, Jr.	Johannes Lagrange,
Johannes Symerse Veeder,	Barent Brat, Jun.,
Isaac Lagrange,	Jacob van der Heyden,
Jacobus Lagrange,	Matthias van der Heyden,
John Miln,	Matthias van den Bergh,
Kitchen Holland,	David D. Foreest,
Jacobus Holland,	Regnier Van Ieveren,
Teunis Slingerland,	Barent Van Ieveren,
Hendrick Douw,	Aerje Oothout,
Gerrit van den Bergh,	John Rensselaer,
John Van Wie,	William Rensselaer,
Gerrit Van Wie,	Soloman Van Vechten,
Daniel Winne,	Douwe Van Vechten,
Rensselaer Nicoll,	Peter Douw,
Hendrick Van Wie,	John Witbeeck,
David Verplanck,	Luykas Witbeeck,
Samuel Coeyman,	Volkert Van Vechten,
Peter Coeyman,	Johannes Van Vechten,

Johannes Van Buren,	Evert Lansing,
Hendrick Beekman,	Barent Staats.
Andries Huyck,	Johannes Van Valkenburgh,
Abraham Van Valkenburgh,	Roelif Janse,
Jacob Schermerhorn,	Hendrick Van Buren,
Johannes Schermerhorn,	Casper Plank,
Wouter Barheydt,	Stephen Rensselaer,
Hendrick Bries,	Rutger Van Woort,
Barent Martese Van Buren,	Jacobus Rensselaer.



GAME.—The creeks running through the settlements, as well as the river in front, abounded with fish; the woods with deer and other game. Pike and sturgeon were caught in the Fourth, or Fox creek, and one of the latter could be bought for a knife. “The year before I came here,” (1641), writes the Rev. Mr. Megapolensis, “there were so many turkeys and deer that they came to the house and hogpens to feed, and were taken by the Indians with so little trouble, that a deer was sold to the Dutch for a loaf of bread, or a knife, or even a tobacco pipe.”—*Hist. N. Netherland*.

THE FUYCK.—The earliest name of the hamlet which was gathered on the site of the city of Albany, is called in the Rensselaerswyck manuscripts, *The Fuyck*, or *Beverfuyck*, which signifies a hoop-net, and takes its name from the formation of the shore of the river. The earliest mention I have met, says Dr. O’Callaghan, of *Beverwyck* or *Beverwyck*, as the name is indifferently written, was in a minute, dated 1634, the original of which was on a small, almost illegible scrap of paper which I found accidentally among the above manuscripts. That the Dutch continued to call Albany the Fuyck, long after the surrender of the country to the English, is evident from letters among the Rensselaerswyck manuscripts. “De huysen in de Fuyck” is an expression in one of S. van Cortlandt’s letters, dated N. Yorck, 20th April, 1681, as well as in several others of an anterior date.

NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

1771 TO 1790.

The events given below are gathered almost entirely from the newspapers. The locations of some of the principal business men are given, who were in active life at the close of the revolutionary war.

1771.

The first printing office in Albany, respecting which any information can now be gathered, was established in the latter part of this year, by ALEXANDER & JAMES ROBERTSON, who came up from New York for that purpose. Hence Albany was the second place in the state of New York, into which the art of printing was introduced.

The charter of the city was printed this year in the city of New York, by HUGH GAINE, on a demy sheet, in quarto form, of which a copy is preserved in the chamberlain's office.

The *Albany Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in this city, was commenced in November, by the Robertsons. It was printed on a sheet about one quarter the size of the largest daily papers now printed here. It is not known when this paper was discontinued, but its publication is supposed to have ended at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, as the publishers are known to have joined the royalists in New York in 1776. A few copies of the paper are preserved in the Albany Institute, which were presented to that institution by Rensselaer Westerlo Esq. The volume containing the charter just alluded to, contains also a collection of the city ordinances, printed to match, by the Robertsons, in 1773.

1772.

Jan. 13. The printers of the Gazette, "from motives of gratitude and duty, are obliged to apologize to the public

for the omission of one week's publication; and hope that the irregularity of the mail from New York since the first great fall of snow, and the severe cold preceding Christmas, which froze the paper prepared for the press, so as to put a stop to its operation, will sufficiently account for it."

March. A lottery was advertised to be drawn for the benefit of the Reformed German Church in Albany. (See *Annals*, vol. i, p. 128.)

Among the advertisers in the *Gazette* is the firm of JAMES GOURLAY & Co., "in Cheapside street, next door to the King's Arms." Cheapside street is now Green street, and the Kings Arms tavern was on the north-west corner of Green and Beaver streets, adjoining what was well known twenty years ago as the Old Stone House. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, the sign, which bore the device of the king's arms, was forced off by a party, one night, and burnt in State street.

A noted merchant of the day, THOMAS BARRY, "near the Dutch Church," also enumerates his stock, occupying nearly a column of the paper with a catalogue of goods, with names which sound quite odd at this day; for instance, "none-so-pretty of various colors, and black breeches patterns."

July 20. The governor of the province, Gen. Tryon, visited the city, on which occasion the corporation gave a public dinner at Cartwright's Tavern (vol. i, 290).

A meteorological table appeared in the *Gazette* occasionally.

A book store was kept by STUART WILSON, an Irishman, at the elm tree corner of State and Pearl streets, in a Dutch house, which was afterwards converted into the Blue Belle tavern, the last keeper of which was the late Spencer Stafford's father.

1779.

Captain Machin was engaged in taking a water level between Albany and Schenectady, with a view to the supply of this city with water by means of an aqueduct. He submitted a plan to the common council, with draw-

ings to show the manner in which an aqueduct and reservoir should be constructed, as we learn by a notice of the same at a later day.

1782.

May. Messrs. SOLOMON BALENTINE and CHARLES R. WEBSTER published the first number of the *New York Gazetteer or Northern Intelligencer*. The office file of this paper was destroyed by the great fire of 1793, and the only copies of it which are known to exist, are in the Albany Institute.

Sept. 30. A meeting of the creditors of the United States in the state of New York, was held at the City Hall in Albany, PHILIP SCHUYLER chairman; the object of which was to lay their claims before the public, in an address, and to suggest a general convention of deputies from the public creditors of the states composing the union, to devise ways and means of payment. (See vol. i, p. 282.)

1783.

The Gazette was enlarged, and Mr. Webster withdrew from it, and removed to New York. The paper was continued by Mr. Balentine alone. Its publication is supposed to have ceased in May, 1784.

Mr. Balentine published a *Pocket Almanac*, for the year 1784, which is the first work of the kind that is known to have been issued in this city. A copy of it is preserved in the State Library.

1784.

May 28. Charles R. Webster, of the late firm of Balentine & Webster, published the first number of a new paper, entitled *The Albany Gazette*, of which the State Library contains the office file down to the time of its discontinuance in 1845, when it was the oldest paper in the state, being in its seventy-second year.

At this time the post office not only served for the city and adjoining towns, but the lists of letters advertised contain the names of persons in Orange and Dutchess counties, Cherry Valley, and Vermont.

ROBISON & HALE, dealers in European and East India goods, occupied the "north corner opposite the Dutch Church," now the site of the Museum Building, which was long known as Robison's corner. Maj. Hale is believed to have been an officer of the revolution, and a much respected citizen; but did not, like his partner, acquire wealth.

JACOB VAN SCHAICK, "in Water street near the Middle dock," publishes a long catalogue of articles under exceedingly quaint titles.

HENRY, McCLALLEN & HENRY, "next door north of the City Hall," which was the site of Commercial Building, present the most formidable array of goods, "adapted to all seasons, in payment for which they will take cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, corn, pease, flax seed, boards and plank, and also all sorts of furs."

Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, "a little to the north of Market House," gave notice that he had just imported from Europe a general assortment of medicines, which he would "dispose of at the New York advance," by wholesale or retail at his Medicinal Store. The Market House was opposite Stanwix Hall in the centre of the street, and Dr. Stringer's store was opposite Bleecker Hall.

JOHN McCLINTOCK advertised that he would open a school on the 14th June "in a lower apartment of that house in which the printing office is at present held." This is believed to have been on the south-west corner of Maiden lane and James street.

At the annual election for members of legislature, the following candidates were returned by a majority of votes in the county.

Dirk Swart,	Abraham Beeker,
Peter W. Yates,	Matthew Adgate,
Walter Livingston,	Jacob Ford,
Matthew Visscher,	John Younglove,
Christopher Yates,	Israel Thompson.

Peter Van Ness was chosen senator.

JOHN BLAKE advertised the usual variety of goods for sale at Archibald Campbell's store opposite Hugh Den-

niston's. He soon after took a store "opposite the east end of the Dutch Church."

BALCH & FRYER opened a shop near the north gate, for the purpose of carrying on the gold and silversmith's business. The north gate at this time is believed to have been a little above Columbia street in Broadway.

JUNE. GEN. SCHUYLER was appointed by congress one of the commissioners for treating with the Indians.

ROSEBOOM & Co. sold all kinds of nails near the English Church.

July 4. The anniversary of our independence was celebrated; in the morning thirteen guns "were fired from Fort Orange," and in the evening the city was illuminated.

GERARDUS BEEKMAN advertises a store nearly opposite Wheeler Douglass's.

July 14. MONS. DULONPRES, from Paris, proposed to open a school for dancing, "on the most moderate terms of one guinea entrance and one guinea a quarter."

July 22. The governor of the state, and the Dutch ambassador, Haere P. J. VAN BERCKEL, arrived in the city, and were received by the magistrates and citizens, and conducted to the City Hall, under discharge of cannon. On the following day the corporation gave their guests an elegant entertainment at Lewis's Tavern.

July 23. Capt. JOHN FRYER, "a worthy citizen," died, aged 64, and was interred in the Dutch Church-yard on the following day.

EDWARD CUMPSTON, "at the north-east corner of the Dutch Church," proposed to receive "new emission money of this state equal to gold or silver," for goods.

HENRY HART had "a neat assortment of Dry and West India Goods at his store between the Low Dutch Church and Market House."

Aug. The firm of JAMES & VAIL was dissolved, and THOMAS V. JAMES assumed the business "at the store in the street opposite the City Hall dock," or leading from the dock, which is now Hudson street.

Aug. Gov. CLINTON left Albany to attend the Indian treaty to be held at Fort Schuyler, where the chiefs had already begun to assemble.

Sept. 8. Nicholas Barrington opened a school at the house opposite to Mr. Burgess's, "money being very scarce, at the low prices of 10, 12 and 14s. per quarter, for spellers, writers and scypherers, and three pounds for book-keeping and navigation."

I. HUTTON, "minister of the gospel in Albany," proposed to print by subscription at 1s. each, a sermon entitled *Weak Faith Strengthened*. Those who subscribed for twelve were to "have a thirteenth gratis." The work was issued in January, 1785.

Sept. 9. "Departed this life, at Nisqueunia, Sept. 7, MRS. LEE, known by the appellation of the *Elect Lady*, or *Mother of Zion*, and head of that people called Shakers. Her funeral is to be attended this day."

JOHN W. WENDELL, a few doors south of the City Hall, manufactured all kinds of beveret, castor and felt hats, on better terms than the importers can admit of." He was a Bostonian.

THOMAS SICKELS sold European and India goods, on the south side of the street that leads from the Dutch to the English Church (State street).

Oct. 21. The executors of Mrs. Margaret Schuyler, deceased, offered "a likely negro wench" for sale by auction at Lewis's Tavern.

Sept. 13. The governor, and the commissioners of Indian affairs for the state, with a number of the citizens of Albany, returned from Fort Schuyler, where a treaty had been concluded with the Six Nations and other Indians residing in this state.

JOHN CAREY, offered at the store of Cornelius K. Vandenberg, "at the elm tree in the street leading from the Dutch to the English Church," a quantity of goods which are represented as just imported from Ireland.

Sept. 18. On this evening and the following (Sunday) morning, OLIVER WOLCOTT, ARTHUR LEE, and RICHARD BUTLER, United States commissioners for Indian affairs, arrived in the city; on their way to Fort Stanwix, to meet the Six Nations. They gave notice that in order to avoid the ill consequences and hindrance to public business which would naturally arise from the sale of spirituous

liquors, they would be wholly prohibited until the treaty closed. The Marquis LAFAYETTE was daily expected, to accompany them.

GEORGE REAB, at his store in the house of Abraham Douw, near the south-west corner of the Market, offered an assortment of Dry and West India Goods, adapted to the season, in exchange for which he would take cash, R. Morris and M. Hillegas's notes, new emission money, all sorts of public securities; also flax-seed, wheat, and all kinds of country produce.

Saturday, Sept. 25, the United States commissioners to treat with the Indians, having remained one week in Albany, sat out for Fort Schuyler. The goods intended for the treaty left on Tuesday following, and Gen. Lafayette followed about the first of October.

Sept. 29. At the close of the polls, the following citizens were found to have been elected aldermen and assistants for the ensuing year.

1st ward. Peter W. Yates and Robert McClallen aldermen; Matthew Visscher and John W. Wendell, assistants.

2d ward. Philip Van Rensselaer, Peter W. Douw, aldermen; Richard Lush, Abraham Cuyler, assistants.

3d ward. Thomas Hun, John Ten Broeck, aldermen; Leonard Gansevoort Jun., Jellis Winne, assistants.

Oct. 1. Alexander Smith was committed to the city prison for the "wilful murder of his brother, Isaac Smith," on the 29th Sept., at Saratoga lake.

Oct. 7. The Marquis LAFAYETTE returned from Fort Stanwix, and on the following morning, Friday, sat out for Boston by the way of Hartford, to embark for France. He arrived at Hartford on Monday. There was at this time no other mode of crossing the mountain but on horseback.

JOSEPH KELLY, currier, lately arrived from Ireland, "opened a shop at Capt. John Roff's, near the north gate, and will have ready in a few days, good leather, boot legs, and Irish Ben, of the best quality."

Oct. 18. Isaac Arnold and James Stewart returned from a trading expedition to Detroit, having lost three of their companions, Jacobus Taller, Daniel Barclay and

Isaac Van Alstyne, who were murdered by four Delaware Indians at a landing place on Lake Erie.

Oct. 27. SAMUEL THOMPSON died.

Nov. 19. An annual fair for vending all kinds of cattle was held in the city.

Nov. 8. The first copy of *Webster's Calendar, or the Albany Almanac* for the year 1785, was ready for sale; "containing, besides the usual calculations, many very ingenious and entertaining pieces, both in prose and verse." This Almanac has been published annually to the present time, a period of sixty-six years.

Died, at Port Roseway, Nova Scotia, ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, one of the proprietors of the first paper printed in Albany.

Nov. 5. Mrs. LYDIA BLOODGOOD died, aged 22; wife of William Bloodgood.

Nov. 10. Two of the principal hostages of the Six Nations arrived from Fort Schuyler, under passport from the commander there; to remain in custody until certain American prisoners were delivered up.

CORNELIUS & JOHN H. WENDELL, opposite the post office, near the Market house, imported goods "from London." The post office was a few doors above Maiden lane, on the east side of Market street, now Broadway. The post office at this time is believed to have been kept by Abraham Yates, afterwards mayor.

CUYLER, GANSEVOORT & Co., "received by the last vessels from London," an assortment of dry goods suitable for the season; and presented besides a catalogue of other goods, which, like most of the advertisements of the day, began with rum and ended with brass kettles. The stock of an Albany merchant was truly *multifarious*.

PETER D. VAN DYCK dealt in a general assortment of goods opposite the south-east corner of the Dutch Church.

BENJAMIN WALLACE had "a neat assortment of West India and dry goods at his shop a little north of the English Church."

JAMES DOIG, from Montreal, proposed to open a day and evening school, at Mr. John Hooghkerk's corner house, opposite to Thomas Barrett, cooper, near the

Presbyterian Meeting House. This is supposed to have been at the corner of Hudson and Grand streets.

WENDELL & TROTTER carried on business principally in dry goods, opposite the south-east corner of the City Hall.

WILLIAM GRAY dealt in dry goods and a general assortment, between the Dutch Church and the Market House, near the City Hotel.

ELBERT WILLETT occupied the house now standing next south of the Mansion House, which he sold to Mr. David Newland, the present owner, for \$11,000.

Dec. 21. A detachment of troops from Fort Stanwix, under Capt. Lane, arrived in the city to remain during the winter, bringing with them a number of captives which had been liberated according to the terms of the treaty recently concluded with the Indians.

Dec. 30. Dr. ALEXANDER EDGAR, a surgeon's mate in the army, died and was buried in the Presbyterian burial place.

Mr. PAFFANE, lately arrived from France, carried on "the muff and tippet making business, in the neatest manner," at the house of Hanse Horne, near the north gate.

TEUNIS TS. VAN VECHTEN advertises Turks Island and rock salt, "living near the south-west corner of the Market House." His house was the southwest corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, now owned by William Thorburn.

JOHN HINDE offered a large invoice of cloths, at the house of Mr. Hewson, adjoining the Low Dutch burying ground.

DAVID FONDA, "next door to Gen. Ten Broek," kept dry goods, groceries and liquors for sale.

JOHN BOGART, next door south of the City Hall, sold mill stones. He is still living.

ABRAHAM EIGHTS, next door to Capt. Stewart Dean, in Water street, sold Muscovado sugar by the barrel, and had "a few excellent English wind-mills, for cleaning wheat."

ANTHONY HELMER, at his store in the house of Harmanus Wendell, opposite to Gen. Ten Broek's, sold groceries,

German steel, "and a variety of other articles too tedious to be mentioned."

JACOB VANDER HEYDEN, in Pearl street, kept on sale, Dutch mill saws, groceries, and dry goods.

ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD did business next to Denniston's tavern, probably in the Stone House.

1785.

The health of the city was very remarkable during the winter, insomuch that but one burial took place in the Dutch Church-yard, from the 9th December to the 10th March, and that was of a small child accidentally run over by a sleigh.

March 21. A person was arrested for passing counterfeit state treasury notes, and lodged in the City Hall prison, to await a trial.

April 20. ABRAHAM ROSEBOOM, a very respectable citizen, died.

April 26. The annual election of two senators and ten representatives to the state legislature, for the county of Albany, resulted in the following vote.

For the House of Assembly.

John Lansing junior, ..	284	Leonard Bronck,	245
John Taylor,	302	Matthew Visscher,	146
Henry Glen,	281	Peter W. Yates,	97
John Livingston,	243	Jacob Ford,	23
Peter Vrooman,	257	Matthew Adgate, ...	24
Abraham I Van Alstyne,	213	Jacob C. Schermerhorn,	26
Lawrence Hogeboom, ...	216	Israel Thompson,	14
James Gordon,	305	Abram Backer,	4
James Van Schoonhoven,	228	Edmund Wells,	14
Isaac Vrooman,	24	Peter Swart,	1
Robert McClallen,	32	William Powers,	1
Elbert Willett,	5	Henry I. Van Rensselaer,	1
Abraham Schuyler,	1	Thomas Hun,	2
John Price,	2	Henry Quackenboss, ...	2
Richard Lush,	1	Stephen I Schuyler,	2
Jacob G. Lansing,	1	Lucas Van Veghten, ...	1

For the Senate.

Philip Schuyler,	170	Henry Oothout,	16
Volkert P. Douw,	165	William B. Whitney, ..	12

IVIE CHAMBERS, "at his store near the Low Dutch Church, on the west side of the main street," sold the usual articles of a general store, principally liquors.

The session of the supreme court closed, when Petrus and Christian Cooper being convicted of a robbery, and Christian Loucks of horse stealing, received sentence of death respectively. Two others, convicted of felony, were admitted to benefit of clergy. One was whipped for petit larceny, and two discharged by proclamation.

May 3. An election of city officers took place, which resulted in the choice of the following:

First Ward.

Robert McClallen, *supervisor.*

Peter Van Bergen, Bethuel Washburn, Edward Cump-ton, *assessors.*

Marte Minderse, *overseer of the poor.*

Abraham T. Yates, Thomas Barrett, *road masters.*

Second Ward.

Jacob Cuyler, *supervisor.*

Jacob Vander Heyden, Casparus Pruyn, Richard Lush, *assessors.*

John N. Bleecker, *overseer of the poor.*

Jacob Bleecker, John Marselis, *road masters.*

Third Ward.

Cornelius Wendell, *supervisor.*

Peter Gansevoort, Jun., Abraham A. Lansing, David Fonda, *assessors.*

Isaac Van Arnum, *overseer of the poor.*

Sanders Lansing, Volkert A. Douw, *road masters.*

Baltus Van Benthuisen, *collector for the city.*

ELIHU GOODRICH and JOHN ELY opened a school "in the house occupied by Michael Hollenbake," who had "left keeping tavern." They taught Greek and Latin for 40s. a quarter: grammar, arithmetic and writing for 30s.; reading and spelling for 20s. The hours of study were from 6 to 8, and 8 to 12, in the forenoon; and from 2 to

5, and 6 to 8, in the afternoon. This to the magisters of our day, may appear to have been a pretty thorough drilling of "the young idea."

ALEXANDER LAVERTY, "taylor from London," took the house lately occupied by Henry Hart, in the back apartment, where he carried on the "taylor's business as cheap as any in town," and made payments easy to those who employed him. His prices were: for a coat 14s.; lappelled do, 16s.; lappelled do, with slashed sleeves, 18s.; vest and breeches, 6s. 9d.

ELISHA CRANE, opposite the City Hall, sold cyder at 18s. a barrel, and took boards, plank, staves, pease, and any sort of grain in payment. In a *nota bene* the public is informed that money would not be refused.

June. A company of stage wagon proprietors undertook to make the land passage between New York and Albany "the most easy and agreeable as well as the most expeditious," by performing the journey in two days, at 3d. a mile; but in the fall, "for the ease of the passengers," the time of performing the route was changed to three days, and the price raised to 4d. a mile, "agreeably to act of assembly."

July 12. An ordinance was passed by the common council for the extermination of dogs, all of whom were to be killed in two days, under penalty of £8, which was to be recovered for the benefit of any person prosecuting.

Nov. 8. The presbytery of New York ordained John McDonald a minister of the gospel, and he was at the same time installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Albany. He was the third pastor of that church, and it was during his ministry that the edifice was erected for that congregation on the corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, now occupied by a society of Congregationalists.

Dec. 13. A company of comedians having leased the old Hospital, which stood near the present site of the Lutheran Church, and having fitted it up as a theatre, opened with *Cross Purposes*, and *Catharine and Petruccio*, between which was a dance, *La Polonoise*, and a *Eulogy on Freemasonry*. Tickets sold at Lewis's Tavern, and no money taken at the door. Boxes 8s.; gallery 4s.

A vigorous effort was made to discontinue these performances, by a large and respectable part of community, but the common council determined by a vote of 9 to 4, that they had no legal right to prohibit theatrical exhibitions in the city. A whole number of the Gazette is taken up with the controversy, to the exclusion of every other subject.

1785.

January. By the post office arrangements of this year, the New York mail arrived twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and two hours after its receipt, the down mail was made up and forwarded.

July 13. The Gazette was enlarged to a sheet 19 inches by 23, which we learn was the largest size then printed in America. In the same paper is announced the *First Part of the Grammatical Institute, abridged*, by Noah Webster, price 6 coppers, this day printed.

1786.

April 4. An act passed the legislature of the state of New York, for erecting the southeast part of the county of Albany into a new county, by the name of Columbia.

July 5. The supreme court closed its July session, when Caleb Gardner, convicted of passing counterfeit Spanish dollars, received sentence of death. Two weeks afterwards, the sheriff advertised that the person then under sentence of death in the City Hall would be hanged on Friday the fifteenth of September; and that any person willing to undertake the execution, was desired to apply to the said sheriff.

July 22. The corporation and citizens of Albany celebrated the centennial anniversary of the charter of the city (See vol. i, 335).

The number of houses in Albany at this time was found, by actual enumeration, to be 550. A statement of the number of houses in the principal cities and towns at this time, will serve to show their relative proportions :

Philadelphia,	4600	Wilmington,	400
New York,	3500	Annapolis,	260
Boston,	2100	Fredericktown,	400
Baltimore,	1900	Alexandria (Va.),	300
Charleston (S. C.),	1540	Richmond,	280
Albany,	550	Petersburgh,	290
New Haven,	400	Williamsburgh,	230
Hartford,	300		

It will be seen that Albany was the sixth in point of numbers. The census of Boston was found to be at that time 14,640, exclusive of strangers, which gives seven persons to a house. At this rate Albany would have had 3850 inhabitants. To carry out the calculation, Philadelphia would have contained 32,200, New York 24,500, Baltimore 13,300, Charleston 10,780. The number of strangers might have increased the estimate one-eighth.

1787.

Jan. 1. The city authorities fixed the price of flour at 18s. per hundred weight, and the assize of bread at the rate of 1*lb.* 12*oz.* for 4 coppers. In February, the assize of bread was 1*lb.* 8*oz.* of superfine flour for 4 coppers, and 1*lb.* 10*oz.* common; flour, 20s. per cwt.

The population of the state at this time was 220,000 whites, 18,889 slaves, and 12 Indians who paid taxes. In 1756, the whole population was 83,233; in 1771, 148,124.

A nail manufactory was established "in Orange street, near the High Dutch Church," by GARRET WITBECK, who manufactured 8s and 10s at 1s. per lb., and 20s and 24s at 1*1d.* per lb. He claimed that they were fully equal in goodness to any imported, and hinted at the great importance of encouraging such an establishment in this country. The forging of nails, notwithstanding their prodigious consumption in this country, was, until 1810, a handicraft trade: the machinery by which they are now produced is an American invention. In the same year, STEVENSON, DOUW & TEN EYCK erected a similar establishment.

June 28. A regiment of militia was organized in the eastern part of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, under the command of Lieut. Col. JOHN VAN RENSSELAER. The officers took the oath of allegiance and office before Matthew Visscher, clerk of the county of Albany: after which

the regiment was formed, and the militia law and the officers' commissions were read by Adjutant HENRY. At the same time two companies of light infantry were formed, the volunteers being so numerous as nearly to fill them in a short time. The uniform of these companies is thus described: The commissioned officers, dark blue coats, faced with white, and white under-clothes; non-commissioned officers and privates, a white linen hunting-shirt and overalls, a round hat three inches in the brim, bound with white tape, and covered with a piece of bearskin four inches wide over the crown; a good musket, bayonet and cartouch box, twenty-four cartridges suitable to the bore of the musket, two spare flints, one knapsack and blanket.

Rev. JOHN BASSETT was ordained pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, collegiate with the Rev. Dr. Eilardus Westerlo.

August. The trustees of the Lutheran Church, recently erected, acknowledged the receipt of donations to the amount of £552 12s. 2d, more than £214 of which was obtained in Albany and its vicinity. The total cost of the building was £640. (See vol. i, p. 125.)

1788.

January. LEONARD DE NEUFVILLE, JAN HEEFKE and FREDINAND WALFAHRT, proprietors of the Dovesburgh Glass Manufactory, ten miles from Albany, appeal to the patriotism of the state of New York to sustain their establishment. They say the state is annually drained of £30,000 for this necessary article, which they can manufacture of any size, superior to the English glass.

The delegates nominated by the two parties for the convention to decide on the federal constitution, were the following:

FEDERAL.

Abraham Ten Broeck,
Jacob Cuyler,
Francis Nicoll,
Jeronemus Hoogland,
Peter Gansevoort junior,
James Gordon,
John W, Schermerhorn.

ANTI-FEDERAL.

Robert Yates,
John Lansing junior,
Henry Oothoudt,
Peter Vrooman,
Israel Thompson,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Dirk Swart.

Jan. 26. CHARLES R. and GEORGE WEBSTER and Co., published a quarto paper, called the *Albany Journal, or Montgomery, Washington and Columbia Intelligencer*, which was published twice a week during the session of the legislature.

Feb. 11. CLAXTON and BABCOCK, lately from Lansingburgh, published *The Federal Herald*. They returned to Lansingburgh the same year.

March 11. A law was passed by the legislature, authorising the corporation to raise £2000 for the construction of a new jail (the old one being found inadequate to the safe custody of prisoners), and repairing the court-house. Clinton county was taken from Albany county at this session of the legislature.

May 27. The election of members of assembly terminated in the success of the anti-federal party, and seems to have been the first party struggle growing out of the dissension on the question of the constitution. The vote of the two parties in the county of Albany, as canvassed on this day by the supervisors, stood as follows. John Younglove seems to have had the votes of both, or there is a mistake in the figures.

ANTI-FEDERAL.		FEDERAL.	
John Lansing,	3048	Stephen Van Rensselaer,	1953
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,	3042	Leonard Gansevoort,	1888
John Duncan,	2990	Richard Sill,	1877
Cornelius Van Dyck,	3033	Hezekiah Van Orden,	1871
John Thompson,	3006	John Knickerbacla,	1868
Henry K. Van Rensselaer,	2911	Isaac Vrooman,	1851
John Younglove,	4807		

The *Albany Register* was begun this year, by ROBERT BARBER.

The impolicy of imprisonment for debt is aptly illustrated in the following case, where a rich and popular citizen incarcerates a humble artisan for his inability to liquidate his rent, who thereby becomes a charge upon the county, and a defaulter to all the rest of his creditors.

“Whereas the subscriber (a master of shoemaking) is now confined in the City Hall, upper loft, for twenty pounds back rent which he is owing Gen. Schuyler; and as he is desirous of working for his living, and not to be

chargeable to the good people of this city, he therefore humbly requests such of the citizens and others as are desirous of having well made shoes on the most reasonable terms, to favor him with their custom, and they may depend on being served on the shortest notice, and every favor shall be thankfully acknowledged by the public's humble servant

THADDEUS LAWRENCE."

Aug. 8. The city of Albany, not to be behind her sister cities, set apart a day for public rejoicings, to celebrate the ratification of the constitution of the United States by the convention of the state of New York. Every trade and profession seems to have united in the jubilee, with appropriate emblems, and formed a truly imposing procession under the conduct of Gen, SCHUYLER. (See vol. i, 330.)

November. The citizens were entertained with the extraordinary sight of an "uncommon bird," killed at Saratoga, and sent down as a rarity. "The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was nine feet two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain the head of a boy ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all." No one could decide what species the stranger belonged to, till the counsel of Dr. Mitchell of New York being called in, it was decided to be a pelican: perhaps the only one that ever extended his discoveries to this region.

PETER VAN DEUSEN and JACOB VAN DE BILT established for the convenience of the citizens, a soap and candle factory, which useful branch of business, they say in their advertisement, had been long wanted in the city. To induce the citizens to encourage these domestic manufactures, they offer their articles at New York prices, thus making a saving of freight and cartage; and further to promote economy, manufactured for those who provided their own tallow, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound, and furnish the cotton wick themselves.

1789.

Jan. 1. The thermometer at noon indicated 18° above zero; and on the following morning, at six o'clock, it was 24° below, being six degrees colder than had ever been known in the city.

Jan. 5. The freeholders of *Vanderheyden's* or *Ashley's Ferry*, situate on the east bank of the Hudson's river, about seven miles above Albany, met for the purpose of establishing a name for the place; when, by a majority of voices, it was confirmed that in future it should be called and known by the name of *Troy*. From its important state, and natural advantages, it was anticipated "at no very distant period to see Troy as famous for her trade and navigation as many of our first towns."

The journals of the legislature for the session of 1789 were printed by S. and J. LOUDON, at the house of Mr. Thomas McMurray, in Barrack (now Chapel) street, they being printers to the state.

May. The *Albany Gazette*, on entering upon its sixth volume, began to be published twice a week.

The following is given in the *Register*, as a particular statement of the votes of the several towns in Albany county for governor. The election was opened on the 28th April, for governor, lieutenant governor, senators and assemblymen.

Towns.	G. Clinton.	Yates	Towns	G. Clinton.	Yates.
Hoosick,	34	33	Stillwater,	76	59
Saratoga,	14	67	Cambridge,	100	118
Steventown, ..	21	173	Albany (3 wards),	55	153
Ballstown,	168	76	Rensselaerwyck,	23	188
Katskill,	39	33	Schaghticoke,..	7	54
Watervliet,	50	294	Halfmoon,	73	47
Schenectady, ...	71	132	Coxsackie,	40	53
Schoharie,	129	30	Pittstown,	56	31
Duanesburgh, ..	14	9	Eastown,	30	27
				1000	1577

The returns were very imperfectly given by the papers, the adjoining counties being seldom reported, and never accurately. The poles were closed in the city, we are told, in the middle of the week; but in the east and west

districts of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, ballots continued to be received until Saturday afternoon. The election of Governor Clinton was carried by the heavy majority from Ulster county, which gave him 1039 out of 1145.

July 6. The legislature met at Albany. The message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session, occupied *thirty-two lines* in the newspapers.

On the first of June, the thermometer stood at 40°; on the 30th, at 80; on the 14th July, at 56; on the 24th, at 84; on the 12th August, at 80; on the 30th, at 47: these being the highest and lowest ranges for those months.

At the July term of the Supreme Court, held in Albany, Elihu Smeeds of Pittstown in the county of Albany, indicted for the murder of Ezekiel Mitchell, and convicted of manslaughter, was adjudged to receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whippingpost, and be imprisoned three calendar months. Six others, convicted of stealing, were condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes each; while about the same time, Francis Uss, convicted of breaking open and robbing a store in Poughkeepsie, was publicly hanged.

There was a scarcity of bread stuffs this year, throughout the country, and complaints were made of monopolizers. Flour sold at New Orleans for twelve dollars a barrel. Complaints were frequent of the scarcity of provisions in the western part of the state, on account of the flood of immigrants. In the vicinity of Niagara, it was difficult to subsist the new comers. A letter from "Cooper's Town, Otsego Lake," May 7, says: "The vast multitude of people that come daily to this country have caused a scarcity of provisions almost to a famine. In the Genesee it is quite so. Corn will bring ten shillings in cash, and six shillings at Albany; and it is said potatoes at Niagara are twenty shillings. However alarming this may be, it proceeds from no other cause than that of an innumerable quantity of people flocking in. I have had thirty in a day seeking land of me."

Nov. 3. A snowstorm commenced at ten in the morning, and continued during the day; and the weather was remarkably cold, having every appearance of winter: a circumstance not before recollected by any of the inhabitants at so early a period.

The amount of receipts and disbursements of the city of Albany for the first six years succeeding the revolution, was as follows ;

	Received.	Disbursed.
1783-4	£625 7s. 5d.	£589 11s. 3d.
1784-5	277 6 1	334 13 9
1785-6	476 17 8	482 6 2
1786-7	2392 10 10	2465 10 2
1787-8	1421 5 11	1348 14 4
1788-9	547 7 9	443 10 11

1790.

January. It was deemed "indispensably necessary" by Mr. Cornelius J. Wynkoop, that there should be in the city "an auctioneer and vendue master for dry goods, household furniture, &c." Whereupon he opened at No. 8 Market street, "a licensed auction office."

Feb. 1. The legislature granted Ananias Platt the exclusive right of running a stage between Albany and Lansingburgh.

April 2. The legislature passed an act for the improvement of the navigation of the Overslaugh, by allowing the proprietors of *Mills* and *Papskni* islands to erect a dam to prevent the passage of the water between them, and throw it into the main channel. This, it was thought, would more effectually benefit the navigation, than the employment of "an unwieldy machine, which at best only affords a temporary relief."

The prisoners confined for debt in the city hall, which was the jail, celebrated the 5th July (the 4th being Sunday). There was an allusion to the fifteenth year of American *independence*, and their *confinement for debt*. Their fifth toast was : "May the time come when no *honest* man shall be confined for debt." The time did arrive, in less than half a century, when *dishonest* men even were seldom confined for debt.

October. The mail stage between Albany and New York, which seems to have been suspended, was announced to commence running twice a week as formerly.

The synod of New York and New Jersey erected a new

presbytery in the northern part of this state, under the name of *The Presbytery of Albany*; to which they committed the care of all the congregations in this state in connection with them, which lie north of the Catskill mountains on the west side, and of the southern boundary of Columbia county on the east side of Hudson's river. It was appointed to meet for the first time on the ninth November, in the city of Albany; and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. William Schenck, the senior pastor. In the absence of Mr. Schenck, Rev. John Warford of Salem preached from Luke xiv, 23. Rev. John McDonald of Albany was appointed stated clerk.

There were but two mails which reached the city of Albany at this time; one from New York, and the other from Springfield, Mass. (See vol. i, p. 56).

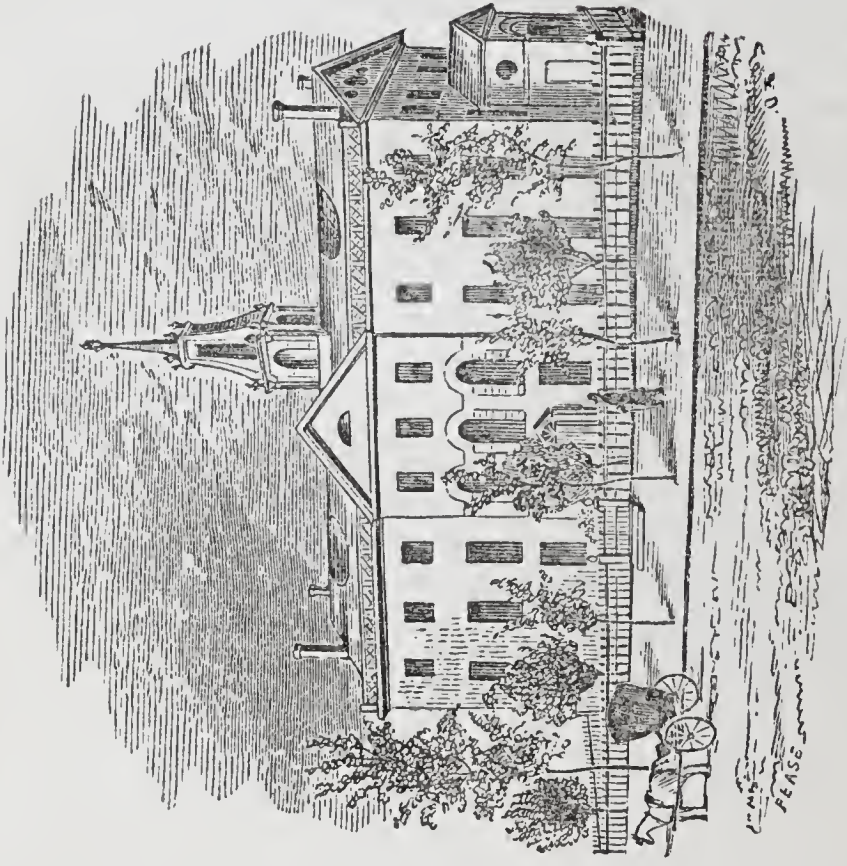
The revenue of the city for six months preceding the twelfth October, was £918 16s. 10½*d.*; the expenditures, £728 9s. 7*d.* Among the expenditures is an item of £3 10s. paid constables for patrolling the streets on Sundays. £25 3s. 4*d.* was received of P. S. Van Rensselaer, for ground in Barrack street.

December. The state of the weather is thus given for a part of this month:

8th.	Thermometer indicated 4 degrees below 0.
9th.	10 deg. below 0; the barometer higher than had been observed in four years, and the weather colder for the season than had ever been known in the city.
17th.	2° below 0.
18th.	8 “
19th.	16 “
20th.	20 above 0.
22d.	0.
28th.	4 below 0.
30th.	3 “
31st.	8 “
Jan. 2d.	10 “

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

In the year 1810, the common council had under consideration the project of establishing a free school, on the plan of Joseph Laneaster. As yet there were no public schools in the city. The Mechanics' Society had, a number of years previous, erected a building on the corner of Chapel and Columbia streets, and maintained a school, which was not altogether confined in its privileges to the children of its own members. On the 26th May, 1812, the legislature passed a law incorporating the Albany Lancasterian School Society, which had then been some time in operation. The petition stated that Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John Lansing junior, Simeon De Witt, and others, had associated themselves for the laudable purpose of establishing a school in the city of Albany, for the diffusion of common education; and presented a petition to the legislature, setting forth the benefits that would result to society from such an institution, by implanting in the minds of children the principles of religion and morality, and by assisting their parents in providing suitable situations for them, where habits of industry and virtue may be acquired; and that it would enable them more effectually to accomplish the benevolent objects of their institution, if their association was incorporated. The trustees named in the law to serve the first year, were Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Jenkins, Archibald M'Intyre, John M. Bradford. William Neill, Timothy Clowes, John Mac Jimpsey, John Lansing junior, James Kent, John V. Henry and Charles R. Webster. The members of the common council were made members of the society by virtue of their office; and any person contributing twenty-five dollars to its benefit, was entitled to send one child to be educated gratuitously. The school was conducted in the upper part of the building of the Mechanics' Society, until the completion of the school-house on Eagle street in 1817. Mr. William A. Tweed Dale was appointed preceptor. His report of the business of the year 1814 was as follows:



LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

Salary of the teacher,	\$700·00
Rent of school room,	82·50
Fitting up Pettibone stoves, and ventilating, ..	91·00
Incidental expenses,	331·03
	\$1204·53

The income of the society arose from the following sources :

Allowance by the corporation out of the excise receipts, \$500·00	
School fund appropriation,	487·66
Tuition fees from scholars,	400·00
	\$1387·66

The number of scholars instructed during the year was 400, half of whom were new pupils, or such as had not previously attended the school.

On Monday, April 5, 1817, the ceremony took place of opening the new school-house, the building now occupied by the Medical College, of which the woodcut on the preceding page is a correct representation. The house was built by order of the common council, at an expense of \$23,918·93. It was capable of accommodating 450 children, and a large infant school; and afforded a residence for the principal. A procession, consisting of the trustees, principal, and four hundred scholars, formed at the house of the president of the society, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, corner of State and Chapel streets, and moved to the Capitol, where it was met by the governor of the state, mayor and recorder of the city, and the clergy and citizens; whence it moved to the school-house. There the exercises consisted of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford, an address by Dr. T. R. Beck, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. De Witt. From the address we learn that during the six years the school had been in operation, 1149 scholars had been educated in it. The institution was designed to gather in the poor and neglected children of the city, who were growing up in idleness and ignorance. Of the thousands who were educated within its walls, many doubtless owe a life of happiness and prosperity, in some instances of eminence, to the teachings there imparted. It continued in operation until about 1834, when it was

abandoned. Mr. Tweed Dale, who superintended the school from its foundation till that time, a period of about twenty three years, was now advanced in life. He was, before his arrival in this country, a pupil of both Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, the rival claimants of the honor of having established the system. Incalculable benefits were rendered to the children of the poor in England and America, by the establishment of similar institutions, at a time when education was mostly confined to the higher classes.

This institution was superseded by the schools which went into operation in every part of the city, under the common school system of the state. The edifice was vacant for several years, when it was appropriated to the use of a medical college, of which notice will be taken.

ANCIENT FUNERAL CUSTOM.

The following is copied from a memoir read by Judge Benson before the New-York Historical Society in 1816 :

A family in Albany, and from the earliest time, of the name of WYNGAARD. The last, in the male line, LUCAS WYNGAARD, died about sixty years ago, never married, and leaving estate : the invitation to his funeral very general. Those who attended, returned after the interment, as was the usage, to the house of the deceased at the close of the one day, and a number never left it until the dawn of the next. In the course of the night a pipe of wine, stored in the cellar for some years before for the occasion, drank ; dozens of papers of tobacco consumed ; grosses of pipes broken ; scarce a whole decanter or glass left ; and, to crown it, the pall-bearers made a bonfire of their scarves on the hearth—bordering on barbarism! not to be denied. We are more temperate, wholly free from excess and riot — admitted.

THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.

Since the memorable era of Col. Dongan's administration, the descendants of the ancient families which peopled the manor of Rensselaerwyck and the city of Albany have not only suffered the decadence of the institutions and language of their fathers, but have, generally, sought to unlearn and forget every thing that was Dutch; and thus virtually contributed, in no small degree, to render their paternity a bye-word. The ancient language of the city has been so wholly neglected, that, although spoken in some families, we know of but one scion of the ancient stock who thought it worth his while to cultivate it for literary purposes. Hence an impression prevails of the general stupidity of the people and the meagreness of the language. Nor is this impression in regard to the Dutch, notwithstanding the respectable figure they have made in the world for several centuries, confined to this country. It is not a little remarkable, says a British writer, that of a people whose national character runs in many respects parallel with ours; who have been animated by a similar spirit of industry, commercial enterprise and maritime ardor, even the language should be hardly at all known in this country, notwithstanding the study of it is calculated to throw so much light upon our own, which has not only the same common origin, but has immediately borrowed a great number of words and expressions from it. So far from meriting that contempt with which the insolence of ignorance has branded them, there are few nations which have contributed more towards the civilization of Europe, and to learning and science, than the people of the Netherlands. The country that has produced an Erasmus and a Grotius, a Swammerdam, a Leeuwenhoek, and a Boerhaave; that has done so much for the physical sciences, for medicine, jurisprudence, philology, classical and oriental literature; that can boast of such writers as a Vondel

and a *Bilderdijk*; that has done so much for the cultivation of its language; that possesses so many literary societies and institutes, together with others for the encouragement of the fine arts, ought not to be stigmatized as one inhabited by a dull, plodding race of merchants.

One circumstance, which, if it has served to diffuse over Europe the labors of its learned men, has also merged their celebrity in that of continental literature generally, has been the practice of employing Latin; a circumstance which has rendered an acquaintance with the Dutch language unnecessary for the purpose of profiting by their studies or discoveries. Most probably, too, the universal celebrity of the Dutch scholars throughout the learned world has in no small degree tended to divert attention from, and excite a prejudice against the vernacular language and literature, as being rude and uncultivated, and unfitted for any nobler purpose than that of carrying on the intercourse of daily life. Yet so very far is this from being the case, that there is scarcely any modern tongue which either contains within itself more plastic elements, or which has been more carefully wrought up and polished; nor have any people paid greater attention to purity of style and elegance of diction, than the writers of Holland of late years. It can not be said that the difficulty of acquiring it has deterred us from attempting to form any acquaintance with the literature of this country; because, of all foreign idioms, it is that which bears the strongest family resemblance to our own; so much so, that flippancy and ignorant travellers have sometimes described it as a sort of bastard English; which is just as correct as it would be for a Hollander to call English a bastard jargon of Dutch. Those who decide that the language in which Vondel wrote is a barbarous one, would be capable of pronouncing with equal effrontery that the language employed by Milton is altogether rude and unpolished. It certainly has its defects, but they are those of our own language, which sounds equally harsh to European ears, and is condemned as being clogged with consonants and abounding with monosyllables. At the same time it possesses far greater homogeneousness, and, like the German,

the power of combining out of its own elements and roots, that class of words which we borrow immediately from the Latin and the Greek; for instance, *onnavolgbare*, inimitable; *vereenigen*, to unite; *veelomvattende*, comprehensive, &c.; whereas we have only a very few of the kind, such as *unchangeable*, wherein the Saxon root is employed.

It is not pretended that the literature of the Dutch language contains so much to reward the student as that of Germany, but it certainly contains a very great deal, and much too that is equally or even more worthy of finding translators in this country than many of the productions which have come from Germany. There is a current of sound and healthy feeling in the literature of Holland; a devotional fervor, and a regard for the hallowing influences of domestic life; a beautiful simplicity; together with a nobleness and independence, pervading many of the poetical productions of that country.

We copy from the *Encyclopedia Americana*, its article on the Language, Literature and Poetry of the Netherlands, at the risk of being thought to depart from our province, in the hope that it may have the effect to inspire more favorable opinions on this subject even among those who ought more highly to reverence the language and literature of their fatherland.

The language spoken in the northern part of the late kingdom of the Netherlands, and generally called *Dutch*, is derived from the Old Saxon, from which have also sprung the Anglo-Saxon (of which again the English language is a descendant), the Low German (*Niedersächsisch*, *Plattdeutsch*), and the Flemish. The Flemish language, in its chief features and radical words, coincides with the Dutch, though it borrows many words from the French. It differs, however, from the Dutch, by a more nasal pronunciation, while that of the Dutch is more guttural. There is, however, in the Netherlands, a dialect totally different from the Dutch; that is, the Walloon, a corruption of the French. In all Flanders, Northern Brabant, and a part of Southern Brabant, the Flemish is the com-

mon language. The line of division is in Brussels, where the people of the lower city speak Flemish ; in the upper city, Walloon. To the south of Brussels, in the (so called) Walloon Brabant, in Hainault, Namur, Liege, and part of Limburg, the Walloon continues to be the popular language. It is worthy of remark, that, even in that part of Flanders which has been under the French sceptre for a long series of years, the Flemish, nevertheless, is the popular language as far as Dunkirk ; while, to this moment, Walloon is spoken in Hainault, Brabant, and particularly in Liege, though so long united to Germany. The dialects of the Low German, spoken in the Netherlands, may be divided into five : 1. the proper Dutch, which, as early as towards the end of the fifteenth century, was elevated to a literary language in the northern provinces ; 2. the (so called) Peasant-Frisian (once the literary language of Gysbert Japix), an idiom which is gradually disappearing ; 3. the Gelders dialect, or the (so called) Lower Rhenish ; 4. the Groningen dialect, to which also belongs the Upper Yssel dialect ; and, 5. the Flemish, which has remained the literary language in the southern provinces, though much poorer than the Dutch, and overloaded with all the mongrel words, of which Coornhert, Spiegel and Hoost have purified the Dutch. As to Belgium, the French sovereignty there of nearly twenty years has greatly narrowed the bounds of the Teutonic languages, particularly in the cities, and especially in Brabant. The commencement of the independent development of the Dutch language also marks the beginning of the Dutch literature. As early as towards the end of the fifteenth century, the language was already fixed by numerous translations of the Bible, controversial writings, poems and popular works. Gansfort and Agricola, in Groningen, were among the first who distinguished themselves as divines and scholars. Erasmus, of Rotterdam, made far greater progress. A still greater genius, Hugo Grotius, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when science, repressed during the long struggle for liberty, began again to revive, embraced, at the same time, philology and antiquities, poetry, history, philosophy, theology, and juris-

prudence in all its branches. The northern provinces were long destitute of a university: that of Louvain, in Brabant, served for all the Low Countries, until King Philip established another at Douai for his Walloon subjects, which, however, after it came under French dominion, declined rapidly. But the university of Leyden, founded in 1575 by Prince William I, in order to reward the patriotism of her citizens, displayed in a valiant resistance against the Spaniards, soon exerted a beneficial influence over the whole united Netherlands. Men like Scaliger, Lipsius, Daniel and Nicolas Heinsius, Gronovius, Van Bahrle, Spanheim, and others, in ancient literature; Erpenius and Golius in Arabic; Arminius, Drusius, Coccejus, and others, in divinity; the two Snellius in mathematics,—made this university famous over all Europe. Universities were also founded at Franeker in 1585, at Groningen in 1614, Utrecht in 1636, and Harderwyk in 1647, and their competition with the university of Leyden was very advantageous to science. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Huygens, Leeuwenhoek, Zwammerdam, Hartsoeker, and others, distinguished themselves in natural history and astronomy. New light was shed on the Oriental, Greek and Dutch languages; also on medicine, after the peace of Utrecht, by men like Alb. Schultens, Tiberius Hemsterhuis, Lambert Ten Kate and Hermann Boerhaave; and, under a series of distinguished men who succeeded them, these branches flourished more than ever, particularly at Leyden, which, during the whole of the eighteenth century, was indebted for many distinguished professors to the university of Franeker. Utrecht also had its Wesseling, Duker, Drakenborch and Saxe. Among the jurisconsults, Mathæi, Huber, Noot and Voet are distinguished. The cultivation of the Dutch language was especially promoted by grammarians, including, besides the above-mentioned Lambert Ten Kate, Sewels, Zeydelaar, Kramer and Moerbeek. Dictionaries were produced by Kramer, Sewels, Halma, Moerbeek, Weidenbach and Weiland. In philology, history, geography, mathematics, natural philosophy and medicine, the Dutch have distinguished themselves in the highest degree by

talent, erudition and diligence, and their contributions to civil and public law are very valuable. The Dutch have always had men of the first distinction in ancient classical literature. Works of this kind, however, can not be called a national literature; particularly if they are written, as was mostly the case with these, in a foreign language, or by natives of foreign countries. Among the men who shone at Leyden as stars of the first magnitude, Scaliger and Luzac were born in France, Albinus in Dessau, Vossius, in the Palatinate, Gronovius (properly *Grönhof*) in Hamburg; Ruhnken was a Pomeranian, Vorstius a native of Cologne, and the great philologist Wyttenbach was a Swiss. The national literature, properly speaking, of the Dutch, is deficient in originality, because mostly formed on the models of the Germans, English and French; yet they have produced works which need not shun a comparison with those of other countries. In the seventeenth century, their poetry flourished: their native popular poetry is fine, and other poetical productions are distinguished by power, fullness and beauty of description and language. From 1640 to 1750, their national theatre was particularly developed, and was carried to a high degree of perfection by several poets of talent. Until 1750, the Dutch theatre was much richer in original pieces than the German; and the dramas of Van der Gon, Rotgans, Duyf, Lesealje, Benagie and De Marre were incomparably more beautiful than what the period of Gottsched produced in Germany; yet many of those Dutch plays are mere imitations of the French. Among the poets who distinguished themselves, are Jan van der Doos (Janus Douza of Norwik, died 1604), who is eminent as a philologist, historian, and Latin poet; here, however, chiefly mentioned as one of the first who attempted poetry in the vernacular tongue, in which Daniel Heinse of Ghent (who died 1665) followed him with great success. Peter Cornelius van Hooft of Amsterdam (who died 1647), esteemed for his histories of King Henry IV and Belgium, and an excellent translation of Tacitus, was too artificial in his tragedies and other poems, and his language is overloaded; but in all the poems of James Cats (who died in 1660), there breathes

a true spirit of poetry, a peculiar serenity, wisdom, and piety. The Dutch call him their *Ovid*. The poems of John Antonides van der Goes (who died in the year 1687) have the reputation of correctness and elegance. Joost van der Vondel of Cologne (who died in 1679) wrote metrical translations of the Psalms, of Virgil and Ovid, satires, eulogies, many tragedies, and an epic poem (Adam and Lueifer), and has obtained the fame of a classic poet among the Dutch. His language, if not always correct, is nervous and rich. Among his tragedies is also a *Maria Stuart*. A complete collection of these tragedies appeared, in 1720, at Amsterdam, in two volumes. Constantius Huggens (who died in 1687) is celebrated for his epigrams; James Westerbann (who died in 1670) and John Adolphus Dans (who died in 1674) for their erotic poems. Among the poets distinguished for their mirthful vein are John van der Veen (who died 1660), and John Decker (who died 1664). Luke Rotgans of Amsterdam (who died in 1710) formed himself on the model of the ancient classics; and his epic poem *William III*, as well as his tragedies, prove sufficiently what models he strove to imitate. Jan van Broeckhuizen of Amsterdam (who died 1707), celebrated as a critic and a Latin poet, left also in the Dutch language, odes, idyls, and other poems. The lyric poems of Arnold Moonen, and the idyls of Wellekens, should not be forgotten. Hubert Corneliszoon Poot of Abtwout near Delft (who died in 1733), was a talented, natural poet. Adrian van der Vliet, who, besides biblical poems, wrote a poem, *The Spaniards in Rotterdam* (died in 1780); Piet. Nieuwland (who died in 1794), and several others, are much esteemed. An epic poem, called *Germanicus*, appeared in 1780, by an anonymous authoress. Besides these, we should mention, among the elder poets, Burmann, Smits; and, among the modern, Hieronymus de Bosh, Theod. van Kooten, Klijn, Kleinhoff, Kaldenbaeh, Bellamy, Nieuwland, Feith (who died in 1824), Bilderdyk, Helmers, Spandow, Van Hall, Tollens, Kilmers (who died in 1813), Kinker, Witsen, Gysbeek, and the Portuguese Jew Daeosta. Bilderdyk, at the same time, is a scholar of the first rank. Even from these short notices

it will appear that much effort has been made to adapt the language to elevated purposes; and these efforts have been crowned with much success. No nation has so good a translation of Klopstock's *Messiah* as the Dutch translation by Groeneveld (Amsterdam, 1784 to 1791, 2 vols.), in hexameters. The prose of the Dutch has, it is true, little euphony and elegance, but it is well adapted to express practical truths in a simple and popular manner. The Dutch prose would, undoubtedly, have acquired greater perfection, if their philosophical and other writers had not often made use of a foreign language. Erasmus, Lipsius, Grotius, Wyttenbach and others, wrote in Latin; and Francis Hemsterhuys, that amiable Socratic philosopher and tasteful and ingenious writer, in French. As with philosophy, so also with history. The Dutch prose must gain by translations from foreign languages, which are very numerous in modern times. The sciences have flourished in the northern provinces, and kept pace with the progress of the times; but this is not the case in the southern provinces. Instruction in the university of Louvain has not advanced with the time: it has adhered to the dead forms of the middle ages. In this the consequences of the Spanish tyranny, which dreaded the light, have been manifested, and several improvements intended by Joseph II were openly resisted. The abolition of the university at Louvain during the French government, and the foundation of the Athenæums at Brussels and Liege, Ghent and Bruges, could not banish the spirit of darkness, which, as late as in 1814, may be thought to have appeared in the joy with which the restoration of the Jesuits was received; yet there were, in the southern provinces as well as in the northern, numerous institutions for instruction, at Louvain, Liege, Ghent. Athenæums or gymnasia are found also at Middleburg, Breda, Deventer, Francker, Harderwyk and Amsterdam. The kingdom had, in the year 1825, 3889 schools, with 383,970 pupils, and 75,648 schools for the poor and primary schools. The six universities contained 2636 students: Louvain had the most (580). The northern provinces had the advantage, in gymnasia and schools, over the southern provinces.

In Flanders, the gymnasia flourish least. Among the institutions for instruction ought to be mentioned the artillery and engineer school of the kingdom, the military school at Delft, the institution for the deaf and dumb at Groningen, the school for naval architecture at Antwerp, the schools of navigation at Antwerp, Amsterdam and Helvoetsluys. Other scientific institutions are, the museum at Amsterdam (a collection of pictures, drawings, works of sculpture, gems and antiquities, and a public library): the Netherlandish institute for sciences and arts (*Nederlandsch Institut van Wetenschappen, Letterkunde en schoone Kunsten*), divided into four classes: 1. of sciences; 2. of language; 3. literature and poetry; 4. history and antiquities, and of fine arts. At Leyden there are public libraries, anatomical, surgical, mathematical and philosophical collections: at Haarlem, the society of the sciences (founded in 1752), Teyler's foundation for the promotion of theology, and some other kindred branches; and an agricultural society (*Hollandsche Huishoudelijke Maatschappij*): at Groningen, the society *pro excolendo jure patriæ*, and many other societies. Thus Arnheim, Zutphen, Bergen-op-Zoom, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Enkhuyzen (where a society exists, established by the minister Jan Nieuwenhuyzen, for the education and improvement of the lower classes, and which, in 1810, contained 8000 members), Ziericksee, Breda, Luxemburg, Maastricht, Liege, Brussels, Ghent, &c., contain numerous societies for the promotion of learning, or for practical purposes. Of the transactions of the academy of sciences and arts in Batavia (founded more than fifty years ago), the tenth volume appeared in 1825. The clergy of Holland are unfavorably distinguished by a spirit of intolerance, particularly the Calvinists; and the most intolerant are generally the most esteemed. There are, indeed, honorable exceptions; but such individuals are mostly kept silent by the fear of persecution. It is still worse with the Catholic priests in Belgium. Part of the Lutheran clergy, however, are enlightened men. The most tolerant spirit, and the greatest share of knowledge to be found among the Dutch clergy, fall to the share of the Remonstrants and Mennonites;

but, for this very reason, they are hated and despised by their brethren. The study of law and general jurisprudence is in a flourishing condition. The judges and lawyers have a high character. Medicine is well cultivated; but intellectual philosophy is in an exceedingly backward state. Even now there are many who adhere to the Cartesian system. In mechanics and hydraulics, the Dutch are well known to excel.



DUTCH NAMES FOR ALBANY AND VICINITY.

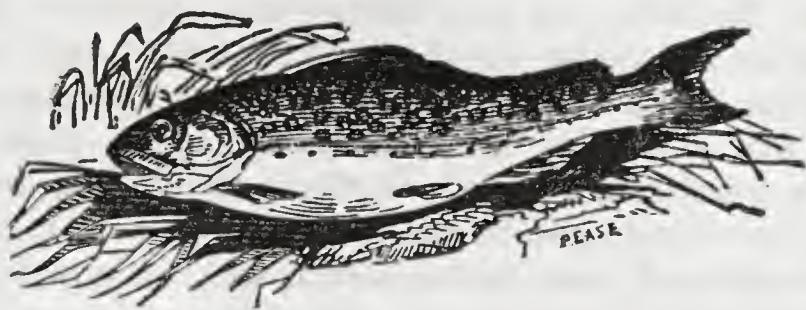
Albany was known by the several Dutch names of BEVERWYCK, WILLEMSTADT, and FORT ORANGE, chiefly by the last. It was also known as the FUYCK, or *Hoop-net*; and a kill is mentioned as there, and known as the FUYCK Kill, changed to RUTTEN Kill, an abbreviation of RUTGERT'S Kill: Rutgert Bleecker, a proprietor of the ground adjacent to it, the third creek from the Norman's Kill inclusive. The creek known as VYDE Kill, the *fifth* creek, the creek at WATER VLIET, literally at the time *water flood*, the word VLIET since rarely in use; the seat of the family of Van Rensselaer. The lands immediately opposite to Albany, and for a distance along and from the river, the Dutch denoted as HET GREENE BOSCH, *the pine woods*, corrupted to *Greenbush*. The *mouths* of the Mohock they distinguished as the SPRUYTES, corrupted to, and which may also possibly pass for a translation, the *Sprouts*. The larger island formed by the Sprouts, they called WALVISCH Island, *Whale Island*. "I can not forbear," says Van Der Donck, "to mention, that in the year 1647, in the month of March, when, by a great freshet, the water was fresh almost to the great bay, there were two whales, of tolerable size, up the river; the one turned back, but the other stranded, and stuck not far from the great fall of the Cohoes." The arable land immediately above, they denoted as the HALVE MAAN, the *half moon*, from its crescent-like form along the hills on the western side.
—*Judge Benson.*

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.



It is known as a matter of history, that in the early part of 1755, great exertions were made by the British Ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect, General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British army in North-western America; and the British colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men, to effect the grand object of the enterprise. It was still fresh in the memory of some of our oldest inhabitants forty years ago, that the British army lay encamped, in the summer of 1755, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground now belonging to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. Vestiges of their encampment remained for a long time; and after a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days had passed away from the earth, the inquisitive traveller could observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they

boiled their camp kettles. It was this army that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled with a severe loss in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to fame. In the early part of June, the eastern troops began to pour in company after company; and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to have seen the descendants of the puritans marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take their station on the left of the British army: some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops, furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble* exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of a surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To tease brother Jonathan, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was *nation fine*; and in a few days, nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of *Yankee Doodle*. Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose, that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies: in twenty years from that time, our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill; and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*.



SALMON IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

The historian of the first voyage of Europeans upon our river, speaks of the abundance of fish they met with, among which were "great store of salmons." There are also traditions, if nothing more reliable, that the creeks of Albany abounded with these fishes, particularly the Foxen creek, now become a mere sewer. Dr. MITCHELL, nevertheless, wrote a learned paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and a letter of his is contained in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, (vol. i, 41), in which he labors to show that the Hudson river has never been a favorite resort for salmon. His letter is as follows:

Concerning the frequency of salmon in the river Cahohâtatèa or Mahaganeghtuc, when first visited by the navigator Hudson, I have my doubts as to its correctness. That fish has, indeed, been taken in this river, and even in the vicinity of Albany. But this is a rare occurrence: and the individuals of this kind that have been caught are solitary, and not the gregarious salmons swimming in shoals. I have conversed with several persons here, who have seen a few of these lonesome and straggling fishes, from time to time, as they have been brought to market.

I can not learn that there is any record or tradition of their having ever frequented our river, after the manner of the Connecticut, the Kennebeck, and the other streams on this continent. Salmon love clear and limpid water, as do all the species of the trout family, to which they belong; and I should question much whether the ooze and mud of the Cahohâtatèa was so agreeable to them, as the sandy bottoms of the more precipitous and rapid

rivers. Besides, you well know, that our river is but an estuary as far as the outlet of the Mohock; and the strata of schistic rocks which cross it above the junction of that river, are generally more shallow, than, perhaps, the salmon would like. And, further, the Dutch word *salm* or *salmpie*, commonly in use to signify *salmon*, means also, in ordinary and loose conversation and composition, *trout*.

There are, still, other considerations unfavorable to the abundance of salmon in our river. They are those which relate to the *Herring*, the *Shad*, and the *Sturgeon*, the annual visitants of this stream, at Albany and higher. Whatever may be the opinion of speculative men, as to the governing principle of these creatures, whether it be instinct or reason, the fact nevertheless is, that they select very proper places to deposit their spawn, and perpetuate their race. In our river, these three species of fish had each an appropriate place for the great work of multiplication.

The grand rendezvous of the *herrings*, was the Saratoga lake; into which they entered by its outlet, yet called Fish creek. The obstruction of this passage by dams and artificial impediments, has turned the herrings from their favorite haunt. The inhabitants of the neighboring region have, thereby, been deprived of their yearly treat of herrings. But, more than this, the herrings thus dispossessed and discouraged, have become more rare in the river, and are deserting it in proportion to the want of accommodation it affords them. It is reported, that the course of the herrings was more especially on the west side of the river.

The *shad* travelled along the eastern shore. Their chief place of resort was the basin at the foot of Fort Edward falls.

No particular path in the river was selected by the *sturgeons*. They seem to have swam at large, as they do at present. But they assembled for the propagation of their kind at the bottom of the Cahoes, or great falls of the Mohock. The roes or eggs of the sturgeon, are exceedingly numerous, amounting to a large mass of spawn. You recollect that the Russian caviar is made of them.

Other fishes are fond of feeding on them; they eat it with remarkable voracity. It is one of the most alluring baits that anglers can use. The abundance of this exquisite food at the breeding season, is supposed to be a principal inducement for the *basse* or *rockfish*, to follow the sturgeons to their place of deposit. The disturbance the sturgeons have experienced in the progress of settlement, has diminished their numbers exceedingly; and the *basse* has become proportionally rare.

Now, with all this information relative to the several sorts of fish, that have frequented the Hudson, since the possession of its banks by European emigrants, there are no regular notices of *salmon*. Neither a swimming-course, nor a breeding-place has been detected. It is therefore a fair presumption, that these fishes never found within its waters sufficient inducement to visit them in great numbers, or at regular times, and that those which have been taken are merely strays and wanderers.—*Dr. Mitchell, in Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc. i, 41.*



CASTLE ISLAND.

A few were selected from the crews of the Dutch ships which sailed up the river the following year after the discovery of it, to remain here a winter over. They erected an habitation on the point of the island, the southern limit of the city of Albany, and enclosed it with palisades as a defence against the Indians, and it was known as the *Kasteel*, the castle. Stuyvesant, in his correspondence with the government of the Massachusetts Bay, mentions the island as still known by the name of *Kasteel island*.

Beeren island and the Overslagh still retain their Dutch names. The Dutch navigators speak of the river Gambia, on the east of Africa, as having an *overslagh*, a bar, at its mouth.—*Judge Bensen.*

INDIAN NAMES OF ALBANY AND VICINITY.

Hudson did not give his own name to the river which he discovered. The Iroquois Indians called it *Cahohàt-tèa*, The Mahiccans, *Mahakanèghtuc*, and sometimes *Shatemuck*. Hudson styled it, emphatically, the *Great River*, or the *Great River of the Mountains*,* no doubt from the extraordinary circumstance of such a body of water flowing through the mountains without a cataract. The name of its discoverer, however, was early attached to it. I find it familiarly called *Hudson's† River* in some of the public documents of the Dutch colonial government; but more frequently the *North River*, to distinguish it from the *Delaware*, which was discovered by the same navigator, and which, being within the territory claimed by the Dutch, was called by them the *South River*.‡—*Dr. Miller, in Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc. i, 37.*

The names of the rivers Mohock and Hudson, as they are extant among the Iroquois, have engaged my attention, to make inquiry concerning them. My opportunities have been favorable. Mr. John Bleeker, the ancient Indian interpreter, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, was well enough to receive a visit from me this morning, and in possession of his full recollection as to what I asked of him. On seeing me, he instantly, and without hesitation, pronounced my name, with a remembrance that he had been acquainted with me at Fort Schuyler, in 1788, when the Five Nations sold their lands to the state of New York. I have also seen Colonel Louis, the distinguished Indian

* This name is said by some to have been of *Spanish* origin.

† There is reason to believe, that this name, though soon adopted by the Dutch, was first applied by the English; probably as a part of their system for assuming the discovery and the property of the country to themselves.

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warrior, who is now in Albany, and have sought information from him. Jacob Dochstetter, the present Oneida interpreter, likewise gave me all the opportunity I wished of conversing with him, while he was attending with his countrymen, a treaty with the commissioners appointed on the part of the state.

From these several persons I have obtained the following words, which I immediately committed to writing, and corrected as well as I could, by many repetitions from the mouths of the speakers. Though, I ought to observe, that there are a few sounds which the letters of our alphabet are incapable of expressing.

Canneogahakalononitâde—the Mohock river.

Skenectadèa—the city of Albany.

Ohnowalagântle—the town of Schenectady.

Cahohâtatèa—the North or Hudson river.

Skenectadèa, Cahohâtatèa—the North river, spoken of in relation to Albany or Albany river.

Tioghsâhronde—the place or places at which streams empty themselves.

Tioghsâhronde, Cahohâtatèa—the North river spoken of in relation to the Mohock, the Watervleit kill, the Norman's kill, and the other streams which discharge into it.

The name for our North river, in the tongue of the Iroquois, strikes my ear very agreeably; *Cahohâtatèa*.

You may contrast this with the Mohegan name for the same river, given me this day by John Taylor, Esq., a gentleman long conversant in the Indian affairs of New York; *Mahakanêghtuc*.

What their etymologies are, I have not been able to ascertain, except as to Skenectadèa, Albany; which signifies the place the natives of the Iroquois arrived at, by traveling through the pine-trees.—*Dr. Mitchell, ibid, i, 43.*

The information that *Shatemuck* was one of the Mahican names of the River Hudson, was received from the Hon. Egbert Bensen,

ALBANY ACADEMY MEDALS.

THE CALDWELL MATHEMATICAL MEDAL.

The institution of the Caldwell Medal took place in 1831. In that year WILLIAM CALDWELL, a retired merchant of the city of Albany, presented one hundred dollars to the trustees of the Academy, to be invested in stock, the income of which should be devoted to the purchase of a gold medal, to be given at each annual examination to the student who shall have made the greatest proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy; the student to be of at least three years standing in the academy, and the medal to be given but once to the same individual. The donation was invested, and the interest is annually appropriated to the purchase of a medal, which is awarded to the successful competitor. These medals have no device, but simply the words "Caldwell Premium, Mathematics," upon the obverse, and the name of the recipient and the date upon the reverse side, as seen in the fac simile of one of them which is here given. The names of the students who have obtained this medal, are as follows :

1831, William Austin.	1841, John J. Olcott.
1832, no examination, on account of cholera.	1842, Philip Phelps.
1833, Henry Waldron.	1843, William Wrightson.
1834, Aurelian Conkling.	1844, Andrew McElroy.
1835, John Newland.	1845, John R. Croswell.
1836, Henry K. Viele.	1846, Francis B. Hall.
1837, George B. Hoyt.	1847, Frank Jones.
1838, Charles N. Waldron.	1848, Jacob C. Koonz.
1839, Joseph B. Brown.	1849, George Wrightson.
1840, William J. Gibson.	1850, William Alvord.

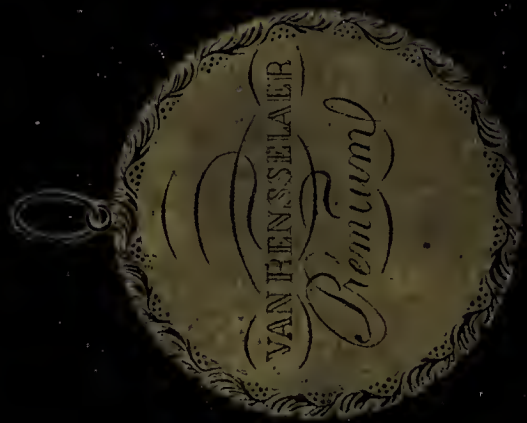


THE CALDWELL MATHEMATICAL MEDAL.

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THE VAN RENSSELAER CLASSICAL MEDAL

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In 1837, General STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER presented one hundred dollars in trust, to be appropriated in the same manner as the preceding, as a reward for the greatest proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages ; subject to the same reservations, except that the student must be of at least four years standing in the Academy. This medal, it will be seen, is in the same style as the Caldwell medal. The names of those who have received it are as follows :

1837, Isaac L. K. Miller.	1844, Samuel G. Courtney.
1838, Henry F. Greene.	1845, Wm. T. Wrightson.
1839, Charles K. McHarg.	1846, John K. Croswell.
1840, Gilbert L. Wilson.	1847, Jacob L. Pearse.
1841, Philip Phelps.	1848, Henry L. Bullions.
1842, John C. Bullions.	1849, William A. Gott.
1843, Oliver Bronson.	1850, Ernest I. Miller.



DUTCH NAMES FOR THE FISH IN OUR RIVER.

A few only will be noticed—some denoted by *numbers* as their *names*—the *TWAALF*, the *twelve*, the *Streaked Bass*, and the *ELF*, the *Shad*—the name of the *Shad* in Dutch is *ELFT*, in German *ALOFT*, and in French *ALOSE*, all perhaps from the same root; but being pronounced here *ELF*, the number *eleven*, the number itself possibly came to be considered as its name, and so led to denote others in the same manner—the *Drum* is said to have been the *DERTIEN*, the *thirteen*. Van Der Donck, speaking of the North river, expresses himself, it is “*SEER VISRYCK*,” literally *very fish-rich*—here the Dutch language would seem to have the advantage over the English, its capability of composition—*HET GELT-ZUCHT*, the *money-lust*; *HET MERSCH-ZUCHT*, the *sway-lust*; for a word for the first the English are indebted to the French, *covetousness*; for a word for the other to the Latin, *ambition*; *MYN EER-NAAM*, my *honor-name*, the name, or rather appellation, by which it is peculiarly my *honor* to be called—no word for it in either of the three languages—an instance illustrating it—“The disciples were called *CHRISTIANS*.” Speaking of the fish in New Netherland at large, and consequently comprehending the Connecticut, he expresses himself, “there is also in some places salmon.” Extract from the voyage of Hudson, as found in Purchas: “They saw many salmons, and mullets, and rays, very great”—the third of September, not the *salmon season*. De Laet, expresses himself, “Hudson also testifies, that with their seines they took every kind of river fish in the river, also *young salmon* and sturgeon.” The Dutch, whatever may be the true name of the fish in their language, always, at least in this country, call the *trout*, *SALMTIES*, *little salmon*; and they were doubtless in abundance at the mouths of the large streams issuing into the river. Belknap, and as a *fact* appertaining to the *life* of Hudson, mentions, “that, in sailing up the river, he found it abounding with fish, and among which were *great store* of salmon.”—*Judge Bensen, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. ii, 2d Series, p. 130.*

ANNALS OF THE YEAR 1849-50.

1849.

DECEMBER.

1. Business gradually diminishing, and the sales of flour very limited. Heavy gale; a canal boat loaded with flour was driven ashore, and another boat loaded with provisions went to the bottom. Albany and Mohawk Plank Road company organized; Wm. McElroy president; Jacob Henry vice president; Henry A. Allen secretary; John M. Newton treasurer. Six thousand dollars were subscribed on the occasion. The capital stock of the road is \$25,000.

2. Twentieth anniversary of the commencement of the Orphan Asylum. Thomas Turner, U. S. Consul for Brazil, died at Bahai, aged 30; formerly of Albany.

3. Snow commenced falling at an early hour, but turned to sleet and rain during the day. Thermometer at 7 A. M. 29° ; 12 M. 34° ; 3 P. M. 35° ; 6 P. M. 37° .

4. Thermometer, 7 A. M. 34° ; 12 M. $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; 3 P. M. 39° ; 6 P. M. 40° Elisabeth, widow of John Luther died, aged 89. David A. Leighton, died, aged 53.

5. Last day of canal navigation; the locks being closed by order of the Canal board, instead of Jack Frost, to whom the business had always been left by common consent. Mrs. Phoebe Hilton died, aged 78.

6. Thermometer, 7 A. M. $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; 12 M. $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; 3 P. M. 44° ; 6 P. M. 35° John Millington Jr, died, aged 26. Wm. H. Chapman died, aged 22. John Roach died, aged 52.

7. Meeting of citizens at the Mansion House, to take into consideration the prices charged by the company for gas. A committee was appointed to confer with the company and report to a future meeting, Thermometer, 7 A. M. 29° ; 12 M. 30° ; 3 P. M. 29° 6 P. M. 30° .

8. The river so low that the morning boats grounded on the bars, and the Boston ferry boat also grounded in

her slip on the East Albany side.....Daniel Poinier died, aged 50.....Richard Starr, type founder, formerly of Albany, died at Brooklyn.....Catharine M., wife of David Seaman, died, aged 29.

9. Much floating ice in the river, and hail and rain fell during the day.....Hendrick Hudson reached her dock before 2 o'clock in the morning.....Ann Visscher, relict of Levinus L. Winne, formerly of Albany, died, aged 67.....Cornelia Ann, wife of Chas. Richardson, died.....A man fell from the gang plank of the tow boat Oswego, and was drowned.

10. Cloudy and thawing.....Mr. Archibald Campbell removed from the office of deputy secretary of state, which he had filled with great industry and capacity since 1812.A force organized and sent down to Coeymans to make further efforts to obtain coal, at a locality which had been previously examined, about six miles west of the river.Catharine, wife of Owen McManus, died.

11. Janet Andrew, wife of Robert Dunlop died, aged 65.J. E. Dudley, formerly of Albany, was drowned during the passage from Buffalo to Detroit, on the steamboat Atlantic.

12. Such was the severity of the weather, that the steamer Santa Claus left at 1 P. M. and the Hendrick Hudson and Columbia at 3; and the Rip Van Winkle went into winter quarters in the Basin. The weather moderated in the evening.....Horace Knowles died aged 50. Wm. F. Gombell died.....A convention of Iron masters met at the City Hall, to take into consideration the tariff on iron, and organized an association under the following officers: Erastus Corning, president; Alex. S. Coffin, of Dutchess county; Gouverneur Kemble, Rockland; Jas. R. Sterling, Jefferson; James S. Whalen, Essex; E. B. Judson, Onondaga; Henry Burden, Rensselaer; vice presidents; H. C. Seymour, Rockland; A. J. Rosseau, Rensselaer; F. H. Jackson, Essex, secretaries.

13. The First Presbyterian Church, the oldest church edifice in the city, corner of South Pearl and Beaver sts., was sold by auction, and purchased by James Kidd for \$17,550. It was built in 1792, and when completed was

the best church in the city. Andrew Fitzpatrick died, aged 60. Meeting of gas consumers to hear report of committee; the directors of the company declined to reduce the price.

14. The board of managers of the Albany City Tract Society for the ensuing year, were chosen and consist of the following: president, Friend Humphrey; vice presidents, Hugh Humphrey, Robert Boyd, Lemuel Jenkins, Richard V. Dewitt, Wm. McElroy, Wm. C. Miller, Alden March; secretary, Erastus H. Pease; treasurer, Philip Phelps; directors, Rufus K. Viele, James B. Sanders, James Taylor, James A. Wilson. Walter R. Bush, S. T. Bowen, Wm. H. Ross, G. W. Benjamin, N. A. Fish, Eli Perry, Thos. McMullen, Silas B. Howe, A. H. Wells, James Edwards, John Vosburgh, Robt. Coburn, T. R. Rawson, William Gibson, together with the pastors of the churches represented in the board. Mrs. Margaret Gray died, aged 62.

15. A large pulley wheel, weighing about five thousand pounds, thirteen feet six inches diameter, with twenty-eight inches face, was cast at F. S. Low's Machine Works on Saturday night, for the Nail Works.

16. Trinity Church having been repaired, after the late fire, was again opened for service. Annual meeting of the Albany City Tract Society, at the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Kennedy presiding. From the report of the superintendent, Solomon Cone, it appeared that the Society had been in existence fourteen years; that there were 100 visitors, who called at 500 houses once a month, distributing 7000 tracts, or an aggregate of 28,000 pages. They had distributed a number of Bibles and Testaments, and other religious books, gathered during the year 150 children into sabbath schools, clothed most of them, nursed and counseled the sick, aided and comforted the poor, and obtained fifty names to the temperance pledge. The treasurer (Ph. Phelps) reported the receipt of \$588.66 into the treasury during the past year, and an expenditure of \$877.41 cts. There is, nevertheless, \$130.25 still in the treasury. It was proposed to expend \$1,000 during the ensuing

year, to accomplish which it would be necessary to raise about \$900.

17. John Peebles died aged 59.

18. The steam tow boats Commerce and Belle left with the last run of barges for the season.....Isaac Winne, formerly of Albany, died at Singing.

20. Jonas Wickes died, aged 63. He had been employed eighteen years as deputy clerk of the county of Albany, and previously in the county clerk's office of Rensselaer. He was one of our most philanthropic citizens, and ever prominent in all benevolent and religious movements.

21. First sleighing of the season.

22. Mary, wife of Daniel Betts, died aged 75.

23. Ralph H. Meech died.

24. John N. Cutler died, aged 71.

25. The board of supervisors visited the Penitentiary.David A. Bedell died, aged 29.

26. The first mail from New York by land left New York at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon by the Hudson River Rail Road, took the stage at 10 miles below Poughkeepsie, and arrived at Albany about 5 o'clock this morning.....No boat arrived from New York to day, owing to the sale of the boats composing the People's Line, in New York. Three quarters of the Hendrick Hudson, bought by Daniel Drew, for \$48,000. The Columbia was bought by D. Drew for \$16,000. The Oregon was bought by D. Drew for \$36,000. One-half of the steamboats Empire, Troy and John Mason of the Troy and New York line, was bought by him for \$40,000. The South America was bought by Capt. Dodge for \$29,000. The North America was bought by A. Van Santvoord for \$15,000. The Rochester was bought by Capt. Dodge for \$11,500.A small wooden building in Lodge street was burnt.Robert Southey died, aged 38. Robert Hewson died, aged 38.

27. Persons crossed the river on the ice near Bath for the first time this season, and the river was fairly closed to navigation.....A fire discovered in Blunt's Buildings, was soon extinguished.

29. The Governors of the Albany Hospital, appointed

by the last legislature, consisting of Marcus T. Reynolds, Greene C. Bronson, William James, Ezra P. Prentice, Barent P. Staats, Dyer Lathrop, Friend Humphrey, Samuel Pruyn, James Goold, James D. Wasson, James P. Boyd, T. Romeyn Beck, Ralph Pratt, John C. Spencer, and Clark Durant, met and adopted regulations for the government of the institution, and entered upon the business of procuring a subscription of \$20,000, the sum requisite to secure the aid of the state.

31. Dr. Fay, the Alms House physician, reported that during the month of December there were 132 persons in that institution requiring medical attendance, of which 79 were cured, 20 died, and 33 remained under treatment. The trustees of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund, Thomas W. Olcott and C. W. Bender, submitted the following report: Bonds and Mortgages on hand 1st Jan. last, \$209,617; since paid of said mortgages, \$8,200; Albany City Bonds on hand 1st Jan. 1849, \$20,000; since 1st Jan. 1849, \$35,000; cash on hand deposited in bank, \$887.46; total, \$157,304.46; contributions by Western Rail Road Sinking Fund, \$173,111.10; interest on investment, \$84,193.36; total, \$257,304.46. Of the above \$55,000 Albany City Bonds, \$41,000 have been cancelled, \$14,000 are on hand. Interest accrued and due, but not paid, \$5,002.38; do., but not due, \$3,209.78. The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, showing a handsome increase over last year: Capital stock paid in, \$1,000,000; amount paid for construction to Jan. 1, 1849, \$1,605,196.70; amount paid in 1849 for relaying nine miles with heavy rail, building locomotive, two freight houses at Albany and ticket office at Schenectady, \$93,088.08; total cost of construction Jan. 1, 1850, \$1,698,284.78; length of road $16\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{8}\frac{5}{0}$ miles. Total amount of indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1850, \$552,000; amount received from passengers, \$115,717.59; do., freight, \$62,550; do., rents, \$3,111.44; do., mail contract, \$2,650. Total income for the year 1849, \$184,029.05. Amount paid for repairs, running the road, &c., \$66,493.55; do., tolls on freight, \$8,335.60; do., interest, \$35,909.98; do., dividends

in Jan. and July, \$70,000. Number of miles run by passenger trains, 50,871; do., by freight trains, 31,835; total, 82,006. The company own 2 engine houses, 3 machine shops, 6 locomotives, 33 passenger cars, 27 emigrant cars, 27 mail and baggage cars, 50 freight cars and 5 horses. Average number of men employed, 130.

1850.

JANUARY.

1. Weather mild and sleighing good.....Meeting of the legislature. Mr. Elderkin, democrat, elected Speaker, by three majority, over Robert H. Pruyn, whig. James R. Rose, of Albany, elected clerk.....Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, formerly of Albany, and commander-in-chief of the forces stationed on Navy Island in the late Canadian rebellion, died at Syracuse, from inhaling the fumes of charcoal.

2. The Commercial Bank paid a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock. The State Bank had long been accustomed to make a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, and the Mechanics' and Farmers' began to do the same last year.....Fire at one o'clock in the morning, consumed the interior of the brick building in James st., belonging to Wm. J. Warner, and occupied by Dr. Herrick, as a medicine store; by C. Kilmer as a printing office in 2d story (where the fire took), and a piano forte manufactory in the third story.....James Muir Jr. died, aged 31.

3. Mr. Pruyn offered in the house of assembly a petition from the board of supervisors, praying a law to change the bounds of the city of Albany.

4. A dense fog enveloped the city, after the fall of a few inches of snow, so that at sunrise, objects could not be discerned at a distance equal to the width of State street. The day was one of uncommon mildness and beauty..... Jane Frances, wife of John Cummings, died.....Annual meeting of the Albany Republican Artillery when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Civil*;

President, James Turner, vice-president F. G. Peoble, secretary Charles R. Wooley, treasurer George Fredenrich. *Military*; Orderly Sergeant John Murdon, 2d do. George Fredenrich, 3d do. John Gardinier, 4th do. B. McCotter, 1st Corporal B. O'Connell, 2d do. Robt. Horner, 3d do. Wm. Wooley, 4th do Geo. Boughton. *Board of Directors*; John Arts, Philip Gardinier, John Hillebrant, Edward Riley.

5. A fire at the Glasshouse, corner of Broadway & Ferry street, soon after midnight, was extinguished.

7. The Housatonic train arrived from New York at a quarter before 5 p. m.. making the trip in $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The common council appointed C. L. Cutler to take charge of the clock of the Middle Dutch Church, as the town clock, which his father, recently deceased, had so long had the care of. Organization of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, and the following persons appointed officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Wm. James, president; Greene C. Bronson, Robert E Temple, Thomas McElroy, vice-presidents; Rev. Thomas R. Rawson, secretary; William McElroy, treasurer; Marcus T. Reynolds, W. W. Frothingham, Thurlow Weed, Chauncey P. Williams, P. M. Lovett, Elihu Russell, Jefferson Mayell, John Tracy, Lemuel Jenkins, Anthony Gould, Wm. G. Deyermant, Nathaniel Davis, Geo. C. Treadwell, Azor Taber. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Albany Insurance Company for the ensuing year: Teunis Van Vechten, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Rufus H. King, Augustus James, Marcus T. Reynolds, Archibald McIntyre, John Townsend, William C. Miller, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Herman Pumpelly, John T. Cooper, Henry Bleecker, Peter McNaughton, Messrs. Robert Shepard, Lyman Chapin, and Christopher Y. Lansing, were chosen inspectors of the next election. At the annual election of the Tivoli Hose Company, the following named persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year; John C. Feltman, jr. foreman; Jacob C. Cuyler, 1st asst.; Robert W. Harvey, 2d asst.; Samuel T. Thorburn, secretary; Henry J. Wells, treasurer.

8. The Albany Exchange Bank paid a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$

per cent on its capital stock.....A fall of snow during the early morning, and another in the afternoon..... One hundred guns fired in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815.....The Albany Emmet Guards gave their annual ball in the evening, at Van Vechten Hall, No. 119 State street, which was opened for the first time on this occasion since its evacuation by the Normal School.....At a meeting of the Fire Department, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: John B. Stonehouse, president; John Mc Bride, vice president; L. D. Holstein, secretary; V. Ten Eyck, treasurer; Archibald Young, collector; John A. Sickles, George Cuyler, trustees.....Ephraim Howard died, aged 75.

9. From the long prevalence of southerly winds the ice in the river became so unsafe, that crossing with teams was discontinued.....Lawrence Murray died, aged 48.

10. The wind having veered to the north, the sun shone out in the morning giving everything the appearance of early spring.....Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured before the Young Men's Association at the North Methodist Church, and Frances Ann Kemble, read Shakespeare at the Female Academy "as no other woman could read it, and very few men."

11. A north east rain spread a crust of ice on the walks, which rendered pedestrianism difficult and dangerous.....Mrs. Elizabeth Gansevoort, relict of Conradt Gansevoort, formerly of Albany, died at Holmdell, N. J., aged 82.

12. The weather quite cold and the ice strong.....The rail road ferry boat discontinued her trips; a bridge being made from the dock to the ice to accommodate the business of the road.....Edward T. Winslow, of Wells & Co's Express, died in Geneva aged 41.

14. Thermometer 6° below 0.....News received of the death of J. K. Wing and Charles Thomas in California, late of Albany. Thomas Scott died, aged 27.

15. The 41st anniversary ball of the Albany Republican Artillery, at Bleecker Hall.....James Sammons died, aged 55.

17. Damp day, with snow and rain.....Mr. Ruel Clapp, of the firm of Clapp & Townsend, late proprietors of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, died between 2 and 3 o'clock. His death supposed to have been caused by an affection of the heart. Mr. C. was attending to his business as usual in the morning, and to all appearance, in good health.

18. Rain and snow.....Southern mail did not arrive till noon.....Daniel Bratt died.

19. A span of horses with a sleigh containing a farmer and three females broke through the ice; one of the horses lost.

20. John Phillips died, aged 24. Cornelia Dunbar Bensen died, aged 18.

21. At a meeting of the common council, Alderman Satterlee offered a resolution that Lydius street be opened from Allen to Magazine street. Ald. McCall offered a substitute to the effect that the committee on levels be requested to report whether, in their opinion a feasible grade could be made, and the cost of the work. Ald. McNaughton hoped that the substitute would not be adopted. When the subject was first agitated, the member from the 8th (Mr. McCall) was in favor of it; but now he appeared to be anxious to stave the subject off by throwing obstacles in the way. All that the petitioners asked was a common country road. They did not expect to have it graded or paved, nor had they asked for it. He knew that the street passed through ravines and over hills, yet a good road could be made at a trifling expense. He wanted to get a direct vote, so that if the board would not remove the obstructions, they could move in another quarter, where individuals could not interfere. Ald. McCall could not see how members could vote to pull down houses; &c., when it would be of no public benefit. He could not see how persons could vote for such things when it was not asked for by the public but only by a few individuals. If a passable street could be worked, and a majority of the owners of property asked for it he would go for it. He thought this movement was made through private malice. An attempt was made some time since by persons to prosecute him, and a similar movement

was made, but the board did not sanction it. If the public was not to be benefited by this contemplated improvement, individuals should not be made to suffer. Ald. Godard was in favor of opening this street, but he was not prompted by such motives as the member from the 8th (Mr. McCall) had attributed to the friends of the measure. Here was a large tract of land belonging to individuals, who paid city tax on this property and derived no benefit from it, because the street and the only direct avenue to it was occupied by individuals. He had understood that parties had leased the street adjoining their property knowing it to be such. He thought it would prove a public benefit and a good improvement; and as such we are under obligations to open it. The board had no money to expend in lawsuits. If this street was not opened litigation would ensue. He had no hostility to those occupying the street, although they were trespassers. He would offer an amendment to the resolution that certain property be not removed. The street was now opened to within two or two and a half miles of the city, and if the street was opened these lands which were good, would become valuable; if not, they would forever be a tax to those owning them. Ald. Satterlee thought that members were not fully acquainted with all the facts in regard to this street. In looking over the files of the Albany Gazette, he found that in 1817 these lands were sold by the common council. They were designated as being bounded on Washington and Lydius streets, and were four miles from the Capitol. On the 29th May, 1817, 4,284 acres were sold for 71,750, the interest on the same from that day up to the present time, about 28 years, is \$140,630, making a total of \$212,380. Henry Yates now owns 1127 acres of this property on both sides of Lydius st. On the entire line persons owning 3000 acres have petitioned for the opening of the street, and those owning 182 are against it. The petitioners do not wish to avoid the plank road; they ask that it be done out of justice to the owners of this property. A question was raised as to the legality of the city to open this street. Ald. Jenkins said the owners of property could

prosecute those occupying the street for encroachment, but they could not compel the corporation to open it. After some further remarks from Ald. Godard and Hewson as to the amount of land owned by those in favor of and opposed to the opening, the question was taken on the motion to lay the substitute offered by Ald. McCall on the table, which was carried. Ald. McCall then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Ald. McNaughton hoped that this motion would not prevail, the friends of the measure wanted a direct vote, so that they could act understandingly. Motion to lay the resolution on the table was put and lost. A vote was taken on the resolution which resulted as follows: Ayes—Messrs Cummings, Gillespie, Godard, Hewitt, McNaughton, Satterlec, Thompson, Williams: 8. Noes—Recorder, Messrs. Artcher, H. Bleecker, Harcourt, Hewson, Jenkins, McCall, Osborn, Sayles; 9.....A liberal stratum of snow was found upon the ice of the previous day, by the citizens as they stepped out of their houses in the morning. The afternoon was rainy.....A farmer's horses broke through the ice below the ferry, and were drowned.....The store of Chapman & O'Neil, 5 State street, was opened with a crowbar by burglars in the night, and robbed of money and goods.

22. The walks were covered three or four inches in depth with snow and water.

23. A mild and clear morning, resembling spring.Mrs. Mary Van Bergen died, aged 79.....A fire occurred about 11 o'clock at night in a store in Norton street, occupied as a grain and feed store, which destroyed the interior of the building.

26. The weather mild, and spring-like.

27. Warm and pleasant; the gutters filled with the melted snow finding its way to the river.....Fire at Congress Hall, at 7 o'clock in the morning, damaging the cooking department, and filling the house with smoke.

28. Snow began to fall at 2 P. M., with an easterly wind,Mary Ann, wife of Lucien B. Laney, died, aged 32.The store of Wm. H. Bow, on the quay, robbed of \$200 worth of watches.....The house of Mrs. Robinson in Hudson street robbed of jewelry while the inmates were at tea.

29. Sleighs were put in motion again. Esther Maria, wife of Rev. P. M. Way, died. Hannah C. Priest died, aged 21. Anna E. Schuyler died, daughter of the late Stephen P. Schuyler.

30. Thermometer indicated 4° A pleasant sun essayed to counteract the rigors of a northern breeze. John L. Winne died, aged 77 The police arrested three youthful burglars, who had committed a series of depredations during some months.

31. Exhibition of the pupils of the Albany Academy at the First Presbyterian Church; the medals awarded to Ernest J. Miller and Wm. Alvord.

FEBRUARY.

1. Store of James Schuyler entered and robbed of \$25.

2. A fall of snow and sleet before daylight covered the walks with *splash*, and supplied the gutters with running water during the day.

3. Pleasant but cool and the walks icy; inclement at night. Exercises in Church of the Holy Innocents for the first time.

4. A cold morning, but sunny. Janet Vanderheyden, daughter of Jacob Vanderheyden deceased, late of Albany, died at Bemis's Heights. Cornelia S., wife of A. A. Lansingh, died, aged 26. The Cartmen's Society held its annual meeting and elected the following officers; John Stackpole, president; Adam Stewart, vice president; David Terry, jr. secretary; Daniel Johnson, assistant secretary; Wm. Reed, treasurer; W. D. Carroll, B. Curtin, Patrick Grady, finance committee; Edwin Leach, E. Simmons, Patrick Hart, M. Murtaugh, Cornelius Van Buren, executive committee.

5. Thermometer indicated 2° below 0 in the morning. Annual meeting of the State Medical Society at the Capitol, the following persons were elected officers for the coming year: Alexander Thompson, Aurora, president; Jenks S. Sprague, Otsego co., vice president; Thomas Hun, Albany, secretary; P. Van Olinda, Albany, treasurer; southern district, Dr. James R. Manly, James Chapman, Charles S. J. Goodrich; Middle district, Dr.

Augustus Willard, Jenks S. Sprague, John McCall; Eastern district, Dr. Joel A. Wing, Thomas W. Blatchford, T. R. Beck; Western district, Dr. Bryant Burnell, William Taylor, John Coates, censors.....John Robinson convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in killing Christopher Jocelyn in October last, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Sing-Sing.

6. Coldest morning of the season; thermometer indicating from 4° to 12° below 0.....Horticultural exhibition at the Agricultural rooms.

7. Weather moderated.....Election of officers of the Young Men's Association in the Exchange. Rufus G. Beardsley elected president; R. H. Northrop, vice president.; John N. Cutler, 2d do; G. C. Lee, 3d do.; James I. Johnson, treasurer; J. B. Brinsmade, cor. sec.; Wm. Barnes, rec. sec.....Mrs. Bridget McAnnespie died.

8. Angelica La Grange, wife of Solomon S. Leonard, died, aged 35. James B. Williams, formerly of Albany, died at Houston, Texas, aged 26.

10. The ice in the river took a start from the city of Troy, in the morning, and at eight in the evening after two or three moves, finally cleared away to a short distance below this city.....Mrs. Sally Schuyler died, aged 41.

11. The ice which broke up in front of the city, became obstructed a few miles below, causing a rise in the river, which submerged the docks, so as to damage goods in the storehouses.

12. Catherine Farrall died, aged 42. Mrs Hannah Blake died, aged 81.

13. Weather pleasant and spring-like.

14. A slight fall of snow in the afternoon; the water still several inches deep on the floors of the stores on the dock and pier.

15. The dam of ice whice has formed just below the city, is strengthening daily, and the only outlet is through the island creek, the water entering it immediately south of Harris's Soda Factory. The current at this point is very swift, and the damage it has done, will be only perceptible when the ice shall have been forced away from its present location. The old tree which stood at the

point of the island, under whose shade we have many a day sat and passed the fleeting hours in angling; and which is dear to the memory of all; has been uprooted and torn into a thousand pieces by the ice and the flood. A sudden rain with warm weather following, would inundate us to a greater extent than in 1839 or 1846.—*Exp.*

16. The *Albany Daily Times* first published by Heron, Furman and Thornton, edited by Jacob T. Hazen.

18. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins died, aged 86. Mrs. Maria Rookey died, aged 41. Mrs. Anna Staats, widow of the late Col. Philip Staats, died, aged 84.....The river closed in front of the city, so as to obstruct the regular trips of the Rail Road ferry boat.

19. Arbor Hill is rapidly improving. Its elevated position renders it one of the most delightful localities in the city. A great many fine residences have been built within a few months, and now that the Park is enclosed, and men of taste are attracted thitherward, we shall expect it soon to become the most fashionable part of the town.—*Knickerbocker.*

20. Charles Edward Judd died, aged 22.

21. William Marchael died, aged 31.....Meeting of capitalists to consider the subject of a rail road through Waterford to Bennington, and thence to Rutland to intersect the Boston and Burlington road.....A committee consisting of Erastus Corning, Thomas W. Olcott, James Kidd, James Edwards and Robert E. Temple, was appointed to memorialize the legislature for an extension of the Cohoes rail road to the Vermont line near Bennington.

22. Anniversary of Washington's birthday, celebrated by the military companies, and by the Young Men's Association.

23. Mrs Rebecca Baker died, aged 70.

25. A light stratum of snow lay upon the pavements in the morning, which disappeared before noon.....A young man by the name of Griffin killed by the falling of a clay bank which was being excavated on Patrou and Swan streets.....William Austin died, aged 74.....Mary, daughter of John Van Volkenburgh, late of Albany, died at Cincinnati, aged 20.

26. Mrs. Abby Babcock, died, aged 84; late of Alleghany county.

27. Jane Molloch died, aged 86.

28. Patriek Grout, engaged in excavating at the corner of Colonie and North Pearl streets, was killed by the falling of a clay bank.

MARCH.

1. A few inches of snow during the night hours..... The house of R. Smith, 50 Lydius street, robbed of about fifty dollars worth of cloth.

2. Coroner held an inquest on the body of a man found in the river near the foot of Maiden-lane.

3. Dr. J. N. Campbell delivered a farewell discourse in the old First Presbyterian Church, corner of Beaver and South Pearl streets, selecting as his text the 17th verse of the 4th chapter of James, in these words, "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, it is sin." Twenty years ago, when the reverend divine assumed the charge of the congregation, he preached from the same text. He stated that the society of the First Presbyterian Church had been in existence 78 years. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the discourse was one of great interest throughout. On Sunday next the new edifice on Hudson street is to be opened for public service for the first time.—*Express*.

4. Messrs. Tweddle & Darlington loaded the boat General Taylor, of Albany, Capt. McAllister, with 180 tons of ice, destined for the Philadelphia market. It was taken out of the canal between the two freight depots of the Boston Rail Road Company, on the opposite side of the river.....The river which had been open for some time, above and below the city, was last night closed again, with strong ice.....The southern mail did not reach here until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

5. A state convention of the friends of peace met at the North Pearl Street Baptist Church, and were addressed in the evening by Elihu Burritt.....Jane wife of Theophilus Roessle died, aged 43.....The Hibernian Provident Society held its annual meeting, and elected

officers, as follows ; Patrick Grady, President ; John Higgins, 1st vice president ; Patrick Cullen, 2d vice president ; John Daly, rec. sec. ; Daniel Boyle, cor. sec. ; John Seery, treasurer ; Christopher Wallace, John Mulholland, and Michael Berry, finance committee ; Edward Donahoe, John Purcell, Patrick Flynn, Lawrence Dowd, Michael Murtaugh, Hugh Coyle and Cornelius Ryan, executive committee.

7. Mrs. Nancy Alvord, daughter of Gen. Chauncey Humphrey of Albany, died at Waltham, Vt.

9. The steam boat Buffalo arrived at the dock about 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Hudson arrived soon after Mrs. Maria B. Miller, relict of Morris S. Miller, died at Utica, aged 69 years. In 1804 the deceased accompanied her husband, the late Judge Miller, from Albany to Lowville, performing most of the journey on horseback. Some three years afterwards she removed to Utica, and there has resided for more than forty years. The father of the deceased, Rutger Blecker, of Albany, Gen. Schuyler, John Morris Scott, and Gen. Bradstreet, were the original purchasers of Cosby's Manor, and thus by inheritance she became one of the original proprietors of the valuable site of Utica. Her first residence was at the foot of Maine street, near old Fort Schuyler

10. The new edifice of the First Presbyterian church, corner of Hudson and Philip streets, opened for public worship, the pastor officiating alone in its dedication. The discourse of Rev. Dr. Campbell was truly eloquent and impressive, and was listened to with intense interest by an immense auditory. The learned divine took for his text the 2d chapter and 9th verse of Haggai, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and large numbers were compelled to leave, being unable to gain admittance. (See vol. 1, p. 293) Eunicc, wife of Philo Booth, died, aged 54.

12. Juliette, wife of Hiram Wheeler, died.

13. Mrs. Hannah Gibson died, aged 88.

14. Since the opening of navigation there has been

a steady increase of business. The steam boats have brought up large loads of merchandise. These, together with the tows, have kept the draymen employed. The recent rain has caused the river to rise rapidly and there is sufficient water on the bar to enable laden vessels to pass over without difficulty. Owing to the rain the market was inanimate early in the day, but towards noon it cleared off and business was resumed. The market is firm for flour, with sales 500 brls. at \$4.87 a \$5 for common to good state, \$5.19 a \$5.31 for Michigan, \$5.37 a \$5.50 for pure Genesee. Some 90 brls. beef hams sold within a few days at 17; holders now ask 18. A steady market for whiskey, with sales 72 brls. prison at 24½ cts.; demand fully equal to the receipts.—*Jour.* . . . Great improvements were in progress at the southern point of the city, which was reclaimed from the water a few years ago. South of the Linseed Oil Factory of Mr. William Deyermant, certain parties were said to have purchased to the extent of 200 feet front upon the river to the mouth of the creek, which was to be docked out, and the creek to the extent of 1000 feet west was also to be docked out on both sides and deepened sufficiently to admit vessels of any tonnage that can reach the city. At the west end of the creek dock, a Cotton Factory was to be erected. North of the factory of Mr. Deyermant, Messrs. Tracy & Edson had purchased a frontage on the river of 116 feet, upon which they intended erecting a distillery. Messrs. Vose & Co. were putting up a large brick building to be used as a store house for their extensive stove establishment. There were also five or six large brick buildings going up in the same neighborhood; and the whole aspect of the old pasture was being rapidly transformed. The locality bounded by Rensselaer and Pearl streets, and the river and creek, were thus contemplated to be compactly filled with factories and dwellings.

15. The Mohawk ice passed down the river this morning The rains and warm weather, caused the snow in the surrounding country to melt so rapidly, that the river, which had been very low, was again over the docks in certain places.

19. The snow which fell through the whole of the preceding day, melting as it reached the earth, congealed during the night, producing just ice and snow enough on the side walks to enable the boys who were out early to have their last ride down hill.....The steam boats Hendrick Hudson and Manhattan reduced the fare to New York to 50 cts., and the Buffalo to 25 cts., in opposition to the Rail Road line.....Mrs. Mary M. Hubbard, wife of H. L. Hubbard, died. Richard Barhydt died, aged 61.The rear wall of Messrs. Durant and Lathrop's grain store, corner of Steuben street and the Dock, fell during the night, casting 1000 bushels of oats into the yard.

20. Considerable ice formed in the river during the night, which was a very cold one, and large quantities of ice floated past the city during the day.....A meeting of the city capitalists to receive a delegation from Vermont at the Capitol to deliberate upon measures for the construction of a rail road communication from Albany to Bennington.....Foot race at the Bull's Head between Steeprock, Sharp Shooter and Doctor. Steeprock won the race; one mile in 5m. 31½s.

21. Horace Randall died, aged 56.

22. Ann Eliza Fitzpatrick died, aged 17..... A new bell, weighing 2058 pounds, was hoisted into the steeple of the old brick church, corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, recently vacated by the First Presbyterian congregation, and now undergoing repairs for a society of Congregationalists.

23. Snowed all day.

24. Fair but wintry, the ground in the morning being covered with snow.....Sophia, wife of George C. Gaylor, died.

25. Calvin Pepper died, aged 67.

26. Selleck Whitney, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 70.

30. Patrick Grady died, aged 35.....The store of Joseph Davis & Co., entered by burglars and robbed of a few dollars.

31. Fire in the tavern of J. Sanders, known as the Mo-

hawk and Hudson Rail Road House, No. 9 Steuben street, which was partially burnt.....Helen, wife of Amos Dodge died, aged 45. John C. Wait died, aged 32..... During this month 126 persons had required medical aid at the almshouse, of whom 13 had died, and 20 remained under treatment.

APRIL.

2. The convention of democrats nominated Eli Perry for mayor.

3. Eliza Osborn died, aged 21.

4. Convention of whigs nominated Franklin Townsend for mayor.

5. Great freshet; the water overflowed the dock and pier..... A valuable horse stolen at night, from the stable of Jacob Wilkinson, in State street.

8. Snow upon all the surrounding hills, rendering the atmosphere cold and piercing..... Charter election; Franklin Townsend elected mayor..... Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Isaac A. Quackenboss, and daughter of the late Gerrit Bancker, of Normanskill, died at Erie, Pa., aged 96.

9. Hester, widow of Benjamin Van Zandt, died, aged 73. Rebecca Jane, wife of Jacob Messenger died.

11. William B. Vedder, of Schenectady, was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch, in South Pearl near Ferry street..... Mrs. Ann Patton died, aged 69. Mrs. Prudence Halsted died, aged 70. Sidney Wells died in California.

12. Caroline, wife of Wm. H. Rice, died, aged 33. D. E. Hawley died, aged 40.

13. Snow during great part of the day..... Fire in the Lace store of G. C. Barclay & Co., destroyed all the goods, valued at \$4000..... Knickerbocker printing office took fire in the night, damage slight..... An attempt was made to fire the old Payn tavern in Broadway..... David Redden died, aged 60.

14. Considerable snow fell during the morning hours, and the day was cold and stormy..... William S. Relay died, aged 49. Lydia Ann, wife of L. D. Avery, and

daughter of the late Jacob I. Cuyler, of Albany, died at Aurora, N. Y., aged 48.

16. Sarah Matilda Carson, daughter of the late Isaac McMurdy, died in New York, aged 25.

19. Mary, wife of Oscar C. Betson died, aged 32.

20. A man knocked down and robbed of \$9, on the corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets in the evening. Catherine Smith committed suicide in a state of intoxication.....A man aged about 50 died in jail of apoplexy from inebriation and exposure.....An attempt to rob the store of A. R. Hascy, in State street.

21. Jubal T. Russell died, aged 40.

22. The O'Reilly telegraph posts were erected throughout the city, surmounted by gilded eagles.....Opening of the canal.

23. Mrs. M. Catherine, wife of H. E. McAllister, died, aged 23.

24. John Humphrey died, aged 62.

25. The Albany, Bennington and Rutland Rail Road Company was organized under the general rail road law, and the first meeting of the stockholders held. The following were elected directors; Erastus Corning, James Edwards, William W. Forsyth, John Tayler Cooper, Marcus T. Reynolds, Samuel Pruyn, James A. Wilson, John B. James, Franklin Townsend, Charles Van Benthuisen, Wm. V. Many, John L. Schoolcraft, James Kidd..... Barent van Everen died, aged 80.

26. Michael Keaty engaged with two others in digging a drain in Lumber street, was killed by the caving of the earth; the others narrowly escaping.....Mrs. Sarah Peters Munn, wife of Stephen B. Munn, died, aged 72.

28. Rev. M. Van Waggoner preached his valedictory at the Universalist church.....Lydia, wife of Eli Perry died.

29. The water over the Pier and still rising; day rainy, with lightning; cleared off cool in the evening.....Fire in Blunt's Building; damage small.....Drug store of Carl Sprinkhardt in Pearl street, took fire about 10 o'clock in the evening, but was extinguished with damage to the store alone.

30 Water still rising in the river; a great quantity of logs and lumber floated past the city. Meeting of the directors of the Albany and Rutland Rail Road Company; Marcus T. Reynolds, president; James Edwards, treasurer; Albert D. Robinson, secretary. Mrs. Maria Miller, widow of the late Christian Miller, died, aged 87.

31. Ann Schuyler, relict of the late Matthew Goslee, formerly of Albany, died, aged 86.

MAY.

1. Meeting of water commissioners, who appointed William J. McAlpin to examine the various projects for supplying the city with water, and to superintend the construction of the work. Jane M. Keogh died, aged 19.

2. A sloop loaded with hay took fire as it was moored at the dock below Ferry street, and burnt down to the hull, which was saved. The roof of a house in Orange street was burnt off.

3. Mrs. Catherine Fryer, widow of the late Isaac Fryer, died, aged 85.

5. Rainy.

6. Heavy showers. Meeting at the Capitol to discuss the practice of flogging in the navy at which Dr. B. P. Staats presided. A line of omnibusses commenced running from the north to the south ferry, through Broadway—an experiment that had been made before and abandoned. The following persons were elected managers of the Orphan Asylum for the ensuing year: William James, John Q. Wilson, Marcus T. Reynolds, James D. Wasson, Lawson Annesley, James Dexter, Eli Perry, Ichabod L. Judson, William Thorburn, John F. Rathbone, Daniel Campbell.

7. John Lawyer, a cab driver, drowned in attempting to board the South America on her arrival. The first boat through from Buffalo arrived with 660 barrels of flour. The docks submerged by another freshet. John Lacon arrested at 12 o'clock at night, in attempting to rob the store of George Waterman, No. 82 State street.

8. Annual election of the Schoharie and Albany Plank

Road Association the following persons were chosen directors for the ensuing year: James Kidd, S. S. Peck, Richard J. Grant, Albany; Jacob Vrooman, Samuel B. Stephens, Ralph Brewster, Schoharie; Benjamin Lee, Knox; Jonathan D. Wood, Wright; George C. Batterman, Guilderland. James A. Tremere, Albany; Henry Slack, Guilderland; and James H. Warner, Wright; Inspectors of election. James Kidd was re-elected president, Ralph Brewster, secretary, and John G. Gebhard, jr., treasurer.

10. Barent W. Esmay died.

11. William Radley died, aged 50.

12. At 5 o'clock, P. M., the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new German Catholic Church, to be erected on the corner of Hamilton and Philip streets, were performed in the presence of a crowd of upwards of 3,000 persons. The stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCluskey, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Western New York, and the usual ceremonies of the church performed by him, aided by six priests, and the same number of attendant pages, clothed in white surtouts. The bishop wore a magnificent dress, his splendid mitre, and a gold cross set in diamonds, and delivered a short discourse. He was followed by the pastor of the German Catholics in this city, in a brief address or sermon. That portion of the community is fast increasing in Albany, and the old church in which they worshipped, was ill adapted to their wants. The new one is to be a handsome, substantial edifice and an ornament to the city.—*Knickerbocker*..... Sarah McDonald of Albany, died at Aiken, S. C.

14. Samuel S. Fowler died, aged 51. Mr. Fowler was long a resident of this city, where in early life, by his industry and integrity, he acquired a competent estate; and although his residence for several years past has been on the other side of the river, his business relations with the city have been unchanged, and he remained up to the time of his decease an active director and the vice president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

15. Peter J. Martin died, aged 19.

16. Fire on the Dock consumed several poor dwellings and a furnace.

17. Heavy thunder in the afternoon. The house of

Mr. Hogeboom, corner of Broadway and John street was struck by lightning, and a young woman named Ann Gamble was paralyzed by the shock.....Cyrus S. McCammon died, aged 27.

19. Sarah K., wife of William Wendell, died.

20. The weather continued cold and wet; fires being still necessary, and snow upon the hills north and east.

21. At a meeting of the Whig General Committee, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year; S. H. H. Parsons, chairman; Joseph Davis, 1st vice, and Geo. M. Sayles, 2d vice chairman; James Kidd, treasurer; L. D. Holstein and George C. Lee, secretaries.....Mary Ann Walker died in Brooklyn.

22. The Albany City Savings Institution, chartered by the last legislature, was open daily to receive deposits, and on Wednesday evenings for females; the following are the officers of the institution: Erastus Corning president; John Taylor, 1st vice president; James Maher, 2d vice president; Watts Sherman, John T. Norton, John Knower, Henry H. Martin, Lansing Pruyn, James Goold, Samuel White, J. V. L. Pruyn, Ellis Baker, C. W. Bender, William Humphrey, James Kidd, Thomas Noonan, John McKnight trustees; Watts Sherman, treasurer.....The old Albany Savings Bank, was also open daily for depositors, under the following officers; John Townsend, president; Teunis Van Vechten, 1st vice president; Samuel Stevens, 2d vice president; William Newton, William McHarg, James Taylor, Rufus H. King, Jacob H. TenEyck, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Frederick I. Barnard, Benjamin Tibbits, James Stevenson, William E. Bleecker, Robert H. Pruyn, Harmon Pumpelly, James D. Wasson, Friend Humphrey, trustees; James Taylor, treasurer; Robert H. Pruyn, secretary.

24. S. T. Thorn's camphene factory burnt.

27. Fire in the building corner of Hawk and Hamilton streets, about two o'clock in the morning.....The body of John L. Lawyer, drowned two weeks previously, was found below the city... Lawrence Dempsey died, aged 52.

29. Joseph Dibble died, aged 55.

30. Maria J. Hoyt died, aged 37.

31. Twenty two days of rain during the month.

JUNE.

1. *Rain*.....At a meeting of the journeymen printers of the city at Clinton Hotel, the following were elected officers of the Printers' Union for the six months next ensuing; Giles K. Winne, president; John S. Nafew, vice president; A. F. Chatfield, rec. sec.; R. F. Johnstone, cor. sec.; D. Farling, treasurer.....There had occurred in the eighth ward 158 deaths within the year ending this day, according to the census report.

2. *Rain*.....Anthony Charbonnon died, aged 36.

3. *Rain*.

5. Dinner given by the printers to the Hon. Edward Gilbert, of California, who was a journeyman printer in Albany before the Mexican war.

6. The Caledonian Fusileers arrived from New York as the guests of the Albany Emmet Guards, by whom they were escorted to their quarters at Stanwix Hall.Julius R. Ames died, aged 49.

12. The steam boat Kosciusko left the pier for New York, fare $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

15. The office of Griswold and Mattoon, lumber dealers, entered by burglars.....The following were elected directors of the Watervliet Turnpike Company: John Townsend, John Knickerbacker, James D. Wasson, Nathan Dauchy, Edward Learned, Charles B. Lansing, Thomas Hillhouse, Stephen Van Rensselaer and D. T. Vail.

16. The office of T. W. Hotchkiss robbed by burglars.James B. Tyler died, aged 37.

17. John B. Robinson died, aged 21. Maria Louisa, wife of Dr. David Springsteed, died.

18. Robert Atkins died, aged 52.

21. Caroline Matilda, wife of Egbert W. Barnum, and daughter of Lewis Benedict, died. Isaac Turner died, aged 50.

22. The amount of down freight on the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road from the 1st June to 22d, 1849, was 1,045,554 lbs; same time 1850, was, 3,350,219 lbs; Excess in June, 1850, 2,304,665 lbs; equal to about 225 per cent. One-half of the above increase is owing to the great

number of cattle passing over the road toward Boston. This is a new and valuable feature in the business of the roads, and has been the result of the repeal of the tolls on live stock passing over roads parallel to the canal. The first class passengers for the last few days, exceed those of the same time last June by 2,500.

23. John Capron died, aged 59.

24. William Champlin, of Albany, was drowned in Schoharie creek, while bathing.

25. The O'Reilly line of telegraph was connected with New York.

26. The Horticultural exhibition at the Geological rooms was a rare display of the products of the season, among which were more than fifty varieties of strawberries.

28. Jane Ellen D. McKown, wife of John C. Campbell died.

29. The Albany and Schenectady Rail Road negotiated to-day their seven per cent convertible ten year bonds at par to an amount sufficient to fund the entire amount of their floating debt. The takers of these bonds were the leading stockholders of this road in Albany and New York and they were taken for permanent investment. The road had now none but a funded debt and the entire net earnings of the road will hereafter be divided among the stockholders after reserving a sinking fund of not less than one per cent or \$10,000 a year. The prospects of this road were now more favorable than at any time since it was built. The track and equipage were in first rate order, and the inventory larger than at any previous time. The receipts for June exhibited a large excess over June of last year.....Mrs Margaret McIntosh died, aged 74. Owen Mead, aged 35, was drowned while bathing in the island creek. Mary Bruce, daughter of Thomas Hillson, died, aged 47.

JULY.

1. Mrs. Susan Foster died, aged 88. Mrs. Mary Curran died, aged 63.

3. Mrs. Phoebe Beardsley died, aged 77. William S. McGowan died, aged 52.

4. INDEPENDENCE; celebrated by the usual processions and ceremonies; oration by Wm. Barnes Esq.; reading Declaration of Independence by Walter R. Bush. The Young Men's Association held their usual celebration in the afternoon; the Declaration was read by John N. Cutler; an original poem was read by H. S. McCall; and an oration by Isaac Edwards.....James Meads died, aged 29.

5. Fire before daylight corner of Swan and Hamilton streets, destroyed two houses, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.....The city was visited at night, by a storm of thunder, lightning and rain, the like of which has not been witnessed in this city for thirty years; and which, in this latitude, is a rare phenomenon. It had all the characteristics of a tropical storm, or rather, succession of storms, for it was prolonged from seven o'clock in the evening till after midnight. The city seemed to be the centre of some extraordinary perturbation of the elements; and the whole dome of the sky was kept illuminated with the sheet lightning, with but momentary intermissions of darkness between the flashes. Thunder and violent rain accompanied the manifestation. The electricity seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere, and to surround every object. After about two hours, a new storm from the west was attracted hither, to intermingle in the elemental strife, and sharp, forked lightning, rattling thunder, and bolts that appeared to strike, added additional grandeur and terror to the scene. From time to time, a new phase in the storm showed that its wasting energies were recruited by new arrivals of clouds, attracted to the vortex which the atmospheric commotion and the altered temperature produced. The rain fell in torrents and the streets in all parts of the city were inundated, and in many places the pavements torn up and much damage done to cellars. A house or barn on the opposite side of the river was struck and fired, and the blaze could be seen from the city. The schooner Rockaway, lying at the pier at the foot of Columbia street, loading with lumber, was struck by the lightning, which descended the forward mast, winding around it in its de-

scent, shivering it to pieces, tearing the sails, &c. The crew were in the cabin and escaped uninjured. The sloop J. K. Polk, lying in the upper part of the basin, and one or two other vessels were also struck, but no material injury was done. The day had been extremely warm and close. We understand that much injury was done to the Rural Cemetery, the roads being broken, and the embankments destroyed, and large trees torn down by the storm. —*Express*.

6. High water in the river caused by the heavy rains of the preceding night.

7. A rail road train left for the west at night, with two days mails, there having been no communication with the west since Friday night, on account of the damage by the storm.

8. The corner stone of Grace Church, a new house of worship to be erected on the corner of Washington and Lark streets, was laid by Bishop Whittingham, assisted by Rev. Drs. Potter and Kip of this city, and Rev. Mr. Bostwick of Fort Edward.

10. Splendid exhibition of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society at the Geological Rooms.....The counting room of Tremere and Wands entered by burglars and robbed.....Intelligence of the death of General Taylor reached Albany.....James Noonan died, aged 19.....Mrs. Mary Reynolds died, aged 60.

11. A store corner Eagle and Hamilton streets broken into by burglars.....Edward B. Colburn died, aged 48.

12. Francis N. Selkirk died, aged 44.

14. Business suspended in the morning and the stores hung in mourning in honor of the funeral of President Taylor at Washington.....The brick building corner of Lodge and State streets was fired about 10 P. M., destroying the upper part of the building, and ousting several mechanical establishments.....Four robberies occurred at the rail road depot in the morning.

15. Margaret C., wife of John B. Stonehouse, died, aged 32. Henry Salisbury died, aged 68.

16. Jacob Griffin Jr., aged 30, was drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat.

17. Funeral procession in honor of the late President of the United States, Zachary Taylor. It was one of the most imposing that had ever been witnessed in the city. The store of S. Van Schaack, in Broadway, entered and robbed of money and goods. George Benton drowned, aged 18.

18. The stores of Avery & Co., and Hagaman & Cowell, in Broadway, were entered in the night and robbed of a small amount of money and other articles. Francis Kant was drowned.

19. Great rain storm. A man drowned at the Columbia street bridge.

20. High water for the sixth time this season; the pier and docks submerged. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell died, aged 65. Timothy Spiers died, aged 62.

21. The store of Pruyn & Vosburgh was found to have been robbed in the night by burglars. The flood which had begun to inundate the docks on Friday, reached its greatest height about 9 o'clock in the morning, when it was higher than had been known for several years, and the current of the river running at the rate of seven miles an hour. The docks were submerged several feet, and the gardens on the island below the city were from three to five feet below the surface of the water, and the crops totally destroyed. Richard Merrifield died, aged 67. Mrs Skerrett died.

22. Mrs. Margaret E. Dempsey, daughter of John C. Feltman, died, aged 27.

23. The children of the Orphan Asylum had an excursion to Kinderhook.

26. Exhibition and Procession of the District School children of the city, who turned out with their teachers to the number of about 2500, and held their exercises in the Capitol park. Margaret Ann Thornton, of New Hampshire, was found dead in her bed at the Delavan House, from the use of chloroform.

28. John Griffin died, aged 64.

30. Mrs. Fanny Hand died, aged 50,

31. Michael Kennedy drowned, aged 23.

AUGUST.

1. Three burglaries committed during the night; two of them corner of Dean and Hudson streets.

2. A barge laden with 12,000 bushels of corn sunk in the river a short distance below the city..... Alicia Maria, wife of Thomas J. Tuite, and daughter of John Costigan, died at Cincinnati, aged 26.

3. Hardware store of N. Wright entered by burglars and robbed of \$73..... John Clark died, aged 74.

4. O. Churchill's gun shop was robbed of goods in the night..... Peter Hughes was drowned at the steam boat landing. Thomas Van Heynigen died, aged 24.

5. The Republican Artillery left the city in two barges with excellent music and other arrangements for a pleasure excursion to Hudson..... The Burgesses Corps took the Rip Van Winkle in the evening for New York, on their annual excursion..... Election of officers of Mechanics' Benefit Society: William A. Carr, president; John Vosburg, 1st vice president; Oliver Houle, 2d vice pres.; James A. Buckbee, treasurer; R. S. Cushman, secretary; S. L. Hodgkins, asst. sec.; J. W. Hinkley, physician; Stewards: First ward, H. F. Near; 2d do., Michael Delehanty; 3d do., John Byrnes; 4th do., Paul Cushman; 5th do., William A. Rice; 6th do., Daniel Boyle; 7th do., J. W. Parsons; 8th do., Alexander Sickles; 9th do., E. C. Batcheldor; 10th do., J. H. Waggoner.

6. By the books of the deputy marshal, the census of the eighth ward, just completed, was 6126, being an increase of 1300 in five years. There were 1155 families in the ward, and 718 houses..... Mrs. Edward Pacy died, aged 54.

7. Excursion of the Universalist Church sabbath school by steam boat to Beeren island. The steam boat American Eagle and two barges were freighted with a greater number of people than were ever before known to embark upon a similar expedition from this city.

8. The store of J. D. Serviss, corner of Beaver and Lodge streets robbed..... Francis McLelland, owner and master of a canal boat, drowned by an accidental fall into

the river Frederick Platto, formerly of Albany, died at Sullivan, Madison county, aged 55.

9. Mrs. Margaret Bergen died.

10. The Burgesses corps returned from their excursion to New York, Providence and Boston, and partook of a supper at the refectory of John McCardel, in Beaver street, at his invitation George W. Burk, formerly of Albany, died at Sandusky City, Ohio A frost in the vicinity, which touched lightly some of the city gardens.

11. John F. Stadtler died, aged 33. Volkert Austin died, aged 78.

13. The store of Messrs. Satterlee in State street entered by burglars William Hotaling, formerly of Albany, died in Westchester county, aged 40.

14. The bowling saloon of F. W. Gage and the jewelry store of D. Carson were entered by burglars and robbed of goods Mrs. Margaret Finch died, aged 33.

15. The volunteer night watch succeeded in arresting one of the burglars which had infested the city for several weeks, and who were engaged in opening the store of Mr. William Mitchell in Broadway. The burglar captured was Hugh Johnson. The watchman, James Wilson, was shot in the face An Englishman named Nichols committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a double barrelled fowling piece . . . Mrs. Ann McHench died.

16. Another of the burglars disturbed the night previous was taken during the day. It was John Finnegan, the one who shot Wilson.

19. Mrs. Margaret M. Helme died, aged 52.

20. William Stevens died, aged 33. Elizabeth Dubois died, aged 82.

22. Mrs. Agnes Johnson died, aged 29.

23. Alarm of fire proceeding from one of the upper rooms of Apothecaries Hall, which was considerably damaged, but the fire was extinguished without the aid of the engines John Hawthorn drowned in the Basin, and the body of a man found, which had the appearance of being several days in the water The Water commissioners on behalf of the common council, purchased the Patroon's creek, with land sufficient for all the purposes

contemplated, for \$150,000. The water leases, which paid an annual rent of about \$8000, but only ran for from three to seven years, were included in the purchase.

24. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany, died at Utica.

25. Lucia Marvin, wife of Thomas Olcott, died, aged 25.

27. Upwards of 70,000 baskets of peaches arrived in market from New Jersey, sold at from 12½ to 37½ cts. James Wilson and Thomas Mead, who were instrumental in arresting the burglar Johnson on the night of the 15th Aug. received from the citizens a donation of \$1125.

28. Daniel Fry died, aged 42. Abraham Phillips died, at Ithaca, aged 23, formerly of Albany.

29. John D. Fisher died.

30. Robert Wallace died, aged 40. John Hodge died, aged 55.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The grocery store of B. Lynch, corner of Green and Schuyler streets was burnt. A robber took that occasion to enter two rooms in the American Hotel, which he robbed of \$215.

2. A drenching rain, the like whereof was not remembered. The common council determined to light the city with spirit gas, instead of oil as heretofore.

3. The church of the Holy Innocents was consecrated, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Among the officiating clergymen present, were the Rev. Mr. Reed, rector, Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. Mr. Davenport, and several others from abroad. The bishop administered the rite of confirmation to some 20 persons Frederika Bremer the Swedish authoress, arrived in the city The river much swollen by the rain of the previous day. At nine o'clock in the evening the water was over the docks, but soon after began to fall.

4. State Fair opened at Bull's Head on the Troy road. Abigail Mott, of Albany, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

5. The second day of the fair, on which occasion the

city was visited by the greatest multitude of strangers it had ever witnessed. The New World brought up 1200 passengers. The avenue to the fair grounds was thronged all day with an interminable mass of people moving up and down, enveloped in a cloud of dust so dense as to render it impossible to discern objects across the road. At seven o'clock a rain storm came up which continued until morning. The number of tickets sold, 40,000. It was estimated that over 6000 vehicles were in attendance upon the fair. Hon. D. D. Barnard appointed minister to Berlin.

6. A man drowned at the pier. Francis Schadelle died, aged 33.

7. The State Fair closed. The net income was \$10,465.10, being double that of any two previous fairs of the society. George George died, aged 59.

9. Jane Roessle killed by an accident on the rail road.

10. A strike among the tailors for an increase of wages. A fire in Elm street destroyed two buildings early in the morning. Joseph R. Pitcher died, aged 23.

12. Fires were required in many houses by reason of the coldness of the weather. . . . Catherine E. wife of Isaac Rose died, aged 24. Sanders Van Rensselaer died, aged 35.

13. Abraham Baum, a German, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, left this city for New York in the Hendrick Hudson.

14. Henry E. Hills died, aged 20. John Norton, formerly teller in the State Bank, died at Buffalo.

15. Catherine Barton died, aged 40.

16. Sarah Ann, wife of Andrew Passenger, died.

17. The water commissioners opened the various proposals which had been submitted for the construction of the projected water works. Nearly one hundred proposals were sent in from various sections of the state. The work was awarded to the following persons; Brick, to Dennis McCall, of Albany; retaining reservoir, Andrew Brigham, of West Troy; receiving reservoir, Aspinwall & Jackson, of Albany; section No. 1, William J. Martlett, Syracuse; conduit sections Nos. 2 and 3 to A. G. Sage,

Chittenango. The proposals were twenty-five per cent lower than the estimates of the engineer, bringing the entire cost to about \$600,000.

18. Andrew Brand, the Kentucky giant boy, died. The deceased came to this city about four weeks since for the purpose of attending the State Fair, accompanied by his brother and two friends, and not being in good health was immediately after his arrival prostrated by an attack of intermittent fever, from which he never recovered. In size he was probably the most extraordinary person in the world; his advertised weight previous to his demise, being 537 pounds. He measured over 6 feet around the body, and 4 feet 8 inches round the thigh. His age was less than 16 years.

19. Sanders Lansing, formerly of Albany, died at Manheim, aged 85. He was born and educated in the city of Albany, and passed the greater portion of his life in the place of his nativity. For the last thirty years he had been a resident of Herkimer county. A member of one of the most ancient families in the state, he was intimately connected with many of the distinguished men who acted a prominent part in the scenes of the revolutionary war, and who participated largely in the formation and establishment of our state government. He was one of the last links in the chain which connected the present generation with the immediate actors in those memorable scenes. Whilst the Hon. John Lansing, a brother of the deceased, held the office of chancellor, the subject of this notice was the register of the court of chancery. He held the office of county judge, and other places of trust and responsibility. At a good old age he descended to the tomb, sustained by the confidence and hopes that Christianity inspires, and surrounded by numerous friends and relatives who cherish his memory with respect and affection. His widow survived him but four days.

20. Torch light procession at night, in honor of a company of firemen from Utica, on a visit. Mrs. Elizabeth Cluett died, aged 85. Mrs. Sarah Lay died, aged 52.

21. The St. Charles Hotel in Hudson street, burnt early in the morning,

23. Eliza Cushing, wife of Granville Slack, died, aged 43.

24. Torch light procession in the evening by the fire department, in honor of the Howard engine company which arrived from New York on a visit.

28. James Kidd appointed postmaster in place of Lewis Benedict.

30. James A. Pratt, late teller in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, died at Binghamton, aged 29.

OCTOBER.

1. Hannah Briggs died, aged 71.

2. The contract for the construction of the Albany and Rutland Rail Road from Rutland to the New York state line was closed, conditioned that the road should be ready for the rail on the first September next.....Samuel Waddell died, aged 59.

3. Meeting of colored and other citizens at the City Hall on the fugitive slave law.

5. John Regan died, aged 51.

6. Arthur Bulgin book keeper and accountant was found dead at the door of his room in Blunt's Building; age 35. Richard Cooper died.

7. Mrs. Esther, wife of Michael Artcher, died, aged 50.

8. Ground was broken for the erection of a row of splendid stores on the old Eagle Tavern lot, by Mr. Delavan.....Annual election of the Burgesses corps, when the following were elected for the ensuing year; *Military*, B. R. Spelman, captain; J. W. Blanchard, 1st lieut; S. W. Whitney, 2d. lieut.; Hale Kingsley, 3d lieut.; E. J. Lansing, 1st. sergt; E. A. Benedict, 2d. Sergt.; Wm. O. Muir, 3d. sergt.; John Hastings, 4th sergt.; *Staff*; Lewis Benedict, jr., quarter-master; W. J. Thomas, pay master; J. McMichael, surgeon; William Davis, chaplain; *Civil*; John R. Taylor, president; Joseph Clinton, vice president; Wm. O. Muir, treasurer; J. C. Cuyler, secretary; S. W. Whitney, asst. secretary.....Sarah, wife of Erastus Hills died, aged 53. Mrs. Hannah L. Warren died, aged 68.

11. Cornelia Knower, wife of Peter D. Stevens, died, aged 27.

12. Some idea of the magnitude of the freight business at the depot of the Western rail road at East Albany, may be gained from the fact that two hundred and fifty cars per day, were loaded and sent off. The freight business of last month, at that place, was larger than in any other previous September. In October, 1849, eight freight trains were sent off one morning. The freight bills of that day amounted to over \$5000.

14. Canal receipts in Albany for the 2d week in October: flour, 50,294 brls; ashes, 276 do; whiskey, &c. 326 do.; corn, 33,090 bu.; barley, 100,010 do.; oats, 45,600 do.; rye, 4,270 do.; wheat, 60,782 do.; peas and beans, 1,220 do.; potatoes, 4,580 do.; seed, 19,400 lbs.; butter, 92,140 do.; cheese, 291,400 do.; lard, 72,700 do.; wool, 10,250 do. The house of E. H. Pease in Beaver street robbed of its silver ware, without a trace being left of the manner in which it was done,

15. Fire at the Little basin, destroyed four small frame houses, at one o'clock in the morning.

16. House of H. H. Hickox robbed of silver articles and clothing. Helen, wife of James Gourlay, died, aged 76.

17. Matthew Trotter died at sea, on his return from France, whither he had been for the recovery of his health.

18. Store of Joseph Clark, Washington street, robbed of \$75 by burglars.

19. John A. Zuliman died, aged 21. Isabella Clark, wife of Charles O. Hagan, died, aged 46.

21. John Kerin d., aged 27. Henry Kelley d., aged 30.

23. Ashley Scovil died, aged 52. Martha, wife of Chauncey V. Crapo, died, aged 23.

25. The common council, by a vote of 15 to 1 adopted the report of the water commissioners recommending the purchase of the Patroon's creek for supplying the city with water. A loan of three hundred thousand dollars was negotiated with Rufus H. King and Watts Sherman for the purpose of prosecuting the work. Lucy Jane Osterhout died, aged 35.

26. John Harris died, aged 53. A man, name unknown, walked off the dock at the steam boat landing, and was drowned,

27. Catherine, wife of Augustus Waterman, died, aged 20. Hezekiah W. Whitney, late of Albany, died at Milwaukie, aged 66.

28. High water caused by the drenching rains of the previous thirty-six hours. The island at the lower end of the city inundated for the eighth time this season, causing great damage to crops. The Van Namee Guards, a corps composed entirely of hatters, went out for a target exercise. The prizes, consisting of a silver cup and gold pencil case, were won by B. Lockwood and Teunis Visscher.

29. The horse boat attached to the Greenbush ferry sunk at five o'clock in the morning with 8 horses and milk wagons on board, four of which were lost overboard.

30. Two burglaries during the night previous. A fly wheel cast at Low's furnace weighing six tons, said to be the largest one ever cast.

31. House's Telegraph line having been completed, went into operation this day, forming the third telegraph line,

NOVEMBER,

2. A fracas on the corner of Howard and South Pearl streets between three whites and three blacks; Michael Rourke was dangerously wounded by a knife. Margaret Paddock died, aged 23.

5. Election day. John L. Schoolcraft re-elected to Congress; A. J. Colvin, district attorney; Hamilton Harris and Eli Perry, assemblymen. Greatest number of votes polled in the county for any two candidates, 13,906.

6. Walter B. Thayer, of Albany, died at Cannelton, Indiana, aged 42.

8. Mrs. Frances Dougherty died, aged 64.

9. Celebration of the completion of the Albany and Mohawk Plank Road, took place at the aqueduct.

11. Martin Lawlor died, aged 52.

12. Bartholemew Van Valkenburgh died, aged 49. Lucia M. Gregory died, aged 41. Nathaniel Ring died, aged 84. Joseph Sherwood died, aged 22.

14. Annual meeting of Albany County Medical Society. Address by Dr. James McNaughton, president. Officers

chosen for the ensuing year : James H. Armsby, president ; William F. Carter, vice president ; B. A. Sheldon, secretary ; J. B. Rossman treasurer ; John Swinburne, librarian ; P. McNaughton, Howard Townsend, J. P. Boyd, Uriah G. Bigelow, and Leonard G. Warren, censors Annual meeting of St. Andrews Society, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year : Dr. James McNaughton, president ; D. D. Ramsay, 1st vice president ; Lithan Algie, 2d. do. ; Rev. Peter Bullions, chaplain ; Dr. Peter McNaughton, physician ; William Gray, treasurer ; Peter Smith, jr., secretary ; Robert Cameron, asst. do. ; Peter Smith, Alexander Gray, James Dickson, James Duncan, George Young, managers Sarah Welch died, aged 16.

15. Annual meeting of Phœnix engine company, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year ; J. B. Stonehouse, president ; J. Kearney, 1st asst. ; D. Winne, 2d. asst. ; G. Campbell, clerk ; P. Hewson, steward.

16. John Curran was dangerously stabbed by Michael Smith on board the Isaac Newton.

17. Francis Hill was stabbed at a drinking house in Hamilton street. by John Sheridan The sloop Index, Capt. Morris Bumpus, arrived on her return trip from New Bedford, having made two trips of 400 miles each, equal to 800 miles, in 8 days. She left this port on the 9th inst., fully laden, and arrived at New Bedford on the 11th. She discharged her cargo, reloaded in part, sailed again on the 14th, and arrived here on Sunday evening, the 17th. During the run she encountered considerable head winds, and when within twenty miles of New York on her return, nearly a whole day was passed in a calm. This favorite vessel is the property of Capt. Gibb.

18. John Sheridan committed to jail for stabbing Hill. Sarah Johnston died, aged 92 Canal receipts, Albany, Nov. 18 : flour, 25,310 brls. ; ashes, 208 do. ; beef, 1520 do. ; whiskey, &c., 6380 gals. ; barley, 18,250 bu. ; oats, 6000 do. ; wheat, 14,600 do. ; potatoes, 1000 do. ; seed, 5100 lbs. ; butter, 79,700 do. ; cheese, 95,900 do. ; wool, 14,900 do. ; hams and bacon, 21,800 do. The first snow storm of the season occurred before day light,

and was perceptible on the surrounding hills after sunrise.

19. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company, the president of the road, Erastus Corning, of this city, was voted a service of plate, for his long and valuable services, for which he has always declined to receive any compensation. In the early part of the week, three brigs arrived at Hudson from Maine for the purpose of loading. The high water enabled them to reach Albany, they being of such a large draft of water that in an ordinary state of the river they would have been unable to reach our port. They were towed up and loaded with staves from the stove yard of Mr. William H. Dewitt, and immediately left for the southern market. Their presence in our harbor was the subject of great curiosity among our commercial men. Maria, wife of Aaron S. Ward, died. Mrs Mary Percy died.

20. A lad named David Barscall drowned at the Rail Road ferry. Sarah, wife of William M. Graves, died aged 22.

21. Introductory lecture before the Young Men's Association by Charles King of New York, and poem by William L. Learned, in Pearl Street Baptist Church.

22. John Finnegan convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sentenced to ten years confinement in Auburn prison; and Hugh Johnson and Patrick McCormick convicted of burglary were sent to the same prison, the first for 2 years and 6 months, the last for 4 years 6 months.

23. Alarm of fire, proceeding from Seymour's carpenter shop in Grand street, which was partially consumed.

25. A new company, the Schoolcraft Light Horse, numbering 120, under Capt. James B. Harris, went out for a target excursion to Sloan's tavern in Guilderland. The first prize, a silver goblet, was won by David Osterhout; the second, a silver cup, by Mr. Schoonmaker, the third, a gold pencil case, by Mr. Henderson. The Corning corps, numbering 120, under Capt. John Osborn, went to Crane's tavern, on the Troy road, for target firing. The first prize, a \$100 watch, was taken by John Clark;

the \$30 silver goblet, by Alexander Thompson; the \$15 gold pencil case, by John Ingmire, and the \$10 gold pencil case, by William Dwyer.....Mrs. Hannah Hilton died. aged 51.

26. The streets were whitened with snow in the morning, which disappeared in a few hours; the day dark and rainy.

27. Harvey Kilbourn, of St. Louis, died at the Franklin House, aged 45. Abigail, wife of Samuel Carter, died, aged 53.

28. The machinists of Jagger, Treadwell and Perry's establishment organized as a military company, under the name of the Eagle Guards, turned out for a target excursion.....Thomas J. McCall died.

29. The Emigrant's Friend Society, organized for the protection and assistance of emigrants, elected the following officers: Hon. Franklin Townsend, mayor, president; John Tracey, vice president; R. M. Van Sickler, rec. sec.; C. P. Williams, treasurer; James Maher, John O. Cole, James Dexter, I. N. Wyckoff, D. D., H. B. Haswell, M. McMahan, directors.....The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide water during the 4th week in Nov., in the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1849,	270,426	212,183	84,644	88,448
1850,	301,500	490,215	35,419	93,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Inc. 31,074	Inc. 298,032	Dec. 49,225	Inc. 4,618

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th Nov., inclusive, during the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley bu.
1849,	3,191,864	2,667,802	5,053,559	1,390,737
1850,	3,170,272	3,566,551	3,219,476	1,723,914
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Dec. 21,592	Inc. 888,749	Dec 1,834,083	Inc. 333,177

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th

of Nov., inclusive, during the years 1848 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1848,	3,074,292	3,038,168	2,886,575	1,544,603
1850,	3,170,272	3,556,551	3,219,476	1,723,914
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Inc.	95,980	518,383	332,901	179,311

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 156,157 barrels of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Nov., inclusive during the years 1848, 114 days; 1849 114 days; 1850, 122 days:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Flour, brls.,.....	3,074,292	3,191,864	3,170,272
Wheat, bu.,.....	3,083,148	2,667,802	3,556,551
Corn, bu.,.....	2,886,575	5,053,559	3,219,476
Barley, bu.,.....	1,544,603	1,390,737	1,723,914
Rye, bu.,.....	284,472	313,272	608,834
Other grains, bu.,..	1,425,739	1,376,558	2,404,326
Beef, brls.,.....	61,075	99,861	88,065
Pork, brls.,.....	89,760	73,312	46,621
Ashes, brls.,.....	63,676	56,180	36,421
Butter, lbs.,.....	23,516,783	20,510,411	16,607,981
Lard, lbs.,.....	9,775,277	9,051,821	8,276,934
Cheese, lbs.,.....	22,985,803	41,622,669	32,125,874
Wool, lbs.,.....	8,736,660	12,633,096	11,860,756
Bacon, lbs.,.....	8,201,865	8,422,242	9,514,421

Stephen Harris died, aged 61.

STATISTICS.

CITY FINANCES, 1849-50.

The annual report of the Chamberlain for the year ending May 1, 1850, was referred by the Common Council to the Finance Committee, consisting of VISSCHER TEN EYCK, C. P. WILLIAMS, and JOHN D. HEWSON, who, on the 12th August, made the following report on the condition of the finances of the city.

The financial affairs of our city, from their magnitude and varied character, require from the officers connected with their management a strict devotion to duty, as well as zeal, promptness, fidelity, system and good order to control and govern all their operations. These essentials are now the prominent features of the Chamberlain's office; and the officers connected therewith, are justly entitled to the commendation of the board for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their laborious and highly responsible duties.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The aggregate amount received by the chamberlain from all sources, during the past year, including \$41,668·78, the balance on hand May 1, 1849, was 695,366·76
Expenditures during the same period 627,635·42

Leaving a balance on hand, May 1, 1850, of \$67,731·34

In the year 1844, when the annual report of the chamberlain was made, the city had available means, applicable to the support of the city government of. . . . \$19,464·67

In the year 1845	10,677·81
do	1846.	6,797·98
do	1847.	793·70
do	1848.	662·35
do	1849.	41,668·78
do	1850.	67,631·34

The large balance of 1849, and the still larger balance of 1850, are the results of the operation of the law of 1848. In former years the amount raised by tax for support of the city government was nearly if not entirely exhausted on the 1st of May, by its application to the payment of temporary loans. These loans were made in anticipation of the annual taxes, and the means realized therefrom were required for the ordinary expenditures of the city. By a strict adherence to the requirements of the law above referred to, and a due regard to economy in the administration of the affairs of the city, these temporary expedients may be in a great degree, if not entirely, avoided.

Loans and Interest.—The amount of temporary and other loans made during the past year is . . . \$190,000·00
 During the same period the amount paid and cancelled by the city was \$192,008·75
 Cash paid to the trustees of sinking fund for the same purpose 178,700·00
————— 370,708·75

Making a diminution in the debt of the city in one year of \$180,708·75

Of this amount, \$153,415·36 was received from the state under the provisions of the law of 1849 relative to the Albany basin. The further sum of \$20,000 was received from the state under the provisions of the same law, but the application thereof by the city was changed, by a law passed at the last session of the legislature. This \$20,000 formed a part of the moneys paid by the city to the Pier proprietors, to procure their assent and release required in the law of 1849 relating to the Albany basin.

The amount raised by tax during the past year on account of interest on the city debt, was \$45,500·00
 Amount received of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Co., and from other sources, 9,830·74
—————

Making a total of \$55,330·74
 The expenditures during the same period were 61,991·11
—————

Leaving a deficiency of \$6,660·37

This deficiency was caused by the accumulation of interest on the bonds held by the state, and which were paid and cancelled by carrying into effect the law of 1849, above referred to.

City Lamps.—The amount raised by tax during the past year for the maintenance of the city lamps was \$10,000·00
The expenditures during the same period were 10,489·17

Leaving a deficiency of..... \$489·17

This deficiency was occasioned in part, if not entirely, by the high rates of oil during the past year.

The expenditures for the city lamps were,

In the year 1844,	\$7,135·90
“ “ 1845,	7,121·58
“ “ 1846,	10,899·49
“ “ 1847,	9,076·85
“ “ 1848,	9,207·30
“ “ 1849,	9,342·60
“ “ 1850,	10,489·17

A part of the city lamps are now maintained under the provisions of a contract made with the Albany Gas Light Company. The expense attending the execution of the contract can always be estimated, and it can be increased or diminished by the committee of the board having this subject in charge. The expense attending the oil lamps is variant and must continue so, under the present system; and your committee would suggest that measures be adopted by the appropriate committee to ascertain if the contract system can not be carried into effect for these lamps, and a large saving to the city be realized by its adoption.

Markets —The aggregate amount received from butchers for licenses and for rents of the several markets and out stalls, during the past year is \$1,819·08
Expenditures during the same period 1,369·58

Leaving a balance in favor of the city of.. \$449·50

Of this balance the sum of \$225 was realized from the lease of the North market, which being deducted from \$449·50 would leave \$224·50 as the net sum received by

the city for the use of the large amount of property connected with the Centre and Vegetable markets.

From the year 1835 to 1845, the average annual net income derived from the several markets was \$342·13, and from that period up to the present year, the average annual revenue was \$915·69; a revenue entirely below a fair compensation for the use of so large an amount of real estate.

Common Schools.—The amount raised by tax during the past year for the support of common schools and the erection of a school house, was..... \$9,503·36
Amount received from the School fund..... 4,501·68
For tuition..... 301·00

Making a total of..... \$14,306·04
Expended during the year..... 15,340·46

Leaving a deficiency of..... \$1,034·42

The Ferry.—There has been received during the past year from the lessee of the ferry the sum of... \$1,525·00
Expenditures during the same period for repairs. 273·34

Leaving a net revenue of \$1,251·66

The ferry is now under the operation of a lease or contract and the city is realizing annually therefrom a fair equivalent for its use, whilst, under the old system, its management and maintenance was attended with expenditures far above the revenues received.

Night Police.—The amount authorized to be raised annually by tax for the support of the night police under the provisions of the 2d section of the act of March, 1848, is \$17,000.

The amount raised during the past year under the authority conferred by the 3d section of said act, was \$18,000·00

The amount expended during the same period was 16,979·46

Leaving a surplus of..... \$1,020·54

Day Police.—The amount expended during the past year for the support of this department, including the sa-

salaries of the police justices, was..... \$4,249·29

Making an aggregate for the support of the
night and day police of..... \$21,228·75

This sum ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be sufficient to secure a united and always reliable night and day police for our city, which would be prompt and efficient in its operation, and far preferable to the system now existing.

City and County Poor.—There was expended during the past year for the maintenance of the Alms House
\$15,405·87

For temporary relief in the city, salaries, cholera
expenses, &c..... 12,885·83

Making a total of.....\$28,291·70

During the year 1849, the expenditures for the same
objects were.....\$26,127·49

During the year 1848..... 33,966·34

“ “ 1847..... 20,455·73

“ “ 1846..... 18,797·51

Justices' Court.—The amount received during the past
year from this court for fees was..... \$2,667·84

Expenditures during the same period to the jus-
tices for salaries..... 2,630·00

Leaving a balance in favor of the court of..... \$37·84

Fire Department.—The amount expended during the
past year for the support of this department was
\$20,476·47

Of this sum \$2,598·57 was expended for the Hose depot,
\$1,303·58 for new hose, and \$890 for fire policemen.

Contingencies.—The amount received during the past
year on this account from taxes, was..... \$40,000·00

From the state under the law of 1849, relating
to the Albany basin..... 20,000·00

From fines imposed by the Albany special ses-
sions, (\$1,240·50) rents, surveys, and sundry
other items..... \$14,699·86

\$74,699·86

	Brought up,	\$74,699·86
Expenditures during the same period		59,998·55

Leaving a balance in favor of the city of		\$14,701·31
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City Debt.—On the first day of May, 1848, the debt of the city was \$877,896·93

On the first day of May, 1849.		858,396·93
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Making a diminution during the year of.		\$19,500·00
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On the first of May, 1850, the debt of the city was		\$677,688·18
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Showing a reduction during the past year of		\$180,708·75
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The debt here stated does not include the contingent liabilities of the city, viz: \$100,000 of the bonds of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, guarantied by the city, and falling due in the year 1852; and 1,000,000 of city bonds issued to the Western Rail Road Corporation. These liabilities of the city are amply secured, and they can not therefore be classed as a debt, for the payment of which means should be provided.

Your committee have stated that the debt of the city on the 1st day of May, 1850, was		\$677,688·18
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From this there should be deducted the sum of \$125,000 loaned to the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, and upon which they pay an interest of 5 per cent; and also the further sum of \$123,468·80, being the am't expended by the city for the same company, for the purchase of the depot and track in the city, which sum, according to the terms of the agreement, is to be refunded to the city or interest paid thereon, at the expiration of the 20 years, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, making an aggregate of. 248,468·80

Leaving the actual debt of the city		\$429,219·38
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Under the restraining operations of the law of 1848, this debt can be steadily and successfully reduced each year, if the common council on their part carry into practical operation all the requirements therein contained.

To reduce taxation and lessen the burdens of our citizens should be the constant aim of all, and in order to do so effectually, great care must be exercised in the prosecution of new improvements. If improvements are directed by the board, and the owners of the property benefited by the improvement are negligent or remiss in their payments, the deficiency must be raised by taxation. If the common council are profuse in their expenditures for the public lamps, or the night police, or in the ordinary contingent expenses of the city, all deficiencies beyond the amount received during the previous year must be raised by taxation.

It is this inattention to small matters in the beginning, which has been the cause of rolling up this large debt against the city, and to cancel which all our energies should now be directed.

During the past year it became necessary to renew some of the loans of the city, and for that purpose stock was issued amounting to \$50,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This loan was taken by Watts Sherman, Esq., of this city, and upon which the city realized a premium of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, being the first premium ever received by the city.

During the month of May last, a further loan was negotiated with the same gentleman for \$100,000 of the city bonds, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. This loan was taken at par, and the amount realized therefrom is to be applied to the payment of city bonds, bearing an interest of 7 per cent, and falling due during the present and ensuing years.

To provide means for the gradual payment of our present debt, and the necessary increase which must inevitably follow, when the water law is carried into effect, requires the board to be firm in the discharge of their duty, and to be governed and directed by the restraining law of 1848, before referred to, and all other laws which may tend to the same result.

The character and prosperity of our city depend, in a great measure, upon the faithful discharge of the trust committed to our care; and it is for us to determine by

our acts, whether the credit which our city now enjoys shall continue to grow and flourish, or be reduced to that low standard under which we groaned a few years since.



ASSESSORS' VALUATION.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

From many untoward and disastrous circumstances, the citizens of Albany, for several years past, have been burthened with what may be very justly termed most enormous rates of taxation; reaching a point far exceeding that of any city in the Union. The causes which have produced such results have been numerous and in many instances, unavoidable; while, in other cases, it has been the result of mismanagement and political manœuvring. The failure of the Canal Bank was a sad blow to the moneyed interests of our city, and coming at a time too, when we were sorely scourged by conflagrations, the finale to which was the devastation of nearly one-eighth of our city. The basin assessment has been hanging over our heads like a leaden weight, completely crushing us and retarding our progress. From these and numerous other causes, our rates of taxation have been ranging from two to two and a quarter per cent., and on one occasion going beyond even that high figure.

It will be a matter of congratulation to every Albanian, that we have at last emerged from the woods, and are now so firmly established on a good, sound basis, that we can rejoice at our deliverance, and look with bright hopes to the future. We have recovered from all our disasters; that incubus, the basin assessment, is wiped away, our limits are extending on every side; the last vestiges of the fire of 1848 are rapidly disappearing, and our population has, in spite of all the stumbling blocks cast in our way, reached over 50,000, an increase of over 12,000 since the last census. We feel that we have a right to rejoice for all these favorable results, and should any of our friends need additional cause for such manifestations, we have

only to call their attention to the returns of the Assessors for the present year.

In the year 1849, the entire amount of real and personal property returned as assessed by the common council, amounted to \$11,971,274.38. For the present year the amount returned is \$12,602,284.85, or an increase of \$630,415.47, over the year 1849. The increase over 1849, when distributed among the wards of the city is as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

1st Ward	1850	\$422,665	
“	1849	400,880	\$21,785.00
2d	1850	602,010	
“	1849	591,440	10,570.00
3d	1850	903,186	
“	1849	874,015	29,171.00
4th	1850	1,925,175	
“	1849	1,879,448	45,727.00
5th	1850	1,916,196	
“	1849	1,912,306	3,890.00
6th	1850	1,003,360	
“	1849	930,050	73,210.00
7th	1850	583,289	
“	1849	514,935	68,354.00
8th	1850	387,635	
“	1849	351,860	35,775.00
9th	1850	853,009	
“	1849	814,993	38,016.00
10th	1850	833,575	
“	1849	781,365	52,210.00
Total increase of real estate,			\$378,708.00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

1st Ward	1850	5,500	
“	1849	4,455	1,045.00
2d	1850	32,300	
“	1849	27,300	5,000.00
3d	1850	92,200	
“	1849	38,500	53,700.00

Assessors' Valuation.

4th ward	1850	766,822	
“	1849	713,666	53,156·00
5th “	1850	1,928,617	
“	1849	1,896,240	32,377·00
6th “	1850	151,950	
“	1849	123,450	28,500·00
7th “	1850	44,200	
“	1849	17,000	27,200·00
8th “	1850	6,500	
“	1849	6,800	
9th “	1850	103,500	
“	1849	63,000	40,500·00
10th “	1850	40,000	
“	1849	29,500	10,500·00
Total increase of personal estate,.....			\$251,978·00
“	“	real estate,.....	378,738·00
Total excess,.....			\$630,415·47

TOTAL VALUATION.

1st Ward	\$428,165·00
2d “	634,310·00
3d “	995,386·00
4th “	2,691,997·00
5th “	3,844,813·00
6th “	1,155,310·00
7th “	627,489·00
8th “	394,135·00
9th “	956,509·00
10th “	873,575·00
	<hr/>
	\$12,601,689·85

The above statement gives us ample cause for congratulation, and although we have been groping in darkness for a long time, the day is breaking and light is pouring in upon us. As another gratifying evidence of our progress we would state that the rate of assessment will be about 1·70, where it was \$2 to \$2·25 last season.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL
CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Mayor's Office, Albany, May 25, 1850.

WATTS SHERMAN, ESQ.,

Sir, In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in presenting to you the following statement of the financial condition of the city of Albany:

For many years prior to 1847, the public debt of the city had been gradually rolling up, from the operation of the same causes which produce individual embarrassment: an expenditure greater than the resources, and a reluctance to resort to those trenchant and restrictive measures necessary, as well to reduce the evil as to prevent its recurrence. But, in the year 1847, the finance committee of the common council, convinced of the necessity of preventing any additions being made to the debt, and also of providing for its liquidation, recommended a *restraining law*, which was passed by the legislature of the state in 1848.

This law is one of the most restrictive character: requiring that all expenses of the city government, and the deficiencies arising from the non-payment of assessments for street improvements, together with the interest and *ten thousand dollars* of the principal of the debt, shall be raised by taxation annually: and also providing that no expenditure of the public money, except for the ordinary expenses, which with the amounts, are specified in the law, shall be made, unless the appropriations for the same shall have been passed by the votes of two thirds of all the members of the common council.

On the first day of May, 1848, the debt of the city (exclusive of the loans made to the Western Rail Road Corporation, and to the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, both of which are so amply secured that they can not be considered absolute liabilities of the city), amounted to \$752,896.93. Since that date, this debt has been reduced \$211,764.90; and the exact amount of the same at this present time, is \$541,132.03.

This rapid extinguishment of so large a portion of the debt, resulted from the assumption by the state of a part of the expenses which the city had incurred for the excavation of the basin at the eastern termination of the Erie and Champlain canals, and from the effect of the *restraining law* before alluded to.

There is every probability that the amount which will be realized by the trustees of the sinking fund from taxation, receipts from the sale of city property, and payments of assessments, will not fall short of \$20,000 annually. As this fund is sacredly pledged for the redemption of the debt, it is sufficiently evident that the liquidation of the same within a reasonable period, is placed beyond contingency. In addition to all this, the city, in its corporate capacity, possesses property which may be fairly valued at \$415,000, of which \$375,000 are invested in real estate, and \$40,000 in the stocks of water-works, insurance and plank road companies.

The population of the city, as shown by the last census which was taken in 1845, was 42,189. The increase during the then previous five years was 8,476. The census which is to be taken this year, will probably show the present population to be over 50,000.

The value of the taxable property in the city, as shown by the assessment rolls returned to the board of supervisors, in November, 1849, was \$11,971,203.

In speaking of the value of the taxable property, it should be remarked that, although the assessment rolls furnish the only criterion by which the aggregate value can be ascertained, they are by no means a correct one. To lessen the amount which each county must pay towards defraying the general expenses of the state, it has been, and still continues to be the practice of the assessors in most of the counties, to value property at much less than its actual worth. In this respect, the county of Albany is not an exception; and, therefore, the assessors of this city have established a standard of valuation which is equal to about sixty-five per centum. For this reason, the value of the taxable property in the city of Albany, may be safely estimated at \$18,000,000.

Trusting that the information here contained may serve to maintain the high credit which our city already enjoys,

I remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,

Mayor of the City of Albany.



TAXES FOR CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement of the amounts raised by tax for the support of the government of the city, is gathered from the reports of the finance committees of the years 1848 and 1849.

Amount required to be raised by tax for the support of the city government, 1848.

For Night police	\$18,000·00
Public lamps,	10,000·00
Contingent expenses,	30,000·00
Fire department,	5,000·00
Interest on city debt.	47,000·00
School house on Arbor-hill.	7,000·00
Temporary relief of city poor,	7,000·00
Account of city debt,	10,000·00
Improving streets,	22,500·00
Support of common schools,	9,003·36
<hr/>	
Total,	\$165,503·36

Amount required to be raised by tax for the support of the city government, 1849.

For Night police,	\$18,000·00
Public lamps,	10,000·00
Expense of fire department,	20,000·00
Contingent expenses (ordinary),	30,000·00
On account of payment to pier proprietors to obtain their consent to the law relative to expenditures for excavating Albany basin, &c.	10,000·00
To pay interest on city debt,	45,500·00
On account of sinking fund,	10,000·00

For support of common schools,	9,003·36
For alterations and repairs to district school No. 10,	500·00
For temporary relief of city poor,	5,000·00
Probable balance that will remain unpaid May 1, 1850, on assessments and apportionments for improving streets &c., approved and confirmed during the year ending Nov. 1, 1848,	10,000·00
	\$168,003·36

←•••••→

PAUPERISM IN ALBANY.

From May 1st, 1849, to May 1st, 1850, overseer of the poor, of the city of Albany gave permits to 1,373 persons to enter the Almshouse; of which number 169 were Americans, and 1,204 were foreigners; of the latter number 737 were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration,

The ages of those admitted were as follows: 202 were under 5 years; 190 were 5 and under 10 years; 79 were 10 and under 15 years; 112 were 15, and under 20 years; 320 were 20 and under 30 years; 218 were 30 and under 40 years; 152 were 40 and under 50 years; 62 were 50 and under 60 years; and 32 were over 60 years.

Of the above number, 6 were idiotic; 19 were insane; and 563 were afflicted with various diseases.

The amount collected by the overseer from the commissioners of emigration, during the year, on account of board of the emigrants supported in the Almshouse, and paid over by him to the chamberlain of the city, to be placed to the credit of the county, is \$2,405·97

The additional amount audited and allowed by said commissioners for the like purpose, the payment of which has been withheld for the want of funds to pay the same, is 2,038·39

Making a total credit to the county, \$4,444·36

The amount collected from said commissioners

and paid to the chamberlain on account of temporary relief, is.....	2,542·26
The amount audited and allowed by the said commissioners, and remaining due the city, is	2,598·08

Total amount collected and due,..... \$9,584·70

During the year he assisted 1560 persons principally heads of families by affording temporary relief, exclusive of fuel; he also aided in the funeral expenses of 270 deceased persons, who died within the year, which expenses amounted in the aggregate to \$914·25. Of the whole number thus relieved 280 were native born citizens, and 1550 were foreigners, 718 of the latter were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration; and of the former, 38 were persons of color.

Of the whole number assisted 1555 received less than \$5 each, 166 received from \$5 to \$10 each, and 109 received more than \$10 each, one of the latter received \$72, that being the largest amount given to any family.

The number of families who shared in the distribution of the fuel during the past winter, is 804, composed of 3162 persons. The heads of the families thus relieved may be classified as follows: Americans, white, 177; do. (colored) 62; foreigners, 565; of the latter 212 were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration.

For the purpose of granting the above temporary relief, and of meeting the incidental expenses of his office, the undersigned drew orders on the chamberlain for the payment of money to different persons amounting in the aggregate to \$7,118·39

From which deduct the following, to wit: for accounts charged to county for cholera and other expenses, incurred by the city, prior to Nov. 13, 1849, which accounts were audited and allowed by the board of supervisors amounting to \$550·40

Amount of similar accounts chargeable to the county from Nov. 13, 1840, to May 1, 1850.. 84·30

Blank books and stationery for office,..... 67·89

Desk and repairs to office, and other incidental

expenses,.....	49·87
Delivering wood to indigent families,..	145·50
Amount collected from commissioners of emigration and paid to chamberlain on account of temporary relief,.....	2,542·26
Amount audited and allowed by said com- missioners not collected.....	2,598·08
<hr/>	
Making a total amount of credit.....	\$6,038·30
Balance, exclusive of fuel and incidental expen- ses	\$1,080·09
To which should be added the expenses incur- red by the city for fuel delivered during the past winter to indigent families, to wit: 291 cords of wood at \$5·51.....	\$1,603·41
Amount paid for delivering same,..	145·50
258 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons of coal at \$4·38.....	1,132·96
<hr/>	
Total for fuel	\$2,881·87

Balance of expenses for temporary relief proper \$3961·96
The number of cords of wood on hand belonging to the city is 150.

The overseer during the year took the affidavits of 986 emigrants, principally heads of families (representing 2606 persons), who for the first time applied for relief at his office. All of whom were relieved by him, either by sending them to the Almshouse, or by giving out door or temporary relief.



COMPARISON OF TAXES FOR 1849 AND 1850.

	1850.	1849.
Expenses of night police.....	\$18,000·00	\$18,000·00
do public lamps.....	8,500·00	10,000·00
Interest on city debt,.....	35,500·00	45,500·00
Sinking fund,.....	10,000·00	10,000·00
Contingent expenses,.....	27,000·00	30,000·00

Fire department,	15,500·00	20,000·00
Temporary relief to city poor..	3,000·00	5,000·00
Common schools,	9,853·36	9,503·36
Deficiencies improving streets, .	3,500·00	10,000·00
On account payment to pier pro- prietors.	10,000·00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.	\$130,853·36	\$168,003·36



ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAIL ROAD.

The following facts are gathered from the annual report of the condition of this company made to the comptroller on the 30th November.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in	\$1,000,000
Funded debt as by last report,	552,000
Total amount of funded debt.	700,000
Total amount of funded and floating debt,	700,000
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt,	6 ⁵ / ₈ per ct.
Cost of road and equipment,	1,711,412·30

Length of road nearly 17 miles; double track 9 miles; weight of rail, 60 lbs. per yard. The company own 3 engine houses and shops, 7 engines, 36 first class passenger cars, 33 second class do., 45 mail and baggage, and 34 freight cars.

Miles run by the passenger trains 51,545; do., freight 32,248; freight carried 63,012 tons; number of passengers carried over road 284,279.

Expense of maintaining road,	\$19,000·10
repairs of machinery, &c.,	5,924·87
operating the road,	66,247·01
	<hr/>
Total expenses,	91,171·98
Earnings from passengers,	132,207·69
freight,	70,242·69
rents and mail services,	6,134·50
	<hr/>
Total earnings,	\$208,584·88

The receipts are the same as the earnings.

Transportations including tolls paid state,..	\$91,171·88
Paid interest,	38,808·67
dividends,	70,000·00
Surplus fund,	8,604·23
Total amount of surplus and reserved fund,..	25,000·00

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAIL ROAD.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in,	\$1,0000,00·00
Floating and funded debt,	930,895·01
Cost of road and equipment,	1,930,895·01

Length of road $38\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The company have leased the road to the Western Rail Road Corporation; the expense for repairs of machinery and running the road, are paid by the lessees.

BASIN EXCAVATION.

It was charged in August, that the person having the contract for removing the earth which had accumulated in the Basin, had *dumped* it near the channel below the city. The editor of the *Express*, having investigated the matter, made the following statement. It is interesting as showing the changes which the channel of the river is subject to in the neighborhood of the city.

During the last spring freshet, the ice formed a complete dam, from a point a few yards south of the termination of the docks near the island, and a new channel was made by a diversion of the great body of the water which was flowing down the river. When this formidable barrier was worn away, it was found that an entire new channel had been made through the creek, and running out into the river at an opening in the dyke, nearly opposite the Abbey, and the flats had been materially increased, in very many places. The forwarding men, who are most

deeply interested in the navigation of the Hudson, last year had a channel cut through these flats upon the western side of the river, and when the work of excavation of the basin was commenced, made a visit to this formidable obstruction. Upon consultation they arrived at the conclusion that by lessening the depth of water upon these flats by depositions of earth, it would be forced into the original channel of the river, and in a great degree aid in rendering it navigable for vessels. Accordingly, the earth dug from the bed of the basin, is taken in scows to the flats, and dumped upon them, so as to lessen the quantity of water in that locality, and throw it over into the channel. These deposits are of a hard formation, impregnated with clay, and remain in their position, notwithstanding the ordinary current; rivermen contend that it is proving an advantage to the navigation instead of a detriment, and is consequently worthy of approval. When the bill authorizing the removal from the basin, of the obstructions to its free navigation, was pending, it was contended that the work would cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The whole expense however, will not exceed \$35,000. The lower section will be completed on Saturday, after having dug out over *twenty thousand yards* of earth, affording *eight feet* of water in every portion of the same. The upper sections will also be soon finished,

THE BARLEY TRADE OF ALBANY.

Albany is the barley market of the Northern and Eastern states, and of many of the cities in the Atlantic states. Purchases have been made here during the past season for points as far south as Charleston, while with Baltimore and Philadelphia a large business has been transacted. To show the increase of the trade in this article within the last few years, we give from official documents the receipts of barley at tide-water for a period of nine years:

1838,.....	677,338 bush.	1845,.....	1,137,917 bush.
1841,.....	121,010	1846,.....	1,427,953
1844,.....	818,472	1847,.....	1,523,020

1848,.....1,548,197

1850,.....1,720,000 bush.

1849,.....1,400,194

At Albany almost the entire of these receipts are sold. Of the new crop of the last season, of which we estimate that at least 1,600,000 bushels were received at tide-water, we have reported sales in this market of 1,330,000 bushels. In these reported sales the contracts made with our brewers early in the season for the delivery of barley are not included, and allowance should also be made for sales which were not reported to us. If we place the sale of the new crop in this market at 1,430,000 bushels, we think we shall be within the mark. Of the value of the contract sales and the sales not reported to us, we can not make any estimate, but we have made a valuation of the actual transactions reported, reaching to about 1,330,000 bushels, all of the new crop, and find it amounts to the sum of \$1,008,574, an average of 76 cents on the bushel. The lowest figure paid was 65 cents, the highest 101½. The greatest number of bushels sold at one price was 117,500, which brought 100 c.; 89,100 bushels were sold at 85c.; 77,200 at 77c.; 75,100 at 60c.; 69,500 at 78c.; &c., &c., and the smallest quantity sold at any one figure was 700 bushels at 97c. It will be seen that the receipts of barley at tide-water for the season which has just closed, are 1,720,000 bushels, exceeding our estimate, which was considered a rash one, made at the opening of the new crop, 120,000 bushels, and exceeding the receipts of any previous season. The high prices realized during this season will no doubt be a sufficient inducement to farmers to sow a greater breadth of land than usual with this grain. Whether the next season will call out the crop to such an extent as to justify the payment of high prices, is a problem yet to be solved.—*Argus*.

HILLS AND CREEKS.

For the past twenty years there has been a species of civil war going forward between the lads and young men residing on the hill, as the Texan section of Albany is called, and the creek as the upper part of the 8th ward is stlyed. We remember twelve or fifteen years ago, that these feuds were of a serious character: on one occasion a Creek who had ventured from his valley, upon the hill, was set upon by a large party of Hills, who pounded the life nearly out of him, when he fired a pistol and they retreated just far enough to enable him to limp down hill all bruised and bloody, being well revenged a night or two thereafter, for two of the Hills who strayed down into the creek, were attacked and soon transformed from tolerably good looking fellows into mummies. There were in those days frequent fights, in which one hundred and fifty persons, and often as many as two hundred, were engaged. Many who were engaged in them have grown up to manhood, become peaceable and influential members of society, and their children have succeeded them in carrying on the war. The combats within the last eighteen years between the Hills and Creeks, would fill volumes. For the last ten years the war has been carried on, but with less spirit, and at times lengthy cessations of hostilities. On Saturday, Nov. 4, however, it was renewed, and on sabbath afternoon the Hills and Creeks met again upon their old battle ground. The Creeks marched up hill, and the Hills drove them down again, when the latter sallied down and were driven back in great haste by the valley men; and wo to the straggler or cripple who could not run fast and lagged behind his fellows. The running fight, which lasted several hours, attraeted great crowds of spectators. No one, we are glad to say, was seriously hurt. This species of sabbath breaking and disgraceeful wrangling should be stopped by the interference of a strong body of policemen. If such civil war is allowed to exist, it will soon be as of old, unsafe for persons residing on the hill or in the creek, to venture into the distriets of the contending parties. It is morally wrong that such occurrenees should take place in a law abiding community. —*Knickerbocker.*

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 p. 33 for *Leendersent*, read
 Le ndertsen
 p. 193 under 1783, for *Ga-*
 zette read *Gazetteer*
 p. 226 13 lines from bottom,
 for *sproutes*, read *sprouten*
 p. 144 omit *Perrykell*.
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